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Convener's Note.....



It gives me immense pleasure to welcome this intellectual gathering on behalf of my institution. Our institution has always been at fore front to organize such type of activities as a matter of responsibility to initiate an interaction on burning social issues.

We all are aware that India is a country with different cultures and different languages and also different economical states. The topic **Economical study of regional disparity in India** chosen for the present one day National Conference is relevant and requires a multi-dimensional analysis to explore the issues of various disparities in India. We sincerely feel that the outcome of this venture will definitely have some truthful suggestions in the end.

The University Grants Commission has sublime purpose behind sanctioning grants for such events. It expects thoughtful arguments, appropriate solutions to solve problems before the nation by the creamy class. This class may have a small role to play but it is significant in socio-economical development of any nation.

I hope that the participation of the scholars through scholarly articles in this special issue, active role in discussion may lead to possible solution to this special issue. I am grateful to UGC for sanctioning grants, our management and University for their kind permission.

I recollect Param Pujya BHARATRATNA Dr. B R Ambedkar to sum up my note.

I am Indian Firstly and Lastly.

Thank you one and all.

Dr. R D Sikchi
Principal and Convener

From Organizing Secretary's Desk.....



It gives me a great deal of pleasure to welcome your gracious presence on the occasion of One Day National Conference on **Economical Study of Regional Disparity in India**. The department of Economics of our college has been distinctive in hosting such types of activities to initiate a resourceful deliberation over prominent socio-economical issues.

Regional disparity is the most serious issue that has been badly affecting on economic growth of our country. It has an adverse implication on our community life too. It is social, political, economical and psychological issue at one and the same time. The widespread occurrence of Regional disparity in India and internal states like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Punjab etc. has caused a serious damage to various sectors of our country.

The future generations may migrate themselves from undeveloped to developed region and it will have a worst impact on the entire growth of our nation. On the other hand, the Government has been striving in its capacity to control disparity with many packages for backlog but it seems difficult to have any satisfactory solution in this regard. It is a matter of fact that economic stability of every state leads ultimately to the economic growth of the nation. It's high time that various organizations, agencies and individuals should work together to surface the solutions to stop disparity in the country. I hope that the present conference will prove its essence in course of time.

Thank you.

Dr. Prasannajit R. Gawai

HOD of Economics & Organizing secretary

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1.

CAUSES OF REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIA

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India is often characterized as an emerging economic super power. The huge demographic dividend, the high quality engineering and management talent, the powerful Indian diaspora and the emerging Indian transnational-kneeling the optimism. In contrast, there is another profile of India which is rather gloomy. This is the country with the largest number of the poor, illiterates and unemployed in the world. High infant mortality, morbidity and widespread anaemia among women and children continue. India suffers from acute economic and social disparities. India is a large federal nation and it is well known that there are widespread disparities in the levels of economic and of social development between the different regions of the Indian nation. It is generally recognised that interregional economic disparities increase, at least in the initial stages of national economic development. India has also witnessed a sea change in its economic policy in recent years. India has now become a highly liberalised and globalised economy with great faith in the efficacy of the market mechanism. It is hence a matter of considerable research interest to know the manner in which inter-regional disparities in the levels of economic and social development have changed in India over time in the past two decades.

Objectives of the study :

1. To understand the meaning of regional Imbalances
2. To study the causes of disparity.
3. To study the government policies for balanced regional development.

Database and Methodology:The study is descriptive in nature and therefore the information presented is entirely based on secondary data. Secondary information has been collected from various documents such as books, reports, magazines, journals related articles to assess the determinants of inequality and its impact on development of Indian economy.

Regional imbalance is the **disparity** in economic and social development of two **regions**. One region/city/area is stronger than another region/city/area. **Regions** develop when investments are made to set up industries, service sectors, educational institutions, health care facilities etc. Regional imbalance or disparities means wide differences in per capital income, literacy rate, Health and education service, levels of industrialization, infrastructural facility etc. between different regions.

Causes of Regional Disparity in India :

- **Historical Factor:** Historically, regional imbalances in India started from its British regime. The British rulers as well as industrialists started to develop only those earmarked regions of the country which as per their own interest were possessing rich potential for prosperous manufacturing and trading activities. British industrialists mostly preferred to concentrate their activities in two states like West Bengal and Maharashtra and more particularly to three metropolitan cities like Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. They concentrated all their industries in and around these cities neglecting the rest of the country to remain backward. The uneven pattern of investment in industry as well as in economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, irrigation and power made by the British had resulted uneven growth of some areas, keeping the other areas totally neglected.
- **Geographical Factors:** Geographical factors play an important role in the developmental activities of a developing economy. The difficult terrain surrounded by hills, rivers and dense

forests leads to increase in the cost of administration, cost of developmental projects, besides making mobilization of resources particularly difficult.

Most of the Himalayan states of India, i.e., Himachal Pradesh. Northern Kashmir, the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and other North-Eastern states, remained mostly backward due to its inaccessibility and other inherent difficulties Adverse climate and proneness to flood are also responsible factors for poor rate of economic development of different regions of the country as reflected by low agricultural productivity and lack of industrialization. Thus these natural factors have resulted uneven growth of different regions of India.

- **Locational Advantages :** Locational advantages are playing an important role in determining the development strategy of a region. Due to some locational advantages, some regions are getting special favour in respect of site selections of various developmental projects. While determining the location of iron and steel projects or refineries or any heavy industrial project, some technical factors included in the locational advantage are getting special considerations. Thus regional imbalances arise due to such locational advantages attached to some regions and the locational disadvantages attached to some other backward regions.
- **Inadequacy of Economic Overheads :** Economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, power, technology, banking and insurance etc. are considered very important for the development of a particular region. Due to adequacy of such economic overheads, some regions are getting a special favour in respect of settlement of some developmental projects whereas due to inadequacy of such economic overheads, some regions of the country, viz., North-Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar etc. remained much backward as compared to other developed regions of the country. Moreover, new investment in the private sector has a general tendency to concentrate much on those regions having basic infrastructural facilities.
- **Failure of Planning Mechanism:** Although balanced growth has been accepted as one of the major objectives of economic planning in India since the Second Plan onwards but it did not make much headway in achieving this object. Rather, in real sense, planning mechanisms has enlarged the disparity between the developed states and less developed states of the country. In respect of allocating plan outlay relatively developed states get much favour than less developed states. From First Plan to the Seventh Plan, Punjab and Haryana have received the highest per capita plan outlay, all along. The other three states like Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have also received larger allocation of plan outlays in almost all the five year plans. On the other hand, the backward states like Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have been receiving the smallest allocation of per capita plan outlay in almost all the plans. Due to such divergent trend, imbalance between the different states in India has been continuously widening, inspite of framing achievement of regional balance as one of the important objectives of economic planning in the country.
- **Marginalization of the Impact of Green Revolution to Certain Regions:** In India, the green revolution has improved the agricultural sector to a considerable extent through the adoption of new agricultural strategy. But unfortunately the benefit of such new agricultural strategy has been marginalized to certain definite regions keeping the other regions totally untouched. The Government has concentrated this new strategy to the heavily irrigated areas with the idea to use the scarce resources in the most productive manner and to maximize the production of food grains so as to solve the problem of food crisis. Thus the benefit of green revolution is very much restricted to the states like Punjab, Haryana and plain districts of Uttar Pradesh leaving the other states totally in the dark about the adoption of new agricultural strategy. This has made the well-off farmers much better off, whereas the dry land farmers and non-farming rural population

remained totally untouched. Thus in this way new agricultural strategy has aggravated regional imbalances due to its lack of all-embracing approach.

- **Lack of Growth of Ancillary Industries in Backward States :** The Government of India has been following a decentralized approach for the development of backward regions through its investment programmes on public sector industrial enterprises located in backward areas like Rourkela, Barauni, Bhilai, Bongaigaon etc. But due to lack of growth of ancillary industries in these areas, all these areas remained backward in spite of huge investment made by the Centre.
- **Lack of Motivation on the Part of Backward States:** Growing regional imbalance in India has also been resulted from lack of motivation on the part of the backward states for industrial development. While the developed states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu etc. are trying to attain further industrial development, but the backward states have been showing their interest on political intrigues and manipulations instead of industrial development.
- **Political Instability:** Another important factor responsible for regional imbalance is the political instability prevailing in the backward regions of the country. Political instability in the form of unstable government, extremist violence, law and order problem etc. have been obstructing the flow of investments into these backward regions besides making flight of capital from these backward states. Thus this political instability prevailing in same backward regions of the country are standing as a hurdle in the path of economic development of these regions.
- **Failure of Planning Mechanism:** Although balanced growth has been accepted as one of the major objectives of economic planning in India, since, it did not make much headway in achieving this object. In fact planning enlarged the disparity among states. In respect of allocating plan outlay developed states get much favour than less developed states. Due to such divergent trend, imbalance between the different states in India has been continuously widening, inspite of framing achievement of regional balance as one of the important objective of economic planning in the country.
- **Governments efforts to reduce inequality :** Consistent with the recommendations in the various five-years plans, several specific programmes have been undertaken by the government to reduce regional inequalities at the centre and local levels. These programmes are outlined in major three categories like Special Areas Integrated Development Programmes, Industrial Location and Investment in Backward Areas and Resources Transfer Plans.

Conclusion: There are many indicators of regional imbalance and disparity such as disparity in agricultural development, disparity in industrial development, disparity in wealth distribution, per capita income, spatial disparity of industries, degree of urbanization, per capita consumption of electricity, employment pattern, intrastate imbalance of resources, etc. The government and policymakers are required to consider these indicators mentioned in the paper which can be decisive in the policy making and planning. Identification of these factors is crucial for the irradiation of socio-economic disparity so as to achieve the social upliftment, better standard of living and ultimately holistic management.

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2.

**REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN MARINE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT
IN INDIA**

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INTRODUCTION: India is bestowed with too much of marine resources in addition to human and physical capital. Though we have mass of active fishermen population, the crafts and gears, which Indian fisherfolk use are traditional in nature. Further, motorization and mechanization are in half way due to many socio-economic and political constraints. In addition to this, the financial outlay for fisheries development to total outlay for agriculture and allied activities in general and for fisheries development in particular remains the same (0.5 per cent) during the Plan periods. These constraints coupled with poor infrastructure – fishery, financial, marketing, education and health, paved the way for wide disparities in fisheries development. At this juncture a study of this nature is pertinent to identify the factors leading to regional disparities in fisheries sector, to measure the extent of disparities, to provide data base to policy makers to frame suitable policies to reduce the disparities and to accelerate development in the coastal areas of our country. Inter-regional disparities and how to narrow the regional disparities are the topic of discussion in the academic circles and in the midst of policy makers. In a large country like India, with substantial regional differences in physical endowments, climatic conditions, social traditions, differences in the initial levels of development and growth rates are bound to vary among regions. It is the task of the State policy to implement compensatory measures to push forward the laggard regions and spread growth and development more evenly. However, during almost the entire period of national planning, as well-known, a steady widening of regional disparities has taken place (Chelliah *et. al*, 2007). The fisheries development in the maritime States of our country is no exception to this state of affair. The fisheries economy of our country has undergone rapid structural changes during the last few decades. The vast technological options available to fishers led them for a fast shift from traditional to motorised and mechanized fishing methods in marine fisheries and from traditional to improved seed production and culture practices in inland fisheries (Sathiadhas *et. al*. 2000).

THE PROBLEM The fisherfolk are the neglected sections of the society remaining socially and economically most backward. Economic backwardness coupled with non-availability of technical education in almost all the coastal areas paved the way for low quality of human capital. They depend on traditional methods of fishing, which deprive them from enjoying their entitlements. Further, absence of fishing, financial and marketing infrastructures put the fishermen into debt trap and led to the exploitation of one group of fishermen by another through various credit linkages. In addition to this, there is a wide disparity in the allocation of funds for fisheries development at the District, State and National level. These situations remain as obstacles to the development of fishing industry in general and marine fisheries sector in particular. The development of fisheries sector depends on the availability of marine resources, human resources engaged in fishing operations, the crafts and gears they use and also the infrastructures available for fishing and marketing the produce. Fishery resources are a common property. The users of this resource use it without considering the effect of their activities on the available fish stock and also the marine fishery environment. But, after the introduction of the process of motorization of traditional crafts and introduction of mechanized boats, the traditional fishermen felt much about the depletion of marine resources in the inshore area due to indiscriminate fishing by the mechanized boats.

DISPARITIES IN DEVELOPMENT To analyse the disparities in the development of marine fisheries sector, the total coastal area has been classified into two regions –Western Region and Eastern Region. The State-wise human development index (2011-12) (Rural and Urban combined) reveals the following ranks of the maritime states: Andhra Pradesh (17), Goa (2), Gujarat (10), Karnataka (21), Kerala (1), Maharashtra (5), Odhisa (18), Tamil Nadu (4) and West Bengal 8).(Dutt & Tamma, 2017) This situation may be attributed to the existing regional disparities in factor and resource endowments and also the available infrastructure – basic, financial and marketing. Similar situation also prevails in the case of marine fishing industry in all the maritime States.

Table – 1 MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES IN INDIA-2014

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Length of Coast Line (Kms.)	Continental Shelf ('000 sq. kms.)	Number of Landing Centres	No. of Fishing Villages
A. Western Region					
1	Goa	104	10	33	39
2	Gujarat	1600	184	121	247
3	Karnataka	300	27	96	144
4	Kerala	590	40	187	222
5	Maharashtra	720	112	152	456
Total (A)		3314 (54.80)	373 (75.97)	589 (39.11)	1108 (33.81)
B. Eastern Region					
6	Andhra Pradesh	974	33	353	555
7	Odhisa	480	26	73	813
8	Puthucherry	45	1	25	40
9	Tamil Nadu	1076	41	407	573
10	West Bengal	158	17	59	188
Total (B)		2733 (45.20)	118 (24.03)	917 (60.89)	2169 (66.19)
Grand Total (A+B)		6047 (100.00)	491 (100.00)	1506 (100.00)	3277 (100.00)

Source: Hand Book of Fisheries Statistics 2014, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, p.27

Table-1 clearly reflects that there are wide variations in length of coastline, continental shelf, number of landing centers and number of fishing villages in the maritime States in the Eastern and Western regions. It shows that the Western region has 54.80 per cent of coast line and 75.97 per cent of continental shelf. On the other hand, the Eastern region has 45.20 per cent of the coastline and 24.03 per cent of continental shelf. Further, this region has more than 60 per cent of fishermen villages and landing centers. These situations have contributed much for the existing inter-state disparities in fisheries development.

FISHERMEN POPULATION According to Mehta (1976), human capital could be broadly defined as the sum total of the knowledge, skills and aptitudes of the people inhabiting in a country. In a broader sense, it includes the initiative, resourcefulness, capacity for sustained work, right values, interests, attitudes and other human qualities conducive to higher output and accelerated economic growth. It is not necessary that a country having large population should be rich in human resource or human capital. It might sound paradoxical, and yet it is true that many of the very densely populated countries of the Asian region are the most deficient in human capital.

Table-2 MARINE FISHERFOLK POPULATION – COASTAL STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Population	Fishermen Families	BPL families	Percentage
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	A. Western Region				
1	Goa	10545	2189	489	22.3
2	Gujarat	336181	62231	15784	25.4
3	Karnataka	167429	30713	23624	76.9
4	Kerala	610165	118937	65459	56.3
5	Maharashtra	386259	81492	15509	19.0
	Total (A)	1510579 (38.15)	295562 (34.48)	120865 (23.09)	199.9 (39.98)
	B. Eastern Region				
6	Andhra Pradesh	605428	163472	159101	97.4
7	Odhisia	605514	114238	56279	49.26
8	Puducherry	54627	14271	10998	77.1
9	Tamil Nadu	802912	192697	127245	66.0
10	West Bengal	380138	76981	48870	63.5
	Total (B)	2448619 (61.85)	561659 (65.52)	402493 (76.91)	353.26 (70.65)
	Grand Total (A+B)	3959198 (100.00)	857221 (100.00)	523358 (100.00)	553.16 (55.32)

Source: Marine Fisheries Census 2010, India, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, p.27.

Table-2 exhibits that Maritime States in the Western region has 38.15 per cent (15,10,579) and the Eastern region has 61.85 per cent (24,48,619) of fisherfolk population. Tamil Nadu alone has the maximum of 20.28 per cent (8,02,912) fisherfolk population. The average family size ranges from a minimum of 3.83 in Puducherry to the maximum of 5.45 in Karnataka. The Eastern region also has the maximum number of 561659 (65.52 per cent) fishermen families, of this 402493 (76.91) are BPL families. This disparity in human resource is also a cause for existing disparities in fisheries development in India.

FISHING CRAFTS Fishing crafts are the principal form of assets to the fisherfolk in India. Their number and modernization depends on the availability of credit from both formal and informal credit agencies. Due to lower priority given to fisheries in relation to industries, fishing industry in India has not developed much. Moreover, the equipment and methods used are very old as compared with those of developed countries (Baheer, 1990). The use of mechanised methods can help to raise the productivity substantially (Devi, 1997).

Table-3 DISPARITIES IN THE NUMBER OF FISHING CRAFTS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Category of Crafts			Total
		MB	MC	NMC	
	A. Western Region				
1	Goa	1142	1297	227	2666
2	Gujarat	18278	8238	1884	28400
3	Karnataka	3643	7518	2862	14023
4	Kerala	4722	11175	5884	21781
5	Maharashtra	13016	1563	2783	17362
	Total (A)	40801 (57.02)	29791 (41.99)	13640 (27.11)	84232 (43.69)
	B. Eastern Region				
6	Andhra Pradesh	3167	10737	17837	31741
7	Odhisia	2248	3922	4656	10826
8	Puducherry	369	1562	662	2593
9	Tamil Nadu	10692	24942	10436	46070
10	West Bengal	14282	-	3066	17348
	Total (B)	30758 (42.98)	41163 (58.01)	36677 (72.89)	108578 (56.31)

Grand Total (A+B)	71559 (100.00) [37.11]	70954 (100.00) [36.80]	50317 (100.00) [26.09]	192810 (100.00)
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Source: Marine Fisheries Census 2010, India, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, p.28.

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total

Figures in the square brackets indicates percentage to grand total

Table-3 reveals that there are 1,92,810 fishing crafts in the coastal areas, of which 71,559 (37.11 per cent) are mechanized boats(MB), 70,954 (36.80 per cent) are motorised crafts (MC) and 50317 (26.09 per cent) are non-motorised traditional crafts (NMC). Maharashtra and Gujarat account for 31294 (43.73 per cent) of the mechanized crafts in operation. Out of the 70,954 MC, 24,942 (35.15 per cent) are operating in Tamil Nadu alone. This situation may be attributed to introduction of outboard motors (OBM) under the Bay of Bengal Programme and also the role of SIFFs in providing liberal credit to fishermen especially in kasnyakumari District. Even after five decades of planned development, 50,317 (26.09 per cent) traditional crafts remain NMCs. Further, the maritime States in the East coast operate 56.31 per cent of crafts and the Western States have only 43.69 per cent of the fishing crafts. This is one of the reasons why India is lacking behind many East Asian countries in fisheries development. Andhra Pradesh (24,386) and Tamil Nadu (24231) have maximum number of NMCs compared to other States and Union Territories. This is also one of the reasons for low level of fisheries production, export and contribution from fisheries by the Eastern region.

FISHERY INFRASTRUCTURE Coastal infrastructure is crucial for fisheries and overall socio-economic uplift of coastal rural areas in general. Inadequate infrastructure lead to human loss while entering into the sea and returning back to the shore with the catches. Further, it is one of the causes for inter-village, inter-district, inter-state and international migration of fishermen. Levis (1955) included public utilities, ports, water supply and electricity as infrastructure. In the fisheries sector, infrastructure may include the following: (i) Basic infrastructure – roads, hospitals, community centers, (ii) Financial infrastructure – banks, fishermen and fisherwomen co-operatives, (iii) Fisheries infrastructure – fishing harbours, fish landing centers, boat yards, (iv) Marketing infrastructure - ice factories, cold storages, freezing plants, curing yards, peeling sheds, fishmeal plants and organized markets.

Table-4 DISPARITIES IN FISHERY INFRASTRUCTUE

States/UT	Boat yard	Ice Factories	Cold Storages	Freezing Plants	Curing Yards	Peeling Sheds	Fishmeal Plants
A. Western Region							
Goa	1	4	228	10	0	0	16
Gujarat	39	206	36	40	270	192	9
Karnataka	52	292	28	74	146	26	90
Kerala	119	351	33	45	10	9	53
Maharashtra	5	49					
Total (A)	216 (60.85)	902 (74.48)	325 (79.46)	169 (87.56)	227 (66.37)	227 (71.61)	168 (88.89)
B. Eastern Region							
AP	32	85	22	16	31	38	12
Odhisia	22	56	14	2	39	28	5
Puducherry	18	14	7	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	64	105	41	6	45	24	3
WB	3	49	0	0	0	0	1
Total (B)	139 (39.15)	309 (25.52)	84 (20.54)	24 (12.44)	115 (33.63)	90 (28.39)	21 (11.11)
Grand Total (A+B)	355 (100.00)	1211 (100.00)	409 (100.00)	193 (100.00)	342 (100.00)	317 (100.00)	189 (100.00)

Source: Marine Fisheries Census 2010, India, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, p.46.

Table-4 reveals that there are wide disparities in the fishery related infrastructures between the Eastern and the Western regions. The East coast area which possesses maximum number of fishing crafts (56.31 per cent), have only limited number (below 40 per cent) of fishery related infrastructure compared to the Western region (Above 60 per cent) in all the seven categories mentioned in the table. Further, the former has only 22 (48.89 per cent) minor ports and 76 (42.22 per cent) landing centers constructed under different schemes. Inadequate infrastructure is one of the reasons for the migration of fishermen from Tamil Nadu, especially from Kanyakumari district to the West coast upto Gujarat. Even after five decades of planned development, the fisherfolk in most of the maritime states are compelled to fight for their rights.

OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE: Infrastructures are like nerves in our human body, which are helpful for doing various developmental activities of any sector without any interruption. The Central as well as the respective State Government has also failed to provide necessary basic, financial and marketing infrastructure necessary for fisheries development. Other infrastructure is also very important for the development of fisheries and also the fishermen, who are the heart and soul of the fishing industry. Fishermen are the suppliers of cheap animal protein, who are deprived from enjoying their entitlements, which they are entitled like their counterparts in other sectors of the economy. They have to depend on their basic necessities on people living in interior areas, which makes their life little costlier and increases their debt burden on the one hand and on the other hand they are deprived from enjoying their luck catches due to absence of marketing infrastructure and finance for meeting their daily requirements.

Table-5 DISPARITIES IN OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE MARITIME STATES/UTs

States/UT	No. of villages having						
	Electricity	Bus Stop	Hospitals	Post Office	Police Station	Banks	FCS
A. Western Region							
Goa							
Gujarat	39	37	21	22	11	51	11
Karnataka	238	197	94	164	77	216	79
Kerala	140	127	84	124	46	211	58
Maharashtra	222	206	167	159	56	289	276
	456	422	254	305	133	354	236
Total (A)	1095 (37.89)	989 (51.94)	620 (69.82)	774 (59.26)	323 (67.57)	1121 (76.05)	660 (33.79)
B. Eastern Region							
AP							
Odhisa	547	276	30	85	7	40	358
Puducherry	517	145	35	172	96	121	230
Tamil Nadu	37	34	11	5	2	15	25
WB	546	401	140	140	46	132	580
	148	59	52	130	14	45	100
Total (B)	1795 (62.11)	915 (48.06)	268 (30.18)	532 (40.74)	155 (32.43)	353 (23.95)	1293 (66.21)
Grand Total (A+B)	2890 (100.00) [87.90]	1904 (100.00) [57.91]	888 (100.00) [27.01]	1306 (100.00) [39.72]	478 (100.00) [14.54]	1474 (100.00) [44.83]	1953 (100.00) [53.40]

Source: Marine Fisheries Census 2010, India, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, p.45.

Table-5 reflects that only 2890 (87.90 per cent) fishermen villages have been connected by roads, 888 (27.01 per cent) have hospital facilities, 1474 (44.83 per cent) have banking facilities and 1,953 (53.40 person) have co-operative societies. Out of 888 hospitals, 620 (69.82 per cent) and out of 1474 banks, 1121 (76.05 per cent) are in the Western region. This is one of the reasons for the introduction of more number of MBs in the Western region compared to the Eastern region of our country. But out of 1953 Fisheries Co-operative Societies (FCSs), 1293 (66.21 per cent) are in the East coast area. Moreover, out of 5,61,614 fishermen families in the Easter region, 4,02,493 (71.67 per cent) were BPL families. On the other hand, out of 2,95,562 families only 1,20,865 (40.89 per cent) It shows that fishermen households in the Eastern region are poor. It is because the FCSs provide relief funds during the lean (non-fishing) season, which is a timely help to the struggling fishermen.

EMPLOYMENT OF FISHERFOLK

Sen (2004) has given three different aspects of employment. They are:

- The *income aspect*, employment gives an income to the employed;
- The *production aspect*, employment yields an output; and
- The *recognition aspect*, employment gives a person the recognition of being engaged in something worthwhile. Generally, employment provides income to the employed. But, there are some neglected section of population like palmarah tapers and fishermen, who receive

nothing for their work on many occasions. Moreover, their employment is seasonal in nature and so unemployment and underemployment are inherent features of marine fishing industry. Production may be zero during the lean season due to fish famine or migration of fish. Further, fishermen are in the lowest ebb of the social ladder and considered as economically most backward community (Pazhani&Jesi, 2008).

Table-6 OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE OF FISHERFOLK IN INDIA – 2010

STAT E/ U.T	AF	No. of Fisherfolk involved in fishing allied activities							OF	Total occupi ed
		MF	M/R N	C/P	Peel ing	Lr	Os	Total		
A.P	1508	3932	1408	168	2904	6414	2790	2999	1099	310956
Odhis a	68	4	2	48	2200	1	753	57	9	260210
P.cherr y	1624	3263	1787	849	41	2770	349	2520	8138	19490
TN	11	7	2	2	3076	7	4077	72	1271	295452
WB	1220	3832	390	179	1532	1219	785	1821	9847	146191
	9	3744	6995	712		1282		9	3632	
	2140	0	1841	5		8		2856		
	64	7820	9	254		1617		05		
	9528			3		7		1425		
	3							59		
Total (E)	6348	1210	5775	351	9753	1220	8754	9984	3388	103229
	35	53	8	87	(30.79)	72	(50.40)	12	7	9
	(67.11)	(54.59)	(67.42)	(65.86)		(61.64)		(62.42)	(56.13)	(62.19)
Goa	2370	1481	117	0	0	3	0	3971	1130	5101
Gujarat	8290	1797	8153	159	4550	1875	762	1346	4222	138917
Karnat aka	1	5	1790	6	1058	8	1208	95	4786	79819
Kerala	4075	1486	3368	141	9817	1393	736	7503	1069	210496
Mahara shtra	6	7	1447	6	6493	8	5908	3	3	193278
	1453	2041	7	567		1439		1998	5657	
	96	8		7		1		03		
	7634	4597		955		2887		1876		
	5	1		4		3		21		
Total (W)	3110	1007	2790	182	2191	7596	8614	6011	2648	627611
	68	12	5	43	8	3	(49.60)	23	8	(33.81)
	(32.89)	(45.41)	(32.58)	(34.14)	(69.21)	(38.36)		(37.58)	(43.87)	
Grand Total	9459	2217	8566	534	3167	1980	1736	1599	6037	165991
	03	65	3	30	1	35	8	535	5	0
	(100)	(100.)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
	[56.99]	[13.36]	[5.16]	()	()	[11.93]	()	[96.36]	()	()
				[3.22]	[1.91]		[1.05]		[3.64]	

Source: Marine Fisheries Census 2010, Government of India, New Delhi, p.31.

AF- Active Fishermen, MF- Marketing of Fish, M/RN- Marketing/Repairing of Nets
C/P- Curing/Processing, Lr.- Labourer, OF- Other than Fishing, Os - Others

Table-6 reveals that 16,59,910 (96.36 per cent) are employed in fishing and fishery related activities. About 56.99 per cent of the fisherfolk are actively engaged in fishing and 9.37 per cent in fishery related activities. Tamil Nadu accounts for 17.80 per cent of active fishermen in India followed by Kerala (12.68 per cent). The maximum percentage (22.63 per cent) of fisherfolk actively engaged in fishing within a state is in Tamil Nadu. Women account for 62.35 per cent of the fisherfolk engaged in fishery related activities, of these 44.82 per cent is engaged in marketing of fish. Out of those actively engaged in fishing, fishermen in the Eastern region constitute 634835 (67.11 per cent). Out of the total employed (16, 59,910), only 3.64 per cent is engaged in non-fishing activities.

This situation may be attributed to the absence of non-fishing activities or industries to generate sufficient employment opportunities in the coastal areas. The impacts of these regional disparities have their repercussion on marine fish production and also export of fish and fish products to a greater extent.

MARINE FISH PRODUCTION AND EXPORT: Total fish production has increased from 752000 tonnes during 1950-51 to 9040000 tonnes during 2012-13. During the same period the contribution of marine fish production has decreased from 71 per cent to 36.74 per cent. This situation may be attributed to the importance given to inland fisheries and also the depletion of marine resources. Similarly, there is a fall in the export of fish and fishery products due to (i) fall in marine fish production, (ii) import restrictions imposed by the Western countries, and (iii) absence of adequate infrastructure for export in most of the maritime states.

Table-7 DISPARITIES IN MARINE FISH PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

States/UT	Production		Export	
	Qty.'000 Tonnes	Percentage	Qty.in Tonnes	Value in Rs.
A. Western Region				
Goa	109.57	03.25	41377	366.95
Gujarat	695.58	20.65	0	0
Karnataka	357.36	10.61	95907	849.01
Kerala	522.31	15.50	135240	3409.20
Maharashtra	467.46	13.88	3164	323.77
Total (A)	2152.28 (63.89)	63.89	275688 (29.65)	4948.93 (32.53)
B. Eastern Region				
AP	438.25	13.01	78542	3344.97
Odhisia	120.02	03.56	379461	2808.25
Puducherry	37.81	01.12	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	432.27	12.83	132138	2298.63
WB	188.24	05.59	63832	1811.21
Total (B)	1216.59 (36.11)	36.11	653973 (70.35)	10263.06 (67.47)
Grand Total (A+B)	3368.87	100.00	929661	15211.99 (100.00)

Source: Hand Book of Fisheries Statistics 2014, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, pp.10&80.

Table-7 shows clearly the disparities in marine fish production and exports in the two regions. While the fish production from the Western region was 2152280 (63.89 per cent) tones, it was only 1216590 (36.11 per cent) tones in the Eastern region. But, the export of marine fish and fishery products shows a different picture. The Western region with more fishery infrastructure was lacking behind the Eastern region in quantity and value terms. This situation may be attributed to the exportable variety of fish caught in the Eastern region by using gears like hooks and lines in many fishing villages. Further, the total percentage of exports was 27.60 out of the total fish production of 33,68,870 tonnes. It was 212.81 per cent in the Western region and 53.75 per cent in the Eastern region.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS: The above analysis clearly reveals that there exist wide disparities in the availability of fishery resources, human resources, infrastructure for fishing, other infrastructure necessary for the socio-economic uplift of fisherfolk and also marine fish production and exports in India. The following are the policy implications emerging out of the present study:

- ❖ The length of the coastline may vary among the maritime States, but the continental shelf and establishment of fish landing centers should be made by considering the number of fishing villages, fishermen population and the number of fishing crafts in operation.

- ❖ To eliminate the disparities in the number of mechanized and motorized crafts in operation and also the number of fishing gear units the following steps have to be taken:
 - Establishment of a Fisheries Development Bank exclusively for financing fishermen and fisherwomen;
 - Encouraging the Nationalised banks to lend liberally for fisheries development;
 - Group lending to fishermen by NCDC should be continued without any halt;
 - Fishermen and Fisheries Co-operatives should be revitalized by supplying more credit and supplying inputs for fisheries development.
 - The infrastructure facilities like jetty, ice and cold storages, transport and drying / curing yards are not found in most of the fish landing centers. By providing all these facilities we can reduce the amount of wastage of fish during the post-harvest operations, increase the export earnings and also the income of the fisherfolk.
 - Other infrastructure facilities like link roads, safe drinking water, hospitals, banks and co-operative societies should be established in adequate numbers considering the population of a group of fishing villages if not individual villages in each states.
 - There is too much of underemployed and unemployed fishermen and fisherwomen in the coastal villages. They suffer like anything to meet even their daily necessities. To generate employment to fishermen during the lean season, (i) sea weed collection, (ii) training in repairing the outboard /inboard engines, (iii) collection of shellfish may be initiated, and (iv) engage them in non-fishing activities.
- ❖ Since high valued species are caught and exported from the Eastern region, improvement in the crafts and gears used by the fisherfolk in that region will surely help to increase the fish catch and increase in export earnings.
- ❖ For the sustainable use and management of marine resources, marine fisheries policies should be aimed at:
 - Preventing the mechanized trawlers from fishing in the inshore areas to provide life to lakhs of traditional fishermen;
 - Avoiding class conflicts which lead to loss of men and material;
 - Fixing uniform duration of ban on fishing considering the season prevailing in different regions;
 - Prohibiting night trawling to prevent speedy depletion of fishing resources; and
 - Avoiding wastage of fishery resources simple gears like hooks and long lines should be used by more number of craft operators.
- ❖ The number of fishing harbours and landing centres should be constructed by taking into account the length of the coastline, number of fishing villages, number of people depending on fishing, number of fishing crafts in operation. To establish these infrastructure the Central Government should take the following steps:
 - Allocate more funds for fisheries development and the outlay should be fully utilized for the intended purposes;
 - State governments should be encouraged to establish these infrastructure facilities by obtaining necessary funds from the Centre;
 - Like other rural development projects, the NABARD may be encouraged to operate projects of various types for fisheries development also.
- ❖ The unexploited marine resources in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands area may be exploited either by increasing the fishing crafts and fishery infrastructure in that area or by encouraging migration of fishermen during the ban period in the east coast.

- ❖ Above all, steps may be taken to encourage the use of hooks and long lines for fishing for responsible fishing as in the case of Kombothurai in Thoothukudi District of Tamil Nadu. This will help not only to increase fish production and also enhances the export of fish.

CONCLUSION: From the above analysis pertaining to fisheries development, one can conclude that there are wide spread disparities in the development of marine fisheries in India. In total, the maritime States in the Western part are well ahead of Eastern part with regard to fishery infrastructure, number of mechanized boats in operation, ports for fish export and institutions related to Research and Development. On the other hand, the Eastern region is having maximum number of fishermen villages, fisherfolk population, traditional and non-motorised crafts. Considering these situations, the Central as well as the State governments should frame policies with the participation of representatives from fishermen communities for the equitable and sustainable use of marine resources with better infrastructure for the socio-economic uplift of the fisherfolk and fisheries development.

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3.

REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN SERVICES SECTOR IN INDIA SINCE 1981

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Introduction: Services sector is a complex area and very often one finds different definitions of services. The traditional belief that services cannot be stored and they are consumed as soon as they are produced is not necessarily true. Due to technology, there is increasing time gap between consumption and production of services. Some services can be provided from the same storage repeatedly over a period of time and some services can be reproduced with fewer input and in a much shorter time span. Common definition of services sector includes labour services, travel, transport, port & shipping and other related services, insurance banking and other financial services, construction and engineering design services, education, tourism, health care and miscellaneous and other private services. The service sector contributes about half of the world GDP. The share of this sector in the GDP increases, generally, as economy develops. Developed economies are predominantly service economies and generate over 60 percent of the total employment. Services assume special importance for developing countries. Services like banking, communication, transportation etc. provide infrastructure services to the entire economy. In the low income economies, services contribute more than one third of the GDP. The share of the services in India's GDP increased from 38.04 percent in 1980-81 to 41 percent in 1991 then the share increased to 57.30 percent in 2009-10. Service sector generally grows faster than the economy as a whole. The growth of the tertiary sector in India seems to be somewhat out of line with international experience in recent decades. The newly industrializing countries of Asia-Korea and Taiwan – had their share of employment in manufacturing increasing much faster than that in the tertiary sector during their initial period of growth in the 1970s. Only in the 1990s after Taiwan and Korea had development into mature industrialized economies did their tertiary sector become the dominant provider of employment outside agriculture. In India share of employment growth in the tertiary sector in the 1970s was already 60 percent higher than that in manufacturing. In 1980s and 1990s there was a virtual stagnation in the share of employment in manufacturing. In most states, the share of the service sector now exceeds 50 percent of SDP. During the last three decades, the service sector has grown on an average by 8 to 9 percent per annum in many states, notably Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal with the exception of Gujarat, the service sector now accounts for almost half of SDP in all rich states. Transition of the India from an agrarian economy to an economy dominated by service sector, thereby bypassing the stage of a developed industrial economy, is increasing economic inequalities. The economic performance of different regions in India has been extremely different over the past three decades which has resulted in higher level of regional disparities. The growth of the services sector in the Indian economy has its own limitation. The economic and social position of the worker in the services sector will steadily go down in the long run since real income cannot be higher than productivity for any extended length of time. The workers in the service sector will use all their strength and put all efforts to get higher wages, than their economic contribution justifies. As economy progresses the share of the primary sector decreases and that of the secondary sector increases. After industrialization gathers momentum, the secondary sector becomes the dominant sector in the economy. It is only at a later stage when the economy attains a fairly high level of development typically when it becomes a middle income country that the tertiary sector overtakes the secondary sector. This is the general pattern of development seem, especially in East Asia. If we take the example of China, the secondary sector now contributes almost 50% of GDP. In

India, at aggregate level, and also at the regional level, the tertiary sector became the largest sector even before the secondary sector can dominate the economy. The pattern of structural changes which we noticed in India deviated from the development pattern of other western economies. According to Kuznets western economies experienced a stage by stage shift from primary to secondary and from secondary to tertiary in their advanced stage of development but in India this trend is not visible. The expansion of the secondary sector is not enough in India so as to absorb the increase in labour force. The unskilled and uneducated rural masses have continued to struggle in the primary sector and those who have been forced out of the primary sector by economic, social and political factors have joined urban slum sectors. The pattern of growth underlines the link between growing poverty and unemployment and the inadequate growth of manufacturing and building activities in the economy.

Role of Services Sector in Economic Development India stands out for the size and dynamism of its services sector. The contribution of services sector to the Indian economy has been manifold. Services sector share in gross domestic product (GDP) is 55.2 per cent and it is growing by 10 per cent annually, contributing to about a quarter of total employment. It also accounts for a high share in foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows and over one-third of total exports. It has recorded very fast (27.4 per cent) export growth through the first half of 2010-11. The share of services in India's GDP at factor cost (at constant prices) increased rapidly. It increased from 38.04 per cent in 1980-81 to 57.30 per cent in 2009-10. If we also include construction, then the share increased to 64.83 per cent in 2009-10. The ratcheting up of the overall growth rate (compound annual growth rate [CAGR]) of the Indian economy from 5.7 per cent in the 1990s to 8.6 per cent during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 was to a large measure due to the acceleration of the growth rate (CAGR) in the services sector from 7.5 per cent in the 1990s to 10.3 per cent in 2004-05 to 2009-10. The services sector growth was significantly faster than the 6.6 per cent for the combined agriculture and industry sectors annual output growth during the same period In 2009-10, services growth was 10.06 per cent and in 2010-11 it was 9.38 per cent. India's services GDP growth has been continuously above overall GDP growth.

Conclusion It is found that inter-state disparities in rates of GSDP growth increased during the 1990's over 1980's. In the period after 2000 while some of the poorer state have experienced a faster than average growth, growth of some of the developed states has slowed down, though it is still much higher than it was before the reforms. Inter-state variations in rates of GSDP growth are found to be strongly associated with the pace of services growth during 1980 to 2010. A high aggregate growth rate is generally accompanied by increasing disparity. A deregulated policy regime can lead, on the one hand, to an increase in disparities as the developed regions have a competitive advantage and government policies favoring poorer regions are no longer in operation, while on the other hand disparities may also decline as the regions get opportunities to freely utilize their comparative advantage. The trends in regional disparities in India over a period of 30 years have examined. There are wide variations in economic performances of states and the differences have increased over time. On employment front economic reforms have not delivered as they have on the GDP front. Changes in employment have not been as large as in GDP. Services have increased their share in GDP from 36 percent in 1972-73 to 45 percent in 1993-94 and to 59 percent in 2009-10, corresponding increase in employment share has been much slower from 15 percent to 21 percent and to 27 percent. Continuation of this pattern of structural changes has serious implications not only for equity but also for the sustainability of a high growth rate as well. Growth of services sector has been more uneven and has been generally higher in the better developed states, particularly during 2000s thus resulting in increasing divergence among states in their levels of economic development. The rise in regional inequality during the 1990s and 2000s is largely due to a sharp rise in inequality in the services sectors. The rising relative size and inter linkages of services sectors with the economy also contributed to rising inequality in this period. In the absence of adequate growth in other sectors of the

economy, the services sector in the long run would be adversely affected by demand constraints and its performance would then depend upon the uncertainty in demand from the rest of the world through exports. The process of growth is accompanied by dual skill over effects i.e. growth in manufacturing sector improves growth in service sector since it creates additional demand for services which arises due to structural changes that makes contracting out cheaper and more efficient for manufacturing sector's growth. Services sector, in their leads to higher growth in manufacturing sector since it leads to higher demand for new products and brings about improvement in productivity of manufacturing sector. Also, as production of services requires inputs from other sectors, there could be supply constraints due to slowdown in the growth of productive capacity in the rest of the economy.

Suggestions Accelerating economic growth is closely linked to growth in service sector of the Indian economy at the present juncture is receiving greater attention. It is therefore very important for an economy to provide services as efficiently as possible and this may require not only increasing investments in services but also continuously improving on them through improved technology and many of the developing countries that are undertaking domestic reforms in their service sector and liberalizing services do not have a well integrated policy for the sector. The opportunities in this fast growing employment-oriented, FDI attracting sector, with vast export-potential are striking. Keeping in mind the importance of services in the growth process, it is essential to have a well-defined service policy in line agriculture and industrial policies. Reforms in services should therefore be an outcome of well-integrated policy for services and should be undertaken in sequential manner maintaining the balance between growth of different services and sectors because the sustainability of a relatively high GDP growth in recent years driven by growth of the services sector alone would be difficult to maintain over a long horizon. In the growth of the services sector in India the acceleration was due to fast growth in communications, banking services, business service, (IT) and community services. The remaining sectors grew at a constant or trend growth rate. The challenges in this area are to retain India's competitiveness in those sectors where it has already made a mark such as IT and ITeS and Telecommunications. Their deeper and broader use in the domestic sectors would also have potential to increase the efficiency and productivity of other goods and services. The globally traded services such as financial services, health care, education, accountancy and other business services, where India has a large domestic market but only a very small part of the full potential has been tapped. Regulatory improvements will also be important as many domestic regulations and market access barriers could come in the way of fully tapping this growth accelerating sector. The challenges also lies in making inroads into some traditional areas such as tourism and shipping where other countries have already established themselves, but where the potential for India is nevertheless very high. Since there are diverse sectors within services, the issues and policies cannot be separated into water tight compartment. These challenges and issues could further strengthen the services sector which is the driving force for India to realize double digit growth potential, both overall and state level, while providing more and better job to help achieve more inclusive and balanced growth.

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4.

REGIONAL DISPARITY – AN IMPEDIMENT TO COUNTRY’S GROWTH

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Introduction: India is comprised of different states with different resource and market conditions. India is sub-divided into 29 states differing in terms of their productive potential and the type of industry they can support. The actualization of their potential holds the key to increasing the competitiveness of the nation as a whole. **Sub-national regions are the locus of important determinants of competitiveness for the nation.** The potential of the states drives the diversified competency of the nation where regional specialization provides the impetus for growth of the nation. The secret of growth of countries like USA and UK lies in relegating the economic roles to the appropriate levels of the geographical strata. India is still reeling under the influence of concentrated economic activity. The national average per capita GDP is \$977.7 but Goa is above \$1500 while Bihar is closer to \$200. However, the similarity ends here. **Unlike countries like USA and UK, the pattern of most states tends to display a proclivity towards similar industries.** Certain states benefited from first-mover advantage and the others imitated the policy and structure to induce similar growth rates—*irrespective of the location and its inherent competencies*. Thus the term Regional disparity refers to difference in economic development and uneven economic achievement in different geographical regions.

Meaning of regional disparity: The coexistence of relatively developed and economically depressed states and even regions within each state is known as regional disparity or regional imbalance. It refers to a wide difference between per capita incomes, literacy rates, availability of health and education services, levels of industrialization, infrastructural facilities between different regions. The word disparity comes from the Latin word *disparitas*, which means divided. In the modern day scenario the condition of being unequal is considered disparity. Regional disparity means divergence or inequality of characters, phenomena or processes having specific territorial allocation and occurring at least in two entities of the territorial structure. Regional disparity refers to differences between economic performance and welfare between different regions. Regional disparity means unbalanced spatial structures in some region or in different regions. Regional disparities are manifested in different conditions of life as well as in unequal economic and development potential. A good example of spatial disparity is the contrast between urban and rural areas.

Types of disparity:

1. Natural or geographical: it includes climatic , terrain, location topography , culture etc
2. Man-made: it includes socio, economic, political, education, industrial, trade, commerce, transportation, communication etc
3. Inter-state or intra-state
4. Total or sectoral

Causes of disparity: There are various reasons for regional disparity. Certain areas are more endowed than others, in terms of natural resources; these cover everything from minerals to cultivable land and river systems. Some regions get neglected as others are well-connected, missing the chance of development. Some regions have been neglected historically. Government policies also play an important role. The government sometimes focuses on few key regions and the others are left in a state of utter neglect.

Historical Factor: Historically, regional imbalances in India started from its British regime. The British rulers as well as industrialists started to develop only those earmarked regions of the country

which as per their own interest were possessing rich potential for prosperous manufacturing and trading activities.

British industrialists mostly preferred to concentrate their activities in two states like West Bengal and Maharashtra and more particularly to three metropolitan cities like Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. They concentrated all their industries in and around these cities neglecting the rest of the country to remain backward. The land policy followed by the British frustrated the farmers to the maximum extent and also led to the growth of privileged class like zamindars and money lenders for the exploitation of the poor farmers. In the absence of proper land reform measures and proper industrial policy, the country could not attain economic growth to a satisfactory level. The uneven pattern of investment in industry as well as in economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, irrigation and power made by the British had resulted uneven growth of some areas, keeping the other areas totally neglected.

Geographical Factors: Geographical factors play an important role in the developmental activities of a developing economy. The difficult terrain surrounded by hills, rivers and dense forests leads to increase in the cost of administration, cost of developmental projects, besides making mobilisation of resources particularly difficult. Most of the Himalayan states of India, i.e., Himachal Pradesh, Northern Kashmir, the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and other North-Eastern states, remained mostly backward due to its inaccessibility and other inherent difficulties.

Adverse climate and proneness to flood are also responsible factors for poor rate of economic development of different regions of the country as reflected by low agricultural productivity and lack of industrialisation. Thus these natural factors have resulted uneven growth of different regions of India.

Locational Advantages: Locational advantages are playing an important role in determining the development strategy of a region. Due to some locational advantages, some regions are getting special favour in respect of site selections of various developmental projects. While determining the location of iron and steel projects or refineries or any heavy industrial project, some technical factors included in the locational advantage are getting special considerations. Thus regional imbalances arise due to such locational advantages attached to some regions and the locational disadvantages attached to some other backward regions.

Inadequacy of Economic Overheads: Economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, power, technology, banking and insurance etc. are considered very important for the development of a particular region. Due to adequacy of such economic overheads, some regions are getting a special favour in respect of settlement of some developmental projects whereas due to inadequacy of such economic overheads, some regions of the country, viz., North-Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar etc. remained much backward as compared to other developed regions of the country. Moreover, new investment in the private sector has a general tendency to concentrate much on those regions having basic infrastructural facilities.

Failure of Planning Mechanism: Although balanced growth has been accepted as one of the major objectives of economic planning in India, since the Second Plan onwards but it did not make much headway in achieving this object. Rather, in real sense, planning mechanisms has enlarged the disparity between the developed states and less developed states of the country.

In respect of allocating plan outlay relatively developed states get much favour than less developed states. From First Plan to the Seventh Plan, Punjab and Haryana have received the highest per capita plan outlay, all along. The other three states like Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have also received larger allocation of plan outlays in almost all the five year plans. On the other hand, the backward states like Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have been receiving the smallest allocation of per capita plan outlay in almost all the plans. Due to such divergent trend,

imbalance between the different states in India has been continuously widening, in spite of framing achievement of regional balance as one of the important objectives of economic planning in the country.

Marginalisation of the Impact of Green Revolution to Certain Regions: In India, the green revolution has improved the agricultural sector to a considerable extent through the adoption of new agricultural strategy. But unfortunately the benefit of such new agricultural strategy has been marginalised to certain definite regions keeping the other regions totally untouched. The Government has concentrated this new strategy to the heavily irrigated areas with the idea to use the scarce resources in the most productive manner and to maximise the production of food grains so as to solve the problem of food crisis. Thus the benefit of green revolution is very much restricted to the states like Punjab, Haryana and plain districts of Uttar Pradesh leaving the other states totally in the dark about the adoption of new agricultural strategy. This has made the well-off farmers much better off, whereas the dry land farmers and non-farming rural population remained totally untouched. Thus in this way new agricultural strategy has aggravated regional imbalances due to its lack of all-embracing approach.

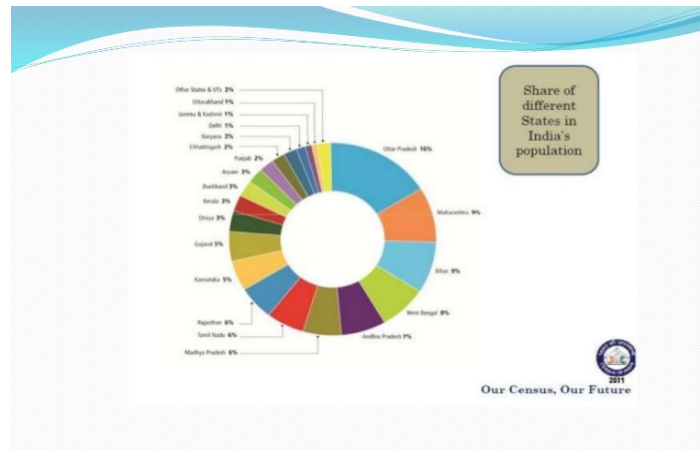
Lack of Growth of Ancillary Industries in Backward States: The Government of India has been following a decentralised approach for the development of backward regions through its investment programmes on public sector industrial enterprises located in backward areas like Rourkela, Barauni, Bhilai, Bongaigaon etc. But due to lack of growth of ancillary industries in these areas, all these areas remained backward in spite of huge investment made by the Centre.

Lack of Motivation on the part of Backward States: Growing regional imbalance in India has also been resulted from lack of motivation on the part of the backward states for industrial development. While the developed states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu etc. are trying to attain further industrial development, but the backward states have been showing their interest on political intrigues and manipulations instead of industrial development.

Political Instability: Another important factor responsible for regional imbalance is the political instability prevailing in the backward regions of the country. Political instability in the form of unstable government, extremist violence, law and order problem etc. have been obstructing the flow of investments into these backward regions besides making flight of capital from these backward states. Thus this political instability prevailing in same backward regions of the country is standing as a hurdle in the path of economic development of these regions.

Measures of regional disparity:

1. *Population growth:* It is the most sound indicator of regional disparity as it indicates that the regions with high populations contribute more human resources for the country's development. UP, MP, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal are the most populous states while Delhi, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Chandigarh are the least populated states.



2. *Economic:* Gross state domestic product and per capita income are also indicative of growth in a particular region. Amongst the top GSDP states of U.P. and Andhra Pradesh there is lowest per capita income which indicates that the distribution of income in these states is unequal. Kerala, Haryana, Uttarakhand are states with low GSDP but distribution of income is uniform indicated by smooth per capita income
3. *Infrastructural:* Transportation, power, energy distribution, railway network density, length and condition of state and national highways also indicate the development in a region. Southern and western regions have the highest road density while the eastern regions have the highest railway density
4. *Socio-economic disparity:* It is measured by the Human Development Index (HDI). Human development index which is measured by per capita income, life expectancy rate, school life expectancy etc. Delhi and Kerala have high per capita income amongst the top HDI sates.

Consequences of disparity: Regional imbalance is the disparity in economic and social development of two regions. One region/city/area is stronger than another region/city/area. Regions develop when investments are made to set up industries, service sectors, educational institutions, health care facilities etc. In India after liberalization, the role of private sector has increased in investment decisions. Naturally, the investments will flow in regions which are favourable to return maximum return on investments. This rules out the possibility of investments in poorly connected and geographically separated regions (for example mountains), and regions with hostile political environment. The maximum share in gained by the regions which have adequate physical and social infrastructure and a conducive environment.

This results in development of one region as compared to the other region.

Regional disparity leads to some very serious economic and social consequences:

- a. *Class-conflict:*It has created two sections in society—the ‘haves’ and the ‘have-not’s—which are ever on the war path. This has resulted in ever mounting social tensions and political discontent.
- b. *Political Domination:*The rich dominate the political machinery, and they use it to promote their own exclusive interests. This results in corruption, graft and social injustice.
- c. *Exploitation:*The rich exploit the poor. The consciousness of this exploitation leads to political awakening and then agitation and even political revolution. Thus inequality of incomes is an important cause of social and political instability.
- d. *Creation of Monopolies:*Unequal incomes promote monopolies. These powerful monopolies and industrial combines charge unfair prices from the consumer? And crush the small producers. The bigger fish swallow the small fry.

- e. *Suppression of Talent*: It is said that ‘slow rises merit by poverty depressed’. It is not easy for a poor man to make his way in life, however brilliant he may be. It is a great social loss that brainy people without money are unable to make their due contribution to social welfare.
 - f. *Undemocratic*: Democracy is a farce when there is a wide gulf between the rich and the poor. Political equality is a myth without economic equality.
 - g. *Moral Degradation*: The rich are corrupted by vice and the poor demoralized by lack of economic strength. Thus inequalities spoil the rich and degrade the poor. Vice and corruption rule such a world. The poor man finds it almost impossible to regain the virtues of honesty and integrity. Human dignity is lost altogether.
 - h. *Aggregation of the imbalance*: Once an area is prosperous and has adequate infrastructure for development, more investments pour-in neglecting the less developed regions. So an area which is already prosperous, develops further. For examples- the rate of growth of the four metropolitan cities, as compared to other metro cities is still higher
 - i. *Promotes Capital Formation*: However, there is one good which comes out of these inequalities of incomes and that is that it facilitates savings. If the national income of the country is evenly distributed among all its citizens, it is clear that it will be only thinly spread over the whole population. Everyone will have nothing left for saving. It is only when income is unequally distributed that there are people who are so rich that in their case saving is automatic.
- It is only a minority of the people who have the saving habit. To the rest if income comes, it is squandered away. Under a system, where there are large accretions of wealth in certain patches, not only is the capacity for savings greater, but the ability to invest and gain is also greater. There are people who save and turn their saving into capital. Thus inequality of incomes helps capital formation in a country.
- j. *Social unrest*: Differences in prosperity and development leads to friction between different sections of the society causing social unrest. For example Naxalism. Naxalites in India function in areas which have been neglected for long for development purposes/economic prosperity.
 - k. *Migration*: Migration from economically backward area towards economic strongholds. For example the rural-urban migration. Cities are more prosperous as compared to rural areas, providing better quality of life and more sources of income.

Suggestions for reducing regional disparity: The differences in development of resources give rise to disparities in development between different regions in a country. The planning commission and Government of India have devised special schemes for the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by encouraging the development of backward areas, hill areas, tribals, physically handicapped people and women in general, for the balanced development of these people and areas. For this, the Government has taken the following steps:

- (a) Special grants are given to backward and tribal areas.
- (b) Schools have been opened, providing, free and compulsory education to remove illiteracy.
- (c) Hospitals and dispensaries have been set up to give medical care to the people.
- (d) Water facilities have been provided for domestic purposes and agriculture.
- (e) Cottage and small industries are being promoted to provide employment opportunities.
- (f) Roads and railway lines have been laid to link different places

In order to overcome the backwardness of regions various fiscal and other incentives have been provided by the Centre, State, other financial institutions and Public Sectors, to promote investments in industrial sectors and generate jobs for the tribals, SCs , marginalized sections etc. These are the incentives provided.

- a) Central government incentives
- b) Income tax concessions
- c) Tax holidays
- d) Central Investments Subsidy Scheme
- e) Transport Subsidy Scheme
- f) Promoting new financial institutions in backward Regions
- g) State government incentives

h) Concessional Finance from major Financial institutions

Conclusion: Though regional disparity cannot be completely abolished but it can be smoothed to a great extent through better implementation of policies and proper administration. **The sustainability of the growth rate and the propulsion of the country to achieve its target are under question unless India develops as an integrated whole of regional competency. India needs to be perceived as an amalgamation of resources and competencies spread across its states.** Businesses and companies need to adjudge investment opportunities through the lens of the competencies offered by the states. India needs to build on its competitiveness banking on the specialization proffered by each region and develop the infrastructure and policies to support that industry. It's time for all the Indian states to realize their roles in the development of the industrial base in the country and take a productive initiative in this race for competitiveness.

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5.

**AGRO MARKETING: A WAY TO DECREASE REGIONAL DISPARITY
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHHATTISGARH STATE**

Manharan Anant & Gaurav Sahu

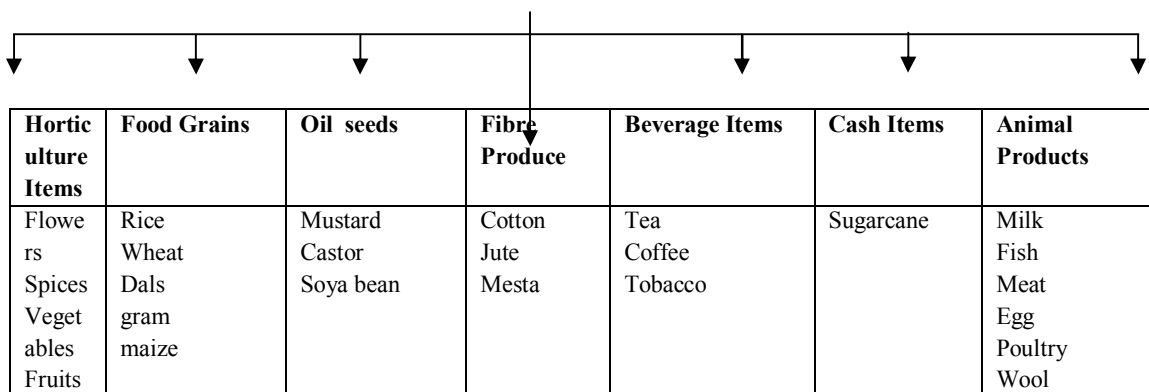
Today's every farmer adopts new methods of agriculture gradually. And for that they get more production. Agriculture is becoming more and more market oriented. It is said that Production, Processing and marketing are the 3 pillars of the agricultural economy in Chhattisgarh, Therefore policies of the agro-marketing affect economic development of our state. This paper helps to know roll of agro-marketing in our economy and relationship between role of agro-marketing and economic development. In agro-marketing, there is an important chain between farmer and customer. A major problem in our state is lack of awareness. Basically, agricultural production is scattered and is a small-scale production, which create problems of marketing. In addition, the infrastructure facilities like roads, means of transport, storage facilities, modern mandi and lack of controlling authority etc. are scarce on our rural areas. Agricultural marketing involves many functions like assembling of farm produce, grading, storage, processing, preparation for market, transportation to market centers, financing, risk-bearing, and distribution to ultimate consumers through various market channels.

Before we deal with the marketing policies, it is necessary to throw some light on the distressed of the agricultural product. In the first place, the volume of agricultural produce is larger in relation to its price. Another important characteristic is the perishable nature of agricultural product. Milk, Vegetables, Fruits, and Fish etc. are more perishable and are required to reach to the Consumers as quickly as possible. Even the grains, if not dried and stored properly are attacked by the store grain pests in a few days. Infrastructure facilities such as roads, transport, storage, etc are very much inadequate in our rural areas. Small holdings and large number of producers scattered over a wider area, is another feature. All these peculiarities create problems in marketing of agricultural product. With the onset of Green Revolution and Subsequent White Revolution, the problems of marketing are becoming more serious in agro-marketing play significant role in the increased facilities for farmer and give a platform to sale our production and collect to more profits. Agro marketing system may reduce farmer's suicide and decrease to regional disparity and also full fill to our Prime Minister Narendra Modi's dream to making just double income of farmer's up to 2022. Agricultural marketing plays an important role not only in stimulating production and consumption, and livelihood but in accelerating the pace of economic development. Its dynamic functions are of primary importance in promoting economic development and base foundation. For this reason, it has been described as the most important multiplier of agricultural development. This technological breakthrough has led to a substantial increase in production on the farms and to the larger marketable and marketed surplus. Merits of agriculture marketing are Optimization of Resource use and Output Management, help to reduce commit suicide by farmer's, Increase in Farm Income, Widening of Markets, Growth of Agro-based Industries, Price Signals, Adoption and Spread of New Technology of marketing, Direct and Indirect Employment Creation, Addition to National Income, Better Living standard, Creation of Utility of labor, farmers and producers and also help to fulfill PM's dreams of making double their income till 2022 etc.

There are three level of agriculture market structure in Chhattisgarh; Local Level Markets, District Level Markets and Center Level Markets. Local Level Markets where farmers (who produce in small quantity and are economically weak) can conveniently sell (to purchasers), often to middlemen. The

middlemen then sell it to district or central market. These are called ‘grower’s markets’ or ‘primary markets’. District Level Markets where huge quantities of agricultural commodities are assembled from local markets. After processing, these are transported to the central markets or sold to consumer markets. There are in Central Markets facilities of processing, storage and grading are available. These markets are professional in nature. Buyers of different states and countries visit these markets. Marketing improvements can contribute to a significant improvement in farmers’ income. This should be considered the priority action.

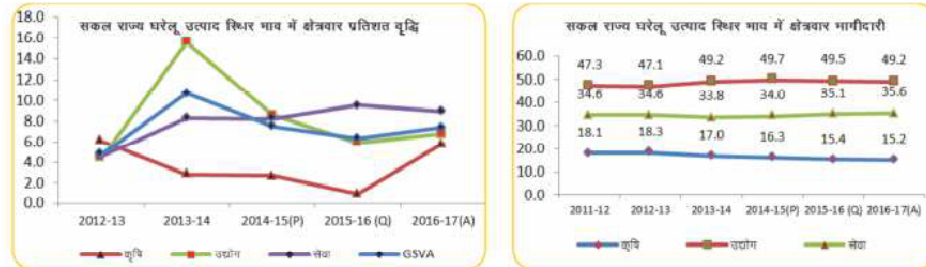
**Agriculture Marketing
Main Items & Classification**



Agricultural marketing is affected by various environment factors. These factors may broadly classify as micro-environment and macro-environment. The micro-environment includes the buyer and his characteristics, market intermediaries, facilitating agencies, government agencies, and ultimate consumers. Macro-environmental factors are classified as economic factors, socio-cultural factors, political factors, technological factors, and climatic factors. Cost of agricultural inputs, nearest market facility, Minimum Support Price of product, economic position of farmer, availability of credit facilities, export opportunities, fiscal policies, transportation etc. have considerable impact on agricultural marketing. Educational levels, marketing intelligence, modern farming, agricultural resources etc. are some of the socio-cultural factors that influence agricultural marketing. Technological innovations, use of high yielding varieties of seeds, pesticides, agricultural inputs, water management scientific use of fertilizers etc. factors directly and indirectly influence the productions and distributions of agricultural produces. Importantly, chain of cold storage may improve the marketing of perishables like vegetables, milk, fruits, milk-products etc. Marketing information can be effectively disseminated through modern devices of communication technology. Government intervention in terms of policy, regulation, financing marketing and extension services plays a vital role in supporting agricultural programmes through various services like financing, educating, training and providing technical services to the people. Climatic factors like excessive rains, bad weather, drought, floods and other natural calamities influence agricultural marketing.

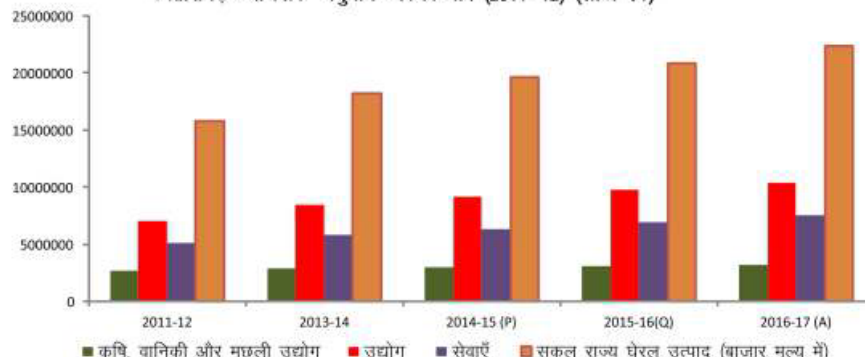
Our Chhattisgarh situated in heart of India. Whole state covered by mountain. In west side **maikal series**, in north maikal series and **Pat Pradesh**, in east side part of Chhota Nagpur pathar and pat Pradesh, in south of state dandkaranya and bailadilla pathar, in centre Chhattisgarh we called **Chhattisgarh ka maidan**. It’s looks like bowl sheaf type and our main crops are paddy. So we called Chhattisgarh “**DHAN KA KATORA**”. The major part of state red and yellow soil that is bettes for the production of paddy. Another agricultural product are wheat, pulses, maize, soya bean, gram, bazra, mustard etc. Average rainfall of state is 120 centimeter per year. In state there are 27 districts and now 12 districts are not connected with rail faculties. In the state a large chain of river but they flow in rainy seasons only and dry to summer. Total irrigated area in our state is 20.03 lakh hector, it

is out of 35 percent of total agriculture area. 7 major project of harvesting big dam and more than three dozens of medium and 2432 minor harvesting project running in Chhattisgarh. Gross state domestic product of Chhattisgarh is in fixes price Rs. 202180 crore and current price Rs. 251447 crore. Agriculture sector contribute 15.02%, service sector 35.06% and manufacturing sector 49.02% in GSDP. Per capita income in state is Rs. 91772. Chhattisgarh state is in 4th position of Ease of doing business after Andhrapradesh, Telangana and Gujrat in index year 2016.



तालिका 3.1 छत्तीसगढ़ : क्षेत्रवार अनुमान : स्थिर भाव (2011-12) (लाख रु में)

समूह	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16(C)	2016-17 (A)
कृषि वानिकी और मछली उद्योग	2685950	2850360	2930967	3010401	3038667	3217003
उद्योग (स्वयं-उत्पन्न सहित)	7016612	7326445	8468830	9197511	9741709	10337106
सेवाएँ	5140470	5375588	5870607	6300299	6902740	7586174
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (बाजार मूल्य पर)	14842982	15552792	17220404	18508211	19683116	21140283
उत्पाद शुल्क (जोड़)-सस्केडो	964400	1040858	1002494	1094090	1218057	1252918
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (बाजार मूल्य में)	15807382	16593650	18222898	19602301	20901173	22393201



There are three pillars of agriculture marketing in Chhattisgarh that is co operative societies, **mandi board** and **beej vikas nigam**. For welfare and promoting of agriculture government make varies plans for the farmer. The main object of the plan are food security to poor farmer, provide him employment, modern and better agriculture facility etc. Some plan for the farmer are **shakambhari yojna**, **pradhan mantra bima suraksha yojna**, **fasal bima yojna**, agriculture loan in minimum interest rate (3%), selling of standard seeds, KISAN CALL CENTER 18001801551, minimum support price system, paddy and other agriculture product purchase plan in minimum support price and many various programme run for farmer. Chhattisgarh government has purchasing paddy in minimum support price through 1987 co-operative societies. Minimum support price of paddy are grade first 1590 grade second 1550 and proposed Rs. 300 bonus per quintal. For controlling of market Chhattisgarh government drafted many act; such as The C.G. Krishi Upaj Mandi Adhinyam 1972 (Act No. 24 of 1973), C. G. co operative act, Manual on Agricultural Prices and Marketing, Minimum Support Price agricultural produce. Chhattisgarh government prepares a deferent budget for the agriculture.

It has also given rise to several problems faced by farmers, sellers, as also planners, policy makers, and administrators of agricultural marketing. Saxena (1997) discussed at length the following as some of these: (1) Lack of transport facilities; (2) Non-availability of spacious market yards (3) Lack of proper storage facilities; (4) Lack of market intelligence at the level of farmers/producers selling surplus; (5) Inadequate facilities for grading and standardization (6) Lack of modern market of agriculture produce (7) Lack of easy financing facility (8) Lack of modern equipment of agriculture (9) Mismanagement of marketing (10) Lack of government policy control (11) Lack of online marketing system. Lack of Market Information System MIS is one another bericuts of the progress of agriculture marketing. If MIS are to have any meaning for farmers the information they provide must be accurate and farmers must understand to which product, quality, etc. the prices refer. Farmers need to be able to apply the accurate information made available to them. some cases farmers and traders can be charged information. However, most small farmers would have trouble in paying and, anyway, it is difficult to see how they could be charged if the aim is to get information to them as quickly as possible. Consideration could be given to a two-tier system. Basic information could be provided by radio for free to small farmers. Traders and large farmers requiring more detailed information could be supplied, for a fee, with more detailed information by e-mail or phone. Object of this to provide a different type of modern marketing facility, where all types of comfort zone available for the farmers, consumer and society. There are online marketing, well transporting, well established infrastructure, producer to consumer, storage, modern agriculture, well banking and simple loan facility, food processing and preservation etc. Yes I discus about **SAZ- Special agriculture Zone and Agro market**. This is an organization of farmer where refresher and training available for them. They update their knowledge according to market and gain more profit. They can able to decide their product comparative price. Purchasing and selling for agro product should be an online system, easy loan and banking system. The customer can buy fresh and good quality of food in fair price through online system. A wide are chain of distribution of agro product. That is in state level, district level, block level and village level. Now 69 Krishi Upaj Mandi and 118 Upmandi are working in Chhattisgarh state. In this way state government establish mega food processing park in Dhamtari, food park in in Borai (Durg) and Tedesara (Rajanandgaon), Herbal Park in Bagod (Dhamtari), Kisan Shopping Mall in Rajnandgaon, but it is not sufficient we want to establish Kisan Shopping in each district and cities and online marketing for each ago product like flipkart and Amazon. This way to farmer's able to get double their income till 2022, an organized society for farmer, get actual price for their agro product, direct employment in agro marketing sector and start a **New Era of Farmer's Entrepreneurship**. Infinitely we make able to decrease regional disparity and also make agriculture to profitable business. After establishment of our state, more attention has been paid to agricultural sector, and this has increased the pace of modernization of agriculture and introduction of technological innovations such as the use of high-yielding variety seeds, improved agricultural implements, and fertilizers and pesticides in the recent past, has brought about a big change in the production and productivity in agriculture, We want to distribute best marketing channels in whole state, increasing the effectiveness of transportation, on the spot financing and payment of agriculture produce to farmer or producers, provide storage and food processing facility, adoption of new marketing technology which includes storage, processing and Information Technology, Countering and combating market power in the context of growing strength of mercantile power, assuring accurate weights and measures by using the new technology, empowering poor, women and marginalized groups, eliminating too many restrictions and controls, provide online marketing plate form to the farmer, market Orientation to all participants of the market and particularly farmers.. Today, virtually every business, educational institutions, government agency, advertising agency, publishers and newspapers—any organization or individual whose very existence depends on fast and

accurate information—draws upon vast store houses of knowledge contained in the world’s on-line database. Online information retrieval becomes possible through computer network. Computer networks and software technology are developed to electronically store, search, retrieve and distribute millions of pages of information and data instantaneously and facilitate information empowerment to numerous persons simultaneously. 28. Introduction of economic reforms, ushering in liberalization policies, in the country has brought new challenges to the marketing system including information requirements. There are several areas of agricultural marketing with farmers need to be fully familiarized in order to improve price realization. Important areas amongst these are standardization and grading, packaging and labeling, storage and warehousing, marketing infrastructure including direct markets, SPS and marketing regulations, forward and future markets and export markets. Awareness on the part of farmers in each one of these areas will enable to plan their production and sale in a manner economically most advantageous to them. Advancement in communication and information technology has made the world a smaller place and a larger market at one go. So we should to promote online marketing like other consumer product. We want to innovate mobile apps and wed site for marketing of agricultural product.

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6.

ISSUES OF FARMERS' SUICIDES IN INDIA: CAUSES AND REMEDIES

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Intriduction: India is an agrarian country and 70 percent of its people depending directly or indirectly upon agriculture. Now a day the problem of farmers' suicides is one of the vital concerns that need to be addressed by the Government. Considering the paramount importance of this issue, the National Crime Records Bureau for the first time has collected the detailed data on farmers' suicides. Farmers include those who own and work on field as well as those who employ or hire workers for field work or farming activities. It excludes agricultural labourers. That is roughly equivalent to a staggering figure of one farmer suicide every 30 minutes. The phenomenon of suicide by farmers a large scale is especially worrisome for India because the majority of the workforce is still dependent on agriculture for its livelihood. One of the important ways in which we can discuss, and potentially address, various dimensions of the problem of farmers suicides is by quantifying its magnitude and studying its patterns across time and space. Without normalizing by the population of farmers, the total number of farmer suicides is not very informative about the severity of the problem. Agriculture in India is gambling with monsoon because of its exclusive dependency on monsoons. The failure of these monsoons leading to series of droughts, lack of better prices, exploitation by middleman have been leading to series of suicides committed by farmers across India. There is high percentage of farmer's suicides in India especially in the States of Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The current picture of farmer suicides highlighted by the media and others because it is very serious socio-legal issue. India is the largest democratic country in the world. The framers of Indian constitution accepted the welfare state concept. In the welfare state they expected the political as well as economical democracy. In an economical democracy there are many expectations from the government. The increasing rate of farmer's suicide is a symbol of government's failure to achieve the goal of welfare state. Now a day suicide is an important issue in the Indian context. More than one lakh lives are lost every year due to farmer's suicide in India. In the last two decades the suicide rate has increased. There is a wide variation in the suicide rates within the country. They have knocked all possible doors and exhausted all remedies in trying to live and learn an honest livelihood. This is the situation of farmers and due to frustration from this situation now a day every thirty minutes one farmer committed suicide.

Issues of Farmers Suicides: There are various economic, social, individual and environmental causes of farmers' suicide in Maharashtra. The causes of this crisis are complex and manifold; they are dominantly related to public policy and economic strategy.

Financial Reasons: As an agrarian economy more the 60% population of India depends on agriculture and its allied activities. But for the successful running of agriculture and its allied activities requires capital. More than 80% of the Indian farmers are marginal land owners and they are economically poor. So they are facing economic problems for successful running of agricultural activities. At the same time nationalize banks are not willing to lend funds to farmers as there is no surety to return it. Even the private money lenders don't lend funds to them as they don't have any mortgage except their land. Even they lends funds to farmers they charges high rate or compound rate of interest.

Quality of Seeds, Pesticides, and Fertilizers: Farmers in India have to often make do with poor quality seeds. There are many reasons for this sorry predicament – ignorance on part of farmers, corruption of officials, ineffective and coercive laws, and improper enforcement of the same. The

fertilizers and pesticides that they use are of a poor quality. All these factors often lead to complete loss of crops. Quite often it so happens that the better quality seeds are so expensive that the small and medium farmers cannot buy them.

Natural Calamities: In addition to economic reasons natural calamities are also responsible for farmer's suicides. The effective agricultural production is mostly depends on favorable weather condition. Due to the global warming, deforestation and other manmade reasons natural condition has become more worsen and reasons like heavy raining, floods, droughts, delay in raining, heavy cyclones, and manmade reason like reduction in subsidies, fire, accidents and so on, farmers are not able to take qualitative and quantitative production from their farm. Even all the condition are in favor of farmers and production is good in quality & quantity farmers don't get proper return of their product in the market, as more supply of goods reduces demand and reduction in demands automatically reduces price of the same. Most of the time farmers are not able to recover cost price of their product. The State governments declare MRPs of the agricultural product every year. But the MRPs declared by government are less than the total cost incurred for production. Due to these reasons agriculture becomes an assured loss making business. But the marginal & small farmers of India don't have another option for earning. And they again & again put their all efforts in the agriculture. Continuous losses turn them to become insolvent and frustration of the same forces them to commit suicides.

Increase in Cost of Production: In addition to the above reasons increase in cost of production also forces to the farmers to commit suicide. Agriculture sector in India requires huge manpower for ploughing, digging, soil maintenance etc., for insecticides, pesticides, cutting, transportation and selling of products requires funds. In addition to this hybrid seeds are also requires for good quality & quantity of product, which are very costly and not affordable to marginal and poor farmers of India.

Illiteracy, Traditions & Culture: In addition to above factors Illiteracy, Tradition and Culture also forces to farmers to commit suicide. Due to illiteracy and inadequate knowledge, farmers do not believe in importance of education. Lack of education skills their decision making skills. Lack of money and perception capacity, they turn to rights and rituals of orthodox and other religious activities which again requires more money. And sometimes, to perform these activities they use to take heavy loans from private money lenders with high rate of interest. In addition to this, a marriage of daughters, farmers requires to give huge fund and gold to their son in law (Known as 'Hunda'). If the farmers fails to perform all these traditions and cultural activities they become frustrate and turn towards suicide.

Indebtedness and Low Income: Some time existing social structure added by agricultural distress make the situation much worse. Rural farmers often become burdened with over debt. The farmers are indebted because of low income the farmers have to face many social and financial problems. Sometimes farmers have to work as tenant which is not sufficient to lead their life and aggrieved when they become unable to arrange dowry for daughter and sisters marriage much expenditure than income daily dispute in family inability to fulfill requirement of family members lead to farmers suicide

Small Land Holdings: According to Agricultural censuses, the total number of operational holdings in India numbered 138.5 million with average size of 1.15 hectares. Of the total holdings 85 per cent in marginal and small farm categories of less than two hectares. These small farmers are operating in 44 per cent of land. These farmers have limited access to technology, inputs, credit facilities and capital requirements.

Debt Trap: Debt trap is the root cause of agrarian distress. According to NSSO, nearly half of all Indian farmer households were in debt in 2011. Since interest on unpaid debt keeps multiplying, the result is debt trap. In 2006, Agriculture Minister Sharad Pawar informed the Rajya Sabha that one

lac farmers committed suicide during the period 1993-2003 due to indebtedness. He said in the interview in 2005 to The Indian Express, The farming community has been ignored in the country.

Subsidy Reduction: Cash crop like cotton and tobacco need farm more input of fertilizers, pesticides and water. However, as a part of liberalization, pesticide subsidy was reduced by 70% by the year 2000. Hence the prices have increased by 300%. Maharashtra farmers who used to spend Rs.90 per acre, had to spend up to Rs. 3,000.

Solution to the Problem: Now a day Government is facing the problem of farmer suicide. Bankruptcy or Indebtedness and Family Problems are major causes of suicides. The other prominent causes of farmers' suicides were 'Failure of Crop', 'Illness' and 'Drug Abuse/Alcoholic Addiction' etc. To solve this grave problem of farmer suicide in India there is a need of uniform national policy. Natural and manmade calamities forces farmers to commit suicide. We cannot avoid natural calamities but we can give relief and control on manmade calamities by taking following remedies.

Water Management: In most cases, it is not the lack of water but the lack of proper water management that causes water shortage. Improved modern methods of rain water harvesting should be developed. Most of the water from drainage is drained into the sea. Instead of draining the water into the sea, they can be desalted and purified and diverted to some tanks or lakes in nearby agricultural lands to be used for irrigation. The silt can be used as manure. Integrate surface and ground water irrigation scheme and integrate line department on order to that the schemes are implemented efficiently. All districts to be covered under scheme of irrigation instead of traditional method for irrigation to agricultural production because of farmers are using traditional methods for irrigation, which consumes more water than actually requirements and farmers don't get water for irrigation as per their requirements in off rain seasons & in droughts.

Effective Loan Waiving Scheme: After consideration of high numbers of farmers suicides; in 2004, government of India and concern states also declared packages of thousands of crore rupees for relief to farmers & avoid their suicides. But the benefits of the same were not reached to families of suicide affected farmers. So their condition is remain the same. And farmer's suicides are continued and even increasing day by day.

Alternative Source of Income: Small farmers should be encouraged to develop alternative sources of income and the government should take up the responsibility for providing training to the farmers to acquire new skills. In drought affected areas, the government should start alternative employment generation programs to reduce the dependence on agriculture as the sole source of income. Such programs should be standardized. Farmers should be enabled to divide their activities into three parts. One for regular crop production, one for animal husbandry or fisheries and another for timber production. These activities complement each other and also alternate sources of income of farmers can be ensured.

Crop Insurance Policies: Crop insurance is must and the claim should be settled easily under the supervision of the district collectors. Traditional crop insurance depends on the direct measurement of the damage suffered by a farmer to determine his/her payout. However, field loss assessment is often not feasible or expensive, since most of our farmers are small holders. Index based insurance, on the other hand, responds to defined parameter. Index based insurance has the advantages that it is transparent and all the insurers within the defined geographical area are treated equally. It has low operational and transnational costs, while also ensuring quick payouts.

To abolish out dated Agricultural Related Law: Near about 150 agricultural related law comes under schedule Nine of Indian Constitution. i. e. Agriculture land ceiling Act, Essential commodity Act, Land Acquisition Act etc. These Act, are favorable for agrarian crisis. Hence I suggest to Government to abolish laws against farmers.

Subsidies for Inputs: Cost of production of agricultural commodities are higher than its price. Because prices of inputs i.e. prices of seeds, pesticides, fertilizers etc. are increase, Hence cost of production is increases but prices of agricultural commodities are constant or very low resulted low returns. Hence we suggest to Government to provide direct cash subsidies to farmers.

Minimum Support Price: The minimum support price is determined based on the recommendation given by the commission on cost and pricing (CACP) that recommends the price annually taking in to account factors like of production. Input prices demand and supply situation. There should be need of revising method of determination of the MSP for various crops by taking other factors consideration.

Relevant Research: Promote relevant public research in agriculture particularly dry land agriculture for the development of draught and disease resistant seed of cotton and pulses.

Conclusion: This is a big national problem in India. Farmers committing suicide can be truly embarrassing situation for any society. It certainly is a national problem which demands immediate solution. The government should run more effective welfare schemes for the poor and landless farmers, some of which may be like crop insurance and providing loans to the farmers on minimal interest rates. If such welfare schemes can be offered immediately and without losing time any further, only the farmers can be prevented from committing suicides. The farmer toil tirelessly to produce grain for us without which we can't survive. In recent time the statistics have depicted an alarming rate of the incidents of farmers committing suicide in India which has become a matter of grave concern. Mechanization is need to farmer. But he such as to stopped the framer suicide. The government's response and relief packages have generally been ineffective, misdirected and flawed. It has focused on credit and loan, rather than income, productivity and farmer prosperity. Assistance in paying off outstanding principal and interest helps the money lenders, but has failed to create reliable and good sources of income for the farmer going forward. The government has failed to understand that debt relief just postpones the problem and a more lasting answer to farmer distress can only come from reliable income sources, higher crop yields per hectare, irrigation and other infrastructure security. Thus the approach with mere emphasis on credit in isolation from the above factors will not help agriculture. A more pro-active role in creating and maintaining reliable irrigation and other agriculture infrastructure is necessary to address farmer distress in India. Relief packages should be given as a benefit to farmers to enable them to sustain their livelihood rather than as a relief to families of farmers who commit suicide. Thus there cannot be one single and most effective solution to prevent the suicides of farmers. The trend can be reversed through active participation of the Government in addressing the real issues of the farmers that are driving them to suicides. Social responsibility also goes a long way to help the farmers. To summing up to prevent farmers' suicide in India what they need is a means to sustain throughout their lives without having the face the desperation that adversity drives them to. If India has to shine, it is these farmers that need to be empowered.

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7.

REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIA

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Introduction : The regional disparity in India is now a matter of serious concern. It is well known that in a large economy, different regions with different resource bases and endowments would have a dissimilar growth path over time. One of the reasons why centralised planning was advocated earlier was that it could restrain the regional disparity. In spite of planning, however, the regional disparity remained a serious problem in India. Indian economy is a federal economy, i.e. it comprises of different states which have important powers to make their own laws and decisions. It comprises of 29 states and 7 Union Territories (UTs). In the context of Indian economy, region means state or UT. Regional development therefore, means development of different states or inter-regional development and development of different regions or districts within the states or intra-regional development. Balanced economic development of Indian economy implies economic development of all regions. But in spite of more than 66 years of economic planning, pattern of regional development of Indian economy is far from being balanced one. Balanced pattern of regional development doesn't imply that rate of development of all regions should be uniform. It simply means that difference in the economic development of different regions should be minimized. On the basis of level of development, Professor N. J. Kurion has divided regions of India into two parts:

- i) Regions situated in the centre of India.
- ii) Regions situated at the periphery.

Regions situated in the centre of India like Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, UP etc. have remained backward and under developed. On the other hand, regions at the periphery have developed more. Thus the pattern of regional development in India has imbalances i.e. a few regions of the country are developed and a few regions are quite backward. Widening income differences between more developed and relatively poorer states is a matter of serious concern.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the regional disparity among different states of the country.
- To give some suggestions to reducing regional disparities.

Research Methodology: The present study is explanatory and descriptive in nature. It is based on secondary data collected from authenticated sources. The data has been compiled from Economic Survey, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, Statistical Outline of India, Census Reports and NSSO Reports.

Pattern of Regional Disparity in India: The main indicators of the pattern of regional disparity of Indian economy are as below:

Net Domestic Product (NDP): Contribution of some states in NDP is more than some other states of the country. It is clear from the that NDP of a few states namely Maharashtra, UP, AP and Tamil Nadu is very high. On the other hand, NDP of Assam, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Bihar are low. It may be noted that because of different areas and different population size of different states, NDP is not good criteria to measure regional imbalances.

Contribution of Different Regions in Net Domestic Product of India for 2012 – 13 (at current prices)

State (High Income Sates)	Net Domestic Product (Rs.In Crores)	State (Low Income Sates)	Net Domestic Product (Rs.In Crores)
1) Maharashtra	1196754	1) Assam	126149
2) Uttar Pradesh	693539	2) Jharkhand	129402
3) Andhra Pradesh	678524	3) Chhattisgarh	137756
4) TamilNadu	671728	4) Odisha	210683
5) Gujarat	584367	5) Bihar	271439

Source : Economics Survey , 2014 – 2015; Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, 2014

Per capita income: Per capita income is computed by dividing NDP of a state with its population. So, per capita income is better criteria to measure regional imbalances. It is clear from the that in some states, per capita income is very low. It indicates wide regional imbalances and differences in standard of living of masses living in different regions of India. For most of the years states like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have achieved higher per capita income when compared with Orissa, Bihar, M.P, U.P, Assam and Rajasthan. In 2016, Delhi's per capita income stood at Rs.2,01,083 as compared to Bihar's Rs.22,890.PCI for 6 Indian states is not available, including Gujarat, Kerala, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Rajasthan and Goa. In 2012, Goa had the highest Per Capita Income followed by Delhi.

Agricultural Production: Contribution of different regions of India with regard to agricultural production has been different. Pattern of growth of agricultural production in some states has been encouraging. Shows that in the matter of total food grains production, contribution of UP has been maximum. Punjab comes at the second place, although it is not a big state on the basis of its area. Punjab though a small state, yet its contribution of food grain is equal to many large states and is more than food grain production of many states like Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Pattern of Regional Production of Food Grain (2013 – 14)

State (High Production states)	Production of Food Grains(Lakh Tones)	State (Low Production states)	Production of Food Grains(Lakh Tones)
1) Uttar.Pradesh	501.41	1) Kerala	05.14
2) Punjab	289.34	2) Jharkhand	41.93
3) Madhya.Pradesh	242.16	3) Chhattisgarh	75.83
4) Andhra Pradesh	200.98	4) Odisha	83.34

Source : Economics Survey, 2014 – 2015; Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, 2014

Agricultural Productivity: Agricultural productivity is measured on the basis of per hectare yield of different crops. It depends upon quality of seeds, availability of irrigational facilities, quality of fertilizers, type of soil, climatic conditions etc. In agricultural developed state like Punjab, Haryana, productivity is high as compared to backward states. Highest productivity of food grains is in Punjab followed by Haryana, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, agricultural productivity in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha and MP is very low.

Development of Private Investment: Since, the economic reforms of 1991, private investment has assured special significance in the economic development of different states of India. Almost, all states are offering several kinds of facilities and concessions to attract domestic and foreign private investment. In the post economic reforms period, about 50% of investment proposals were received by 4 states alone, i.e. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Bihar and Jharkhand have received the minimum number of investment proposals. National level financial institutions have

given maximum financial assistance to Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. The share of Bihar in total financial assistance from financial institutions is less.

High FDI States : Maharashtra, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Div, Delhi, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh. **Medium FDI States :** West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nikobar Islands, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Lakshadweep. **Low FDI States :** Goa, Orissa, UP, Uttaranchal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Bihar and Jharkhand.

Literacy Rates: Literacy rate indicates the quality of human resources. It is very important for promoting the level of economic development. Literacy rates of some states like Kerala, Mizoram, Tripura and Goa is higher than the national average. On the other hand, literacy rate of some backward states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh is low. Wide variations in literacy rates of different states also indicate their regional imbalances. Literacy rate of selected states is shown in table given below.

Literacy Rates of Selected States (in %, year 2011)

Forward States	Literacy Rates	Backward States	Literacy Rates
1) Kerala	93.9	1) Bihar	63.8
2) Mizoram	91.6	2) Arunachal Pradesh	67.0
3) Tripura	87.8	3) Rajasthan	67.1
4) Goa	87.4	4) Jharkhand	67.6
5) Himachal Pradesh	83.8	5) Andhra Pradesh	67.7

Source : Census Reports, 2011

Poverty Line: As per Tendulkar methodology, in year 2011-12, 21.9% population was below the poverty line. It means that 21.9% of population was unable to meet minimum basic requirements. In Bihar and Chhattisgarh, population is much higher as compared to national average. In backward states, mass poverty prevails. As per poverty estimates, 53.2% of total poor of India were concentrated in five states which is. Odisha, Bihar, MP, UP and Rajasthan. Poverty leads to less capital formation in these states

Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) : It indicates death rate among 0-1 year old infants per thousand per year. Higher IMR reflects poor health standards and backwardness. In year 2013, average IMR for India as a whole was 40, while in some backward states, it was very high; like in MP, it was 54; in Odisha it was 51; in UP it was 50 and in Assam it was 54. In developed states, IMR is lower; like in Kerala it was 12, in Tamil Nadu 21 and in Maharashtra 24.

Employment Pattern : Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are maintaining a higher average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population as compared to that of lower average maintained in industrially backward states like Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan etc.

Human Development Index : It is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and income per capita indicators. It is also an important indicator of regional disparities. Kerala, Delhi, HP, Goa, Punjab are very highly development. NE(excluding Assam) , M.S, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, j &k, Gujarat, Karnataka are highly development. West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan are medium development. UP , Jarkhand, MP, Bihar, Chhattisgarh are low development, which clearly shows regional imbalances between the States in India.

Findings :

- Since the beginning of economic planning, some states have been more developed economically, e.g. Punjab, Maharashtra, and Gujarat etc.
- □ Agriculturally developed states like Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh etc. have maintained their position among rich states of the country. While Bihar, Odisha, MP etc remained relatively underdeveloped from the very beginning
- □ Industrial states of the country namely, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu etc have maintained their prominence in industrial sector.

- □States like Bihar, Odisha, and MP Etc. which are rich innatural resources continue to be backward economically, because they could not fully exploit their natural resources like mineral products, forests, fertile soil etc.
- □The main reasons for regional inequality in India are poor infrastructure, wrong allocation of resources, lack of basic facilities, defective green revolution policy, poor growth of ancillaries units in backward states, defective lending policy of financial institutions, political instability, disparities in literacy rates, less initiative on the part of some state governments etc.

Suggestions to Reduce Regional Disparity: In spite all these efforts and policies undertaken by the government the inclusive and balanced growth is far from achievement due to the lack of supervision, inefficient in policy implementation, lack of support of the community, inefficient administration etc. There are following some suggestions for overall development of the region for reducing disparities. Different states are backward for different reasons viz. some states are backward because of flood while others have the problem of drought, some other states are backward because of poor law and order. So separate strategies should be set up for each backward states. There should be more infrastructure development in backward states. For achieving balanced regional development, more percentages of funds should be allocated to backward states. Government should have to enhance its supervision in all activities which are performed at regional level or rural level. In agriculturist region government should encourage the farmers to do horticulture, animal husbandry, fishing, dairy farming etc. along with agriculture. □□No doubt government opened many public financial institutes for the assistance of backward region, but it does not provide requisite loan to the rural entrepreneur. So that's why government should have to fix particular amount which is only taken by these entrepreneur. Government should provide proper finance for the development of infrastructure in backward areas, and all the state governments should spend this amount in respective time not in election time. In short, it can be concluded that regional development of the country is still imbalanced. A few states are relatively more developed and many states are quite backward. So government has to increase its supervision in respective activities and put more efforts to minimize regional inequality from the country. Government should make specials projects for dry-land farming for states like Rajasthan, MP which have less rainfall. Government should provide more tax concessions and subsidies for setting up industrial units in backward states. Government should promote cottage and SSI in backward areas. It will create employment opportunities, promote production, and help to develop these regions. In many cases, leakage of funds takes place because of corrupt practices from the financial assistance sanctioned for backward states. Corruption in the implementation of schemes should be checked through strict measures. Education should be strengthening in backward regions. Efforts should be made to develop agriculture in backward states by providing quality-seeds and fertilizers at subsidized measures. Indian government has been taken several steps like concessional loans by financial institutions, fiscal and monetary concessions, state government incentives, BRGF, special fund for rural development, Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana etc.

Conclusion : Regional disparity is a threat to the goal of inclusive growth and reduction of poverty. The growing regional disparities have dampened the speed of further economic reforms, and hence may pose a barrier to India's future economic growth. Regional disparities will result in regional tension, which in turn may lead to popular agitations and at some times militant activities also. Regional disparities in economic and social development which exist within some of the States due to the neglect of certain backward regions have created and creating demand for separate like in the past for separate Telangana and now and then for Vidhrbha and for Bodo land. As such, there is a strong need for strengthening of good governance in the backward areas. Towards this end, it is necessary that the local bodies in the backward areas are empowered and strengthened to reduce the regional disparity in the country.

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8.

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR'S VIEW ON SMALL STATE

Akshay Arun Hiwale

INTRODUCTIONHistorically the idea of a single nation state does not exist. The concept of state was also differed from philosopher to philosopher. From Kautilya's 'Saptanga Theory' of state and Aristotle theory of origin of state, state has been described throughout the history. The modern concept of state comes from the European treaty of Westphalia done between Habsburgs and their Catholic allies on one side, and the Protestant powers and their Catholic Anti-Habsburg allies on the other. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's, a sagacious statesman, a historian, an economist, view about state, specifically small states, comes through the historical spectrum of aforementioned things. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar used to ensure that equitable distribution and equality should be an intrinsic quality in the socio-economic development of any society. Dr. Ambedkar's view regarding small states came with this background of thought process, also the then contemporary geographical distribution of British India into pre-independence British Indian states, ruled directly by the Queen and princely states under the princes, and states which were existed post-independence. Independent India arouse with the language movements among which major were the Marathi speaking regions, the Telugu speaking regions and Punjabi speaking regions. The intensification of the separate state demands by these linguistic groups made the government of India appoint a States Reorganization Commission (SRC) to 'make recommendations in regard to the broad principles which should govern the solution to this (linguistic) problem.' under the chairperson of Fazal Ali in 1953. Under these circumstances, Dr. Ambedkar submitted an memorandum to the Linguistics Provinces Commission in 1948, where he made his first statement on the creation of linguistic states. In which Dr. Ambedkar stated that creation of the separation states on the foundation of metaphysical factors like the race, language and literature will threatened the unity of India, while admitting the political advantages in reorganising the states on linguistic basics. Dr. Ambedkar was of the view that if reorganisation is to be done, then it should have to be done on homogenous population principle, as Dr. Ambedkar was favouring the principle official language of the State shall be the official language of the Central Government, made him believe that working of democracy is better on homogenous population state than in a heterogeneous population state. In entirety among the then provinces, reorganization of the Bombay, Madras and Central provinces cannot be postponed in democratic constitution of free India according to Dr. Ambedkar. While considering the viability and communal set up of small states, his consideration were the states of PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union), the state of Andhra and the state of Maharashtra through his writing and speeches. According to Dr. Ambedkar the state of Andhra will sustain when it would have the state of Hyderabad as an integral part of his, whereas in case of state of Maharashtra he advocates the creation of an unilingual Maharashtra with the city of Bombay as its capital, including the Marathi speaking districts of Central Provinces and Berar in it. To furnish his arguments he uses historical, geographical, demographical, commercial and economic parameters through his writing and speeches.

'Thoughts on Linguistic States' Dr. Ambedkar critically examines the States Reorganization Commission report in his last statement on it named as 'Thoughts on Linguistic States'. Dr. Ambedkar observes that the States Reorganization Commission had created inequalities as he mentioned the case of U.P and Bihar, where the states were recommended to remain unchanged. Also highlighting the fact that Madhya Pradesh was added with Rajasthan. He noticed that the SRC has used the principle of 'one language one state' not 'one state one language'. In these critiques his inclination can be clearly observe in favour of unilingual state than multilingual states for the he very

apprehension that the multilingual state is more vulnerable for clashes between the leadership and the inherent quality it has of discrimination in administration. While endorsing the case of unilingual state, he was well aware of the cons of the unilingual state also as he further states that the primary characteristic of unilingual also leads to separatism i.e independent nationality which was observed in Dravidian states also in north eastern states like Nagaland. In his critique Dr. Ambedkar mentioned the fact that the States Reorganization Commission report creates not only the territorial problem disparity in northern India but also creates political problem between northern India, united by a common language i.e. Hindi, and southern India which was separated by the factor of uncommon language, which further widens the cultural gap which already exists between the northern and southern states. To bridge the gap between the northern and southern states of India he suggested measures such as equal representation of states in central legislature irrespective of their population. Dr. Ambedkar also advocates to divide the larger states into smaller states in such a way their population does not exceed two crores. The newly created states will be also unilingual and hence the principle of 'one language one state' will also retain. With that respect his proposal was to divide Maharashtra into three provinces Vidharbha, Marathwada and Deccan (Western, Central and Eastern Maharashtra), as mentioned in Buddhist Tripitika. According to Dr. Ambedkar such bifurcation of larger states will not only solve the problem of geographical disparity and sentimental attachments with the unilingual state concept but also it also leads to efficient administration of the province as well as it can preserve the unique characteristics of that particular area by fulfilling that need. While addressing these issues of linguistic problem, Dr. Ambedkar remains focused to the core principle of equality and the factors which will affect that character of equality even the context has been different here. Dr. Ambedkar stated that smaller state has the advantage of social equality as the fear of majority dominating and discriminating against the minority reduces considerably in smaller states than their counterpart larger state, as he noticed the fact that in India the proportion of majority to minority is not as political in nature as it is communal and interchangeable in nature. With respect to these issues of prevention of minority community from tyranny of majority community he proposed amendment in Constitution (provide a system of plural-member constituencies (two or three) with cumulative voting). Also such various measures have been suggested by Dr. Ambedkar to address the various impediments which arise while implementing his version of things.

SMALL STATES – DR.AMBEDKAR'S PERSPECTIVE: Dr. Ambedkar was well versed with the different and minute aspects of the demand for small states. He in his writing and speeches he quoted from the past the different groups demands for a separate state which not only depends on linguistic factor, but also depends upon their race, culture, religion etc. He thus concluded that provinces have all the elements of a distinct nationality and advocates the creation of small linguistic provinces having different values and culture. While addressing the demands of creation of small states he also address the difficulties arising in creation of small states. Dr. Ambedkar mentioned the difficulties as

1) Development of secessionist tendencies due to rise of feelings of pride amongst the group on basis of race, language and literature.

2) Conflict between the administrative relations between the state and centre.

Also the demands of creation of small states he also mention the advantages of small linguistic states while noting that

1) Small states has the advantage of it has certain political advantages.

2) It also has the main advantage that democracy works in smaller state better than it works in provincial states having mixed political characteristics. The reason, Dr. Ambedkar states, is state has no artificial barriers or social antipathies which leads to the misuse of political power. Whereas in heterogeneous society, as being observed throughout history, democratic values has not been

respected as the political power has been use for the aggrandisement of one group and to the detriment of another, instead of being used impartially and on merits and for the benefit of all.

Prioritisation Of Small Lingistic States Dr. Ambedkar in dealing with the issue of small states, in entirety, also dealt with the prioritisation of the state problem. Dr. Ambedkar stated that the problem of states reorganisation was a top priority problem which requires urgent attention of the authorities. He mentioned that the then India already had six provinces, namely (1) East Punjab, (2) United Provinces, (3) Bihar, (4) West Bengal, (5) Assam and (6) Orissa, which were already exist as linguistic provinces and the other provinces demanding its linguistic reorganisation, (1) Bombay, (2) Madras and (3) Central Provinces, cannot be held for long. To substantiate his point he provided examples from the past, like old Turkish Empire or in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, which led to disastrous consequences for the state. Further Dr. Ambedkar not only highlighted the urgency of the linguistic problem he also suggested the ways to dealt the problem with immediate effect. The then composition of provinces was a heterogeneous large states, and according to him that has to be reorganised into small homogenous state on linguistic basis. For the demarcation of the states, he suggested that, factors such as historical background, cultural unity, social custom should also be consider while the core should be administrative convenience, equitable distribution of resources and such empirical facts. He also ask the state to desist itself from making provincial language to be official language as he apprehended that provincial language leads to formation of provincial nationality.

Territory	Area in square miles	Total population of the territory	Total Marathi-speaking population of the territory	Percentage of Marathi-speaking population to total population
Twelve Districts of the Bombay Presidency	47,284	1,29,13,544	1,00,45,100	77.8
Eight Districts of C. P. and Benar	38,865	70,20,694	53,88,300	76.7
Total	84,151	1,99,34,238	1,54,33,400	77.4
States within Bombay Presidency	11,314	27,20,207	21,20,700	77.9
Marathi-speaking Districts of Hyderabad State	22,766	42,49,272	32,99,300	77.6
Goa	1,534	5,80,000	5,20,000	89.6
State of Bastar	13,701	6,33,888	2,12,300	33.5
Total	49,315	81,83,967	61,42,300
Grand Total	1,33,466	2,81,17,605	2,15,85,700	76.8

Size and population of the Maharashtra Province as constituted on a linguistic basis (1948)
(Sources: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writing and Speeches Volume 1)

CASE STUDY OF MAHARASHTRA: A UNIFORM STATE OR A BIFURCATE ONE
- DR. AMBEDKAR VIEWS

The state of Maharashtra was carved out of the state of Hyderabad, Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Berar province. A uniform state or two Marathi speaking, comparatively small states, bifurcated states were the issues. The most fundamental problem with the state of Maharashtra from its inception was the viability of the state. The above given table has been used by Dr. Ambedkar to explain the viability of Maharashtra state. The chart gives us the picture of area where the province of Maharashtra has been:

Area and population of Maharashtra: 1) Area occupied by the Marathi-speaking people was constituted in one single Province the area and the population of Maharashtra will be 1,33,466 square miles with a population of 2,15,85,700

2) Area population of the Marathi-speaking people comprised within the States was for the moment omitted, comprise an area of 84,151 square miles with a population of 1,54,33,400

Revenue of Maharashtra: The total annual revenue at the existing rate of taxation which will accrue to the abridged Maharashtra Province will be approximately Rs. 25,61,51,000. Comparison of Maharashtra with the existing and prospective Linguistic Provinces of India may also be useful. Their position in point of area, population and revenue is as follows:

Province	Area in sq. miles	Population	Annual Revenue
			Rs.
<i>Existing Linguistic Province—</i>			
United Provinces ..	106,247	5,50,20,617	32,65,08,000
Bihar ..	69,745	3,63,40,151	16,26,78,000
Orissa ..	32,198	82,28,544	4,60,62,000
<i>New Linguistic Provinces—</i>			
Andhra ..	70,000	1,90,00,000
Karnatak ..	25,000	45,00,000
Kerala ..	6,000	35,00,000

(Source: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches Volume 1)

The facts and figures made it clear that the state of Maharashtra will be a viable state.

SHOULD THE MAHARASHTRA PROVINCE BE FEDERAL OR UNITARY?

The second question which Dr. Ambedkar dealt with was the Maharashtra is regarding the unification of Maharashtra in single province. There were two thought process prevailed during that time, and is still prevail, in Maharashtra. One view is that the new Maharashtra Province should be a unitary Province, with a single legislature and a single executive. The other view was that Maharashtra should be a Federation of two sub-Provinces, one sub-Province to consist of the Marathi-speaking districts of the Bombay Presidency and the other of the Marathi-speaking districts of the present Province of the Central Provinces and Berar. To which Babasaheb Ambedkar insist that all parts of Maharashtra should be merged together in a single province. Reasoning as the demand of separate province for Central and Berar was the demand of few high cast politicians, who feels that their 'political careers will come to end' describes Dr. Ambedkar, it was not the demand of common masses of the a Central and Berar provinces. Dr. Ambedkar even insisted that 'their should be no room for self determination' and 'that all (Marathi speaking) areas which are contiguous and which speak the same language should be forced to come into it'. For Maharashtra, he insisted, every attempt should be made to create it as larger provincial unit. As in the case of Maharashtra smaller provincial units will be a perpetual burden in normal times and a source of weakness in an emergency.

CONTROVERSY OF BOMBAY: The problem regarding a unified provincial Marathi speaking province does not end with Central and Berar provinces with the rest of Marathi speaking areas, it also extended to the problem of Bombay. At that time three proposals were made regarding the province of Bombay:

- 1) Bombay to be part of Unified Maharashtra's (Samyukta Maharashtra) capital
- 2) Bombay to be part and capital of Gujarati speaking provinces (Samyukta Gujarat)
- 3) Bombay to be a Union territory

Dr. Ambedkar through his erudite and meticulous arguments insisted that how it is justified that Mumbai to be the part and capital of Samyukta Maharashtra. Dr. Ambedkar argued that how ground for the exclusion of Bombay from Maharashtra was unjust through historical, geographical, socio-economical perspective and how it is unfair of Samyukta Gujarati speaking provinces advocate to state that the Bombay is part of them on aforementioned factors. Dr. Ambedkar made his arguments on the grounds of: Bombay and the Maratha Empire, Marathi-speaking population—majority or minority, Are Gujarathis Natives of Bombay, Bombay—an Emporium of India, Gujarathis—owners of Trade and Industry of Bombay, Maharashtra's eye on Bombay's surplus and General arguments against the inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra, all the arguments Dr. Ambedkar refutes elegantly.

Conclusion: Dr. Ambedkar's view regarding small states is largely based on the practical aspects rather than the sentimental part of it. The equitable distribution of resources among the masses as well as protection of minorities' interest in an democratic framework institutions is the core of Dr. Ambedkar's idea of small states. The demand of states reorganisation on linguistic basis was endorsed by him, as homogeneous composition of people on language basis could be more democratic rather than any other factor was his opinion. He also supported the idea of formation of two states where people spoke same language. He proposed to split states like Uttar Pradesh into four and Maharashtra into three parts. Also he elaborately wrote about multi lingual cities like Bombay and suggested a 'city state' status to it. His views are still very relevant as the demand of separate small state among large states like Vidharbha in Maharashtra has not ceded. Even though his conclusions regarding number of issues can be debated, but the approach he provided regarding small states is quite undisputable.

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9.

AN OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL VARIATION IN AGRO-CLIMATIC CONDITION IN INDIA

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Introduction: Agriculture has remained the chief source of livelihood for million of masses worldwide. India's Agriculture plays an essential role in the process of economic development, such as provision of food to the nation, enlarging exports, transfer of manpower to non-agricultural sectors, contribution to capital formation and securing markets for industrialization. Agricultural development is a multidimensional concept consisting of technological advancement. Agricultural development is adoption of agriculture towards the new conditions. Agricultural sector in India could not move ahead because of a large number of physical, natural, economical, social, political and human factors. The important role plays by biological or physical environment for cultivation of various types of crops, fruits, and vegetables.

India's regional variation in agro-climatic condition: An overview: India's different cities is famous for their different cultivation of fruits, as like Nagpur is famous for Orange, Nashik is famous for Grapes, Kotgarh is famous for Apples, Goa for Cashew, Muzaffarpur is famous for Litchi, Solapur is famous for Pomegranate, Mahabaleshwar is famous for Strawberry, Ratnagiri is famous for Alphonso Mangoes, Jalgaon is famous for Banana, Pune is famous for Anjeer, and many more cities are known by their unique fruit, crops and vegetables. Distribution of Agriculture crops in India - India has different geographical areas. On the basis of their geographical areas peoples are cultivates different kinds of crops. According to the climatic conditions peoples are cultivates more crops having a same climatic conditions. Following are the name of the crops and their geographical area which they can produce more efficiently:

Sr. No.	Name of the Crop	Name of the Area
1	Wheat	Rajastan Panjab and Haryana
2	Rice	West Bengal , MP , UP and Chhattisgarh
3	Maze (Corn)	All over India
4	Cotton	Maharashtra and Panjab

Regional Disparity in Agricultural Technology in India: India is characterized by wide regional variation in agro-climatic condition. Agricultural output in dissimilar region is diverse due to varied agro-climatic factors, physical resource also varying investment in rural infrastructure and technological innovation. The regional variation in agricultural infrastructure and the use of agricultural inputs in India is quite high.

Crop Pattern: There are two different seasons for Cropping pattern India; Kharif season from July to October and Rabi season from October to March. The land occupied by one or two crops during one season which grown in a year in the sequence.

- The yearly sequence and spatial arrangement of crops follow on given area.
- The cropping pattern indicates the proportion of area under different crops. Cropping cultivation go on all over the year around in India.

Types of cropping system:

- Mono-Cropping: Growing of only one crop on a piece of land from year to year.
- Multiple –Cropping: Growing to or more crops on the same piece of land in one year. It also includes inter-cropping and mixed cropping.

Changes in the cropping patterns:

- 1) The trend in the land use cropping pattern in India has shown, increasing uses of land for the purpose of cultivation with slight variation.
- 2) The change in land pattern and cropping pattern is vastly affected by rapid urbanization.
- 3) Indian agriculture is increasingly getting influenced more by economic factors.
- 4) The wide change in the cropping pattern that has been observed in India is a substantial area shift from cereals to non cereals.
- 5) The crop showing steady improvement in their area share are ; soybean and sunflower

Conclusion: Due to variability in weather condition across regions, varied agro-climatic factors, varying levels of resource base, irrigation facility and varied infrastructural development across regions and high population pressure in rural areas highly affects the growth and development of agricultural sector in India.

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10.

IMPACT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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Introduction:- India is a large federal nation and it is well known that there are widespread disparities in the levels of economic and of social development between the different regions of the Indian nation. It is generally recognised that interregional economic disparities increase, at least in the initial stages of national economic development. India has also witnessed a sea change in its economic policy in recent years. While there are some who feel that these changes were initiated in the early eighties, all agree that there have been very major changes in this regard particularly since the early nineties.. From a closed economic set-up having considerable faith in centralised planning and with commanding heights reserved for the public sector, India has now become a highly liberalised and globalised economy with great faith in the efficacy of the market mechanism. It is hence a matter of considerable research interest to know the manner in which inter-regional disparities in the levels of economic and social development have changed in India over time in the past two decades.

Objectives of the Study:-

- 1.To study the impact of regional disparities in Indian economy.
- 2.To study the current trends of Indian economy.

Consequences of Disparity:

(a) Political Domination:The rich dominate the political machinery, and they use it to promote their own exclusive interests. This results in corruption, graft and social injustice.

(b) Exploitation:The rich exploit the poor. The consciousness of this exploitation leads to political awakening and then agitation and even political revolution. Thus inequality of incomes is an important cause of social and political instability.

(c) Creation of Monopolies:Unequal incomes promote monopolies. These powerful monopolies and industrial combines charge unfair prices from the consumer? And crush the small producers. The bigger fish swallow the small fry.

(d) Suppression of Talent:It is said that ‘slow rises merit by poverty depressed’. It is not easy for a poor man to make his way in life, however brilliant he may be. It is a great social loss that brainy people without money are unable to make their due contribution to social welfare.

(e) Undemocratic:Democracy is a farce when there is a wide gulf between the rich and the poor. Political equality is a myth without economic equality.

(f) Moral Degradation:The rich are corrupted by vice and the poor demoralized by lack of economic strength. Thus inequalities spoil the rich and degrade the poor. Vice and corruption rule such a world. The poor man finds it almost impossible to regain the virtues of honesty and integrity. Human dignity is lost altogether.

(g) Promotes Capital Formation:However, there is one good which comes out of these inequalities of incomes and that is that it facilitates savings. If the national income of the country is evenly distributed among all its citizens, it is clear that it will be only thinly spread over the whole population. Everyone will have nothing left for saving. It is only when income is unequally distributed that there are people who are so rich that in their case saving is automatic.

Problems Facing Indian Economy due to Regional and Social Disparity:Since 1991, the Indian economy has pursued free market liberalization, greater openness in trade and increase investment in

infrastructure. This helped the Indian economy to achieve a rapid rate of economic growth and economic development. However, the economy still faces various problems and challenges, such as corruption, lack of infrastructure, poverty in rural areas and poor tax collection rates.

1. Unemployment Despite rapid economic growth, unemployment is still an issue in both rural and urban areas. The fast rate of economic growth has left unskilled workers behind, and they have struggled to find work in growing industries. In 2017, the official unemployment rate was just below 5%. However, a report by the OECD found over 30% of people aged 15-29 in India are not in employment, education or training (NEETs).

2. Poor educational standards Although India has benefited from a high % of English speakers, (important for call centre industry) there is still high levels of illiteracy amongst the population. It is worse in rural areas and amongst women. Over 50% of Indian women are illiterate. This limits economic development and a more skilled workforce.

3. Poor Infrastructure Many Indians lack basic amenities lack access to running water. Indian public services are creaking under the strain of bureaucracy and inefficiency. Over 40% of Indian fruit rots before it reaches the market; this is one example of the supply constraints and inefficiency's facing the Indian economy.

4. Balance of Payments deterioration. Although India has built up large amounts of foreign currency reserves, the high rates of economic growth have been at the cost of a persistent current account deficit. In late 2012, the current account reached a peak of 6% of GDP. Since then there has been an improvement in the current account. But, the Indian economy has seen imports growth faster than exports. This means India needs to attract capital flows to finance the deficit. Also, the large deficit caused the depreciation in the Rupee between 2012 and 2014. Whilst the deficit remains, there is always the fear of a further devaluation in the Rupee. There is a need to rebalance the economy and improve the competitiveness of exports.

5. High levels of private debt Buoyed by a property boom the amount of lending in India has grown by 30% in the past year. However, there are concerns about the risk of such loans. If they are dependent on rising property prices it could be problematic. Furthermore, if inflation increases further it may force the RBI to increase interest rates. If interest rates rise substantially it will leave those indebted facing rising interest payments and potentially reducing consumer spending in the future

6. Inequality has risen rather than decreased. It is hoped that economic growth would help drag the Indian poor above the poverty line. However, so far economic growth has been highly uneven benefiting the skilled and wealthy disproportionately. Many of India's rural poor are yet to receive any tangible benefit from the India's economic growth. More than 78 million homes do not have electricity. 33% (268million) of the population live on less than \$1 per day. Furthermore with the spread of television in Indian villages the poor are increasingly aware of the disparity between rich and poor.

7. Large Budget Deficit India has one of the largest budget deficits in the developing world. Excluding subsidies, it amounts to nearly 8% of GDP. Although it is fallen a little in the past year. It still allows little scope for increasing investment in public services like health and education.

8. Rigid labour Laws As an example Firms employing more than 100 people cannot fire workers without government permission. The effect of this is to discourage firms from expanding to over 100 people. It also discourages foreign investment. Trades Unions have an important political power base and governments often shy away from tackling potentially politically sensitive labour laws.

9. Inefficient agriculture Agriculture produces 17.4% of economic output but, over 51% of the work force are employed in agriculture. This is the most inefficient sector of the economy and reform has proved slow.

10. Poor tax collection rates. According to the Economist, India has one of the poorest tax to GDP rates in the whole world. India's tax revenue as a % of GDP is just 12%. Compared to an EU average of 45%. This poor tax collection rate reflects widespread corruption, tax avoidance and complicated tax rates. In 2017, Narendra Modi has sought to improve tax collection rates and reduce complications through the introduction of a general sales tax (GST) which involves a single tax rate – rather than tax rates applied multiple times at different stages of production. (Modi's tax gamble at Economist)

11. Business difficulties According to the World Bank, the ease of doing business in India is poor. India ranks 130/190. Big issues for companies include

- Ease of enforcing contracts
- Dealing with construction contracts
- Paying taxes
- Trading across border

12. Inequality within regions India's economic growth has benefitted some regions more than others. Technological hubs, such as Delhi and Mumbai have attracted higher paying jobs. This has attracted an inflow of most mobile and skilled workers; this has created congestion in these super-cities but failed to address the poverty of rural areas, especially in the north east

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11.

THE IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE OVER RETAIL BUSINESS IN INDIA

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Introduction: The term electronic commerce or e-commerce is associated with buying, selling and distributing the goods or services via electronic networking system. It concerns to a website which sells the goods or services directly from the shopping cart and shopping basket. It also allows cash on delivery payment or credit card payments. It involves in conducting business with electronic media such as, in conducting business with Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). EDI term is an electronic communication method that provides standards for exchanging data by any electronic means. For example:-purchase order invoices and many other. Generally, e-commerce involves paperless transaction; the technologies of e-commerce are EDI, Electronic mail, Bar codes, Internet, World Wide Web, product data exchange and electronic forms. E-commerce is observed as an electronic business which concentrates of commercial transactions. It involves electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, e-marketing, online marketing, online transaction processing, Electronic Data Interchange, Automated inventory management systems, Automated data collection systems. It veritably uses electronic communication technology such as Internet, Extranet, E-mail, E-books, Data bases, Mobile phones.

Objectives: The objectives of this research paper are:

- To describe the impact of online shopping retail market.
- To analyze the effect on profitability of retail stores due to advent of e-stores.
- To analyze the effect upon pricing patterns of retail stores in recent times.
- To analyze the change of business pattern to attract customers.

Distinct types of E-commerce: The fast development of telecommunications technology in the past few decades is changing many aspects of our lives- how we search for information, how we travel and not at least how we buy products or services. E-commerce or electronic commerce, namely the buying and selling of products and services extensively through Electronic channels, is gaining ground. Following are the four distinct categories of e-commerce as follows:

- **Business to Business (B2B):** - Business to Business refers to the exchange between two organizations. B2B e-commerce is used to increase the efficiency of companies. In simple terms, instead of processing orders manually the use of telephone or e-mail, with e-commerce orders is processed digitally. There is the long lasting relationship between customer and manufacturer. Here, Buying is the part of job. Buyers are the part of an organization with a relationship defined by a contract, terms and conditions. For example; McMaster-Carr, Ferguson and etc.
- **Business to Consumers (B2C):**- Business to Consumer e-commerce refers to the exchanges between businesses and consumers. Companies sell their online goods to consumers who are the end users to their products or services for example; Amazon, Flipchart, Snap deal and etc.
- **Consumer to Business (C2B):**- Consumers can band together to form and present themselves as a buyer group to businesses in a consumer to business relationships. These groups may be economically motivated as with the demand aggregator, Mercata.com, or socially oriented as with cause-related advocacy at voxcap.com and etc.
- **Consumer to consumer (C2C):**- Consumer to consumer refers to exchange involved in the transactions between or among consumers. These exchanges may or may not include the third party C2C e-commerce environment consumers sell their online goods to other consumers. For example; yahoo Personals webpersonals.com and etc.

Now let's enlighten the categories of Retail market to know the more advantages and facilities provided by the superior one.

Retail form of business is as old as civilization and is the most form of business. The types of retail stores are:-

- **Departmental stores:** - It is a retail store where the consumers can get almost all the products they aspire to shop at one place only.
- **Discount stores:** -This store generally offer a limited range and the quality in certain cases might be a little inferior as compared to departmental stores.
- **Malls:** - A mall would consist of several retail outlets each selling their own merchandise but at a common platform.
- **Supermarket:** - A supermarket is an advanced form of small grocery stores and caters to the household needs of the consumer.
- **Mom and pop store:** - Basically these stores are known as kirana stores in India. They are the small stores run by individuals in the nearby locality to cater daily needs of the consumers staying in the vicinity.

The retail market provides the limited offers and alternatives comparatively; e-commerce or online shopping gives the number of choices to the customers so that consumers are satisfied with online shopping. Internet is full of online retailers offering 10 times or even 100 times more products than the average retailer can possible dream of. According to statistics and facts of recent data, the number of digital buyers in India alone is expected to reach 41 million by 2016, representing some 27 percent of the total number of internet users in country. A growing number of people in the Asia pacific area are increasingly using their mobile devices for online shopping. In India, some 9 percent of the country's population had made a purchase via mobile phones within the past month, as per the fourth quarter. According to the UBS securities report, The Indian e-commerce market it likely to growing 10 times from the current level and touch \$ 50 billion (31,169 caror) by 2020, when it also starts making operating profit e-commerce sector in India is projected to cross USD 80 billion by 2020.

Suggestions: As customers are the king of the market, the priority is to be given to the customer satisfaction. As per the wants and needs of the customers the retailers should satisfy the consumers of customers. Better quality, transparent prices, friendly after sale services are the basic areas in which the business has to concentrate to a remarkable extent. There is the need to adopt new technologies by retailers to expand their business. The new technologies like home delivery and etc. To ensure a stable sale, loyalty is to be build by retailers by additional services.

Conclusion: The era of retail has been changed; the advent of technology in recent period is the primary reason for it. Now a days, retailing means going online and going mobile. In all these aspects, retailers are lacking behind somewhere. E-stores and retail stores both have to survive, none at the cost of the other. As there is a vast technology use in e-commerce types and lack of technologies in retail market, hence it is often to say that e-commerce is satisfying the need of customer wants and desire.

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12.

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR'S VIEWS ON SMALLER STATES

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According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar common language, common culture is also conducive for national unity and integration since it strengthens the social cohesion, which is the basis of national unity. In fact, common language and common culture are interrelated and common culture emerges out of common language. Thus, culture is not only the part of language but geographical in nature and consists of various aspects. As such, every religious community can certainly claim to have made some contribution to national culture. Modernization and globalization affects life of man in various ways, such a shift from joint families to micro families. The affection decreases among the members of micro family likewise smaller states would affect the Indian Unity and Integrity. In my opinion Unity is the most powerful weapon which will keep the world peaceful. It is time to think about unity and integrity of India. India is great country as for as its rich heritage and culture is concerned. History shows that great kingdoms were subjected to downfall because of lack of unity and integrity. India is a symbol for unity in diversity. It is time for a second States Re-organization Commission that can redraw India's federal map, creating many smaller states and keeping in mind economic viability. The current demand for the break-up of large states like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh needs to be examined seriously and dispassionately in its historical and contemporary context. After Independence, the demand for the re-organization of states along linguistic lines overshadowed such issues as size and economic capability. The Congress party had supported the idea of linguistic reorganization since the 1920s. However, following Partition, Jawaharlal Nehru felt that the idea could wait since he feared it would foster local nationalisms, breed parochialism and undermine national unity. So, he argued for large states within a strong Political Union and a socialist economy that would enable centralized planning of resources, leading to equitable regional development. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, on the other hand, held that the doctrine of "one language, many states" would enshrine the principles of language and size: there could be four states carved out of Maharashtra, for example, all of which would speak Marathi but be of a viable size. Today, the situation has undergone a substantial change. There are increasing demands for carving out smaller states out of the large, single-language states created after Independence. In the contemporary post-Congress and post-reform era, states have emerged as important players determining national political patterns. In many states, an upsurge from below has brought the hitherto underprivileged groups to power, creating new political elites. And in the era of coalition governments, regional or state parties have become partners in central governance. The establishment of a market economy, too, has opened the floodgates to private capital that has led to increasing regional inequalities and, thus, contributed to the rising demands for smaller states. Economic backwardness of sub-regions within large states has also emerged as an important ground on which demands for smaller states are being made. This is evident from the immediate demands for the formation of Vidharbha, Bodoland and Saurashtra, among other states. These developments have been responsible for a shift away from issues of language and culture – which had shaped the earlier process of re-organization – to those of better governance and greater participation, administrative convenience, economic viability and similarity in the developmental needs of sub-regions. In this situation, the move towards smaller states appears to be inevitable and would lead to more democratization. The formation of three new states in 2000 – Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand – has provided a fillip to this process. It also points to a new confidence in the political elite in comparison to the early years of Independence. Today, fears of the

Centre weakening due to the creation of a large number of small states are unfounded. Many small states were created after 1956 – Punjab, Haryana and some in the north-east – which strengthened rather than weakened the Union. Even as the older federal structure served the polity created at Independence, there is a need to redraw the map of India in keeping with the new social and political order. Re-organization needs to be seen not as a task undertaken at a single point of time, but as an ongoing process that remains unfinished. At the same time, the creation of a federation consisting of smaller states is a complex task and requires careful attention. Many critics have correctly argued that the mere creation of smaller states out of the existing bigger ones does not guarantee good governance and faster and inclusive economic development. Considering the plethora of demands being raised, it is time for a second States Re-organization Commission (SRC) that can redraw India's federal map, creating many smaller states and keeping in mind the twin criteria of economic viability and people's aspirations. A common notion is that a larger share of central funds would flow into a new state compared to when it is a region in a larger state. Most also believe that a new capital city would provide better living conditions. Arguments are set forth that a smaller state with less number of districts would diminish the span of control of state-level functionaries. And that reduced distances between the state capital and peripheral areas would improve the quality of governance and administrative responsiveness and accountability. However, this can easily be achieved with strong regional administrative units in larger states. Evidence shows that both large and small states have fared well and that poor performance is not necessarily linked to size. In fact, today, technology can help make governing larger territories easier and bring even far-flung areas closer. Much more than the size of a state, it is the quality of governance and administration, the diverse talent available within the state's population, and the leadership's drive and vision that determine whether a particular state performs better than the others. Moreover, we cannot fix a state's optimum size on a whim. It calls for a thorough evaluation of physical features like land quality and topography, agro-climatic conditions, socio-cultural factors, natural and human resource availability, density of population, means of communication, existing administrative culture and effectiveness of its district and regional administrative units and so on. There are numerous demands for smaller states in different parts of the country. However, smaller states are not a panacea for India's myriad problems. Neither can they resolve issues faced by various regions and sections of society. Larger states may be, in fact, more economically- and financially-viable and better capable of serving people and achieving planned development. If the administration in a large state suffers from inefficiencies, what is the guarantee that it will become competent by merely creating a smaller state? A small state is likely to face limitations in terms of the natural (physical) and human resources available to it. Moreover, it will lack the kind of agro-climatic diversity required for economic and developmental activities. It would also be restricted in its capability to raise resources internally. All these factors would only make it more dependent on the Centre for financial transfers and centrally-sponsored schemes. Further, increasing the number of states in the country would expand the span of control of the central ministries dealing with states and of party high commands dealing with state party units. There is a view that a new capital city would provide better living conditions. Arguments are set forth that smaller states with less number of districts would diminish the span of control at the state level functionaries. And that reduces the distance between the state capital and peripheral areas would improve the quality of governance and administrative responsiveness and accountability. But one should remember one thing that this is global village and we are in globalization process. When we command the nature and sending rockets in to the space, the administrative problems can easily be resolved. Today technology can help in governing larger territories and bring even far-flung areas closer. The diverse talent available within the state's population can also be utilized for the proper functioning of a state. Moreover administration in large state suffers from inefficiency, what is the

parameter of assurance that it will become competent by merely creating smaller states? Dr. Ambedkar published his first major writing on this subject in 1948 when he submitted his statement to linguistic province commission as "Maharashtra as a Linguistic province". Dr. Ambedkar regarded unification of Indians more vital and essential than unification of different provinces on linguistic basis. To him, a linguistic province meant a province, which by the social composition of its population would be homogeneous and therefore more suited for the realization of those social ends, which a democratic government must fulfill. In his view, a linguistic province had nothing to do with the language of the province. He remarked the constitution should provide that the official language of every province should be the same as the official language of the central government. It is only on that footing that; I am prepared to accept the demand for the linguistic provinces. One language can unite people. Two languages are sure to divide people. This is an inexorable law. Culture is conserved by language. Since Indians wish to unite and develop a common culture, it is the bounden duty of all-Indian to own up Hindi as their language. Any Indian who does not accept this proposal, as part of a linguistic state has no right to be an Indian. He may be a hundred percent Maharashtrian, a hundred percent Tamil or a hundred percent Gujrathi, but he cannot be an Indian in the real sense of the world except in a geographical sense. It will be a collection of different nationalities engaged in rivalries and wars against one another.

Conclusion: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar concluded that there are advantages in the demand of linguistic states but there must be definite checks and balances to see that a communal majority does not abuse its power under the garb of linguistic states. On November 5th of 1953 Dr. Ambedkar demanded certain safeguards against a communal majority to protect the rights of minorities. He said that the state governor should be given some powers to protect the minorities and special commission should be established, on the lines of the bodies established in Canada and England. He feared that in the name of linguistic provinces the communal forces were raising their head therefore, unless it was absolutely necessary the demand for linguistic provinces should not be conceded. He predicted that the big North Indian states would dominate politics of India. He held that there is vast difference between the North and South as the North was reactionary and south was Progressive. The North India backward in education and South India are better than North India in terms of social development and education. Therefore Dr. Ambedkar wanted to correct the imbalance by dividing large north Indian states into small and administratively manageable states. Dr. Ambedkar gave solution on that i.e. the Division of the North.

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13.

REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIA

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Introduction: The regional disparity in India is now a matter of serious concern. It is well known that in a large economy, different regions with different resource bases and endowments would have a dissimilar growth path over time. One of the reasons why centralized planning was advocated earlier was that it could restrain the regional disparity. In spite of planning, however, the regional disparity remained a serious problem in India. A new controversy in this respect is whether growth rates and standard of living in different regions would eventually converge or not. When the law of diminishing marginal returns set in, first growth rates would converge, due to differential marginal productivity of capital (higher in poorer regions and lower in richer regions), and this in turn would bridge the gaps in the levels of income across regions. In India, the growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) accelerated since 1980s. The average annual GDP growth rate in the first three decades (1950s to 1980s) was only 3.6 percent. During the 1980s, the GDP growth rate accelerated to 5.6 percent, and after economic reforms in the 1990s, it has further accelerated to 6.0 percent. The reforms led to a lot of structural changes in the Indian economy, such as, deregulation of investment – both domestic and foreign – and liberalisation of trade, exchange rate, interest rate, capital flows and prices. The post reform period also witnessed a sharp deceleration in public investment due to fiscal constraint. At the aggregate level, the average share of public investment in total investment has declined from 45 percent in the 2 early-1980s to about one-third in early-2000s. Although, there is very little information on investment at the regional level, the available indicators suggest that more and more investments are now taking place in richer states. The RBI data on capital flows show that four/five developed states have cornered the major chunk of foreign direct investment in India. The poorer states with inadequate infrastructure are not able to attract foreign investment. The poorer states are also investing less because historically they mobilised resources for public investment mainly through grants and assistance from the Centre, which are now declining due to fiscal constraints

Meaning of Regional disparity: Regional disparities means, wide differences in per capita income, literacy rates, health and education services, levels of industrialization, etc. between different regions. Regions may be either States or regions within a State. In India there are enormous Disparities on various accounts. The exploitative nature of British colonial rule either created or accentuated regional disparities. The planning in independent India has also not been able to remove these disparities. Balanced regional development has always been an essential component of the Indian development strategy. Spectacular growth attained by some regions and in some sectors in India, after independence, is in contrast to low levels of development still prevailing in many parts. Therefore, it was felt that the State had a major role to play in removing disparities. This commitment was reflected in the Constitution and in planning objectives. Two major institutions, which were expected to work towards reducing the regional Disparities after independence, were the Finance Commission and the NITI Aayog (Planning Commission) The Finance Commission has only limited role to play. There are sharp differences in the theoretical opinions on the issue of development disparity/imbalance and has been debated extensively by the scholars in terms of theory as well as empirical investigators.

Balanced Regional Development: Balanced regional development is an important condition for the harmonious and smooth development of a country. It does not imply equal development of all regions of a country. Rather it indicates utilization of development potential of all areas as per its capacity so that the benefit of overall economic growth is shared by the inhabitants of all the different regions of a country. Thus, the term balanced regional development is the economic development of all regions

simultaneously, raising their per capita income and living standards by exploiting their natural and human resources fully. The policy of balanced regional development is considered as both on economic, social and political grounds. The pattern of development must be so devised as to lead to balanced regional development.

Unbalanced Regional Development: Gunnar Myrdal Theory- He argues that due to industrialization and gain in productivity, rich regions benefit more. He does not deny that growth spreads to poor regions through access to larger markets and trade opportunities. However, he insists that gains are offset by stronger backwash effects generated by deteriorating terms of trade resulting from high productivity gains in industrialization in rich regions. Therefore, the theory predicts divergence in regional incomes. Unbalanced growth is natural paths of economic development Situations that countries are in at any one point in time reflect their previous investment decisions and development. Unbalanced investment can complement or correct existing Disparities. Once such an investment is made, a new imbalance is likely to appear, requiring further compensating investments. Therefore, growth need not take place in a balanced way.

Review of Studies Related to India: India has experienced wide regional imbalance in achievement of development goals. Whether such Disparities have widened over the years have been studied by the Williamson (1964), Dhar and Sastry (1969), Rao (1973), Gupta (1973), Raj (1990), Dholakia (1994), Ahluwalia (2000), Jha (2000), Kurian (2000), Majumdar (2004), Nayyar (2008), Kalra & Sodsriwiboon (2010) etc.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the need for Balanced Regional Development.
2. To study the overview of Regional Disparities and Its types in India.
3. To study the Nature and Indicators of Regional Disparities in India.
4. To study the causes and consequences of Regional Disparities in India.
5. To suggest the remedies to reduce the Regional Disparities

In India

Research Methodology : The present study is explanatory and descriptive in nature. It is based on secondary data collected from authenticated sources. The date has been compiled from Economic Survey, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, Statistical Outline of India, Census Reports, NSSO Reports and Various books.

Economic Planning and Regional Disparities:

1. First Five Year Plan (1951-56): There was no explicit mention about the removal of regional disparity in this Plan. The emphasis was rather laid on strengthening and expanding the economic base of the country. However, it observed that in any comprehensive plan of development, it is axiomatic that special needs of the less developed areas should receive due attention.
2. Second Five Year Plan (1956-61): The need to correct regional Disparities was explicitly recognized for the first time in the Second Five Year Plan. This plan emphasized setting up decentralized industrial production, location of new enterprises, whether public or private, keeping in view the need for developing a balanced economy for different parts of the country. These approaches were dubbed in the Industrial Policy Resolution-1956, which charted out to ensure location of basic industries/projects in less developed areas as a means of achieving regional development.
3. Third Five Year Plan (1961-66): This Plan addressed the issue of regional imbalance and laid emphasis on the multi activity approach to development of backward States and regions. The Plan focused attention Regional or Area Development Plans. This Plan calculated and allocated the size and pattern of plan outlays for different States with a view to reduce Inter-State Disparities of development.

4. Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74): This Plan focused attention on Multi-Dimensional Area Development Approach in order to accelerate the development of backward areas. Central plan assistance to States shifted from project tied assistance to bulk assistance under Gadgil formula, where in population and economic backwardness were the two major criteria.
5. Fifth Plans (1974- 79): This Plan grouped backward areas broadly into two categories: (a) areas with unfavourable physic geographic conditions, terrain, and regions including drought-prone, tribal areas and hill areas; and (b) economically backward areas, marked by adverse land man ratios, lack of infrastructure and inadequate development of resource potential. Programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Tribal Area Development Programme (TADP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) etc., were introduced during this plan with provision of earmarked funding.
6. Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85): In this plan launch Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and submission of the report of a High level National Committee for Development of Backward Area. This committee was set up to (a) examine and identify backward areas and (b) review the working of existing schemes for stimulating industrial development in backward areas.
7. The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90): It laid major emphasis on employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes. It pointed out that increase in agricultural productivity in rice, coarse cereals like Barley and Ragi, pulses and oilseeds in the eastern region and in the dry land and rain fed areas throughout the country, along with area development for drought prone, desert, hill and tribal areas, would ultimately be helpful in reducing regional disparities. However, Seventh Plan ended up with major economic crisis followed by economic reforms that affected a policy shift towards market oriented development strategy.
8. Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97): Market driven development strategy was introduced in the Eighth plan, it recognized that planning process has to manage the flow of resources across regions for accelerated removal of “regional disparities”. With greater freedom and choice of location available to industry under reform regime, it was more likely that some States would be able to attract more private investment than others. In such a situation it would be necessary to deliberately bias public investment in infrastructure in favour of the less well-off States.
9. Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002): The Ninth plan emphasized that the States to operate in a spirit of cooperative federalism and to arrive at a set of public policy and action in which state-level initiatives at attracting private investment in a competitive manner will be acceptable, but they should safe guard the interests of backwards areas.
10. Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07): This was most explicit on regional disparity by setting the State specific GSDP growth targets for the first time. The plan panel became conscious of the fact that national targets do not necessarily translate into balanced regional development. The potentials and constraints that exist at the state-level vary significantly. Therefore, for the first time, the national growth target was disaggregated to the state-level growth targets in consultation with State governments. NAREGA was introduced during this plan to guarantee the Right to work.
11. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12): It adopted an Inclusive Growth Model. Redressing regional disparities is not only adopted as a goal in itself but has been accepted as essential for maintaining the integrated social and economic fabric of the country without which the country may be faced with a situation of discontent, anarchy and breakdown of law and order. The plan envisaged breaking down of 13 out of 27 monitor able targets State wise. These targets include, among others, GSDP growth target, growth target for agricultural GSDP, new work opportunities, poverty ratio. These targets will help the States to have some policy introspection of their own and focus attention on the extent to which progress can be achieved in the relatively backward States and districts.
12. Twelfth Plan (2012-17): This Plan seeks to fulfil the economy at a faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. During this plan, the special attention has given to the laggard States to accelerate

their economic growth. In order to achieve this, it requires strengthening of States' own capacities to plan, to implement and to bring greater synergies within their own administration and with the Central Government. An important constraint on the growth of backward regions in the country is the poor state of infrastructure. Therefore, the twelfth plan pays attention to the improvement in infrastructure which is important component of regionally inclusive development strategy.

Types of Regional Disparities

1. Global Disparity: The term global disparity describes the disparities that exist between the nations. Each country is at a different level of development, which causes disparity between countries. Some countries have been endowed with resources in abundance, while there are countries that are extremely poor in resources.

2. Inter - State Disparity: Like global disparities, there are also exist disparities between the states in India. Inter –state disparities or regional disparities or regional Disparities refers to a situation where a per capita income, standard of living, consumption situation, industrial and agriculture development are not uniform in different parts of a given region. Backwardness of state could be the result of either the regional diversity or disparity.

3. Intra-State Disparity: Intrastate disparity refers to disparity within the state. Intra-regional disparities in development can be identified through macro indicators of development like allocation of resources, quality of governance, agrarian structure, income, consumption patterns and estimates of poverty.

4. Rural-Urban disparity: Rural-urban disparity has been prevalent in India for ages. Rural areas are considered backward areas in terms of availability of basic infrastructure - roads, electricity, water and sanitation facilities, schools and hospitals etc. In contrast, these facilities are mostly available in urban areas. It is because of the absence of such facilities that rural areas lag behind urban areas in terms of the basic indicators of development - poverty, illiteracy, unemployment etc.

Nature and Indicators of Regional Disparities in India:

1. State per - Capita Income: The most important indicator of regional Disparities is difference in per capita income of States. In most of the years States like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have achieved higher per capita income when compared with Orissa, Bihar, M.P, UP, Assam and Rajasthan. In 2016, Delhi's per capita income stood at Rs. 2, 01,083 as compared to Bihar's Rs. 22,890. PCI for 6 Indian states is not available, including Gujarat, Kerala, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Rajasthan and Goa. In 2012, Goa had the highest Per Capita Income followed by Delhi.

2. Inter - State Disparities in Agricultural and Industrial Development: Punjab, Haryana and part of U. P. has recorded high rate of productivity due to its high proportion of irrigated area and higher level of fertilizer use. On the other hand, states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been lagging behind in respect of the pace of industrialization.

3. Intra - State imbalance: There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states concentrate its development activities towards relatively more developed urban, and metropolitan of the states while allocating its industrial and infrastructural projects by neglecting the backward areas.

4. Spatial Distribution of Industries: Another Important Indicator of regional imbalance is the uneven distribution of industries. Though, the country as a whole has achieved industrial development at a fair rate since independence, but the spatial distribution of such industrial development between different states remained almost uneven. For example, States like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, and Karnataka have achieved considerable development in its industrial sector. But West Bengal could not keep pace in its industrial growth as much as other industrially developed states.

5. Population below poverty line: Percentage of population living below the poverty line in different states is an important indicator of regional disparities. The high rural poverty can be attributed to lower farm incomes due to subsistence agriculture, lack of sustainable livelihoods in rural areas, impact of rise in prices of food products on rural incomes, lack of skills, underemployment and unemployment. Total poverty (Rural & Urban) is more in M.P, Assam, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

6. Degree of Urbanization: In respect of urbanization the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. All India percentage share of urban population stands at 27.81% in 2001 and 31.6 in 2011.

7. Per Capita Consumption of Electricity: Per capita consumption of electricity is also another important indicator of regional disparities. States like Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra etc., having higher degree of industrialization and mechanization of agriculture, have recorded a higher per capita consumption of electricity than the economically backward states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

8. Employment Pattern: States attaining higher degree of industrialization are maintaining higher proportion of industrial workers to total population. It is found that industrially developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are maintaining a higher average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population as compared to that of lower average maintained in industrially backward states like Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. Even the industrially developed states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are still maintaining a higher proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers as the industrial sector of these states has failed to enlarge the scope of employment sufficiently to engage more and more rural workers.

9. Foreign Direct Investment: FDI is yet another important indicator of regional disparities. Most of the states think that if they attract FDI it is useful for economic growth. Discounts in bank rates, discount in taxes etc. are the benefits of FDI investment. The projects like IT Park, Industrial park, Agricultural processing such projects are reserved for FDI. There are various facilities for attracting FDI so that it shows various inequalities in foreign investment. The disparities in FDI are divided in to three different levels like High investment states, Medium and low investment inflows. Maharashtra, Delhi, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh having high inflow of investment in India. Mumbai is the first city having largest investment in India. From April 2000 to June 2014 those states having Investment 4500 corers to 40000 crores are classified as medium investment states, they are West Bengal, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and those having less than 4500 crores are classified as low investment inflow states like Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Orissa, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

10. Human Development Index: It is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators. It is also an important indicator of regional disparities. By studying HDI ranks of different countries, we can analyze the regional imbalance among the globe so also inter-states and intra states of a country. It is very clear from the table 3 that the States ranked 1-5th Kerala, Delhi, H.P, Goa, Punjab are very highly developed, 6-12th NE (excluding Assam), M.S, Tamilnadu, Haryana, J&K, Gujarat, Karnataka are highly developed, 13-17th West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan are medium developed and 18th to 23rd UP, Jharkhand. M.P, Bihar, Chhattisgarh are low developed, which clearly shows regional Disparities between the States in India.

Causes of Regional Disparities in India:

1. Historical factors: Historically regional imbalance started in India from British regime. British industrialist mostly preferred to concentrate their activities in two states like west Bengal and Maharashtra and more particularly to their metropolitan cities like Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. They concentrated all their industries in and around these cities neglecting the rest of the country to remain back ward.

2. Geographical factors: The difficult terrain surrounded by hills, rivers and dense forests, leads to increase in the cost of administration, cost of developmental projects, besides making mobilization of resources particularly difficult. Most of the Himalayan states of India, i.e., Himachal Pradesh. Northern Kashmir, the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and other North-Eastern states, remained mostly backward due to its inaccessibility and other inherent difficulties. Adverse climate and proneness to flood are also responsible factors for poor rate of economic development of different regions of the country as reflected by low agricultural productivity and lack of industrialization. Thus these natural factors have resulted uneven growth of different regions of India.

3. Failure of planning: Although balanced growth has been accepted as one of the major objectives of economic planning in India, Since the second plan on wards, but it did not make much headway in

achieving this object. On the other hand, the backward states like Bihar, Assam, Orissa, UP, Rajasthan have been receiving the smallest allocation of per capita plan outlay in almost all the plans. Due to such divergent trend, imbalance between the different states in India has been continuously widening in spite of framing achievement of regional balance as one of the important objectives of economic planning in the country.

4. Financial: Financial sector reforms have led to a booming stock market that has helped large firms finance their expansion easily, however small and medium enterprises which are important engine of growth and productivity have not been able to access finance in rural areas.

5. Infrastructure: India's tier 1 cities i.e. Mumbai, Bangalore, Delhi, Chennai and Hyderabad are at breaking point regions bootlicks in basic infrastructure such as power, water, roads and airport exist. The concentrated mushrooming of out sourcing companies in these cities lead further higher growth, while as other areas do not poses the same situation prevailing in these metropolitan cities.

6. Disparities in Socio-Economic Development: Development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. In India, the states are earmarked with wide disparity in socio-economic development. This in turn influences the regional Disparities in a country. The role of social development such as education in promoting literacy, especially of female is prerequisite for overall development

7. Political factor responsible for regional disparities : Political instability in the form of unstable government, extremist violence, law and order problems etc. have been obstructing regional flow of investment into the backward regions.

8. Predominance of Agriculture: The occupational structure of India from the beginning is agriculture. In 1921, it was 76.0% and around 72% in 2001 census. This indicated degeneration economic conditions, deindustrialization and realization of the economy. According to census 2011, yet 58.02% population is engaged with agriculture and remains poor as compared to industrialized civilization.

9. Lack of Motivation on the Part of Backward States: Growing regional imbalance in India has also been resulted from lack of motivation on the part of the backward states for industrial development. While the developed states like Maharashtra. Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu etc. are trying to attain further industrial development, but the backward states have been showing their interest on political intrigues and manipulations instead of industrial development.

10. Location Advantages: Location advantages are playing an important role in determining the development strategy of a region. Due to some location advantages, some regions are getting special favor in respect of site selections of various developmental projects. While determining the location of iron and steel projects or refineries or any heavy industrial project, some technical factors included in the location advantage are getting special considerations. Thus regional Disparities arise due to such location advantages attached to some regions and the location disadvantages attached to some other backward regions.

Consequences of Regional Disparities in India: The following are some of the consequences of regional Disparities in India:

1. Inter - States and Intra State Agitations: Uneven regional development or regional Disparities lead to several agitations with in a State or between the States Still there are agitations for separate Vidhrbha State in Maharashtra and Bodo land movement in Assam for separate Bodo people.

2. Migration: Migration takes from backward areas to the developed areas in search livelihood. for example, migration from rural to urban areas etc. Because, urban areas will provide better quality of life and more job opportunities compared to rural areas.

3. Social Unres: Difference in prosperity and development leads to friction between different sections of the society, causing social unrest. for example Naxalism. Naxalites in India function in areas which have been neglected for long time for want of development and economic prosperity.

4. Pollution: Centralization of industrial development at one place leads to air and sound pollution.

5. Housing, Water Problem: Establishment of several industries at one place leads to shortage of houses as a result rental charges will increase abnormally. For example, Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai and Hyderabad and over population leads to water crisis.

6. Frustration among Rural Youth: In the absence of employment opportunities in rural and backward areas leads to frustration especially among educated youth.

7. Under – Developed Infrastructure: Rural and backward areas do not have 24 hours power, proper houses, safe drinking water, sanitation, hospitals, doctors, Telephone and internet facilities.

8. Aggregation of the imbalance: Once an area is prosperous and has adequate infrastructure for development, more investments pour-in neglecting the less developed regions. So an area which is already prosperous develops further. For examples, the rate of growth of the metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad is higher compared to other metro cities of India.

Suggestions:

1. Identification of the Backward Areas and Allocation of funds: First of all, government must identify all the backward areas within the country and special attention should be paid by preparing and implementing special plans and models suited to these for the overall development. Due care also to be taken by allotting sufficient funds.

2. Need for Investments in Backward Areas: Government and the private sector must realize that regional disparities can be removed only, if greater attention is paid towards backward areas, which need more investments. It is also important to formulate special policies and programmes for the development of backward areas like - north- eastern regions.

3. Good Governance: Good governance refers to equitable distribution of the gains of development to all the regions without any prejudice so that over all development takes place in a country. Thus, the better the governance, the less would be the disparities in country.

4. Political Will: Political will is vital for the balanced regional development i.e. to remove regional Disparities in a country.

5. Incentives: Incentives should be provided for promoting investments in the backward regions. Incentives may be broadly divided in to (a) Central Government Incentives (b) State Government Incentives.

(A) Central Government Incentives: Income Tax Concession, Tax Holiday, Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, Transport Subsidy Scheme should be provided to all the identified backward and Hill areas to correct the regional Disparities.

(B) State Government Incentives: In order to attract private sector investment in backward regions, the State Governments have also been offering several incentives in different forms. The State Governments should review all these schemes time to time for further development of their backward regions.

6. Promoting New Financial Institution in Backward Region: In order to accelerate the pace of industrialization in backward areas, the Government of India should promote new financial institutions. Government must see that these Institutions functional well for all round development of the backward areas.

7. Setting Up of Regional Boards: As per Article 321 D of Indian Constitution, Regional Boards with necessary legal powers, funds should be instituted to remove regional disparities in the States.

8. Growth Corridors comprised of education zones, agricultural zones and industrial zones should be operationalized for the rapid development of backward areas in the states.

9. Strict restrictions on usage of productive agricultural lands for non-agricultural purposes to be implemented. If required, permissions for non-agricultural usage should be granted only after the farmers have been guaranteed a better life.

10. Usage of natural resources for the development of tribal areas to be implemented. There should be guaranteed share for the tribal's in the income generated from the use of natural resources.

11. A composite criteria for identifying backward areas (with the Mandal/Block as a unit) based on indicators of human development including poverty, literacy and infant mortality rates, along with indices of social and economic infrastructure should be developed by the NITI Aayog.

12. A system of rewarding States (including developed States) achieving significant reduction in intra-State disparities should be introduced.

13. Additional funds for Infrastructure: Additional funds need to be provided to build core infrastructure at the inter-district level in less developed States and backward regions. The quantum of assistance should be made proportionate to the number of people living in such areas.

Conclusion: In India, the growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) accelerated since 1980s. The average annual GDP growth rate in the first three decades (1950s to 1980s) was only 3.6 percent. During the 1980s, the GDP growth rate accelerated to 5.6 percent, and after economic reforms in the 1990s, it has further accelerated to 6.0 percent. The reforms led to a lot of structural changes in the Indian economy, such as, deregulation of investment – both domestic and foreign and liberalization of trade, exchange rate, interest rate, capital flows and prices. The post reform period also witnessed a sharp deceleration in public investment due to fiscal constraint. At the aggregate level, the average share of public investment in total investment has declined from 45 percent in the 2 early-1980s to about one-third in early-2000s. Although, there is very little information on investment at the regional level, the available indicators suggest that more and more investments are now taking place in richer states. The RBI data on capital flows show that four/five developed states have cornered the major chunk of foreign direct investment in India. The poorer states with inadequate infrastructure are not able to attract foreign investment. The poorer states are also investing less because historically they mobilized resources for public investment mainly through grants and assistance from the Centre, which are now declining due to fiscal constraints. In spite all these efforts and policies undertaken by the government the inclusive and balanced growth is far from achievement due to the lack of supervision, inefficient in policy implementation, lack of support of the community, inefficient administration etc. There are following some suggestions for overall development of the region for reducing disparities. Different states are backward for different reasons viz. some states are backward because of flood while.

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14.

MAJOR INDICATORS OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN INDIA

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Introduction: A region may be known as economically backward as it is indicated by the symptoms like excessive pressure of population on land, too much dependence on agriculture, high incidence of rural employment and high degree of under-employment, low productivity in agriculture and cottage industry, under urbanization, absence of basic infra-structural facilities etc. In India, some important socio-economic indicators are very prominent to reflect the regional imbalances between various regions or states of the country.

1. State per Capital Income as an Indicator of Regional Imbalance:

The most important indicator of regional imbalance and disparity among the different states of India is the difference in per capita state income figures. It is revealed from Table 6.8 that in 2000-01, the national average per capita income in India was Rs. 10,254. The states whose per capita income figures were higher than this national average include Punjab, Goa, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Among these nine states, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujarat have attained a high degree of agricultural as well as industrial development. Although West Bengal and Karnataka attained per capita income higher than the all India average in 1994-95 but it started trailing behind the all India average in recent years due to its poor rate of economic growth.

In 2002-03, the per capita incomes of the bottom poorest states, lying below the national average of Rs. 11,088 were Rs. 4,048 for Bihar, Rs. 5,836 for Orissa, Rs. 7,015 for Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 5,610 for Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 6,221 for Assam and Rs. 7,608 for Rajasthan. In 1971-72, all these states also remained at the bottom stage. Moreover, the range of regional disparity in India has been widening continuously is reflected from the differences between per capita income of Bihar at the bottom and that of Punjab at the top. In 1971-72, the per capita income of Bihar at the bottom was only Rs. 406 as compared to that of Rs. 1,084 of Punjab at the top and in 2002-03; the per capita income of Bihar at the bottom was Rs. 4,048 as compared to that of Rs. 15,264 of Punjab at the top. While in the former case, the ratio between the two lowest and highest figures was 1: 2.7 and in the second case the same ratio stood at 1: 3.8. This shows how the regional disparity between the states is widening gradually.

The present trend of growing income disparity among various States of India has been continuing in recent years. In 2004-05, the per capita income figures at current prices of different major Indian states reveals that Delhi tops the list having the per capita income of Rs. 53,976 followed by Punjab at Rs. 30,701, which is 135 per cent higher than the all India average per capita income of Rs. 22,948.

At the bottom of the ladder comes Bihar with per capita income of Rs. 5,772, which, is less than half the national average. The states whose per capita income figures was lower than that of all India average include Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka. In 2004-05, the per capita income of Bihar at the Bottom (at current prices) was only Rs. 5,772 as compared to that of Rs. 53,976 of Delhi at the top showing the ratio between the two lowest and highest figures at 1: 9.35. This again proves how the income disparity among the major Indian states is widening gradually with the passage of time.

2. Inter-State Disparities in Agricultural and Industrial Development: Another important indicator of regional disparities is the differences in the levels of agricultural and industrial development between different states of the country. In India, states like Punjab, Haryana- and part of Uttar Pradesh

had recorded a high rate agricultural productivity due to its high proportion of irrigated areas and higher level of fertilizer use. In 1987-88, net irrigated area as per cent of net area sown in Punjab was as high as 91 per cent in Punjab, 80 per cent in Haryana as compared to that of only 14 per cent in Kerala, 17 per cent in Himachal Pradesh and 21 per cent in Assam. Due to the adoption of HYVP or New Agricultural Strategy the combined share of Punjab and Haryana in total production of food grains of the country increased from 7.5 per cent in 1964-65 to 16.8 per cent in 1992-93 and more particularly the share in wheat production was as high as 34.3 per cent in 1992-93 although these two states accounted for only 4.3 per cent of the total population of the country. Accordingly, in 1990-91, the per capita output of food grains in Punjab and Haryana were 968.1 kg and 577.6 kg respectively as compared to that of national per capita output of 197.4 kg. Moreover, the pace of industrialization is also an important indicator of regional imbalance. Before independence, West Bengal and Maharashtra were the two most industrialized states of India. But after independence Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have developed the industrial sector considerably by developing industrial units of all different sizes. On the other hand, states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been lagging behind in respect of the pace of industrialization. Taking Western region and West Bengal together, their combined share was 59.25 per cent of total productive capital, 63.03 per cent of total persons employed, 60.41 per cent of gross ex-factory value of output and 63.95 per cent of value added by manufacturing sector of the country.

3. Population below Poverty Line: Percentage of population living below the poverty line in different states is another important indicator of regional imbalance or disparities. Table 6.8 shows that the percentage of population living below the poverty line for the whole country was 26 per cent in 1999-2000 and there were 12 states whose percentage of population living below the poverty line have exceeded this all-India average. Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the four states which have the highest percentage of population below the poverty line as well as they have the lowest per capita income in the country. Again there are some states like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which have achieved a comparatively higher per capita income but instead they maintain higher percentage of population living below the poverty line. The main reasons behind such poverty are greater inequality of incomes and the neglect of the backward classes of population. Again Punjab is the state which is maintaining the highest per capita income among all the states and the lowest percentage of population living below the poverty line i.e., only 6.16 per cent as compared to that of 42 per cent for Bihar, 47 per cent for Orissa and 26 per cent for all India. The main reasons behind this low percentage of poverty in Punjab and Haryana are their strong production base and better distribution of income. Although Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are having a strong production base but they did not experience a fair distribution of income. This has resulted a comparatively higher degree of poverty in these states in spite of having strong production base.

4. Spatial Distribution of industries: Another important indicator of regional imbalance is the uneven pattern of distribution of industries. Since independence, states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana have achieved considerable development in its industrial sector. But West Bengal could not keep pace in its industrial growth as much as other industrially developed states. In this way disparities in industrial growth between different states have been reduced to some extent. One more thing that is to be noticed is that as the country as a whole has achieved industrial development at a fair rate since independence but the spatial distribution of such industrial development between different states remained almost uneven. The above table reveals that there is a gross imbalance in the regional location of industries in India. The five major industrial states of India, i.e., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh jointly accounted 40 per cent of total location of all large factories, 55 per cent of total industrial

employment, 59 per cent of total industrial output and 58 per cent of value-added. All other states and Union Territories jointly accounted the remaining 60 per cent of total location of large factories, 45 per cent of total industrial employment, 41 per cent of total industrial output and 42 per cent of value-added. Thus the present trend reveals that industrially advanced states achieved much industrial progress and industrially backward states have remained backward leading to uneven spatial distribution of industries. In respect of small scale industries, there has been a considerable concentration of such industrial unit in these five major industrially advanced states. But due to repeated efforts of the government to disperse such concentration, the degree of such concentration has been declining gradually. In recent years, the states like Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Karnataka have recorded considerable development of industries, especially in the small scale sector.

5. Degree of Urbanization: Disparities in the degree of urbanization are another important indicator of regional imbalance. In respect of urbanization, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. The all-India average of such percentage of urban population stands at 26 per cent in 1991. The states which are maintaining higher percentage of urban population than the national average include Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat and then followed by Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Whereas, the states which are having a lower degree of urbanization include Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh etc.

6. Per Capita Consumption of Electricity: Per capita consumption of electricity is also another important indicator of regional disparities. States like Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra etc., having higher degree of industrialisation and mechanization of agriculture, have recorded a higher per capita consumption of electricity than the economically backward states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Thus the per capita consumption of electricity of Punjab was as high as 790 kWh in 1996-97 as compared to that of only 108 kWh in Assam.

7. Employment Pattern: Employment pattern of workers is also an important indicator of regional disparities. States attaining higher degree of industrialization are maintaining higher proportion of industrial workers to total population. Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population as shown in Table 6.8 is an important indicator in this regard.

It is found that industrially developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are maintaining a higher average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population as compared to that of lower average maintained in industrially backward states like Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. In 1985, the average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population was as high as 1,890 for Gujarat, 1,750 for Maharashtra, 1,630 for Haryana as compared to that of only 400 for Assam and Orissa, 470 for Uttar Pradesh, 520 for Rajasthan and 600 for Bihar. Even the industrially developed states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are still maintaining a higher proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers as the industrial sector of these states has failed to enlarge the scope of employment sufficiently to engage more and more rural workers.

8. Intra-State Imbalance: Intra-state imbalance is another important indicator of regional imbalance existing within each particular state. There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states to concentrate its developmental activities towards relatively more developed, urban and metropolitan areas of the states while allocating its industrial and infra-structural projects. As for example, in West Bengal, about 70 per cent of its new industrial concentration was located in the Hoogly district. Similarly, about 86 per cent of registered factories in Maharashtra were mostly concentrated in a few urban areas, leaving the other potential areas untouched. In Punjab such concentration of industries in a few urban areas is as high as 96 per cent. Therefore, a huge proportion of small scale industrial units are gradually being located in relatively more advanced districts having better infra-structural

facilities and comparatively more urbanized. Thus a high degree of intra-state imbalances or disparities exists within almost all the states of the country.

Conclusion There are many indicators of regional imbalance and disparity such as disparity in agricultural development, disparity in industrial development, disparity in wealth distribution, per capita income, spatial disparity of industries, degree of urbanization, per capita consumption of electricity, employment pattern, intrastate imbalance of resources, etc. The government and policymakers are required to consider these indicators mentioned in the paper which can be decisive in the policy making and planning. Identification of these factors is crucial for the irradiation of socio-economic disparity so as to achieve the social upliftment, better standard of living and ultimately holistic management.

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15.

REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIAN

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Introduction: The importance of balanced regional development in a federal political structure needs no emphasis. From the economic point of view, as observed by the Indian Planning Commission, “Development of regions and the national economy as a whole have to be viewed as parts of single process. The progress of the national economy will be reflected in the rate of growth realized by different regions and, in turns, greater development of resources in the regions must contribute towards accelerating the rate of progress of the country as a whole”. The existence of regional economic inequalities is often cited as a justification advanced by comparatively backward regions to demand cession from a federation, balanced regional development is, thus, important for overall economic development, political integration and national unification, it is however distressing to note that in spite of the importance of balanced development, we find regional inequalities and the persistence of backward regions in all countries; whether developed or underdeveloped and under different political economic systems. In India during the last six decades of economic planning great concern has been expressed on the problem of regional inequalities. Balanced regional economic development continues to be one of the major goals of all the economic plans. Each plan has proposed specific measure to develop the backward areas to reduce regional inequality. Like any other economy, India also has her backward areas and there also exists quite a high degree of regional inequality in the country. There are, however, certain special features of regional inequality in India. The regional problem in India is not a typical north-south problem as it is in several other countries. Here, regional inequality is prevalent throughout the national economy. The problem in India cannot be explained with reference to endowment of natural resources. There are poor regions possessing rich resources, such as Orissa, and rich regions poor in resources, such as Maharashtra. In India there is little consistency of relationship between the availability of resources and level of economic development. Lastly, unemployment and underemployment being a common feature everywhere in India, application of single criterion of is not helpful to designate specific areas as backward. The problem of regional inequality is complex, and it is caused by several factors. From many studies, it is clear that the development of any region depends upon the natural resources, human resources etc. But in spite of the availability of such kind of resources, many regions remained still backward like Orissa, Bihar, and Jharkhand etc. Thus in India, the process of development has not been determined by the availability of these resources alone; political and social factors are also important for the development.

Objectives of the study :

1. To understand the meaning and nature of regional inequality.
2. To study the causes of disparity.
3. To study the government policies for balanced regional development.

Database and Methodology:The study is descriptive in nature and therefore the information presented is entirely based on secondary data. Secondary information has been collected from various documents such as books, reports, magazines, journals, www. related articles to assess the determinants of inequality and its impact on development of Indian economy.

Meaning of Regional Inequality:Regional Inequality implies that there is difference in ‘economic development’ of different regions. In India ‘region’ means a state or district or union territory. Regional inequality may be inter-state or intrastate. Economic development of an economy like India is possible only when there is balanced economic development of all regions in the country

Regional Inequalities and Regionalism: Existence and continuation of regional inequalities both among States and within States create the feeling of neglect, deprivation and of discrimination. In a country which is multi ethnic and multi religious, with groups concentrated in states or regions, these disparities also become cause of social conflicts leading to political and administrative problems. In any case regional imbalances are a major cause of regionalism in India in many ways. The movements for creation of separate States in Jharkhand area of Bihar and West Bengal, Uttaranchal and Chattisgarh in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were because of underdevelopment of these regions in those States and a feeling of deprivation and exploitation among people. Finally, these areas were constituted as separate States. Similar movements are going on in Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, Darjeeling region of West Bengal and in some other regions. Apart from sense of deprivation in the neglected States or regions there also are grievances due to sectoral imbalances in States like lack of industrial development along with agricultural development. Because of this, on the one hand there have developed interests, particularly in rural areas of developed States, and on the other sectoral conflicts. Both these are encouraging regionalism in developed States.

Causes for Regional Inequalities in India: The developing countries such as India have been experiencing the impact of modern technology in the form of the accelerated tempo of urbanization and their concentration of non-primary activities in relatively few cities and areas around them. This has led to the accentuation of regional inequalities in development within and between states, cutting across geographically homogeneous units in terms of their resource-base and problems of development so much so that the spatial organization of the economy to-day seems to be more harmful than the one that had emerged during the colonial rule. Some causes of Regional Inequalities are Man-made, Political, Economical, Agricultural and Industrial, others like Transportation and Communication, Education, Demography, Trade and Commerce, Natural, Geographical and Cultural.

- **Low rate of economic growth:** The economic growth of India has been fluctuating since independence. But with respect to High population growth, the economic growth has been not enough to catch the development with full speed. In the last decade, the economic growth were progressive, but now they are reeling under the influence of world economic crisis and other bottlenecks at domestic level.
- **Lower level of infrastructural facilities in backward states:** The level of infrastructural development, such as- power distribution, irrigation facilities, roads, modern markets for agricultural produce has been at back stage. All these are state list subjects.
- **Low level of social expenditure:** Education, Health and Sanitation are very important issues for every society. These subjects are core for human resource development. The sates which have invested heavily on these subjects, fall under the developed and advanced states, for example Tamil Nadu, where health care services in Primary health centre is bench mark for other states.
- **Political and administration failure:** This is source of tension and gives birth to sub-regional movements for separate states. Jarkhand, Chattisgarh, Uttrakhand and recently Telangana are result of these failure only. Many such demands are in pipeline such as- Vidarbha, Saurashtra, Darjeeling and Bodoland, etc. These failures also weakens the confidence of private players and do not attract investors in the states.
- **Geographical Factors:** Geographical factors play an important role in the developmental activities of a developing economy. Adverse climate and floods are also responsible factors for poor rate of economic development of different regions of the country which is shown by low productivity and lack of industrialisation. Natural factors resulted in uneven growth of different regions of India.

- **Locational Advantage:** Due to some locational advantages, some regions are getting special favour in respect of site selections of various developmental projects. Regional imbalances arise due to such locational advantages accrue to some regions and the locational disadvantages to some other regions.
- **Inadequacy of Economic Overheads:** Economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, power, technology and insurance etc. are considered very important for the development of a particular region. Due to adequacy of such economic overheads, some regions are getting a special favour in respect of settlement of some developmental projects whereas due to inadequacy of such economic overheads some regions of the country remained much backward.
- **Failure of Planning Mechanism:** Although balanced growth has been accepted as one of the major objectives of economic planning in India, since, it did not make much headway in achieving this object. In fact planning enlarged the disparity among states. In respect of allocating plan outlay developed states get much favour than less developed states. Due to such divergent trend, imbalance between the different states in India has been continuously widening, inspite of framing achievement of regional balance as one of the important objective of economic planning in the country.
- **Governments efforts to reduce inequality :** Consistent with the recommendations in the various five-years plans, several specific programmes have been undertaken by the government to reduce regional inequalities at the centre and local levels. These programmes are outlined in major three categories like Special Areas Integrated Development Programmes, Industrial Location and Investment in Backward Areas and Resources Transfer Plans.
- **Special Areas Integrated Development Programmes:** Some specific areas have been designated backward on account of their peculiar characteristics, for example, hill areas tribal areas, drought – prone areas, and areas with concentration of marginal and small farmers. Specific plan schemes are being formulated with central assistance for their integrated development. In all these plans emphasis has been placed on evolving a pattern and strategy of development that will take into account the local resources and problems of the area. In most states, the plans are formulated on district level to be executed with local manpower so that the maximum development gains could accrue to the local population. This plan aimed at providing minimum of social services in the backward areas.
- **Industrial Location and Investments in Backward Areas:** Assuming that industrial locations can be an effective way to develop backward areas, various programmes and schemes have been undertaken to encourage the establishment of industry in these areas both in the public and private sectors. Some of the programmes include; Concessional finance and investment subsidy schemes have been offered to attract private industries and businesses. Provision has been made for industrial infrastructure such as electricity transport, domestic as well as imported raw materials. Exemption has been granted from income-tax of proportion of profits of new undertaking established in back-ward areas. Preference has been given to backward areas in the licensing of industries. Concessional finance has been provided by long-term lending institutions to industrial projects located in backward areas. Backward areas are given special consideration for the location of public sector industrial undertakings under Special Economic Zones (SEZ).
- **Resource Transfer Plans:** The Indian inter-governmental fiscal structure contains the transfer of resources from the central to state governments for various purposes, one of which is specifically for achieving a balanced development of the country. Most of the transfers are of the nature of central assistance for state plans, transfers made according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission, ad hoc transfers from the centre to the stats, the distribution of assistance for centrally sponsored schemes, the distribution of long-term and short-term credit from various financial institutions, backwardness of state is one of the important criteria for the transfer of funds from the central pool to the states.

- **Conclusion:** All Five-Year Plan devoted some attention to the problem of regional disparities & in every plan some efforts were made to identify the backward regions but in fourth plan onward, planners have increasingly emphasised this objective. Deliberate policy measures are being taken to improve the levels of living of the people in regions identified as backward. However, in practice, in spite of the increasing awareness of these aspects, very little has been achieved. While industrially backward regions have been identified by India's Planning Commission, no such attempt has yet been made as regards regions which can be deemed to be backward from the point of view of overall economic development. Actually, the main focus of regional policy during the Indian plans has been on the dispersal of industry among the different regions of India. But, in spite of various attempts for industrialisation, agriculture continues to be the most important economic activity from the point of view of output and employment in most of the States in India. And within the agricultural sector, because of emphasis on immediate increase in production, inter-state disparities in per capita agricultural production have been on the increase. It is well known that in agricultural development policy, the green revolution and its impact has been confined to relatively small areas. Thus, the disparities in socio-economic conditions of the people have been increasing both within and between different regions of the country. From the forgoing discussion it is evident that even after six decades of economic planning regional socio-economic inequality in India is widening. It is a need of the hour is to develop each region of India, through devolution of power to local governments and empowering people for their participation in decision-making. The governments at state level need to find out the alternative resources of energy, source of employment for local people, use of technology in governance, planning and for agriculture development. The 12th five year targets for "**faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth**", which will be instrumental for balanced regional growth.

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16.

A STUDY OF REGIONAL DISPARITY IN TOURISM SECTOR: ROOTS & RESONANCE

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Introduction: For developing country like India, tourism has become one of the major sectors of the economy, contributing to a large proportion to GDP and employment opportunities. Tourism is one of the fastest growing service industries very next to IT. The Indian tourism flourished due to great-diversified natural potentials and its further expansion through human efforts. All most all the states and union territory of India has great potential of tourist destination with huge variations in features and having the disparity too. Fortunately, the tourism is an only sector where such disparity coined for the sake of economic benefits, job opportunities & for entertainment & joy for the people. Disparity may positively used for the economic development of any country. It helps significantly to create the large numbers of employment opportunities.

Contribution of Tourism:

- **Generating Income and Employment:** Tourism is instrument of income and employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. It contributes 6.23% to the national GDP and 8.78% of the total employment in India. Almost 20 million people are now working in the India's tourism industry.
- **Source of Foreign Exchange Earnings:** Tourism is an important source & has favorable impact on the balance of payment of the country. The tourism industry in India generated about US\$100 billion in 2008 and that is expected to increase to US\$275.5 billion by 2018 at a 9.4% annual growth rate.
- **Preservation of National Heritage and Environment:** Tourism helps to preserve several places, which are of historical importance by declaring them as heritage sites. Likewise, tourism also helps in conserving the natural habitats of many endangered species.
- **Developing Infrastructure:** Tourism tends to encourage the development of multiple-use infrastructure that benefits the host community, including various means of transports, health care facilities, and sports centers, in addition to the hotels and high-end restaurants. The development of infrastructure has in turn induced the development of other directly productive activities.
- **Promoting Peace and Stability:** The tourism helps to promote peace and stability in developing country like India by providing jobs, generating income, diversifying the economy, protecting the environment, and promoting cross-cultural awareness..

Research Methodology : The present study is based on the secondary data published by various agencies and organizations. The present study makes use of data and information provided by, UNWTO, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Newspapers, Magazines, Books, Economic journals and Internet etc.

Objectives of Research :

- To study the regional disparity in Indian tourism sector and observe the heterogeneity and capture it as positive energy & effects on economy
- To explore that tourism development contributes to regional economic convergence
- To examine how tourism activity is accounted for temporal dependence in socio-culture-economical aspects.

Indian Tourism Services at a Glance:The tourism industry of India is economically important and grows rapidly with very positive footprint in many auxiliary service sectors. Following points highlights Indian Tourism at a glance.

- India offers geographical diversity, attractive beaches, 30 World Heritage Sites and 25 bio- geographic zones.
- India has a diverse portfolio of niche tourism products – cruises, adventure, medical, wellness, sports, MICE, eco- tourism, film, rural and religious tourism.
- Nowadays, the mass attractions are Rural, Adventure, Medical, Heritage, Luxury, Eco-tourism & Pilgrimage tourism.
- Vast variety of flora and fauna in various states is a major factor behind their growing popularity as tourist destinations. A wide range of adventure sports are attraction among youths. India being religious hub for different cultures attracts a large number of tourists every year.
- Tourism contribution to GDP is above world average. India ranked 3rd among 184 countries in terms of travel and tourism’s total contribution to GDP in 2016 with 6.9 & is expected to grow by 7.9 per cent per annum during 2016–26.
- Tourism also creating higher employment & is estimated to account for 9 per cent of the total employment opportunities generated in the country & providing employment to around 38.4 million people during 2016. The number is expected to rise by 2.0 per cent per annum to 46.42 million jobs by 2026.
- Travel and tourism’s contribution to capital investment is projected to grow 6.3 per cent per annum during 2016–26, higher than the global average of 4.5 per cent’
- India recorded 8 million foreign tourist arrivals in 2015, registering an annual growth of 8.1 per cent over the previous year. By 2020, medical tourism industry of India is expected to touch USD8 billion.
- India is expected to receive nearly half a million medical tourists by 2015, implying an annual growth of 30 per cent.
- Domestic spending on tourism accounted for over 82.7 per cent of total tourism revenues in April 2016.
- Nearly 891,000 foreign tourists visited India during January 2016 to November 2016, registering a growth of 10.4% over the previous year.
- Contribution of visitor exports to total exports is estimated to increase 7.2 per cent per annum during 2016–2026 compared to the world average of 4.3 per cent.
- The luxury travel market in India registered a growth rate of 12.8% in 2016, the highest in comparison with any other BRIC country.’

(Source: World Travel & Tourism Council’s (WTTC’s) Economic Impact 2016, TechSci Research)

Significance of Tourism Sector in Indian Economy :
Table : Region-wise Number of Foreign Tourists’

Region (*)	2013	2014	2015
West	6575215	6994179	7146094
South	5766266	6385410	6784620
North	5400990	6405494	6628812
East	2123735	2431405	2647993
North East	84820	117543	118644
Total	19951026	22334031	23326163

(Source: State/ Union Territory Tourism Departments) (*) The States/UTs covered under the jurisdiction of regions mentioned above are as below:

The FTVs during 2015 was highest in West (30.6%) followed by South (29.1%), North (28.4%), East (11.4%) and North East (0.5%).

North: Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh;

South: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Island;

East: Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand; **West:** Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli; and **North East:** Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura Sikkim.

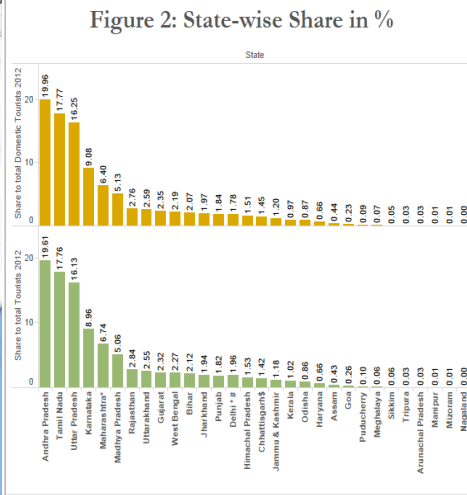


TABLE 12

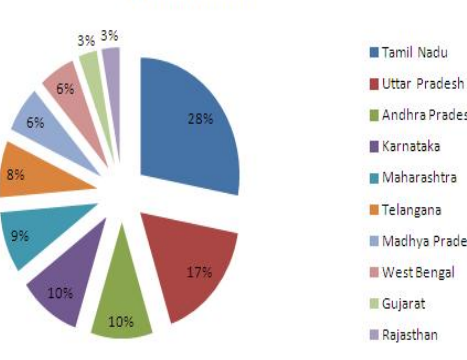
Share of Top 10 States/UTs of India in Number of Foreign Tourist Visits in 2014

Rank	State/UT	Number	Percentage Share (%)
1	Tamil Nadu	4677632	20.6
2	Maharashtra	4399728	19.4
3	Uttar Pradesh	2909723	12.9
4	Delhi	2319046	10.3
5	Rajasthan	1525374	6.8
6	West Bengal	1377740	6.1
7	Kerala	823366	3.7
8	Bihar	829508	3.7
9	Karnataka	811870	3.6
10	Haryana	847367	3.8
Others		2603884	11.2
Total		22676800	100.0

Source: State/UT Tourism Departments.

Percentage Share of Top 10 States/UTs of India in Number of Foreign Tourist Visits in 2014

Domestic Tourist Arrivals in 2015 (in million)



Favorite Destinations :

(per cent of total foreign tourists visiting India in 2015)

- **Tamil Nadu** – Attracted **20.1** per cent, **Maharashtra** – Attracted **18.9** per cent, **Uttar Pradesh** – Attracted **13.3** per cent, **West Bengal** – Attracted **6.4** per cent

Analysis & Interpretation:

- The domestic tourism continued to grow at a double-digit rate since 2012. The growth was driven by rising numbers of people travelling across the country for pilgrimage, wildlife, sightseeing, photography and adventure sports holidays. Some of the other factors also include wider economic growth of the country, rising disposable incomes, formal employment with leave entitlement, etc.
- Adventure tourism is one of the most popular segments of tourism industry. Owing to India’s enormous geo-physical diversity, it has progressed well over the years. As a part of India’s

tourism policy, almost every state has definite programme to identify and promote Adventure tourism Camping sites.

- Tourism is considered to be an economic bonanza. It is a multi-segment industry. While gauging the positive economic effects of tourism, its contribution to the generation of national income, expansion of employment opportunities, rising of tax revenue, generation of foreign exchange and transformation of regional economy are considered.
- Indian Tourism offers a potpourri of different cultures, traditions, festivals, and places of interest. There are lot of options for the tourists. India is a country with rich cultural and traditional diversity. The different parts of the country offer wide variety of interesting places to visit.
- The tourism industry of India is economically important and growing rapidly. The World Travel & Tourism Council calculated that tourism generated INR6.4 trillion or 6.6% of the nation's GDP in 2015. It supported 39.5 million jobs, 7.7% of its total employment. The sector is predicted to grow at an average annual rate of 7.9% from 2013 to 2023. This gives India the third rank among countries with the fastest growing tourism industries over the next decade. India has a large medical tourism sector which is expected to grow at an estimated rate of 30% annually reached about 95 billion by 2017.
- Domestic tourism can also act as one of the channels to reduce interregional inequality through the spending pattern and multiplier effect generated across regions. For example, low income and growth regions can get the spillover effect of high-growth regions through development of domestic tourism. Further, with the growing economy and increasing income and spending of Indians, domestic tourism is considered as a booming activity with the potential to create large-scale employment opportunities and contribute to regional development.
- The regional development of tourism can, under certain circumstances, trigger general economic growth by creating a new dynamic. It requires better planning by countering rapid developed and by attracting populations to new regions as tourist places. Some guidelines for development must be laid down in order to preserve resources, ensure complementarily between areas and define tourism poles.
- The economic weight of tourism at regional levels is a challenge for policymakers and so there should be required strategies for implementing optimum development of region. Regions' responsibilities in the field of tourism are increasing day by day and so set of goals should be there to lead and promote tourism in rural development, creation and preservation of jobs and industries. The various regional and local authorities should mutually reinforce and support the strategic objectives & its implementation.
- It is obvious that tourism and regional development are closely linked. The numbers of initiatives in support of tourism are included in programmes granting structural funds by centre. The typologies of the different regions outlying and remote, intermediate or economically integrated, their tourism potential and the extent of the central government's commitment to play an active role in the regional development of tourism.
- Regions and local authorities play a key role in the formulation of policy and the organization and development of tourism. The local and regional authorities must have solid skills in management, monitoring and operations. These tools and methods are implemented by a range of very different kinds of groups that associate communities, industry and various government bodies.
- Tourism is a useful territorial development tool. It should be based on planning and viable strategies for promoting the balanced development of the area. Co-operation between regions is not always satisfactory. Regions often choose competitive development, even though they could develop complementary tourism products. Implications for national tourism policy and future government initiatives are necessary.

- Sustainable tourism development at regional levels requires a consistent approach in order to implement the necessary partnerships between regions, the central government and private actors. Regional & national objectives and strategic of tourism must complementary to each other.
- For central government, the challenge consists of reducing the disparities in tourism development, in both quantitative and qualitative terms, in order to strengthen the competitiveness and overall economic performance of the tourism industry. National policy can do much, but it must be based on regional development strategies that focus on more targeted approaches. Governments are increasingly seeking to devise appropriate strategies that make it possible to enhance the value of natural and cultural resources, while at the same time preserving them and ensuring sustainable economic development.

Conclusion: Tourism and regional development are closely linked. Tourism policy, which is a tool for economic development and job creation, is becoming an instrument for territorial development and for enhancing and preserving an area's heritage. In many regions, the tourism industry is one of the greatest sources of economic growth and job creation. Tourism, through active promotion policies, can also become a tool for integrating less developed regions or giving them equal access to the fruits of growth. One of the first major challenges consists of setting up mechanisms to improve the competitiveness and quality of tourism at regional and local levels in order to ensure the sustainable and balanced development of tourism at national levels, improve the industry's performance and make tourism areas more competitive at regional, national and international levels. A second challenge consists of reconciling local tourism development with the preservation and renewal of tourism resources. Moreover, it is also one of the important engines to attract more foreign exchanges with its potential. We need to concentrate to have liberal policies, relaxation in taxes, comprehensive package and so on to influence tourist and foreign investment. There is also a need to increase the government's role to make India flourishing in tourism and established in the global market. India has rich source in tourism for the establishment of the brand. Of course India has been launched the Incredible India to make tourism better. The key challenges like adoption of regulatory frameworks, mechanisms to reduce crime and corruption, etc, must be addressed if peace-enhancing benefits from this industry are to be realized.

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REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN PER CAPITA INCOME IN INDIA

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Introduction: Regional differences in the standard of living can have serious implications for the economic and political functioning of national economies. This is true of both developed and developing countries. Regional economic disparities can lead to undesirable labour and capital migration between depressed and prosperous regions, and to the spread of inflation from prosperous to depressed regions worsening the aggregate trade-off between inflation and unemployment. Disparities can be a cause of political resentment in less prosperous regions and disillusion with the political process, leading to social unrest. There is a strong case on economic, social and political grounds for a greater degree of economic balance between the regions of countries, and many countries implement regional policies to address imbalances. Indeed, ever since India's independence in 1947, one of the major policy objectives of government has been to reduce regional disparities in living standards; to promote national unity, and to foster growth with equity. Articles 280 (a) and (b) of the Indian constitution give considerable power to the central government to allocate financial resources to less prosperous regions in three forms : first, statutory transfers (tax sharing); second, grants in aid, and third, Plan and discretionary grants (which usually support central government projects in the States The Financial Commission has responsibility for tax sharing and grants in aid, while the Planning Commission determines Plan grants. In addition, Central Ministries may make discretionary grants to States. Indirect resource transfers may also be made through loans from central government and public financial institutions such as Development Banks. As a background to these resource transfers to poorer States, all State governments draw up State Plans specifying their needs and their own financial resources. A good deal of bargaining goes on between Central Ministries and States, with the Planning Commission used as an arbiter when necessary. The theme of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan The purpose of this paper is to portray and analyse these differences over the period 1999/00 to 2010/11, testing for unconditional beta (β) convergence of gross State domestic product (GSDP) per capita; testing for conditional β convergence, and testing for sigma (σ) convergence, measured by the standard deviation (SD) and coefficient of variation (CV) of State per capita incomes. There have been a number of other studies of this nature over the last fifteen years or so, sometimes with different conclusions The novelty of this study is that it takes the most recent time period of the first decade of the twenty-first century; it takes more regions than previous studies covering virtually 100 per cent of the total population; it takes a cross-section approach to pick-up long term relationships, avoiding some of the complexities of panel-data analysis, and it takes some of the same control variables as other studies when testing for conditional convergence and, using cross-section, supports their significance, particularly the negative impact of population growth, the positive impact of credit to the private sector as a proxy for the dynamism of investment, and the negative impact on living standards of agricultural-based regions.

Economic Theory : Orthodox equilibrium theory (e.g. Solow, 1956) predicts that regional differences in income per head should converge on a common level of income per head if tastes and preferences (i.e. savings, investment and population growth) and technology are the same across regions. This is because of the neoclassical assumption of diminishing returns to capital so that the marginal product of capital in poor regions, with little capital per head, should be higher than in richer regions with more capital per head. For the same amount of savings and investment, therefore, the growth of per capita income should be higher in poor regions than rich regions leading to what is called in the literature unconditional beta (β) convergence. This was the neoclassical story until the advent of 'new'

(endogenous) growth theory in the 1980s, pioneered by Romer (1986) and Lucas (1988), which questioned the assumption of diminishing returns to capital, arguing that there are forces at work in economic systems, particularly the formation of human capital and research and development (R&D), which prevent the marginal physical product of capital from falling as countries (or regions) get richer, so that convergence can only be conditional controlling for different levels of education, R&D expenditure and other variables that determine the productivity of capital (e.g. population growth; trade openness; political stability, government expenditure and so on). Each region may converge to its own steady-state, but the steady-state levels of per capita income may persist or even widen due to a widening dispersion of the conditioning variables. Another strand of orthodox equilibrium theory argues that once differences arise between regions, economic and social forces come into play to narrow differences. For example, the movement of labour from low-wage regions to high wage regions should narrow wage differences by reducing labour supply in the depressed regions and increasing labour supply in more prosperous regions. Likewise the movement of labour from high unemployment regions to low unemployment regions should narrow unemployment differences. The migration of capital should have the same equilibrating tendency, moving to, or locating in, regions where wage rates are low and the rate of profit high, assuming an inverse relation between the wage rate and the profit rate. Trade between regions is a substitute for migration and will lead to factor price equalisation (Samuelson, 1948). This second strand of orthodoxy equilibrium theory can also be challenged, and was challenged in a serious way by Gunnar Myrdal in his classic book *Economic Theory and Underdeveloped Regions* (1957) in which he puts forward the thesis of circular and cumulative causation which broadly means that economic success breeds economic success, and failure breeds failure. Orthodox equilibrium theory, he argues, is static and ignores the dynamic consequences of factor migration and trade. Labour migration from depressed to prosperous regions does not necessarily equalise wage rates and unemployment because movements in labour supply add to labour demand. Labour migration is also a selective process which may denude a depressed region of its human capital and enhance the productive capacity of the prosperous regions that it moves to. Equally, capital may not locate where wages are lowest if the future prospective yields of capital are lower in depressed regions than in more prosperous regions. Trade may also work to the advantage of more prosperous regions if there exist static and dynamic returns to scale, so that fast growing regions become more and more competitive. This is the essence of Kaldor's (1970) regional growth model incorporating cumulative causation. The model consists of four structural equations: regional output growth as a positive function of export growth as the only true component of autonomous demand; export growth as a function of competitiveness and the growth of income outside the region; a region's competitiveness as a function of its wage growth relative to productivity growth, and productivity growth as a function of output growth due to static and dynamic returns to scale—otherwise known as Verdoorn's Law.³ It is the Verdoorn relation that makes the model 'circular and cumulative'. The faster the growth of output, the more competitive regions become, so the faster their export growth, and the faster they grow. It is an interesting question why in the teaching of regional growth and regional disparities, the neoclassical prediction of convergence has always been the initial presumption, rather than the non-orthodox prediction of divergence, but that is a question for historians of thought to answer. The new economic geography of Krugman (1991, 1995) also predicts divergence if centripetal forces outweigh centrifugal forces. As suggested at the outset, the existence of convergence/divergence is typically measured in two ways. The first is to run a regression of the growth of income per head on the initial level of per capita income (measured in logs) to test whether initially poor regions grow faster than initially rich regions first without conditioning variables and then with. This is testing for β convergence – unconditional and conditional. The second measure is to compute the standard deviation (SD) or coefficient of variation (CV) of the log of per capita income over time to see whether the dispersion rises or falls. This is the test for σ convergence. Unconditional β convergence is a necessary condition for σ convergence but not a sufficient condition because of random shocks. Neither is conditional β convergence a sufficient condition for σ convergence because the steady-state levels of regional per capita income may diverge through time through the dispersion of conditioning variables widening. In this paper we test for unconditional and conditional β convergence and sigma convergence across 28 States of India and 4 Union proxy for levels of education); the growth of outstanding credit to the private sector as a proxy for investment; the

structure of regions measured by the share of agricultural output in State GDP, and State expenditure as a proportion of State GDP.

Regional Disparities in India hereafter all referred to as regions – ranked in descending order of their level of real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) per head, measured in rupees, in the base year of the study 1999/00. The regions taken account for virtually the whole of the Indian population (99.95 per cent). The level of GSDP per capita in 2010/11, and the average annual growth of real GSDP over the period, is also given. It can be seen from the table that India has a vast array of richer and poorer regions with Goa being the initially richest region and Bihar the poorest. In 2010/11, Chandigarh was the richest, but Bihar remained the poorest. Three Union territories are excluded due to lack of data. They are Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep, but they account for only 0.05 per cent of India's population. There are also substantial variations in the average annual growth rate over the period, ranging from an impressive 8.39 per cent in Chandigarh to a sluggish 2.71 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir. What is also apparent is a clear dividing line between the top four richest regions and the others which have high initial levels of GDSP per head and very fast growth over the period. It is instructive first of all, however, to say a little about the structure of these four regions' economies and the factors driving their growth. Chandigarh is a city and Union Territory in the north, serving as the capital of two States, Haryana and Punjab. It is the home of several central government offices, which makes the government the largest employer. Its developed infrastructure, strategic location and large pool of skilled labour has led to a recent information technology (IT) boom in the city. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and trade promotion organisations have also been set up to encourage trade and growth. Industries such as paper manufacturing, pharmaceuticals and banking have grown rapidly in recent years. Delhi is the national capital Territory of India, so the government here is also a significant employer. The tertiary sector, such as IT, tourism, media, banking, hospitality and telecommunications, dominates the economy. This, along with various incentives, makes Delhi very attractive to investors, which has been a major factor in its growth performance. Puducherry is a Union Territory that consists of four districts of the former French India. High government infrastructure investment, good transport links and the establishment of many SEZs has attracted many multinational companies. Tourism, eco-tourism and fisheries also thrive in the region. Goa, on the west coast, is India's smallest State, dominated by the tourist industry. As a preliminary first step in analysing whether there has been convergence or not in the first decade of the twenty-first century, we look at the average growth rate of the richest and poorest regions, and calculate the ratio as shown in Table 3. It can be seen right from the start that the ratio exceeds unity even taking the ratio of the top half of the regions to the bottom half.

Conditional Convergence/Divergence : We now turn to the issue raised in 'new' growth theory that even if there is no unconditional convergence of regional per capita incomes, there may be conditional convergence with each region converging on its own steady-state level of income, holding constant variables that affect the growth of income other than the initial level of per capita income. In their survey of the 'new' growth theory literature, Levine and Renelt (1992) find only four variables robust: the initial level of per capita income; population growth; the ratio of investment to GDP, and the secondary school enrolment rate. Unfortunately, data on the latter two variables at the State level in India are not available, but it is possible to proxy them as other studies have done. Investment performance can be proxied by the growth of outstanding credit by All Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to the private sector (see also Adabar, 2004). In India, nearly 75 per cent of all financial assets of financial institutions are accounted for by SCBs. The secondary school enrolment rate can be proxied by the male literacy rate (see also Chikte, 2011). As well as these variables, we also believe that the structure of regional economies is likely to be a major determinant of growth performance i.e. whether regions specialise mainly in land-based activities such as mining and agriculture, or whether they specialise more in manufacturing and sophisticated services. The 'new' growth theory literature generally ignores structure, but the reason it matters is that different activities have different production and demand characteristics. Agriculture and mining are diminishing returns activities which slow the growth of labour productivity unless offset by technical progress, while manufacturing and sophisticated services (such as banking and IT) are mainly increasing returns activities which raise labour productivity growth. On the demand side, agriculture and mining products tend to be

income inelastic (Engel's Law) while manufactured goods, at least, tend to be income elastic. The sign on the population variable cannot be determined a priori; it depends on whether there are increasing or diminishing returns to population growth. Population pessimists, or neo-Malthusians, would expect a negative sign, while population optimists (e.g. Simon, 1996) would expect a positive sign. The signs on credit, literacy rate and State expenditure are expected to be positive if credit and State expenditure are largely used for investment purposes, and if literacy raises labour productivity. The sign on %agric is expected to be negative if industrial and service activities are more conducive to productivity growth than agriculture. β has to be determined. The results of fitting equation (2) to the data for the whole sample (regression 1), and the sample excluding the four richest regions (regression 2) For the full sample of regions (regression 1) there is no evidence of conditional convergence. The β coefficient is positive and insignificant. Excluding the four rich, fast growing regions, however, (regression 2), there is some weak evidence of conditional convergence. The β coefficient does become negative but is insignificant. Population growth exerts a significant negative effect on State per capita income growth in both samples of regions. The population pessimists seem to be right! The extension of credit to the private sector exerts a significant positive impact in both samples of regions

Conclusion : In this paper we have found that in the first decade of the twenty-first century, regional differences in gross State domestic product per head in India have continued to widen, as they did in previous decades. This is much more supportive of non-orthodox, non-equilibrium models of the growth and development process than neoclassical equilibrium theory. There is no evidence of unconditional beta convergence across the thirty-two States we have taken covering 99.95 per cent of the population; there is weak evidence of conditional beta convergence if the four richest regions are excluded from the sample, and there is no evidence of the dispersion of incomes narrowing except between the poorest regions with an income per head of less than 15,000 rupees. From the conditioning variables we have used here, a necessary condition for regional convergence to take place would be less dependence on agriculture in the poorest States; a lower rate of population growth in poorer regions, and a higher rate of investment in the slow growing regions. No doubt other factors are also important, including more active regional policy by the central government, but without a significant change in policy the process of cumulative causation, as first outlined by Gunnar Myrdal, is likely to continue to widen income disparities across the regions of India.

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18.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF SHOBHA DE'S HEROINES: A STUDY

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It is true that women have gained more social power in the past few decades than ever before in history. But they still have relatively little of it when compared to their male counterparts. De, as a feminist writer, is resolved to make men realize that women are biologically pre-disposed to strength, rationality, intellectual autonomy, and such qualities which were not hitherto considered as their prerogative. Sangeeta Yadav perceptively comments: 'Despite facing the subordination and marginalization these modern women have actualized themselves and attained their identity, their real self. They are no more the aberrations as patriarchal world considers them For this, she explores the world of urban women in India.De portrays women as self-assured and self-reliant beings with their independent sense of identity. They are career-oriented, educated, seductive, competent and assertive women who miss no chance to give frontal challenge to the custom carved roles of womanhood. A woman according to her is born free to live like a human being with an untarnished sense of self-worth. There is no reason that she must act as an object of men's entertainment. She has every right to priortize her choices—physically, intellectually, economically, socially. Thus, if the female protagonists of Shobha De are assessed by these scales, they can definitely be considered as self-actualized persons.

Socialite Evenings gives the picture of Karuna who is from a traditional middle class family with meager resources. Her parents desire to bring her up conventionally. Karuna resents their attitude.. Her ambition is to be a part of the smart and beautiful set of socialites. To materialize her dreams, she opts for modelling. But, her father disapproves her choice of profession.Karuna remains firm and joins modelling. She marries 'Black Label', a businessman. Soon after she realizes that she married the wrong man, for the wrong reasons, at the wrong time. 'Her acknowledgement of this fact is rare in our society where women do not even have the right to choose their life partners.' Though she behaves like a "well-trained Indian wife" and tries to make adjustments but nothing works to bring any change. Her husband keeps neglecting her emotional and physical needs. He is a compulsive socialite and not a husband material. His intentional neglect infuriates Karuna. She makes a bold decision. She breaks her marriage and settles to live independently with her parents. Initially her parents show reluctance to accept her, but through her selfless service and determination, She succeeds in winning them. De has presented Karuna as a woman of no compromises, who, despite all odds, saves herself from being deadened to life. Her last words "single is good for me" are very significant in this sense that they not only unfold the ironical state of woman in a turbid social code, but also point to the necessity of discarding tradition as a strategy of survival.Anjali too occupies an important place in the novel. She is a half-Jain, half-Hindu girl from a middle class family, but unlike Karuna she is an enterprising woman. She pays negligible heed to customary societal norms and lives life at her own terms. Even in her marriage she is experimental. She has been brought up in a conservative environment, yet she shows courage in breaking family strictures and marries Abe Tyabjee, a man of wild reputation who could seduce any woman in lieu of one lunch and two drinks perfumes.An analysis of Anjali's character shows that she is a woman whose priority is money. She has learnt it from her personal bitter-sweet experiences that it is financial independence alone which the woman must strive hard to attain if she wants to establish her identity, fulfil her ambitions, and win a status. Both, Karuna and Anjali draw our respect for the courage they show to undermine male authority. Staying unsubdued by the ups and downs of life, they refuse to wriggle down at the feet of

the men in their lives..The novel **Starry Nights** is a highly realistic novel. Here, De discloses the intimate lives of the stars in the glamour-world. She peels off the layers of hypocrisy and false colours that characterize this world. It is about a film star Aasha Rani who ‘chooses the way of struggling and surviving through it without escaping from life’s responsibilities. She hails from a small town and has suffered the neglect of her father in childhood. Her father was in his glorious days as a film producer when he deserted Aasha Rani and her mother Geeta Devi. It was then from where her continual exploitation started. Amma was the first person to exploit her. To meet her financial needs, she pushed her into the mire of blue films, when she was barely in her pre-puberty phase. Amma knew that in the film Industry the virginity and adolescence has its huge returns. Amma takes her to Bombay and persuades her to do nasty things against her will. Aasha Rani cries from within and feels her insides being ripped off, but amma remains unmoved. The constant exploitation by lascivious and lecherous males, and her mother also, strengthens her from within. She feels dampened at times, but the gruesome experiences have emboldened her to the extent of a stainless metal. And, therefore, in the face of all absurdities she remains a woman of subtlety and finesse. She learns to smile at herself and basks in the radiance of name and fame. Riding the crest of glory, she develops the courage to rebuke and retaliate her mentors-colonizers-exploiters. So, even while doing frequent dalliances with men, and enjoying the comforts of life, Aasha Rani’s quest is for emotional fulfilment. This search momentarily stops when she meets Akshay Arora, the leading star of the day, and falls in love with him. But this affair fails to offer her expected promises. Akshay is already married to Malini and is cowardish to accept Aasha Rani as his paramour-wife. A few men come and go in between before Aasha Rani meets Jammie Philips (Jay) at Wellington. Jay proposes to marry her and she accepts the proposal. In her twin roles as Jay’s wife and Sasha’s mother, Aasha Rani finds love and satisfaction and tries to forget her past. Once again, this happiness proves fleeting. Jay gets sweet on some other woman. His infidelity pinches her. Circumstances spur her to rejoin the film industry. She manages to gather herself to face the oddities of life with courage and resolution. She plans to inherit appa’s studio and work independently for her survival. **Sisters** is the story of ‘an urban Indian woman confronted with a vicious under-world culture which is thriving on conspiracies and betrayals and spreading fast in the corrupt business world of Bombay.’ The protagonist in this novel is Mallika Hiralal (Mikki), whose studies in U.S.A. are interrupted because of her parents’ sudden death. She has come to take charge of her father Seth Hiralal’s business empire. On the funeral itself she is startled to know that her father kept a mistress Leelaben. She further learns that Leelaben’s daughter Alisha was in fact her sister. The confrontation begins with Binny, first her lover then husband. Initially, Binny extends his support to her but gradually his priorities change. Binny realizes that Mikki is an independent minded woman and she could over-rule his domination. His male ego is hurt whenever Mikki intercepts into the business affairs. Intolerant of her talent and tactfulness, he conspires to overtake Hiralal Industries. Mikki who has been “willing to compromise her own life if it meant he’d notice her, listen to her, acknowledge her existence” is disillusioned when she learns about his conspiratorial plans. She feels totally cheated when she comes to know his first marriage with Urmi, who lives with his two kids. ‘Mikki’s situation in the novel throws light on the harsh realities of the patriarchal society. It also hints at the growing awareness among the women who begin to rise from the eternal slumber and call shots. All through the testing situations, Mikki maintains her equipoise and self-control and comes up as ‘a woman who struggles against the constraints of being a woman and finally completes her odyssey towards being herself.’ The novel **Sisters** presents an absorbing read into a women’s quest for struggle and survival in the society which is manipulated by male exploiters. It is a real delight to see the two sisters finally living in harmony.

Strange Obsession is about Amrita Aggarwal, a girl of twenty, who aspires to niche the best place in the world of modelling. She is introduced to us as a “very responsible young lady,” who has always

been touched by good luck, and is ravishing. She is “an irresistible beauty with feline eyes fringed with unnaturally dark lashes.” She looks elfin-like. With all her stunning assets she wants to live the big time, an independent life with a distinct identity and shining name. The city of Delhi is less promising, and therefore, she is sets to move to Bombay. Amrita reaches Bombay where she meets Meenakshi Iyengar who is the daughter of Inspector General V.S. Iyengar. Amrita’s beauty strikes the secret chord in Meenakshi’s heart. She is caught in her mesmerizing charm. In the days to come Minx gets obsessed for everything belonging to Amrita. To Amrita, Minx’s behaviour is inscrutable. To least doubt she is a lesbian and it is in this gender identity that she proclaims her love for her. The obsession of Minx is a big obstacle in the way of her success. This lover-like obsession scares Amrita. Though she enjoys Minx’s sexual dalliance with her, she fails to reconcile herself to the unnaturalness of the act and feels ashamed and guilty for getting into it. It is then Rakesh Bhatia, a young NRI businessman, comes into her life. Amrita finds him a perfect match as she could fly away to some foreign land with him. Minx meets a very pathetic end in the last. It may be hard to believe but lesbian relations do exist in Indian society. Such relations, however, are kept secret due to the fear of social ostracism. The theme of lesbianism makes the novel a transitional work. **Sultry Days** is a different novel. It is a woman’s novel as well as man’s. Deb and Nisha both occupy central place in it. Nisha works in an advertising agency and Deb is associated with an art magazine. To Nisha, after her father, Deb (referred to as God in the novel) was the most important man in her life. When she finds her own man God distorted and degraded by the sultry ways of this world, she loses her faith in him. ‘As God gets more and more the taste of ‘power’ and ‘money’ his commitments appear to be pseudo commitments. Although Nisha does not have any pronounced commitments of her own yet her constant companionship with Deb reveals the gulf between herself and Deb’s pseudo-commitments.’ God’s personal and professional degeneration propels her to seek self-identification. She joins her mother and an activist Pratimaben who seek to take revenge on Yashwantbhai Dawani who is a powerful political broker, and is quite infamous for his ruthless wheeling and dealing: In a milieu, where men are supposed to be guardians, bread-winners and mentors, Nisha’s transitional role of the protector of lost women makes her an endearing figure. Till the last page of the novel she does her best and contributes her best share to improve the lot of tormented women. In this world of defunct values and lawlessness, she emerges as the progenitor of companionship and loyalty. **Snapshots** explores different plains of domesticity, career, and life of six women- Aparna, Rashmi, Reema, Swati, Surekha and Noor who have been schoolmates. The occasion which reunites them is Swati’s arrival to Bombay. Except Swati, who is a T. V. anchor and lives abroad with her Christian husband, all of them are settled in Bombay. One common feature of them all is that they are victims of male oppression and exploitation. Aparna, the model is caught in an unwanted sexual relation with Prem, an adman; Reema is dragging a sexually dissatisfied relation with her husband; Rashmi is ditched by Sr. Pips whose son Jr. Pips she is parenting as an unwed mother; Surekha, though superficially happy with her husband, is alienated from him inwardly; Noor is exploited by her real brother; Swati too is subjugated by Juan, her husband and is fated to live like “a captive animal part of his zoo.” The admirable thing in these women is that adverse situations in life fail to sully their spirits. Traditionally they are conditioned to be silently enduring mothers and wives, but seldom do they follow such values. They revolt against those constricting patriarchal norms. All of them are radical, and feel no guilt or shame to transgress the border-lines of socially prescribed and mentally inscribed rules and dictates. The main plot of **Second Thoughts** moves round Maya, who is pretty, young, and eager to escape her dull, middle-class home in Calcutta. Maya, the protagonist in the novel suffers desperation and deceit in her life with Ranjan. When she was engaged to him she thought “She was the luckiest girl in the locality who had bagged a foreign educated Bombay based groom.” It took her only a few days to realize that she and Ranjan matched like “two uncool people stuck together in

unholy matrimony.” Ranjan is an uncaring man whose love and admiration is solely reserved for his mother, He is dishonest to Maya in all respect. He takes no notice of her artistic skills or conjugal longings. Ranjan’s reckless avoidance further strengthens her belief that temperamentally she “was not cut for domesticity,” and spurs her to seek fulfillment outside the wedlock. She gets enamoured of a young boy Nikhil. With him in her life, Maya’s entire being is sensitized. She feels her spirits lifted ridiculously. After prolonged introspection, Maya comes to the conclusion that she has to live in perpetual solitariness. Nikhil is younger to her, and he is more on friendly terms with her than on ardent intensity of a lover. When Maya gets the news of his engagement, she feels more forlorn than ever. She chooses to come back to Ranjan as she had no other option. Clearly, the women in her fiction have a deep realization of the value, power, and worth of money in life. They flirt for financial status, they marry for economic prospects and they opt for lucrative professions for huge monetary gains. Everything in their world, is first of all, decided and calculated in terms of money and sense of freedom associated with it. Through her heroine’s struggle and survival in this metropolis she means to show the emergence of the empowered women in India. She is not a social and moral offender. She just wants that the traditional mindset must change; men and women must leave the depriving environments, and try and find out the ways to live on equal terms with each other, in all respects. To least doubt she is a ‘social and gender commentator par excellence.’

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19.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S VIEW ON STATE FORMATION FOR NATIONAL INTEGRITY

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Introduction: Dr BR Ambedkar, Independent India's first Law Minister, was the architect of the Indian constitution, Economist, educationist and fought all his life to remove discrimination, degradation and deprivation from the society. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had firm faith in a cohesive society, which he thought would eradicate the evils of traditional systems and assimilation of marginal section of society into the mainstream of national life and thereby helped in promoting national unity and integration. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's views on associated life and interaction are also reflected in the preamble of our constitution Article 1 of the constitution echoes the theme of unity in diversity wherein it declares. "India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of states" and therefore, also portray federal system in India. Federalism is a method, by which, integration is achieved, in political organized societies. The pattern of distribution of powers between the centre and the states in India indicates that in the total legislative process, the union legislative has been given an upper hand and the autonomy of the states is restricted by upper hand and the autonomy of the states is restricted by Article 249, 250, 253 and the emergency provisions, vide Articles 352, 356, 360.

Dr. Ambedkar's View on State Formation for National Integrity : During the last five decades, since the country attained independence, several divisive forces and fissiparous tendencies have emerged. These have severally and cumulatively threatened the country's unity due to the categories of religious fundamentalism, communalism, linguistic fanaticism, the growing sense of discrimination, the growing feeling of injustices, excessive economic disparity, and inequalities at various levels. The word 'nation' stand for a group of persons who because of living together in the same territory, over a long period, have developed a strong sense of community based on a common historical experiences and traditions and common cultured traits including usually a common languages and who believe that their identity and interests are or need to be protected and preserved by a sovereign state of their own in which they have a predominant position. According to various scholars, identity of political antecedents and common historic memories are even more important than the community of language, race, and religion. The term 'nation' according to many modern writers also implies " a political and legal element and a result of which a community posses common institution, common laws and forms an independent political entity."1 The word 'Integration' means "a combination of diverse elements of perception leading to a happy synthesis of culture' viewed in this context, the concept of national integration is at once holistic and multi-dimensional. It is holistic because it takes into account society, law, economy, polity, and education."2 Niranjan Rajadhyaksha states, "Ambedkar proposed a fundamental principle: every state should be unilingual to protect the unique linguistic cultures of India. He argued against mixed-language states. However, Ambedkar also added that this does not mean that every linguistic group must necessarily be clubbed into one state. There could be two or more states with the same language. B.R. Ambedkar set down certain principles about state formation with his characteristic clarity in *Thoughts on Linguistic States*, a book published in 1955, soon after a states reorganization commission was set up by the Jawaharlal Nehru government in response to the snowballing demands for states based on linguistic groups."3 Hindustan Times writes, "Ambedkar feared that the combination of Hindi speakers into massive states would upset the balance between different parts of the country: consolidation of the north and Balkanization of the south, as he termed it. That was also one reason why he suggested that Hyderabad should become the second capital of India. The solution lies obviously in adopting some

standard for determining the size of a state. It is not easy to fix such a standard. If two crores of population be adopted as a standard measure, most of the southern states will become mixed states. The enlargement of the southern states to meet the menace of the northern states is therefore impossible. The only remedy is to break up the northern states of UP, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh,”⁴ His ideas were proved right and his assessment of the creation of new states in the federal polity is relevant in post-Independent India. Further Hindustan Times writes, “One of the most interesting proposals by Ambedkar in the 1955 book was to split Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. He wanted Madhya Pradesh divided into northern and southern states. Bihar also was to be split into two, with Patna and Ranchi as the capitals. After a good 45 years, the split came with the formation of Chhattisgarh out of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand out of Bihar in the year 2000.”⁵ Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was very against of the North-South divide of the nation on any ground. His perception was very pragmatic and quite different than the others. In his opinion, India can be united horizontally by shunting out the regional feeling. That is possible through while re-organizing states of India. For a single larger language group of population a single state should not be made. Because that single ethnic group will develop a separate identity in the long run, where as if that single larger language group divided in to many states will not get opportunity to develop in to a single dominant entity. By making smaller states, a collective national feeling would develop, and the single dominant state would not be challenging the center or dominant the smaller states. Therefore, he suggested smaller size many more states than what has been curved by the commission on re-organization of Indian states. Ambedkar tried to bring reforms for our national unity and integration. During the British period. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was opposed to the formation of the linguistic states. While appearing before the Simon Commission in May 1928, he opposed the formation of the linguistic provinces because he feared that encouragement to local patriotism, regionalism and group consciousness would danger the cause of stability and development of common Indian nationality. After independence, he continued to express these fears in the light of the social and political implications of the creation of linguistic provinces. After political independence of India, different princely states were merged with India except Kashmir, Junaghad, etc. It was necessary to reorganize the states on some logical basis. If you look after 1930, different princely states in North India were organized on linguistic basis but the southern and western parts were not touched. However, in these two regions only this issue became a matter of public controversy and agitation. Dr. Ambedkar published his first major writing on this subject in 1948 when he submitted his statement to linguistic province commission as ‘Maharashtra as a Linguistic province’. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar gave an examples from ‘One state, one language’ as a universal feature of almost every state. Examine the constitution of Germany, France, Italy, UK, and examine the constitution of the U.S.A., ‘one state, one language’ is the rule wherever there has been a departure from this rule there has been a danger of the state.”⁶ Ambedkar wants linguistic states for two reasons. To make easy the way to democracy and to remove racial and cultural tension. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar gave thought on dangers of linguistic state. A linguistic state with regional language as its official language may easily develop into an independent nationality. In 1954-55, the report of Fazal Ali Commission on the re-organization of states was made public and the recommendation of the commission regarding the Bombay State became the subject of controversy. The commission also recommended the formation of a separate state of Vidharbha. Dr. Ambedkar wrote his thought on linguistic states in response to recommendations of the Fazal Ali commission. In the preface of this book, which was published in 1955, he made it clear that it was an important issue and one could not sleep over it in silence.

Conclusion : The maturity of Dr. Ambedkar's thought on the need for ‘One state, one language’ is very well illustrated by the clarity he brings on the reasons why the speakers of different languages start hating each other. Dr. Ambedkar regarded unification of Indians more vital and essential than

unification of different provinces on linguistic basis. To him, a linguistic province meant a province, which by the social composition of its population would be homogeneous and therefore more suited for the realization of those social ends, which a democratic government must fulfill. In his view, a linguistic province had nothing to do with the language of the province. He remarked the constitution should provide that the official language of every province should be the same as the official language of the central government.

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20.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY IN INDIA

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Introduction: Agricultural productivity depends on several factors. These include the availability and quality of agricultural inputs such as land, water, seeds and fertilizers, access to agricultural credit and crop insurance, assurance of remunerative prices for agricultural produce, and storage and marketing infrastructure, among others. This report provides an overview of the state of agriculture in India. It discusses factors related to the production and post-harvest activities in agriculture. As of 2009 -10, more than half of the total workforce(53%) of the country, The share of population depending on agriculture for its livelihood consists of landowners, tenant farmers who cultivate a piece of land, and agricultural labourers who are employed on these farms. Agricultural output has been volatile over the past 10 years, with annual growth ranging from 8.6% in 2010-11, to -0.2% in 2014-15 and 0.8% in 2015-16. Total production of food grains increased from 51million tonnes in 1950-51to 252million tonnes in 2015-16. According to the second advance estimate by the Ministry of Agriculture, food grains production is estimated to be 272 million tonnes in 2016-17. The production of wheat and rice took off after the green revolution in the 1960s, and as of 2015-16, wheat and rice accounted for 78% of the food grains production in the country. The country's requirement for food grains in order to provide for its population is projected to be 300 million tonnes by 2025. The estimate of food grains production in 2015-16 is 252 million. This implies that the crop output needs to grow at an annual average of 2%, which is close to the current growth trend. Despite high levels of production, agricultural yield in India is lower than other large producing countries. Agricultural yield is the quantity of a crop produced on one unit of land. Agricultural yield of food grains has increased by more than four times since1950-51, and was 2,070 kg/hectare in 2014-15. India's yield is low when compared to countries such as China, Brazil and the USA. Although India is the second highest producer of paddy (rice) in the world (as of 2013), its yield is lower than China, Brazil and the USA. It is also the leading producer of pulses, but its yield is the lowest. India's productivity has also grown at a slower rate as compared to others. For instance, while Brazil's yield for rice increased from 1.3 tonne/ha in 1981 to 4.9 tonne/ha in 2011, India's increased from 2.0 to 3.6. China's productivity in rice also grew from 4.3 to 6.7 in this period.

Affecting factors of agricultural productivity-**1. Land holdings:****Table 1: Agricultural holdings (millions)**

Holding	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-2001	2010-2011
Marginal	36	50	63	75	93
Small	13	16	20	23	25
Medium	19	21	22	21	20
Large	3	2	2	1	1
All Size	71	89	107	120	138

Sources: Agriculture Census 2011

140 million hectare of land is used as agricultural area, as of 2012-13. Over the years, this area has been fragmented into smaller pieces of land. As seen in Table 1, the number of marginal land holdings (less than one hectare) increased from 36 million in 1971 to 93 million in 2011. Marginal and small land holdings face a number of issues, such as problems with using mechanisation and irrigation

techniques. Since smaller land holdings are either fragments of larger holdings which have been passed on within the family or have been informally leased by a large holder, farmers who cultivate these holdings often do not have a formal lease agreement. The absence of such land records does not allow these farmers to access formal credit or be eligible for government benefits such input subsidies or crop insurance schemes.

2. Availability of water:

Table 2: Sources of irrigation (as of 2010-11)

Source of Irrigation	% share of Holdings	Number of holdings
Tube wells	44.2%	31722
Canals	25.7%	81414
Wells	19.7%	14101
Other sources	8.4%	6046
Tanks	5.8%	4180

Sources: Agriculture Census 2011

Currently, about 51% of the agricultural area cultivating food grains is covered by irrigation. The rest of the area is dependent on rainfall (rain-fed agriculture). Sources of irrigation include ground water (wells, tube-wells) and surface water (canals, tanks). Table 5 shows the various sources of irrigation used in agriculture. There is a need to improve the efficiency of water use, especially in agriculture. Irrigation currently consumes about 84% of the total available water in the country. Nearly 65% of the irrigated land holdings use ground water sources such as tube wells and wells for irrigation. The past few decades has led to an overuse of ground water sources in states, especially those growing water intensive crops such as rice. For instance, in Haryana and Rajasthan, 40%-75% of the ground water units are over-exploited, and the situation is worse in Punjab, where 75%-90% of ground water units have been over-exploited.

3. Quality of soil: Soil is one of the most important factors in the productivity of agriculture. Indian soil consists of primary nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium, secondary nutrients such as sulphur, calcium and magnesium, and micro-nutrients such as zinc, iron, and manganese. While the levels of food production have increased over the past few decades, it has also led to issues such as an imbalance of nutrients in the soil, decline in the water table as well as the quality of water, and overall depletion of soil health. The Ministry of Agriculture has noted that the quality of Indian soil is deteriorating. About 5.3 billion tonnes of soil gets eroded annually, at a rate of about 16.4 tonne/hectare. Imbalance in the use of fertilizers in soil may also result in a loss of fertility. If farmers are unaware about the kind of fertilizer which is required for the soil in which they sow their crops, the productivity of the soil will be subsequently affected. The Soil Health Card scheme was launched by the central government in 2015. Under the scheme, all farmers are issued soil health cards, once every three years. The soil health cards contain information such as the nutrient status of the soil, and recommended dose of nutrients to be provided to the soil to improve its fertility.

4. Imbalance use of fertilizers: There are three major types of nutrients used as fertilizers: Nitrogen (N), Phosphatic (P), and Potassic (K). Of these, the pricing of urea (containing N fertilizer) is controlled by the government, while P and K fertilizers were decontrolled in 1992, on the recommendation of a Joint Parliamentary Committee. It has been observed that urea is used more than other fertilizers. While the recommended ratio of use of the NPK fertilizers is 4:2:1, this ratio in India is currently at 6.7:2.4:1. Overuse of urea is especially observed in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The trend in the consumption of fertilizers over the past decade. An imbalanced use of urea may lead to a loss of fertility in the soil over a period of time, affecting productivity. Urea (N) is the most produced (86%), consumed (74%) and imported (52%) fertilizer in the country.

5. Use of pesticides: The consumption of chemical pesticides in the country has increased over the past few years, from 55,540 tonne in 2010-11 to 57,353 tonne in 2014-15. Over this time period, the imports of pesticides also increased from 53,996 tonne to 77,376 tonne. Issues with regard to the use of pesticides include use of low-quality pesticides, and a lack of awareness about pesticide use. The

Economic Survey 2015-16 noted that the use of pesticides without proper guidelines has led to an increase in pesticide residue being found in food products in India. So includes a mix of the mechanical and biological methods of pest control, and encourages the use of bio-pesticides.

6. Quality seeds: Quality seeds is another input necessary for agricultural productivity, and good quality seeds account for 20%-25% of increased crop productivity. Three varieties of seeds commonly used are (i) farm-saved seeds, which account for 65%-70% of the total seeds consumption, (ii) commercially produced seeds of the breeder, foundation and certified varieties, and (iii) genetically modified and hybrid seeds. About 30%-35% of the total seeds available are produced by private and public sector companies, and farm bred seeds account for the remaining seeds. While farmers can develop certain varieties of seeds from the crops harvested on their land, high-yielding varieties of seeds have to be purchased from the market. The cost of these varieties is too high for marginal and small farmers to afford, thus disincentive them from purchasing these varieties. The Economic Survey 2015-16 has recommended bringing in more players into the production of seeds, to improve their availability in the market and also reduce their prices.

7. Agricultural machinery: Mechanization is another aspect with a significant impact on agricultural productivity. The use of agricultural machinery in agriculture enables agricultural labour to be used in other activities. It makes activities such as tilling, spreading of seeds and fertilizers and harvesting more efficient, so that the cost of inputs is offset. It can also make the use of labour in agriculture more cost-effective. The status of mechanisation in agriculture varies for different activities, although the overall level of mechanisation is still less than 50%, as compared to 90% in developed countries. Some challenges faced by farm mechanisation include different soil and climatic zones which require customised farm machinery, and small land holdings with lack of access to resources. Mechanisation should aim to increase agricultural efficiency by reducing the time and labour requirement, minimising wastage and reducing costs of labour.

Summary: Agriculture productivity is short in India, some develop state productivity is good but there soil and production quality has been disgusting. Not only one causes of low productivity in India, mostly state's economy in India has been depended on agriculture and agriculture depend on rain, so we can say that good rainfall is key of Indian economy. Number of marginal land holding is increase day by day, canal irrigation land is also short. Due to imbalance use of fertilizer and pesticide land fertility area has rumpling. Mostly farmer cannot approach hybrid seed and modern technology of agriculture therefore production cost has increase. Government try to increase agriculture productivity but it is not sufficient. Farmers suicide due to burden of agriculture loan because of their production cost is high than productivity.

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21.

A STUDY OF REGIONAL DISPARITY IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN INDIA

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India is mainly an agricultural country. Agriculture is the most important occupation for most of the Indian families. India ranks second worldwide in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry and fisheries accounted for 16.6% of the GDP in 2009, about 50% of the total workforce. The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth. Still, agriculture is demographically the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabric of India.

Statement of Problem: Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. Over 60 % of India's land area is arable making it the second largest country in terms of total arable land. Though, with the growth of other sectors, the overall share of agriculture on GDP of the country has decreased. Still, Agriculture continues to play a dominant part in the overall economic scenario of India, because agriculture is the basic occupation for majority of main-workers in India. A large number of rural women are also engaged in agriculture. Hence it is very needful to identify opportunities for removing backwardness or imbalances of this crucial sector. Hence, a research is a dire need for addressing this problem.

Regional Disparity in India: Indian economy has a big challenge of acute regional imbalances. The indicators of regional imbalances are reflected by the factors like per capita income, the proportion of population living below the poverty line, the percentage of urban population of total population, percentage of working population engaged in agriculture, the percentage of workers engaged in industries, etc. Economical backwardness of a region may be known through indicators like excessive dependence of population on land, too much dependence on agriculture and farmland, high incidence of rural employment and high degree of under-employment, less productivity in agriculture and cottage industry, under urbanisation, negligence in building of basic infra-structure etc. The equitable distribution of national income among the masses and specially to under-privileged section should be fuelled by applying various measures for raising their standard of living.

Objectives of Study : The following are the objectives of study :

- 1.To study the role of agriculture in Indian economy.
- 2.To study the relevance of regional disparity and agriculture.
- 3.To study the policies of central government and agriculture development.

Research Methodology: The present research paper adopted a descriptive research methodology which is based on the secondary data sources.

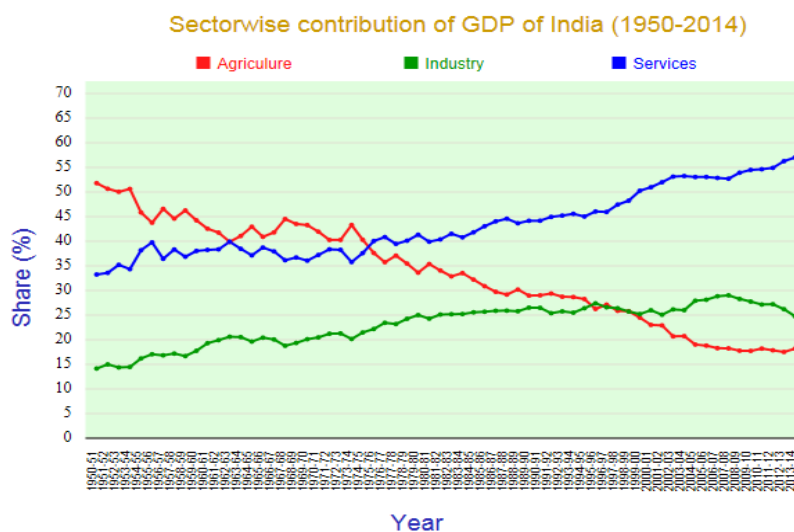
Data Collection : The data is collected through secondary data sources like books, websites, etc.

Limitations of Study:

1. The present study is based on the facts and figures available to secondary data sources.
2. As the India possess huge territory as well as agricultural land, it is the need of our economy to conduct region-specific study.
3. Limited time to conduct a study for research.

Sector-wise contribution of GDP of India: India's agricultural economy has undergone structural changes. Between 1970 and 2011, the GDP share of agriculture has fallen from 43 to 16 percent. The

sector-wise Indian GDP composition in 2014 shows Agriculture (17.9 %), Industry (24.2 %) and



Services (57.9 %).

Source : <http://statisticstimes.com/economy/sectorwise-gdp>

Disparity in Agriculture Sector in India: In India, there are wide variations in the income levels of farmers on a per hectare basis across the States, as farmers grow crops under different farming conditions using various technologies. Information on income is not often available, yield per hectare doubles as a proxy for farm income. It is not a comprehensive measure but it does capture variations in income from the farm sector. The factors discussed below exhibits us the real picture of the Agriculture in India. Indian agriculture includes a mix of traditional to modern farming techniques. In some parts of India, traditional use of cattle to plough farms remains in use. Also India lacks cold storage, food packaging as well as safe and efficient rural transport system. This causes one of the world's highest food spoilage rates, particularly during Indian monsoons and other adverse weather conditions. Food travels to the Indian consumer through a slow and inefficient chain of traders. Indian consumers buy agricultural produce in suburban markets known as 'sabzi mandi' such as one shown or from roadside vendors. Another fact is that the slow agricultural growth is a concern for policymakers as some two-thirds of India's people depend on rural employment for a living. Current agricultural practices are neither economically nor environmentally sustainable and India's yields for many agricultural commodities are low. Poorly maintained irrigation systems and almost universal lack of good extension services are among the factors responsible. Farmers' access to markets is hampered by poor roads, rudimentary market infrastructure, and excessive regulation. A 2003 analysis of India's agricultural growth from 1970 to 2001, by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, identified systemic problems in Indian agriculture. The low growth rates may constitute in part a response to inadequate returns to Indian farmers. India has very poor rural roads affecting timely supply of inputs and timely transfer of outputs from Indian farms, inadequate irrigation systems, crop failures in some parts of the country because of lack of water while in other parts because of regional floods, poor seed quality and inefficient farming practices in certain parts of India, lack of cold storage and harvest spoilage causing over 30% of farmer's produce going to waste. The Indian farmer receives just 10 to 23 percent of the price the Indian consumer pays for exactly the same produce, the difference going to losses, inefficiencies and middlemen traders. Farmers in developed economies of Europe and the United States, in contrast, receive 64 to 81 percent of the price the local consumer pays for exactly the same produce in their supermarkets. Indian retail system is highly inefficient. Movement of agricultural produce within India is heavily and overly regulated, with inter-state and even inter-district restrictions on marketing and movement of agricultural goods. The talented and efficient farms are currently unable to focus on the crops they can produce with high yields and at lowest cost. Despite these gains in farm productivity, losses after harvest due to poor infrastructure and unorganized retail cause India to experience some of the highest food losses in the world.

Efforts by states to remove disparity in Agriculture : Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh have enjoyed a pre-eminent position in productivity rankings for many decades because of

improvement in irrigation facility. Of course, farmers across the country may get varying prices for the same crop, depending on their access to markets or by creating cold storage facility. At individual level, farmers try hard to achieve higher yields to get more income. They may also try and increase the size of their land holdings to offset the lower productivity of their land. However, differences in income and productivity are not static. There are large variations in the rate at which productivity has increased across the States. Indian agriculture includes a mix of traditional to modern farming techniques. In some parts of India, traditional use of cattle to plough farms remains in use. Also India lacks cold storage, food packaging as well as safe and efficient rural transport system. This causes one of the world's highest food spoilage rates, particularly during Indian monsoons and other adverse weather conditions. Food travels to the Indian consumer through a slow and inefficient chain of traders. Indian consumers buy agricultural produce in suburban markets known as 'sabzi mandi' such as one shown or from roadside vendors. Another fact is that the slow agricultural growth is a concern for policymakers as some two-thirds of India's people depend on rural employment for a living. Current agricultural practices are neither economically nor environmentally sustainable and India's yields for many agricultural commodities are low. Poorly maintained irrigation systems and almost universal lack of good extension services are among the factors responsible. Farmers' access to markets is hampered by poor roads, rudimentary market infrastructure, and excessive regulation. The other reason is farm investments. The increasing levels of mechanization of farming, on the one hand, and inability of small farmers in dry land conditions to make new investments in farm equipment reflect the continuing contrast in India's farming practices. If the productivity differences are to be narrowed, there should be other investments in farming from either public resources or private enterprise. However, if there are no technology improvements, new investments alone may not sustain the productivity differences between the leading and laggard States. New investments finally would move to the low productivity regions. The economic forces that reduce the gap in farm income will require investments in low productivity regions. The prospect that investments flow from more prosperous farming regions to less productive regions appear small. This scenario of increasing regional disparity in agricultural productivity is likely to be countered by public policies. However, the income differentials between more developed and relatively poorer states show a widening trend which is a matter of serious concern. There is a dire need for understanding the implications of the persistence of regional disparity. Growing disparity should not lead to deterioration of income levels for farmers in the low productivity regions. There is a need for measures through policy at government level to promote regional balance in development of the form of policy responses countering regional productivity differences. There is a need of development of rural infrastructure on a normative basis and to invest in institutions and technology improvements in the low productivity regions. Avoidance of wastage of resources is also a crucial matter to be addressed. However, Green revolution has improved the agricultural sector to a considerable extent through the adoption of new agricultural strategy. But unfortunately the benefit of such new agricultural strategy is received by certain definite regions specially to irrigated areas while keeping the other regions deserted. Thus, the advantage of green revolution is restricted to the states like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

FINDINGS :

1. Unavailability of transport facilities and hence access to market is difficult.
2. Excessive dependence on rain water for irrigation of land is impractical.
3. Absence of Education and Training for Adoption of Technology in Agriculture.
4. Non-availability of Institutional Credit at cheap rates at right time.
5. Absence of Adequate Marketing Infrastructure and storage facility.
6. Non-availability of High Productive Seeds in changing climatic condition.
7. Non-availability of Quality Inputs.
8. Small and scattered pieces of Cultivable Land.
9. Excessive dependency of population on Agriculture.
10. Underdevelopment of cottage & small scale industry.
11. Absence to Cooperative Farming.

CONCLUSION: The serious problems in India is the lack of rural road network, storage, logistics network, and efficient retail to allow free flow of farm produce from most productive but distant Indian farms to Indian consumers. Indian retail system is highly inefficient. Movement of agricultural

produce within India is heavily and overly regulated, with inter-state and even inter-district restrictions on marketing and movement of agricultural goods. The talented and efficient farms are currently unable to focus on the crops they can produce with high yields and at lowest cost. The lasting benefits of improved seeds and improved farming technologies now largely depends on whether India develops infrastructure such as irrigation network, flood control systems, reliable electricity production capacity, all season rural and urban highways, cold storage to prevent food spoilage, modern retail, and competitive buyers of produce from the Indian farmer. This is increasingly the focus of Indian agriculture policy. Therefore Indian agricultural policy should best focus on improving rural infrastructure primarily in form of irrigation and flood control infrastructure, knowledge transfer in forms of better yielding and more disease resistant seeds with the goal of optimum production to improve India's agricultural output availability and rural incomes. If the problems related to structural rigidities are addressed properly regional as well as sectoral disparity can be eliminated upto certain extent.

SUGGESTIONS:

Following are the suggestions to decrease disparity in agriculture sector:

1. Villages should be linked with market through Transport Facilities.
2. Development of Irrigation Facilities.
3. Training for Adoption of Technology in Agriculture.
4. Availability of Institutional Credit at cheap rates.
5. Provision of Marketing Infrastructure & Price Support Policy.
6. Availability of High Productive Seeds.
7. Supply of Quality Inputs.
8. Consolidation of Cultivable Land.
9. Reduction in dependency of population on Agriculture.
10. Promotion of cottage & small scale industry.
11. Promotion to Cooperative Farming.

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22.

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR'S VIEW ON SMALL STATE

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'The road between an independent nationality and an independent State is very narrow. If this happens, India will cease to be the modern India we have and will become the medieval India consisting of a variety of States indulging in rivalry and warfare.'

Dr. B. R. Ambaedkar

India got Independence in 1947. At that time India has bigger states. The reorganization of States started the process of nationalization. The question whether this task has completely been fulfilled remains unanswered in the light of the events that have taken place after Independence. The States Reorganization Commission was formed to look into this aspect and suggest ways and means of achieving the objective. The Report of the Commission was controversial. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar dealt with several issues mentioned in the report; his views on the formation of linguistic States came as a critique of this report. For the reorganization of States, the principles laid down by Dr. Ambedkar were:

1. The concept of mixed State should be abandoned,
2. One State one language.
3. Smaller States should be created because these will meet the requirements of efficient administration and the specific needs of different areas, This will also satisfy local sentiments,
4. In smaller States the danger of majority practicing tyranny over the minority would also be minimized.

Before examining the work of the Commission and the principles enunciated by Dr. Ambedkar on the question of reorganization of States, let us understand what nationality and nation mean, Nationality denotes a group of people who speak the same dialect or closely related dialects, who cherish a common historical tradition and constitute or think to constitute a distinct cultural society. When nationality acquires power to back up their aspirations, they become a nation, i.e. when they become sovereign. Dr. Ambedkar advocated the theory of linguistic States, for such States could be built on the feeling of corporate sentiment of oneness which makes those who are charged with it feel that they are closely related. This feeling is double edged: it is at once a feeling of fellowship for one's own kith and kin and anti-fellowship for those who are not one's kith and kin. It is a feeling of "consciousness of kind" which binds together those who have it so strongly, that it overrides all differences arising out of economic conflict and social gradation. "One State one language" is the principle adopted in other countries also for the creation of States. Wherever a departure from this rule was made, the States faced a danger. The unilingual States are usually stable. The existence of fellow-feeling is the foundation of a stable and democratic State, and this can come only when States are organized on unilingual basis. In mixed States there is friction, and factional fights would mar the success of democracy. Dr. Ambedkar, however, was also alive to the disadvantages of such linguistic States. "A linguistic State with its regional language as its official language may easily develop into an independent nationality", felt Dr. Ambedkar. This danger, though inherent in the creation of linguistic States, is certainly less than the other danger that the nation would be encountering, if we do not carve out our States on linguistic basis. The danger of a mixed State was greater and beyond the control of a statesman, felt Dr. Ambedkar. He had also suggested ways to avert the danger involved in the creation of linguistic States. He said:

‘The only way I think of meeting the danger is to provide in the Constitution that the regional language would not be the official language of the State. The official language of the State shall be Hindi and until India becomes fit for this purpose, English. Will Indians accept this? If they do not, linguistic States may become a peril.’

The Commission had taken the view that the creation of one State for all people speaking one and the same language was the only rule to be observed. By following this principle, disparities have been created on two fronts. One is the disparity amongst the States in the matters of area, population and hence representation. The second is the disparity between the North and the South. The disparity between the North and the South is best illustrated when one looks at the map of India. By the creation of new States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and leaving Bihar and V.P. untouched, a new problem of North versus South has been created. The North is Hindi speaking; the South is non-Hindi speaking. Most people are not aware of the size of the Hindi speaking population: its population is about 48% of the total population of India. This has led to consolidation of the North and balkanization of the South. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar mentioned that the South differs from and dislikes the North. It was demonstrated when the question of official language was put to vote in a meeting of the Congress Party when the Draft Constitution was being debated. The split of votes was 78 for and 78 against. To make his point clear, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar reported about the discussion which he had with Shri C. Rajagopalachari. Referring to the kind of Constitution the Constituent, Dr. Ambedkar believed that in creating a consolidated North and a balkanized South the Commission did not realize that it was dealing with a political and not merely a linguistic problem. If not removed, these disparities are too great and are likely to create suspicion and resentment between the North and the South, which would generate forces that may endanger the federal structure of the country in times to come. The subject whom the Commission did not take into consideration, according to Dr. Ambedkar, was that of majority versus the minority. In India, social structure is based on caste system which is the special feature of the Hindu civilization. Dr. Ambedkar stated that the caste is a nation and India is a collection of nations, but the rule of one caste over another may not be said to be the same as the rule of one nation over another. Even if the argument is not carried too far, still the question remains as to what right the majority has to rule over the minority. But what is normally said to justify majority rule is that what the majority does is right and, therefore, minorities cannot complain on that score. But here again, what is to be remembered is that majorities are of two sorts: one is the political majority, and the other is the communal majority. The political majority is changeable in its class composition. The admission to political majority is open, whereas the communal majority is born. The doors to communal majority are closed. Political majority is desired. Communal majority is a tyranny. To solve the problem, Dr. Ambedkar suggested not only the creation of linguistic States but also creation of smaller States. In his own words:

‘The consequences of too large a State on the minority living within it are not understood by many. The larger the State the smaller is the proportion of the minority to the majority.’

Another safeguard suggested by Dr. Ambedkar was making provision for representation in the legislature. In order to ease the tension among States and between the North and the South, it is necessary to divide the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh into smaller States. The principles suggested for creation of these States as mentioned earlier are: (i) The requirement of efficient administration;

- (ii) The specific needs of different areas;
- (iii) The sentiments of people in different areas; and
- (iv) The proportion between the minority and majority.

On the basis of these principles, Uttar Pradesh may be divided into three States with Meerut, Kanpur and Allahabad as capitals. Bihar may be divided into two States with Patna and Ranchi as the capitals. Madhya Pradesh may be divided into Northern Madhya Pradesh and Southern Madhya Pradesh.

For the integration of the South and the North, Dr. Ambedkar suggested that there should be a second capital for India which could be located around Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Bolarum. While suggesting these places, he had kept in mind the distance between the various States and their capitals. Secondly, even from the security point of view, these three areas were ideal. The remedial measures to deal with the tyranny of the communal majority as it existed during the pre-Independence days and after Independence are:

1. Each State should be small.
2. There should be a system of plural member constituencies with cumulative voting in place of single member constituency.
3. Under no circumstances should the separate electorate system be adopted.

On the language issue, Dr. Ambedkar suggested that official language should be made part and parcel of the formation of linguistic States. Today, we find that the time has already slipped away. Let us wait and see whether people are ready to learn from what Emerson said: Consistency is a virtue of an ass. No thinking human being can be tied down to the views once expressed in the name of consistency. More important than consistency is the responsibility. A responsible person must learn to unlearn what he has learned. A responsible person must have the courage to rethink and change his thought. With the growing demands for the creation of new States and granting autonomy to the existing States, it seems what Dr. Ambedkar said once is proving true. He said:

‘God seems to have laid a heavy curse on India and Indians saying “Ye Indians are always, shall always remain divided and ye shall always be slaves”.

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23.

IMPACT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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INTRODUCTION: Regional imbalances or disparities means wide differences in per capita income, literacy rates, health and education services, levels of industrialization, Infrastructural facilities etc. between different regions. Regions may be either states or regions within a state. Disparities between the people, regions within a country and even between countries are the result of natural differences, socio-cultural conditions and policy decisions. Though because of inherent natural differences, it is difficult to remove all disparities completely, it is possible as well as necessary to remove the entire man made obstacles such as social constraints and policy decisions that stop people and regions within a country from developing their full capabilities. In the context of Indian economy, the man made obstacles have their differential impact on the development of different regions. For instance, before independence the better-off regions had a progressive land tenure system, whereas the less developed regions were under exploitative land tenure system and the social structures that evolved under these systems had different impact on economic growth of various regions. Although reference to decentralized planning process as a tool to address the problem of growing regional disparities in economic development was made as early as 1969 but at the operational level it remained a non-starter and development disparities widened over the planning period. Within the next two or three decades, majority of our population will be in urban areas resulting into urbanization of poverty and other problems associated with such rural to urban migration such as overburdened/crumbling urban infrastructure, pollution, increasing number of unplanned settlements and other sociopolitical problems.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

- Types of Disparities / Imbalances.
- Indicators of Regional Imbalances in India.
- To study the causes Regional imbalances in India.
- To study the consequences Regional imbalances in India.
- To suggest the remedies to reduce the regional imbalances in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: The study is based on secondary data collected from research journals, news papers, books, internet, and surveys of organization.

➤ **Types of Disparities in India:**

- ✓ Global disparity (disparity between Nations)
- ✓ Inter-state Disparity (Disparity between states)
- ✓ Intra-state Disparity (Disparity within states)
- ✓ Rural-Urban disparity (Disparity between Rural & Urban)
- ✓ Income and Wealth Disparity:
- ✓ Education Disparity:
- ✓ Regional Development Disparity:
- ✓ Sectoral Development Disparity
- ✓ Technology Disparity:
- ✓ Credit Disparity:

➤ **Indicators of Regional Imbalances in India:**

- ✓ State per-capita Income
- ✓ Inter - state disparities in Agricultural and Industrial Development

- ✓ Intra - state Imbalances
- ✓ Special distribution of Industries
- ✓ Population below poverty line
- ✓ Degree of Urbanization
- ✓ Per - capita consumption of Electricity
- ✓ Employment pattern
- ✓ Foreign direct Investment
- ✓ Human Development Index

➤ **Main Causes of Regional Imbalances in India:**

The following points highlight the main causes of regional imbalances in India.

- ✓ Historical Factor
- ✓ Geographical Factors
- ✓ Locational Advantages
- ✓ Inadequacy of Economic Overheads
- ✓ Failure of Planning Mechanism
- ✓ Marginalization of the Impact of Green Revolution to Certain Regions
- ✓ Lack of Growth of Ancillary Industries in Backward States and Others.

REASONS FOR DISPARITY: Once disparities are identified classified, the next step is to find out the root causes of disparity. The factors that are responsible for the relative regional disparity are many. Some of the root causes of disparity are as follows:

- ✓ Political Cause
- ✓ Administrative Cause
- ✓ Unequal Distribution of Natural Resources
- ✓ Caste System:

➤ **Consequences of Inequality:** Inequality of incomes leads to some very serious economic and social consequences:

- ✓ **Class-conflict:** It has created two sections in society—the ‘haves’ and the ‘have-not’s’—which are ever on the war path. This has resulted in ever mounting social tensions and political discontent.
- ✓ **Political Domination:** The rich dominate the political machinery, and they use it to promote their own exclusive interests. This results in corruption, graft and social injustice.
- ✓ **Exploitation:** The rich exploit the poor. The consciousness of this exploitation leads to political awakening and then agitation and even political revolution. Thus inequality of incomes is an important cause of social and political instability.
- ✓ **Creation of Monopolies:** Unequal incomes promote monopolies. These powerful monopolies and industrial combines charge unfair prices from the consumer? And crush the small producers. The bigger fish swallow the small fry.
- ✓ **Suppression of Talent:** It is said that ‘slow rises merit by poverty depressed’. It is not easy for a poor man to make his way in life, however brilliant he may be. It is a great social loss that brainy people without money are unable to make their due contribution to social welfare.
- ✓ **Undemocratic:** Democracy is a farce when there is a wide gulf between the rich and the poor. Political equality is a myth without economic equality.
- ✓ **Moral Degradation:** The rich are corrupted by vice and the poor demoralized by lack of economic strength. Thus inequalities spoil the rich and degrade the poor. Vice and corruption rule such a world. The poor man finds it almost impossible to regain the virtues of honesty and integrity. Human dignity is lost altogether.

- ✓ **Promotes Capital Formation:** However, there is one good which comes out of these inequalities of incomes and that is that it facilitates savings. If the national income of the country is evenly distributed among all its citizens, it is clear that it will be only thinly spread over the whole population. Everyone will have nothing left for saving. It is only when income is unequally distributed that there are people who are so rich that in their case saving is automatic.
- **Suggestions:**
 - ✓ **Identification of the Backward Areas and Allocation of funds:-** first of all, government must identify all the backward areas within the country and special attention should be paid by preparing and implementing special plans and models suited to these for the overall development.
 - ✓ **Need for Investments in Backward Areas:-** Government and the private sector must realize that regional disparities can be removed only, if greater attention is paid towards backward areas, which need more investments. It is also important to formulate special policies and programmes for the development of backward areas.
 - ✓ **Good Governance:-** Good governance refers to equitable distribution of the gains of development to all the regions without any prejudice so that over all development takes place in a country. thus, the better the governance, the less would be the disparities in country.
 - ✓ **Political Will:-** Political will is vital for the balanced regional development i.e. remove imbalances in a country.
 - ✓ **Incentives:-** Incentives should be provided for promoting investments in the backward regions. Incentives may be broadly divided in to (a) Central Government Incentives (b) State Government Incentives.

Conclusions: Regional imbalance is threat to the goal of inclusive growth and reduction of poverty. The growing regional disparities have dampened the speed of further economic reforms, and hence may pose a barrier to India's future economic growth. Regional disparities will result in regional tensions, which in turn may lead to popular agitations and at some times militant activities also. Regional disparities in economic and social development which exist within some of the States due to the neglect of certain backward regions have created It is necessary that the local bodies in the backward areas are empowered and strengthened to reduce the regional imbalances in the country.

The development Planners in the latter half of the twentieth century realized that all types of disparities have to be reduced to the minimum in shortest possible period. The experience of development planning also shows that growth does not necessarily lead to more equitable distribution of resources. Similarly, Increase in participation rates may result in perpetuation or even widening of disparities between various social and economic groups. Generally, the administrative levels considered for identification and measurement of disparities. The advantage with this approach is that with administrative monitoring, the decisions regarding the nature of inventions and allocations of resources become easy. The other side of approach is that within the administrative boundaries, the units of observation may be internally heterogeneous. In such situations, the averages would hide more and reveal less.

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24.

DEMAND FOR VIDARBHA STATE: A BURNING ISSUE ABOUT CREATION OF SMALLER STATES IN INDIA

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Introduction: Marathi speaking Eight districts of former Madhya Pradesh (Central Provice & Berar) known as Vidarbha became a part of Maharashtra State under "one language one state" formula in new linguistic reorganization of States in November 1956. As the States Reorganization Commission recommended the creation of Vidarbha State. The leaders of newly created State of Maharashtra started with great fervor to develop all the regions but in the process Vidarbha lagged behind. Hence, the demand for separate Vidarbha state is being continuously raised by people. Demand for smaller States has become a new political agenda to address fundamental issues, which cannot be resolved, without separate entity. However, battle for a new state like Vidarbha and reconstructing the Maharashtra state, on a more sustainable democratic content are two different points of discussion. One issue cannot be supporting other issue. Even, separation of new Vidarbha state from Maharashtra does not automatically promise the other issue i.e. regional development. For this previous examples of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Telangana can be studied to know which developments took place and what kind of changes were brought by respective state governments for social and economic upliftment of public. After creation of all these states, very minor changes took place in economy of respective new states. It means small state creation may not be always fruitful, other than political intent. These facts were revealed from the previous history of smaller States in India. These examples have shown that there is no any guarantee for better lives of social groups for which separate states were created. The state of Uttarakhand, 15 years after of creation, shows a lower human development index. Chhattisgarh state becomes responsible for displacement of tribal people for the sake of mineral wealth excavation. In Jharkhand, people also facing same problems of injustice due to excessive mining and displacement of original tribal residents. Hyderabad metropolis in Telangana state shows industrial development after creation a separate state. But this is not a reason, from ancient time Hyderabad city has a huge potential for development. Beyond this other districts in Telangana have not shown any kind of development. There are no any strong evidences to prove that after creation of small state, major developments took place or living standards of public were uplifted. In this way, demand for separate Vidarbha state does not assure the economical and industrial development. Hence, most of the economists, thinkers and politicians keep themselves away from this demand.

Why a demand for separate Vidarbha State: The demand for statehood is based on Vidarbha's industrial backwardness — the lack of social and economic development resulting from 60 years of neglects by political leaders. The Nagpur Pact, has promised equal development of the region along with the rest of the state of Maharashtra, and a winter session of the State Assembly in Nagpur, did not produced any real benefits to the underdeveloped region. Statehood for Vidarbha has always remained a political issue for attracting the votes that become high before elections, while the people continued to eradication of injustice from dominant politicians of western Maharashtra. The Vidarbha region in Maharashtra is an exactly central part of India. It covers 31% area of Maharashtra state with 21% population. It also has a huge coverage of forests, mineral belts rice and cotton production and surplus of

electricity. However, this region is lagging behind the rest of Maharashtra, especially as compared to the industrial triangle of Mumbai, Pune and Nashik and also Western Maharashtra. The economic backlog of this province is more than Rs. 2,00,000 Crores. Ignorance by state governments is a major reason for the demand. Employment generation is very less, which is making the region underdeveloped. Those who are in favour of a separate Vidarbha state have been pointing out that Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, also believed that a huge state of Maharashtra comprising separate regions with their own cultures and socio-economic problems would be difficult to govern. Hence, he proposed creation of four small states viz. Western Maharashtra, Central Maharashtra, Eastern Maharashtra and Bombay City State. The Eastern Maharashtra means Vidarbha had 11 districts. Due to this people are continuously demanding for separate Vidarbha state. But, now a days it looks impossible to create new state. Pro Vidarbha people can claim that, Govt. of Telangana, has taken new initiatives for development like providing free 24 hours electricity to farmers, Mission Bhagiratha for water supply, Mission Kakatiya for making Telangana Greener through conservation of lakes and water resources, Haritha Haram Mission for tree plantation etc. New Vidarbha state govt. can do same for the region, which is neglected by govt. of Maharashtra.

Voices against Vidarbha State: The Vidarbha region in Maharashtra, if created as separate state, a politics of hates can be seen as going in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana people. It will be against the policy of reorganization of states on the basis of one language one state. So many political leaders from Vidarbha held key positions in Maharashtra Govt and also in central govt, then how Vidarbha region lagged? They should have to work for development of region. It is also true that the dream of united Maharashtra has become a reality after the supreme sacrifice of 105 martyrs. The demand of separate state is an insult to them. The interest of united Maharashtra is before even power for us.

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25.

A STUDY OF THE REGIONAL DISPARITY OF SELF-HELP GROUP MEMBERS ACROSS SELECTED STATES IN INDIA

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Villages are faced with problems related to poverty illiteracy, lack of skills health care etc. These are problems that cannot be tackled individually but can be better solved through group efforts. Today these groups known as Self- help groups have become the vehicle of change for the poor and marginalized. A life of dignity is the right of every citizen. Poverty is an obstruction to a dignified life. Self- employment is a significant step to have sustained incomes and remove the shackles of poverty. Programme for self-employment of the poor has been an important component of the antipoverty programmes implemented through government initiatives in the rural areas of India. Government have introduced an effective Self-Employment programme ‘Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar’, or SGSY This new programme has been launched from April 1999. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self- employment such as organisation of the poor in to self -help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The study was conducted in five states in India. This research paper makes an attempt to study whether there is regional difference among self-help group members across five states in India which includes Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Chhatisgarh.

Research paper submitted for UGC sponsored National Conference on ‘Economic Study of Regional Disparity in India’ by Sitabai Arts, Commerce & Science College, Akola on 30th January, 2018.

Introduction A life of dignity is the right of every citizen. Poverty is an obstruction to a dignified life. Self-employment is a significant step to have sustained incomes and remove the shackles of poverty. Programme for self-employment of the poor has been an important component of the antipoverty programmes implemented through government initiatives in the rural areas of India.

Self Help Groups Self-help group is a method of organising the poor people and the marginalized to come together to solve their individual problem. Villages are faced with problems related to poverty illiteracy, lack of skills health care etc. These are problems that cannot be tackled individually but can be better solved through group efforts. Today these groups known as Self- help groups have become the vehicle of change for the poor and marginalized. Self-help group is a method of organising the poor people and the marginalized to come together to solve their individual problem. The SHG method is used by the government, NGOs and others worldwide. Thousands of the poor and the marginalized population in India are building their lives, their families and their society through Self-help groups. The SHG method is used by the government, NGOs and others worldwide. The poor collect their savings and save it in banks. In return they receive easy access to loans with a small rate of interest to start their micro unit enterprise.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Government have introduced an effective Self-Employment programme ‘Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar’ or SGSY This new programme has been launched from April 1999. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self- employment such as organisation of the poor in to self- help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. SGSY will be funded by the centre and the states in the ration of 75: 25. With the coming in to force of SGSY, the earlier programmes IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS are no longer in operation.

Objectives of SGSY Swarnajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY) has been launched with the objective of bringing every assisted family above the poverty line within three years, through the

provision of micro enterprise. In view of the above, it was felt that there is a need for a critical examination of the strategies adopted, the interventions sought, funds flow and its utilization, organizational structure and the mechanism of implementation by the implementing agencies in sampled states to understand the impact, failures and success.

Voluntary Operation in Community and Environment (VOICE) VOICE has been entrusted to undertake a detailed study of the funds released by the Central and State Governments and utilization of the same by line departments so as not only to assess the extent to which it has been possible to achieve the aims and objectives of the SHG’s beneficiaries, but also to review the scheme itself and suggest policy measures to improve the situation. We also covered four districts in each State, two blocks in each district keeping in view the various geographical regions of the sampled States. The study employed a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods and the data collected both from primary and secondary sources. of change for the poor and marginalized.

Area of the study The study was conducted in five states of India selected from the South, North, West, East and Central region of the country. In Southern region, we covered Andhra Pradesh, in Northern region Uttar Pradesh, in western region Gujarat, from central region Chhattisgarh and from Eastern region Bihar. Among these five states Uttar Pradesh and Bihar represents the lesser developed SHG’s of the country whereas Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat is representing more developed this group approach.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the role of self- help groups in India
2. To study the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) scheme introduced by the government
3. To study the regional disparity in the self- help group members across five states in India
4. To study whether there is a gender gap in the self- help group members across five states.

Hypothesis of the study

Null Hypothesis

1. There is no regional disparity of the self-help group members across five states in India.
2. There is no gender gap in the self -help group members across five states in India

Alternate Hypothesis

1. There is regional disparity of the self-help group members across five states in India.
2. There is gender gap in the self -help group members across five states in India

Method of data collection: The research paper is based on secondary data collected from report of Planning Commission of India and Voluntary Operation in Community Planning Commission and Environment (VOICE) Government of India.

Techniques of analysis of data

The data has been analysed by using

- I. Graph
- II. Tables
- III. F test
- IV. Chi-square test

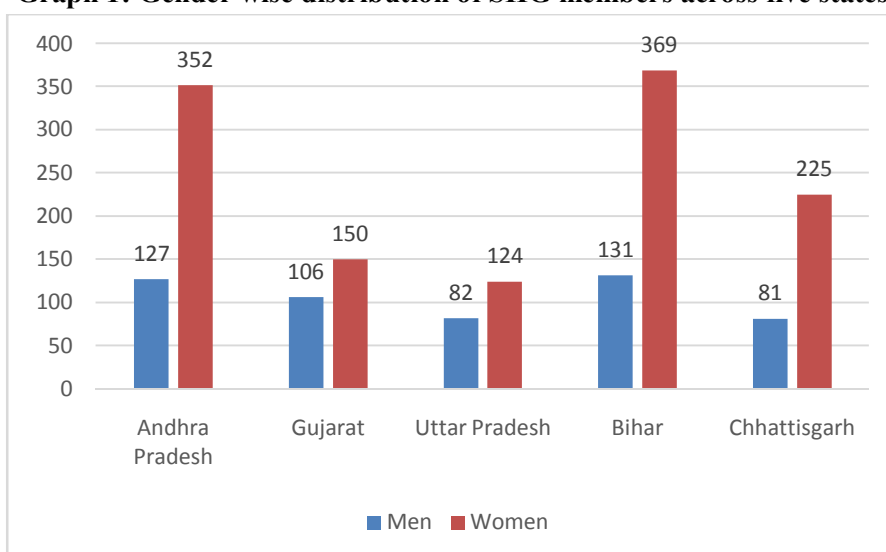
Analysis & Interpretation of data

Table 1: Gender wise distribution of SHG members across five states

State	Men	Women	Mixed	Total
Andhra Pradesh	127	352	87	566
Gujarat	106	150	60	316
Uttar Pradesh	82	124	46	252
Bihar	131	369	58	558
Chhattisgarh	81	225	66	372
Total	527	1220	317	2064

(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

Graph 1: Gender wise distribution of SHG members across five states



(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

Women from the poor families are the poorest of the poor. There is a strong need to have poverty alleviation programme which lay greater emphasis on empowerment of women.

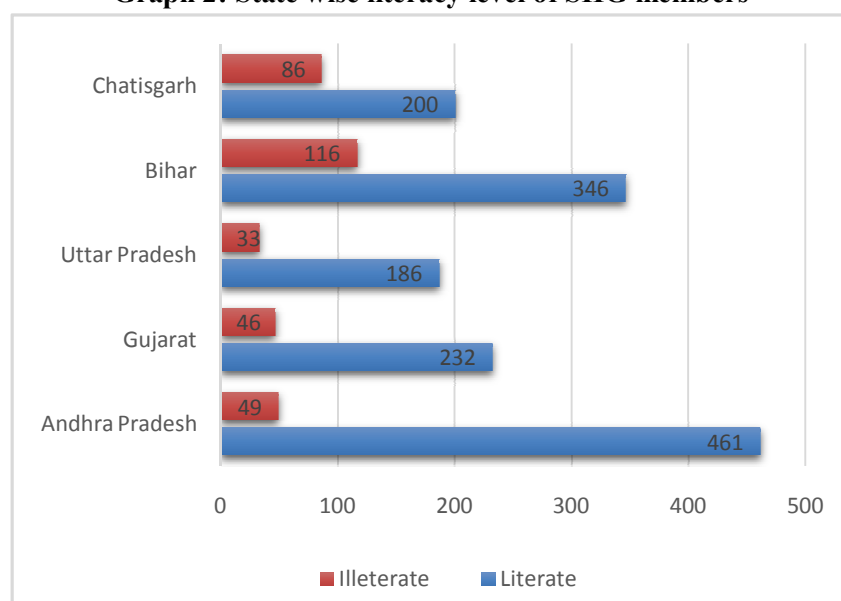
Analysis of Table and Graph 1 reveals that overall around 59% of the members in the SHG are women. The percentage of women are highest in the state of Bihar about 66% followed by Andhra Pradesh 63% and Chattisgarh at 60%. Uttar Pradesh at 49% and Gujarat at 47%.

Table 2: Gender wise distribution of formal education of SHG members

State	Men		Women		Mixed	
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate
Andhra Pradesh	76	22	385	27	12	44
Gujarat	74	22	158	24	17	21
Uttar Pradesh	60	03	126	30	07	26
Bihar	159	51	187	65	35	61
Chhattisgarh	22	32	178	54	38	48

(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

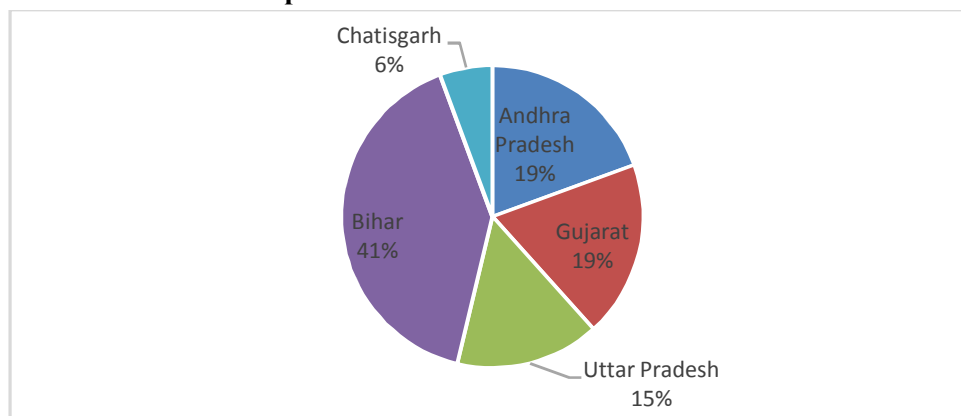
Graph 2: State wise literacy level of SHG members



(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

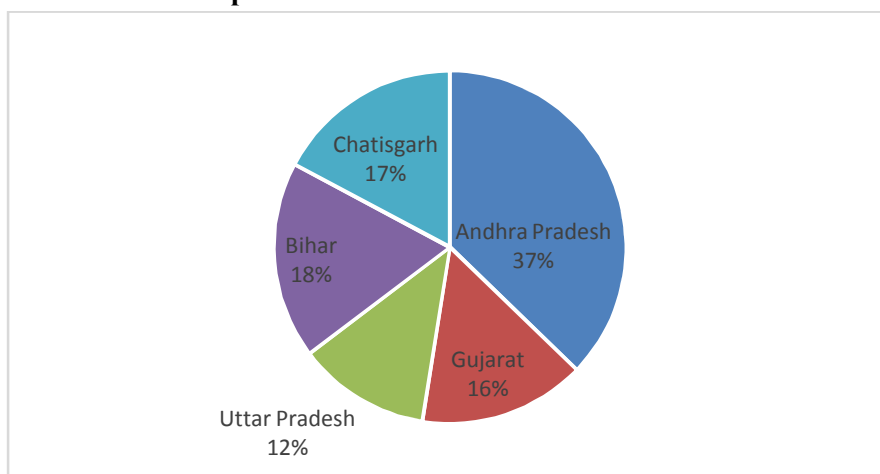
The level of education of SHG members is an important characteristics of the functioning of the group. Education will impact maintenance of records, starting development schemes and linkages with the banks. Analysis of Table 2 and Graph 2 shows that majority of the members were literate.

Graph 3: Literate male members in SHG



(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

Graph 4: Literate female members in SHG



(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

Analysis of Graph 3 and Graph 4 shows that among male members literacy is highest in the state of Bihar and least at Chatisgarh. Among female members literacy is highest in the state of Andhra Pradesh and least at Uttar Pradesh. It was found that women members did not lag behind in education than the male counterparts. On the whole women SHG members are at least at par with male members so far as formal education is concerned.

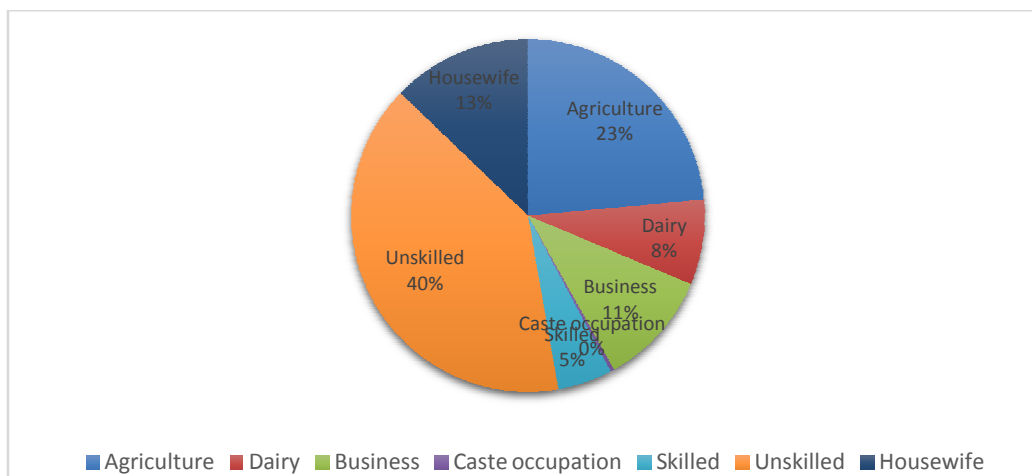
Table 3: Occupation of SHG members across five states

Type	Men	Women	Mixed	Total
Agriculture	41	346	99	486
Dairy	43	107	11	161
Business	65	67	86	218
Caste occupation	0	0	7	07
Skilled	51	0	52	103
Unskilled	392	422	11	825
Housewife	0	254	10	264

	592	1196	276	2064
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(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

Graph 5: Occupation of SHG members across five states

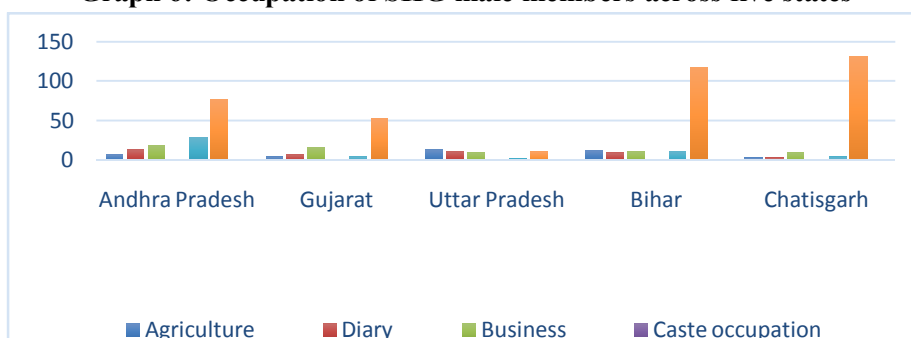


(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

Rural people are engaged in various occupations for earning their livelihood. Information about the occupation of the SHG members under study was collected. They were found to come from seven occupations, as reported in Table above. The largest number of SHG members in both the categories of SHGs was found to come from the unskilled labourer, housewife and agricultural occupations. The next categories in number are those of business communities or traders and those engaged in milk production and trading by maintaining a few herds of cattle or buffalos. There are only a few skilled labourers like village artisans, mechanics and also those having their caste occupations like barbers, carpenters, etc., who joined the SHGs.

It is clear that poverty prevails in almost every occupation in the rural areas, but its magnitude is quite high in occupations like unskilled labourers, small and marginal farmers and housewives who are engaged in wage less activities in the homes.

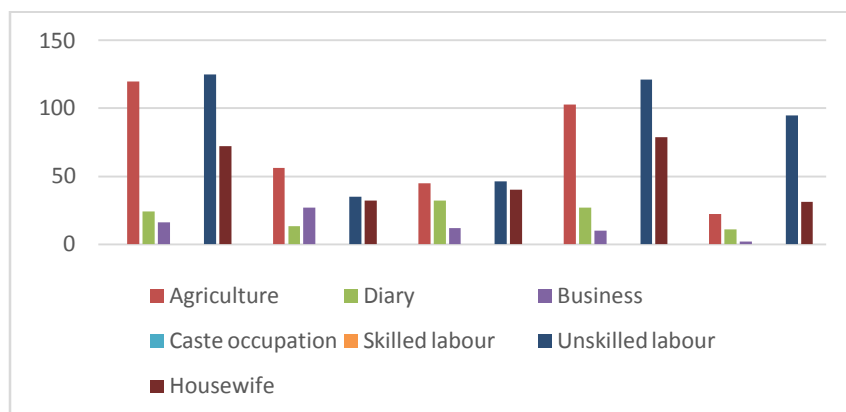
Graph 6: Occupation of SHG male members across five states



(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

Analysis of Graph 6 reveals that most of the SHG male members are unskilled labourers and this percentage is highest in the state of Chhatisgarh followed by Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

Graph 7: Occupation of SHG female members across five states



(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

Analysis of Graph 7 reveals that most of the SHG male members are unskilled labourers and this percentage is highest in the state of Chhattisgarh followed by Andhra Pradesh.

Table 4: Size of landholdings of SHG members

	Men	Women	Mixed
Landless	385	1194	121
Marginal holdings (upto 2.5 acres)	0	0	0
Small holdings (2.5 to 5 acres)	181	172	11
Medium holdings (5.1 acres to 10 acres)	0	0	0
Large holdings (above 10 acres)	0	0	0

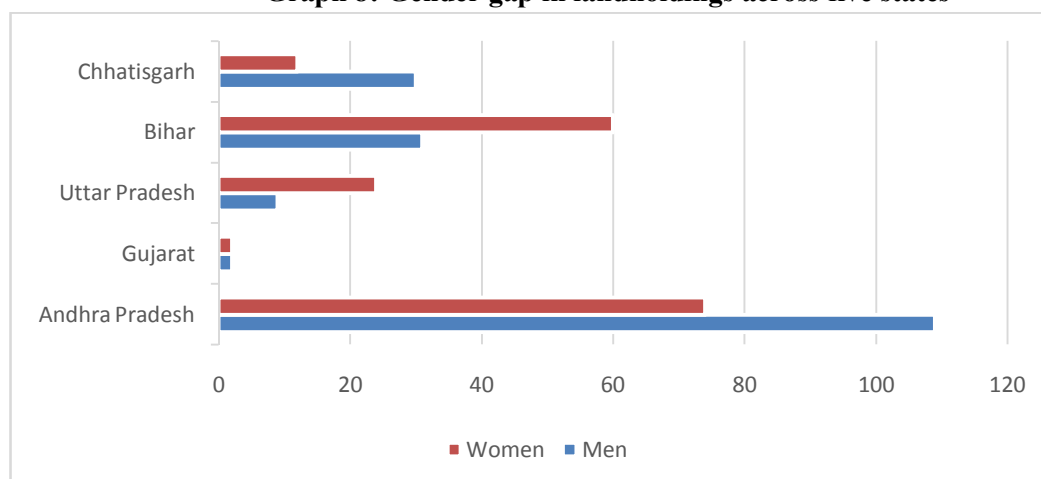
(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

Table 5: Gender gap in landholdings across five states

State	Landless		Landholding	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	65	287	109	74
Gujarat	48	242	2	2
Uttar Pradesh	37	166	9	24
Bihar	112	321	31	60
Chhattisgarh	123	178	30	12

(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

Graph 8: Gender gap in landholdings across five states



(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

About 82 per cent members were found to be landless who are most likely to conform to the criterion of being below poverty line (BPL). But 17 percent of the SHG members who are small landholders may or may not conform to this criterion. Even if it is accepted that these landholders belong to the BPL group, then how it is that no marginal landholder category could be included as members of

SHGs. This may also be a case of aberration that marginal farmers were omitted and small farmers were included in the list of BPL available in the gram sabha record. Landholding is a good indicator of rural poverty. SHG approach which appears more restrictive and exclusive.

Table 6: Marital Status of SHG members

	Men	Women	Mixed
Married	234	1177	296
Unmarried	110	104	59
Widowed	5	69	10

(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

Table 7: Gender Gap in marital status across five states

	Married		Unmarried		Widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	65	336	22	37	1	23
Gujarat	59	151	2	34	0	21
Uttar Pradesh	20	186	3	11	1	8
Bihar	63	286	51	13	2	12
Chhatisgarh	27	218	32	9	1	5

(Source: VOICE, Planning Commission of Government of India)

So far as the marital status is concerned, the respondents were found to be either unmarried or married or widowed. A great majority of the respondents in the case of both the groups of SHGs were found to be married. In the case of unmarried category 104 out of 1350 women members in the SGSY-supported SHGs were unmarried. Though these numbers are not very large, yet they are likely to create the problem of discontinuance of their membership. When they get married and leave the village to stay with their husbands, they will most probably discontinue their membership and to that extent the SHGs would be disturbed.

Testing of Hypothesis

1. There is no gender gap in the self-help group members across five states in India

F-Test Two-Sample for Variances

	Men	Women
Mean	77.08	191.96
Variance	2365.827	13276.87
Observations	25	25
df	24	24
F	0.178192	
P(F<=f) one-tail	3.74E-05	
F Critical one-tail	0.504093	

Since the p-value is 0.178192 is more than 0.05 at 5% level of significance, we accept null hypothesis and conclude there is no gender gap in the self-help group members across five states.

2. There is no regional disparity of the self-help group members across five states in India.

Table 8: Distribution across five states –Observed frequencies

	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Total
Gender	566	316	252	558	372	2064
Literate	505	253	212	407	248	1625
Skilled	47	10	8	21	17	103
Married	468	237	228	464	31	1707
Landholdings	190	6	33	93	42	364

	1776	822	733	1543	989	5863
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Table 9: Distribution across five states –Expected frequencies

	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Total
Gender	625	289	258	543	348	2064
Literate	492	228	203	428	274	1625
Skilled	31	14	13	27	18	103
Married	517	239	213	449	288	1707
Landholdings	110	51	46	96	61	364
	1776	822	733	1543	989	5863

Chi-square = 92.65

The calculated value of chi-square is greater than the tabulated value at 16 degree of freedom and 0.01 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and conclude that there is regional difference among self-help group members across five states in India.

Conclusion

1. Most of the members of the self-help group members are women. Overall around 59% of the members in the SHG are women. The percentage of women are highest in the state of Bihar and least in Gujarat at 47%.
2. It was found that women members did not lag behind in education than the male counterparts. On the whole women SHG members are at least at par with male members so far as formal education is concerned.
3. The largest number of SHG members in both the categories of SHGs was found to come from the unskilled labourer, housewife and agricultural occupations.
4. About 82 per cent members were found to be landless who are most likely to conform to the criterion of being below poverty line (BPL). But 17 percent of the SHG members who are small landholders may or may not conform to this criterion.
5. A great majority of the respondents in the case of both the groups of SHGs were found to be married.

Policy- makers in India would like to promote an image of the country as being both fast developing and humane. The one major stumbling block in their project is the vast and persistent problem of poverty, especially rural poverty. After having tried many different projects for its alleviation, the Union government launched the Swarnajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana; the SGSY was not just to give some dole or some one-time grants or loans to the poor; it aimed to nurture their economic activities for as long as three years so as to ensure that the poor do rise above the poverty line. While the aim was admirable, the way devised for doing so has left a lot to be desired.

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26.

REGIONAL DISPARITY: A PERSPECTIVE STUDY OF INDIAN ECONOMY

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Introduction:

India is a large federal nation and it is well known that there are widespread disparities in the levels of economic and of social development between the different regions of the Indian nation. It is generally recognised that interregional economic disparities increase, at least in the initial stages of national economic development. As a result, governments everywhere including India used to initiate deliberate policy measures to reduce these disparities. India has now become a highly liberalised and globalised economy with great faith in the efficacy of the market mechanism. It is hence a matter of considerable research interest to know the manner in which inter-regional disparities in the levels of economic and social development have changed in India over time in the past two decades. In such a scenario, widespread inter-state disparities in levels of economic and social development can have serious economic, social and even political consequences, this being particularly so if these have persisted over long periods of time. A detailed study examining the nature, extent, possible causes and manner of change of inter-state economic and social disparities in India and drawing broad inferences regarding regional policy in India would hence be of considerable relevance to policy-makers and planners in India. Focus of this paper is what is the present status regarding the regional disparity and which measures have applied by Indian government for reduce the disparity in the country so far, also which provision and policy should be adopted for reduction of inter-state disparity.

Causes of Inequalities: There are several causes which give rise to inequality of incomes in an economy:

(i) **Inheritance:** Some persons are born with a silver spoon. Rich inheritance gives them a start in life and if they are reasonably prudent, they keep up the lead. Some persons are born landless; others inherit a few acres and still others thousands of acres. Parents of some persons die penniless or still worse die under debt passing the burden of debt on to their children, while others leave huge cash balances for the benefit of their heirs. So long as the system of inheritance lasts, inequalities are bound to be perpetuated.

(ii) **System of Private Property:** Under the system of private property, a person is free to earn, free to save and free to own property. Once acquired, property breeds further and there are large accretions thereto almost automatically. If there had been no system of private property, people will altogether lose incentives to work and to save. Property is the very basis or cause of inequality of incomes. First a man earns and acquires property; and then his property starts earning. That is why some earn less and others more. Differences in property lead to differences in incomes.

(iii) **Differences in Natural Qualities:** No two persons have the same natural talent. Some are more gifted than others. Persons who are endowed by nature with superior intelligence, better physique and greater capacity for hard work must surpass others in the race of life. Some inherit a feeble mind in a feeble body, and they naturally lag behind.

(iv) **Differences in Acquired Talent:** It is true to some extent that environments make the man. Natural or inborn qualities are considerably modified by environments. A child may be born intelligent but if he is not lucky enough to receive proper education, the latent abilities remain undeveloped. On the other hand, a child of mediocre ability, if properly nursed, brought up and educated, will more than make up for the lack of natural gifts. There is no doubt that if one undergoes technical training of the

right type after a course of general education, his efficiency will improve. Commercial education may also improve efficiency and raise a person's income-making capacity. Differences in personal efficiency are thus an important cause of inequality of incomes.

(v) Family Influence: It is generally recognized that the job that a person gets is very largely determined by the family influence. Ordinary graduates manage to get lucrative jobs through the influence of relations and friends, whereas brilliant graduates without helpful contacts may have to be content with low-paid jobs. That is why unequal incomes are earned by different persons. In this world, family contacts make a lot of difference to what people earn.

(vi) Luck and Opportunity: Some persons are lucky enough to get a good chance and they may make the most of it. A business man happens to start business in a place which turns out to be one of very favourable location. It is sheer chance. It is well known that under-developed regions do not offer good opportunities for employment, whereas the developed regions have ample opportunities. This is also an important cause of inequality of incomes.

These are some of the causes which give rise to inequality of incomes.

Consequences of Inequality: Inequality of incomes leads to some very serious economic and social consequences:

(a) Class-conflict: It has created two sections in society-the 'haves' and the 'have-not's'-which are ever on the war path. This has resulted in ever mounting social tensions and political discontent.

(b) Political Domination: The rich dominate the political machinery, and they use it to promote their own exclusive interests. This results in corruption, graft and social injustice.

(c) Exploitation: The rich exploit the poor. The consciousness of this exploitation leads to political awakening and then agitation and even political revolution. Thus inequality of incomes is an important cause of social and political instability.

(d) Creation of Monopolies: Unequal incomes promote monopolies. These powerful monopolies and industrial combines charge unfair prices from the consumer? And crush the small producers. The bigger fish swallow the small fry.

(e) Suppression of Talent: It is said that 'slow rises merit by poverty depressed'. It is not easy for a poor man to make his way in life, however brilliant he may be. It is a great social loss that brainy people without money are unable to make their due contribution to social welfare.

Measures to Reduce Inequalities: In the present era of social and political awakening, it has become a major plank of political policy that inequalities of incomes should be reduced, if not eliminated. India also has decided to set up a 'socialistic pattern of society'. With this end in view, the government strives to prevent the concentration of wealth and income in a few hands. The following are some of the measures which can be suggested to reduce inequality of incomes:

1. Fixing Minimum Wage: One step that can be taken in the direction of more egalitarian society is to guarantee each citizen a minimum wage consistent with a minimum standard of living. In India in 1948, the Minimum Wages Act was passed in pursuance of which minimum wages are being fixed for agricultural labour and labour in what are called the 'sweated trades'. This is a step which will level up the incomes from below.

2. Social Security: Another important measure is the introduction of a comprehensive social security scheme guaranteeing to each individual a minimum standard of economic welfare. The social security scheme that we envisage must include provision of free education, free medical and maternity aid, old-age pension, liberal unemployment benefits, sickness and accident compensation, provident fund and schemes of social insurance, etc. In that manner, substantial benefits can be assured to persons whose incomes are low. Such benefits of course have a money value. This will be another step towards levelling up incomes.

Social services like public parks, libraries, museums, community air-conditioned halls, community radio and TV sets, refrigerators may be provided on a liberal scale, so that the poor are able to enjoy almost all possible amenities available to the rich.

3. Equality of Opportunity: The Government may devise and set up some sort of machinery which may provide equal opportunities to all rich and poor in getting employment or getting a start in trade and industry. In other words, something may be done to eliminate the family influence in the matter of choice of a profession. For example, the government may institute a system of liberal stipends and scholarships, so that even the poorest in the land can acquire the highest education and technical skill.

4. Steeply graded Income Tax: Mere levelling up will not bridge the gulf between the rich and the poor. It will also be necessary to raze to the ground the high mountains of privilege. For this purpose all possible fiscal devices should be adopted. One such device is the steeply progressive taxes on incomes. This will prevent, to some extent, a rich man from getting richer still. Other direct taxes like the super tax, excess profits tax, and capital gains tax and limitation of dividends, etc., may also be imposed.

5. High Taxes on Luxuries: All conspicuous consumption by the rich may be ruthlessly crushed by means of heavy taxation of the consumption of luxuries by them. This will take away from the rich the power to display their wealth. This will also take away the incentive to amassing wealth for exclusive private enjoyment. Expenditure tax in India sought the same objective. (This tax has, however, been abolished.)

6. Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings: With a view the reducing inequalities between the big and small farmers, ceilings on agricultural land holdings can be imposed. This has been done in India and recently the ceilings have been to lowered to 10-18 standard acres. The main purpose of land ceilings is to bring about a wider and equal ownership and use of land.

Conclusion: The discriminatory development of some regions during the British Raj, remain continued even aer Independence. Somehow spatial component in planning remain neglected in early phase of planned development resulted into lopsided regional development. e mandate behind the opening of economy was to allow and promote foreign direct investment in the backward regions, as engine of economic growth. e modernization strategy articulated by the Indian government did not result into minimizing regional disparities and even resulted into the co-existence of relatively developed and economically depressed area within a state. therefore, the future programme and policies of regional development need reorganization of spatial structures pertaining to industrialization and urbanization keeping into mind balance between spatial and sectoral approach.in short, government should be adopt compressive programme for under developing regions for their drastic improvement also Future policy should be backward area oriented and give them more liberalisation for develop to industry.

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27.

**DEPICTION OF VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL ANARCHY IN VIJAY TENDULKAR'S
SILENCE! THE COURT IS IN SESSION**

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Vijay Tendulkar was a leading Indian playwright, movie and television writer, literary essayist, political journalist, and social commentator. Through his forte is the vernacular Marathi, but the versions of his plays in English has mesmerized and stunned the audience at large. He is best known for his plays, *Shantata ! Court chaleahe* (1967), *GhasiramKotwal* (1972), and *Sakharam Binder* (1972). Many of the Tendulkar's plays derived inspiration from real- life incidents or social up heavals, which provides clear light on harsh realities. The political, social, economical, cultural powers structures of caste, class, gender and religious domination was his main area of exploration. His play '*Shantata ! Court chaluhae (Silence ! The Court is in Session)*' was performed for the first time in 1967 and became his finest work . It is inspired by a short story '*Die Panne*' (Traps) by Friedrich Durrenmatt. With the success of this play Tendulkar got recognition on the national scale.

Vijay Tendulkar considers violence as a basic need of human life. He states : "Unlike communists, I don't think that violence can be eliminated in a classless society, or for that manner, in any society. The spirit of aggression is something that the human being is born with. Not that it's bad. Without violence, man would have turned into a vegetable." According to him sex is one side of a coin and violence is the other side. We find different forms and different layers of violence and sex everywhere in his works naturally. For examples the characters of '*Silence! The Court in his Session*' deals with middle class urban people who are refined and sophisticated by compulsion. Hence there is a sort of microscopic and sugar coated forms of violence beneath cruelty. All characters committed crime on mental level. This play brings before us not only pain, agony and misery of a woman entrapped knowingly or unknowingly in the net of violence. It depicts the life of Indian society. It deals with a group members of '*The Sonar Moti Tenement (Bombay) Progressive Association*, who organize a mock court- martial just to keep them away from the boredom. Mr. Kashikar is the head of this theatre group. The situation becomes tense when *Leela Benare*, the protagonist of the play, is put in the mock- trial. She is an unmarried school teacher and has a spontaneous lust for life. she pays no heed to social rules and obligations. Reliable and hard working teacher like is superior to others and hence is unacceptable to others. She is confident when she says : "But my teaching's perfect. I've put my whole life into it – I've worn myself to a shadow in this job." The mock trial is the only opportunity the others get to settle their imaginary scores with her. As a result, they crouch down as low as anyone can in order to degrade her. They all get an opportunity to humiliate and punish her publicly and establish them for being the conscience keepers of society with an sudden announcement : "Prisoner Miss. Benare , under Section No 302 of the Indian Penal Code, you are accused of the crime of infanticide. Are you guilty or not guilty of the aforementioned crime." The mock trial exposes the real functioning of the judiciary which is supposed to deliver justice. *Leela Benare's* sin in the society's view is that she is an unwed mother and has got abortion and killed that unborn child. She has been in love with Professor *Damle*, a married man with five children. *Damle* exploits her physically and discards her when she asks him to help her. Later on she says : " He wasn't a God. He was a man. For whom everything was of body, for the body ! That's all ! *Damle* is the second man in *Benare's* lifewho used her physically and then cast her off. The first person to exploit her was her maternal uncle who physically abused her when she was an innocent child of thirteen years only.

In her love affair with Damle, she gets pregnant. But Damle refuses to accept the responsibility of the child. Benare wants to give birth to her child. Here contradiction is between conventional rules of morality. Benare wants freedom as well as she wants that the child must have a father's name. For that she begs to different men like Ponkhe and Rokde. Her flirting with Samant at the beginning of the play is probably an effort to entice him in a prospective romance and marriage. Benare remains completely silent during the dissection of her personal life by her fellow actors during mock trial. Silence is imposed upon her by the authorities. This is a clear example of verbal violence. Violence can be divided into three broad categories according to characteristics of those committing the violent act. a) Self directed violence, b) Interpersonal violence and c) Collective violence. The nature of violent acts, on the vertical axis, can be, physical, sexual, psychological, involving deprivation or neglect. Benare is given a chance of defending herself at the end of the trial. Tendulkar mentions that all the characters remain in a frozen state during her reply. The playwright wants to contradict two symbols. One is Benare who wants acceptance of her freedom and second symbol is deaf ears of society which never accepts her freedom. Tendulkar suggests that her reply falls on deaf ears. Her views on men can be seen in her last monologue about men when she says-"There lips are full of lovely worn out phrases! and their bellies are full of unsatisfied desires." This strongly wounded last monologue throws light on the true nature of Prof. Damle who is coward to whom Miss Benare offered her body. It shows how cruel, indifferent and violent are our male dominated society towards a model woman. It is a satire on the age old traditional tendency to suppress and exploit a woman. It disturbs and shocks the spectators who witness violence against women characters so openly and cruelly. The female protagonist becomes victim of great uncommon, inhuman mental torture. Violence and cruelty towards women exists in the form of abuses, harsh thrashing and beating. In Tendulkar's Plays violence and power politics and its interplay is at the centre. He skillfully portrays interplay through violence as a theatrical device. In 'Silence! the court is in session', there is a lot of verbal violence. In the play, the protagonist is victimized and tortured to such an extent that she tries to run away from the room but the door is bolted from outside. Her condition is like an injured bird whose feathers are crushed completely. The remaining characters enjoy the victimization, helplessness and powerlessness of Benare. It is saddening to know that almost all the women characters of Tendulkar meekly submit to the violence, harassment and injustice done to them. They seem to be helpless and have no other alternative but to go through the way that life has chosen for them. Today, we talk about women empowerment and women liberation, but the basic question is- are the women really empowered? And do we really accept the existence of empowered women in a male dominated society. Tendulkar also puts a question mark to the marriage system in his plays. He opposes the mentality that marriage gives social respect, dignity and security to a woman. We see that in the play, Mrs. Kashikar gets security whereas life of Benare is insecure as she is single and unwed mother. But the truth is different. The position of Mrs. Kashikar is like a puppy that gets respect in response to obey her master. Her husband is very rude towards her and insults her on every occasion. Men are portrayed as embodiment of hypocrisy and selfishness. Men like Kashikar, Sukhatme, Ponkshe and Karnik whose words and deeds expose their inherent hypocrisy. By the end of the trial, we find Benare as a half dead woman-"No, no! don't leave me alone! I am scared of them.....(Terrified, she hides her face and trembles). Its true I did commit a sin and "Life is very dreadful thing. Life must be hanged". The last sentence of the judgment given by Kashikar, the judge hurts her very much. "Therefore, this court hereby sentences that, you shall live, but the child in your womb shall be destroyed. Benare is no longer the proud, confident, self assertive woman she was at the beginning of the mock trial. All of them humiliate her but no one finds fault of Prof. Damle neither they discuss about it. "Silence! The court is in session" is regarded as a milestone in the Marathi theatre refreshing new in context and form. Though Tendulkar shares his ideology it seems

that his writing was spontaneous and there is no direct purpose to bring social awareness, but is more like that he is concerned with violence and social anarchy prevailing in our society. He also not seems to be interested in giving remedy for the social problem. His plays are not based on the value of entertainment but they provoke the audience to think. He is contemporary writer and shares the contemporary social and national concerns of the country.

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28.

DISPARITY IN INDIAN ECONOMY

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As we observe that in India social and economic reforms have started to take roots and it has influenced the lives of people. We see that the citizens of India are completely left behind by employment opportunities, public services and brighter prospects. India struggles to bridge the gap between the two factors. Reducing regional disparities in development has been a major concern throughout the plan period. These disparities were largely inherited from the pre-independence period partially because of the regional diversity in natural endowments and also because of the differences in land tenure systems, investment patterns and systems of governance in different parts of the country which were basically designed to serve the interest of colonial government and a large number of princely states. The nature is credited to have created differences among the people, among regions and among situations. These natural differences are called constraints. Man has always made efforts to neutralize these constraints in the path of development. There are other differences which are created by man. They are called social, political, economic, religious and cultural disparities. These disparities are called respectively as social, economic, political, religious and cultural disparities. Among all the economic disparities are critical in nature and are the issues of great concern in the modern world. Economic disparities help other disparities be widened. Therefore, if economic disparities are mitigated, other disparities are automatically narrowed. An economic disparity can be defined as a condition in which a person or persons though legally having equal rights is or are but for economic reasons deprived to some extent from available opportunities of fulfilling economic, social, political, cultural and/or religious needs. In every economy the people have become divided into two separate groups – the poor group and the prosperous group. The poor mass comprises the substantial majority of the world population and there has become a big gulf between poor and prosperous or rich people regarding wealth, wage, education and income. “Most of the studies on inter-country and inter-regional differences in levels of living and income are done within the theoretical framework of neoclassical growth models. These models, under plausible assumptions demonstrate convergence of incomes. Three notable recent studies”¹ however, indicate that in the Indian context these convergence theories do not explain the ground realities. Therefore, at present the economic disparities mean deprivation or privation of a large mass and are thence taken as great evil and a challenge to the public welfare through economic development or growth. As regards to India, the history of economic disparities goes back to the British rule. The British government in India developed those regions which were important for them on economic and administrative grounds while rest of the regions were left neglected. Some types of economic disparities as given below.

Unequal distribution of wealth: Income distribution sufficiently unequal even in the pre-independence period but it became more unequal during the plan period after independence. 50% of the total national income goes to the hands of only 20% of the total population and rest 80% of the total population has to depend on the remaining 50% part of total national income. As regards to the distribution of wealth upper 10% of the households own 57% of the total built-up property whence only 43% of the total built-up property is distributed among 90% of the households. Similarly, 72% of the total farming families are marginal farmers and own only 10% of the total agricultural land while 28% of the farming families possess 73% of the total land. The lower strata poor majority is trapped in the problem of arranging bellyful bread while the upper strata rich minority is lacking the heads of expenditure to cover their large incomes.

1. Disparity Academic Area: In remote rural areas there is widespread poverty and approximately 80% of the families are living in hand to mouth income. In lower strata of society, family income is too low to afford education and educational institutions like in the low standard rural institutes or for good quality education in the well equipped urban institutes. Moreover, in these families a child becomes earning hand by working as child labour at the age of seven or eight years. The sentiments and feelings about education or future welfare of the child droop before the agony of unsatisfied basic needs. Therefore, a child in these terribly poor families is proved an asset rather than liability. Therefore, in widespread remote areas children either have no access to education or they get substandard education in the government aided and under-equipped rural institutes affiliated to state level boards or un-reputed university. On the other hand, the children of rural and urban prosperous minority are getting good quality education in well equipped urban institutes being either university or affiliated to C. B. S. E. Or I. C. S. E. or some reputed university.

2. Disparity in Regional Growth: A considerable number of socially and economically sound and effective elites had already emerged in cities and urban towns during the British period. After independence these elites either entered into the government or supported their men to win election and thereby enter into the government. This made them interfere in the formulation and execution of development plans, on one hand, and in the fixation of priorities, on the other. Thereby Indian development plans became urban oriented and concentrating on rich minority. Therefore, great many portion of the fruits of planned economic development remained centred towards and around the urban cities, towns and those rural regions where natural resources are abundantly available. Thus rural regions devoid of natural resources lagged far behind in the run of economic development and thence remained either undeveloped or insignificantly developed in comparison to the urban and the naturally resourced regions.

3. Disparity in Agriculture and Industrial Sector: Instead of starting from the very beginning and covering the right locus of economic development India, being enticed and allured by the surprisingly fascinating fruits of heavy industrialization, started its efforts but having longed for being developed and grabbing fruits thereof in a haste. The nexus in between and inequality has been debated extensively by the scholars in terms of theory as well as empirical investigators. For example, starting with the classical economists, Ricardo's two sector model which mainly concentrated on growth and distribution within agriculture and industry addressed the shares of rent and profits and growth process eventually approaching the steady state of zero growth due to diminishing returns in agriculture. Thus India lost sequences in its development path. Thus agriculture, the spine of Indian economy, was ignored. Thereby agricultural development and the development of agriculture based small and cottage industries lagged far behind the development of heavy industries. "It could very well be possible that while the share of manufacturing comes down the share of other non-agricultural activities including services may go up. In other words a State could experience decline in the share of agriculture and manufacturing simultaneously".² Thus the village industries were shattered and the villages were ruined on account of the acute shortage of energetic workforce, service centers, infrastructure, intellectuals etc. emerged there due to the rural-urban migration. "Further, both rural-urban disparities as well as inequality within urban areas in per capita expenditure are growing".³

In this way the industrial sector became more developed than the agriculture sector and heavy industry sector became more developed than the small and cottage industry sector.

4. Disparity Technology Sector: The multinational companies and the heavy industries of private sector are running with modern technology and earning large abnormal profits while almost all small and cottage industries along with the industries of the public sector are running either with normal profits or even loss. "The report by World Economic Forum and Oxfam for India reiterates the growing divide".⁴

A number of public sector industries with loss are still running only because of some political strategy of the government or the public pressure. Similarly a large number of small and cottage industries are running without profit only because the family workforce working therein is getting salary. The technology used in all of these with loss or without profit industries is traditional, old, obsolete or rather discarded too while that of the heavy abnormal profit earning MNC's and private heavy industries is modern and rather latest technology.

5. Credit Disparity: The (central and state) governments in their fiscal policies and RBI (Reserve Bank of India) in its credit control have been talking quite loudly about subsidies, rural credit, agricultural credit, small and cottage industrial finance and credit to poor mass. The statistics also show quite big amounts. But the story of resultant effects remained different. The great many part of the subsidies was grabbed by undeserving socio-economic and political elites on the basis of false poverty documents and fake small or cottage industrial units. Thus the actually needy persons and small or cottage industrial units went on sustaining the lack of subsidy and credit facilities. In case of subsidies the prevailing corruption and the target based policy rather helped the malpractice get impetus. Moreover, the prevailing corruption and target based policy along with the profit motivated nature of the commercial banks strengthened the malpractice in case of credit distribution.

Causes of Disparity:

1. Caste System: Indian mass especially Hindus are divided into different castes under a caste system based on the strong social stratification. Despite considerable efforts have been made by the government and non-government organizations for social reforms to root out the malign traditions and social evils like untouchability, the curses of the strong stratification of the society, but the people of lower segment (castes) of the society in many parts, especially the remote ones, are still prevented from equal rights to education, employment, profession and facilities. This makes them economically weak. They are prevented forcibly by the people of upper segments (castes) even from casting votes in the general elections.

2. Unequal Distribution of Natural Resources: The distribution of natural resources is not equal among the different parts and the different regions of the country. The industrialization thence became brought about fast in the regions and the parts rich in natural resources. This resulted into faster development of education and employment level in those regions and parts in comparison to that in the regions and parts lacking in the availability of natural resources

3. Political Cause: On account of the politics of defections, the debacles or falls of governments and vote politics the (central and state) governments became politically weak. Therefore the priority of the government became to please the rich minority so that it may run. To mitigate resentment and dissatisfaction among the general mass it had to play pseudo role of and on to remedy the poor mass through various unsuccessful employment and poor welfare programmes. Therefore, the rich minority and the areas or regions relating to the rich minority became rather developed by getting larger portion of the total fruits of development move of the country. Moreover, the regions or communities relating to educated and politically aware people also got greater share in economic development on account of their greater political pressure on the government.

4. Administrative Cause: The persons in administrators group either belong to the prosperous group of the society or come under pressure of politicians and socio-economic elites to direct the development benefits discriminatingly towards these politicians and elites. The elites and politicians not only pressurized in free but even enticed and allured the administration personnel by bribing them whereby corruption emerged in government departments. This corruption initially starting from these high leveled administrators later on percolated downward even to the lowest segment of the society and thus became the present condition of general corruption in India. Moreover, to show high performance and good work these administrators also supported the investment and the development projects in more developed areas to obtain early returns.

Some Remedies to Eliminate the Disparity: If disparity is to be removed, there needs to be a transformation in the attitudes of people. People who consider factors like class, caste, gender, age, etc., important for development are actually creating hindrances in development by perpetuating disparity. It is very important for the people to realize that factors that create serious bottlenecks in the development process, and are factors that affect certain sections of society. If development is to take

place, it is important that all sections of society participate in the development process, and reap the fruits of development. It is important for the government and the private sector to realize that disparity can be removed only if greater attention is given to areas which are backward, which means more investments need to be made in backward regions by private companies, and increased allocations need to be made by the government in backward regions. It is also important to formulate special policies and programmes for the backward regions, like the ones that presently exists for the North-Eastern region. These investments may not give adequate returns initially, but may, in the long run remove disparities. Good governance is an art. Governance means managing the affairs of a country, a state, or even a block, or, a village. Good governance refers to effective planning, management and monitoring of activities in order to bring about effective improvement in the affairs of the country, or, a state, and making equitable distribution of the gains of development. It also refers to providing equal access to basic services to all sections of the population, and equal opportunities for individual growth. Thus, the better the governance, the less would be the disparity. Transparency is essential to check disparity and to ensure that development takes place. Transparency could be ensured if people have access to information. This is possible through the provision of information about various legislations to citizens, such as the Right to Information Act, legal literacy, etc. Since people are not aware of their right to information, they are not able to acquire knowledge about the system's failure within an organization, and to raise their voice against non-functioning systems within an organization. The more the transparency in an organization, the greater would be the growth of the organization. If all organizations in a country, for example, have adequate systems in place, there would be no disparity. It is very important that people's participation is ensured at all stages of development, and at all levels, right from the top level to the grassroots level. When people are participating in the development process, it is in their interest to ensure that all sections of the society benefit equally from the process. If only a small section of the population benefits from the development process, it means that over a period of time disparity would crop up. It is also important to ensure that people are made accountable for the nonfunctioning of systems within the government.

CONCLUSION Among all the economic disparities are critical in nature and are the issues of great concern in the modern world. Economic disparities help other disparities be widened. Therefore, if economic disparities are mitigated, other disparities are automatically narrowed. This can be done if people are involved at every stage of development, right from the stage of planning a programme, to its execution, monitoring and evaluation. It is important for the people to realize that programmes are meant for people and that they need to be executed, and monitored by them. The concept of ownership of a programme, or scheme should vest with the people, and only then would they feel accountable. Inequality –whether economic, social or political has been an issue of much debate and discussions both in national and international contexts. The most visible aspect is that of economic inequality -one that entails inequality of opportunity accentuated by gender, ethnicity, disability, and age, among others. Further, economic inequality tends to be associated with lower health achievements, high incidence of crimes and elitist biases of public policy and democratic politics. Economic inequality also has a universal nature –as it is a concern both among the rich and poor countries.

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29.

REGIONAL DISPARITY IN FDI FLOWS IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED STATES

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Research paper submitted for UGC sponsored National Conference on 'Economic Study of Regional Disparity in India' by Sitabai Arts, Commerce & Science College, Akola on 30th January, 2018.

Introduction: In the era of globalisation and financial integration, foreign direct investment (FDI) has emerged as one of the most important forms of capital flows to developing countries. FDI is a preferred capital flows by the policy makers as it is considered to be more stable and enhances economic growth through spill over of technology and knowledge in the host country. FDI flows to India picked up in the 1990s, after the economic reforms and liberalisation of the FDI policies. India's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy has gradually been improving since 1992 to make market more investor friendly and to attract more investments. As per the IMF's Global Financial Stability Report, April 2012, India has emerged as one of the major recipients of FDI flows among the emerging market economies in the last few years. According to IMF October 2013 report, India is the third most preferred destination for foreign investors among emerging economies. The FDI policy in India was liberalised to attract the foreign capital and also to take advantage of the spill over of technology and knowledge. It is, therefore, essential to derive maximum benefit from the FDI flows and ensure that the rising FDI flows do not lead to an increase in regional inequality. The major issue with India is widening regional inequality arising due to uneven distribution of FDI. The distribution is so skewed that the top five regions Maharashtra, New Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh account for 74% of the total share of FDI with Maharashtra individually receiving 31% of the total FDI inflows. The paper therefore targets to analyse the factors behind this unequal distribution of FDI inflows. To ensure that the entire country benefits from the FDI, it is essential to examine the major determinants affecting regional distribution of FDI flows to India. The paper has been further divided into four sections. Section 2 provides the overview of the FDI inflows. Section 3 discusses the analysis and interpretation of data. The last section depicts the results and conclusion.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the trends of FDI inflow in states of India.
- To understand the correlation between FDI flows and literacy and per capita income.
- To analyse the impact of literacy and per capita income on FDI flows in selected high, medium and low FDI investment states.
- To suggest a future path.

Null Hypotheses (H₀)

- There is no impact of literacy on FDI flows in high, medium and low FDI investment states.
- There is no impact of per capita income on FDI flows in high, medium and low FDI investment states.

Alternate Hypotheses (H₁)

- There is an impact of literacy on FDI flows in high, medium and low FDI investment states.
- There is an impact of per capita income on FDI flows in high, medium and low FDI investment states.

Research Methodology

▪ **Method of data collection:** The study uses secondary data available in books, journals, research reports and websites.

▪ **Technique of analysis of data:**

Editing and tabulation of data

Percentage and graphical presentation

Testing of hypotheses by using Karl Pearson Correlation & Chi- Square Method.

Limitations of the Study: The study limits the analysis to regional disparity of FDI inflows in selected states and limited variables.

Regional Disparity in FDI Inflows: The cumulative amount of FDI Inflows (equity inflows, re-invested earnings, other capital) (from April, 2000 to March, 2017) has been US \$ 484,351 million and FDI Equity Inflows has been US \$ 331,991million. The sectoral composition of FDI to India has undergone significant changes since the 1990s. The bulk of the FDI flows in the pre-liberalisation period were directed towards the manufacturing sector. In the recent years, however, much of the FDI flows have moved into the services sector (18%). Mauritius (34%), Singapore (16%) & Japan (8%) have emerged as the major source of FDI to India till 2017¹.

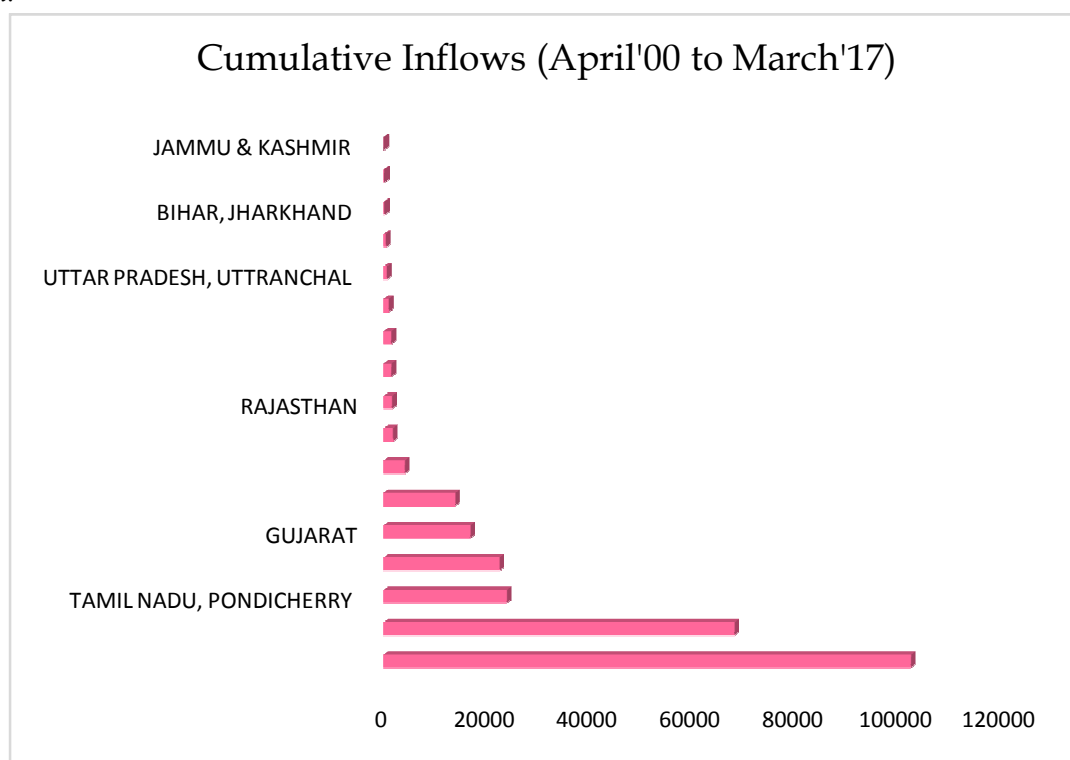
Analysis & Interpretation of Data**Table 1: FDI Equity Inflows (from April, 2000 to March, 2017)**

Amount - US\$
Million

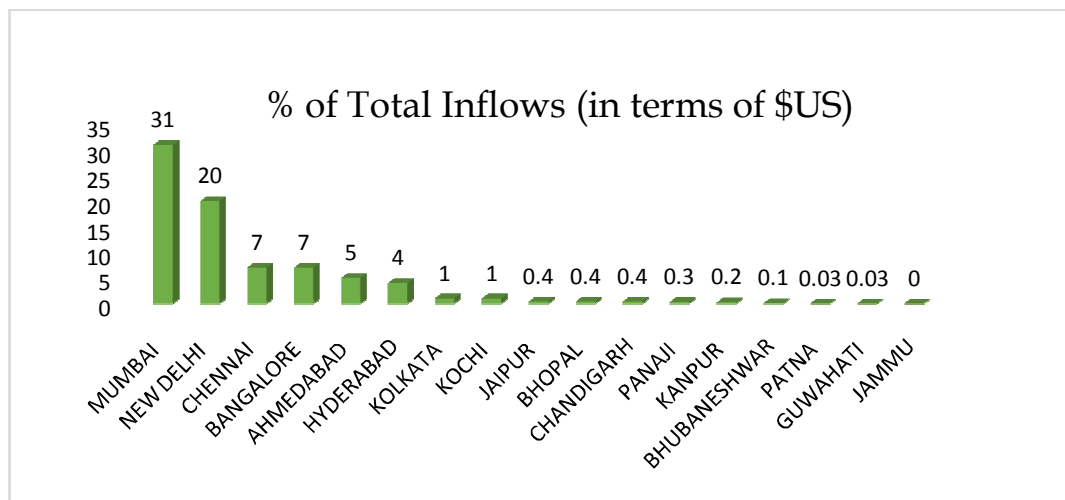
S. No.	RBI's - Regional Office	State covered	2016-17 (April – March)	Cumulative Inflows (April'00 to March'17)	% of total Inflows (in terms of \$US)
1	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	19654	102283	31
2	New Delhi	Delhi, part of UP & Haryana	5884	68037	20
3	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	2218	23760	7
4	Bangalore	Karnataka	2132	22374	7
5	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	3367	16652	5
6	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	2195	13766	4
7	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50	3985	1
8	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	454	1755	1
9	Jaipur	Rajasthan	165	1480	0.4
10	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh	76	1372	0.4
11	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	6	1364	0.4
12	Panaji	Goa	83	924	0.3
13	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal	8	570	0.2

14	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	12	416	0.1
15	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	10	103	0.03
16	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	2	96	0.03
17	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	6	0
18	Region not indicated		7162	73048	22
Sub total			43478	331991	
19	RBI's-NRI Schemes (from 2000 to 2002)		0	121	Nil
Grand total			43478	332112	Nil

Source: Department Of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India.



Destination wise, economically advanced states have attracted the lion's share of FDI flows to India. The top six Indian states i.e. Maharashtra, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh together accounted for 74% of FDI equity flows to India during the period April, 2000 to March, 2017 reflecting distinct signs of FDI concentration at the state level.



Variables for analysing are literacy and per capita income and its impact of on high, medium and low FDI investment states. Literacy is taken as it is related to the skilled workforce required and per capita income tells about the growth of the state. Four states are taken in each group and comparison is seen for the same. Per capita income values are converted into percentage.

Table 2: FDI flows, Literacy & Per Capita Income

	States	FDI flows %	Literacy %	PCI %
			2011	2013-14
High FDI flow states	Maharashtra	31.0	82.9	5.7
	Tamil Nadu	7.0	80.3	5.2
	Karnataka	7.0	75.6	4.1
	Gujarat	5.0	79.3	5.1
Medium FDI flow states	West Bengal	1	77.08	3.3
	Rajasthan	0.4	67.06	3.1
	Madhya Pradesh	0.2	70.63	2.4
	Chhattisgarh	0.2	71.04	2.7
Low FDI flow states	Bihar	0.01	63.8	1.5
	Jharkhand	0.02	67.6	2.3
	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	69.7	1.8
	Uttaranchal	0.1	79.6	5.2

Source: Data book for DCH; 3rd June, 2014

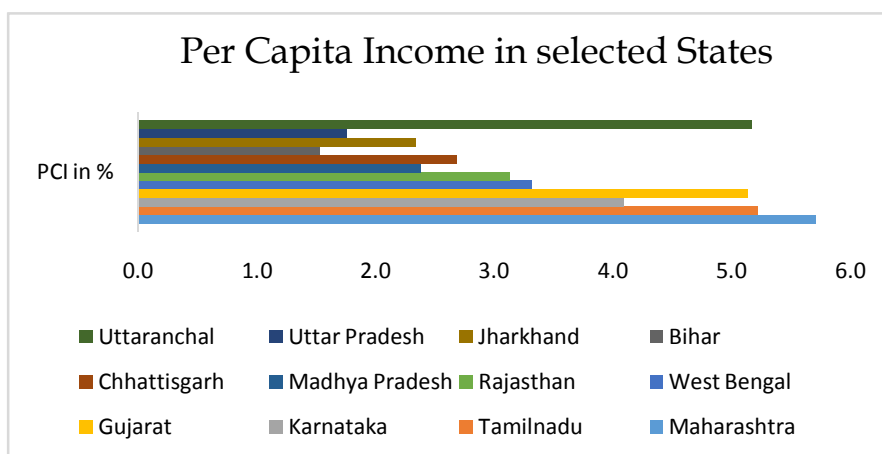


Table 1 & 2 were taken to find out the impact of literacy and per capita income in selected states on FDI inflows. It depicted following results:

1. **Null Hypothesis (H_0):** There is no impact of literacy on FDI flows in high, medium and low FDI investment states.

Table 3: High FDI investment states and Literacy

Observed Value			
States	FDI flows	Literacy	Total
Maharashtra	31.0	82.9	113.9
Tamil Nadu	7.0	80.3	87.3
Karnataka	7.0	75.6	82.6
Gujarat	5.0	79.3	84.3
	50.0	318.2	368.2

Expected Value			
States	FDI flows	Literacy	Total
Maharashtra	15.5	98.4	113.9
Tamil Nadu	11.9	75.5	87.3
Karnataka	11.2	71.4	82.6
Gujarat	11.5	72.9	84.3
	50.0	318.2	368.2
Chi square Value	0.00000792671		
Degree of freedom	3.0		
Critical Value	7.8		
Correlation	0.7237		

Analysis of Table 3 exhibits that there is a correlation between FDI flows in high FDI investment states and literacy levels. The calculated value of chi-square is less than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance at 3 degree of freedom which proves that there is no impact of literacy on FDI flows in high FDI investment states.

Table 4: Medium FDI investment states and Literacy

Observed Value			
States	FDI flows	Literacy	Total
West Bengal	1.0	77.1	78.1
Rajasthan	0.4	67.1	67.5
Madhya Pradesh	0.2	70.6	70.8
Chhattisgarh	0.2	71.0	71.2
	1.8	285.8	287.6

Expected Value			
States	FDI flows	Literacy	Total
West Bengal	0.5	77.6	78.1
Rajasthan	0.4	67.0	67.5

Madhya Pradesh	0.4	70.4	70.8
Chhattisgarh	0.4	70.8	71.2
	1.8	285.8	287.6
Chi square Value	0.84697842126		
Degree of freedom	3.0		
Critical Value	7.8		
Correlation	0.7677		

Analysis of Table 4 shows a correlation between FDI flows in medium FDI investment states and literacy levels. The calculated value of chi-square is less than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance at 3 degree of freedom which proves that there is no impact of literacy on FDI flows in medium FDI investment states.

Table 5: Low FDI investment states and Literacy

Observed Value			
States	FDI flows	Literacy	Total
Bihar	0.0	63.8	63.8
Jharkhand	0.0	67.6	67.7
Uttar Pradesh	0.1	69.7	69.8
Uttaranchal	0.1	79.6	79.7
	0.2	280.8	281.0

Expected Value			
States	FDI flows	Literacy	Total
Bihar	0.1	63.8	63.8
Jharkhand	0.1	67.6	67.7
Uttar Pradesh	0.1	69.8	69.8
Uttaranchal	0.1	79.7	79.7
	0.2	280.8	281.0
Chi square Value	0.99092485668		
Degree of freedom	3.0		
Critical Value	7.8		
Correlation	0.7826		

Analysis of Table 5 shows a correlation between FDI flows in low FDI investment states and literacy levels. The calculated value of chi-square is less than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance at 3 degree of freedom which proves that there is no impact of literacy on FDI flows in low FDI investment states. Thus null hypothesis is accepted.

2. **Null Hypothesis (H₀):** There is no impact of per capita income on FDI flows in high, medium and low FDI investment states.

Table 6: High FDI investment states and Per Capita Income

Observed Value			
States	FDI flows	PCI	Total
Maharashtra	31.0	5.7	36.7
Tamil Nadu	7.0	5.2	12.2
Karnataka	7.0	4.1	11.1
Gujarat	5.0	5.1	10.1
	50.0	20.2	70.2

Expected Value			
States	FDI flows	PCI	Total
Maharashtra	26.2	10.5	36.7
Tamil Nadu	8.7	3.5	12.2
Karnataka	7.9	3.2	11.1
Gujarat	7.2	2.9	10.1
	50.0	20.2	70.2
Chi square Value	0.0707681758		
Degree of freedom	3.0		
Critical Value	7.8		
Correlation	0.6270		

Analysis of Table 6 shows that there is a correlation between FDI flows in high FDI investment states and per capita income. The calculated value of chi-square is less than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance at 3 degree of freedom which proves that there is no impact of per capita income on FDI flows in high FDI investment states.

Table 7: Medium FDI investment states and Per Capita Income

Observed Value			
States	FDI flows	PCI	Total
West Bengal	1.0	3.3	4.3
Rajasthan	0.4	3.1	3.5
Madhya Pradesh	0.2	2.4	2.6
Chhattisgarh	0.2	2.7	2.9
	1.8	11.5	13.3

Expected Value			
States	FDI flows	PCI	Total
West Bengal	0.6	3.7	4.3
Rajasthan	0.5	3.1	3.5
Madhya Pradesh	0.3	2.2	2.6
Chhattisgarh	0.4	2.5	2.9
	1.8	11.5	13.3

Chi square Value	0.90992450
Degree of freedom	3.0
Critical Value	7.8
Correlation	0.8301

Analysis of Table 7 shows that there is a high correlation between FDI flows in medium FDI investment states and per capita income. The calculated value of chi-square is less than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance at 3 degree of freedom which proves that there is no impact of per capita income on FDI flows in medium FDI investment states.

Table 8: Low FDI investment states and Per Capita Income

Observed Value			
States	FDI flows	PCI	Total
Bihar	0.01	1.5	1.5
Jharkhand	0.02	2.3	2.4
Uttar Pradesh	0.1	1.8	1.9
Uttaranchal	0.1	5.2	5.3
	0.2	10.8	11.0

Expected Value			
States	FDI flows	PCI	Total
Bihar	0.0	1.5	1.5
Jharkhand	0.0	2.3	2.4
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	1.8	1.9
Uttaranchal	0.1	5.2	5.3
	0.2	10.8	11.0
Chi square Value	0.98761453403		
Degree of freedom	3.0		
Critical Value	7.8		
Correlation	0.5402		

Analysis of Table 8 shows that there is a correlation between FDI flows in low FDI investment states and per capita income. The calculated value of chi-square is less than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance at 3 degree of freedom which proves that there is no impact of per capita income on FDI flows in low FDI investment states. Thus null hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion: FDI in India has increased significantly in the last decade. However, the growth in FDI flows has been accompanied by strong regional concentration. The findings of the study reveal that there is a relation between FDI flows in these states with literacy and per capita income. The impact of these factors is seen in actual but it lacks statistical significance. It gives a further research area to analyse more factors which affects FDI inflows.

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30.

RURAL DISPARITY IN VIDARBHA SPECIAL CONTEXT TO COTTON

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Introduction Rural disparity arises because of these causes, to economics at work, to an analysis of the investments, the marketing structures, the legal provisions for farmers marketing federations, the capacities available for informed decision taking, the need to find solutions for large hectares under rain-fed alone conditions, to cooperative successes and failures, and even to choices for urea and pesticides have been engaging the government for some time now. Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture as a proportion of GDP declined from 3.1% during late eighties to 1.6% during last part of the ninth plan. Percentage of Plan expenditure against total plan expenditure also declined nationally from 13.1% to 7.4%. In Maharashtra the decline was to 4.5% from 6.1% for the same period. Planning Commission has announced a desirable rate of 4% growth in Mid Term Appraisal for Tenth Plan for Agriculture and thus expects to address the issue by drawing attention to required initiatives in this neglected area. Various studies have been conducted to go into the reasons as to why agrarian crisis has become so acute that farmers in certain regions of the country have resorted to the extreme steps of committing suicide. The studies reveal that there is a complete breakdown of coping mechanisms in rain-fed areas to take risks with a kind of farming system which requires substantial loan taking from informal sources at high interest rates, and this too in a scenario in which returns are not assured due to vagaries of both monsoons as well as markets. There appears to be a gap of at least 50% in agricultural requirements, (based upon district case studies), for agricultural credit, while there appears to be some evidence in shift of availability of credit to urban areas. In Maharashtra, where the cooperative banks have, traditionally been the strong supporters and almost the single means of credit to the farmers for many years, are now under severe strain. The National Sample Survey 2016 indicates a high level of outstanding loans. The credibility of the institution is also under question as the real interest rates to the beneficiary have, over time, been much higher due to the three tier structure of giving the loan. The procedures have also been found to be cumbersome and time taking. The structures are no longer sturdy and are unable to deliver real relief or timely support. This issue of credit has been expanded upon in greater detail in the discussion below.

Breakdown of cotton-economy has been largely due to high cost of cultivation, low prices or sharp corrections like cessation of Monopoly Procurement in Maharashtra. Decisions to import long staple cotton at 10% .

Objectives of the study:

To study the reasons of social disparity in Vidarbha.

To study the remedies for the eradication of disparity and stress.

Methodology For Study: Descriptive method is used for this study besides this, secondary data is most powerful tool. .

Explanation of the Study:

I) Rural Disparity in Vidarbha Issues related to cultivation of Cotton

1. Import duty for Ludhiana hosierys are being quoted as possible causes for farmers' distress in Vidarbha. While monopoly procurement has been burdening the state with unproductive expenditure, free market operations are leading to agrarian distress in the cotton-belt of Vidarbha.
2. All kinds of cotton has been getting mixed while being purchased by the traders and all kinds of cotton gets grown by the farmers in an unorganized manner without adequate extension and or knowledge of the appropriate practices for optimum returns.

3. The markets have also been, in Maharashtra, in the hands of traders, some of them unscrupulous who have either purchased the bales from the doorstep or have been part of the Monopoly Procurement scheme and taken over the procurement on behalf of the Federation and made profits while transferring a bare minimum to the farmer. When the procurement is done by the Federation, the payments are in three installments making it difficult for farmers to retain sufficient funds for their working capital for the next sowing seasons.

4. IGIDR in its study on the cotton part of rural distress has clearly brought out the yield related and price related shocks have been many in cotton growing leading to many farmers dropping below the poverty line.

5. This, despite the fact that, the farm holdings have generally been in the region of over 2 to 3 hectares, except in some dis1.7 Cotton: Area and Production. Cotton is one of the important commercial crops grown extensively in India. Over 4 million farmers in India grow cotton as the main source of their income and livelihood. 6. The textiles sector, which is primarily based on cotton fiber, is the largest employer and income provider in India, second only to agriculture.

7. Vidarbha region is one of the four major cotton growing regions of the State. In Vidarbha, cotton is a predominant crop in six districts namely Yavatmal, Amravati, Akola, Buldana, Washim, and Wardha. Although crops like jowar, soybean, moong and tur are also grown in some limited area, the farming economy of the region revolves around cotton cultivation. Cotton is also grown in Marathwada, Khandesh and Deccan canal regions.

Bt-Cotton in India: Technical

1. Bt. cotton is a genetically modified crop wherein cry1Ac gene derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* variety Kurstaki is introduced in the cotton plant enabling it to encode for an insecticidal protein cry 1Ac resulting in conferring resistance to a group of insects especially bollworm.

2. With the breeding efforts and aggressive marketing by private sector seed companies, particularly MAHYCO, Bt. cotton varieties gained popularity among the farmers in all cotton growing areas. The area under cotton trebled in a very short time, both in India and in the world.

3. The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC), in the Ministry of Environment and Forest has so far approved 20 Bt. Cotton hybrids for commercial cultivation in the country.

4. GEAC approved the Bt. Cotton hybrids on account of the superiority in Bollworm control, particularly in *Heliothis* bollworm, management, and due to reduced use of insecticides in respect of Bt. Cotton hybrids. Besides, it helped in conservation of natural enemies of cotton pests and non-target organisms.

5. Productivity; Pests and disease; and technical performance

Pest and disease attack are one of the most important factors affecting yield levels significantly. Approximately 21500 M.T. insecticides in terms of active ingredients are used on cotton. This contributes 55 percent of the total pesticides utilized in the country. In cotton the three most damaging lepidoteran species affecting the crop in India are American bollworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Pink Bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*), and Spotted Bollworm (*Earia vittella*). Indian cotton farmers have to spray their cotton crop 6 to 15 times per growing season for controlling insects with an average cost of Rs. 7500-8000 per hectare.

II) Remedies for the Development of Vidharbha

1. Strict quality control on Bt Cotton seed is a pre-requisite. There is need to increase the number of players in cotton seed production so as to rationalize the cost of seed These systems should be studied from other States and promoted in Vidarbha region.

2. Farmer Advisory and Extension Services in the region were found to be extremely poor. It should be immediately strengthened by positioning of adequate extension staff and capacity of the staff should be built up. Farmers need to be well informed about the technological and risks factors of

growing Bt cotton particularly in low productivity rain fed situations, its susceptibility to sucking type insects, market prospects, etc.

3. There are good examples of enlisting private partnership in extension in States like Punjab. The Ex-Agriculture Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra has also made strong recommendation for the involvement of NGOs and private sectors for extension and also in some cases to provide inputs and thus, avert the need for unprincipled input dealers. The State Government may work out appropriate PPP models for extension.

4. Pragmatic programmes of water harvesting need to be implemented so as to enhance the possibility of raising a post cotton Rabi crop. Banaskantha is a comparable area with Vidarbha in that it has arid characteristics like in Vidarbha

5. Extensive use of pesticides seems to induce depression. Therefore, safe and judicious use of it in cotton belt may be demonstrated and promoted.

6. The concept of farming system i.e. mixed farming involving appropriate mix of farm enterprises needs to be promoted on a campaign basis.

7. Small farmers' cotton growers associations be promoted to empower them. Federating such associations at block / district level is strongly recommended. Contract farming concepts should be promoted with private sector / NGOs so that risks can be shared. Information and knowledge can be shared and a joint economic response is possible at the farm level.

8. To promote better farm practices for cotton, the need for harmonized production of bales so as to meet the technical parameters of good quality should be kept in mind.

9. Organic farming along with its limitations of being successful only in large farms needs to be studied on ground situations with reference to cotton growing belt

10. Assuring some bare minimum irrigation at least during critical physiological stages.

11. Soil and plant test based site specific nutrient management is the key to ensure judicious replenishment of plant nutrients. The availability of fertilizer nutrients like NPK, Zn, B and Cu have to be ensured at input sale points. Equally important is to launch an awareness drive to educate farmers and also the extension machinery about the problems of citrus decline and their possible remedies.

12. Since it would be operationally cumbersome for NABARD to monitor the activities of every cooperative banks/societies individually, a few nodal agencies should be identified from among the banks/societies. Such agencies would essentially be the larger of the entities having several smaller entities under their command area. NABARD would then be able to provide a line of credit to each nodal agency who would in turn distribute the line to the individual entities. NABARD would provide training in credit assessment, disbursal and recovery skills to the nodal agencies and would jointly scrutinize the loan applications with the agency. This would ensure that the credit appraisal and monitoring is done with the necessary level of expertise.

13. As at present data is not available on actuarial basis which is essential for any successful Insurance initiative, it is suggested that the scheme may be piloted in a limited manner based on actual data of rain/weather and the insurance be linked to rainfall data of Vidarbha with provision for 20% drop in rainfall from usual of 90 cm as the basis of the insurance package on a trial basis.

Conclusion: There were innumerable issues which are responsible for

Social disparity as well as stress of Vidarbha such as low yield due to rain fed situation, low yield due to poor quality of seed, low yield due to switch over to Bt Cotton, pest infestation, higher pesticide use and increased costs. Further, it is also consequences of spurious seeds, high costs, and low credit facilities. Various remedies will become fruitful for the developmental aspect of Vidarbha in related to cotton which is backbone of textile field.

Suggestions:

- 1) The Development Board of Vidarbha should be strengthened in regards of staffing.
- 2) Government should also consider providing back ended subsidies to the banks.
- 3) Serious efforts should be made to create appropriate consumer protection measures and systems as without theses the farmers will be without any recourse in open market conditions.
- 4) Jointly administered people's social safety funds to be set up as a contributory fund with farmers SHGs being federated at Tehsil or Block levels.
- 5) Experimentation with public private partnership with private sector textile mills should be encouraged.
- 6) Government should organize meditation sessions for the mental and physical soundness of farmers as a result of this through cosmic energy one can heal anything whatever one wants in one's life so that not only regional but also social disparity definitely eliminated as it is powerful instrument. For this purpose, Government should take aid of spiritual organization such as Shivyog Meditation (Finite to Infinite), Vipashchana Dyan etc.

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31.

HEALTH SECTOR DISPARITY IN INDIA: REGIONAL DIMENSION

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Health is one of the major components of human development. Good health is not only an end product of development but also necessary condition for economic development. That's by Health is a key driver of development so in a welfare country like India, government need to play a major role to provide the basic health service to the public in general and poor and needy in particular. For that objectives India adopted the goal of establishing of a socialistic pattern of society in second five year plan to reduce disparities in the country. In India, planning process was adopted to accelerate the rate of economic growth and to create a socialistic pattern of society. The Indian constitution adopt the principle of reduce disparity of income and wealth. Our objective is achieving economic growth with social justice. But in planning era the disparities among people, states and regions are widening. The final objective of all economic efforts is human development. Human development encompasses quality of life, the level of wellbeing and access to basic social services. For this government need to play a major role to provide the basic health service to the public in general and poor and needy in particular. Once the basic health care service reaches to all the levels of society, Public Health has to shift its focus from disease prevention to health promotion. To achieve all these goals Government needs to develop adequate health infrastructure. In the case of health the term infrastructure takes on a wider role than mere physical infrastructure. Health Infrastructure is an important indicator to understand the health care delivery provision and mechanisms in a country. It also signifies the investments and priority accorded to creating the infrastructure in public and private sectors. Over the last five decades, India has built-up a vast health infrastructure and manpower at primary, secondary and tertiary care in Government, voluntary and private sector. India stands compared unfavorably with world levels, even with low income countries, in the capacities of human resources. For occasion, the estimated density of health workers is 20 per cent lesser than of WHO norm of 2.5 workers (doctors, nurses and midwives) per 1,000 population. In comparison with the doctor. Population ratios in other more developed countries, there is a shortage of qualified allopathic doctors, nurses and midwives in India. Healthcare has developed as one of the most progressive and largest service sectors in India but disparities for providing the health facility is the biggest problem now a day. If government wants to remove disparities from health sector they try to improve health status in states because Health care is one of the functions of the state. According to the Direct Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution, raising the level of nutrition, the standard of living and the improvement of public health are the primary duties of the states. Improvement in the health status of the population has been one of the major trust areas for the social development programmes of the country. This is sought to be achieved through improvement in the access to and utilization of health services in the country with special focus on underserved and under privileged segments of the population. Disparity means 'unequal distribution'. Income disparity refers that situation of unequal distribution of income and wealth. That means the income of a small section of the country is much larger than the average income of the nation and the income of a large section is much smaller than the average national income. So it implies that income of some individuals is very high while that of large number of persons is very low. Social disparity means imbalance to distribute of social infrastructure like education facilities, health facilities, public sanitation goods, etc.

Objectives of Research Paper:

- The paper aims at to study social sector especially health sector disparities amongselected states in India.
- Disparities among states about health expenditure, bedavailability and the status of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate which indicate status of health of the state.
- And to suggest remedial measures for reducing disparitiesamong the states.

Research Methodology The research paper based on secondary data, which will obtain from statistical survey ofcentral government, economic survey of state governments, periodicals, magazines, dailynewspapers, etc.India is federal nation; regional balanced development is quiet necessary for integrateddevelopment of the nation. Even though of this the problem of regional disparities is quietcomplicated and serious in India. The situation of disparity in per capita income,population below poverty line, population engaged in agriculture, population engaged inmanufacturing activities, availability of educational facilities, access of health facilities,availability of pure water, etc. regarding these factors the picture in India is verydangerous. Relatively some states of the country are most prosperous and developed,whereas others are relatively are in quiet backward position. Besides even in states someregions are more developed whereas in other regions there are even scarcities ofminimum requirement for survival. Relatively co-existence of developed andeconomically backward states and difference in states of economic development invarious states or various region of the state is called region imbalance or disparity.

State / UT wise number of Government Hospitals and Beds in Rural and Urban area in India.

S. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Total No. of Hospitals	Total No. of Beds
		Hospita l	No. of Beds	Hospitals	No. of Beds		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143	3725	332	34325	475	38050
2.	Assam	108	3240	45	4382	153	7622
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	146	1356	161	15862		
4.	Chhattisgardh	119	3270	99	6158	218	9428
5.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	1717	22494
6.	Goa	7	298	13	2388	20	2686
7.	Gujarat	282	9619	91	19339	373	28958
8.	Haryana	61	1212	93	6667	154	7879
9.	Himachal Pradesh	95	2646	47	5315	142	7961
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	61	1820	31	3945	92	2125
11.	Jharkhand	NR	3270	NR	NR	500	5414
12.	Karnataka	468	8010	451	55731	919	63741
13.	Kerala	281	13756	105	17529	386	31285
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	10040	124	18493	457	28533
15.	Maharashtra	735	13376	1037	36627	1772	50003
16.	Manipur	27	744	04	1574	31	2318
17.	Meghalaya	29	870	10	1967	39	2837

18.	Mizoram	21	801	04	710	25	1511
19.	Nagaland	23	705	25	1445	48	2150
20.	Orissa	1629	10172	80	5708	1709	15880
21.	Punjab	72	2180	159	8440	231	10620
22.	Rajasthan	345	11850	128	20217	475	32067
23.	Sikkim	30	730	3	830	33	1560
24.	Tamil Nadu	533	25078	48	22120	581	47198
25.	Tripura	14	950	18	2082	32	3032
26.	Uttar Pradesh	515	15450	346	40934	861	56384
27.	Uttarakhand	666	3746	29	4219	695	7965
28.	West Bengal	14	2399	280	52360	294	54759
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	07	385	01	450	08	835
30.	Chandigarh	01	50	03	570	04	620
31.	Dadra & N. Haweli	01	50	01	231	02	281
32.	Daman & Diu	00	00	04	200	04	200
33.	Delhi	21	972	109	22886	130	23858
34.	Lakshadweep	05	160	--	--	05	160
35.	Pondicherry	01	30	13	2311	14	2341
	India	6795	149690	3748	3991995	12760	576793

Source: Directorate General of State Health Services.

In this above mention table data shows State/UT wise number of Government Hospitals and Beds in Rural and Urban area in India & total number of Hospital & Beds, there are 12,760 hospitals having 576793 beds in the country. 6795 hospitals are in rural area with 149690 beds are 3748 hospitals are in urban area with 399195 beds. Rural and Urban bifurcation is not available in the states of Bihar and Jharkhand. Some states having no enough hospital and the lower number of beds. In the sector of Health Economics need to improvement & try to remove the disparities in regional basis.

On the basis of per capita NDP different states in India have been grouped in to three following categories:-

- **Higher Income States:** Gujarat, Goa, Punjab, Haryana, and Maharashtra.
- **Middle Income States:** West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Lower Income States:** Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Bihar.

For the study of social development disparities, the sixteen major states of the country have been grouped in to high income, middle income and low income states. States with per capita net domestic per capita income above Rs. 50,000 in 2015-16 have been classified as high income, with per capita NSDP between Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 as middle income and with per capita NSDP below Rs. 30,000 as low income states. Data pertaining to various indicators of social development disparities are provided in the following table.

Table: Disparities in Health Indicators in India

States	Higher Income	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Per capita expenditure	Infant mortality
Delhi	88421	18.1	4.4	33,840	141
Haryana	68914	22.7	6.6	51,280	32
Maharashtra	54867	17.6	6.7	31,278	28
Punjab	52879	17.0	7.0	38,360	40
	Middle Income				
Kerala	49316	14.7	6.8	12 454	82
Gujarat	49251	22.3	6.9	48 270	53
Tamil Nadu	45058	16.3	7.6	28 410	72
Himachal Pradesh	44538	17.2	7.2	45 884	123
Andhra Pradesh	40902	18.3	7.6	49 410	43
West Bengal	36322	17.2	6.2	33 262	58
Karnataka	41513	19.5	7.2	41 419	86
	Lower Income				
Orissa	29464	21.0	8.8	65 263	53
Rajasthan	27001	27.2	6.6	59 287	51
Assam	23993	23.6	8.4	61 471	11
Madhya Pradesh	21648	27.7	8.5	67 235	29
Bihar	13663	28.5	7.0	52 173	24
All India	37490	22.5	7.3	50 503	43

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 2016-17

the table states that low income states performed badly in terms of both birth and death rates as compared to middle income and high income states. In the matter of birth rates the performance of middle income states was better than that of high income states while in the matter of death rate the performance of high income states was better. The best performance in respect of both birth and death rates was shown by Kerala. The States having highest birth rates in India are Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Haryana. It can be noticed that the performance of Haryana, in spite of being a high income state, is comparable with that of the low income states. The most significant achievement of Kerala state is that bringing down levels of infant mortality as comparable to developed countries of the world. Developments in the field of both education and public health have contributed to the success of Kerala in this regard. The rate of infant mortality is high in Madhya Pradesh. While Haryana is high income state there is high level of infant mortality. In general, it can be noticed that the middle and high income states performed better as compared to low income states in the matter of infant mortality rate. Per capita expenditure on health is high in middle income states rather than high income and lower income states. Haryana and Maharashtra states which are high income states, but the expenditure on health is low as lower income states as Rajasthan. Himachal Pradesh is middle income state, but its expenditure on health is higher than national average expenditure. Beds availability among per one lakh people is low in Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab which have high level income, but Orissa and Rajasthan are lower income states which have higher bed availability per lakh people than national average. Middle income states have higher bed availability rather than higher and lower income states. This data implies disparities among the states about availability of health care facilities. There is no parity between birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, bed availability and per capita expenditure on health services, that means health care services and infrastructure availability is not equally distributed among people, region or states.

Remedial Measures to Overcome Disparities:

Following remedies are to overcome health disparities in India.

1. Government and private investment in social infrastructure should increase.
2. Extension of social services especially in such fields as health, family planning, nutrition, education, training and social housing.
3. Population control through family planning programme.
4. New investment in those sectors which are more suitable for the poor.
5. Governments take a responsibility of poor people's health.
6. Government controls on private hospitals and private medicine company.
7. To increase a number of the government hospitals and promote to Use of ayurvedic medicine
8. Provision of essential goods at reasonable prices to the porous and measures of price control.
9. Weightage to backwardness in working out the scheme of financial transfers from the Centre to the states.
10. Government should be spreads the health education
11. A role of government should be importance in public health care sectors.
12. Government give a guarantee of good health and environment
13. Expansion of opportunities for fuller and better paid employment to the poor state.
14. To provide a peoples service of health insurance
15. Governments give a guarantee of good health and environment.

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32.

AGRICULTURE REFORMS: SHIFT TO DEMAND-DRIVEN AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

H Surendra R Jichkar

Introduction: Agriculture in India, the predominant sector of the economy, is the source of livelihood of almost two thirds of the workforce in the country. The contribution of agriculture and allied activities to India's economic growth in recent years has been no less significant than that of industry and services. Agriculture continues to be the dominant sector of Indian economy as nearly 60% of workforce is engaged in agriculture in spite of slowing down of its contribution to GDP from 50.5 in 1950-51 to early 18.5 in 2007-08, whereas in the advanced countries like the UK and United States only 2 to 3%, in France about 7% and in Australia about 6% of the working population is engaged in agriculture. Another feature of agriculture is the dependence of the growth of other sector on agriculture. Empirical studies show that a unit increase in agricultural output would have positive effects on both industrial production and national income. It has also been argued that agricultural sector has played an important role behind the observed widespread inequality in per capita income in India (Kalirajan et al 1998,1999, Birthal et al,20 11). It is well known that there exist wide regional variations in Indian agriculture in terms of agro climatic conditions, persistence of rainfall, resource base, irrigation facility and infrastructural development. The history of agriculture in India after independence can be divided into three specific periods. These are

- 1) Pre green revolution period,
- 2) First phase of green revolution,
- 3) Second phase of green revolution,
- 4) Post reform period.

Pre green revolution period (1951-52 to 1965-66) This period covers the time period (1950-51 - 1964-65). After achieving independence and considering the then prevailing institutional, demographic and sociopolitical nature of Indian agriculture, the thrust of policies given by Indian planners was on institutional and agrarian reforms. The policies for irrigation and land reform development received the topmost priority on the policy agenda. The first plan also aimed at solving food crisis in India and therefore gave the highest priority to agriculture, especially in food production by allotting 31% of the total public sector outlay on agriculture, As a result of favorable weather condition; the total agricultural production exceeded the target of 62 metric tons and reached to 67 metric tons. Also a steady increase in area, average yield per hectare resulted in increased production in agricultural output. During 1950-65, the annual growth rate of area under crop and yield per hectare was quite impressive. The area growth was the major source of growth of output during this period. For example, during 1949-50 to 1964-65, the contribution to area growth to output growth was 50.16%, while that of yield growth was only 38.41% (DES, 2008). Moreover, extension of cultivable area before 1964-65 was expressed by all crops as cultivation was extended to marginal and fallow lands and in many cases waste land and forest lands. During this period rice recorded the most impressive growth rate in yield of 2.1% and the yield growth rate of wheat was 1.3% during this

First phase of green revolution However, experience in the second plan brought about the thought on the policy makers that the rate of growth in agricultural production was a major limiting factor in the development of the Indian economy. During the third plan the Government introduced the new agricultural technology known as Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP), which was soon followed by a programme of using improved seeds, viz, High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP). The outcome of the experiment was miraculous, leading to veritable green revolution (Gulati and Fan, 2008). The total amount of food grains harvested increased from 74 mt in 1966-67 to 105 mt in 1971-

72 achieving self-sufficiency in food grain (India, Ministry of Agriculture, 2003). However, there were regional variations in the performance of agriculture. During the period 1972-73 to 1979-80 two unfortunate incidents were happened

1) Two consecutive droughts in 1972-73 and 2) Oil shock. During this period food grain production decreased by 7.7% and India slid back into the trap of food grain imports of an average of 4 metric ton a year from the United States between 1973 and 1976 (FAOATAT,2004).

Second phase of green revolution The period 1980-83 to 1990-93 can be termed as second phase of green revolution in the history of Indian agriculture. In 1980s, India gained its status of food self-sufficient country. During 80's India achieved a great success in agricultural front with annual growth rate of 3.8%. The production of food grains in 1983-84 was 152 metric ton. While from 1967-68 Green Revolution arose from the introduction of new high yielding varieties of Mexican wheat and dwarf rice varieties, but from 1983-84, Green Revolution is said to occur with the expansion of supplies of inputs and services to farmers, agricultural extension and better management. The most significant development in this period was the notable acceleration of growth rates in eastern India. The performance of West Bengal during this period was spectacular. The growth rate in agricultural output increased to an unprecedented level of 5.39% per annum.

Post reform period After 1991, India adopted a series of macroeconomic and structural reforms in industry specially relating to the exchange rate and foreign investment. These policy changes ushered in an era of higher economic growth with GDP recording a high of 6.5% per year growth between 1991-92 and 1996-97 compared to 5.2% in the 1980's. According to Gulati and Fan (2008), although the reforms were implemented in off-farm activities, they affected agriculture in two ways. 1) The higher rate of economic growth has led to a consequent rise in PCI during 1991-93. This has, in fact, led to the diversification of food demand into non-food grain crops such as fruits and vegetables, as well as meat-mainly poultry and dairy products. 2) The lowering of industrial protection significantly improved the incentive framework for the sector through improvement in the domestic balance between agriculture and industry. In spite of the above facts the agricultural GDP in India faced a deceleration during post reform period covering almost all the major sectors including those such as horticulture, livestock, fisheries.

India: An Overview

Total Geographical Area	:	329 m.ha.
No. of States	:	29
No. of Union Territories	:	7
Literacy Rate	:	74%
Population Density	:	382 per sq.km.
Rural Population	:	69 %
Life Expectancy	:	70 years
Per Capita Income Estimated : Rs 1,03,007 at current prices Rs 93,293 at 2015-16 prices		

India has 18 % of the world human population, 15 % of the world livestock heads however only 2.4 % of the world geographic area, 11.3% of the world arable land, 1% of the rain water,1% of the forest cover,0.5% of pasture land. Agriculture is the Backbone of the Indian economy, it is the Leading producer of agriculture , horticulture, and animal products, it has Wide variability of crops due to variability in agro-climatic conditions. To achieve double digit GDP growth rate, an agriculture growth rate of around 4% is required

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IST The Economic Survey 2015-16 presented in the Parliament by the Union Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley **stressed on the declining growth in agriculture**, owing to two consecutive drought years and due to decline in production and area sown of major crops. The agriculture sector needs a transformation to ensure sustainable livelihoods for the farmers and food security for the population. The transformation in agriculture has to be steered by raising productivity in agriculture, by investing in efficient irrigation technologies, and efficient use of all inputs. Economic Survey 2015-16 emphasizes that to improve productivity in agriculture in India needs to be guided by followings:

(i) **Irrigation :** To raise the productivity of agriculture in India there is need to expand the acreage under irrigation along with adoption of appropriate technologies for efficient utilization of water through suitable pricing. First, adoption of irrigation technologies which improve efficiency in the use of water is imperative in a scenario where flood irrigation has resulted in wastage of water. Second, focus on efficient irrigation technologies is owing to climate change and indiscriminate wastage of water in agriculture and other uses. Having ‘more crop per drop’ through motto to improve productivity in agriculture which can ensure food and water security in the future.

Net irrigated Area to Total cropped area in India: As per the latest available data on irrigation, the all India percentage distribution of net irrigated area to the total cropped area during 2012-13 was 33.9 per cent. There is regional disparity in irrigated farming, with net irrigated area to Total cropped area at more than 50 per cent in the states of Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, while it is at less than 50 per cent in the remaining States. There is need to scope for increasing the coverage of irrigated area across the country to increase productivity in agriculture. There is need to arrest the declining trend in efficient utilization of irrigation potential and also reverse it in the next two three years. A larger share of funds available under the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)/ other employment generating schemes need to be deployed for creating and maintenance of community assets including de-silting and repair of tanks and other water bodies that are used for irrigation.

Efficiency in Irrigation : Achieving efficiency in the use of irrigation systems will be the main determinant of agriculture productivity. The conventional systems of irrigation have become on-viable in many parts of India due to increasing shortages of water, wastage of water through over irrigation, and concerns of salination of soil as per Task force on Agriculture (NITI Aayog, 2015). The introduction of efficient irrigation technologies which are both economically and technically efficient like drip and sprinkler irrigation can improve water use efficiency, reduce costs of production by reducing labour costs and power consumption.

Water Productivity : Water productivity at the all India level is very low and needs to be enhanced through tapping, harvesting and recycling water, efficient on-farm water management practices, mirco-irrigation (MI), use of waste water and resource conservation technologies. The overall irrigation efficiency of the major and medium irrigation projects in India is estimated at around 38 per cent. Efficiency of the surface irrigation system can be improved from about 35-40 per cent to around 60 per cent and that of groundwater from about 65-70 per cent to 75 per cent.

Mechanization : The level of farm mechanization in India requires more to be done in terms of introduction of better equipment for each farming operation in order to reduce drudgery, to improve efficiency by saving on time and labor, improve productivity, minimize wastage and reduce labor costs for each operation. With shortage of labour for agriculture operations owing to rural urban migration, shift from agriculture to services and rise in demand for labor in non- farm activities, there is need to use labour for agriculture operation judiciously, which makes a strong case for mechanization of farming. The overall level of mechanization in farming is below 50 per cent in the case of majority of the farming operations in India. With increasing fragmentation of landholdings

and low rates of tractor penetration among small farmers, there is need for a market in tractor rentals, akin to cars and road construction equipment, driven by private participation. With suitable mobile and internet applications, manufacturers of tractors along with other stakeholders need to deliberate on this, since it will also increase demand for tractors. The promotion of appropriate farm equipment which are durable, light weight and low cost, region, crop and operation specific using indigenous/ adapted technologies need to be made available for small and marginal farmers to improve productivity. The basic inputs for increasing productivity in agriculture is seed. It is estimated that the quality for seed accounts for 20-25 per cent of productivity (DAC&FW, 2015).

The issues that require immediate attention are:

(i) Affordability: Seeds which are open pollinated varieties can be developed by farmers from their own harvested crops. However, for high-yielding hybrid varieties, the farmer has to depend on the market for each crop.

(ii) Availability: Another concern is shortage in the supply of quality seeds. While there is a demand for banning non-certified seeds, certification per-se does not ensure quality seeds. Ideally, facilitating more players (private and public) and competition in the market for seeds would improve availability of quality seeds at lower/comprehensive prices.

(iii) Research and technology for seed development. Inadequate research and genetic engineering has been a constraint in the development of seeds/ seeds technology in major crops during the past few decades in India. There is need to encourage development of seeds/ seed technologies in both private and public sectors to initiate another round of Green revolution. This development should cover all agriculture segments/ crops—cereals, coarse cereals, fruits and vegetables, pulses, oilseeds, animal husbandry and pisciculture—simultaneously.

(iv) GM crops and seeds:

Concerns about affordability of hybrids and GM seeds, environmental and ethical issues in cultivation of GM crops, risk to the food chain, diseases spread and cross pollination have resulted in their non-introduction. These issues need to be debated, tested, evaluated, so that introduction of hybrids is facilitated in the next six months. The adoption of hybrid and HYV seeds is one definite pathway to raising productivity in Indian agriculture.

Fertilizers : Fertilizers is a critical and expensive input required to improve agricultural output. To facilitate and promote the use of fertilizers in order to improve productivity, the Government has been providing fertilizer subsidy to farmers. The fertilizer subsidy is around 10 per cent of the total agriculture GDP in 2013-14. There is a need to rationalize fertilizer subsidy in an input, crop and region neutral format and minimize diversions. The disbursement of subsidy on fertilizers should shift to DBT, the benefits of which will be maximized, if all controls (including imports) on the fertilizer industry/outputs are lifted simultaneously. In the case of P and K fertilizer subsidy, with the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme, a fixed amount of subsidy will be given on each grade based on their content.

Crop-responsive, balanced use of fertilizers: It is important to facilitate the optimal use of fertilizers depending on the soil health and fertility status. Linking the soil health card to provide profile of the soil and fertilizer on the basis of the same profile utilizing fertilizer, even if not subsidized can improve the yield of crops.

Micro nutrients and organic fertilizers: Indian soils show deficiency of micro nutrients like boron, zinc, copper and iron in most parts of the country, which limits crop yields and productivity. According to agronomic trials conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), fertilizers which supplement micro nutrients the range of 0.3 to 0.6 ton per ha. The micro nutrient deficiency can be overcome if there is expansion of the use of organic fertilizer. Moreover, it is cheaper for small farmers to adopt and use organic composting and manure. This can help improve

and retain soil fertility. With 67 % of Indian soil characterized by low organic carbon, there is great scope for enhancing the use of organic fertilizers.

Nutrient Management: Judicious use of chemical fertilizers, bio-fertilizers and locally available organic manures like farmyard manure, compost, vermin compost and green manure based on soil testing is necessary to maintain soil health and productivity.

Regional disparity in fertilizer consumption: There are wide regional disparities in the consumption of fertilizers. These disparities in fertilizer consumption may be attributed to the availability of irrigation facilities in the high consuming state since irrigation is a requirement for proper absorption of fertilizers. It is necessary to reduce the disparities through appropriate soil-testing facilities and policy measures.

Pesticides: In India, the farmer's crop yield losses range from 15 to 25 per cent owing to the presence of weeds, pests, diseases and rodents. However, the use of pesticides without following proper guidelines, use of sub standard pesticides and lack of awareness about pesticides use are key concerns in India. These practices have give rise to pesticide residues being found in food products in India, posing major threats to the environment and human beings. Farmers need to be educated about the classification of insecticides on the basis of their toxicity. They should also be advised whether specific pesticides are suitable for aerial application. Being environment friendly, non-toxic and cost effective, bio-pesticides need to be promoted among small farmers to improve productivity in agriculture. There is need to address the problem of availability of credit on several fronts. In respect of high interest rates, DBT may be considered to replace subvention of interest rates. The intermediation and refinance model to promote agricultural credit needs to be revisited and replaced with DBT that shall subsidize the interest paid by the farmer, instead of subsidizing refinance to financial institutions. The ratio of agricultural credit to agricultural GDP has increased from 10 per cent in 1999-2000 to around 38 per cent by 2012-13. However, the share of long-term credit in agriculture or investment credit has declined from 55 per cent in 2006-07 to 39 per cent in 2011-12. The decline in needs to be arrested and reversed. The regional disparity in the distribution of agriculture credit also needs to be addressed. In India, farmers can avail of crop loans up to Rs. 3 lakh at 7% per cent interest and the effective rate of interest has been lowered to 4 per cent during 2015-16 for those who repay their loans promptly. These measures help farmers tide over short-term contingencies and price shocks which may affect their seasonal operations. The small and marginal farmers with Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) can also avail the benefit of interest subvention scheme extended for a further period of up to six months (post-harvest) against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) at the same rate as available to crop loan to discourage distress sale of crops by small farmers.

Agriculture Extension Services Agriculture extension services constitute another key input which can improve productivity in agriculture by providing timely advisory services to farmers to adopt best practices, technology, meet with contingencies, market information etc. In India, though there are multiple agencies offering agricultural advisory services, lack of functional autonomy, rigid hierarchical structures leading to lack of innovative methods of providing extension services and coordination failures at multiple levels have resulted in inefficient delivery of extension services.

There needs to be a shift to demand-driven agricultural advisory services that will cater to farmer, region and crop-specific needs. This can be done through a virtual connect, using IT (mobile and internet), integration of agricultural extension services with all stakeholders, their respective hierarchy, extension services in other villages, blocks, agro climate regions, largely for sharing of information, suppliers of inputs, agro-processors, markets and their activity, especially price.

Conclusion Many countries have recognized the need to revive agricultural advisory or extension services as a means of using agriculture as an engine of pro-poor growth; reaching marginalized, poor, and female farmers; and addressing new challenges, such as environmental degradation and climate change. In spite of ample experience with extension reform worldwide, identifying the reform options most likely to make extension more demand-driven remains a major challenge. *The concept of demand-driven services implies making extension more responsive to the needs of all farmers, including women and those who are poor and marginalized.* It also implies making extension more accountable to farmers and, as a consequence, more effective. Review of the market and state failures, and the “community” failures (failures of non-governmental and farmer-based organizations) inherent in existing models of providing and financing agricultural extension services and then outline strategies to address those failures and make extension demand-driven. After examine the India’s Policy Framework for Agricultural Extension, which has demand-driven extension as one of its major objectives, and review available survey information on the state of extension in India. While concluding that although the framework proposes a wide range of strategies to make agricultural extension demand-driven, it is less specific in addressing the challenges inherent in those strategies. Moreover, it remains unclear whether the strategies proposed in the framework will be able to address one of the major problems identified by farm household surveys: access to agricultural extension."

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33.

IMPACT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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INTRODUCTION India, which is the largest democracy, second largest population and third largest economy in the World, followed mixed economy model after independence. During the closing years of its seventh five year plan (1985-1990) India's economy was in worse situation. India adopted New Economic Policies (NEP) in 1990's to pursue liberalization, privatization and globalization of its economy. India is often characterized as an emerging economic super power. In fact, it is the only large potential market a waiting to be conquered by the multinational corporations. The process of integration of India into the global market is progressing fast. Almost all economic indicators are showing healthy trend and India is one of the fastest growing major economies of the world. India has several strengths which can be fully exploited in the coming decades. The relatively young population which is still growing at about 2 per cent per annum in a world inhabited by nations with ageing populations can be considered an important asset. This asset can generate huge demographic dividend in the coming decades. India can become the principal supplier of skilled workers to developed countries with ageing societies experiencing acute labour shortage. Indians constitute about 17 per cent of world population. But we account for about 35 per cent of the poor and 40 per cent of the illiterates in the world. There are more poor and illiterates today than at the time of independence sixty years ago. Our infant mortality is still about 60 per 1000 live births, which is one of the highest in the world. More than 50 per cent of Indian women and children are anemic due to acute nutritional deficiency 2. India also experiences a high incidence of morbidity and mortality on account of various waterborne diseases, tuberculosis, diabetes, *etc.* These are not normal characteristics of a modern nation which is aspiring to be a world economic power. A decent society cannot be built on the ruins of hunger, malnutrition, ill health and illiteracy. Children who are the bridge between our inherited past and the aspirations for the future are neglected beyond limit. As a result huge damage is done to their physical and mental health. If the trend continues, our chances of gaining from globalization on the strength of our human resources are slim. The purpose of the present paper is an attempt to present an over view of the 'Impact of Regional Disparity on Indian Economy'

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1] To study the regional disparity in Indian Economy.
- 2] To evaluate the indicators of Regional Disparity in Indian Economy.
- 3] To the impact of Regional Disparity on the Indian Economy.
- 4] To analyze the government policies for balanced regional development.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Collection: This is a descriptive research paper based on secondary data. Data have been collected through the books, magazines, Journals, research paper and websites.

CONCEPT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY

The word disparity comes from the Latin word *disparitas*, which means divided. In the modern day scenario the condition of being unequal is considered disparity. Regional disparity refers to differences between economic performance and welfare between different regions. Regional disparity means unbalanced spatial structures in some region or in different regions. Regional disparities are manifested in different conditions of life as well as in unequal economic and development potential. A good example of spatial disparity is the contrast between urban and rural areas.

There are various reasons for regional disparity.

- Certain areas are more endowed than others, in terms of natural resources, these cover everything from minerals to cultivable land and river systems.
- Some regions get neglected as others are well-connected, missing the chance of development. Some regions have been neglected historically.
- Government policies also play an important role. The government sometimes focuses

INDICATORS OF REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIAN ECONOMY

- 1. State Per - Capita Income:** The most important indicator of regional Disparity is difference in per capita income of States. In most of the years States like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have achieved higher per capita income when compared with Orissa, Bihar, M.P, UP, Assam and Rajasthan. **In 2016, Delhi's per capita income stood at Rs. 2,01,083 as compared to Bihar's Rs. 22,890. PCI for 6 Indian states is not available, including Gujarat, Kerala, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Rajasthan and Goa. In 2012, Goa had the highest Per Capita Income followed by Delhi.**
- 2. Inter - State Disparities in Agricultural and Industrial Development:** Punjab, Haryana and part of U. P. has recorded high rate of productivity due to its high proportion of irrigated area and higher level of fertilizer use. On the other hand, states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been lagging behind in respect of the pace of industrialization.
- 3. Intra - State imbalance:** There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states concentrate its development activities towards relatively more developed urban, and metropolitan of the states while allocating its industrial and infrastructural projects by neglecting the backward areas.
- 4. Spatial Distribution of Industries:** Another Important Indicator of regional imbalance is the uneven distribution of industries. Though, the country as a whole has achieved industrial development at a fair rate since independence, but the spatial distribution of such industrial development between different states remained almost uneven.
- 5. Population below poverty line:** Percentage of population living below the poverty line in different states is an important indicator of regional Imbalance or disparities.

Table (1) State-wise Poverty Situation in 2011-12 (in per cent) in India:

Population below Poverty line	Rural Poverty	Urban Poverty	Total Poverty
Less than 10	Goa, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Sikkim	Goa, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Mizoram, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tripura	Goa, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh,
10 to 20	Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, J&k, Nagaland, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand	Gujarat, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Karnataka, Nagaland, Odisha	J&k, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Tripura, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Nagaland, West Bengal
20 to 30	Gujarat, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh	Mizoram, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh

30 to 40	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Assam , Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Mizoram,	Bihar, Manipur	Madhya Pradesh, Assam , Odisha, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh
Above 40	Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh		

Source: Based on NITI Aayog Estimates, 2011-12.

Analysis: The high rural poverty can be attributed to lower farm incomes due to subsistence agriculture, lack of sustainable livelihoods in rural areas, impact of rise in prices of food products on rural incomes, lack of skills, underemployment and unemployment. Total poverty (Rural & Urban) is more in M.P, Assam, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

- Degree of Urbanization:** In respect of urbanization the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. The all India percentage share of urban population stands at 27.81% in 2001 and 31.6 in 2011.
- Foreign Direct Investment:** FDI is yet another important indicator of regional disparities. Most of the states think that if they attract FDI it is useful for economic growth. Discounts in bank rates, discount in taxes etc. are the benefits of FDI investment. The projects like IT Park, Industrial park, Agricultural processing such projects are reserved for FDI. There are various facilities for attracting FDI so that it shows various inequalities in foreign investment.

Table (2) Showing Regional Disparities in various States of India:

High FDI States	Medium FDI States	Low FDI States
Maharashtra, Dadra nagar Haveli, Daman & Div, Delhi, Haryana, Tamilnadu, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh..	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nikobar islands, Rajasthan, Chandhighadh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chatiishghadh, Kerala, Lakshadweep	Goa, Orissa, UP, Uttaranchal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Bihar and Jharkhand.

Analysis: The disparities in FDI are divided in to three different levels like High investment states, Medium and low investment inflows. Maharashtra, Delhi, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh having high inflow of investment. Mumbai is the first city having largest investment in India. From April 2000 to June 2014 those states having Investment 4500 corers to 40000 crores are classified as medium investment states, they are West Bengal, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and those having less than 4500 crores are classified as low investment inflow states like Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Orissa, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

- Human Development Index:** It is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators. It is also an important indicator of regional disparities. By studying HDI ranks of different countries, we can analyze the regional imbalance among the globe so also inter-states and intra states of a country.

Table (3) HDI (Human Development Index) Ranks of different States of India:

Rank	State/Union Territory	Consumption based HDI (2007–08)	HDI (1999–2000)
1	Kerala	0.79	0.677
2	Delhi	0.75	0.783
3	Himachal Pradesh	0.652	0.581
4	Goa	0.617	0.595
5	Punjab	0.605	0.543
6	NE (excluding Assam)))))Assam)	0.573	0.473

7	<u>Maharashtra</u>	0.572	0.501
8	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	0.57	0.465
9	<u>Haryana</u>	0.552	0.501
10	<u>Jammu and Kashmir</u>	0.529	0.465
11	<u>Gujarat</u>	0.527	0.466
12	<u>Karnataka</u>	0.519	0.432
13	<u>West Bengal</u>	0.492	0.422
14	<u>Uttarakhand</u>	0.49	0.339
15	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>	0.473	0.368
16	<u>Assam</u>	0.444	0.336
17	<u>Rajasthan</u>	0.434	0.387
18	<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>	0.38	0.316
19	<u>Jharkhand</u>	0.376	0.268
20	<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>	0.375	0.285
21	<u>Bihar</u>	0.367	0.292
22	<u>Odisha</u>	0.362	0.275
23	<u>Chhattisgarh</u>	0.358	0.278
–	National average	0.513	0.436

Note: 2007-2008 HDI values in this table is not based on income as is the UNDP standard practice for global comparisons, but on estimated consumption expenditure - an assumption which underestimates the HDI than actual.

Analysis: It is very clear from the table 3 that the States ranked 1-5th Kerala, Delhi, H.P, Goa, Punjab are very highly developed, 6-12th NE (excluding Assam), M.S, Tamilnadu, Haryana, J&K, Gujarat, Karnataka are highly developed, 13-17th West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan are medium developed and 18th to 23rd UP, Jharkhand. M.P, Bihar, Chhattisgarh are low developed, which clearly shows regional imbalances between the States in India.

IMPACT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Regional Disparity is a threat to the goal of inclusive growth and reduction of poverty. The growing regional disparities have dampened the speed of further economic reforms, and hence may pose a barrier to India's future economic growth. Regional disparities will result in regional tensions, which in turn may lead to popular agitations and at some times militant activities also. Regional disparities in economic and social development which exist within some of the States due to the neglect of certain backward regions have created and creating demand for separate States like in the past for separate Telangana and now and then for Vidhrbha and for Bodo land. As such, there is a strong need for strengthening of good governance in the backward areas. Towards this end, it is necessary that the local bodies in the backward areas are empowered and strengthened to reduce the Regional Disparity in the country.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT For the economic development of any country or states socio-economic development is must. The Indian government realizes the importance of balance growth of the economy since the starting of planning process. There are many states in India which are depend on agriculture like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc. so that's why these state are backward from region wise and per capita income wise. So, during planning government gave much stress to established heavy industries in these backward areas. After that planning commission adopted several measures for balanced regional development are.

1. Special area development program to develop hilly area, tribal area, drought prone area. The main objective of these program is to benefit small farmer, agricultural labourers, and to rural development in backward areas.

2. Backward region grant fund (BRGF) 2006 has created for promoting development in 250 most backward districts of the country. BGRF replaced the Rashtriya Sam Vikas yojna. In 2013-14, 11,500cr have been given to this fund.

3. To reduced regional disparities state government also gave some incentives to attract investor in their states. These incentives are concession loan, concessional rate of power supply, exemption from municipal tax, subsidy for investment in certain areas etc.

Beside of these policy there are many more plans and policies are constructed by government for development of infrastructure, for promoting education, health facilities etc.

CONCLUSION : It is clear that various dimensions of economic disparity- regional, rural-urban, social class or gender have aggravated in the recent period. That too during a period when India has been achieving accelerated economic growth and has been emerging as a global player. This trend, if not arrested and reversed fast, will have serious adverse implications for the Indian economy, society and polity. As of today, a majority of Indians have been bypassed by the process of economic development either are able to contribute to the growth process or receive any tangible benefits. In short, it can be concluded that regional development of the country is still imbalanced. A few states are relatively more developed and many states are quite backward. So government has to increase its supervision in respective activities and put more efforts to minimize regional inequality from the country.

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THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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Introduction:- India ranks second worldwide in farm output. The industry sector has held a steady share of its economic contribution (26% of GDP in 2013–14). The Indian automobile industry is one of the largest in the world with an annual production of 21.48 million vehicles (mostly two and three-wheelers) in 2013–14. India had \$600 billion worth of retail market in 2015 and one of world's fastest growing e-commerce markets. India is facing the problem of acute regional imbalances and the indicators of such imbalances are reflected by the factors like per capita income, the proportion of population living below the poverty line, the percentage of urban population of total population, percentage of working population engaged in A region may be known as economically backward as it is indicated by the symptoms like excessive pressure of population on land, too much dependence on agriculture, high incidence of rural employment and high degree of under-employment, low productivity in agriculture and cottage industry, under urbanization, absence of basic infra-structural facilities etc.

Objectives of the Study:

The research paper covers the following objectives:

- 1) To study of Indian Economy a Disparity
 - 2) To study the impacts of Regional Disparity on Indian Economy.
- **Research Methodology:** The present study is based on the secondary data with objectives like to understand the need for Indian Economy and Disparity as well as to study the impact of Regional Disparity on Indian Economy. To fulfill all above said objectives data has been Collected from secondary sources like reports and various publication relating to economic journals, books, magazines and internet etc.

Indian Economy and Disparity The economy of India is a [developing mixed economy](#). It is the world's [sixth-largest](#) economy by [nominal GDP](#) and the [third-largest](#) by [purchasing power parity](#) (PPP). The country ranks 141st in [per capita GDP \(nominal\)](#) with \$1723 and 123rd in [per capita GDP \(PPP\)](#) with \$6,616 as of 2016. After [1991 economic liberalisation](#), [India](#) achieved 6-7% average GDP growth annually. In FY 2015 and 2017 India's economy became the world's fastest growing [major economy](#) surpassing [China](#). India has one of the fastest growing [service sectors](#) in the world with an annual growth rate above 9% since 2001, which contributed to 57% of GDP in 2012–13. India has become a major exporter of [IT services](#), [Business Process Outsourcing](#) (BPO) services, and [software services](#) with \$154 billion revenue in FY 2017. This is the fastest-growing part of the economy.

Impact of Regional Disparity on Indian Economy.

Impact of Regional Disparity on Indian Economy have been studied as following:-

- 1) **Intra-State Imbalance:** Intra-state imbalance is another important indicator of regional imbalance existing within each particular state. There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states to concentrate its developmental activities towards relatively more developed, urban and metropolitan areas of the states while allocating its industrial and infra-structural projects. As for example, in West Bengal, about 70 per cent of its new industrial concentration was located in the Hooghly district. Similarly, about 86 per cent of registered factories in Maharashtra were mostly concentrated in a few urban areas, leaving the other potential areas untouched. In Punjab such concentration of industries in a few urban areas is as high as 96 per cent. Therefore, a huge proportion of small scale industrial units are gradually being located in

relatively more advanced districts having better infra-structural facilities and comparatively more urbanized. Thus a high degree of intra-state imbalances or disparities exists within almost all the states of the country.

- 2) **population below Poverty Line:** Percentage of population living below the poverty line in different states is another important indicator of regional imbalance or disparities. Table 6.8 shows that the percentage of population living below the poverty line for the whole country was 26 per cent in 1999-2000 and there were 12 states whose percentage of population living below the poverty line have exceeded this all-India average. Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the four states which have the highest percentage of population below the poverty line as well as they have the lowest per capita income in the country.
- 3) **State per Capital Income as an Indicator of Regional Imbalance:** The most important indicator of regional imbalance and disparity among the different states of India is the difference in per capita state income figures. It is revealed from Table 6.8 that in 2000-01, the national average per capita income in India was Rs. 10,254. The states whose per capita income figures were higher than this national average include Punjab, Goa, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- 4) **Degree of Urbanisation:** Disparities in the degree of urbanisation are another important indicator of regional imbalance. In respect of urbanisation, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. The all-India average of such percentage of urban population stands at 26 per cent in 1991. The states which are maintaining higher percentage of urban population than the national average include Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat and then followed by Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Whereas, the states which are having a lower degree of urbanisation include Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh etc.
- 5) **Per Capita Consumption of Electricity:** Per capita consumption of electricity is also another important indicator of regional disparities. States like Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra etc., having higher degree of industrialisation and mechanisation of agriculture, have recorded a higher per capita consumption of electricity than the economically backward states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Thus the per capita consumption of electricity of Punjab was as high as 790 kWh in 1996-97 as compared to that of only 108 kWh in Assam.
- 6) **Spatial Distribution of industries:** Another important indicator of regional imbalance is the uneven pattern of distribution of industries. Since independence, states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana have achieved considerable development in its industrial sector. But West Bengal could not keep pace in its industrial growth as much as other industrially developed states. In this way disparities in industrial growth between different states have been reduced to some extent. The above table reveals that there is a gross imbalance in the regional location of industries in India. The five major industrial states of India, i.e., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh jointly accounted 40 per cent of total location of all large factories, 55 per cent of total industrial employment, 59 per cent of total industrial output and 58 per cent of value-added.
- 7) **Employment Pattern:** Employment pattern of workers is also an important indicator of regional disparities. States attaining higher degree of industrialisation are maintaining higher proportion of industrial workers to total population. Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population as shown in Table 6.8 is an important indicator in this regard. It is found that industrially developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are maintaining a higher average daily employment of factory

workers per lakh of population as compared to that of lower average maintained in industrially backward states like Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. Even the industrially developed states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are still maintaining a higher proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers as the industrial sector of these states has failed to enlarge the scope of employment sufficiently to engage more and more rural workers.

Conclusion:- There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states to concentrate its developmental activities towards relatively more developed, urban Disparities in the degree of urbanisation are another important indicator of regional imbalance. In respect of urbanisation, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. Intra-state imbalance is another important indicator of regional imbalance existing within each particular state. There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states to concentrate its developmental activities towards relatively more developed, urban and metropolitan areas of the states while allocating its industrial and infra-structural projects. For developing the Indian Economy, It is need to abolish the Disparity in India.”

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REGIONAL DISPARITY AND INDIAN ECONOMY

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Introduction:- India is facing the problem of acute regional imbalances and the indicators of such imbalances are reflected by the factors like per capita income, the proportion of population living below the poverty line, the percentage of urban population of total population, percentage of working population engaged in A region may be known as economically backward as it is indicated by the symptoms like excessive pressure of population on land, too much dependence on agriculture, high incidence of rural employment and high degree of under-employment, low productivity in agriculture and cottage industry, under urbanization, absence of basic infra-structural facilities etc. India rank second worldwide in farm output. The industry sector has held a steady share of its economic contribution (26% of GDP in 2013–14). The Indian automobile industry is one of the largest in the world with an annual production of 21.48 million vehicles (mostly two and three-wheelers) in 2013–14. India had \$600 billion worth of retail market in 2015 and one of world's fastest growing e-commerce markets.

- **Objectives of the Study:**The research paper covers the following objectives:
 - 3) To investigate the development of Indian Economy.
 - 4) To study the Regional Disparity on Indian Economy.
- **Research Methodology:**The present study is based on the secondary data with objectives like to understand the need for Indian Economy and Disparity as well as to study the impact of Regional Disparity on Indian Economy. To fulfill all above said objectives data has been Collected from secondary sources like reports and various publication relating to economic journals, books, magazines and internet etc.

Indian Economy and Disparity In FY 2015 and 2017 India's economy became the world's fastest growing major economy surpassing China. India has one of the fastest growing service sectors in the world with an annual growth rate above 9% since 2001, which contributed to 57% of GDP in 2012–13. India has become a major exporter of IT services, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services, and software services with \$154 billion revenue in FY 2017. This is the fastest-growing part of the economy. The economy of India is a developing mixed economy. It is the world's sixth-largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). The country ranks 141st in per capita GDP (nominal) with \$1723 and 123rd in per capita GDP (PPP) with \$6,616 as of 2016. After 1991 economic liberalisation, India achieved 6-7% average GDP growth annually.

Regional Disparity and Its effects on Economy of India Regional Disparity and Its effects on Economy of India are found as following:-

- 4) **Intra-State Imbalance:** In Punjab such concentration of industries in a few urban areas is as high as 96 per cent. Therefore, a huge proportion of small scale industrial units are gradually being located in relatively more advanced districts having better infra-structural facilities and comparatively more urbanized. Thus a high degree of intra-state imbalances or disparities exists within almost all the states of the country. Intra-state imbalance is another important indicator of regional imbalance existing within each particular state. There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states to concentrate its developmental activities towards relatively more developed, urban and metropolitan areas of the states while allocating its industrial and infra-structural projects. As for example, in West Bengal, about 70 per cent of its new industrial concentration was located in the Hooghly district. Similarly, about 86 per cent of registered

factories in Maharashtra were mostly concentrated in a few urban areas, leaving the other potential areas untouched.

- 5) **Population below Poverty Line:** The percentage of population living below the poverty line for the whole country was 26 per cent in 1999-2000 and there were 12 states whose percentage of population living below the poverty line have exceeded this all-India average. Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the four states which have the highest percentage of population below the poverty line as well as they have the lowest per capita income in the country. Percentage of population living below the poverty line in different states is another important indicator of regional imbalance or disparities.
- 6) **State per Capital Income as an Indicator of Regional Imbalance:** . It is revealed from Table 6.8 that in 2000-01, the national average per capita income in India was Rs. 10,254. The states whose per capita income figures were higher than this national average include Punjab, Goa, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The most important indicator of regional imbalance and disparity among the different states of India is the difference in per capita state income figures
- 4). **Degree of Urbanisation:** The states which are maintaining higher percentage of urban population than the national average include Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat and then followed by Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Whereas, the states which are having a lower degree of urbanisation include Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh etc. Disparities in the degree of urbanisation are another important indicator of regional imbalance. In respect of urbanisation, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. The all-India average of such percentage of urban population stands at 26 per cent in 1991.
- 5) **Per Capita Consumption of Electricity:** States like Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra etc., having higher degree of industrialisation and mechanisation of agriculture, have recorded a higher per capita consumption of electricity than the economically backward states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Thus the per capita consumption of electricity of Punjab was as high as 790 kWh in 1996-97 as compared to that of only 108 kWh in Assam. Per capita consumption of electricity is also another important indicator of regional disparities.
- 8) **Spatial Distribution of industries:** In this way disparities in industrial growth between different states have been reduced to some extent. The above table reveals that there is a gross imbalance in the regional location of industries in India. The five major industrial states of India, i.e., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh jointly accounted 40 Another important indicator of regional imbalance is the uneven pattern of distribution of industries. Since independence, states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana have achieved considerable development in its industrial sector. But West Bengal could not keep pace in its industrial growth as much as other industrially developed states. per cent of total location of all large factories, 55 per cent of total industrial employment, 59 per cent of total industrial output and 58 per cent of value-added.
- 9) **Employment Pattern:** States attaining higher degree of industrialisation are maintaining higher proportion of industrial workers to total population. Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population as shown in Table 6.8 is an important indicator in this regard. It is found that industrially developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are maintaining a higher average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population as compared to that of lower average maintained in industrially backward states like Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. Even the industrially developed states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are still

maintaining a higher proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers as the industrial sector of these states has failed to enlarge the scope of employment sufficiently to engage more and more rural workers. Employment pattern of workers is also an important indicator of regional disparities.

Conclusion:- For developing the Economy, It is very necessary to establish the balance development among the states of India. There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states to concentrate its developmental activities towards relatively more developed, urban and metropolitan areas of the states while allocating its industrial and infra-structural projects. There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states to concentrate its developmental activities towards relatively more developed, urban Disparities in the degree of urbanisation are another important indicator of regional imbalance. In respect of urbanisation, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. Intra-state imbalance is another important indicator of regional imbalance existing within each particular state.

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36.

A STUDY OF THE GROUND REALITIES OF THE REGIONAL DISPARITY OF NORTHEAST STATES (IN CONTEXT OF INDIA'S LOOK EAST POLICY)

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Introduction: North-eastern India continues to be in the grip of terrorism and insurgency for the last 50 years. The intensity, type, and level are different in different states. The time has now come for an absolute integration of this region with the rest of India. The Government has made concerted efforts to address the problems at different levels and the efforts have already started showing results. Due to these efforts, the ties and links with the rest of India are growing every day. It would be unwise to assume that the Northeast is being neglected in any way. This has been made possible through a multi-prong approach. The problem has been tackled militarily up to the extent that it was required and also, politically, economically and socially. The resultant effect is amply manifest in an attitudinal shift, which is a positive deviation from the response hitherto. The government has also faced criticism in the way in which it has been looking at the Northeast as an issue of territorial security rather than development per say. The fear of a growing Chinese influence, as well as, increasing cross-border terrorism (Myanmar, Bangladesh) in the region are some of the factors cited as reasons for limiting India in its attempt to open the region. The intensity, type, and level are different in different states. The time has now come for an absolute integration of this region with the rest of India. The Government has made concerted efforts to address the problems at different levels and the efforts have already started showing results. Due to these efforts, the ties and links with the rest of India are growing every day. It would be unwise to assume that the Northeast is being neglected in any way. This has been made possible through a multi-prong approach. The problem has been tackled militarily up to the extent that it was required and also, politically, economically and socially. The resultant effect is amply manifest in an attitudinal shift, which is a positive deviation from the response hitherto. The Northeast should become a hub for a Look east policy. It should become a gateway for ASEAN countries. Good governance coupled with doing away with the notified area clause and extension of transfer subsidies by yet another five years is recommended. Tourism, health, and IT should be included in the concessional package.

Objectives of study:

1. To understand the ground realities of the Northeast States
2. To understand the importance of the Northeast States
3. An Over view on the Historical reasons for the conflict
4. To study the Issues of governance
5. To study Foreign Policy imperative in context of India's Look East Policy
6. Conclusion

Research Method: This Research Paper is based on Secondary Data i.e. Research Report, Prescribed Books, Reference Books, Research Article (Online Journal / Printed E Journal on NLIST), Periodicals and subject related Internet Sites etc.

Importance of the Northeast States: India's North Eastern Region (NER) is unique in terms of growth opportunities it offers by inter-locking the region with the country's neighbours in the South and South East Asia. The region has the potential to develop into India's economic powerhouse, being a vibrant source of energy, oil, natural gas, coal, and limestone, besides being endowed with India's largest perennial water system in the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries. NER is also rich in horticultural products, plantation crops, vegetables, spices, rare herbs, and medicinal plants. The

region offers unlimited tourism opportunities, rare flora and fauna, natural scenic beauty, unique performing arts, and varied cuisine and handicrafts. NER's locational advantage and rich resource endowment provides the ideal setting for its development as a hub for dealing with India's eastern neighbours. Perhaps more importantly, NER can emerge as a strategic base for foreign/domestic investors to tap into the South Asian region, which is getting integrated through the operationalization of the South Asian Free Trade Agreement and the Agreement on Trade in Services.

An over view on the historical reasons for the conflict: The historical connections among the traditional tribes in the Northeast are largely of Tibeto-Burman/Mongoloid stock and closer to Southeast Asia than to South Asia. It is ethnically, linguistically and culturally very distinct from the other states of India. Though cultural and ethnic diversity per say are not causes for conflict, but one of the major problem areas is that the Northeast is territorially organized in such a manner that ethnic and cultural specificities were ignored during the process of delineation of state boundaries in the 1950s, giving rise to discontentment and assertion of one's identity. Whereas, the colonial rulers took nearly a century to annex the entire region, and administered the hills as a loose 'frontier area', with the result, that large parts of the north-eastern hill areas never came in touch with the principle of a central administration before. Hence, their allegiance to the newly formed Indian nation-state was lacking from the beginning – accentuated by the creation of East Pakistan (today's Bangladesh) – which meant the loss of a major chunk of the physical connection between mainland India and Northeast India. Interestingly, 99 per cent of the Northeast's boundaries is international and only one per cent is domestic boundary.

Issues of governance: The Indian government's past and on-going processes of national integration, state-building and democratic consolidation have further aggravated the conflict scenario in the region. For instance, the eight states comprising the Northeast is populated by nearly 40 million inhabitants who vary in language, race, tribe, caste, religion, and regional heritage. Therefore, most often, the clubbing of all these states under the tag of 'northeast' has tended to have a homogenizing effect with its own set of implications for policy formulation and implementation; not to mention local aversion to such a construct. The politico-administrative arrangements made by the Centre have also been lacking. For instance, the introduction of the Sixth Schedule Autonomous Councils (currently there are ten such Councils in the region and many more demanding such status) ended up creating multiple power centres instead of bringing in a genuine process of democratization or autonomy in the region. Moreover, Para 12 (A) of the Sixth Schedule clearly states that, whenever there is a conflict of interest between the District Councils and the state legislature, the latter would prevail. It is even alleged that it is "a mere platform for aspiring politicians who nurture ambitions to contest assembly polls in the future" (Teresa Rehman, *Tehelka*, 30 January 2009). The AFSPA (Armed Forces Special Power Act) for instance, shows the inability and reluctance of the government to solve the conflict with adequate political measures. The AFSPA was passed on 18 August, 1958, as a short-term measure to allow deployment of the army to counter an armed separatist movement in the Naga Hills, has been in place for the last five decades and was extended to all the seven states of the Northeast region in 1972 (with the exception of Mizoram). It was part of a bundle of provisions, passed by the central government, to retain control over the Naga areas, in which the Naga National Council (NNC) demanded further autonomous rights. The AFSPA became a powerful measure for the central and the state government to act against actors challenging the political and territorial integrity of India. As a result, the Indian army for the first time since its independence was deployed to manage an internal conflict. But, instead of resolving the problem, it led to an ongoing escalation of the conflict by bringing it on a military level. The regular violations of human rights has led to a radicalization and militarization of the region and weakened also the supporters of a political solution. According to the Human Rights Watch Report (August 2008), "The Act violates provisions of international human

rights law, including the right to life, the right to be protected from arbitrary arrest and detention, and the right to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. It also denies the victims of the abuses the right to a remedy.” A fact-finding commission, appointed by the government in 2004, complained that the “AFSPA has become a symbol of oppression, an object of hate and an instrument of discrimination and highhandedness”. Though the conflict in the region is mired with complex political-economic issues, such as, struggle over natural resources, migration related issues, displacement, social exclusion, and so on, according to Dr Clemens Spiess, “The politics of identity lie at the heart of the bigger part of the current conflict constellations in the Northeast”.

Foreign Policy imperative: India’s ‘look east policy’ which was formulated in 1991 on the heels of India’s economic liberalization, was a foreign economic policy initiative towards South East Asia. The Northeast which is geographically situated between mainland India and Southeast Asia is supposed to have had immense developmental benefits as a result of this initiative and hence, have synergy effects on reducing poverty in the region; as well as on insurgency and armed conflict. The region’s diverse natural resources, rich bio-diversity and enormous hydro-electricity potential, among others, could also help to overcome the widespread feeling of backwardness among the inhabitants of the Northeast. But there is also increasing argument made that the impact of increased introduction of market imperatives in the traditional society of the region would have irreversible impact on the people’s culture and life and it would also lead to increased settlement of mainland people to the northeast. Thereby it is of high importance, that the announced opening will take place in a regulated frame and through cooperation with the local people, otherwise it could aggravate the tensions between the centre and the region. For a plethora of reasons, perceived or otherwise, peace and normalcy remain elusive. Terrorism and insurgency have yet to recede fully although life continues as if normal. Not that it is normal by any standards but whatever the ground realities, life does go on. Probably in concert with the worldwide phenomenon of rising aspirations of human beings, Human Rights and civilised societal ways have taken a front seat and their denial or absence creates upheaval and discord. Even after the creation of seven states to satisfy the ethnic aspirations of the local people, the north-east continues to be in turmoil. Further balkanisation is being demanded which will lead to the creation of very small and totally unviable states. The existing states have failed to meet the basic needs of the people. There is growing discontent over corruption. The regional disparity between the north-east and the other states has widened as has the disparity between the rich and the poor in the north-east. Clearly, it has become necessary to reconsider the approaches and policies followed so far.

Conclusion: The coming of globalisation, regional integration and India's outward looking economy since the early 1990s brought forth the conception that economic integration with the rest of the world would foster political integration of Northeast with the mainland. Thus, the Look East policy was launched to end economic isolation of the North-eastern region. The main focus of the Look East policy is to bring about economic development of the region through regional cooperation, in order to achieve such cooperation in the North-eastern region the policy rightly focus on solving the problems that plague the region. The political impact of the Look East policy in relation to the four core issues confronting Northeast India viz. insurgency, migration and drug trafficking, is felt to be important in solving the current political impasse in the region. The economic potentials existing in the sub-region can best be exploited with the setting up of trade and communication facilities at the borders in the region. With such improved transport and communication systems illicit activities in the border areas can be controlled to a great extent. The genesis of the problem has been made amply clear and transparent. The need of the hour is to address the problems and reasons identified in a logical, compassionate and systematic manner. There is a need for every Indian to know and to be proud of the fact that our sovereignty over this region stands vindicated notwithstanding a slow and steady pace with spikes of violence in between periods of peace, stability and prosperity. To gain a holistic

understanding of the problem that has historical and contemporary dimensions, it is important to assess and understand the various facets of the problem that interact with each other.

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37.

IMPACT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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Introduction: Regions develop when investments are made to set up industries, service sectors, educational institutions, health care facilities etc. In India after liberalization, the role of private sector has increased in investment decisions. Naturally, the investments will flow in regions which are favorable to return maximum return on investments. This rules out the possibility of investments in poorly connected and geographically separated regions (for example mountains), and regions with hostile political environment. The maximum share is gained by the regions which have adequate physical and social infrastructure and a conducive environment. This results in development of one region as compared to the other region. India has seen a major structural break in its growth performance after economic reform in the early nineties. The average growth in the previous decade has been at an impressive 7.8 percent per annum. Indian economy has also shown a great resilience during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 when the global financial crisis hit the world economy. During these two crisis years, average growth rate of Indian economy was more than 6 percent per annum. The 12th Plan (2012-17) has also targeted an 8 percent GDP growth rate for the entire plan period. While the initial years of the plan period has belied this expectation, there is a general perception that the new government at the centre can turn things around. However, the major criticism of the post reform growth process is an increase in regional inequality. Growth allegedly has not equally benefited every region of the country leading to differences in level of per capita income between the richer and poorer regions. This period also has seen concentration of poverty in certain pockets of the country. As per the poverty estimates (2004-05 and 2011-12) during this period, more than half of the total poor lives in six states viz., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Human development outcomes also continue to differ widely across states. These raises following important questions:

- i. Has growth benefited only the leading regions of the country resulting in widening inequality in income?
- ii. Has the trend in regional disparity been uniform across all periods?
- iii. iii. What are the leading and lagging sectors in this growth process?

Consequences of this imbalanced development are:

1. **Migration:** Migration from economically backward area towards economic strongholds. For example the rural-urban migration. Cities are more prosperous as compared to rural areas, providing better quality of life and more sources of income.
2. **Social unrest-** Differences in prosperity and development leads to friction between different sections of the society causing social unrest. For example Naxalism. Naxalites in India function in areas which have been neglected for long for development purposes/economic prosperity.
3. **Aggregation of the imbalance:** Once an area is prosperous and has adequate infrastructure for development, more investments pour-in neglecting the less developed regions. So an area which is already prosperous develops further. For examples- the rate of growth of the four metropolitan cities, as compared to other metro cities is still higher.

Research Methodology: This is a descriptive type research paper and is completely based on secondary data. Secondary data is collected from various books, research journals and websites.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To know the reasons for regional disparity in India.

- 2) To highlight the impact of regional disparity on Indian economy.

Factors Responsible for Regional Disparity in Indian:

1) Demographic and Social Characteristics

The group of eight forward States together accounted for 40.4 per cent of the population of the country whereas the group of seven backward States together accounted for as much as 55.17 per cent of the population of the country according to 2001 census. However, the contribution of the group of forward States to the country's population growth during the last decade was much higher at 59.2 per cent. On the other hand, the contribution of the group of backward States was as low as 33.8 per cent. All the States, except Assam and Orissa, in the backward group had a higher contribution to population growth than their share in population. Thus, Uttar Pradesh's contribution to population growth was 18.8 per cent against its population share of 16.2 per and Bihar's contribution was 10.1 against its share of population of 8.17 per cent. In contrast, out of the eight States in the forward group, all except Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana had a lower contribution to population growth during the last decade than their respective shares in the population. Indeed, Kerala's contribution to population growth was as low as 1.5 per cent against its share in the population of 3.1 per cent and Tamil Nadu's contribution to population growth was as low as 3.4 per cent against its share in the population of 6.1 per cent.

2) Income and Property

The most common indicator of the economic development of a society is the per capita annual income generated by it. The level of poverty or the share of population which do not have minimum income to meet its basic requirements is an indicator of the level of economic development as well as the inequality in the income distribution. In India there is differential growth in per capita incomes of the two groups of States over the last two decades, especially during the last decade. All the States in the forward group, except Haryana and Punjab have improved their relative position over the last two decades. Further, these improvements were more spectacular since 1990-91, especially in Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. It is noteworthy that the relative decline in per capita incomes of Haryana and Punjab was a phenomenon of the 1990s. Per capita incomes of four out of eight States in the group were below the national average in the eighties. But by late nineties, all except Andhra Pradesh, have gone above the national average. In contrast, all the States except Rajasthan in the backward group experienced relative deterioration in terms of per capita income. And the deterioration was more marked after the reforms. This especially is true of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Indeed, West Bengal was the only State in this group, which had above national average per capita income to begin with. Though that State experienced significant growth in agriculture, especially in the eighties, because of the deterioration of industrial sector in the State the overall relative performance came down in the nineties.

- 3) **Resource Transfer from the Centre to the States** There is an in-built imbalance between the expenditure responsibilities and the revenue sources of the State governments. An important aspect of the devolution of Central tax revenues under Finance Commission dispensation is that it has an in-built bias in favour of fiscally weak States. Population and per capita income of the State get high weight-age in the distribution formula. A State with larger population and lower per capita income gets a higher share in the Central tax revenues. The gap between revenue receipts (other than the Central tax revenues) and revenue expenditure is another parameter, which decides the level of a State's share. As a result the Central tax share constitutes a major revenue source for the backward States. While it constitutes about one-third of the total tax revenues of all the States taken together; it accounts for more than 50 per cent of the total tax revenues of less

developed States like Bihar and Orissa; but its share is less than 15 per cent of the total tax revenues of more developed States like Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab.

- 4) **Pattern of Private Investment**In the wake of economic reforms initiated in 1991, the role of private investment has acquired a special significance in the context of economic development of various States of the Indian Union. Indeed, there has been an element of competition among States ever since for attracting private investment, both domestic and foreign. Some of the States have been offering various tax concessions and other special facilities to new investors on a competitive basis.

Conclusion:Keeping in view the regional disparity in India our Government has framed various policies for agriculture, industry and trade development. Government is trying to foster industrialization in back ward states by offering various incentives to the producers and traders. Various measures are also adopted to generate employments and to raise per capita income of all the states of India. It is a great hope that in coming one or two decades regional disparity in India will get abolished.

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38.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF SMALL AND MAJOR STATES IN INDIA

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Introduction: After the independence-era Indian economy was inspired by the Soviet model of economic development, with a large public sector, high import duties combined with interventionist policies, leading to massive inefficiencies and widespread corruption. However, later on India adopted free market principles and liberalized its economy to international trade. India's per capita income increased at only around 1% annualized rate in the three decades after Independence. Since the mid-1980s, India has slowly opened up its markets through economic liberalization. After more fundamental reforms since 1991 and their renewal in the 2000s, India has progressed towards a free market economy. Today the state has emerged as an active participant in the process of economic development in many ways. The process of development in case of developed countries was spread over a long period but under-developed countries today have no time to wait and it is essential for them to cut short the period do development. In this case the government has an important role in the process of development.

The term 'developmental state' has been incorrectly used to describe any state presiding over a period of economic development and improvement in living standards. The equating of a booming economy with a developmental state becomes problematic in cases where economies are heavily dependent on external factors, such as export of primary products or aid inflows. Rather, the developmental state not only refers to the collective economic and human development, but also describes the state's essential role in harnessing national resources and directing incentives through a distinctive policy-making process. The measurements of economic performance of small and major states are not entirely a straightforward matter. This might be measured by growth in income or growth in per capita income in which case one might use GDP and GDP per capita, respectively. In the case of per capita GDP one may use the current position or an average over some period. This latter indicator is considered superior for the purpose at hand. Arguably, one may also measure economic performance by the scarcity of poverty since the less poverty in any state, one might argue, the better the performance. For this one might use a measure of the proportion of the population living under the poverty line. GDP more than the indicator of country dimension is an indicator of economic level, and total land area can be a proxy for natural resources. It is considered primarily an indicator of the level of development and the object of our investigation is small states and not small economic states. Thus, using only land area and population to constitute groups of countries allow some variety of economic levels among the states in each group.

Objectives:

1. To study the economic development of small and major states in India.
2. To understand the state wise real GDP of India.
3. To identify the difference between GDP in Small and major states in India.
4. To know the pros and cons of Small and major states in India.

Small and Major States in India and Progress: According to the census report, there are presently 28 states in India. The total population of the country is 1.21 billion presently. According to the State Census 2011, the most populated state in India is Uttar Pradesh with a population of 19.96 crores. The least populated state in the country is Sikkim with a population of 60, 7688. The census of Indian states 2011 reveals that Kerala is the highest literate state in the country with 93.91% of literacy rate.

Bihar is the least literate state with a literacy rate of 63.82%. The land acquired by major states are 93.96% , small states 5.75%and remaining land owned by Union Territory i. e. 0.29%. It is also very importance to know the literacy of every nation because it also very important variable to categorized states within country. In India, it is shown that the average literacy of people in small states having more than the major states i.e. 81.24% and 74.78%respectively.

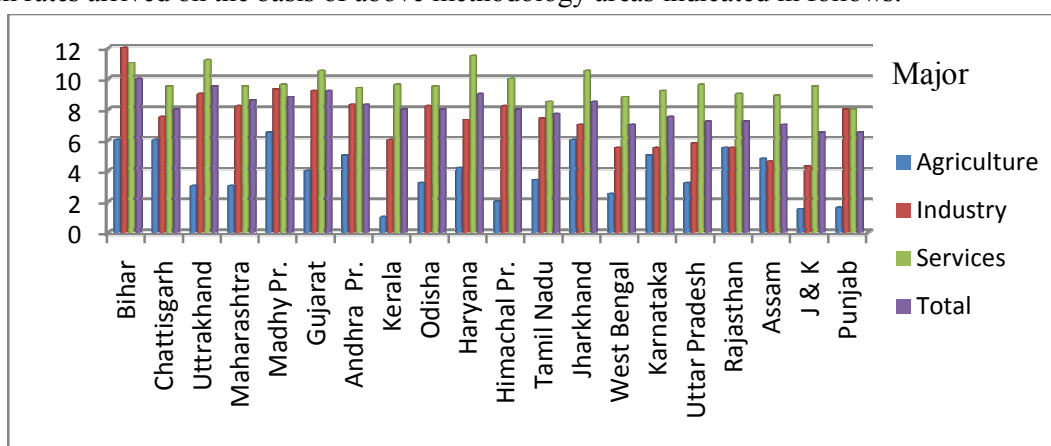
TABLE 1: Small and Major States in India and Progress

Sr. No.	State/UT	Area (Km ²)	% Share	Rank	Population 2011 census	Increase	% Literacy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAJOR STATES							
1	Bihar	94,163	2.86	12	104099452	25.42 %	61.80
2	Chattisgarh	135,192	4.11	10	25545198	22.61 %	86.05
3	Uttrakhand	53,483	1.63	18	10086292	18.81 %	78.82
4	Maharashtra	307,713	9.36	3	112374333	15.99 %	82.34
5	Madhy Pr.	308,252	9.38	2	72626809	20.35 %	69.32
6	Gujarat	196,244	5.97	7	60439692	19.28 %	78.03
7	Andhra Pr.	275,045	8.37	4	84,580,777	10.98 %	67.02
8	Kerala	38,852	1.18	21	33406061	4.91 %	94.00
9	Odisha	155,707	4.74	9	41974218	14.05 %	72.87
10	Haryana	44,212	1.34	20	25351462	19.90 %	75.55
11	Himachal Pr.	55,673	1.69	17	6864602	12.94 %	82.80
12	Tamil Nadu	130,060	3.96	11	72147030	15.61 %	80.09
13	Jharkhand	79,716	2.42	15	32988134	22.42 %	66.41
14	West Bengal	88,752	2.70	13	91276115	13.84 %	76.26
15	Karnataka	191,791	5.83	8	61095297	15.60 %	75.36
16	Uttar Pradesh	240,928	7.33	5	199812341	20.23 %	67.68
17	Rajasthan	342,239	10.41	1	68548437	21.31 %	66.11
18	Assam	78,438	2.39	16	31205576	17.07 %	72.19
19	J & K	222,236	6.76	6	12541302	23.64 %	67.16
20	Punjab	50,362	1.53	19	27743338	13.89 %	75.84
21	Telangana*	112077	----	----	35193978	----	---
SMALL STATES							
22	Sikkim	7,096	0.22	27	610577	12.89 %	81.42
23	Delhi	1,483	0.05	NCT	16787941	21.21 %	86.21
24	Mizoram	21,081	0.64	24	1097206	23.48 %	91.33
25	Goa	3,702	0.11	28	1458545	8.23 %	88.70
26	Tripura	10,486	0.32	26	3673917	14.84 %	87.22
27	Arunachal Pr.	83,743	2.55	14	1383727	26.03 %	65.38
28	Meghalaya	22,429	0.68	22	2966889	27.95 %	74.43
29	Manipur	22,327	0.68	23	2570390	24.50 %	76.94
30	Nagaland	16,579	0.50	25	1978502	-0.58 %	79.55
ALL INDIA		3287469	-----	-----	1,210,854,977	17.64 %	74.04

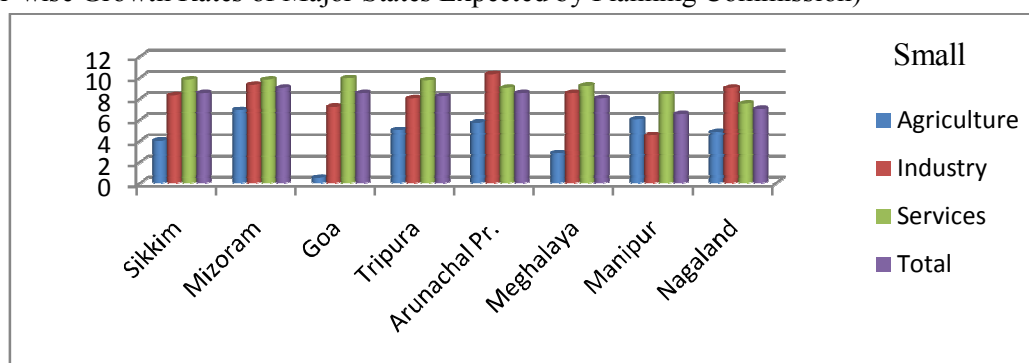
Source:

1. <http://statisticstimes.com/geography/area-of-indian-states.php>
2. <https://www.census2011.co.in/states.php>

Sector-wise Growth Rates Expected by Planning Commission: The Twelfth Plan growth rates of GSDP have been worked out for different States. National growth rates of GDP and State-wise break-up of specific economic performance. The potentialities and constraints present in each State and scope for growth based on an assessment within the Planning Commission have been taken into account in computing this. For this purpose, the aggregate performance of each State has been broken into sectorial components. The distribution of the national growth rates among the three major sectors of the economy i.e. Agriculture, Industry and Services. It has been done keeping the sectorial consistency across the projected growth rate of the States in mind. The State-specific growth rates for each sector have been pro-rated to the National growth rate so that contribution of each State to all-India level in sector-specific growth is maintained at the levels achieved. This has then been adjusted for the Twelfth Plan keeping in view the potentialities and constraints present in each State and the need for improvement so that the erstwhile slow-growing States realise their full potential. GSDP growth rates arrived on the basis of above methodology areas indicated in follows.



(Sector-wise Growth Rates of Major States Expected by Planning Commission)



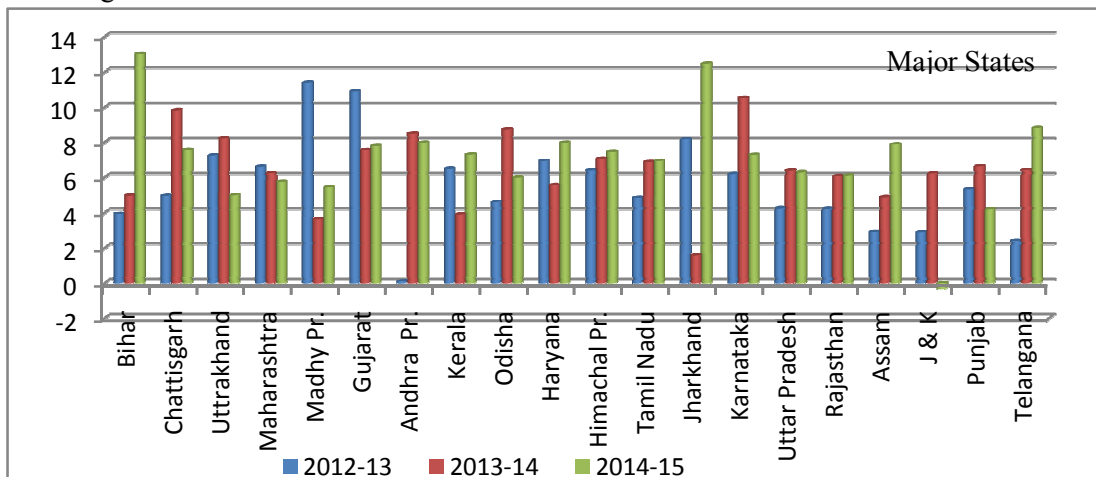
(Sector-wise Growth Rates of Small States Expected by Planning Commission)

Source- 1. Economic statistical Organisation Punjab

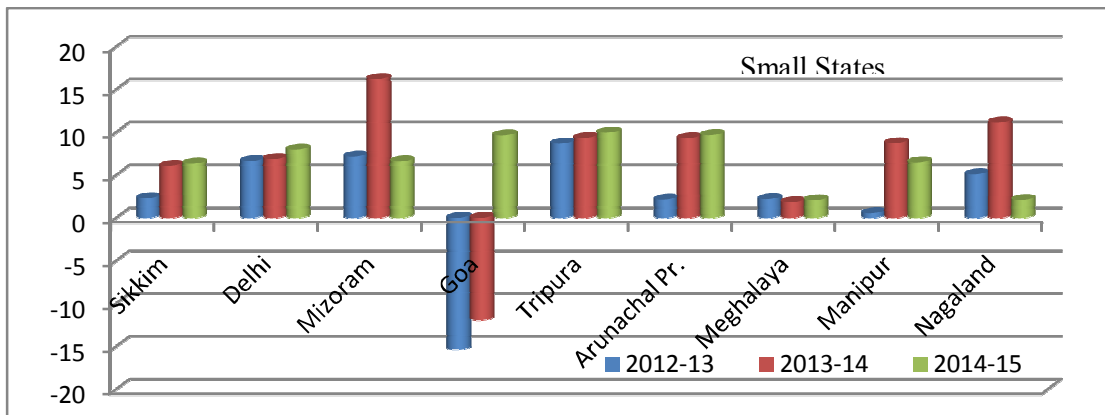
2. Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

Yearly Achievements of Growth Rates -12th Plan for Major/Small States Although the average annual all-India growth rate of the industrial sector declined from 1 per cent in 2012- 13 to 0.4 per cent in 2013-14, only 12 out of the 29 states reported showed a decline in industry growth rate during 2012-13 and 2013-14. The highest growth rates in industrial sector GSDP during 2012-13 were in West Bengal, Tripura and Uttarakhand, whereas the lowest, or even negative, growth was reported by Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Andhra Pradesh. However, in 2013- 14 Arunachal Pradesh topped in

terms of industrial sector growth with a growth rate of 19.6 per cent followed by Uttarakhand and Bihar. States such as Telangana, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh were the bottom industrial-sector performers in 2013-14. The average annual all-India growth rate of the services sector declined marginally between 2012-13 and 2013-14, from 7 per cent to 6.8 per cent. Bihar, Tripura and Jharkhand showed the highest average annual growth rate in this sector in 2012-13, whereas Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha and Meghalaya had the lowest. In 2013-14, Bihar topped the sectorial growth- rate tables again – followed by Jharkhand and Mizoram. Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha and Arunachal Pradesh had the lowest annual growth rates of services. The above graph provides states sectorial growth performance in the first three years of Twelfth Plan. Farm sector (agriculture and allied activities) output often witnesses significant year-on-year volatility due to variations in rainfall and other weather-related phenomena. The magnitude of this volatility at state level is much higher than at the all-India level. The overall average annual growth rate of the farm sector prices was 1.4 per cent in the first year of the Twelfth Plan, and it rose to 4.7 per cent in 2013-14. Farm sector growth increased for most States during the first two years of the Twelfth Plan; in Bihar, Kerala, Odisha and Uttarakhand, however, farm sector output declined in 2013-14, resulting in negative growth rates. The states which showed the fastest growth in farm sector GSDP during 2012-13 were Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Telangana and Odisha; the states with the lowest, or even negative growth, were Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Goa. The trend somewhat reversed in 2013-14, with Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Goa and Himachal Pradesh posting high farm sector growth rates, and Odisha, Bihar and Uttarakhand recording the lowest rates.



(Yearly Achievements of Growth Rates -12th Plan for Major States)

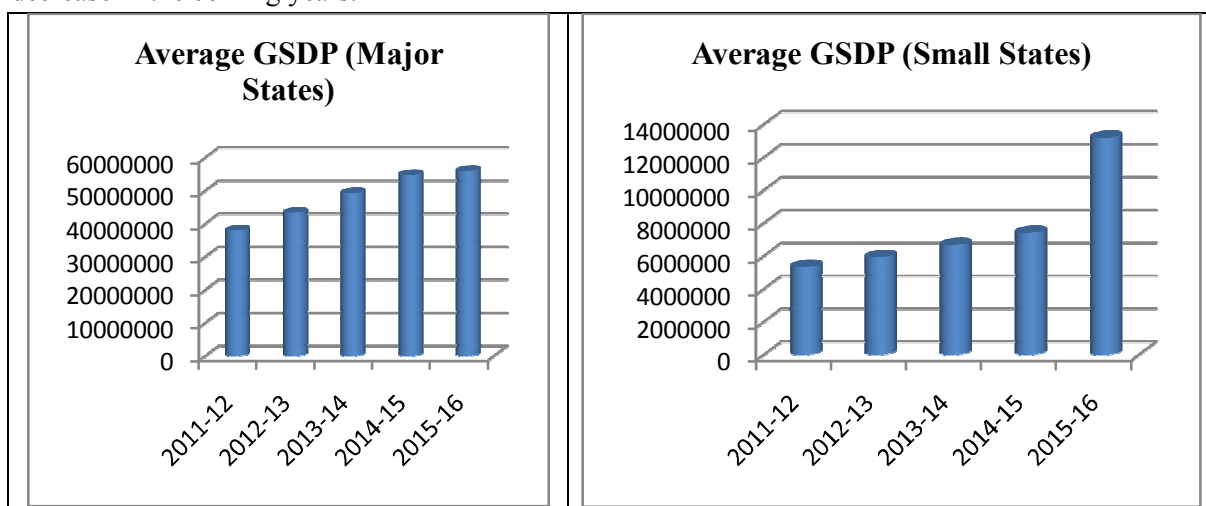


(Yearly Achievements of Growth Rates -12th Plan for Small States)

Source- 1.Economic statistical Organisation Punjab

2. Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

Growth scenarios at state level: The economy's aggregate growth rate is characterized by regional variations across states, with some distinguishable overall trend. The economic slowdown witnessed in the initial year of the Twelfth Plan period is reflected in lower growth rates for many states when compared to their Eleventh Plan growth rates in the year 2012-13. However the situation improved in 2013-14 for most states. State-wise growth performance during the Twelfth Plan expectations, as well as their various growth rates in the first three years of the Twelfth Plan. In 2012-13, Tripura, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh reported the highest growth rates of GSDP, whereas Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Meghalaya had the lowest. In 2013-14 Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and Bihar had the highest average growth rates of GSDP whereas Odisha, Telangana, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh had the lowest. The GSDP growth rates of low-income states during the Eleventh Plan and the first two years of the Twelfth Plan are given above. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir had the lowest per capita income (PCI) in the first two years of the Twelfth Plan. However, except for Odisha, all these states have an average annual growth rate of GSDP that is higher than the national average. Among certain selected low-income states (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh), the performance of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand in the initial years of the current Plan period has been quite encouraging, with growth rates that are significantly higher than the national average. Though Bihar's GSDP growth rate fell in 2013-14, it picked up in 2014-15 and is well above the national average in each of the Twelfth Plan's three initial years. Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan exhibited GSDP growth rates higher than the national average in 2012-13 and 2013-14, though lower than in the Eleventh Plan. The upward trend in the growth performance of low-income states presents the optimistic possibility that regional disparity will decrease in the coming years.



The pros and cons:

Smaller states

Pros:

1. Governmental and bureaucratic affairs can be managed well with focused attention when the population and the administrative area are of manageable proportions.
2. Smaller states signify empowerment of common people.
3. A few concerned and well-meaning experts in demographics and psychographics believe that in India, a lot of larger states need re-division.

4. Improved attention especially towards neglected areas, better focus on developing backward regions, a new legislative assembly and monetary support from the union prove to be advantageous to new/smaller states.
5. New states generally get separate institutions exclusively for the state – State Election Commission, Human Rights/ Women's/ SC/STs/Child Commissions, Public Service Commission, separate cadre for IAS/IPS/IFS under UPSC, and High Court – which will be beneficial to the state.
6. Better representation for minorities – in terms of caste, religion, tribe, etc.
7. Better administration and access to better development for hitherto ignored areas and people there.
8. Re-distribution of tax and other resources ensures that money and resources are being utilized for the overall development of the entire state rather than being concentrated on a few areas.

Cons:

1. Since India is primarily an agrarian economy, there's no guarantee that smaller states will benefit immediately after the division. Most states depend on agriculture largely and their fate is, therefore, decided by the monsoon.
2. Setting up of various institutions (mentioned above), government offices & residences, universities & research institutions, stadia, basic amenities like hospitals in remote places, etc., requires huge sums of money. A new state invariably ends up depending on the Union for funds – which may or may not be readily available.
3. River water distribution and other new issues in terms of resource distribution and management may crop up and become a major bone of contention between the two states.
4. Distribution & control of natural resources isn't very easy post-division. Some regions may be flourishing while others are deprived of resources and the latter ones tend to lose in the bargain.
5. Newer political parties come up leading to more disputes & dividing people further on regional grounds too, and a 'stable centralized power' will remain a distant dream as coalitions will become our preordained destiny.
6. If one state's demands are granted, it'll encourage other states to follow their lead.

Larger States

Pros:

1. Though a state's performance is not so much determined by its size, size does matter; especially when it comes to utilization of available natural resources & man power, the larger the state is, the better it is for overall progress.
2. 'United we stand, divided we fall' may or may not hold true always but when the majority of a state's population stands together and demands for something, the government will be forced to sit up and take notice of/listen to them.
3. The political will and orientation of a state's government determine the development of its people, and concentrated political agendas in certain areas may sometimes help bring people together in larger states.
4. In terms of economies of scale and growth rate, larger states tend to fare better than smaller ones.

Cons:

1. Administering large and diverse states is more complex and leads to inefficiency on part of government and bureaucratic agencies.
2. A majority of states in India are just too huge to manage things without complexities & conflicts of interest.

3. Diversity is not only about language but also about economy and culture. The economic culture of certain regions in a state leads to a gap that cannot actually be filled.
4. Allocation of resources isn't easy in larger states due to inconsistent-yet-influential power structures created by politicians for their own selfish ends.

Conclusion: A developmental state plays an active role in guiding economic development and using the resources of the country to meet the needs of the people. A developmental state tries to balance economic growth and social development. It uses state resources and state influence to attack poverty and expand economic opportunities. The State has to play a role in keeping our economy competitive and close to the leading edge in the global development of knowledge and technology. The State has to be able to control its vast resources and directly apply them to the strategic tasks that will enable to meet the national goals. In every country the state plays some role in shaping the structure and output of the economy. States in different countries use a variety of instruments and policies like the regulation of industry and trade, the redistribution of incomes and assets, the use of fiscal and monetary policies and direct state ownership of key industries. The degree of state intervention depends on whether a government chooses to leave economic development and redistribution to the whims of the free market, or to be a more interventionist or developmental state. Summary With this analysis, we conclude that small size is not associated with poor economic and social performance. Small states compared to large states present higher levels and growth rates of GDP per capita, have higher investment (% of GDP), more equitable distribution of income and better quality of human capital. However, this performance does not translate into lower rates of unemployment in small states and in the final period, investment in small states appears to be linked to less productive sectors. We noted also that small states are more open to foreign trade and have higher trade deficits, which have been offset in part by inflows of foreign capital (FDI, tourism, remittances and aid). The services sector (% of GDP) is higher in small states while the industrial and agricultural sectors (% of GDP) are higher in large states. Small states have a higher ratio of government expenditure (% of GDP) as a result of a minimum size for a normal function of the government and also the need for government intervention to stabilize the internal market. Additionally, the small countries have greater social cohesion.

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39.

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR'S VIEW ON SMALL STATE STUDENT

Ku. Bhavana Bandu Shirsat.

M.A. Economics, Sitabai Arts, Commerce and Science College, Akola.

INTRODUCTION:- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was great Philosopher, Social reformer, Economist, Researcher and big heart person having tremendous knowledge and attracting personality. He was just a super hero. He was most dynamic and intelligent human being. He was worlds best thinker. He was a ocean of knowledge. He was not only studied history but also learned from it. And he made best use of his knowledge for creating a wonderful future. He was thought about India's future. In short he was the greatest and true hero of not only India but also the world. He is the father of Indian constitution. Indian constitution is world's biggest and great constitution. He believed that small state make's the future of country. There are so many benefits of small state are as follows:-

- 1) Economic Development
- 2) Educational Progress
- 3) Social welfare
- 4) Women's Empowerment
- 5) Scientific Development
- 6) Full Employment
- 7) Democracy Development
- 8) Good Administration
- 9) Best Policies
- 10) Make Life Luxuries etc.

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR'S VIEW ON SMALL STATES :- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's book "Thoughts on Linguistic States", written in December 1995. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar gave an examples from "One State, One Language". As a universe feature of almost every state. Examine the constitution of Germany, France, Italy, UK and examine the constitution of the U.S.A. "One State, One Language" is the rule wherever there has been a departure from this rule there has been a danger of the state. The illustrations of the mixed states are to be found in the old Austrian Empire and the old Turkish Empire. They were blown up because they were multi-lingual states with all that a multi-lingual states means. India cannot escape this fate if it continuous to be a congeries of mixed states. The reasons why a unilingual state is stable and a multi-lingual state unstable are quite obvious. Another reason why it is necessary to adopt the rule of "One State, One Language" is that it is the only solvent to racial and cultural conflicts. One language can unite people. Two languages are sure to divide people. This is an inexorable law. Culture is conserved by language. After 1951-52 his writing on this issue clearly expresses this anxiety. Dr. Ambedkar continued to support the principle of reorganization of states on a linguistic basis but he now demanded certain safeguards against the dominant castes. In an article on this issue in the, "The Times of India" dated 23rd April 1953 he demanded checks & balances to maintain social and political equilibrium in the province. He made it clear that establishment of linguistic states would place numerically and economically dominant castes in the region in an advantage position, and thus power would go in the hand of a communal majority. He argued that it was not necessary to consolidate states into big state interest of size and population like Uttar Pradesh & Bihar in the name of linguistic provinces. There could be two provinces of the same linguistic group in the small states the danger of communal majority could be minimized.

Divisions of the 'Northern States':- Dr. Ambedkar gave thought on division of the northern states is to divide the three state of :-

- 1) Uttar Pradesh
- 2) Bihar
- 3) Madhya Pradesh

Divisions of 'Uttar Pradesh' :- Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's proposal with regard to the 'Uttar Pradesh' is to divide it into three states. Each of these three states should have a population of approximate two cores which should be regarded as the standard size of population for a state to administer effectively. The three states of UP could have as their capitals:-

- 1} Meerut
- 2} Cawnpore
- 3} Allahabad

They are situated quite in the centre of each of these three states.

Divisions of 'Bihar':- Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar gave proposal with regard to Bihar is to divide it into two states. Each of these two states will have a population of a little over one and half crore. It is not a small population for one, government to administer. The two states of Bihar could have as their capital :- 1} Patna 2} Ranchi

They are situated quite in the centre of the two states.

Divisions of 'Madhya Pradesh' :- According to Dr. Ambedkar proposal MP stands before us in two forms.

- 1} The old MP
- 2} The new MP

He suggests that it should be divided into two states :-

- 1} Northern MP :- The whole of Vindhya Pradesh & Bhopal
- 2} Southern MP :- The whole of Indore & 14 district of Mahakosal

Division of Maharashtra :-As far as Maharashtra was concerned, Dr. Ambedkar suggested the formation of four different units.

- 1} City state of Bombay
- 2} Western Maharashtra
- 3} Central Maharashtra
- 4} Eastern Maharashtra

On splitting one-language states, he said : "Into how many states a people speaking one language should be cut up, should depend upon—

- 1} the requirements of efficient administration
- 2} the needs of the different areas
- 3} the sentiments of the different areas
- 4} the proportion between the majority & minority".

Ambedkar wrote :-"As the area of the state increases the proportion of the minority to the majority (communities/castes) decreases & the position of the minority (castes) become precarious & the opportunities for the majority to practise tyranny over the minority become greater. The states must therefore be small."

Dr. Ambedkar's appropriate advice for our times :- "The formation of Linguistic States, although essential, cannot be decided by any sort of hooliganism. Nor must it be solved in a manner that will serve party interest. It must be solved by cold blooded reasoning."

Conclusion:-Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's view on small state are mostly gives light on linguistic state. And he also gives important of social equality & justice. He focus on the development of India. India. By giving fantastic suggestion of small state. In short according to him that "Small State" make "Country Big". Big in all sector of life. It is a great thought of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. It build India's unity, equality and nationality. It is one and only simple and as well as impactful way of progressing India. It is gives us slogan like.....

"Small State..... Makes country great.....!" We are really thankful to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar for his important contribution in philosophy of " Small State."

References :-

- 1} Hindustan Times
- 2} Govt. Of Maharashtra : 1989, P,150
- 3} Google

Region	Share in Gross Cropped Area			
	TE 1970-1971	TE 1980-1981	TE 1990-1991	TE 1998-1999
Konkan	4.52	4.31	4.11	4.79
Western Maharashtra	40.84	40.78	40.01	39.14
Marathwada	26.81	26.98	28.3	27.89
Vidarbha	27.43	27.85	27.43	28.18
All	100	100	100	100

In the above table we can see that Western Maharashtra is one of the top region which cropping intensity is the highest than other region. Vidarbha is second and Marathwada is third in the rank of cropping intensity. Konkan is the lowest in cropping intensity.

{3} Electricity Consumption :-

Region	Share in Agricultural Consumption		Consumption Per Hectare Gross Cropped Area	
	TE 1990-1991	TE 1996-1997	TE 1990-1991	TE 1996-1997
Konkan	2.07	2.5	4689.06	7035.19
Western Maharashtra	53.46	57.89	1048.19	1926.66
Marathwada	24.13	23.22	407.62	771.75
Vidarbha	20.33	16.39	786.19	1265.63
All	100	100	1407.88	2156.66

Source :- Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra, relevant issues.

The above table shows us the numbers of electricity consumption. Western Maharashtra used huge number of electricity in agriculture. Marathwada is the second and Vidarbha is the third region in rank of using electricity. Konkan used very few part of electricity in agriculture.

{4} Region-wise Shares in Gross Value of All crops :-

Region	TE 1970-1971	TE 1980-1981	TE 1990-1991
Konkan	5.78	5.02	4.42
Western Maharashtra	49.34	49.71	47.76
Marathwada	20.44	22.27	23.43
Vidarbha	24.42	23.01	24.38
All	100	100	100

Source :- Sawant et al (1999:113)

Western Maharashtra is higher than any other region in shares in gross value of all crops. Konkan is lowest.

{5} The Estimate on Region-wise Position of Agriculture Pump sets as on 31st March 2005

Division	Share of Agriculture Pumps	No. of pumps per 1000 hectare Cropped area
Konkan	2.35	68.93
Western Maharashtra	54.42	191.25
Marathwada	23.32	126.13
Vidarbha	19.91	100.32
Maharashtra	100	142.44

Source :- Planning Commission Government of India,2006

Here, also Western Maharashtra is topper than any other division. Marathwada , Vidarbha are good. Konkan is last.

Conclusion :-The process of agricultural development in Maharashtra over the last three decades indicate regional inequality in which Western Maharashtra remained much ahead of other regions in terms of major development indicators. However, compared to Vidarbha, the Marathwada region experienced better improvement in some respects. The Marathwada and Vidarbha regions were unable to complete effectively for a larger share of state's resources due to the absence of a well-articulated structure of factions & alliances. As a result, the influential elites of Western Maharashtra remained in an advantageous position to divert the developmental resources of the state to their region. The relatively better performance of the Marathwada region was mainly due to the socio-cultural proximity of its local elites with those of Western Maharashtra.

References :-

- 1} *B. B. Mohanty*
- 2} *Economic & Political Weekly*
- 3} *Google*

41.

A STUDY ON REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIA

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Introduction

Regional Disparity in India: Regional disparity is become crucial issue for the country and for the policy makers. Generally regional disparity or regional imbalance means vast difference in per capita income, literacy rates, health and education services, industrial development, infrastructural development between various regions of the country i.e. within states or outside states. It also becomes necessary to examine the income generation pattern of different states. Regional disparity refers to the inequality of economic performances between various regions in the country. Therefore it becomes necessary for the concern authority and also for Government to focus on such backward region. There should be effective monitoring and supervision for the implementation various Government schemes to reduce the regional disparity.

Types of Regional Disparity

- Natural-geographical
- Human created- Social, Political and Economical
- Interstate or Intra state

Form different study it has been found that the economic development of the region is depend on the availability of natural resources, availability of basic infrastructural facilities and availability of manpower in the region. Apart from these resources the social and political resources are also important for the economic development and for reducing the regional disparity in the country. Per capita income is the measure of the development to determine the regional disparity. The main objective of the policy makers is to bring the regional equality in terms of development. There are some states in the country those are developing and some are still undeveloped.

Review of Literature Samik Chawdhury (2014) have found that there are per capita differences among the different states and also found that there is regional inequality in the country. He further argued that the backward states are also now growing at fast rate, with inception of the economic reforms in the country. Ross Stewart & Carlos Moslares (2014) have analyzed 16 states of most population and found that inequality among the different states has been increased, over a period of time. Further, he argued there should be improvement in educational opportunities in low literacy area and also suggest to focus to reduce the poverty in the regions. Parveen (2016) analyzed that due to lack of effective supervision, lack of proper policy implementation, lack of financial support and improper administration causes the lack of economic development of the regions. He argued that there are different reasons for backwardness of states like natural calamities, poor law and order, ineffective supervision and many more. The concern authority should have effective supervision and control over the region.

Objective of the study

1. To study the year wise net state domestic product at current prices among different states.
2. To study and examine the literacy rate among different states.
3. To give suggestion for reducing the regional disparity in the country.

Methodology: The present study analyzed the year wise net state domestic products at current prices and for all India level. The research paper also analyzes the year wise state wise literacy rate and year

wise population of India. This research is based on the secondary sources of data and the relevant data is collected from authentic sources like as various research journals and government reports. This research study will assist to understand the year wise net state domestic products at current prices and literacy rate among the various states.

Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (2011-12 Series)						
As on 31.03.2017						
(₹ in Crore)						
State\UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	339996	370196	413164	469909	545638	620974
Arunachal Pradesh	10229	11617	13398	15410	17229	na
Assam	129354	142039	160442	178479	201758	na
Bihar	228497	261327	292143	345571	382223	na
Chhattisgarh	142273	159431	185939	211016	233023	256346
Goa	38009	34567	32043	36290	40659	na
Gujarat	532809	634572	707456	789949	886092	na
Haryana	271152	314353	363590	395890	438140	494090
Himachal Pradesh	60536	69432	80129	88196	na	na
Jammu & Kashmir	67272	72963	79966	83217	98063	na
Jharkhand	137383	160304	172030	198386	223234	na
Karnataka	552720	632211	747788	843918	940006	na
Kerala	328021	371384	417265	473045	531126	na
Madhya Pradesh	282370	333936	391369	429896	483969	571934
Maharashtra	1119192	1271017	1450003	1572037	na	na
Manipur	11501	12193	14456	16189	na	na
Meghalaya	18028	19653	20415	21838	23936	26505
Mizoram	6404	7375	8989	10136	na	na
Nagaland	10217	11816	14545	16137	na	na
Odisha	201111	229888	256211	282322	300236	334067
Punjab	239227	267116	301673	332999	na	na
Rajasthan	396960	446835	497403	554783	na	na
Sikkim	9742	10817	12203	13318	14558	na
Tamil nadu	674478	768951	861429	970953	1080461	1193578
Telangana	325138	363929	408887	462636	522412	593930
Tripura	17419	19631	23329	27484	na	na
Uttar Pradesh	645130	733505	837614	925437	1024222	na
Uttarakhand	102156	117264	132556	142628	162168	na
West Bengal ¹						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3404	3793	4424	5025	na	na
Chandigarh	16930	19507	22290	25061	27341	na
Delhi	314619	357251	404664	447435	501104	565655
Puducherry	15160	16984	19778	21776	24220	27511
All-India NDP	7818898	8886659	10041060	11108576	12242873	13653519

Source: For States Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India – Central Statistics Office

Notes:

1. The estimates of West Bengal for new series with base year 2011-12 compiled by the DES, West Bengal are under examination
2. na: not available

From the above table it is clear that in the year 2011-12 the All India NDP was Rs.7818898 Crore, In the year 2012-13 it increased to Rs.8886659 Crore, For the year 2013-14 it was Rs.10041060 Crore, For the year 2014-15 it was Rs.11108576 Crore, In 2015-16 it was Rs.12242873 Crore and In 2016-17 it was Rs. 13653519 Crore. From the above figures it becomes clear that there is year wise increments in the net state domestic products at current prices for different states.

State-Wise Literacy Rates (1951-2011)							
States/UTs	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	na	21.2	24.6	35.7	44.1	60.5	67.0
Arunachal Pradesh	na	7.1	11.3	25.6	41.6	54.3	65.4
Assam	18.5	33.0	33.9	na	52.9	63.3	72.2
Bihar	13.5	22.0	23.2	32.3	37.5	47.0	61.8
Chhattisgarh	9.4	18.1	24.1	32.6	42.9	64.7	70.3
Gujarat	21.8	31.5	37.0	44.9	61.3	69.1	78.0
Haryana	na	na	25.7	37.1	55.9	67.9	75.6
Himachal Pradesh	na	na	na	na	63.9	76.5	82.8
Jammu & Kashmir	na	13.0	21.7	30.6	na	55.5	67.2
Jharkhand	12.9	21.1	23.9	35.0	41.4	53.6	66.4
Karnataka	na	29.8	36.8	46.2	56.0	66.6	75.4
Kerala	47.2	55.1	69.8	78.9	89.8	90.9	94.0
Madhya Pradesh	13.2	21.4	27.3	38.6	44.7	63.7	69.3
Maharashtra	27.9	35.1	45.8	57.2	64.9	76.9	82.3
Manipur ^a	12.6	36.0	38.5	49.7	59.9	70.5	76.9
Meghalaya	na	26.9	29.5	42.1	49.1	62.6	74.4
Mizoram	31.1	44.0	53.8	59.9	82.3	88.8	91.3
Nagaland	10.5	22.0	33.8	50.3	61.7	66.6	79.6
Odisha	15.8	21.7	26.2	33.6	49.1	63.1	72.9
Punjab	na	na	34.1	43.4	58.5	69.7	75.8
Rajasthan	8.5	18.1	22.6	30.1	38.6	60.4	66.1
Sikkim	na	na	17.7	34.1	56.9	68.8	81.4
Tamil Nadu	na	36.4	45.4	54.4	62.7	73.5	80.1
Tripura	na	20.2	31.0	50.1	60.4	73.2	87.2
Uttar Pradesh	12.0	20.9	24.0	32.7	40.7	56.3	67.7
Uttarakhand	18.9	18.1	33.3	46.1	57.8	71.6	78.8
West Bengal	24.6	34.5	38.9	48.7	57.7	68.6	76.3
A & N Islands	30.3	40.1	51.2	63.2	73.0	81.3	86.6
Chandigarh	na	na	70.4	74.8	77.8	81.9	86.0
D & N Haveli	na	na	18.1	32.9	40.7	57.6	76.2
Daman & Diu	na	na	na	na	71.2	78.2	87.1
Delhi	na	62.0	65.1	71.9	75.3	81.7	86.2
Goa	23.5	35.4	52.0	65.7	75.5	82.0	88.7
Lakshadweep	15.2	27.2	51.8	68.4	81.8	86.7	91.8
Puducherry	na	43.7	53.4	65.1	74.7	81.2	85.8
All India ^a	18.3	28.3	34.5	43.6	52.2	64.8	73.0

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Notes:

a: India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.

na: not available

1. Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses relate to population aged five years and above and from 1981 onwards Literacy rates relate to the population aged seven years and above. The literacy rate for 1951 in case of West Bengal relates to total population including 0-4 age group. Literacy rate for 1951 in respect of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Manipur are based on sample population

From the above table it is clear that in the year 1951 the state wise literacy rate for all India level was 18.3%. In the year 1961 it was increased to 28.3%. In the year 1971 it increased to 34.5%. In the year 1981 it was 43.6%. In the year 1991 it was 52.2%. In the year 2001 it was 64.8% and in the year 2011 the literacy rate for all India level was 73%. This shows that there is increased in the literacy rate at all India level.

Population of India (1951-2011)							
(in thousands)							
States /UTs	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	31115	35983	43503	53551	66508	76210	84581
Arunachal Pradesh ^a	na	337	468	632	865	1098	1384
Assam ^b	8029	10837	14625	18041	22414	26656	31206
Bihar	29085	34841	42126	52303	64531	82999	104099
Chhatisgarh	7457	9154	11637	14010	17615	20834	25545
Gujarat	16263	20633	26697	34086	41310	50671	60440
Haryana	5674	7591	10036	12922	16464	21145	25351
Himachal Pradesh	2386	2812	3460	4281	5171	6078	6865
Jammu & Kashmir ^c	3254	3561	4617	5987	7837	10144	12541
Jharkhand	9697	11606	14227	17612	21844	26946	32988
Karnataka	19402	23587	29299	37136	44977	52851	61095
Kerala	13549	16904	21347	25454	29099	31841	33406
Madhya Pradesh	18615	23218	30017	38169	48566	60348	72627
Maharashtra	32003	39554	50412	62783	78937	96879	112374
Manipur ^d	578	780	1073	1421	1837	2294	2856
Meghalaya	606	769	1012	1336	1775	2319	2967
Mizoram	196	266	332	494	690	889	1097
Nagaland	213	369	516	775	1210	1990	1979
Odisha	14646	17549	21945	26370	31660	36805	41974
Punjab	9161	11135	13551	16789	20282	24359	27743
Rajasthan	15971	20156	25766	34262	44006	56507	68548
Sikkim	138	162	210	316	406	541	611
Tamil Nadu	30119	33687	41199	48408	55859	62406	72147
Tripura	639	1142	1556	2053	2757	3199	3674
Uttar Pradesh	60274	70144	83849	105137	132062	166198	199812
Uttarakhand	2946	3611	4493	5726	7051	8489	10086
West Bengal	26300	34926	44312	54581	68078	80176	91276
A & N Islands	31	64	115	189	281	356	381
Chandigarh	24	120	257	452	642	901	1055
D & N Haveli	42	58	74	104	138	220	344
Daman & Diu	49	37	63	79	102	158	243
Delhi	1744	2659	4066	6220	9421	13851	16788
Goa	547	590	795	1008	1170	1348	1459
Lakshadweep	21	24	32	40	52	61	64
Puducherry	317	369	472	604	808	974	1248
All India ^e	361088	439235	548160	683329	846421	1028737	1210855

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Notes:

na : not available

a : Census conducted for the first time in 1961.

b : The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Total population for 1981 has been worked out by interpolation.

c : The 1991 Census could not be held in Jammu & Kashmir. Total population for 1991 has been worked out by interpolation.

d : India and Manipur figures include estimated population for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Senapati district of Manipur as census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.

From the above table it is clear that in the year 1951 the population of India was 361088 thousands, in the year 1961 it was 439235 thousands, in the year 1971 it was 548160 thousands, in the year 1981 it was 683329 thousands, in the year 1991 it was 846421 thousands, in the year 2001 it was increased to 1028737 thousands and in the year 2011 it was increased to 1210855 thousands.

Conclusion: From the present study it is clear that there are regional imbalances among various states in the country. Some states are comparatively more developed while many states are quite backward. There is imbalance in the regional development of the different regions of the country. It becomes necessary for the concerned authority to have effective monitoring and supervision for the implementation of various Government schemes which will assist to reduce the regional disparity.

Recommendations

1. There should be criteria for identifying the backward region on the basis of various grounds and should have separate strategies for reducing regional disparity.
2. The region can be divided into various blocks for effective implementation of various government schemes. There should be fixation of responsibility of the concern authority for the development of the region.
3. Reward Incentive Schemes should be introduced for the region or states for reducing the regional disparity.
4. There should be availability of the fund from the Government for the development of basic infrastructure facilities and there should be effective monitoring by the concern authority for the effective utilization of the sanction fund for infrastructure development.
5. There should be a special cell to create the awareness about the various schemes of the Government and about the various schemes of the financial institutions among the farmers and encourages farmers for the allied activities. There should be availability of timely and sufficient agricultural finance to farmers for the purpose of overall agriculture development in the region.
6. There should be proper supply of fund for the infrastructural development of the region to reduce the regional imbalances.

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A STUDY OF THE INDICATORS OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN INDIA

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Introduction: The term "Regional Disparity" express the scope of difference of intensity manifestation of economic under investigation observed within regions of given country. India is facing the problem of acute regional imbalances and the indicators of such imbalances are reflected by the factors like per capita income, the proportion of population living below the poverty line, the percentage of urban population of total population, percentage of working population engaged in agriculture, the percentage of workers engaged in industries, infra-structural development etc. A region may be known as economically backward as it is indicated by the symptoms like excessive pressure of population on land, too much dependence on agriculture, high incidence of rural employment and high degree of under-employment, low productivity in agriculture and cottage industry, under urbanisation, absence of basic infra-structural facilities etc.

The indicators of regional disparities in India:Regional Disparity refers to unequal development of a region or a state or country and its differential growth. It also implies differential growth of various sectors within the region and between the regions inter se over a long time; this further generates imbalance. Imbalance is thus a question of common concern to all sections in the process of development. In India, some important socio-economic indicators are very prominent to reflect the regional imbalances between various regions or states of the country.

The following discussion reveals such socio-economic indicators of Regional Disparities in India:

1. State per Capital Income as an Indicator of Regional Imbalance:The most important indicator of regional imbalance and disparity among the different states of India is the difference in per capita state income figures. Maharashtra has highest GSDP among 33 Indian States and Union Territories. Maharashtra contributes 14.42% of total India's GDP with gross state domestic product around of 1,510,132 crore INR at current prices. India's most populated state Uttar Pradesh is at second position with share of 8.24%. Tamil Nadu (8.16%) is at 3rd, India's most economically Free State Gujarat (7.31) is at 4th and West Bengal (6.75%) is at 5th position in year 2013-14. For year 2014-15, data of 23 states/UTs are available. Tamil Nadu is at 2nd place ahead of Uttar Pradesh with GSDP 976,703 Indian rupees as of 2014-15 data. At 2004-05 prices, Tamil Nadu is at second, Uttar Pradesh is at third position. India's largest states Rajasthan is at number 7, poorest state Bihar is at number 14 and capital Delhi is at number 12. Newly created state Telangana (3.74%) is at 11th position with GSDP Rs. 391,751. Andhra Pradesh (4.43%) is now at number 8. Top 5 states shares 44.87% in India's total economy. Five states of South India share 25.98%. Eight states of North-East India share 2.64%. 13 states/UTs has GSDP less than 1 lakh crore INR. (Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation) Moreover, the range of regional disparity in India has been widening continuously is reflected from the differences between per capita income of Bihar at the bottom and that of Maharashtra at the top. This shows how the regional disparity between the states is widening gradually.

2. Inter-State Disparities in Agricultural and Industrial Development: Another important indicator of regional disparities is the differences in the levels of agricultural and industrial development between different states of the country. In India, states like Punjab, Haryana- and part of Uttar Pradesh had recorded a high rate agricultural productivity due to its high proportion of irrigated areas and higher level of fertilizer use.

Moreover, the pace of industrialization is also an important indicator of regional imbalance. Before independence, West Bengal and Maharashtra were the two most industrialized states of India. But after independence Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have developed the industrial sector considerably by developing industrial units of all different sizes. On the other hand, states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been lagging behind in respect of the pace of industrialization.

3. Population below Poverty Line: Percentage of population living below the poverty line in different states is another important indicator of regional imbalance or disparities. India accounted for the largest number of people living below international poverty line in 2013, with 30 per cent of its population under the \$1.90-a-day poverty measure, the World Bank said. The percentage of population living below the poverty line for the whole country was 26 per cent in 2015 and there were 12 states whose percentage of population living below the poverty line have exceeded this all-India average.

Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the four states which have the highest percentage of population below the poverty line as well as they have the lowest per capita income in the country. Again there are some states like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which have achieved a comparatively higher per capita income but instead they maintain higher percentage of population living below the poverty line. The main reasons behind such poverty are greater inequality of incomes and the neglect of the backward classes of population. Punjab is the state which is maintaining the highest per capita income among all the states and the lowest percentage of population living below the poverty line i.e., only 6.16 per cent as compared to that of 42 per cent for Bihar, 47 per cent for Orissa and 26 per cent for all India.

The main reasons behind this low percentage of poverty in Punjab and Haryana are their strong production base and better distribution of income. Although Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are having a strong production base but they did not experience a fair distribution of income. This has resulted a comparatively higher degree of poverty in these states in spite of having strong production base.

4. Spatial Distribution of industries: Another important indicator of regional imbalance is the uneven pattern of distribution of industries. Since independence, states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana have achieved considerable development in its industrial sector. But West Bengal could not keep pace in its industrial growth as much as other industrially developed states. In this way disparities in industrial growth between different states have been reduced to some extent.

The present trend reveals that industrially advanced states achieved much industrial progress and industrially backward states have remained backward leading to uneven spatial distribution of industries. In respect of small scale industries, there has been a considerable concentration of such industrial unit in these five major industrially advanced states. But due to repeated efforts of the government to disperse such concentration, the degree of such concentration has been declining gradually. In recent years, the states like Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Karnataka have recorded considerable development of industries, especially in the small scale sector.

5. Degree of Urbanisation: Disparities in the degree of urbanisation are another important indicator of regional imbalance. In respect of urbanisation, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. The all-India average of such percentage of urban population stands at 32.7% per cent in 2015. The states which are maintaining higher percentage of urban population than the national average include Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat and then followed by Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Whereas, the states which are having a lower degree of urbanisation include Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh etc.

6. Per Capita Consumption of Electricity: Per capita consumption of electricity is also another important indicator of regional disparities. States like Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra etc., having higher degree of industrialisation and mechanisation of agriculture, have recorded a higher per capita consumption of electricity than the economically backward states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

7. Employment Pattern: Employment pattern of workers is also an important indicator of regional disparities. States attaining higher degree of industrialisation are maintaining higher proportion of industrial workers to total population. In industrially developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are maintaining a higher average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population as compared to that of lower average maintained in industrially backward states like Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. The industrially developed states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are still maintaining a higher proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers as the industrial sector of these states has failed to enlarge the scope of employment sufficiently to engage more and more rural workers.

8. Intra-State Imbalance: Intra-state imbalance is another important indicator of regional imbalance existing within each particular state. There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states to concentrate its developmental activities towards relatively more developed, urban and metropolitan areas of the states while allocating its industrial and infra-structural projects. As for example, in West Bengal, most of its new industrial concentration was located in the Hoogly district. Similarly, most of registered factories in Maharashtra were mostly concentrated in a few urban areas, leaving the other potential areas untouched. In Punjab such concentration of industries in a few urban areas is as high. Therefore, a huge proportion of small scale industrial units are gradually being located in relatively more advanced districts having better infra-structural facilities and comparatively more urbanized. Thus a high degree of intra-state imbalances or disparities exists within almost all the states of the country.

Conclusion:It is concluded that the Government should focus on the creation of physical infrastructure in backward parts of the state, rather than merely increasing the allocation of financial resources, recommended a committee set up to look at regional imbalances within the state. It is also concluded and recommended that the government should focus on accelerated growth of the underdeveloped regions as opposed to focusing on the backlog of developmental works in these areas. Based on these observations and recommendations, government should formulate its policy for removing regional imbalances in the state

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A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BOARDS IN MAHARASHTRA

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The problem of regional disparities exists at the international, national as well as at the state levels. North-South dialogue on development is basically the problem of rich versus poor regions. The controversy relating to the trade-off between national objective of high growth rate and the regional objective of equity or social justice is also well-known in economic literature. It has to be noted that regional disparities cannot be altogether eliminated; but they can be certainly reduced to the minimum by adopting appropriate policies. i) In the light of these conditions it is proposed to discuss in this article the problem of regional disparities in the State of Maharashtra since its inception in May 1965, up to 2015. ii) In the second part, an attempt is made to discuss the role and achievements of the Statutory Regional Development Boards in Maharashtra, as a mechanism to reduce such regional disparities in the State during the period, 2005 to 2015. In recent years, there has been a demand for the appointment of a "Second States Commission" from certain neglected areas in India, for example, Telangana agitation in Andhra Pradesh; Vidarbha agitation in Maharashtra; or demand for the creation of Harit Pradesh in Uttar Pradesh, etc. It may be suggested here that creation of Statutory Regional Development Boards, in such neglected and larger states, may prove useful to solve this problem to some extent.

The Problem of Regional Disparities In Maharashtra Maharashtra State was created on the 1st of May 1960 with the merger of two Marathi speaking areas of Marathwada (which formed part of the former Hyderabad State) and Vidarbha (which formed part of the former Madhya Pradesh State). Thus, the present state of Maharashtra comprises three regions, viz., (i) Rest of Maharashtra (which includes Western Maharashtra, Konkan and Mumbai City. ii) Vidarbha, and iii) Marathwada. Hence, we shall be making a comparison of the relative socio-economic progress made by these three regions during the last 50 years or between 1965 and 2015.

Review of Literature on Regional Disparities in Maharashtra. The Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966) of Maharashtra State discussed, for the first time, by using certain indicators of development, the relative levels of development of the four regions of the State. In 1975, the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Pune, published a study on, "Regional Planning For Marathwada", [Brahmeeta al., 1975] in which it also discussed the relative levels of development of Greater Mumbai, Pune region, Marathwada and Vidarbha regions. In 1980 Narottam Shah, a Member of the State Planning Board, published a report on the "Levels of Development of Districts in Maharashtra". In [1992], Seeta Prabhu and P. C. Sarker published their research paper on "Identification of Levels of Development of the Districts in Maharashtra", using the data for 1985-86. The following important conclusions emerged from this study: (i) of the 29 districts in Maharashtra 11 districts had attained a "high level" of development; while 3 districts could attain "medium level", and the remaining 15 districts were identified as "backward" or at lower level of development". Most of these 15 districts belonged to the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions. In 1983, the Government of Maharashtra appointed a "Fact Finding Committee on Regional Imbalance in Maharashtra", under the Chairmanship of the eminent economist the Late Prof. V.M. Dandekar [Henceforth, FFC or Dandekar Committee]. The report of this committee was published by the Government in 1984. Again in 1992, the State Planning Board of the Government of Maharashtra appointed a Study Group under the Chairmanship of B.A. Kulkarni to identify the "Backward Areas in Maharashtra State". This Study

Group identified, by using 12 indicators of development, 17 districts in the state as "backward". Of these 17 backward districts, six districts belonged to Marathwada, 8 districts to Vidarbha and 3 districts to the Rest of Maharashtra region. In 1995, the Governor of Maharashtra, appointed, the "Indicators and Backlog Committee" to study the impact of the expenditure incurred by the Government for the removal backlog, estimated by the Dandekar Committee, between 1984-1994, on the three regions of the state. We shall discuss the reports of the Dandekar Committee (1984) and Indicators and Backlog Committee (1995) in greater details in the next section. Recently, in 1997, the Government of India had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. E.A.S. Sarma to identify "100 Poorest Districts" in India. Surprisingly, this Committee identified 10 districts in a highly developed State like Maharashtra. The entire Marathwada Region (8 districts) was identifies as "Poorest". Vidarbha region included 3 districts, viz. Gadchiroli, Buldhana and Yavatmal. In July [2007], the Government of India had appointed a Committee on Indebtedness of farmers in India. This Committee, chaired by Prof. R. Radhakrishna, identified "100 agriculturally distressed and backward districts", in India. Of them, 11 were identified in Maharashtra mostly from suicides affected regions of Vidarbha and two districts from Marathwada, i.e., Osmanabad and Nanded.

The Statutory Regional Development Boards : The Governor of Maharashtra issued an order on 30th April 1994, and created three regional Development Boards.

- * The Vidarbha Development Board, Nagpur.
- * The Marathwada Development Board, Aurangabad, and,
- * The Development Board for the Rest of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

Functions of the development boards. The main functions of the Development Boards are as follows;

- * To ascertain relative levels of development in different sectors in relation to its area on the basis of appropriate indicators having regard to the levels of development in the state as a whole;
- * To assess the impact of various development efforts in removing backlog and in achieving an overall development within its area.

Achievements of the Development Boards: A Critical evaluation: The Statutory Regional Development Boards in Maharashtra have been functioning for the last 15 years, (i.e., 1995-2010); Therefore, it would be quite useful to make a critical evaluation of their progress and achievements during this period. At the outset, it should be made clear that these Boards are merely a recommendatory body and not an implementing agency. The Boards pass resolutions on various aspects of the problems of the region, like removal of backlog, relative levels of development, etc., as mentioned earlier. These resolutions are submitted to the Honorable Governor's Office for consideration. Those resolutions, if found suitable by the Governor's Office, are sent to the State Government for consideration and implementation by the Line Departments. We are stating below some of the major achievements of these Boards during the last 15 years.

Critical evaluation of the development boards: There are a few criticisms against the structure and working of Boards:

- a) The Chairman of the Board is generally an MLA or a person from the ruling party. Hence, it is a kind of political appointment. The Late Shri Govindbhai Shroff a prominent Freedom Fighter of the Hyderabad State Liberation Movement had expressed his opinion that the Chairman of the Development Board should be a visionary or a retired Judge of the High Court.
- b) It is also opined that the Boards work in isolation without any public contact. Many people do not know about even the objectives and the working of these Boards.
- c) There is a demand from other parts of Maharashtra for the creation of such Boards, on the ground that they are also not getting benefits of development, e.g., (Konkan, North Maharashtra). But, personally I feel that such Boards are to be set up for backward areas only that is, Marathwada,

Vidarbha and Konkan. In fact, there was never any demand from developed Western Maharashtra for the creation of such Board. Hence, there was no need for the creation of the Development Board for the Rest of Maharashtra Region. It was purely a political decision.

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44.

REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**Mr. Survase Abarao Premnath***Research Student, Solapur Social Association's, Arts and Commerce College Solapur University,
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Introduction: Industrialization plays vital role in economic development and urbanization of any country. Most of the countries became developed economy because of industrialization. By the experience of these developed economy, underdeveloped and developing countries follow the process of industrialization in their country for rapid economic development i.e. China. Indian planners also accepted industrialization for fulfillment or achieve the selected 'planning goals'. In India as far as industrialization concern, there is great diversity in states. We can observe uneven impact of industrialization in all the states. The states like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat etc are economically most developed mainly because they adopted the industrial policies. In other word most developed state in India are developed because of Industrialization in the state i.e. Maharashtra. Maharashtra is the one of the developed state of India but the development is not uniform throughout the regions/districts. In Maharashtra as far as industrial development is concern, Kokan, Pune and Nasik regions are most developed, where as Aurangabad (Marathwada) and Amravati are least developed regions. District wise Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Nasik are most developed districts in the state and Hingoli, Gadchiroli, Nandurbar are least developed districts in the states. Marathwada has eight districts named Aurangabad, Latur, Nanded, Jalna, Osmanabad, Beed, Parbhani and Hingoli. Aurangabad district has rich history and heritage place. Almost all regional offices are situated in the districts. The district is more developed compare to other districts of the region but less developed compare to few other districts of the state.

Industrial scenario of Maharashtra: Pune region held first rank among region of the state in total registered micro, small, medium, large industrial units (table 1.) and Mumbai has last (8th) rank. The difference between total industrial units in these two regions is 6361 units. That is much enough figure to indicate industrial disparity/inequality. Konkan region held 2nd rank with 4960 registered industrial units and Aurangabad region is held third rank with 2602 registered industrial units.

Table 1 Region wise total registered industrial units in Maharashtra (2015-16)

Sr. No.	Region	Total No. of enterprises			Total
		Micro	Small	Medium	
1	Mumbai	295	118	06	419
2	Mumbai Suburban	895	506	09	1410
3	Konkan Region	3227	1670	63	4960
4	Nashik Region	1511	287	14	1812
5	Pune Region	6098	648	34	6780
6	Aurangabad Region	2434	156	12	2602
7	Amravati Region	2006	52	01	2059
8	Nagpur Region	1553	180	09	1742
Total		18019	3617	148	21784

(Source: msme annual report 2015-16)

Pune region has 31% Industrial units out of total registered industrial units in Maharashtra. Mumbai has least industrial units i.e. 2%. About 50% industrial units are concentrated in Pune and Konkan region. Rest 6 region has only 50 % units. Industrialization can spread with large industrial unit in the area. Other industries can create a center of attention to the area due to set up of large industry, which will helpful to development of the region.

The picture of medium and large registered industrial units is obvious the inequality among the region. Out of 1670 small and medium industrial units 63 units are concentrated in Konkan region. Amravati has only 01 medium and 52 small industrial unit. Hence the scenario of medium and large industrial units clears the disparity among the districts. Government provides infrastructure facilities to industries by developing industrial area. MIDC (Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation) is one of the best examples to encourage industrialization. But the allocation of industrial area is very unequal lands respectively. Vacant plots show the lack of entrepreneurship in the relative area. Correlation between industrialization (total industrial units) and infrastructure (i.e. industrial land developed by MIDC, No. of plots developed in the land) is high. In present study area the high positive correlation is found. The correlation between industrialization and industrial land developed by MIDC is 0.82 and with No. of plots developed in the land is 0.85.

Industrialization and Industry: Maharashtra is India's leading industrial state contributing 13% of national industrial output. 64.14% of the people are employed in agriculture and allied activities. Almost 46% of the GSDP is contributed by industry. Maharashtra has had a long History in textiles and Mumbai was the original home of India's textile mills. Sholapur, Ichalkaranji, Malegaon and Bhiwandi are some of the cities known for textile industry today. Pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, heavy chemicals, electronics, automobiles, engineering, food processing, and plastics are some of the major industries in the state. Maharashtra is renowned for the production of three-wheelers, jeeps, commercial vehicles and cars, synthetic fibers, cold rolled products and industrial alcohol. Small scale industries have also come up in a big way in the state. The state capital Mumbai and the Mumbai Metropolitan Region has historically been the most industrialized area in the state. Industrial development in the state is largely concentrated in the Pune Metropolitan Area, Nashik, Aurangabad and Nagpur. The six important industries in the state are cotton textiles, chemicals, machinery, electricals, transport and metallurgy. Pune is emerging as one of the largest automobile hubs in the country It is the largest contributor to the state's economy. Services account for 63% of the state's economy and industry 29%. The share of agriculture and allied activities has consistently been declining over the years and is currently around 8%. services sector is tremendously increasing comparing to other sector

CONCLUSION: Maharashtra is one of developed state in India with respect to economic & industrial development but the development is concentrated in Kokan, Pune and Nasik division. Marathwada, Amravati and Nagpur divisions are less developed. Whatever development occurred in Marathwada division is concentrated in Aurangabad district. Other districts are relatively less developed. Lacks of Infrastructure, political willingness, entrepreneurship are the main reasons behind the disparity. According National state domestic product data from 2011-15 Maharashtra state is becoming Great attracting for investment in manufacturing industry compared to other state. And Agriculture and services sector both are showing increase in share of Maharashtra state domestic product compared to other State. Hence Maharashtra state should encourage for investment in manufacturing industry.

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IMPACT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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Introduction:- India is a large federal nation and it is well known that there are widespread disparities in the levels of economic and of social development between the different regions of the Indian nation. It is generally recognised that interregional economic disparities increase, at least in the initial stages of national economic development. India has also witnessed a sea change in its economic policy in recent years. While there are some who feel that these changes were initiated in the early eighties, all agree that there have been very major changes in this regard particularly since the early nineties.. From a closed economic set-up having considerable faith in centralised planning and with commanding heights reserved for the public sector, India has now become a highly liberalised and globalised economy with great faith in the efficacy of the market mechanism. It is hence a matter of considerable research interest to know the manner in which inter-regional disparities in the levels of economic and social development have changed in India over time in the past two decades.

Objectives of the Study:-

- 1.To study the impact of regional disparities in Indian economy.
- 2.To study the current trends of Indian economy.

Consequences of Disparity:

(a) Political Domination:The rich dominate the political machinery, and they use it to promote their own exclusive interests. This results in corruption, graft and social injustice.

(b) Exploitation:The rich exploit the poor. The consciousness of this exploitation leads to political awakening and then agitation and even political revolution. Thus inequality of incomes is an important cause of social and political instability.

(c) Creation of Monopolies:Unequal incomes promote monopolies. These powerful monopolies and industrial combines charge unfair prices from the consumer? And crush the small producers. The bigger fish swallow the small fry.

(d) Suppression of Talent:It is said that ‘slow rises merit by poverty depressed’. It is not easy for a poor man to make his way in life, however brilliant he may be. It is a great social loss that brainy people without money are unable to make their due contribution to social welfare.

(e) Undemocratic:Democracy is a farce when there is a wide gulf between the rich and the poor. Political equality is a myth without economic equality.

(f) Moral Degradation:The rich are corrupted by vice and the poor demoralized by lack of economic strength. Thus inequalities spoil the rich and degrade the poor. Vice and corruption rule such a world. The poor man finds it almost impossible to regain the virtues of honesty and integrity. Human dignity is lost altogether.

(g) Promotes Capital Formation:However, there is one good which comes out of these inequalities of incomes and that is that it facilitates savings. If the national income of the country is evenly distributed among all its citizens, it is clear that it will be only thinly spread over the whole population. Everyone will have nothing left for saving. It is only when income is unequally distributed that there are people who are so rich that in their case saving is automatic.

Problems Facing Indian Economy due to Regional and Social Disparity: Since 1991, the Indian economy has pursued free market liberalization, greater openness in trade and increase

investment in infrastructure. This helped the Indian economy to achieve a rapid rate of economic growth and economic development. However, the economy still faces various problems and challenges, such as corruption, lack of infrastructure, poverty in rural areas and poor tax collection rates.

1. Unemployment Despite rapid economic growth, unemployment is still an issue in both rural and urban areas. The fast rate of economic growth has left unskilled workers behind, and they have struggled to find work in growing industries. In 2017, the official unemployment rate was just below 5%. However, a report by the OECD found over 30% of people aged 15-29 in India are not in employment, education or training (NEETs).

2. Poor educational standards Although India has benefited from a high % of English speakers, (important for call centre industry) there is still high levels of illiteracy amongst the population. It is worse in rural areas and amongst women. Over 50% of Indian women are illiterate. This limits economic development and a more skilled workforce.

3. Poor Infrastructure Many Indians lack basic amenities lack access to running water. Indian public services are creaking under the strain of bureaucracy and inefficiency. Over 40% of Indian fruit rots before it reaches the market; this is one example of the supply constraints and inefficiency's facing the Indian economy.

4. Balance of Payments deterioration. Although India has built up large amounts of foreign currency reserves, the high rates of economic growth have been at the cost of a persistent current account deficit. In late 2012, the current account reached a peak of 6% of GDP. Since then there has been an improvement in the current account. But, the Indian economy has seen imports growth faster than exports. This means India needs to attract capital flows to finance the deficit. Also, the large deficit caused the depreciation in the Rupee between 2012 and 2014. Whilst the deficit remains, there is always the fear of a further devaluation in the Rupee. There is a need to rebalance the economy and improve the competitiveness of exports.

5. High levels of private debt Buoyed by a property boom the amount of lending in India has grown by 30% in the past year. However, there are concerns about the risk of such loans. If they are dependent on rising property prices it could be problematic. Furthermore, if inflation increases further it may force the RBI to increase interest rates. If interest rates rise substantially it will leave those indebted facing rising interest payments and potentially reducing consumer spending in the future

6. Inequality has risen rather than decreased. It is hoped that economic growth would help drag the Indian poor above the poverty line. However, so far economic growth has been highly uneven benefiting the skilled and wealthy disproportionately. Many of India's rural poor are yet to receive any tangible benefit from the India's economic growth. More than 78 million homes do not have electricity. 33% (268million) of the population live on less than \$1 per day. Furthermore with the spread of television in Indian villages the poor are increasingly aware of the disparity between rich and poor.

7. Large Budget Deficit India has one of the largest budget deficits in the developing world. Excluding subsidies, it amounts to nearly 8% of GDP. Although it is fallen a little in the past year. It still allows little scope for increasing investment in public services like health and education.

8. Rigid labour Laws As an example Firms employing more than 100 people cannot fire workers without government permission. The effect of this is to discourage firms from expanding to over 100 people. It also discourages foreign investment. Trades Unions have an important political power base and governments often shy away from tackling potentially politically sensitive labour laws.

9. Inefficient agriculture Agriculture produces 17.4% of economic output but, over 51% of the work force are employed in agriculture. This is the most inefficient sector of the economy and reform has proved slow.

10. Poor tax collection rates.According to the Economist, India has one of the poorest tax to GDP rates in the whole world. India's tax revenue as a % of GDP is just 12%. Compared to an EU average of 45%. This poor tax collection rate reflects widespread corruption, tax avoidance and complicated tax rates. In 2017, Narendra Modi has sought to improve tax collection rates and reduce complications through the introduction of a general sales tax (GST) which involves a single tax rate – rather than tax rates applied multiple times at different stages of production. (Modi's tax gamble at Economist)

11. Business difficultiesAccording to the World Bank, the ease of doing business in India is poor. India ranks 130/190. Big issues for companies include

- Ease of enforcing contracts
- Dealing with construction contracts
- Paying taxes
- Trading across border

12. Inequality within regionsIndia's economic growth has benefitted some regions more than others. Technological hubs, such as Delhi and Mumbai have attracted higher paying jobs. This has attracted an inflow of most mobile and skilled workers; this has created congestion in these super-cities but failed to address the poverty of rural areas, especially in the north east

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IMPACT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY IN MAHARASHTRA

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Maharashtra, the land of extraordinary geography bestowed with enriching resources and conducive environment for business. This is land of opportunities. The land with infinite opportunities with the resources, natural-human, financial, gift of minerals, scenic beauty and pleasant atmosphere, land sea and water. This is accompanied with its hard working people with long traditions and history of trade, value, literacy levels blend of modern and traditional cultural environment that creates educated, well-mannered and progressive human resources suitable for both labour and entrepreneurship. Maharashtra is ahead in trade, with long history manufacturing, trading and services, has in modern times too, a favorite destination for investors, capitalists and Industrialist. Maharashtra has been development of industries from micro to large, in varied places across the region. Maharashtra is now home of both indigenous and foreign companies and industries. Economy is the basis for overall development in a region. The world has been passing through different stages of development since a very ancient period. The world today is the transformed stage of development. In the ancient time, the nature of development was entirely different than that of today. The early man was entirely depending on the nature for the survivalness. The man was living in the area where all kinds of demands were fulfilled by the surrounding regions. As we are aware that the basic need of man are essential even today; the only difference is that the man has journeyed from the revolution period to most advanced modern period. Maharashtra is the largest contributor to the states economy. Service account for 63% of the state's economy and industry 29%. The share of agriculture and allied activities has consistently been declining over the years and is currently around 8% services sector is tremendously increasing comparing to other sector. Industrial development in the state is largely concentrated in Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, and Nagpur. Maharashtra is a highly industrialized state of India, agriculture continues to be the main occupation in the state. Since most of the cultivable land is still rain-fed, the south-west monsoon season between June and September is critical to the food sufficiency and quality of life in the state. Therefore, the agriculture calendar of Maharashtra and other parts of India, is governed by monsoon. Any fluctuation in the time distribution, spatial distribution or quantity of other the monsoon rain may lead to conditions of floods or draughts causing the agriculture to adversely suffer. This has a cascading effect on the secondary economic sectors, the overall economy, food inflation and therefore the overall quality and cost of living for the general population. Maharashtra has had a long history in textile and Mumbai was the original home of India's textile mills, Sholapur, Ichalkaranji, Malegaon and Bhiwandi are some of the cities known for the textile industry. Today pharmaceuticals, petrochemical, heavy chemical, electronics, automobiles, engineering, food processing and plastic are some of the major industries in the state. Maharashtra is renowned for the production of three-wheelers, jeeps, commercial vehicles and cars, synthetic fibres, cold rolled products and industrial alcohol. Small scale industries have also come up in a big way in the state. The state capital Mumbai and the Mumbai Metropolitan regions has historically been the most industrialized area in the state. Regional disparity means unbalanced spatial structures in some region or in different regions. Regional disparities are manifested in different conditions of life as well as in unequal economic and development potential. A good example of

spatial disparity is the contrast between urban and rural areas^{*1}. The regional disparity which exists in India in many states has been addressed by Government of India by its three pronged approach. The three strategies employed by GOI are:

1. Resource Transfer and Backwardness
2. Special area Development Program
3. Incentives for promoting investment in backward regions

Resource Transfer and Backwardness :The finance commission has been transferring resources from the center to states. Transfer of allocation to states include central assistance for state plans, non plan transfer as per finance commission recommendations, adhoc transfers, allocation of centrally sponsored schemes, allocation of both short term and long term credit from financial institutions etc.

Special Area Development Program :In order to develop hilly areas, tribal areas and drought prone areas specific programs with full central assistance have been designed.

Incentives for Promoting Investments in Backward Regions :In border to overcome the backwardness of regions various fiscal and other incentives have been provided by the center, state, other financial institutions and public sectors and generate jobs for the tribals, SCs, marginalized sections etc. These are the incentives provide.

- 1) Central Government incentives
- 2) Income Tax Concession
- 3) Tax Holidays
- 4) Central Investments subsidy Scheme
- 5) Transport Subsidy Scheme
- 6) Promoting new financial institutions in backward regions
- 7) State Government incentives
- 8) Concessional Finance from major financial institutions.

The Maharashtra's economic dividend has not originated equally from all the districts and sub-districts. Some of the districts have high penetration of naxal activity, while some are prominent tribal areas. These kind of places have not seen much economic growth and lack in terms of availability of education and skilling infrastructure as well. Thus the state is faced with the challenge of creating equitable and sustainable development for all. The stake holders discussions revealed that many industries are preferring to close down their industrial units in Maharashtra and move to other states (such as Gujrat), where they feel that the incentives are better, taxes are lower and, infrastructure availability is also better. In addition, the increasing cost of real estate in prominent cities of Maharashtra such as Mumbai and Thane is also adding to the problem. District such as Gadchiroli, Gondia, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Yeotmal and Nanded are some of the naxal affected districts in Maharashtra. Due to these naxal activities, the development and progress of these districts has been affected to a certain extent. Industries are not willing to take a chance and set up shop in these districts. Skilled manpower also shows the unwillingness to move to such districts for work. Maharashtra's overall economic power hides vast disparities. It has some of India's poorest people four in its 36 districts among India's 106 most backward and some districts such as rural Thane. As a state of Vidarbha would be poorer than Odisha and Punjab. Maharashtra's eastern region achieved national infamy for suicides, mostly by cotton farmers. As a state of Maharashtra would be poorer than Chattisgarh and Aasam. Maharashtra presents the co-existence of both affluence and poverty at high levels. The poverty rate in the state at 18% is close to the national average and shows sharp urban-rural disparity. While the urban poverty rate at 9% is lower than the national average by 5 percentage points. The rural poverty rate at 24% is less than the national average by only 1

¹ <https://www.quora.com>

percentage point despite high income levels on average, the state has not managed to provide balanced growth to all its regions. The economy of Maharashtra has gone through a faster structural shift from agriculture to industry and services compared with the shift seen at the national level while the agricultural sector grew at less than 5% per annum since 2004-05, industry and services sector grew at 8% and 10 percent per annum respectively. So it is to conclude that rapid growth of the urban-centric sectors of industry and services has resulted in a lower level of urban poverty in the state. Where any kind of development over different regions occurs, it becomes politically imperative to resort to corrective policy measures. This is crucial from all angles, such as political, economic, social and physical considerations. As an uncontrolled process of growth leading to regional economic disparities results in numerous economic, social and cultural problems, subsequently these problems take a very serious shape and become very difficult to eliminate. The inequalities lead to incomplete utilization of resources and to a growth cost involved in functioning in its economy. Regional disparity leads to under-utilization or even to non-utilization of economic resources and human and in that process individuals are discriminated. Thus there are far-reaching effects of regional economic disparities. Hence, there is a need for supporting the backward parts of a region at the expense of advanced regions. From the above study I come to the conclusion that Maharashtra has good physical, social and financial infrastructure and a relative abundance of entrepreneurs. A weak agro-climate condition and low irrigation potentials and their utilization in the state have resulted in low agriculture yields. Increasing public demands for better quality of services are posing major challenges for governance in the state. The regular supply of power across all the regions of the state is yet to be tackled. Most of the PSUs in Maharashtra are in a financially vulnerable position and continue to depend on grants and support from the government. The study also intends to identify the factors causing convergence / divergence of developmental outcomes across the state, so as to make the policy suggestion for bringing about a balanced and sustainable development for the country.

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ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN POVERTY REDUCTION AND INCOME INEQUALITY

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Introduction: The share of poor people in the global population has declined during recent decades. According to Chen and Ravallion (2004), one-third of the population of the world lived in poverty in 1981, whereas the Share Was 18 Per cent in 2001. The Decline Is Largely Due To Rapid Economic Growth in Population rich Countries like China and India. There are, however, remarkable differences between countries and between regions in the developing world. Some regions and countries, notably in east Asia, are rapidly catching up to industrialized countries. Others, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, are lagging far behind and the share of poor people in the population has even increased in some countries. Industrial development has had an important role in the economic growth of countries declined in many countries. Some countries have managed to achieve growth with equity, whereas in others inequality has remained high. In this paper, the researcher discuss role of industrial development in poverty

The Role of Structural Change in Economic Growth The current understanding of economic growth is largely based on the neoclassical growth model developed by Robert Solow (1956). In the slow model, capital accumulation is a major factor contributing to economic growth. Productivity growth – measured as an increase in output per worker– results from increases in the amount of capital per worker, or capital accumulation (e.g. fager berg 1994). Capital deepening will continue until the economy reaches its steady state – a point at which net investments grow at the same rate as the Labour force and the capital-Labour ratio remains constant. The further the economy is below its steady state, the faster it should grow (see e.g. JONES 1998). In the steady state, all per capita income growth is due to exogenous technological change. The rate of technological process is assumed to be constant and not impacted by economic incentives. Several authors have found that capital and labour actually explain only a fraction of output growth and that allowing for the quality of the labour force (human capital) only partially reduces the unexplained growth – or Solow residual. Endogenous growth theory, initiated by Romer (1986, 1990) And Lucas (1988), focuses on Explaining the Solow Residual. Technological change becomes endogenous to the model and is a result of the all locative choices of economic agents (see Aghion and Howitt 1998, Veloso and Soto 2001).The main driver of technological change. This is not, however, the only mechanism of technological change. Firms and individual employees learn by doing, increasing output and productivity even if technology or inputs remain unchanged (see e.g. arrow 1962). As R&D activities in developing countries are relatively limited and countries are far from the technological frontier, international technology diffusion is essential for productivity growth. International economic relations, especially international trade but also foreign direct investment, are important channels of technology transfer and increased productivity growth. However, technology diffusion can only be efficient if the level of human resources is high enough, incentives for technological improvement are strong, and institutions are relatively well functioning. One of the driving forces for structural change is the change in domestic and international demand. At relatively low income levels, individuals spend a significant part of their income on food. As income rises, this share tends to decline, whereas demand for manufactures rises. Similarly, as income rises further, demand for manufactures increases at diminishing rates, whereas demand for services rises rapidly. Changes in demand will also change sectoral employment and output shares and impact the economy’s labour productivity. furthermore, trade has an impact on

countries' specialization patterns and on the rate of industrialization or structural change within industries. However, the composition of foreign trade matters as well as the openness of trade (E.G. Amable, 2000; Also, Rodrik In This Volume). Moreover, specialization in itself does not necessarily lead to higher growth rates. This is most evident in the case of developing countries dependent on exports of primary products. As real international prices of non-oil commodities have trended downward over time and are subject to sizeable short-term fluctuations, specialization in primary production seldom promotes sustained economic growth.

3. Economic Growth and the PoorRapid economic growth is often essential for achieving a reduction in absolute poverty. As growth may be associated with increased income inequality, it does not automatically address the whole poverty problem. The traditional economic development literature considered highly unequal income and wealth distribution as a necessary condition for continued and rapid economic growth. The basic economic argument to justify large income inequalities was that high incomes (personal and corporate) were a necessary condition for higher savings, which in turn were needed for investment and economic growth (todaro, 1994).The new political economy literature, on the other hand, links greater inequality to lower future growth paths, and considers it an impediment to poverty-reducing growth, as the elasticity of poverty with respect to growth is found to decline when inequality increases (e.g. Nissanke and Thorbecke, 2004). The research in this area has not, however, been able to identify the mechanisms through which this happens (Helpman, 2004). One possible explanation is credit market failure, whereby the poor are unable to use growth-promoting investment opportunities (in physical and human capital). The higher the proportion of credit-constrained people, the lower the level of investment and the rate of growth are. High inequality, manifested in a large proportion of population having poor health, nutrition, and education, is also likely to impact on overall labour productivity and to cause slower economic growth (todaro, 1994). Raising income levels of the poor, on the other hand, stimulates demand for domestic products and increases employment and production. More equitable distribution of income may also act as a material and psychological incentive to widespread public participation in the development process (todaro, 1994), whereas inequality may cause political and economic instability. Even if there is no consensus on the proportion of the world's population living in absolute poverty, It is highly likely that the share of the poor in the global population has declined during the last two decades (see e.g. wade, 2004).² this is largely due to rapid economic growth in countries like china and India. During The 1950s and 1960s there was a widespread move towards greater egalitarianism in many developing countries. Despite a decline, however, inequality remained high in many places because of the persistence of the traditional causes of inequality like high land concentration, unequal access to education and other public services, and the dominance of the mining and plantation sectors (Cornia, 2005). During the past twenty five years, inequality has been increasing again in many developing and developed countries. Due to rapid economic growth there has, however, been a dramatic reduce industrialization in overall poverty. In the 1981-2001 periods in India- However, due to rapid growth India Has also experienced a significant decline in poverty. The impacts of inequality on growth and of growth on inequality depend very much on national characteristics and initial levels of poverty and inequality, but especially on the nature of the development process – how growth is achieved, who participates, which sectors are given priority. The choice is not so much between Growth And Equality, But About the type of economic growth to be pursued (todaro, 1994) and the policies to achieve it.

Impact of Industrialization and Trade on the PoorIndustrialization is often essential for economic growth, and for long-run poverty reduction. The pattern of industrialization, however, impacts remarkably on how the poor benefit from growth. Pro-poor economic and industrial policies focus on increasing the economic returns to the productive factors that the poor possess, e.g. raising returns to

unskilled labour, whereas policies promoting higher returns to capital and land tend to increase inequality, unless they also include changes in existing patterns of concentration of physical and human capital and of land ownership. Use of capital-intensive methods instead of labour-intensive ones tends to increase income disparities, as does the employment of skill-biased technologies, especially where the level of education is low and human capital concentrated. Also, the location of industrial facilities has an impact on overall poverty reduction and inequality. As enterprises are often concentrated in urban areas– because of ready access to skilled labour force, better infrastructure, larger markets and technological spillovers (e.g. Lanjouw and Lanjouw, 2001), industrialization may increase inequality between urban and rural areas. Promoting development of rural non-agricultural activities, like production in small and medium-sized enterprises (smes), may decrease this disparity. The degree of economic openness of a country can have an important influence on its pattern of specialization and industrialization. If countries are open to trade they should, according to Heckscher-Ohlin theory, specialy industrial development for the production of commodities in which they have a comparative advantage. In labour-abundant countries, trade liberalization would tend to shift production from capital-intensive import substitutes towards labour intensive exportable. Due to this change, domestic inequality in those countries is expected to decline because of the increased demand for labour, whereas inequality would increase in countries with an abundant endowment of capital. Liberalization of foreign direct investment can also decrease inequality in capital-importing countries, but that depends in part on the degree of skill-bias of technologies employed by foreign invested firms. In India, trade and investment liberalization has, indeed, decreased absolute poverty and sometimes also inequality.

Notes

1. It is important to notice, however, that technological change is not only relevant to manufacturing, but similarly has significant impacts in other sectors of the economy.
2. A good example of this is increased productivity in agriculture, which has been essential for accelerated economic growth in many developing countries.
1. According to some analysts, the distribution of income among all people in the world has become more equal over the last two decades.
2. It has also had negative impacts on income distribution. During the 1970s, for instance, demand for skilled workers in heavy and chemical industries pushed up domestic wages and increased wage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers.
3. The validity of official inequality measures has been questioned, however. These included reduction in tariff levels, tariff dispersion and elimination of major Non-tariff restrictions.
4. Between the early eighties and the first years of the current decade job creation has shifted towards the private services sector, in both highly remunerated activities (financial services, telecommunications, etc.).
5. To entry, such as informal commerce and personal services (un eclac, 2004a). in 2000, income levels in the informal sector were 72 per cent lower than those prevailing In the formal sector on average in the region, up from a 59 per cent differential In 1990.

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48.

REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIA

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Introduction-An individual's economic and health status are strongly correlated in both industrialized and developing societies. Many regional conflicts are an outcome of disparities in the development of a particular region compared to the remaining parts of the country or the State of which that particular region is a part. Such conflicts are not unique to India; no State can afford to ignore its region specific conflicts whether they arise on account of disparities or for other reasons. The need for disparities to be tackled preferably through appropriate interventions, or else, by putting in place suitable 'safety nets' and better governance to avoid situations of conflict and strife. Per capita income is the measure of development and standard of living commonly used in inter-country comparisons to determine existence of disparities. Within a country, measurement and comparison of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of its constituent units offer an idea of prevailing imbalances.

Inequality – Whether economic, social or political has been an issue of much debate and discussions both in national and international contexts. The most visible aspect is that of economic inequality - one that entails inequality of opportunity accentuated by gender, ethnicity, disability, and age, among others. Further, economic inequality tends to be associated with lower health achievements, high incidence of crimes and elitist biases of public policy and democratic politics. Economic inequality also has a universal nature – as it is a concern both among the rich and poor countries.

Types of Disparity-

Regional disparitiesAt the time of independence, considerable difference in economic and social development of different regions of the country existed. One of the main objectives of the planning process initiated in the early 1950s was to reduce these regional differences and to achieve, regionally balanced development³. Various policy instruments including direct public investment by the Centre in infrastructure, guided private investment and building up of capacity enhancing institutions have been tried to achieve this objective. These policies were continued during the first three decades of planning. Though these measures were not highly successful, they ensured that disparities were not getting aggravated during this period. With the initiation of economic reforms in the early 1980s which culminated in full-fledged deregulation, liberalization and globalization in the early 1990s, the role of the government in investment decisions has diminished. Private investment became the principal engine of economic development. Private investments flowed to those regions where conditions are favorable to achieve maximum return on investment

Gender disparityThe fourth major divide in terms of economic and social development is between the genders. Varying levels of male domination exists in most societies. Indian society is highly patriarchic.

The National Wage DisparityCertainly wage disparity is not unique to Wyoming, it is simply greater here than in other states. Figure 1 shows Department of Labor data for the nation, indicating how the gap between men and women has progressed over time. After hovering around 60% in the mid-1950's the difference is currently in the middle to upper 70%'s.

- **Income Disparity**
- **Cultural Disparity**
- **Social Disparity**
- **Technical Disparity**
- **Political Disparity**

- **Economical Disparity**
- **Regional Disparity**

Inequality of outcomes Inequality of outcomes occurs when individuals do not possess the same level of material wealth or overall living economic conditions. Development theory has largely been concerned with inequalities in standards of living, such as inequalities in income/wealth, education, health, and nutrition. However, the lens through which economists gauge progress in these fronts has typically been income or consumption. Historically, development theory was concerned with income inequalities, in so much as it affected or was affected by the economic growth of the average income of the nation.

Recommendations

- a. Composite criteria for identifying backward areas based on indicators of human development including poverty, literacy and infant mortality rates, along with indices of social and economic infrastructure, should be developed by the Planning Commission for the 12th Five Year Plan.
- b. Union and State Governments should adopt a formula for Block-wise devolution of funds targeted at more backward areas.
- c. Governance needs to be particularly strengthened in more backward areas within a State. The role of 'special purpose vehicles' such as backward area development boards and authorities in reducing intra-State disparities needs to be reviewed. It is advisable to strengthen local governments and make them responsible and accountable.
- d. A system of rewarding States (including developed States) achieving significant reduction in intra-State disparities should be introduced.
- e. Additional funds need to be provided to build core infrastructure at the inter-district level in less developed States and backward regions in such States. The quantum of assistance should be made proportionate to the number of people living in such areas.
- f. The approach to all such funding should be outcome driven. The strategy should be to define acceptable minimum norms of human and infrastructure development that every block in the country should attain and funding should be driven by the consideration to achieve the norms so defined.

Conclusion It is clear that various dimensions of economic and social disparity- regional, rural-urban, social class or gender have aggravated in the recent period. That too during a period when India has been achieving accelerated economic growth and has been emerging as a global player. This trend, if not arrested and reversed fast, will have serious adverse implications for the Indian economy, society and polity. As of today, a majority of Indians have been bypassed by the process of economic development either are able to contribute to the growth process or receive any tangible benefits. How can we make the economic growth in India inclusive covering the backward regions, the rural areas, the marginalized social classes and the women? Indeed, this is the principal theme being addressed in the 11th Five Year Plan with an appropriately titled approach paper "Towards Faster and more Inclusive Growth". The entire Plan document being finalized deals with "Strategic Initiatives for Inclusive Development". Three areas are dealt in great details, viz. child care, empowerment through education, and comprehensive strategy for better health.

49.

REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIA

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Introduction:- Regional disparities exist in all developed and underdeveloped countries of the world. In the developed countries, the task of regional planning is to ensure that the rate of development of the backward regions is considerably greater than the rate of development of other regions so that regional disparities can be narrowed down over time. The task of regional planning in the underdeveloped countries is far more complex. Because of the widespread poverty and below-subsistence level of existence of the vast majority of people in many backward regions of these countries, the task is two-fold: (i) reduction of regional disparities, and (ii) ensuring at least a minimum level of subsistence to the majority of people inhabiting the backward areas and living below the level of subsistence. The strategy of ‘deliberate promotion of growth centres’ can go a long way in accomplishing the former. Once the different levels in the hierarchy of human settlements are integrated and the different levels of growth foci (service centres, growth points, growth centres, etc.) located in them according to the ‘functional’ approach, regional disparities should reduce appreciably. However, solution of the second problem requires redistribution of national income and wealth in favour of the poorer section of the population and initiation of a well conceived employment strategy.

The Objectives of the study are as follow.

- 1) To know the proper meaning of regional disparities.
- 2) To know the types of disparities.
- 3) To know the Government Plan to reduce regional disparities.
- 4) Measuring of regional disparities.

Research Methodology: The present study is based on the Human development and satisfaction of the regional people. Sources of secondary data are discussed. The secondary data have been collected from books, newspapers, reports, magazines, and websites. Further national and international journals is used related to the field of region, text books and etc.

MAGNITUDE OF REGIONAL IMBALANCES IN INDIA Measuring regional disparities is a difficult task. Differences in per capita income are often highlighted to bring out disparities in different States. However, aside from the fact that such a study reveals only inter-State differences in the levels of income and says nothing about intra-State differences (i.e., differences in per capita income within different regions or areas of a particular State), per capita net State domestic product alone is not a sufficient indicator of development. Differences in industrial growth, disparities in agricultural growth, level of literacy in different States, percentage of workers in manufacturing industries to total workers, total road length, infant mortality rate etc., can all be considered indicators for purposes of studying imbalances and inequalities in regional development. The issue of assigning weight to different indicators has also to be dealt with. A number of scholars have tried to devise composite indices of development for different States with the help of the above indicators and estimate regional disparities in India. We are not concerned here with these estimates but it could be revealing to consider inter-State disparities in terms of the following indicators:

- 1] Disparities in per capita income
- 2] Incidence of poverty
- 3] Disparities in human development
- 4] Disparities in industrial growth

- 5] Disparities in agricultural growth
 6] Urban population as per cent of total population
 7] Per capita electricity consumption.

**Table 1 Per Capita State Net Domestic Product in 15 Major States of India
 (At current prices)**

Sr. No..	Name of State	1960-61*	1971-72*	1980-81*	1990-91*	2005-06#	2008-09#	2013-14#	2014-15#
1	Andhra Pradesh	314	627	1380	4531	28233	44376	84579	95689
2	Assam	349	548	1284	4281	18396	24099	49734	54618
3	Bihar	216	415	917	2660	8223	13728	26948	31380
4	Gujarat	380	827	1940	5891	37780	55068	113139	124518
5	Haryana	359	960	2370	7508	42309	67405	136734	150260
6	Karnataka	392	698	1520	4598	31239	48084	119160	132749
7	Kerala	278	592	1508	4200	36958	54560	123387	139382
8	Madhya Pradesh	274	534	1358	4049	16631	25278	51639	56516
9	Maharashtra	419	808	2435	7439	41965	62234	125146	134081
10	Odisha	226	473	1314	3077	18846	31416	56941	63108
11	Punjab	383	1121	2674	8318	36199	55315	105143	114561
12	Rajasthan	271	560	1222	4191	20275	31279	69925	76881
13	Tamil Nadu	344	648	1498	4893	35243	54137	116583	130197
14	Uttar Pradesh	244	497	1278	3590	14221	20422	40306	43861
15	West Bengal	386	779	1773	4673	24720	35487	N.A.	N.A.
Average		373@	792@	1852@	5621@	27131@	40775@	79412@	86879@

@ Per capita NNP at current prices.

Note: Owing to differences in source material used, the figures for different States are not strictly comparable.*Bihar includes Jharkhand, MP excludes Chattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh includes Uttarkhand.#Bihar excludes Jharkhand, MP excludes Chattisgarh and UP excludes Uttarakhand.

Source: (i) Directorates of Economics and Statistics of respective State Government, and (ii) Reserve Bank of India, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, 2015-16 (Mumbai, 2016), Table 9, pp. 38-40.

Disparities in Per Capita Income Table No.1 gives estimates of per capita net State domestic product for different States of India at current prices. Since data are at current prices, we cannot compare the figure for different years as prices have continued to rise over the years. This table clearly shows that in terms of per capita income, the State of Punjab, Maharashtra, and Haryana have continuously maintained a considerable lead over other states. Maharashtra occupied the first place 1960-61 but was pushed to the second place⁴ by Punjab in 1964-65. Since 1964-65, Punjab occupied the first place overtaken by Haryana in recent years. In 1960-61, Punjab's per capita income was 25.6 % higher than the national average, in 1971-72 it was 69.8% higher and in 2004-05 it was 32.1 % higher than national average. In terms of per capita income, Haryana has occupied the first position since 2005-06. Its per capita income was Rs.1,50,260 in 2014-15. The second position was occupied

by Kerala with a per capita income of Rs. 1,39,382. Maharashtra was third with its per capita income being Rs. 1,34,08 in 2014.15.

Converging growth rates but increasing income inequalities. An encouraging trend in recent period is that the growth rates of SDP (State Domestic Product) of relatively poor states have increased considerably. For instance, five States, namely Bihar, odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan had the lower per capita income in the Eighth Plan. All of these gradually improved their growth rates, particularly in the Eleventh Plan. The average GDP growth rate of these States increased from 4.6% in the Eighth Plan to 6.8% in the Tenth Plan and further to 8.6% in the Eleventh Plan. Individually also these recorded excellent growth. However, what is a matter of concern is the fact that although the SDP growth rates of relatively poor States have accelerated at a faster rate, per capita income (PCI) disparities are increasing. For instance, the average Gini coefficient during 1981-90 was 0.15 which increase to 0.19 during 1991-2000 and further to 0.224 for the period 2000-2010 (it remained stagnant at 0.224 for the year 2010-11 as well). This indicates the growing income disparities in india

Incidence of Poverty Poverty in any society is considered an important indicator of economic backwardness. In India, poor are to be found everywhere, but the percentage of population below poverty line is not the same in all the States. The Planning Commission’s estimates of incidence of poverty in different States for different years are reproduced in Table No.2 According to the Planning Commission’s estimates of the incidence of poverty given in table 2, around 22% of the population of India was below the poverty line in 2011-12. However, in certain States, the incidence of poverty was much less. For instance, population below the poverty line was 8.3% in Punjab, 9.2%

Table No.2 Percentage of People below the Poverty Line

Sr.No.	State	1993-94	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
(Based on MRP*consumption)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.2	29.6	21.0	9.2
2	Assam	40.9	34.4	37.9	32.0
3	Bihar	55.0	54.4	53.5	33.7
4	Gujarat	24.2	31.6	23.0	16.6
5	Haryana	25.1	24.1	20.1	11.2
6	Himachal Pradesh	28.4	22.9	9.5	8.1
7	Karnataka	33.2	33.3	23.6	20.9
8	Kerala	25.4	19.6	12.0	7.1
9	Madhya Pradesh	42.5	48.6	36.7	31.7
10	Maharashtra	36.9	38.2	24.5	17.4
11	Odisha	48.6	57.2	37.0	32.6
12	Punjab	11.8	20.9	15.9	8.3
13	Rajasthan	27.4	34.4	24.8	14.7
14	Tamil Nadu	35.0	29.4	17.1	11.3
15	Uttar Pradesh	40.9	40.9	37.7	29.4
16	West Bengal	35.7	34.2	26.7	20.0
All-India		36.0	37.2	29.8	21.9

*Mixed recall period

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Handbook of Statistics on the Indian economy 2015-16, (Mumbai, 2016

in Andhra Pradesh, 11.2% in Haryana, 8.1% in Himachal Pradesh and 7.1% in Kerala. As against this, incidence of poverty was as high as 33.7% in Bihar, 32.6% in Odisha, 31.7% in Madhya Pradesh and 29.4% in Uttar Pradesh. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are big States. In 2011-12 these three States together accounted for 44% of the total Number of poor in the country. This implies that there is extreme concentration of poverty in economically backward big States.

Disparities in Human Development For studying regional inequalities, disparities in human development are as much (if not more) important as disparities in income. In terms of human development indicators, there are considerable variations in performance across states as is clear from Table 3 In terms of human development indicators, Kerala is the best performer, witnessing a literacy rate of 93.91%, female literacy rate of 91.98%, sex ratio for 1084 and infant mortality rate of 12. At the other end of the spectrum, the worst performance on these indicators is displayed by Bihar (Lowest literacy rate of 63.82%), Rajasthan (lowest female literacy rate of 52.66%), Haryana, (sex ratio of 877) and Madhya Pradesh and Assam (infant mortality rate of 54 per thousand). What is important that the BIMARU States, despite witnessing impressive growth rate, continued to remain at the bottom of the distribution in terms of performance on human development indicators. However, as shown in table 3 the richer states are also not immune from poor performance on these indicators. The two richest States of India Haryana and Punjab-perform poorly on indicators such as sex ratio and female literacy rates. This brings out the fact that per capita income is not an adequate measure of the economic and social progress of a society.

Table No. 3 Disparities in Human Development Indicators

State	Literacy Rate (2011)	Female Literacy (2011)	Sex ratio (2011)	Infant mortality rate (2013)
Andhra Pradesh	67.66	59.74	992	39
Assam	73.18	67.27	954	54
Bihar	63.82	53.33	916	42
Jharkhand	67.63	56.21	947	37
Gujarat	79.31	70.73	918	36
Haryana	76.64	66.77	877	41
Himachal Pradesh	83.78	76.60	974	35
Jammu & Kashmir	68.74	58.01	883	37
Karnataka	75.60	68.13	968	31
Kerala	93.91	91.98	1084	12
Madhya Pradesh	70.63	60.02	930	54
Chattisgarh	71.04	60.59	991	46
Maharashtra	82.91	75.48	925	24
Odisha	73.45	64.36	978	51
Punjab	76.68	71.34	893	26
Rajasthan	67.06	52.66	926	47
Tamil Nadu	80.33	73.86	995	21
Uttar Pradesh	69.72	59.26	908	50
Uttarakhand	79.63	70.70	963	32
West Bengal	77.08	71.16	947	31

Source :Government of India, Planning Commission, 12th five year plan 2012-17 (New Delhi), Volume I, Information on Human Development Index (HDI) for states in 1999-2000 and for the year 2007-08 had been presented by the India Human Development Report 2011.

Disparities in Industrial Growth The initial distribution of industries in India was determined by the historical processes of growth reflected in the interest of the British rulers. As a result, most of the industries got concentrated at a few centres. This pattern continued in the post-Independence period as well. For instance a study of 28 large-scale manufacturing industries in India in 1950 showed the dominance of the western region and West Bengal in the regional distribution of industries. Thus, 34.60% of total productive capital was concentrated in western region while 24.65% was concentrated in West Bengal, their combined share being as much as 59.25%. Taken together the Western region and West Bengal accounted for 63.03% of total persons employed, 60.41% if gross ex-factory value of output, and 63.95% of value added by manufacture. This pattern of concentration has not changed substantially during the planning period despite all attempts made at regional dispersal of industries.

Disparities in Agricultural Development As far as the agricultural sector is concerned, regional disparities have increased over time with the States of Punjab and Haryana and parts of Uttar Pradesh pushing well ahead of others. This is due to the reason that the success of the programme of High Yielding Varieties of seeds (known as HYVP or new agricultural strategy) was largely limited to wheat growing areas. In fact due to HYVP, the combined share of Punjab and Haryana in total output of foodgrains rose from 7.5% in 1964-65 to 17.8% in 1975-76 while these States account for a mere 4.4% of the country's population.

Other Indicators of Disparities In addition to disparities in per capita income, growth rates, various dimensions of human development, incidence of poverty, industrial growth and agricultural development, it is necessary to consider regional disparities in other areas of development as well. From this point of view, the indicators chosen are urban population as per cent of total population in 2011, domestic electricity consumption per capita, and per capita bank deposits. Let us now consider each one of them briefly.

Conclusion: Because of the glaring regional disparities in India, the planners have accepted the importance of balanced regional development ever since the initiation of the planning process in India. In this context, the Second Plan stated: "In any comprehensive plan of development, it is axiomatic that the special needs of the less developed areas should receive due attention. The pattern of investment must be devised as to lead to balanced regional development. The problem is particularly difficult in the early stages when the resources available are very inadequate in relation to needs, but more and more as development proceeds and large resources become available for investment, the stress of developmental programmes should be on extending benefits of investment to underdeveloped regions.

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NATURE AND CAUSES OF REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIAN

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Introduction: The regional disparity in India is now a matter of serious concern. It is well known that in a large economy, different regions with different resource bases and endowments would have a dissimilar growth path over time. One of the reasons why centralised planning was advocated earlier was that it could restrain the regional disparity. In spite of planning, however, the regional disparity remained a serious problem in India. A new controversy in this respect is whether growth rates and standard of living in different regions would eventually converge or not. When the law of diminishing marginal returns set in, first growth rates would converge, due to differential marginal productivity of capital (higher in poorer regions and lower in richer regions), and this in turn would bridge the gaps in the levels of income across regions. The empirical evidence on this is however very controversial. It has also been observed that when an economy is liberated, especially after controls on investment are lifted, then regions with better infrastructure would attract more investment, especially foreign capital, through market mechanism, and this in turn would lead to regional inequity, at least in the early phase of reforms. In India, the growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) accelerated since 1980s. The average annual GDP growth rate in the first three decades (1950s to 1980s) was only 3.6 percent. During the 1980s, the GDP growth rate accelerated to 5.6 percent, and after economic reforms in the 1990s, it has further accelerated to 6.0 percent. The reforms led to a lot of structural changes in the Indian economy, such as, deregulation of investment – both domestic and foreign – and liberalisation of trade, exchange rate, interest rate, capital flows and prices. The post reform period also witnessed a sharp deceleration in public investment due to fiscal constraint. At the aggregate level, the average share of public investment in total investment has declined from 45 percent in the 2 early-1980s to about one-third in early-2000s. Although, there is very little information on investment at the regional level, the available indicators suggest that more and more investments are now taking place in richer states. The RBI data on capital flows show that four/five developed states have cornered the major chunk of foreign direct investment in India. The poorer states with inadequate infrastructure are not able to attract foreign investment. The poorer states are also investing less because historically they mobilised resources for public investment mainly through grants and assistance from the Centre, which are now declining due to fiscal constraints.

Meaning of Regional disparity: Regional disparities means, wide differences in per capita income, literacy rates, health and education services, levels of industrialization, etc. between different regions. Regions may be either States or regions within a State. In India there are enormous Disparities on various accounts. The exploitative nature of British colonial rule either created or accentuated regional disparities. The planning in independent India has also not been able to remove these disparities. Balanced regional development has always been an essential component of the Indian development strategy.

Objectives of the Study

1. To highlight the regional Disparities among different states of the country.
2. To study the extent of socio-economic Disparities among the considered states.
3. To analyze the government policies for balanced regional development.
4. To suggest few measures for inclusive growth and reducing regional disparities.

Research Methodology The present study is explanatory and descriptive in nature. It is based on secondary data collected from authenticated sources. The date has been compiled from Economic Survey, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, Statistical Outline of India, Census Reports, NSSO Reports and Various books.

Types of Disparities: They are:

1. Global Disparity
2. Interstate Disparity (Disparity between States)
3. Intrastate Disparity (Disparity within States)
4. Rural-Urban Disparity

1. Global Disparity: The term global disparity describes the disparities that exist between the nations. Each country is at a different level of development, which causes disparity between countries. Some countries have been endowed with resources in abundance, while there are countries that are extremely poor in resources.

2. Inter - State Disparity: Like global disparities, there are also exist disparities between the states in India. Inter –state disparities or regional disparities or regional imbalances refers to a situation where a per capita income, standard of living, consumption situation, industrial and agriculture development are not uniform in different parts of a given region. Backwardness of state could be the result of either the regional diversity or disparity.

3. Intra-State Disparity: Intrastate disparity refers to disparity within the state. Intra-regional disparities in development can be identified through macro indicators of development like allocation of resources, quality of governance, agrarian structure, income, consumption patterns and estimates of poverty.

4. Rural-Urban disparity: Rural-urban disparity has been prevalent in India for ages. Rural areas are considered backward areas in terms of availability of basic infrastructure - roads, electricity, water and sanitation facilities, schools and hospitals etc. In contrast, these facilities are mostly available in urban areas. It is because of the absence of such facilities that rural areas lag behind urban areas in terms of the basic indicators of development - poverty, illiteracy, unemployment etc.

Nature and Indicators of Regional Disparities in India:

1. State per - Capita Income: The most important indicator of regional Disparities is difference in per capita income of States. In most of the years States like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have achieved higher per capita income when compared with Orissa, Bihar, M.P, UP, Assam and Rajasthan. In 2016, Delhi's per capita income stood at Rs. 2, 01,083 as compared to Bihar's Rs. 22,890. PCI for 6 Indian states is not available, including Gujarat, Kerala, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Rajasthan and Goa. In 2012, Goa had the highest Per Capita Income followed by Delhi.

2. Inter - State Disparities in Agricultural and Industrial Development: Punjab, Haryana and part of U. P. has recorded high rate of productivity due to its high proportion of irrigated area and higher level of fertilizer use. On the other hand, states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been lagging behind in respect of the pace of industrialization.

3. Intra - State imbalance: There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states concentrate its development activities towards relatively more developed urban, and metropolitan of the states while allocating its industrial and infrastructural projects by neglecting the backward areas.

4. Spatial Distribution of Industries: Another Important Indicator of regional imbalance is the uneven distribution of industries. Though, the country as a whole has achieved industrial development at a fair rate since independence, but the spatial distribution of such industrial development between different states remained almost uneven. For example, States like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, and Karnataka have achieved considerable development in its industrial sector. But

West Bengal could not keep pace in its industrial growth as much as other industrially developed states.

5. Population below poverty line: Percentage of population living below the poverty line in different states is an important indicator of regional disparities. The high rural poverty can be attributed to lower farm incomes due to subsistence agriculture, lack of sustainable livelihoods in rural areas, impact of rise in prices of food products on rural incomes, lack of skills, underemployment and unemployment. Total poverty (Rural & Urban) is more in M.P, Assam, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

Causes of Regional Disparities in India:

1. Historical factors: Historically regional imbalance started in India from British regime. British industrialist mostly preferred to concentrate their activities in two states like west Bengal and Maharashtra and more particularly to their metropolitan cities like Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. They concentrated all their industries in and around these cities neglecting the rest of the country to remain back ward.

2. Geographical factors: The difficult terrain surrounded by hills, rivers and dense forests, leads to increase in the cost of administration, cost of developmental projects, besides making mobilization of resources particularly difficult. Most of the Himalayan states of India, i.e., Himachal Pradesh. Northern Kashmir, the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and other North-Eastern states, remained mostly backward due to its inaccessibility and other inherent difficulties. Adverse climate and proneness to flood are also responsible factors for poor rate of economic development of different regions of the country as reflected by low agricultural productivity and lack of industrialization. Thus these natural factors have resulted uneven growth of different regions of India.

3. Failure of planning: Balanced growth has been accepted as one of the major objectives of economic planning in India. Since the second plan onwards, but it did not make much headway in achieving this object. On the other hand, the backward states like Bihar, Assam, Orissa, UP, Rajasthan have been receiving the smallest allocation of per capita plan outlay in almost all the plans. Due to such divergent trend, imbalance between the different states in India has been continuously widening in spite of framing achievement of regional balance as one of the important objectives of economic planning in the country.

4. Financial: Financial sector reforms have led to a booming stock market that has helped large firms finance their expansion easily, however small and medium enterprises which are important engine of growth and productivity have not been able to access finance in rural areas.

5. Infrastructure: India's tier 1 cities i.e. Mumbai, Bangalore, Delhi, Chennai and Hyderabad are at breaking point regions bootlicks in basic infrastructure such as power, water, roads and airport exist. The concentrated mushrooming of out sourcing companies in these cities lead further higher growth, while as other areas do not poses the same situation prevailing in these metropolitan cities.

6. Disparities in Socio-Economic Development: Development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. In India, the states are earmarked with wide disparity in socio-economic development. This in turn influences the regional imbalances in a country. The role of social development such as education in promoting literacy, especially of female is prerequisite for overall development.

7. Political factor responsible for regional disparities: Political instability in the form of unstable government, extremist violence, law and order problems etc. have been obstructing regional flow of investment into the backward regions.

8. Predominance of Agriculture: The occupational structure of India from the beginning is agriculture. In 1921, it was 76.0% and around 72% in 2001 census. This indicated degeneration economic conditions, deindustrialization and realization of the economy. According to census 2011,

yet 58.02% population is engaged with agriculture and remains poor as compared to industrialized civilization.

9. Lack of Motivation on the Part of Backward States: Growing regional imbalance in India has also been resulted from lack of motivation on the part of the backward states for industrial development. While the developed states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu etc. are trying to attain further industrial development, but the backward states have been showing their interest on political intrigues and manipulations instead of industrial development.

10. Location Advantages: Location advantages are playing an important role in determining the development strategy of a region. Due to some location advantages, some regions are getting special favor in respect of site selections of various developmental projects. While determining the location of iron and steel projects or refineries or any heavy industrial project, some technical factors included in the location advantage are getting special considerations. Thus regional imbalances arise due to such location advantages attached to some regions and the location disadvantages attached to some other backward regions.

Government Policies for Regional Development For the economic development of any country or states socio-economic development is must. The Indian government realizes the importance of balance growth of the economy since the starting of planning process. There are many states in India which are depend on agriculture like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc. so that's why these state are backward from region wise and per capita income wise. So, during planning government gave much stress to established heavy industries in these backward areas. In third plan National Development council considered the problem of industrial backwardness in various parts of the country and suggested the criteria for the identification of industrially backward areas. NDC (1968) committee appointed two working group for reducing industrial backwardness. One for suggesting criteria for identification of backwardness and other is recommending fiscal and financial incentives for establishing industries in backward area. But all these committees fail to achieve balanced regional development. After that planning commission adopted several measures for balanced regional development are.

1. Special area development program to develop hilly area, tribal area, drought prone area. The main objective of these program is to benefit small farmer, agricultural labourers, and to rural development in backward areas.

2. Backward region grant fund (BRGF) 2006 has created for promoting development in 250 most backward districts of the country. BGRF replaced the Rashtriya Sam Vikasyojna. In 2013-14, 11,500cr have been given to this fund.

3. To reduced regional disparities state government also gave some incentives to attract investor in their states. These incentives are concession loan, concessional rate of power supply, exemption from municipal tax, subsidy for investment in certain areas etc. Beside of these policy there are many more plans and policies are constructed by government for development of infrastructure, for promoting education, health facilities etc. To promote investments in backward regions there are many public sector financial institutions namely small industrial development bank of India (SIDBI), Industrial financial corporation of India (IFCI), State Finance Corporation (SFCs) etc. which provide concessional loan and technical assistance to entrepreneurs of backward regions.

Conclusion In spite all these efforts and policies undertaken by the government the inclusive and balanced growth is far from achievement due to the lack of supervision, inefficient in policy implementation, lack of support of the community, inefficient administration etc. There are following some suggestions for overall development of the region for reducing disparities. Different states are backward for different reasons viz. some states are backward because of flood while

Others have the problem of drought; some other states are backward because of poor law and order. So separate strategies should be set up for each backward States Government should have to enhance its supervision in all activities which are performed at regional level or Rural level In agriculturist region government should encourage the farmers to do horticulture, animal husbandry, Fishing, dairy farming etc. along with agriculture no doubt government opened many public financial institutes for the assistance of backward region, but it Does not provide requisite loan to the rural entrepreneur so that's why government should have to fix particular amount which is only taken by these entrepreneur. Government should provide proper finance for the development of infrastructure in backward areas, and all. The state governments should spend this amount in respective time not in election time. In short, it can be concluded that regional development of the country is still imbalanced. A few states are relatively more developed and many states are quite backward. So government has to increase its supervision in respective activities and put more efforts to minimize regional inequality from the country.

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51.

DR.B.R.AMBEDKAR'S VIEW ON SMALL STATE

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Introduction : As the nation once again grapples with the issue of reorganisation of states, BR Ambedkar's book *Thoughts on Linguistic States*, written in December 1955, might need an urgent revisit. His ideas were proved right and his assessment of the creation of new states in the federal polity is relevant in post-Independent India. One of the most interesting proposals by Ambedkar in the 1955 book was to split Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. He wanted Madhya Pradesh divided into northern and southern states. Bihar also was to be split into two, with Patna and Ranchi as the capitals. After a good 45 years, the split came with the formation of Chhattisgarh out of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand out of Bihar in the year 2000. Ambedkar, fresh after working on the Constitution of India (he was head of the drafting committee of the Constitution), came out with a vision for a reorganised India. He felt that a state should have a people of one language to have uniformity and to retain linguistic culture. At the same time, there could be two states where people spoke the same language. He proposed splitting single-language states. For instance, he wondered at Uttar Pradesh's huge size (still it is the fourth-largest in India) and wanted to split it into three states. Ambedkar had a special formula for Bombay, then a mixed-language province (including the present-day Maharashtra and Gujarat). He proposed 'city state' status for Bombay. He acknowledged the presence of people of multiple linguistic groups and their role in establishing Bombay. He proposed to split Maharashtra (he conceptualised it before the state came into existence) into three states. At that time, Maharashtra comprised several districts of the erstwhile Nizam's Hyderabad. Ambedkar was responding to the report of the first State Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in 1955, through his book. Gandhian Potti Sriramulu died on December 16, 1952, after a 58-day fast demanding a separate Andhra state for Telugu-speaking people (to be carved out of Madras Presidency). This prompted the central government to go for the SRC and triggered the formation of linguistic states. Ambedkar ridiculed Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister: "The creation of a new Andhra province now being thought of is only a pindadan to the departed soul of Mr Sriramulu, by the Prime Minister." One of Ambedkar's major proposals was to make Hyderabad the second capital of India because of the centrality of location, as a junction of North and South, and on defense considerations. The Andhra state issue never died down. The 1955 SRC recognised Andhra and Hyderabad (Telangana) as separate entities. By then Hyderabad as a separate state had elections in 1952 and a state government was in place. The clamour for a single-language state for the Telugus led to the merger of Andhra and Hyderabad states in 1956 with assurances to Hyderabad in a "Gentleman's Agreement" that the cabinet will have 40 per cent representation from Hyderabad. There would be the post of deputy chief minister so that either the chief minister or deputy chief minister was from Hyderabad. The failure of the agreement led to the 1969 Telangana agitation, which too got settled by a six-point formula (between the leaders of the Andhra and Telangana regions), with equitable opportunities in education and employment. In November 1996, a hugely successful meeting called Vidroha Sabha demanding Telangana was held. Later Telangana ideologues Jai Shankar (former vice-chancellor of Osmania University) and Mallepalli Laxmiah (a journalist) released book in 1997 a book called *Telangana lo Emi Jaruguthundi (The Present Conditions in Telangana)*, which tried to cite injustice and discrimination as causes of its backwardness even today. The differences in the conditions of the Andhra and Telangana regions seem to have accentuated in the post-liberalisation Andhra Pradesh. This emerged into a fresh movement demanding Telangana and got a political face in 2001 and the electoral politics around it followed.

Ambedkar seemed to have solutions to all such problems — all written down 55 years ago. On splitting one-language states, he said: “Into how many States a people speaking one language should be cut up, should depend upon

- (1) the requirements of efficient administration,
- (2) the needs of the different areas,
- (3) the sentiments of the different areas, and
- (4) the proportion between the majority and minority.”

The size of the state for him had a special connotation. Ambedkar wrote: “As the area of the State increases the proportion of the minority to the majority (communities/castes) decreases and the position of the minority (castes) becomes precarious and the opportunities for the majority to practise tyranny over the minority become greater. The States must therefore be small.”

Ambedkar’s appropriate advice for our times: “The formation of Linguistic States, although essential, cannot be decided by any sort of hooliganism. Nor must it be solved in a manner that will serve party interest. It must be solved by cold blooded reasoning.”

The views expressed are personal

The surplus revenue of the City State arises because of

(1) The Property Tax and

(2) The Electricity Tax. Can the revenue from these two sources be appropriated by Maharashtra if Bombay becomes a separate City State? Nothing can be done to take away the yield of the Property Tax from the Bombay City State Property Tax. It is a local tax, on local situated property. The State within which the property is situated is entitled to the yield of the Tax. With regard to the Electricity Tax the situation is different. When Gujarat and Maharashtra are separated—and they must be—Gujarat will claim the revenue derived from electricity produced and consumed within Gujarat. Maharashtra will claim the revenue derived from electricity produced and consumed within Maharashtra. Bombay City as a State will do the same. Can Bombay be allowed to do so and appropriate the revenue to itself? Is it just? Bombay City does not produce electricity. It is produced outside Bombay City in Maharashtra. Therefore the new Bombay City State has no right to appropriate to itself the whole revenue derived from electricity. The proper thing to do is to apply the principle of the segregation of the sources and division of the yield well known to all students of State Finance. To put it in concrete shape let the Centre take over the taxation of Electricity and divide the yield among the four States of Maharashtra— (1) Bombay,

(2) Western Maharashtra,

(3) Central Maharashtra,

(4) Eastern Maharashtra according to their needs.

It will also ease the financial strain that the three Maharashtras are likely to suffer on account of the separation of Bombay.

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IMPACT OF GST ON INDIAN RETAIL SECTOR

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Introduction: The Retail sector in India can be divided into two parts. One is organized and other is unorganized sectors .Organized retailing, in India, refers to trading activities undertaken by licensed retailers, that is, those who are registered for sales tax, income tax, etc. These include the publicly traded supermarkets, corporate-backed and retail chains, and also the privately owned large retail businesses. This form of retail accounts for a painfully low 2 per cent of the retail industry, but is growing at a healthy 35 per cent and is expected to cross the INR 1000 billion mark by 2020.Unorganised retailing, on the other hand, refers to the traditional formats of low-cost retailing, for example, the local [corner shops](#), owner manned general stores, [paan/](#)beedi shops, convenience stores, hand cart and pavement vendors, etc.India is the country having the most unorganized retail market. with over 92 % of the business coming from fragmented unorganized sector ,such as traditional Traditionally it is a family's livelihood, with their shop in the front and house at the back, while they run the retail business. There are many more advantages of GST on retail sector under the new GST laws and it would be a great boost for the retail sector as the policies and taxation would be streamlines under one head.

Objectives of the paper :

- To understand the basic concept of the GST
- to explore the impacts of GST on Retail Sector.
- to explain the working mechanism of GST in India.

Research methodology:The study is based on secondary sources of data. The main source of data are various books, news Papers , journals, articles, government site, etc.

Overview of GST GST stands for goods and service tax which is consolidation of almost all the existing indirect taxes levied by central and state governments. GST be levied and collected at each stage of sale or purchase of goods or services based on input tax credit method. Under this system, GST-registered commercial houses shall be entitled to claim credit of the tax they paid on purchase of goods and services as a part of their day to day businesses.under GST there will be no difference between goods and services.It tries to eliminate indirect taxes and mitigate cascading effects.and leads to common national market, with elimination of state boundaries.Implementation of GST reduce transaction cost of doing business. For the consumers, the biggest gain would be in terms of a reduction in the overall tax burden on goods, which is currently estimated at 25%-30%.GST provide comprehensive and wider coverage of input credit setoff, you can useservice tax credit for the payment of tax on sale of goods etc. GST is expected to bring greater transparency, improve compliance levels and create a common playing field for businesses by amalgamating a host of central and local taxes

Impact of GST on retail Industry

Reduced taxes : In the VAT regime, retail products were subject to VAT, CST, and service tax on warehousing. Apart form that, the products were also subject to Octroi or entry taxes along with consulting fees and rent. GST system have drastically reduced taxes and this will reduce the price of the product bringing much needed relief to the customers or consumers. The unified GST taxation system is bound to squeeze the overall taxation burden on the retailer and the taxation percentage will be substantially lower than the previous regime.

Input tax credit : GST will reduce the burden of tax on the retail sector as it will set off the tax, starting from the manufacturer – wholesaler – retailer to the customer point. It will benefit the retailers by eliminating the cascading effect of taxes, thereby reducing the overall tax burden. The Input Tax Credit is available on VAT but not on the Service Tax and Import Duty. But during the GST regime, taxation will be applicable from the manufacturer point to the consumer point and Input Tax Credit will be available on every level. Due to the input tax credit, the service providers as well as goods manufacturers are now able to pass benefits to the final customer.

Reduction in tax evasion : According to the previous taxation system, usually the wholesalers and the retailers escape the tax liability. It is because there was no mechanism previously to check the actual purchase and sales on their businesses. Most of their transactions are done illegally in which no invoice is issued to the buyer and eventually no entry is done for such sales. However, under the GST regime, for every purchase, seller need to issue an invoice and upload the same on GSTN's common portal. That's the reason wholesalers and retailers will be unable to escape out their tax liability

Promotion schemes : GST law is based on supply of goods rather than manufacturing or sales. Under GST, any supply without consideration will attract tax. Retail sector comes up with many offers like buy one get one free or free sample. Once GST comes into action, tax will be levied on such gifts too. This clause will affect promotional activities of retail sector as under previous taxation structure, such goods were tax-free.

Tax compliance GST is expected to increase tax compliance as it is nearly impossible for a business to clear goods from a factory without paying taxes and keep the goods entirely out of the legitimate supply chain till they reach the final consumer. To claim input tax credit, each dealer has an incentive to request documentation from the dealer behind him in the tax chain which will ensure tax compliance.

Ease of doing business : GST will be replacing multiple taxes, interfaces and compliances into one regime. This would be a great benefit for those having their own businesses. GST will definitely change the way in which business operates. To that extent it is a major positive disruption, leading to more transparency and will make doing business easier. It would be far more easier for a business house to face only one assessing authority

Conclusion: Conclusively, the impact of GST on retail sector is going to be positive from both taxation and operations point of view. Tax Governance will get a positive boost through this regime, mainly, through the feature of input tax credit. No doubt that GST will give India a world class tax system by grabbing different treatment to manufacturing and service sector. GST is likely to improve tax collection and Boost India's economic development. Removal of tax barriers on introduction of uniform GST will make country a common unified market leading to greater economies of scale in production and efficiency in supply chain.

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53.

IMPORTANCE OF LIBRARIES IN NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDIATION COUNCIL PROCESS

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INTRODUCTION: As an outcome of the ideas contained in the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 and Programme of Action (POA), 1992, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established on 16 September 1994 as a positive thrust in the direction of quality enhancement of the Indian Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). 'Quality' has become the buzzword on the academic campuses of Higher Education Institutions today and it is a matter of great satisfaction for those visionaries who made space for NAAC, worked day-in and day-out to realize the vision with which NAAC was established. NAAC has made significant strides in quality assurance in higher education. So far the NAAC has assessed the quality of 413 universities and 8853 colleges in India till 31 March 2016. Quality is the essential thing in higher education sector. In academic institution quality is the major factor to provide higher education which is helpful to student to become a good citizen and also helpful to make their career in various sector. In the same thing libraries need to plan regarding quality in library administration and management. Library professionals need to make such a long term planning to provide various services to the users. To follow the guideline given by the NAAC librarian have must think on various aspect and also make a plan to fulfill the objective of the institution. Librarian should plan on various facilities that promote to user for maximum use of library. Librarian need to interact with the user and help them how to search information, how to use the information. As per the guideline of the NAAC librarian must have to plan for physical facilities, well framed rules and guideline for the user and various services which is provide by library to its user. Librarian should focus on various criteria given by the NAAC and should plan to face the NAAC. NAAC has identified the following seven criteria to serve as the basis of its assessment procedure.

Curricular Aspect

Teaching Learning and Evaluation

Research, Consultancy and Extension

Infrastructure and Learning Resources

Student Support and Progression

Governance, Leadership and Management

Innovations and Best Practices

From the above given certain criteria library moves in infrastructure and learning resources and innovation and best practices. In the assessment of college NAAC has given huge weightage to library. NAAC and the peer team expected that library as a learning resource is soul of any college. It is a very important and crucial thing in the assessment of the college. To assess the library NAAC has also given following criteria.

Management of Library and Information Services

Collection and services provided to users

Extent of the use of services

Best practices for college library.

THINGS TO BE DONE FOR NAAC

Management of Library and Information Services The main objective of any libraries is to support the student to learn the curriculum with effective services of the library. For the same librarian should make appropriate management of the library. To fulfill the guideline librarian need to do

following things, Librarian should attend various seminar and conferences to get current trends in management of the libraries. Librarian should promote their staff to get up to date knowledge. Librarian need to form advisory committee for proper functioning of the library. Librarians have to plan to provide maximum physical infrastructure facilities to their user. Librarian must try to make library fully computerized by any authorized software and should provide internet services to user. There should be one policy for collection development, stack verification, services, infrastructure etc. Librarian need to work to get maximum funds other than UGC. For the same librarian should approach to various eminent persons/NGO/Donner which are ready to donate fund to library. Librarian should plan to maintain the quality of the services and also plan to overall maintenance and cleanliness of the library. Librarian should distribute the equal work to their staff and also plan to change their work by rotation. To promote the library professionals in the library librarian should need to make concrete policy and various criteria for promotion of the library staff. Librarian should form a committee to assess the work of the staff time to time or once in a year.

2. Collection and services provided to user In the age of information and communication technology (ICT) the need of the user is changed day by day. For the same, librarian should be ready to acquire up to date resources to deliver the relevant information to user. To fulfill the mission to satisfy the user librarian should acquire the various types of reading material such as print, non -print, e-resources, Braille material, rare collection, competitive examination books etc. To do the same there should be collection development policy is necessary and committee should be formed which is help full at the time of evaluation by the NAAC. Librarian should no focus on quantity of the various collection but need to focus quality based collection in the library to provide relevant information to the user. Librarian should maintain the ratio of the library books to the number of student enrolled as per the government guideline which is helpful to provide maximum reading material to the user. As we know that information seeking behavior of the user is changing day by day. In the same manner the types of the library services are also changed. Due to explosion ICT the requirement of the user is changed. Today's era user needs minute and relevant sources to get the relevant information. To provide some important services to user librarian and library professional need to get up to date knowledge of ICT. It is necessary to deliver such ICT based services. To face the NAAC Librarian should need to promote library and information services. NAAC also evaluate the various services by different parameter. Library should offer to its user wide range of services to get the relevant information by various resources. Library must start various new services for its user such as internet service, current awareness service, bibliographic service, inter library loan service, information display and notification services etc.

3. Extent of the user of services Performance evaluation is the most important thing to evaluate the library performance. Performance evaluation should do by any institute after a limited period which are helpful to improve ourselves to face the NAAC. It is also helpful to make changes in the various sector libraries such as library infrastructure, various services, collection development, user satisfaction etc. Librarian should make a long term policy to evaluate the library operation by using different parameter such as average number of books issue/return to student, user feedback in register or by questioner, number of enquiries on an average per month, number of services delivered to the user etc.

4. Best practices for college library Best practices are essential part to evaluate by the NAAC. Best practices are the most important criteria in NAAC. Best practices in the library promote the confidence to the staff as well as helpful to increase the reading habit among the users. It helps the librarian to maintain the library and provide various services. Librarian must do various best practices to face the NAAC such as computerization of the library, user orientation program, information literacy program, information services, internet services. Organized book talk, book exhibition, best

user award. Organized various competition such as debate or essay competition on various occasion etc. Best practices can also helpful to evaluate the library facility. Best practices plays key role to get accredited by the NAAC and also helpful to achieve the objective of the library.

NAAC Accreditation useful to Libraries Accreditation of NAAC is helpful to the library as well as institute to know our strengths, weaknesses, opportunities through an informed review.

To identify internal areas of planning and resource allocation in the library.

Enhances the quality of library services which are provided to the users.

Initiates library into innovative and modern methods of pedagogy.

Gives the library a new sense of direction and identity.

Provides user with reliable information on the quality of various extension activities.

Library professional are able to assess the quality of best practices of the library.

Accreditation is helpful to assess the collection development of the library.

Management of library and information services is easy due to accreditation.

Conclusion In the process of NAAC accreditation of any institution library is an essential component and it plays a crucial role in accreditation. At the same time library need to maintain quality and make a planning to enhance their services and activities. The quality of library services will defiantly increase due to the assessment of NAAC. It is also helpful to assess the various best practices of the library. With the help of accreditation library professional are able to assess over all developments of the library time to time.

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DR. BABASAHEBAMBEDKAR VIEW ON SMALL STATE AND TODAY: OVERVIEW

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Introduction: In the first, few decades of the 20' century the bruisers made provinces like Bihar, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Assam and Orissa on a linguistic basis. At the time of independence, 500 princely states were merged in India and there was urgent need to restructure the boundaries of different provinces on a rational basis. There was some objectives emerged for understanding and solving the linguistic problem which are –

1. The India should be reorganized based on various administrative zones and no facility should be given to linguistic groups.
2. For the administrative purpose, India it should be divided into different provinces based on socio-economic, cultural and political considerations.
3. India is multi ethnic. Multi-culture, Multi-lingual hence it should be reorganized on a linguistic basis.

Here in 1921-22 Congress leader had been from 1928 to 1956 Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar was opposed to the formation of linguistic state for our nation unity and integration during the British period. Dr.Babasaheb gave solution that to provide in the constitution that the regional language shall not be the official language of state, the official language of the state shall be Hindi and English.

Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar is very clear view on small state. He said the small state very easy to handle administrative purpose and development. They gave thought on division of northern state divide into three state of

- 1) Uttar Pardesh
- 2) Bihar
- 3) Madhya Pradesh
- 4) Maharashtra

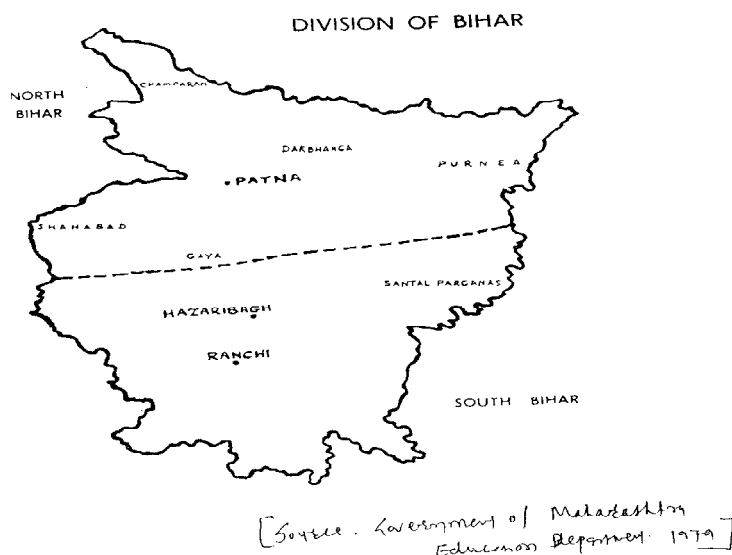
Divisions of the Northern States: Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar's proposal with regard to the Uttar Pradesh is to divide it into three states. Each of these three states should have a population of approximately two Corers which should be regarded as the standard size of population for a state to administer effectively. The three states of the Uttar Pradesh could have as their capitals and these are (I) Meerut (ii) Cawnpore (iii) Allahabad. They are situated quite in the center of each of these three states.



[Source - Govt of Maharashtra, 1979. P Education Department]

MAP 1: DIVISIONS OF UTTAR PRADESH

Divisions of Bihar: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar gave proposal about Bihar is to divide it into two states, See the below map. Each of these two states will have a population of little over one and half Corers. It is not a small population for one government to governing. The two states of Bihar could have as their capital (I) Patna and (II) Ranchi. They are situated quite in the center of the two states.



Divisions of Madhya Pradesh: According to Dr. Ambedkar proposal Madhya Pradesh stands before us in two forms. One isold Madhya Pradesh and second one is new Madhya Pradesh. The old Madhya Pradesh consisted of as follows.

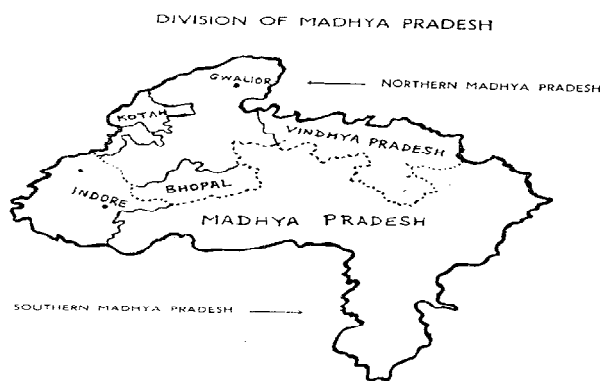
1. The Provinces at one time known as C.P. and Berar.
2. Some Indian states out of the states known as the Eastern states.

The old states of Madhya Pradesh had a population of 2 & half Crores. It consisted of 22 districts. Its legislature had 223 members. The new Madhya Pradesh as planned by the commission will consist ofas follows.

1. The 14 district of the old Madhya Pradesh.
2. The whole of Bhopal
3. The whole of Vindhya Pradesh
4. Madhya Bharat except: Sunel enclave of Mandasaur district and
5. The strong sub division of Kotah district of Rajasthan.

The total population of this new Madhya Pradesh will be 26.1 Million and its area will be about 171.200 square miles. Dr. Ambedkar suggests that it should be divided into two states areas follows.

1. Northern Madhya Pradesh
2. Southern Madhya Pradesh.



[Source: Government of Maharashtra
Education Department 1979]

According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar proposals, the state of new Madhya Pradesh should consist of the following areas.

1. The whole of Vindhya Pradesh.
2. The whole state of Bhopal.

The state of southern Madhya Pradesh should consist of as follows.

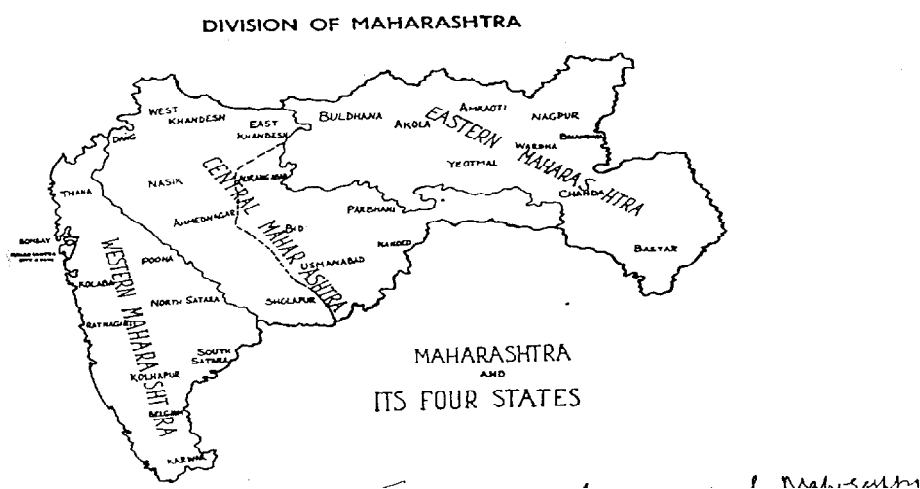
- I. The whole state of Indore and
- II. The 14 district of Mahakosal.

The population of this Indore state will be about 2 Crores and the population of Vindhya Pradesh will be about 1.30 Crores. Further, Dr. Ambedkar argued that the commission has been under the impression that one language; one state is a categorical imperative from which there is no escape. As Dr. Ambedkar shown one language, one state never is categorical imperative. In fact Dr. Ambedkar believed one state, one language should be the rule and therefore people forming one language can divide themselves into many states.

As per as Maharashtra was concerned Dr. Ambedkar suggested the formation of four different units are as follows.

1. City state of Bombay
2. Western Maharashtra
3. Central Maharashtra
4. Eastern Maharashtra.

He had given some interesting reasons for this proposal. He said that traditionally Maharashtra was divided into three units and this was nothing new. Secondly there were regional imbalances as western Maharashtra was an advanced area and Marathwada was a backward area and the latter would suffer in united Maharashtra. Thirdly the city-state of Bombay should be kept independent because it was of a cosmopolitan character. Due to its non-communal character, it could very well become refuge to all the minorities who would be at the receiving end at the hands of communal majority in linguistic states.



In 2000 November India gained three new states Chattisgarh carved out of Madhya Pradesh, Uttanchal from Uttar Pradesh and Jarkhand from Bihar. In short Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar thought about small state applied on ground about two states because UP, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar government not gave justice to rural UP. In short Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's view on small India agreed after 76 year ago. If that time India agree with Dr. Babasaheb thought defiantly today's UP more develop from today and same thing Apply for other state. Current status about Maharashtra, today many Vidarbha and Marathwada peoples, politician, thinkers demanding separate state due to the imbalance development between western Maharashtra and rest of the Maharashtra. Western Maharashtra always utilize fund of the rest of Maharashtra. Therefore, the Maharashtra governor interfered about irrigation deficit of Marathwada and Vidarbha. As per the CAG report, India finds that in percentage term Vidarbha was robbed of 70 percent of its funds, while the neighboring Marathwada 55 percent, in the last financial year. In absolutely terms, the state government made a provision of Rs 1662.58 crore for Vidarbha in the budget though the Governor's directive was for an allocation of Rs. 5434 crore. Similarly, on Marathwada, the government spent Rs 1512.71 crore, when the Governor's directive was for an allocation of Rs 3469.91 crore. For irrigation sector alone, the government allocated only Rs 1391.58 crore for Vidarbha. The Governor had directed to allocate Rs 3919.79 crore. Interestingly, the government tabled this report in the dying moments of the last day of budget session of the state legislature on April 17, apparently to skirt any discussion on the issue. The report was ready in November 2006, so it could have been tabled during the winter session of the state legislature in Nagpur as well. The Government of Maharashtra constituted separate development boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the Rest of Maharashtra under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India on April 30, 1994. After the establishments of these boards, an Indicators and Backlog Committee was set up in November 1995 to calculate the actual backlog of development in the three regions. The committee found the government would need to spend Rs 14,006 crore in the state, mostly in Vidarbha and Marathwada, to liquidate the developmental backlog in nine main sectors such as Irrigation, Roads, General Education, Technical Education, Water Supply, Land Development, Veterinary Services, Health and irrigation of Pumps. Madhukar Kimmatkar, member of Vidarbha Statutory Development Board (VSDB), has termed the governor's directives for allocation of irrigation funds in 2017-18 as highly unjust towards Vidarbha. The board members would soon meet the governor and urge him to change them, he said. Addressing a press conference on Sunday, Kimmatkar said the parameters for region-wise allocation of irrigation funds were patently wrong. Fifty per cent weightage has been given to cropped area and 50% to population of a region.

If Western Maharashtra is to get more funds on account of Mumbai's population, then it makes no sense. If at all population is to be a parameter then 90% weightage should be given to rural population and 10% to urban, he added. The Vidarbha backlog expert further said that cropped area too was a wrong parameter for determining allocation of irrigation funds. "What is the point in taking irrigated area into consideration? Only the area under dryland agriculture should be considered," he added. As per report by the Maharashtra state government, 3,228 farmers have committed suicide and it is the highest since 2001, Singh said in a written reply to the Rajya Sabha. At least 3,146 farmers committed suicide in Maharashtra in 2013, the latest data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) show. That brings the total number of farmers taking their own lives in the Western Indian state to 60,750 since 1995. Maharashtra's record finds no mention in the media. The picture in the state got a lot worse after 2004. On average, 3,685 farmers in the state took their lives every year between 2004 to 2013. To read above matter of farmer suicide, it is fact of Vidarbha and Marathwada because there is no facility of irrigation due to the western politician policy. Today think about Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar way small state is an option on large state.

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55.

REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIA

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Introduction: The word disparity comes from the Latin word ‘disparitas’, which means divided. In the modern day scenario the condition of being unequal is considered disparity. Regional disparity means divergence or inequality of characters, phenomena or processes having specific territorial allocation and occurring at least in two entities of the territorial structure. Regional disparity refers to differences between economic performance and welfare between different regions. Regional disparity means unbalanced spatial structures in some region or in different regions. Regional disparities are manifested in different conditions of life as well as in unequal economic and development potential. A good example of spatial disparity is the contrast between urban and rural areas. There are various reasons for regional disparity.

Here we detail about some of the major causes responsible for regional disparities in India.

1. Natural Resources: Most important reason for regional disparity is that India’s different regions are endowed with different natural and human-based resources. Some states such as West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh etc. are endowed with better mineral resources while others such as Punjab and Haryana have better irrigation facilities.

2. Historical Factors: The manmade reasons for regional disparity lie in the neglect of some regions and preference of other regions in terms of investments and infrastructure facilities. Apart from uneven distribution of geographical advantages, *historical factors that go back to Mughal Era and became prominent in British Era*, have also contributed to regional inequities. Historically, regional imbalances in India started from its British regime. The British rulers as well as industrialists started to develop only those earmarked regions of the country which as per their own interest were possessing rich potential for prosperous manufacturing and trading activities. British industrialists mostly preferred to concentrate their activities in two states like West Bengal and Maharashtra and more particularly to three metropolitan cities like Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. They concentrated all their industries in and around these cities neglecting the rest of the country to remain backward. The land policy followed by the British frustrated the farmers to the maximum extent and also led to the growth of privileged class like zamindars and money lenders for the exploitation of the poor farmers. In the absence of proper land reform measures and proper industrial policy, the country could not attain economic growth to a satisfactory level. The uneven pattern of investment in industry as well as in economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, irrigation and power made by the British had resulted uneven growth of some areas, keeping the other areas totally neglected.

3. Geographical Factors: Geographical factors play an important role in the developmental activities of a developing economy. The difficult terrain surrounded by hills, rivers and dense forests leads to increase in the cost of administration, cost of developmental projects, besides making mobilization of resources particularly difficult. Most of the Himalayan States of India like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu Kashmir and other North-Eastern States like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya etc. and the hilly districts of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar remained mostly backward due to its inaccessibility and other inherent difficulties.

Adverse climate and proneness to flood are also responsible factors for poor rate of economic development of different regions of the country as reflected by low agricultural productivity and lack

of industrialization. Thus these natural factors have resulted uneven growth of different regions of India.

4. Advantages of the Location: Advantages of location are playing an important role in determining the development strategy of a region. Due to some advantages of location, some regions are getting special favour in respect of site selections of various developmental projects. While determining the location of iron and steel projects or refineries or any heavy industrial project, some technical factors included in the location advantage are getting special considerations. Thus regional imbalances arise due to such advantages of location attached to some regions and the disadvantages of location attached to some other backward regions.

5. Inadequacy of Economic Overheads: Economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, power, technology, banking and insurance etc. are considered very important for the development of a particular region. Due to adequacy of such economic overheads, some regions are getting a special favour in respect of settlement of some developmental projects whereas due to inadequacy of such economic overheads, some regions of the country, viz., North-Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar etc. remained much backward as compared to the other developed regions of the country. Moreover, new investment in the private sector has a general tendency to concentrate much on those regions having basic infrastructural facilities.

6. Failure of Planning Mechanism: Since the Second Plan onwards, even though the balanced growth has been accepted as one of the major objectives of economic planning in India, it did not make much headway in achieving this object. Rather, in real sense, planning mechanisms have enlarged the disparity between the developed states and less developed states of the country. In respect of allocating plan outlay, relatively developed states get much favour than less developed states. From First Plan to the Seventh Plan, Punjab and Haryana have received the highest per capita plan outlay all along. The other three states like Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have also received larger allocation of plan outlays in almost all the five year plans. On the other hand, the backward states like Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have been receiving the smallest allocation of per capita plan outlay in almost all the plans. Due to such divergent trend, imbalance between the different states in India has been continuously widening amidst framing achievement of regional balance as one of the important objectives of economic planning in the country.

7. Marginalization of the Impact of Green Revolution to Certain Regions: In India, the green revolution has improved the agricultural sector to a considerable extent through the adoption of new agricultural strategy. But unfortunately the benefit of such new agricultural strategy has been marginalized to certain definite regions keeping the other regions totally untouched. The Government has concentrated this new strategy to the heavily irrigated areas with the idea to use the scarce resources in the most productive manner and to maximize the production of food grains so as to solve the problem of food crisis. Thus the benefit of green revolution is very much restricted to the states like Punjab, Haryana and plain districts of Uttar Pradesh leaving the other states totally in the dark about the adoption of new agricultural strategy. This has made the well-off farmers much better off, whereas the dry land farmers and non-farming rural population remained totally untouched. Thus in this way new agricultural strategy has aggravated regional imbalances due to its lack of all-embracing approach.

8. Lack of Growth of Ancillary Industries in Backward States: The Government of India has been following a decentralized approach for the development of backward regions through its investment programmes on public sector industrial enterprises located in backward areas like Rourkela, Barauni, Bhilai, Bongaigaon etc. But due to lack of growth of ancillary industries in these areas, all these areas remained backward in spite of huge investment made by the Centre.

9. Lack of Motivation on the Part of Backward States: Growing regional imbalance in India has also been resulted from lack of motivation on the part of the backward states for industrial development. While the developed states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu etc. are trying to attain further industrial development, but the backward states have been showing their interest on political intrigues and manipulations instead of industrial development.

10. Political Instability: Another important factor responsible for regional imbalance is the political instability prevailing in the backward regions of the country. Political instability in the form of unstable government, extremist violence, law and order problem etc. have been obstructing the flow of investments into these backward regions besides making flight of capital from these backward states. Thus this political instability prevailing in same backward regions of the country is standing as a hurdle in the path of economic development of these regions.

11. Government Policies/Planning/Economic Liberalization: To a great extent, the faulty planning process has been responsible for that. The striking regional disparities, inherited from colonial rule of over two centuries, have increased in the post-independence era because of faulty unified and centralized planning, political structure and social traditions. However, while income growth performance has diverged, there is a pleasant evidence of some convergence in Human Development indicators across the states. The government's development policies adopted during successive plan periods have stressed the need to develop backward regions of the country. In promoting regional balanced development, public sector enterprises were located in backward areas of the country during the early phase of economic planning. However, despite of the pro-backward areas policies and programmes, considerable economic and social inequalities exist among different States of India, as reflected in differences in per capita State Domestic Product. However, the income differentials between more developed and relatively poorer states show a widening trend which is a matter of serious concern. Inter-state disparities in growth of GSDP have increased post economic reforms period. In general the richer states have grown faster than the poorer states, leaving the backward states struggling even for basic amenities such as universal primary education, primary health care, housing, rural roads, drinking water and electricity. Moreover, the regional disparities in per capita GSDP growth are even greater because the poorer states in general have experienced a faster growth in population.

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56.

EFFECTS OF REGIONAL DISPARITY ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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Introduction:- Indian Economy is the mixed economy and it is on developing path. It is the world's sixth-largest economy in nominal GDP and the third-largest Economy in purchasing power parity. India adopted LPG Policy in 1991, After 1991 economic liberalisation, India is facing the problem of acute regional disparity and the indicators of such disparities are reflected by the factors like per capita income, the most of the proportion of the states of India is living below the poverty line, Intra-state disparity is another important indicator of regional disparity existing within each particular state, which may small state or major state. There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states to concentrate its developmental activities towards relatively more developed, urban Disparities in the degree of urbanisation are another important indicator of regional disparity. In respect of urbanisation, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator of the development of the economy. The increasing population has been raising so many problems in developing the country because revenue increases but due to increased population, per capita income can be affected by it. Every states population and area of land is different, therefore regional disparity can be seen in India and due to that effects of disparities are being seen in Indian Economy in present era.

•Objectives of the Study:

The research paper covers the following objectives:

- 1) To understand the development of Indian Economy.
- 2) To investigate the Regional Disparity on Indian Economy.

Research Methodology: The study of the paper is based on the secondary data, To fulfill all above said objectives data has been Collected from secondary sources like reports and various publication relating to economic journals, books, magazines and internet etc. By keeping the objectives like to understand the need for Indian Economy and Disparity as well as to study the impact of Regional Disparity on Indian Economy.

- **Indian Economy and Disparity** India has one of the fastest growing service sectors in the world with an annual growth rate above 9% since 2001, which contributed to 57% of GDP in 2012–13. India has become a major exporter of IT services, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services, and software services with \$154 billion revenue in FY 2017. In FY 2015 and 2017 India's economy became the world's fastest growing major economy surpassing China. This is the fastest-growing part of the economy. The economy of India is a developing and it is mixed economy. It is the world's sixth-largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity. The country ranks 141st in per capita GDP (nominal) with \$1723 and 123rd in per capita GDP (PPP) with \$6,616 as of 2016. After 1991 economic liberalisation, India achieved 6-7% average GDP growth annually. These figures and data shows that Indian Economy has been Growing day by day which is good sign of development.
- **Effects of Regional Disparity on the Indian Economy:-** Effects of regional disparity on the Indian Economy are studied as following:-

Regional Disparity and Its effects on Economy of India are found as following:-

- 1) **Imbalance foun in Intra-State** Intra-state imbalance is another important indicator of regional imbalance existing within each particular state. There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states to concentrate its developmental activities towards relatively more developed, urban

and metropolitan areas of the states while allocating its industrial and infra-structural projects. As for example, in West Bengal, about 70 per cent of its new industrial concentration was located in the Hooghly district. In Punjab such concentration of industries in a few urban areas is as high as 96 per cent. Therefore, a huge proportion of small scale industrial units are gradually being located in relatively more advanced districts having better infra-structural facilities and comparatively more urbanized. In such way a high degree of intra-state imbalances or disparities exists within almost all the states of the country. Maharashtra were mostly concentrated in a few urban areas, leaving the other potential areas untouched but also there are disparity seen in district levels.

2) Indian Population found below Poverty Line: Percentage of population living below the poverty line in different states is another important indicator of regional imbalance or disparities. The percentage of population living below the poverty line for the whole country was 28 per cent in 2011 and there were 18 states whose percentage of population living below the poverty line have exceeded this all-India average. Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the four states which have the highest percentage of population below the poverty line as well as they have the lowest per capita income in the country, which is not the sign of the development in economy of the particular state.

3) Per Capital Income of the state is the Indicator of Regional Disparity:- Per Capital Income of the state is the most important tools of the Indicator of Regional Disparity, the national average per capita income in India was Rs. 10,254. The states whose per capita income figures were higher than this national average include Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Goa, Haryana, Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The most important path of regional imbalance and disparity among the different states of India is the difference in per capita state income figures, which is dissatisfactory factor regarding to the development of the economy of the Particular sate as well as the country.

4). Figures of Urbanisation: states which are having a lower degree of urbanisation include Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh etc. Disparities in the degree of urbanisation are another important indicator of regional imbalance. The states which are maintaining higher percentage of urban population than the national average include Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat and then followed by Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Whereas, In respect of urbanisation, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. The all-India average of such percentage of urban population stands at 29 per cent in 2016.

5) Per Capita Consumption of Amneties : States like Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra etc., having higher degree of industrialisation and mechanisation of agriculture, have recorded a higher per capita consumption of amnesties like electrycityand other There are some economically backward states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Thus the per capita consumption of amnesties as well as electricity of Punjab was as high as 790 kWh in 1996-97 as compared to that of only 108 kWh in Assam. Per capita consumption of electricity is also another important indicator of regional disparities. The load of consumption of the amneties have been incresing due to incresing population fastly in every region of the country.

6) Distribution of industries: The above table reveals that there is a gross imbalance in the regional location of industries in India. In this way disparities in industrial growth between different states have been reduced to some extent. The five major industrial states of India, i.e., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh jointly accounted 40 Another important indicator of regional imbalance is the uneven pattern of distribution of industries. Since independence, states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana have achieved considerable development in its industrial sector. But West Bengal could not keep pace in its industrial growth as much as other industrially developed states. per cent of total location of all large factories, 55 per cent of total industrial employment, 59 per cent of total industrial output and 58 per cent of value-added. There is the need to establishment of equal industry atmosphere in every state of India.

7)Employment Decisions : It is found that industrially developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are maintaining a higher average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population as compared to that of lower average maintained in industrially backward states like Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. States attaining higher degree of industrialisation are maintaining higher proportion of industrial workers to total population. Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population as shown in. Employment pattern of workers is also an important indicator of regional disparities. Even the industrially developed states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are still maintaining a higher proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers as the industrial sector of these states has failed to enlarge the scope of employment sufficiently to engage more and more rural workers.

Conclusion:- the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator of the development of the economy. In respect of urbanisation, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. Intra-state imbalance is another important indicator of regional imbalance existing within each particular state. The increasing population has been raising so many problems in developing the country because revenue increases but due to increased population , per capita income can be affected by it. Every states population and area of land is different , therefore regional disparity can be seen in India and due to that effects of disparities are being seen in Indian Economy in present era. For developing the Economy, It is very necessary to establish the balance development among the states of India.

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57.

SMALL STATE: THOUGHTS OF DR. BABASAHEBAMBEDKAR

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Introduction “ ‘Thoughts on Linguistic States’ is Dr. Ambedkar’s final statement on the formation of linguistic States that came as a critique of the report of the States Reorganization Commission. What the Commission has created, according to him, is not a mere disparity between the States by leaving U.P. and Bihar as they are, but by adding to them a new and bigger Madhya Pradesh with Rajasthan. It creates a new political problem of the consolidated Hindi-speaking North versus the balkanized South. Considering the vast cultural differences between the two sectors and the apprehensions of dominance of the North articulated by the leaders of the South Dr. Ambedkar predicts the danger of a conflict between the two in course of time. He observes that the Commission should have followed the principle of “one State one language” and not “one language one State” He favours formation of unilingual States as against multilingual States for the very sound reasons that the former fosters the fellow-feeling which is the foundation of a stable and democratic State, while the latter with its enforced juxtaposition of two different linguistic groups leads to faction fights for leadership and discrimination in administration — factors which are incompatible with democracy. His support for unilingual States is however qualified by the condition that its official language

Thoughts on small state : As the nation once again grapples with the issue of reorganisation of states, BR Ambedkar’s book *Thoughts on Linguistic States*, written in December 1955, might need an urgent revisit. His ideas were proved right and his assessment of the creation of new states in the federal polity is relevant in post-Independent India. One of the most interesting proposals by Ambedkar in the 1955 book was to split Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. He wanted Madhya Pradesh divided into northern and southern states. Bihar also was to be split into two, with Patna and Ranchi as the capitals. After a good 45 years, the split came with the formation of Chhattisgarh out of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand out of Bihar in the year 2000. Ambedkar, fresh after working on the Constitution of India (he was head of the drafting committee of the Constitution), came out with a vision for a reorganised India. He felt that a state should have a people of one language to have uniformity and to retain linguistic culture. At the same time, there could be two states where people spoke the same language. He proposed splitting single-language states. For instance, he wondered at Uttar Pradesh’s huge size (still it is the fourth-largest in India) and wanted to split it into three states. Ambedkar had a special formula for Bombay, then a mixed-language province (including the present-day Maharashtra and Gujarat). He proposed ‘city state’ status for Bombay. He acknowledged the presence of people of multiple linguistic groups and their role in establishing Bombay. He proposed to split Maharashtra (he conceptualised it before the state came into existence) into three states. At that time, Maharashtra comprised several districts of the erstwhile Nizam’s Hyderabad. Ambedkar was responding to the report of the first State Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in 1955, through his book. Gandhian Potti Srimulu died on December 16, 1952, after a 58-day fast demanding a separate Andhra state for Telugu-speaking people (to be carved out of Madras Presidency). This prompted the central government to go for the SRC and triggered the formation of linguistic states. Ambedkar ridiculed Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister: “The creation of a new Andhra province now being thought of is only a pindadan to the departed soul of Mr Srimulu, by the Prime Minister.” One of Ambedkar’s major proposals was to make Hyderabad the second capital of India because of the centrality of location, as a junction of North and South, and on defence considerations. The Andhra state issue never died down. The 1955 SRC recognised Andhra and Hyderabad (Telangana) as separate entities. By then Hyderabad as a separate state had elections in 1952 and a

state government was in place. The clamour for a single-language state for the Telugus led to the merger of Andhra and Hyderabad states in 1956 with assurances to Hyderabad in a “Gentleman’s Agreement” that the cabinet will have 40 per cent representation from Hyderabad. There would be the post of deputy chief minister so that either the chief minister or deputy chief minister was from Hyderabad. The failure of the agreement led to the 1969 Telangana agitation, which too got settled by a six-point formula (between the leaders of the Andhra and Telangana regions), with equitable opportunities in education and employment. In November 1996, a hugely successful meeting called Vidroha Sabha demanding Telangana was held. Later Telangana ideologues Jai Shankar (former vice-chancellor of Osmania University) and Mallepalli Laxmiah (a journalist) released book in 1997 a book called Telangana lo Emi Jaruguthundi (The Present Conditions in Telangana), which tried to cite injustice and discrimination as causes of its backwardness even today. The differences in the conditions of the Andhra and Telangana regions seem to have accentuated in the post-liberalisation Andhra Pradesh. This emerged into a fresh movement demanding Telangana and got a political face in 2001 and the electoral politics around it followed. Ambedkar seemed to have solutions to all such problems — all written down 55 years ago. On splitting one-language states, he said: “Into how many States a people speaking one language should be cut up, should depend upon (1) the requirements of efficient administration, (2) the needs of the different areas, (3) the sentiments of the different areas, and (4) the proportion between the majority and minority.” The size of the state for him had a special connotation. Ambedkar wrote: “As the area of the State increases the proportion of the minority to the majority (communities/castes) decreases and the position of the minority (castes) becomes precarious and the opportunities for the majority to practise tyranny over the minority become greater. The States must therefore be small.” Ambedkar’s appropriate advice for our times: “The formation of Linguistic States, although essential, cannot be decided by any sort of hooliganism. Nor must it be solved in a manner that will serve party interest. It must be solved by cold blooded reasoning.” shall be Hindi and until India becomes fit for this purpose, English shall continue. He foresees the danger of a unilingual State developing an independent nationality if its regional language is raised to the status of official language. To remove the disparity between the large States of the North and the small States of the South which has been accentuated by the absence of the provision for equal representation of the States in the central legislature irrespective of their areas and populations, Dr. Ambedkar’s remedy is to divide the larger States into units with a population not exceeding two crores. He suggests tentatively division of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh into two States each and of United Provinces into three States. Each of these States being unilingual the division will not affect the concept of a linguistic State. His proposal for Maharashtra is to divide it, as in ancient times, into three States of Western, Central and Eastern Maharashtra with Bombay City as a separate city State of Maharashtra. Such smaller States, in his opinion, will meet the requirements of efficient administration and the special needs of different areas. It will also satisfy their sentiments. In a smaller State the proportion of majority to minority which in India is not political but communal and unchangeable, decreases and the danger of the majority practising tyranny over the minority is also minimised. To give further protection to minorities against such tyranny,

Conclusion: Dr. Ambedkar suggests amendment of the constitution that will provide a system of plural-member constituencies (two or three) with cumulative voting. Dr. Ambedkar advocate’s also the creation of a second capital for India and locating it in the South preferably in the city of Hyderabad to ease the tension and political polarization of the North and the South.

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58.

DEMAND OF VIDARBHA STATE & IT' SIMPACT ON ECONOMY

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Introduction : A demand is long before 1947 for separate state of vidarbha . Shree Bappuji Aney's demand with peoples of vidarbha is a separate state The various individuals organizational and political parties want separate vidarbha . the reason behind power of potential, irrigation inside, the cultural coupling, revenue and expenditure balance, tourism etc. The demand for Vidarbha statehood may have long history. For little over a century there have been voices raised in support of it. In pre-Independent India, the British administration had accorded it a distinct status as capital of the Central Provinces and Berar and later it held to that position even as the prime city of the old undivided Madhya Pradesh. So, in those times it was the geographical reasons that spurred the demand for a separate entity - it is believed that this land has even mention in epics like Mahabharata and that bolsters its historicity. All these factors were considered when the three-member First States Re-organization Commission headed by Justice Fazal Ali made its report. The report, it is believed, did favor creation of a separate Vidarbha state then. But the game of hide and seek that politicians played ensured that the recommendation was overruled. The politics of language ruled and the emotional call of a single Marathi speaking state gained precedence. Ironically, Vidarbha had to pay its price for being a traditional Congress stronghold. The party leadership was worried that if a separate state was formed, the party would be without their key to power over Maharashtra of which Mumbai, the country's financial capital was the priced jewel.

A demand long before 1947: The demand for an independent Vidarbha goes a long way back to the time when the independent kingdom of Vidarbha was merged with British India in 1856. The local people have always aspired and demanded an independent status for the region with Nagpur as its capital. In keeping with this demand, the then British Commissioner for the region recommended a separate state for Vidarbha in 1888. By 1903, the British reorganized the region into Central Provinces and Berar, with Nagpur as its capital. In 1905, when the then Secretary of State for India, E.S Montagu visited India, the demand for a separate state was raised. By 1918, the Constitutional Commission on Reforms Report mentioned the need for a separate state for Vidarbha (Berar) and Orissa. By now there was a strong sentiment building for a separate state and was led by a very vocal Shri Bapuji Aney. At various sessions of the All India Congress Committee (AICC) meetings the demand for an independent Vidarbha was raised and in 1938, Barrister Ramrao Deshmukh introduced a resolution in the assembly for the creation of Vidarbha that included the Central Provinces and Berar. The resolution was unanimously passed.

The lamp of hope continues to burn : While the past is part of history, it is still not late to make amends. In Devendra Fadnavis, the people of Vidarbha have a strong advocate for an independent state and after a long time the politicians from the region hold sway, both within the state and at the Centre. While Shiv Sena has been fairly vociferous in warning the Chief Minister from taking any initiatives to break up the state, it remains to be seen whether Devendra Fadnavis will continue to champion the cause for an independent Vidarbha or will he remain subdued, as his predecessor politicians from the region have been. Either ways, people of the region continue to wait for justice to their aspiration for a better life.

Conclusion: From the above study we can conclude that the separate vidarbha is potentially power full and developed state compare to other state but the some advantages and disadvantages also found . advantages like education social economical and political climate will be change and gives more developed structure but other hand the disadvantages like political bias and border war and also language wars are happened.

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59.

REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIA AND THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

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"India occupies two worlds simultaneously. In the first, economic reform and Social changes have begun to take hold and growth has had an impact on people's lives. On the other, citizens appear almost completely left behind by public services, employment opportunities and brighter prospects. Bridging the gap between these two India is perhaps the greatest challenge facing the country today."

-Michael Carter, Country Director for India World Bank

Introduction: The above statement given by Michael Carter reflects the clear and broader picture of economic disparity prevailing in our country since long period of time. In Indian economy, actually the people can be broadly categorized into two groups on the basis of sharing economic resources. The poor group which comprises majority of people and the prosperous group comprise limited numbers. The Gap, Differences, Inequality or Disparity between these groups is a great challenge in the path of economic development.¹

In general, regional disparities or imbalances are the differences in terms of per capita income, literacy rates, health and education services, infrastructural facilities etc. between different regions, may be either states or regions within a state. In simple words, basically, it is the problem of rich versus poor region.

This paper attempts to focus the problem of regional disparities in our country, its causes and instruments being implemented by the Government to redress it. It is found in reviewing the concerned literature that there is plethora of statistical information available related to the problem and the Government is playing crucial equity promoting role through allocation of funds as well as liberal industrial policy and other policies also for the development purposes.

The present study specifically focuses the causes of the problem and the role of Government to achieve the objective of more balanced economic growth in our country.

Causes of Regional Disparity: It is said that well begin is half done. Firstly, it is always necessary to identify the causes of the problem. After reviewing the available literature related to the problem, following basic causes are identified.

- In India different regions are endowed with different natural resources. Some states such as Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh etc. are endowed with better mineral resources while others such as Punjab and Haryana have better irrigation facilities. These differences are known as natural constraints.²
- On the other hand, people have differentiated themselves on the basis of social, cultural, economical, religion etc. and these men made differentiations termed as inequalities or disparities. We are concerned here with economic disparities among different states in India. Economic disparity refers an inequality in terms of per capita real income, literacy rate, employment opportunities, infrastructural facilities, health and other services.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study about the various aspects of this severe national issue 'Regional Disparity'.
2. To focus on its identified causes.
3. To study the role of Government to redress it.

Research Methodology: The paper is based on descriptive research and the data has been collected through secondary resources – websites, Reports, books and journals.

The Role of Government in reducing disparities: Economic disparity is a situation where people legally having equal rights but for economic and other (may be geographical or natural, social, cultural, political etc.) reasons are not in a position to acquire equal share in resources to fulfill their needs. In such condition, the Government is playing crucial role by facing all constraints including opening of the economy and reducing control over market forces which may have negative impact on the efforts of equitable growth or development. The following table reflects the growth rates in SDP (State Domestic Product) and upward march of inter-state disparity.

Growth Rates in SDP in Different States

Sr.No.	States/UT's	Averages for Plan Periods (% per annum)			
		Eighth Plan	Ninth Plan	Tenth Plan	Eleventh Plan
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.4	5.5	8.2	8.2
2	Bihar	3.9	3.7	6.9	9.9
3	Chattisgarh *	---	---	8.8	7.7
4	Goa	9.0	5.7	8.5	9.1
5	Gujarat	12.9	12.8	11.0	9.5
6	Haryana	5.2	6.1	9.0	9.0
7	Jharkhand *	---	---	5.0	9.3
8	Karnataka	6.2	5.8	7.7	7.2
9	Kerala	6.5	5.2	8.3	8.2
10	Madhya Pradesh	6.6	4.5	5.0	9.2
11	Maharashtra	8.9	4.1	10.1	8.6
12	Odisha	2.3	5.1	9.2	7.1
13	Punjab	4.8	4.0	6.0	6.7
14	Rajasthan	8.0	5.3	7.1	8.5
15	Tamil Nadu	7.0	4.7	9.7	7.7
16	Uttar Pradesh	5.0	2.5	5.8	7.1
17	West Bengal	6.3	6.5	6.2	7.3
	Special Category States				
18	Arunachal Pradesh	5.0	6.6	6.2	8.5
19	Assam	2.8	1.8	5.0	6.8
20	Himachal Pradesh	6.5	6.3	7.6	8.0
21	Jammu & Kashmir	5.0	4.2	5.5	5.9
22	Manipur	3.7	4.7	5.7	6.2
23	Meghalaya	4.0	7.2	6.7	7.8
24	Mizoram	---	5.7	5.9	10.8
25	Nagaland	7.2	6.5	7.4	6.2
26	Sikkim	4.6	6.6	7.7	22.8
27	Tripura	6.7	9.4	6.9	8.9
28	Uttarakhand *	---	---	11.7	12.8

Source : *Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017), Volume 1, Planning Commission, Government of India.*

*These States have been formed recently.

Government Role in Redressing Regional Disparity: An important objective of the Five Year Plans has been to address the problem of regional imbalances. Distribution of Central Assistance to the States, Special Area Programmes and various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for poverty alleviation are the main instruments to achieve this objective. During the Tenth Plan for the first time the GOI introduced an area development scheme targeted at backward areas. The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) was initiated in 2003–04 for putting in place activities for backward areas covering 147 districts which would help reduce imbalances and speed up development. In 2006–07, this programme was replaced by the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The BRGF enlarged the

Districts Component to cover 250 districts. In 2010–11, a new component was added, namely, the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts. This covers 82 districts of which 76 districts are already part of BRGF. The major intervention of the Central Government in this regard are the special area development programmes that have a clear focus on some aspect of development in identified backward areas. These programmes are: 1. The BRGF (Backward Regions Grant Fund), 2. The HADP/WGDP (Hill Area/Western Ghat Development Programme, 3. The (BADP) Border Areas Development Programme.³The Government with its policy framework and action plans making efforts for redressing regional disparities through developing financial resources, infrastructure, health services, education etc.

Conclusion:

- ***Only discussions on the problem will redress the issue?*** Economic Disparity between regions, states as well as nations has become now a severe issue. Definitely, only discussions will not solve the problem but ***discussion is required to take concrete decisions and steps for redressing the issue.***
- ***“Increasing regional disparity” is the failure on the part of Government?***

It is not correct to blame Government in this regard as the problem has its ancient existence. In present global economic environment, the Government adopted a liberal move towards various sectors which reduced the Government control over these sectors. On the other side, there may be some constraints (geographical, political or social) which restrict in producing desired result oriented outputs. Government is playing significant role through its policy/strategic measures as discussed above to minimize the gap of disparities.

- ***“Is it possible to completely remove the Regional Disparity?”*** The Government is making efforts through its planning and various instruments including funds allocation, liberal industrial policy, targeting backward regions etc. for the balanced regional development. Naturally, it was expected that over a time regional disparities will gradually disappear but in reality the gap of these disparities is widening.

If it is not possible to remove it completely, there is possibility to reduce the inequalities to the considerable extent. For this, present regional structure within the country should be modified. It is suggested in this regard that the regions should be divided into small sections and development boards should be established at district level for the equitable distribution of resources.

To conclude it is not easy to analyze how far the instruments used by the Government will solve the problem but these instruments are contributing for the betterment of situation.

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GROWING REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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Introduction :- Regional disparity means unbalanced spatial structures in some region or in different regions. Regional disparities manifested in different conditions of life as well as in unequal economic and development potential. A good example of spatial disparity is the contrast between urban and rural areas. Regional disparity refers to differences between economic performance and welfare between different regions. In general regional disparities or imbalances we meant wide differences in per capital income, literacy rates, availability of health and education services, levels of industrialization, infrastructural facilities etc. between different regions. As already mentioned, these regions may be either states or regions within a state. In India, Sectoral and regional imbalance have always been a source of great social and psychological tensions. A region may be known as economically backward as it is indicated by the symptoms like excessive pressure of population on land, too much dependence on agriculture, high incidence of rural employment and high degree of under-employment low productivity in agriculture and cottage industry under urbanisation, absence of basic infra-structural facilities etc. Some regions get neglected as others are well-connected, missing the chance of development some regions have been neglected historically.

Types of Disparities/ Imbalances

They are :

- 1) Global Disparity** –The term global disparity describes the disparities that exist between the nation. Each country is at a different level of development, which causes disparity between countries.
- 2) Inter-State Disparity** –Like global disparities, there are also exist disparities between the states in India. Inter-state disparities or regional disparities imbalances refers to a situation where a per capital income, standard of living, industrial and agriculture development are not uniform in different parts of a given region.
- 3) Intra-State-Disparity** –Intrastate disparity refers to disparity within the state. Intra-regional disparities in development can be identified through macro indicators of development like allocation of resources, quality of governance, income, consumption patterns and estimates of poverty.
- 4) Rural-Urban disparity** -Rural urban disparity has been prevalent in India for ages. Rural areas are considered backward areas in terms of availability of basic infrastructure-roads, electricity, water and sanitation facilities, schools and hospitals etc. In contrast these facilities are mostly available in urban areas. It is because of the absence of such facilities that rural areas lag behind urban areas in terms of basic indicators of development-poverty, illiteracy, unemployment etc. There is a wide gap between region to region/ province to province. There are pockets of poverty amidst plenty within each province/ state. Dry and hilly areas as well as those with tribal populations are still far below the national average. It has widened the gap between the prosperous and backward states and created a wide gap between the rich and poor within a region.

Impact of disparity Disparity of income leads to some very serious economic and social impact.

- a) Class-conflict** –It has created two sections in society the ‘haves’ and the have-not’s. This has resulted in ever mounting social tensions and political discontent.
- b) Exploitation** –The rich exploit the poor. The consciousness of this exploitation leads to political awakening and then agitation and even political revolution.

c) Creation of Monopolies –Unequal incomes promote monopolies . These powerful monopolies and industrial combines charge unfair prices from the consumer\ And crush the small producers. The bigger fish swallow the small fry.

d) Political Domination –The rich dominate the political machinery and they use it to promote their own exclusive interest. This results in corruption, graft, and social injustice.

e) Suppression of Talent –It is said that slow rises merit by poverty depressed. It is not easy for a poor man to make his way in life, however brilliant he may be. It is a great social loss.

f) Undemocratic –Democracy is a farce when there is a wide gulf between the rich and the poor. Political equality is a myth without economic equality.

g) Moral Degradation –The rich are corrupted by vice and the poor demoralized by lack of economic strength. Thus disparity spoil the rich and degrad the poor. Vice and corruption rule such a world.

h) Promotes Capita Formation –However, there is one good which comes out of these inequalities of incomes and that is that it facilitates saving, If the national income of the country is evenly distributed among all its citizens, it is clear that it will be only thinly spread over the whole population. Everyone will have nothing left for saving. It is only when income is unequally distributed that there are people who are so rich that in their case saving is automatic.

Measures to Reduce Disparity

The following are some of the measures which can be suggested to reduce inequality of income.

- a) Fixing minimum wage for agricultural labour and labor in sweated trades.
- b) Social security scheme include provision of free education, free medical and maternity aid old-age pension, liberal unemployment benefits, sickness, provident fund and scemes of social insurance etc.
- c) Government may devise and set up some sort of machinery which may provide equal opportunities to all rich and poor in getting employment or getting a start in trade and industry.
- d) High taxes on luxuries by rich may be ruthlessly crushed by means of heavy taxation of the consumplion of luxuries by them.
- e) Ceilings on Agricultural Holdmags and Urban property. As a counterpart, a ceiling on urban property can be imposed so that inequalities in urban areas can also be toned down.

Focused investment in social and economic infrastructure can enable people and regions to develop their full capabilities as per their potential. The equitable development of infrastructure both economic and social, can be a vital yardstick as well as a key element of balanced growth.

Conclusion :- Regional disparity is considered to be one of the most important element of inclusive growth, studies revealed that disparities increased in India for poverty, inequality, underweight children and infant mortality rate. There need on the part of the government to formulate more policies which will reduce these regional disparities and promote economic and social development. There is need for decentralization of power, functioning of finance is to improve accountability and development – Most importantly governance has to be improved in poorer region.

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61.

REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN INDIA

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Introduction: Regional Disparities means wide differences in per capita income, literacy rates, health and education services, levels of industrialization, etc. between different regions. Regions may be either States or regions within a State. In India there are enormous imbalances on various accounts. The exploitative nature of British colonial rule either created or accentuated regional disparities. The planning in independent India has also not been able to remove these disparities. Balanced regional development has always been an essential component of the Indian development strategy. Since all parts of the country are not equally well endowed with physical and human resources to take advantage of growth opportunities, and since historical inequalities have not been eliminated, planned intervention is required to ensure that large regional imbalances do not occur. Spectacular growth attained by some regions and in some sectors in India, after independence, is in contrast to low levels of development still prevailing in many parts. Therefore, it was felt that the State had a major role to play in removing disparities. This commitment was reflected in the Constitution and in planning objectives. Two major institutions, which were expected to work towards reducing the regional imbalances after independence, were the Finance Commission and the Niti Aayog. The Finance Commission has only limited role to play. Hence, more responsibility is vested on the Niti Aayog. India's successive Five Year Plans have stressed the need to develop backward regions of the country. In promoting regional balanced development, public sector enterprises were located in backward areas of the country during the early phase of economic planning, In spite of pro-backward areas policies and programmes, considerable economic and social inequalities exist among different States of India, as reflected in differences in per capita State Domestic Product. While income growth performance has diverged, there is welcome evidence of some convergence in education and health indicators across the states. The purpose of the present paper is an attempt to study of the regional disparities in India.

• **Mining of the regional disparity:** The word disparity comes from the Latin word disparities, which means divided. In the modern day scenario the condition of being unequal is considered disparity. Regional disparity means divergence or inequality of characters, phenomena or processes having specific territorial allocation and occurring at least in two entities of the territorial structure. Regional disparity refers to differences between economic performance and welfare between different regions. Regional disparity means unbalanced spatial structures in some region or in different regions. Regional disparities are manifested in different conditions of life as well as in unequal economic and development potential. A good example of spatial disparity is the contrast between urban and rural areas. There are various reasons for regional disparity. Certain areas are more endowed than others, in terms of natural resources; these cover everything from minerals to cultivable land and river systems. Some regions get neglected as others are well-connected, missing the chance of development. Some regions have been neglected historically. Government policies also play an important role. The government sometimes focuses on few key regions and the others are left in a state of utter neglect.

• **Regional Disparities from 1951 To 1991**

First Five Year Plan: 1951-56 There was no explicit mention about the removal of regional disparity in this Plan. The emphasis was rather laid on strengthening and expanding the economic base of the country. However, it observed that in any comprehensive plan of development, it is axiomatic that special needs of the less developed areas should receive due attention.

Second Five Year Plan: 1956-61 The need to correct regional imbalances was explicitly recognized for the first time in the Second Five Year Plan. This plan emphasized setting up decentralized industrial production, location of new enterprises, whether public or private, keeping in view the need for developing a balanced economy for different parts of the country. These approaches were dubbed in the Industrial Policy Resolution-1956, which charted out to ensure location of basic industries/projects in less developed areas as a means of achieving regional development.

Third Five Year Plan: 1961-66 This Plan addressed the issue of regional imbalance and laid emphasis on the multi activity approach to development of backward States and regions. The Plan focused attention "Regional or Area Development Plans". This Plan "calculated and allocated the size and pattern of plan outlays for different States" with a view to reduce Inter-State Disparities of development.

Fourth Five Year Plan: 1969-74 This Plan focused attention on "Multi-Dimensional Area Development Approach" in order to accelerate the development of backward areas. Central plan assistance to States shifted from project tied assistance to bulk assistance under Gadgil formula, where in population and economic backwardness were the two major criteria.

Fifth Plans: 1974-79 This Plan grouped backward areas broadly into two categories: (I) areas with unfavorable physiographic conditions, terrain, and regions including drought-prone, tribal areas and hill areas; and (II) economically backward areas, marked by adverse land man ratios, lack of infrastructure and inadequate development of resource potential. Programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme, Tribal Area Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme etc., were introduced during this plan with provision of earmarked funding.

Sixth Five Year Plan: 1980-85 Introduction of Integrated Rural Development Programme and submission of the report of a "High level National Committee for Development of Backward Area" This committee was set up to (a) examine and identify backward areas and (b) review the working of existing schemes for stimulating industrial development in backward areas.

The Seventh Five Year Plan: 1985-90 It laid major emphasis on employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes. It pointed out that increase in agricultural productivity in rice, coarse cereals like Barley and Ragi, pulses and oilseeds in the eastern region and in the dry land and rain fed areas throughout the country, along with area development for drought prone, desert, hill and tribal areas, would ultimately be helpful in reducing regional disparities. However, Seventh Plan ended up with major economic crisis followed by economic reforms that affected a policy shift towards market oriented development strategy.

• **Post New Economic Policy / LPG**

Eighth Five Year Plan: 1992-97 Market driven development strategy was introduced in the Eighth plan, it recognized that planning process has to manage the flow of resources across regions for accelerated removal of "regional disparities". With greater freedom and choice of location available to industry under reform regime, it was more likely that some States would be able to attract more private investment than others. In such a situation it would be necessary to deliberately bias public investment in infrastructure in favor of the less well-off States.

Ninth Five Year Plan: 1997-2002 The Ninth plan emphasized that the States to operate in a spirit of cooperative federalism and to arrive at a set of public policy and action in which state-level initiatives at attracting private investment in a competitive manner will be acceptable, but they should safe guard the interests of backwards areas.

Tenth Five Year Plan: 2002-07 This was most explicit on regional disparity by setting the State specific GSDP growth targets for the first time. The plan panel became conscious of the fact that national targets do not necessarily translate into balanced regional development. The potentials and constraints that exist at the state-level vary significantly. Therefore, for the first time, the national

growth target was disaggregated to the state-level growth targets in consultation with State governments. NAREGA was introduced during this plan to guarantee the “Right to work”.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 It adopted an Inclusive Growth Model. Redressing regional disparities is not only adopted as a goal in itself but has been accepted as essential for maintaining the integrated social and economic fabric of the country without which the country may be faced with a situation of discontent, anarchy and breakdown of law and order. The plan envisaged breaking down of 13 out of 27 monitor able targets State wise. These targets include, among others, GSDP growth target, growth target for agricultural GSDP, new work opportunities, poverty ratio. These targets will help the States to have some policy introspection of their own and focus attention on the extent to which progress can be achieved in the relatively backward States and districts.

Twelfth Plan: 2012-17 This Plan seeks to fulfill the economy at a faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. During this plan, the special attention has given to the laggard States to accelerate their economic growth. In order to achieve this, it requires strengthening of States’ own capacities to plan, to implement and to bring greater synergies within their own administration and with the Central Government. An important constraint on the growth of backward regions in the country is the poor state of infrastructure. Therefore, the twelfth plan pays attention to the improvement in infrastructure which is important component of regionally inclusive development strategy.

• Types of Disparities

Global Disparity: The term global disparity describes the disparities that exist between the nations. Each country is at a different level of development, which causes disparity between countries. Some countries have been endowed with resources in abundance, while there are countries that are extremely poor in resources.

Inter-State Disparity: Like global disparities, there are also exist disparities between the states in India. Inter –state disparities or regional disparities or regional imbalances refers to a situation where a per capita income, standard of living, consumption situation, industrial and agriculture development are not uniform in different parts of a given region. Backwardness of state could be the result of either the regional diversity or disparity.

Rural -Urban disparity: Rural-urban disparity has been prevalent in India for ages. Rural areas are considered backward areas in terms of availability of basic infrastructure - roads, electricity, water and sanitation facilities, schools and hospitals etc. In contrast, these facilities are mostly available in urban areas. It is because of the absence of such facilities that rural areas lag behind urban areas in terms of the basic indicators of development - poverty, illiteracy, unemployment etc.

• Reasons of Regional Disparities in India

Geographical factors The difficult terrain surrounded by hills, rivers and dense forests, leads to increase in the cost of administration, cost of developmental projects, besides making mobilization of resources particularly difficult. Most of the Himalayan states of India, i.e., Himachal Pradesh, Northern Kashmir, the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and other North-Eastern states, remained mostly backward due to its inaccessibility and other inherent difficulties. Adverse climate and proneness to flood are also responsible factors for poor rate of economic development of different regions of the country as reflected by low agricultural productivity and lack of industrialization. Thus these natural factors have resulted uneven growth of different regions of India.

Predominance of Agriculture The occupational structure of India from the beginning is agriculture. In 1921, it was 76.0% and around 72% in 2001 census. This indicated degeneration economic conditions, deindustrialization and realization of the economy. According to census 2011, yet 58.02% population is engaged with agriculture and remains poor as compared to industrialized civilization.

Locational Advantages Locational advantages are playing an important role in determining the development strategy of a region. Due to some locational advantages, some regions are getting special favor in respect of site selections of various developmental projects. While determining the location of iron and steel projects or refineries or any heavy industrial project, some technical factors included in the locational advantage are getting special considerations. Thus regional imbalances arise due to such locational advantages attached to some regions and the locational disadvantages attached to some other backward regions.

Failure of planning Although balanced growth has been accepted as one of the major objectives of economic planning in India, since the second plan onwards, but it did not make much headway in achieving this object. On the other hand, the backward states like Bihar, Assam, Orissa, UP, Rajasthan have been receiving the smallest allocation of per capita plan outlay in almost all the plans. Due to such divergent trend, imbalance between the different states in India has been continuously widening in spite of framing achievement of regional balance as one of the important objectives of economic planning in the country.

Political factor responsible for regional disparities Political instability in the form of unstable government, extremist violence, law and order problems etc. have been obstructing regional flow of investment into the backward regions.

Lack of Motivation on the Part of Backward States Growing regional imbalance in India has also been resulted from lack of motivation on the part of the backward states for industrial development. While the developed states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu etc. are trying to attain further industrial development, but the backward states have been showing their interest on political intrigues and manipulations instead of industrial development.

Financial Financial sector reforms have led to a booming stock market that has helped large firms finance their expansion easily, however small and medium enterprises which are important engine of growth and productivity have not been able to access finance in rural areas.

Infrastructure India's tier 1 cities i.e. Mumbai, Bangalore, Delhi, Chennai and Hyderabad are at breaking point regions bootlicks in basic infrastructure such as power, water, roads and airport exist. The concentrated mushrooming of outsourcing companies in these cities lead further higher growth, while as other areas do not poses the same situation prevailing in these metropolitan cities.

• **Measures to control the regional disparity** The regional disparity which exists in India in many states has been addressed by Government of India by its three pronged approach. The three strategies employed by govt. of India are

- Resource Transfer and Backwardness
- Special area Development Program
- Incentives for promoting Investments in backward Regions

Resource Transfer and Backwardness Based on the backwardness the Finance Commission has been transferring resources from the center to states. Transfer of allocation to states include Central assistance for State Plans, Non Plan transfer as per Finance Commission recommendations, ad-hoc transfers, allocation of centrally sponsored schemes, allocation of both short term and long term credit from financial institutions etc. However the detailed analysis of the transfer of central assistance to these backward states of Bihar, Orissa, Assam and UP had per capita plan outlay which remained lower than the per-capita plan outlay of all the states put together, This disparity are also witnessed in the transfer of Central assistance as well. Also it was seen that the assistance so given are more often than not utilized for the purposes for which it was meant. Backwardness of the areas remains unattended.

Special Area Development Program In order to develop hilly areas, tribal areas and drought prone areas specific programs with full central assistance have been designed. Different special programs for take tied groups have been designed at block level for integrated development of rural areas and generating considerable employment opportunities. All these programmes include SFDA, MFAL, DPAP, CSRE etc. For development of Scheduled Tribes, 'Tribal Sub Plan has been developed. 194 Integrated Tribal Development Project and 250 Modified Area Development Project are implemented under TSP. All these are area based approach to problems.

Incentives for Promoting Investments in Backward Regions In order to overcome the backwardness of regions various fiscal and other incentives have been provided by the Centre, State,

other financial institutions and Public Sectors, to promote investments in industrial sectors and generate jobs for the tribal, SCs, marginalized sections etc. These are the incentives provided.

- Central government incentives
- Income tax concessions
- Tax holidays
- Central Investments Subsidy Scheme
- Transport Subsidy Scheme
- Promoting new financial institutions in backward Regions
- State government incentives
- Concessional Finance from major financial institutions

Suggestions

I) First of all, government must identify all the backward areas within the country and special attention should be paid by preparing and implementing special plans and models suited to these for the overall development. Due care also to be taken by allotting sufficient funds.

II) Government and the private sector must realize that regional disparities can be removed only, if greater attention is paid towards backward areas, which need more investments. It is also important to formulate special policies and programmes for the development of backward areas like - north-eastern regions.

III) Propagation and use of improved dry farming technology, Provision of infrastructural facilities in backward districts, Special grants are to be given to the backward and tribal areas, Water facilities to be provided for domestic purposes and agriculture, Roads and railway lines have to be laid down to link different places.

IV) Additional funds need to be provided to build core infrastructure at the inter-district level in less developed States and backward regions. The quantum of assistance should be made proportionate to the number of people living in such areas.

V) Growth Corridors comprised of education zones, agricultural zones and industrial zones should be operationalized for the rapid development of backward areas in the states.

Conclusion In spite all these efforts and policies undertaken by the government the inclusive and balanced growth is far from achievement due to the lack of supervision, inefficient in policy implementation, lack of support of the community, inefficient administration etc. In short, it can be concluded that regional development of the country is still imbalanced. A few states are relatively more developed and many states are quite backward. So government has to increase its supervision in respective activities and put more efforts to minimize regional inequality from the country.

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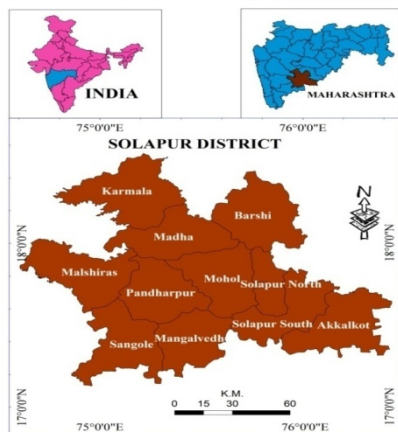
DISPARITY LEVEL IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT .**Shri Ankush Shankar Shinde***Department of Geography, C.B.K's B.Sc, R.V.Comm& R.J. Arts College, Akkalkot.*

Introduction : Solapur district is a drought prone region in Maharashtra whose average rainfall is < 67 cm and 44 rainy days per year. Out of total cropped area about 16% area under kharif crop , about 83% under rabbi crop and remaining 1% area under summer crop in the district. The soil condition of district is varies tahsil to tahsil in which medium deep black soil is common in the district and it is fertile to cereals crop viz jowar, bajara, maize crops. The onset of monsoon is so late that there is very little scope of kharif crop cultivation in the district. That's why the proportion of rabbi crops are dominant in the district. The proportion of net irrigated area to net sown area is about 11.35 % in 1980-81 and about 33.03% in 2010-11 in district. The development of irrigation facilities are varies tahsil to tahsil in the district and similarly soil fertility is also varies in district. Especially low requirement of water needed crops are cultivated in the district. There is a very little scope for summer crops due to unavailability enough irrigation facilities. It seems that irrigation plays an important role in agricultural development in Solapur district.

Objectives: By keeping, the perspective agricultural development view in mind, the paper investigates the following objects as

- 1) To study the agricultural productivity in Solapur district.
- 2) To compare tahsil wise agricultural productivity in Solapur district.

Study Area: The Solapur district is one of the most important district of Maharashtra state both in terms of population and area . It lies entirely in the Bhima basin and located in between 17°10' North to 18°32' North latitudes and 74°42' North to 76°15' East longitude. The total geographical area of Solapur district is 14895 Km² according to 2011 census. The region under studies constitutes 4.88 % area and 4.51 % population of Maharashtra state. It ranks fourth in terms of area and seventh in term of population among the district of Maharashtra. Physiographically the region is divided into three major divisions such as hilly region, the plateau and low land plain region. The region is drained by the river Bhima and its tributaries. The climate of Solapur is monsoon climate. The district entirely lies in drought prone area of Maharashtra state. The region is divided into four seasons of cold, hot, monsoon and post monsoon. The yearly temperature ranges between 10° C to 44° C. The annual rainfall is 667.10 mm.

LOCATION MAP OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT

Data base & Methodology : The data collected and used for the period 1981 to 2011 comes both primary & secondary source from the district Statistical department, socio economic review, District socio economic review, District statistical abstract , District census handbook, Bulletins, season and crop reports published by Agricultural department. Here M.G. Kendall's Rank Score Method is used to find out regions of level of agricultural development. These results obtained for both the study periods are classed with the help of mean and standard deviation. Further, in order to know the changes of levels of agricultural development, results of both the years compared.

Result & Discussion: Agricultural Productivity is a multidimensional concept, which includes technological advancement, effective management of available resources and organizational set-up for the agricultural production. These factors in turn affect the relative production in any region. A study of various approaches to the measurements of agricultural productivity shows that none of the criteria is perfect. The following techniques are adopted, considering all the major crops jowar, bajara, maize, wheat, gram, tur, sugarcane in the present study to measure the agricultural productivity of the study region. In each technique the aim is to measure the agricultural productivity from different angles by using different approaches. Agricultural development in a true sense devotes the quality of the agricultural systems of a region in terms of productivity, diversification and commercialization consistent with a desired state of agrarian relations and ecological balance because of the uneven distribution of physical, economic and social factors in a region, the development not found uniform. The level and the rate of agricultural development may also be varies from one region to another, the former represents a picture prevailing at a particular point in time while the latter stands for the progress development is regulated in a systematic line, it becomes agricultural planning. The development of agriculture is to be judged from the degree of equity in terms of income and the nature of agrarian relation.

The following 22 variables are selected for calculating Rank score method as

- i) Actual rainfall in cm
- ii) % of NSA to the total geographical area
- iii) % of net irrigated area to the net sown area.
- iv) % of area sown more than once to the net sown area
- v) % of area under commercial crops to net sown area
- vi) % of area under HYV seeds to net sown area
- vii) Intensity of cropping
- viii) Intensity of irrigation
- ix) S.S. Bhatia's productivity index
- x) Use of fertilizers per hectares in Kg
- xi) Total workers as percentage to the total population
- xii) Per capita net sown area to the cultivators in Ha
- xiii) Cattle density per 1000 hectares of net sown area
- xiv) Irrigational pump sets at percentage to the district total pump sets
- xv) Number of agricultural cooperative societies
- xvi) Number of co-operative banks
- xvii) Number of Commercial Banks
- xviii) Literacy rate as percentage to the total population
- xix) Number of regulated markets
- xx) Number of Veterinary Hospitals
- xxi) Length of railways in Kms
- xxii) Length of roads in Kms.

Agricultural Development in Solapur District :

- A) **Very High Levels of Agricultural Development:** In 1980-81, Malshiras, Pandharpur, Barshi tahsils were in very high levels of agricultural development region (i.e. 4.73 & below I.V.) in the district. While there was only Malshiras tahsil recorded as very high levels of agricultural development regions (4.43 & below I.V.) in 2010-11.

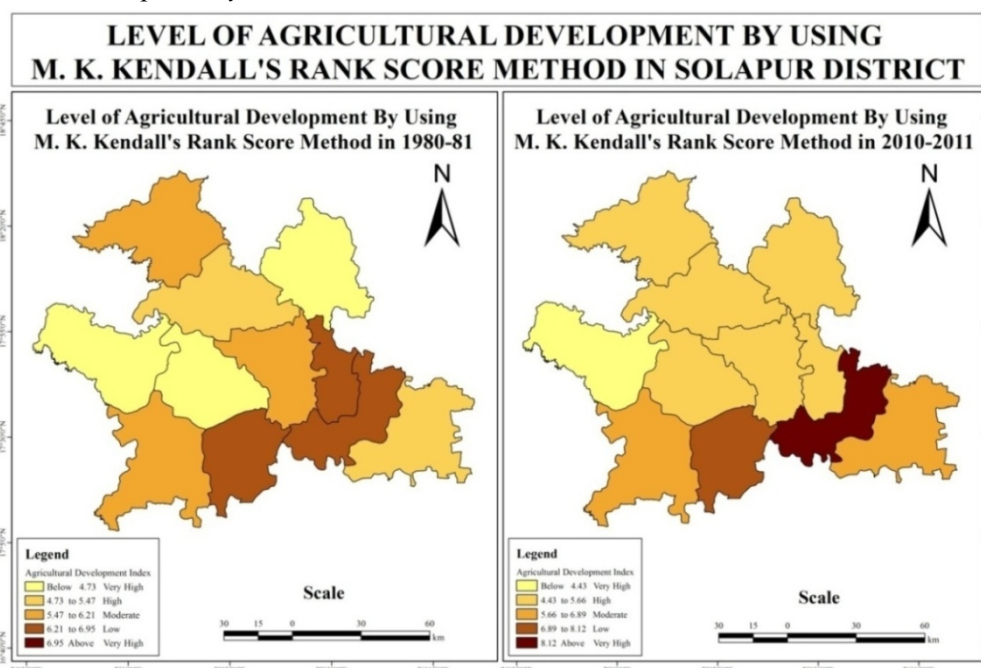
B) High Levels of Agricultural Development:

Levels of Agricultural Development.

As per By M.G. Kendall's Rank Score Method. (1980-81 to 2010-11)

Levels of Agricultural Development as per By M.G. Kendall's Rank Score Method (1980-81 to 2010-11)							
Tahsil Block	M.G. Kendall's Rank Score Method						
	Agricultural Development Index			Year	Level Agricultural Development Index	Class Interval of Agricultural Development Index	Total No. of Tahsils
	1980-81	2010-11	Change				
Karmala	5.77	4.95	-0.82	1980-81	4.73 & below	Very High	03
Madha	5.04	5.00	-0.04		4.73 to 5.47	High	02
Barshi	4.18	4.54	0.36		5.47 to 6.21	Moderate	03
Solapur (N)	6.40	5.36	-1.04		6.21 to 6.95	Low	03
Mohol	6.09	4.86	-1.23		6.95 & above	Very Low	00
Pandharpur	4.59	4.86	0.27	2010-11			
Malshiras	4.72	4.27	-0.45		4.43 & below	Very High	01
Sangola	5.72	6.50	0.78		4.43 to 5.66	High	06
Mangalwedha	6.22	7.50	1.28		5.66 to 6.89	Moderate	02
Solapur (S)	6.36	8.31	1.95		6.89 to 8.12	Low	01
Akkalkot	5.09	6.18	1.09	8.12 to above	Very Low	01	

Source: Computed by Author



There were Madha, Akkalkot tahsils are recorded as high levels of agricultural development regions (i.e. 4.73 to 5.47 I.V.) in 1980-81 while Karmala, Madha, Barshi Solapur North, Mohol, Pandharpur tahsils are as high levels of agricultural development region (i.e. 4.43 to 5.66 I.V.) in district.

C) **Moderate Levels of Agricultural Regions** : Moderate levels of agricultural development region is found in Karmala, Mohol, Sangola tahsils (i.e.5.47 to 6.21 I.V.) in 1980-81 while it was in Sangola, Akkalkot tahsils (5.66 to 6.89 I.V.) in 2010-11.

D) **Low Levels of Agricultural Development** :Low levels of agricultural development region is found in Solapur North, Mangalwedha, Solapur South tahsils (6.21 to 6.95 I.V.) in 1980-81 while it was in Mangalwedha tahsils (6.89 to 8.12 I.V.) in 2010-11.

E) **Very Low Levels Agricultural Development**:Very low levels of agricultural development regions is found in Solapur South tahsil (8.12 & above I.V.) in 2010-11.

Conclusion:

- 1) Disparity in agricultural development is found in Solapur district due to physiographic and climatic conditions of study region while impact of irrigation facilities also creates regional imbalance in agricultural development.
- 2) Malshiras, Madha, Mangalwedha, Sangola tahsil shows same levels of agricultural development regions during the both periods of investigation. Whereas Pandharpur & Barshi tahsils changes from very high to high; Akkalkot tahsil changes from high to moderate; Solapur South changes from low to very low; Mohol tahsil changes from moderate to high; Solapur North tahsil changes from low to high levels of agricultural development regions in district.
- 3) Malshiras, Pandharpur, Sangola tahsils have high agricultural developed regions in the district due to all agricultural aspects are favorable to it. Development in canal surface irrigation and low water table in riverine basins are became useful to increase all required geographical agricultural factors. Similarly Barshi, Madha, Mohol tahsil shows good agricultural efficiency with moderate developed agricultural regions in district.

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REGIONAL IMBALANCES IN INDIA – CAUSES AND REMEDIES.**Shri. Pravin Kashinath Patil***Research Scholar, North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.***Shri. Vivek Arun Joshi***Research Scholar, North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.*

Introduction : - India is country gifted by varieties of people, places, religions, ideologies, culture etc. It is a unique identity of India that it consists of numbers of languages but still can understand the feelings of everyone. In India 22 languages are spoken by people of different regions. The list of such languages is mentioned in 8th Schedule of Indian Constitution. Looking at the history of India, the states are classified mostly on the basis of Languages. There are 29 States and 07 Union Territories in India. To achieve the overall growth of the nation, it is divided into some geographical parts which are called States or region. Due to geographical uniqueness of the region, some regions are progressive and some states are there who even don't have basic educational, infrastructural and health facilities. Although India is called a Developing nation, it is surprising to listen that there are some regions that don't have basic facilities with them. To be called as a developed country, we must have overall development of all the regions. Lacking of any region may affect the growth of the economy because every region of the country is contributing to growth of the nation. The provisions are made and efforts are taken for decreasing the regional imbalances through planning commission. But unfortunately, the effects have not been displayed. It is interesting to know that besides having regional imbalances, there is vast difference in the growth of region. In other words, the regions which are called comparatively developed, there are some area which are highly undeveloped likewise there are some area in the undeveloped states which are called developed one. These kinds of differences are called as regional imbalances. Even after 70 years of independence, India is not able to minimize the regional imbalances up to remarkable level. These regional imbalances are based on Agricultural, industrial, education, health etc. development in the region. There are different causes for regional imbalances if those are considered and relative action is taken, the regional imbalances can be minimized.

Research Methodology: -

Data Collection - To get the authorized information from the government records, Secondary Data has been used from Authorized Government Web-site i.e. Niti Aayog. Also some books and other websites have been studied to gather the data.

Objectives - To study the regional imbalances in India.
To study the Causes of regional Imbalances.

To suggest remedial actions to be taken to minimize the regional imbalances.

- **Agricultural :** - India is country of villages, most of the population lives in villages and the main industry they employed is Agricultural Industry. Indian economy is an Agricultural economy, therefore the contribution of agricultural produce is considered very valuable. The contribution of Agricultural sector towards GDP of states different state is given below: -

**State GDP Contribution from Agricultural sector
(Crops, Live Stock, Forestry and Lodging and Fishing and Aquaculture)**

Sr. No.	States	Amt. in Rs. Lakh
1	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,97,754
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,48,19,416
3	Maharashtra	1,34,86,265

4	Rajasthan	1,28,77,970
5	Madhya Pradesh	1,18,51,830
6	Gujarat	1,16,57,931
7	Karnataka	1,12,19,422
8	Punjab	92,85,716
9	Bihar	79,51,890
10	Haryana	63,77,952
11	Kerala	59,30,617
12	Assam	38,55,548
13	Manipur	3,83,140
14	Meghalaya	3,66,521
15	Goa	3,08,507
16	Sikkim	1,37,447

Source – www.niti.gov.in (Niti Aayog Website, as per year 2014).

Although Uttar Pradesh is on 4th number in geographical area, but it is contributing very heavy amount to GDP in Agricultural sector due to geographical and natural resources advantage like soil, water climate etc. Goa and Sikkim are the smallest states of India moreover due to geographical and natural barrier they cannot contribute proportionately good amount to GDP. UP has 33 times larger area than Sikkim, if we multiply it in proportion, still the proportionate ration cannot be achieved. It means there are some reason which keep Sikkim behind from development.

- **Industrial** : - Although, India is an Agriculture Country, but growth of nation is based upon industrial development. The states which has sea shore and ports have developed faster. The reason for development relates to British era. The business of East India Company was mainly made through ships, therefore the cities having sea ports have developed speedily. The industries are situated where transportation infrastructure is available.

➤ **State GDP Contribution from Industrial Sector**

Sr. No.	States	Amt. in Rs. Lakh
1	Maharashtra	2,94,72,034
2	Gujarat	2,37,79,231
3	Karnataka	1,41,70,107
4	Uttar Pradesh	1,36,04,096
5	Haryana	69,87,402
6	Rajasthan	58,82,925
7	Andhra Pradesh	46,72,266
8	Madhya Pradesh	45,79,278
9	Kerala	42,73,567
10	Bihar	21,89,965
11	Aasam	20,02,936
12	Goa	11,77,608
13	Sikkim	5,50,697
14	Meghalaya	4,33,213
15	Manipur	49,501

Source – www.niti.gov.in (Niti Aayog Website, as per year 2014).

From the above chart we can see that Maharashtra, Gujrat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh are contributing higher revenue towards GDP from Industrial Sector. The main industries are concentrated in some major cities like Mumbai, Ahemedabad, Benglure, Lucknow, etc. Therefore, those states are called comparatively developed states. While other states which are geographically not suitable, where transportation of goods is not easy, the quantum of industry is very low. The government specifically planned some major projects to be launched in some

underdeveloped region but due to infrastructural facilities, unskilled human resources, those are not performing well.

- **Education:** - The nation is known by its people. Educated and skilled human resources is a real asset of the nation. The country like India which has huge population, literate the people is challenge for it. There is vast difference in educational level of the people of the country. One of the reasons a availability of educational facilities. Due to geographical barriers, it is very difficult to provide educational facilities at every corner of the nation, moreover poverty is also one of the reason for less literacy. Following chart is showing the educational infrastructure available in the state.

Educational Infrastructure among Selected States

Sr. No.	States	Primary Education No. of Schools	Secondary Education No. of Schools	Higher Education No. of Universities
1	Uttar Pradesh	2,45,919	24569	67
2	Madhya Pradesh	1,42,587	14893	43
3	Rajasthan	1,07,931	28195	70
4	Maharashtra	98,213	25025	45
5	West Bengal	95,723	10194	34
6	Bihar	80,166	7627	22
7	Karnataka	61,739	18136	52
8	Gujarat	44,051	10942	57
9	Kerala	16,458	4682	20
10	Manipur	4,865	1109	4
11	Mizoram	3,072	753	3
12	Goa	1,462	495	2
13	Sikkim	1,279	227	7

Source – www.niti.gov.in (Niti Aayog Website, as per year 2014).

Primary education is base of education system, to call a person literate, he has to complete at least primary education. Therefore, every government is focusing majorly on primary education by making some special provisions and providing free education, mid-day meal etc. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra are major states in India and therefore having maximum number of primary schools. Although having maximum number of primary schools in those states, Kerala having the highest literacy ratio.

Only having schools is not sufficient, for the development of the nation, skilled human resources is necessary. Therefore, focus is to be given of skill development of the people. The government has taken an initiative for the same.

- **Per Capita Income:** -

Per Capita income is the best tool for measuring the economical imbalances. The regions where economical development is more, ultimately Per Capital income is also higher and vice versa.

State-wise GDP and Per Capita Income

Sr. No.	State	GDP (Rs. In Lakh Crore)	Per Capita Income (In Rs.)
1	Maharashtra	25.35 Lakh Crore	2,25,892
2	Uttar Pradesh	14.46 Lakh Crore	72,300
3	Tamil Nadu	13.39 Lakh Crore	1,84,210
4	Karnataka	12.80 Lakh Crore	2,06,451
5	Gujarat	12.75 Lakh Crore	2,14,285
6	West Bengal	9.20 Lakh Crore	1,00,000
7	Rajasthan	7.50 Lakh Crore	1,03,219
8	Kerala	7.48 Lakh Crore	1,96,842
9	Madhya Pradesh	7.35 Lakh Crore	1,02,083

10	Andhra Pradesh	6.99 Lakh Crore	1,37,000
11	Bihar	6.32 Lakh Crore	63,200
12	Assam	2.58 Lakh Crore	80,625
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1.51 Lakh Crore	1,16,153
14	Goa	70,400 Crore	2,70,150
15	Manipur	18,042 Crore	58,442
16	Mizoram	17,561 Crore	1,59,645
17	Sikkim	16,637 Crore	2,27,465

Source - <https://en.wikipedia.org> (As per Year 2017)

The economical development is measured on the basis of GDP of that region. From above table, we can see that Maharashtra is biggest contributor towards GDP. There is close relation between GDP and Per Capita Income but subject to population of the country. If GDP is divided by population of the state, we can find out per capita income of the state. In short, though the GDP is higher but if population is also higher, then Per capita income will be lower. Likewise, Maharashtra having the highest GDP but Sikkim having the lowest GDP has the highest Per Capita Income.

Average Per Capita Income of the India is Rs.1,12,432/-, considering this as a standard Per Capita Income, we can find out the states which are above and lower the average. The states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Kerala, Goa are having quiet satisfactory per capita income as compare to average Per Capita Income of India whereas the states like UP, Bihar, Assam, Manipur are below average. Necessary action to be taken for overall growth of the states to bring those into main stream.

❖ **Causes for Regional Imbalances in India: -**

No doubt, that the area allocated to different states is unequal but there are also some reasons due to which, the development of such regions is lagging behind. We can see beside having large area, some states are not performing well and some state are doing very well although having small area. Now, we will discuss the Causes of regional imbalances in India.

- **Development of Infrastructural Facilities: -** The states when basic infrastructural facilities like Roads, water, electricity, telecommunication, health are available, those have achieved a remarkable growth, even some development states have certain district where such facilities are not available, the growth of such region is not satisfactory. Sometimes, geographical location of that region is a main barrier for development of that region. The states like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Northeast region are surrounded by mountains therefore it is very expensive and tough job to provide such facilities in such area.
- **Population Density: -** As said earlier, Population is strength as well as weakness of the country. There is difference between density of population in every state. Where the density if more, those region are undeveloped like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh while the low density states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka are comparatively developed states. Excessive population brings up new challenges like unemployment, inadequacy education, infrastructure and health facilities, lower education level, poverty etc.
- **Unequal Distribution of Natural Resources: -** The states are divided on the basis geographical location. Some states have ample availability of natural resources like water, soil, forest, minerals etc. Wherever the ample availability of such resources, those states are developed. Ample availability of water and good quality soil is helpful for agriculture; minerals availability promotes the mining and processing industries. The states like UP, AP, Maharashtra, Rajasthan are having good climate and water facilities therefore their agricultural production is higher. Although having higher agricultural income, some parts of the Maharashtra is not doing well in

Agricultural sector and lots of farmers are doing suicide due to financial problems. It means proper management of resources is to be done.

- **Policy of Government :** - The state government policies for overall development of the state has vital impact on the development of the state. The states who have opened-up the door for Foreign Direct Investment have shown a substantial growth whereas other not. If Basic infrastructural facilities are not provided, no industry will be established in states. Some time the size and income from the state restrict the central government to look after the growth of the region. The government mainly focuses of the states which generates higher revenue. Therefore the development of underdeveloped region becomes slower.
- **Social and Cultural Factors:** - The states having traditional mentality and engaged in historic and cultural thinking are not picking-up the pace of growth. This is one of the reason why the states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are comparatively under developed.
- **Political Effect:** - The regions where citizens of the state are educated and politically aware, they forced the government to for development vice versa the states where the development of education is not done the lack of awareness about political effect can be seen which affect the slow growth of the region.

❖ **Efforts Taken to minimize the Regional Imbalances**

The government has repeatedly consider the point of regional imbalances and have taken systematic effort through Five Years Plan. It is accepted in First Five Year Plan that due to centralization of industries, the regional imbalance generated and it cannot be change suddenly. In next fourth, sixth and ninth plan, some policies are designed to minimize the regional imbalances. In the field of Agriculture, the government has educated people to do the farming by using new technology, providing irrigation facilities, loans at minimum rate, establishment of banks in rural areas etc. But due to local conditions and risk taking capacity, it is difficult to minimize the agricultural imbalances. Even though, due to regional development program, the undeveloped regions like Bihar, Orissa, Assam are growing very fast. In Industrial Policy of 1948, 1956, 1971, 1986 and 1991 some special provisions are made for regional development through industrial development. More important has been given on issuance of licenses and reduction in tax rates. The industrialists are attracted to establish their industry in undeveloped region and even some of government industries are also established in economically backward area. Infrastructure facilities are base of industrial development in region. In five years plan, a special focus is given on transportation and telecommunication facilities. Roads and rail route are constructed for better transportation also the health and education facilities, electricity and irrigation facilities are also provided in such area but due to lack of natural resources, lot can be done in this area. The government has established a board which guides the new entrepreneur to establish the industries in undeveloped area by giving them attractive offers and subsidies.

- ❖ **Remedial Actions to be taken to minimize the Regional Imbalance:** - There is a principle of management that we should use the available resources at optimum level. If the available resources are used at optimum level, we can surely improve the status of the region. Moreover the government prepares some plans to develop the underdeveloped states and bring them under the main stream.
- **Availability of Basic Infrastructural Facility:** - The state and Central Government should jointly make the efforts to develop the backward region by providing basic infrastructural facilities like Transportation, Health and Education.
- **Attract the established industrialist:-** The government should give attractive offers to industrialist and entrepreneurs to establish their business in undeveloped regions. With the help of private industries, the development of such reason is possible.

- **Establishment of Government Projects:** - The government has already taken a move to establish the government projects in backward area so that the allied facilities will be made available and the local people will get employment and those states will also bring in the main stream of the nation.
- **Foreign Direct Investment:** - The government should invite the Foreign Direct Investment to establish the business in rural area.
- **Protection to Industries:** - Some times, the industrialist are harassed by local political leaders and other persons. Therefore the industrialist are afraid of establishing the industries, in such case, the government should provide support to such entrepreneurs.
- **Focus on Agricultural Sector:** - New technology should be introduced to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector. Moreover the subsidies to be provided on the agricultural equipments, the government should help and promote the farmers to grow more and export the quality products.
- **Optimum Utilization of Natural Resources:-** India is a country where natural resources are sufficiently available. But the optimum utilization has not been made. In Maharashtra around 40% of Dams in India are located but still the regions like Marathwada, Vidarbha and Khandesh are not getting adequate water supply. The planning of available resources should be done meticulously and such resources are to be made available to such backward area.
- **District Level Planning:** - Development of backward region cannot be done by making plan only. Implementation of the plans is toughest part therefore decentralization policy is to be adopted and work to be done on district level and Taluka level.
- **Educate the People:** - The government should arrange the program to literate the people and make them aware about the importance of development of the region.
- ❖ **Conclusion:** - For the development of the nation, every part of the country is playing an important role. Different states are having identity and availability of natural resources and geographical location. Although having different land setup of the states, one cannot ignore the growth of that region. Regional imbalances can be reduced by effective implementation of meticulous planning by state and central government and also sincere efforts are needed on ground level.

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सिंचनाच्या असमतोलचा मराठवाडयाच्या कृषी उत्पादकतेवर झालेल्या परिणामाचा अभ्यास

डॉ. के.के.पाटील & सौ. पाटील चारुशिला विलयराव

^१मा. अध्यक्ष, ३६ वे वार्षिक अधिवेशन, मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद, कै.सौ.कमलताई जामकर महिला महाविद्यालय, परभणी
^२संशोधक, स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था मुख्यत्वे कृषीआधारीत आहे. कारण भारतातील अधिकांश लोकांचे उपजिविकेचे साधन कृषी आहे. त्यातही महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा विचार करता असे दिसून येते की, महाराष्ट्राचा प्रमुख आधार शेती हा आहे. राज्याचा सर्वांगीण विकास कृषी क्षेत्राच्या विकासावर आधारित आहे. राज्यात कृषीक्षेत्राचा विकास झाला तरच राज्याची अर्थव्यवस्था मजबुत होईल. या दृष्टीकोनातून राज्यसरकारकडून विविध योजनांच्या माध्यमातून कृषीविकासावर लक्ष केंद्रीत करण्यात येत आहे कृषीविकासाचाच एक भाग म्हणून कृषी प्रक्रिया उद्योग निर्माण करण्यावर भर देण्यात येत आहे. कृषीसाठी अत्याधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान, आधुनिक स्वरूपाची बि-बियाणे, खते, औषधे पुरविण्यात येत आहेत. आधुनिक तंत्राद्वारे शेती करण्याची अपेक्षा व्यक्त केली जात आहे. परंतु शेतीसाठी तसेच कृषीक्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी सर्वात आवश्यक असणारा घटक म्हणजे पाणी होय. राज्याद्वारे सिंचनाच्या सुविधाही उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येत आहेत. परंतु राज्यातील सर्वच भागातील सिंचनाच्या सुविधांचे सम प्रमाण दिसून येत नाही. राज्याच्या काहीभागात पाण्याचे मुबलक प्रमाण आहे. अशा भागात सिंचनाचे प्रमाण अधिक असल्यामुळे तेथील कृषी उत्पादकता वाढली असल्याचे दिसून येते. परंतु महाराष्ट्राच्या काही भागात पाण्याचे प्रमाण अल्प आहे. अशा भागात सिंचनाचा अनुशेष निर्माण झाला आहे. अशा ठिकाणाच्या कृषीक्षेत्रावर, तेथील उत्पादकतेवर त्याचा प्रतिकूल परिणाम होत असतो. अशा प्रकारचा महाराष्ट्रातील विभाग म्हणजे मराठवाडा होय. मराठवाडयातील पाण्याचे प्रमाण अल्प आहे. पर्जन्यमानही असंतुलीत अशा स्वरूपाचे आहे. परिणामी सिंचनाचा अनुशेष निर्माण झाला आहे. त्यामुळे मराठवाडयातील कृषीक्षेत्रावर त्याचा प्रतिकूल परिणाम होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. अशा सिंचनाच्या असमानतेचा मराठवाडयाच्या कृषीक्षेत्रातील उत्पादकतेवर होणाऱ्या परिणामाचा परामर्श घेण्याच्या उद्देशाने प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाची दिशा ठरविण्यात आली आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश-

१. मराठवाडयातील कृषीक्षेत्राचा आढावा घेणे.
२. महाराष्ट्रातील सिंचन सुविधांचा परामर्श घेणे.
३. मराठवाडयातील सिंचनाच्या अनुशेषांचा अभ्यास करणे.
४. मराठवाडयातील सिंचनाच्या असमानतेचा कृषीक्षेत्रावर झालेल्या परिणामाचे अध्ययन करणे.

मराठवाडयातील सिंचन सुविधांचे अध्ययन करीत असतांना सिंचनाच्या असमानतेचा येथील कृषीक्षेत्रावर निश्चितच परिणाम झालेला आढळून येते. परंतु तत्पुर्वि मराठवाडयाची पार्श्वभूमी विचारात घेणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते.

मराठवाडा: एक दृष्टीक्षेप महाराष्ट्रातील एक प्रमुख विभाग असलेला मराठवाडा हा मुख्यत्वे मागासलेला विभाग म्हणून ओळखला जातो. याची काही कारणे आहेत. मराठवाडा विभागात एकूण आठ जिल्हांचा समावेश आहे. यात नांदेड, लातूर, परभणी, हिंगोली, औरंगाबाद, जालना, बीड आणि उस्मानाबाद जिल्हांचा समावेश आहे. हा विभाग प्रामुख्याने कृषीप्रधान विभाग म्हणून ओळखला जातो. या विभागाचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ महाराष्ट्राच्या २०.९५ टक्के इतके आहे. मराठवाडयाच्या मागासलेपणाचे एक प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे या विभागात औरंगाबाद, जालना या शहरी क्षेत्राला वगळता औद्योगिकरणाचा अभाव आहे. औद्योगिकरणाच्या अभावामुळे हा विभाग प्रामुख्याने कृषीक्षेत्रावर अवलंबून असतो. परंतु कृषीक्षेत्रात देखील समाधानकारक परिस्थितीचा अभाव आहे. कारण या विभागास मागिल दहा वर्षांत सततचा दुष्काळाचा सामना करावा लागत आहे. मराठवाडा विभाग मुख्यत्वे तिन कृषी हवामान विभागात (अवर्षण प्रवण विभाग, हमखास पावसाचा विभाग आणि मध्यम पावसाचा विभाग) विभागलेला आहे. या विभागातील बहुतांश भागातील जमीन काळी असून आधिक पाणी शोषण करणारी आहे. परंतु येथिल पर्जन्यामान कमी असून ते असंतुलीत आहे.

मराठवाडयातील जमीनीचा विचार करतांना असे आढळून आले की मराठवाडा विभागात ६४.४३ लक्ष हेक्टर जमीनी पैकी २०११ च्या अहवाला नुसार ३.५२ टक्के क्षेत्र जंगलाखाली, ५.५० टक्के क्षेत्र मशागतीसाठी उपलब्ध नसलेले आहे. यात नापिक व माशागतीसाठी आयोग्य जमीन व बीगर शेती उपयोगाकरीता आणलेले क्षेत्र यांचा समावेश आहे. ३.३७ टक्के मशागत योग्य पडीक, ३.३९ टक्के क्षेत्र कायमची कुरणे, ०.७५ टक्के क्षेत्र किळकोळ झाडे व झुडपे, ८.४५ टक्के क्षेत्र चालुपड व ४.८२ टक्के क्षेत्र इतर पडीक जमीन आहे. या व्यतिरिक्त असणारी ७०.२० टक्के जमीन निव्वळ पिकासाठी उपलब्ध आहे. अशा प्रकारच्या जमीनीसाठी उत्पादकतेच्या दृष्टीकोनातून अनेक घटकांची आवश्यकता असते त्यात सर्वात महत्वपूर्ण घटक म्हणजे पाणी होय कोणत्याही राज्यातील कृषी विकासात सिंचनाचे अनन्यसाधारण महत्व असते त्या प्रमाणेच मराठवाडयात देखील खालील क्षेत्र वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे. या भागात सिंचनाचे प्रमुख स्रोत. धरणे, विहीरी, तलाव इत्यादी आहेत. या विभागात जायकवाडी, येलदारी, सिध्देश्वर, विष्णुपुरी इत्यादी सिंचनाचे प्रकल्प आहेत. परंतु या सोबतच ही वास्तविकता आहे की, या विभागातील सिंचना खालील क्षेत्र कमी आहे. त्या मुळे या विभागासाठीचे सिंचनाचे प्रमाण वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे. मराठवाडयातील उपलब्ध सिंचन क्षमता आणि पाणी उपलब्धतेचा आढावा पुढील प्रमाणे घेण्यात आला आहे.

तक्ता क्र. १.१

महाराष्ट्रातील विभागनिहाय सिंचन क्षमता.

अ. क्र.	विभाग	एकुण निर्मीत सिंचन क्षमता
१	कोकण	१.१९ टक्के
२	पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र	१२.७० टक्के
३	विदर्भ	०९.८९ टक्के
	एकुण	०५.५० टक्के

स्रोत: सिंचन स्थिती दर्शक अहवाल महाराष्ट्र शासन २०१२-१३

उपरोक्त तक्त्यावरून असे दिसून येते की. महाराष्ट्रातील सिंचन क्षमतेचे विभागनिहाय असमान प्रमाण आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील विभागामध्ये सर्वात कमी सिंचन क्षमता कोकण विभागाची आहे. तर सर्वात जास्त प्रमाणात सिंचन क्षमता पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राची सिंचन क्षमता १२.७० टक्के इतकी आहे. मराठवाडयाची सिंचन क्षमता महाराष्ट्रात दुस-या क्रमांकावर असून ते ९ टक्क्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे. विदर्भाची देखील सिंचनक्षमतेचे प्रमाण कमी असून ते ५.५० टक्के इतकी आहे. सर्वात सिंचन क्षमतेचे प्रमाण कोकण विभागाचे असून ते १.१९ टक्के इतके आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील विभागनिहाय सिंचनाच्या प्रमाणावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की प्रत्येक विभागाचे सिंचनाच्या क्षमतेचे असमान प्रमाण आहे. विभागीय असमतोल कमी करणे आवश्यक आहे. आज प्रत्येक विभागाची सिंचनक्षमता वाढविणे गरजेचे आहे. त्या बरोबरच त्यातील विभागावार अनुशेष भरून काढणेही तितकेच गरजेचे आहे. कारण मराठवाडया सारख्या विभागाचे जास्तीत जास्त क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली आणल्याशिवाय या विविभागातील कृषीचे उत्पन्न वाढणार नाही.

- **पाण्याची विभागनिहाय उपलब्धता.** उपरोक्त बाबीद्वारे महाराष्ट्रातील विभागनिहाय सिंचनक्षमतेचे असमान प्रमाण स्पष्ट झाले आहे. त्या बरोबरच पाण्याची विभागनिहाय उपलब्धता पाहणे गरजेचे आहे महाराष्ट्रातील वेगवेगळ्या विभागात पाण्याची दर हेक्टरी व दरडोई पाणी उपलब्धता खालील प्रमाणे स्पष्ट करण्यात आली आहे.

तक्ता क्र. १.२

महाराष्ट्रातील विभागवार पाणी उपलब्धता.

(घन मिटर मध्ये)

अ.क्र.	विभाग	दर हेक्टरी पाणी उपलब्धता	दरडोई पाणी उपलब्धता
१	मराठवाडा	१४२९	५१७
२	विदर्भ	३९९६	११०६
३	उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	८७७९	१४२८
४	सरासरी	३५३६	३०५९

आधार – अर्थ विचार, वर्तमान आणि भविष्य, ३१ वे मराठवाडा अर्थशास्त्र पिरषद, २०१४

उपरोक्त तक्त्यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, महाराष्ट्रातील विभागवार पाणी उपलब्धतेत मोठी तफावत आहे. महाराष्ट्रात सरासरी विभागवार पाणी उपलब्धतेचे दर हेक्टरी प्रमाण ३५३६ घन मिटर इतके आहे. तर विभागवार दरडोई पाणी उपलब्धता ३०५९

घनमिटर इतकी आहे. विभागवार दर हेक्टर पाणी उपलब्धतेनुसार विचार केला असता. महाराष्ट्रात सर्वाधिक पाणी उपलब्धता उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रात असून ती ८७७९ घनमिटर इतकी आहे. तर सर्वात कमी दर हेक्टर पाणी उपलब्धता मराठवाड्यात असून ते १४२९ इतकी आहे. विदर्भ विभागाची दर हेक्टर पाणी उपलब्धता मध्यम स्वरूपाची असून ती ३९९६ इतकी आहे. दरडोई पाणी उपलब्धतेनुसार देखील मराठवाड्याचा क्रमांक शेवटचा असल्याचे दिसून येते. मराठवाड्याची दरडोई पाणी उपलब्धता ५१७ इतकी आहे. विदर्भाची दरडोई पाणी उपलब्धता मध्यम स्वरूपाची असून ती ११०६ इतकी आहे. तर उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राची दरडोई पाणी उपलब्धता सर्वाधिक असून ते १४२८ इतकी आहे. म्हणजेच मराठवाडा विभागाची पाणी उपलब्धता इतर विभागाच्या तुलनेत खूपच कमी आहे. मराठवाडा विभागाची दरडोई पाणी उपलब्धता विदर्भ विभागाच्या आधी तर उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या जवळपास एक तृतीयांश इतकी आहे. यावरून मराठवाड्याच्या पाणी उपलब्धतेचे अत्यंत कमी असलेले प्रमाण स्पष्ट होते. यावरून मराठवाड्यातील सिंचनाचे पाणी उपलब्धतेचे असमान वाटप भरून कढणे आवश्यक असल्याचे दिसून येते.

मराठवाड्यातील सिंचन क्षमता मराठवाड्यातील सिंचनाचे प्रमाण अत्यंत कमी असले तरी उपलब्ध सिंचन क्षमतेमध्ये सर्वाधिक मोलाचा वाटा गोदावरी खोऱ्याचा आहे. मराठवाड्यातील एकूण उपलब्ध सिंचन सुविधेमध्ये गोदावरी खोऱ्याचा पाण्याचा वाटा ९५ टक्के इतका आहे.

अ.क्र	वर्षे	अंतिम सिंचन	निर्मित सिंचन
१	१९९७	९.३९.३३	७६.८२३
२	१९९९	९३८.२०	७८५.००
३	२००९	९५८.८६	८४८.७५
४	२००३	९७३.३३	८६२.८५
५	२००४	९७७.१२	८७०.३१
६	२००७	१११०.०८	९४९.२६
७	२००९	१२१२.२२	१०१८.०७

उपरोक्त तक्त्यावरून असे दिसून येते की मराठवाड्यातील अंतिम सिंचन क्षमता आणि निर्मित सिंचन क्षमता यामध्ये मागील १२ वर्षात कवळ २९.५ टक्के एवढीच वाढ झाली आहे. या दोन्ही सिंचन क्षमतेचे प्रमाण अत्यंत कमी असून त्यात होणारी वाढ अत्यंत संथ गतीने चालू आहे. उपलब्ध पिक उत्पादक जमिनीसाठी हे सिंचनाचे प्रमाण अपुरे आहे त्यात वाढ करणे आवश्यक आहे. परंतु सिंचनाच्या अल्प विकासामुळे मराठवाड्यातील कृषी क्षेत्रावर त्याचा प्रतिकूल परिणाम होत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

मराठवाड्यातील पिक उत्पादकता मराठवाड्यातील सिंचन क्षमता व अल्प पर्जन्यमान याचा विचार करता मराठवाड्यात नगदी पिके, फळे लागवड इत्यादी उत्पादकतेत वाढ होऊ शकली नाही. मराठवाड्यात प्रामुख्याने खरीप ज्वारी, रब्बी ज्वारी, गहू, ही तृणधान्य, तुर, मुग, उडीद, ही कडधान्य सोयाबीन, भुईमुग, करडई, ह्या तेलबीया. अशी पिके घेतली जातात. मराठवाड्यातील हवामान, पाऊस व जमीन यांचा विचार करता फक्त तृणधान्य अधारित पिक पध्दती मराठवाड्यात अस्तित्वात असल्याचे दिसून येते.

मराठवाड्यातील पिक उत्पादकता (२०१२ – १३)

अ.क्र	पिके	पिक पेरा (लक्ष हेक्टरमध्ये)
१	खरीप ज्वारी	३.३० (लक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र)
२	तुर	५.४३ (लक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र)
३	हरभरा	४.४० (लक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र)
४	सोयाबिन	११.३८ (लक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र)
५	कापूस	१७.५३ (लक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र)
६	रब्बी ज्वारी	८.६४ (लक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र)
७	उस	२.२८ (लक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र)

स्त्रोत : डॉ.बी आर गायकवाड (संपा) मराठवाडा गती आणि प्रगती, २०१६

उपरोक्त तक्त्यारुन असे दिसुन येते की, मराठावाडयात प्रामुख्याने तुर, हरभरा, सोयाबीन, कापूस, ही पिके घेतली जातात. त्यात उसाचे प्रमाण अत्यंत कमी आहे. मराठावाडयातील सिंचन क्षमतेच्या अल्प प्रमाणामुळे फळबागा, उसाचे क्षेत्र, इत्यादी. नगदी पिकांच्या उत्पादनाचे प्रमाण अत्यंत कमी असण्याचे दिसुन येते.

निष्कर्ष:- मराठावाडा हा महाराष्ट्राच्या आठ विभागापैकी एक विभाग आहे. मराठावाडा महाराष्ट्रातील इतर विभागांच्या तुलनेत मागासलेला विभाग मानला जातो. हा विभाग कृषी बहुल असणारा म्हणजेच या विभागाची अर्थव्यवस्था, जनजीवन कृषीआधारीत आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील इतर विभाग जसे पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचा विचार करता त्या तुलनेत मराठावाडयातील कृषीक्षेत्र अजून बरेच मागे आहे. कृषीक्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी आवश्यक असणारी साधने अजून येथे पोहचलेली नाहीत. त्यातही प्रामुख्याने या विभागात पारंपारिक पिकेच घेतली जातात. याचे कारण म्हणजे सिंचन क्षमतेचा अपुरेपणा आहे. सिंचन क्षमतेच्या अभावामुळे मराठावाडा हा पुढीलकाळात वाळवंट होऊ शकतो. अशी भितीही अनेक विचारवंतांनी व्यक्त केलेली आहे. यामुळे मराठावाडयातील कृषीक्षेत्रावर मात्र याचा निश्चितच प्रतिकूल परिणाम होत असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सुची:-

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भुजंगराव कुलकर्णी-मराठावाडयाचा विकास व अभ्यास

अर्थ विचार: वर्तमान आणि भविष्य –स्मरणीका

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डॉ.बी.आर.गायकवाड- मराठावाडा गती –प्रगती.

65.

महारा ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल : विशे ा संदर्भ विदर्भ

डॉ. प्रसन्नजीत आर. गवई

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, पदवी व पदव्युत्तर विभाग प्रमुख, अर्थशास्त्र, सीताबाई कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना : भारत आज जलद विकास करणारा दे ा म्हणून संपूर्ण विश्वात ओळखला जातो. भारताचा विकासदर हा आजच्या मंदीसदृश्य अर्थव्यवस्थेत ६.५ टक्केच्या जवळपास आहे. भारतातील विविध राज्यातील विविधता येथील विकासाला पो ाक आहे. तसेच संपूर्ण जगात सर्वाधिक लोकसंख्या असलेल्या देशांच्या पंक्तीत भारताचा दुसरा क्रमांक लागतो. म्हणजेच येथे मुबलक मनु यबळ असल्याचे चिन्ह आहे. अशा या विशालकाय विविधता संपन्नतेच्या देशात विकासला गती देणे गरजेचे आहे. देशातील विविधता ही याच देशाच्या समतोल विकास राखण्यास अडथळाही बनत चाललेली आहे. निसर्गाने प्रत्येक देशाला काही विशेष वरदान देवून समानतेचा प्रत्येय दिला. मात्र निसर्गाने दिलेल्या साधन सामग्रीचा कार्यक्षमतेने वापर करून किंवा आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून विकासाच्या उच्चतम दर काही देशांनी गाठला. मात्र काही देशांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती बिकट आहे. यातच भारताने सुध्दा या परिस्थितीचा पुरेपूर फायदा घेतलेला दिसत नाही. कारण आजही या देशात प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची समस्या भेडसावत आहे. अनेक देशांन बरोबरच भारतातही या समस्येने उग्ररूप धारण केले आहे. भारतातही प्रादेशिक असमानता मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येते. भारतातील काही राज्यांचा विकास जास्त झाला आहे तर काही राज्य पायाभूत सेवांपासूनही वंचित आहेत. भारतातील पंजाब, हरियाणा या राज्यांचा कृषी विकास जलसिंचन सुविधांमुळे इतरांच्या तुलनेत जास्त झाला आहे. तर महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तामिळनाडू इ. राज्य औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या विकसित आहेत. बिहार, अरुणाचल प्रदेश या राज्यांमध्ये नैसर्गिक साधनसामग्री विपुल प्रमाणात आहे मात्र त्यांचा विकास वेगाने झाला नाही. भारतातही काही राज्यात रेल्वे वाहतुकीला सुरुवातही झाली नाही. मात्र महाराष्ट्र, दिल्ली सारख्या राज्यात मेट्रो सारखी वेगवान रेल्वे वाहतूक सुरु झाली व बुलेट ट्रेन प्रस्तावित आहे. केंद्र सरकार दर पाच वर्षांनी वित्त आयोग नेमून राज्यनिहाय महसूल विभागणी करते या वित्त आयोगातही सधन राज्यांनाच अधिक प्राधान्य दिले जाते त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी होण्याऐवजी वाढत आहे. भारतातील २९ राज्यांपैकी महारा ट्र राज्य हे आज आर्थिक प्रगतीच्या बाबतीत क्रमांक १ चे राज्य आहे. या राज्यातही आपणास प्रादेशिक असमतोल पहावयास मिळतो. महारा ट्रात कोकण विभाग, मराठवाडा, पश्चिम महारा ट्र, खांदेश, विदर्भ असे विभाग पडतात. यातील मराठवाडा व विदर्भ ह्या दोन्ही विभागांचा विकास इतर विभागांच्या तुलनेत फारच कमी झाला आहे. विदर्भात तर मोठ्या प्रमाणात नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती उपलब्ध आहे. तरही विदर्भाचा विकास हा फारच कमी झाल्याचे दिसून येते. म्हणजेच एकंदरित महारा ट्र राज्यात प्रादेशिक असमतोला हा मोठ्या प्रमाणात असल्याचे दिसून येते.

विदर्भातील नैसर्गिक व आर्थिक घटक :- विदर्भ हा वनसंपत्तीने, खनिज संपत्तीने, जल संपत्तीने आणि जनसंपत्तीने संपन्न व सुप्रसिध्द असा प्रदेश आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या एकुण क्षेत्रफळाच्या २३ टक्के क्षेत्र हे वनाखाली आहे. त्यापैकी ५८ टक्के वनक्षेत्र हे एकटया विदर्भात आहे. म्हणजेच भारताच्या एकंदरीत वनक्षेत्रापैकी १६ टक्के वनक्षेत्र विदर्भात आहे. विदर्भात गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यात सर्वात जास्त वने आहेत. येथील गर्द हिरव्या वनराई मध्ये विविध प्रकारचे वृक्ष, झाडी-झुडपे, वेली, वन्य पशु व पक्षी आढळतात. महाराष्ट्रातील पाच राष्ट्रीय उद्यानापैकी ०४ राष्ट्रीय उद्याने एकटया विदर्भात आहेत. तर महाराष्ट्रातील ३० अभयारण्यापैकी १५ अभयारण्य विदर्भात आहेत. तसेच महाराष्ट्रातील ०७ व्याघ्र प्रकल्पापैकी ०५ व्याघ्र प्रकल्प विदर्भात आहेत. महाराष्ट्राच्या एकुण क्षेत्रफळांच्या फक्त १९ टक्के क्षेत्रातच खनिज संपत्ती आढळून येते. यापैकी १५ ते १६ टक्के खनिज संपत्ती विदर्भात आहे. यामध्ये लोखनिज, मॅगनिज, चुनखडी, डोलोमाईट, कायनाईट, अभ्रक, कोळसा, तांबे इ. खनिजांचे साठे मुबलक प्रमाणात आढळतात. तापी, वर्धा, पैनागंगा, कन्हान, पेंच, पुर्णा आणि वैनगंगा ह्या विदर्भातील प्रमुख नद्या आहेत. याशिवाय विदर्भामध्ये लोकसंख्या, तरूणांचे प्रमाण, साक्षरता व लिंग गुणोत्तर इतर विभागाच्या तुलनेत चांगले आहे.

विदर्भाचा सिंचन अनुशेष :- विदर्भाचे भौगोलीक क्षेत्र ९९.४३ दशलक्ष हेक्टर (महाराष्ट्राच्या जवळपास ३२ टक्के) एवढे आहे. त्यापैकी शेतीयोग्य क्षेत्र ५७.०२ लक्ष हेक्टर आहे. विदर्भात गोदावरी व तापी या दोन आंतरराज्यीय खोऱ्यातून पाणी उपलब्ध होते. गोदावरी खोऱ्याचा फार मोठा भाग विदर्भात पसरलेला आहे. या खोऱ्याचे प्रमुख उपखोरे पैनागंगा, वर्धा, प्राणहीता, इंद्रावती हे असून जवळपास ७२५ टि.एम.सी. पाणी विदर्भात उपलब्ध आहे. ह्या व्यतिरिक्त तापीच्या खोऱ्यातून एकूण १९१.४० टि.एम.सी. पाणी वापराचा अधिकार आहे. परंतू शोकांतिका ही आहे की, गोदावरी खोऱ्याचे पाणी मराठवाड्याने पळविले आणि तापी खोऱ्यातील पाणी खानदेश विभागाला देण्यात आले. गोदावरी व तापी खोऱ्यातून विदर्भाला जे पाणी उपलब्ध आहे त्या पाण्यातून आतापर्यंत फक्त १/३ पाणी वापराच्या प्रकल्पाचे काम सुरू आहे. यातील अनेक प्रकल्प फक्त कागदोपत्रीच सुरू आहेत. अजूनही जवळपास २०० हून अधिक टिएमसी उपलब्ध पाण्याचे सर्वेक्षण व नियोजन सुद्धा झालेले नाही.

विदर्भात सिंचनाच्या सोयीचा अभाव हे आत्महत्या व मागसलेपणाचे मुख्य कारण आहे. या क्षेत्राचा अनुशेष १९८२ मध्ये जो ३८ टक्के होता तो २००२ मध्ये ६८ टक्क्यांवर पोहोचला आहे. २००१-२००२ मधील विदर्भावर झालेला प्रत्यक्ष खर्च अंदाजपत्रकीय तरतूदीपेक्षा बराच कमी आहे. याउलट राज्याच्या काही भागात राजकीयदृष्ट्या प्रभावी असणाऱ्या नेत्यांनी आपल्या भागात नियोजित खर्चापेक्षा बराच खर्च केला. विदर्भात मात्र खर्च झाला नाही हे कारण दाखवून आर्थिक वर्षाच्या शेवटी या नेत्यांनी हा निधी आपल्या भागाकडे वळविला. विकास मंडळे, निरर्थक ठरली असून दिलेले विशेष पॅकेजसुद्धा योग्यरितीने खर्च केले गेले नाही. वरील परिस्थितीमुळे विदर्भाचा सिंचनाचा अनुशेष वाढत आहे. १९९४ च्या स्थितीच्या आधारावर विदर्भाचा सिंचनाचा अनुशेष ७,९४,७१० इतका आहे. राज्यात इतर कोणत्याही जिल्ह्यात १९९४ चा अनुशेष शिल्लक नाही. अनुशेष आहे तो फक्त विदर्भाचाच. सिंचनाच्या सोयी नसल्यामुळे कोरडवाहू शेती परवडणारी नाही. शेतकरी निसर्गावर अवलंबून राहत असल्याने व कर्जबाजारी झाल्याने मोठ्या प्रमाणात विदर्भात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या झाल्या व होत आहेत. विदर्भातील जवळजवळ १६०० शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्याबद्दल धक्कादायक माहिती समोर आली आहे. विदर्भ विकास मंडळ नागपूर यांच्या २०१५-१६ च्या अहवालानुसार विदर्भातील सिंचनाची परिस्थिती निर्देशांक व अणुशेष समिती १९९४ आणि महाराष्ट्रातील जलसंपत्ती नियमन प्राधिकरण २००५ यांच्या आकडेवारीचा आधार घेवून राज्याच्या अणुशेषात विदर्भाचा अणुशेष हेक्टर मध्ये निश्चित केला आहे. डॉ.दांडेकर समितीने अणुशेष ठरविण्याचे जी पध्दत ठरविली त्याच पध्दतीने अणुशेष निर्देशांक समितीने व जल संपत्ती प्राधिकरण समितीने विभागावार ठरविला आहे. व या दोन्ही समितीचा अहवाल पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.

विभागावार सिंचन अनुशेष (हेक्टरमध्ये)

वर्ष	राज्य सरासरी	एकूण राज्याचा अनुशेष	उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	मराठवाडा	विदर्भाचा अनुशेष
१	२	३	४	५	६
जुन १९९४	३५.११	१३८३.२४	१६७.८९	४३०.६४	७८४.७१
	टक्केवारी	१००.००	१२.१४	३१.१३	५६.७३
जुन २०१३	५६.६२	१५६९.४८	१४२.०२	४२९.६७	९९७.८०
	टक्केवारी	१००.००	९.०५	२७.३८	६३.५८

संदर्भ :- विदर्भ विकास मंडळ, नागपूर-वार्षिक अहवाल सन २०१५-१६

येथे फक्त सिंचनाचा अनुशेष १ दाखविण्यात आला मात्र विदर्भात शिक्षण, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, आरोग्य क्षेत्र, पायाभूत सुविधा, विविध शासकीय अनुदानांचे वाटप, शेती अशा विविध क्षेत्रां विदर्भाचा अनुशेष १ हा सर्वाधिक असल्याचे केळकर समितीच्या अहवालावरून लक्षात येते. या अहवालाच्या शिफारशीच्या आधारे विविध हा अनुशेष १ कमी करण्यासाठी विविध उपाया सूचविले आहेत त्यापैकी काही प्रमुख उपाया पुढील प्रमाणे.

उपाय :-

- डॉ. विजय केळकर समितीने केलेल्या शिफारशी अमलात आणणे.

- विदर्भातील शेतीमध्ये सिंचनाच्या अपुन्या सुविधा असल्यामुळे उत्पादकता कमी आहे. कृषी उत्पादनाच्या वाढीचा लाभ घेण्यासाठी सरकारने विदर्भाचा सिंचन अणुशेष भरून काढला पाहिजे.
- वित्तीय संस्था आणि व्यापारी अधिकोषाद्वारे कृषीसाठी देण्यात येणारे कर्ज शेतकऱ्यांना लवकर मिळावे यासाठी सुलभ कर्जपुरवठा करणे गरजेचे आहे.
- शेती आधारित उद्योगधंद्याची निर्मिती झाल्यास शेतकऱ्यांना शेतीतील हंगाम संपल्यानंतर स्थानिक पातळीवर रोजगार उपलब्ध होईल.
- शासनाद्वारे कुक्कुटपालन, मत्स पालन, वराह पालन, दुग्ध व्यवसाय, शेळी मेंढी पालन यासारख्या शेतीपुरक व्यवसायांना अनुदान देवून शेतकऱ्यांना प्रोत्साहित करणे.
- सरकारने विदर्भातील पर्यटनाच्या विकासाकरीता लक्ष देणे, पर्यटनाच्या जाहिराती करणे व त्यामध्ये विदर्भातील पर्यटन स्थळाचे महत्व लोकांना सांगणे, पर्यटनातून स्थानिक लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- विदर्भाच्या विविध घटक व विकास दरांची तुलना करतांना महाराष्ट्राच्या सरासरीच्या तुलनेत न करता उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत करून उपाय योजना करणे.
- विदर्भाचा जलसिंचन अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी या विभागाला अधिक निधी प्रत्यक्षात उपलब्ध करून देणे व त्या निधीची वास्तव उपलब्धता झाली किंवा नाही याची वेळोवेळी खात्री करण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील तज्ञांची किंवा निवृत्त न्याधीशांची नेमणूक करणे.
- विदर्भात उद्योजकांचा विकास करण्यासाठी दर्जेदार पायाभूत सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- कृषी निगडीत उद्योग या विभागांमध्ये यावेत यासाठी शासन स्तरावर विशेष प्रयत्न करणे.
- रोजगारांच्या संधी अधिक निर्माण करण्यासाठी नवीन उद्योग व गुंतवणुकीसाठी प्रोत्साहन योजना राबविणे व ही गुंतवणूक व उद्योग प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यात येतील यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
- केवळ समित्या किंवा महामंडळ स्थापन करून या विकासाचा विकास होणार नाही तर त्या समित्यांना प्रत्यक्ष कार्य करण्याचीही संधी मिळावी.
- विदर्भातील लोकप्रतिनिधीनी केवळ बघ्यांची भूमिका न घेता या विभागांचा अनुशेष दूर करून या विभागांना प्रगती पथावर आणण्यासाठी आपले राजकीय वजन खर्ची करावे व वैयक्तिक हेवेदेवे बाजूला ठेवून प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न करावे.

समारोप :

महारा ट्र राज्य हे आज देशातील सर्वात प्रगत असे राज्य आहे. मात्र येथील क्षेत्रिय विविधतेमुळे आणि प्रशासनाच्या विकासाचे संतुलीत प्रारूपामुळे एका क्षेत्राचा उत्तोरत्तर अधिक विकास होत गेला मात्र काही क्षेत्रा कडे पाहिजे त्याप्रमाणा लक्ष दिल्या गेले नाही. किंवा राजकीय हव्यासापोटी असे जाणीवपूर्वक करण्यात आले. मात्र ह्या असंतुली विकासांमुळे विकासात असमतोल निर्माण झाला आहे. आणि याचा भवि यात राज्याच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर विपरित परिणाम म्हणजे वेगळ्या राज्यांची मागणी समोर येत आहे त्यामुळे राज्य व केंद्र सरकारने हा असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी उपरोक्त सूचनांचा अवलंब करून राज्यातील असमतोल दूर करण्यात यावा.

संदर्भ सूची :

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महारा ट्राच्या समतोल प्रादेशिक विकासाच्या प्रश्नांवरील उच्चस्तरीय समितीचा अहवाल, महारा ट्र ासन, नियोजन विभाग, ऑक्टोबर २०१३

66.

प्रादेशिक असमतोल – विदर्भ एक दृष्टिक्षेप

डॉ. संतोष तु. कुटे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक तथा विभाग प्रमुख, अर्थशास्त्र, श्रीमती सिंधुताई जाधव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, मेहकर

प्रस्तावना: डॉ. विजय केळकर समितीचा अहवाल विधिमंडळात मांडण्याचे टाळल जात होत . हा अहवाल अखेर विधिमंडळात मांडण्यात आला . त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक विकासाचा असमतोल पुन्हा चर्चेत आला आहे. वैधानिक विकास महामंडहाची नियुक्ती होवुनही असमतोल कमी झालेला नाही. या प्रश्नांवर घ्यायचे निर्णय आणि त्या संदर्भातील आव्हाने यांचा हा वेध घेणे. राज्यात विकासाचा असमतोल आहे. यात कोणांचही दुमत असण्याच कारण नाही. विकासाच्या मुद्द्यावरून राजकारण होत. विकासाचा असमतोलच नवी राज्य निर्माण करण्याला कारणीभूत ठरत असतो. विकासाचा असमतोल किती आहे. हे तपासण्यासाठी राज्य सरकारनं अर्थतज्ञ डॉ. वि.म. दांडेकर यांची समिती नेमली होती. या समितीत १६ सदस्य होते. य समितीनं १९८४ मध्ये अहवाल सादर केला त्यात महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासाचा अनुशेष किती रूपयांचा आहे तो कोणत्या विभागात आहे. याचा उल्लेख केला होता. १९८४ मध्ये तीन हजार १८६ कोटी रूपयांचा अनुशेष होता. त्यात सिंचनाचा १३८५ कोटी रूपयांचा अनुशेष होता. त्या खालोखाल रस्ते ६०० कोटी , पाणीपुरवठा ३७८ कोटी, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण २४० कोटी, आरोग्य सेवा २२१ कोटी २१ लाख, भूविकास आणि मृदसंधारण १७७ कोटी ७७ लाख शिक्षण ९१ कोटी ५५ लाख, तंत्रशिक्षण ८३ कोटी ४० लाख, पशुवैद्यक विभाग सात कोटी ७५ लाख असा अनुशेष होता त्यातही विदर्भचा अनुशेष १२४६ कोटींचा, मराठवाडयाचा ७५० कोटी ८५ लाखांचा, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचा ८८४ कोटींचा, कोकणाचा २९५ कोटींचा तर मुंबईचा नऊ कोटी ७१ लाखांचा होता. ही आकडेवारी पाहिली ,तर विदर्भात मोठा अनुशेष होता, हे मान्य करावं लागेल. विदर्भ, मराठवाडयापेक्षा पश्चिममहाराष्ट्राच्या विकासाचा अनुशेष जास्त आहे.

सिंचनाचा अनुशेष: डॉ. दांडेकर समितीच्या अहवालानंतर त्यावर आणखी खोलात जाऊन अभ्यास करून अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी उच्चस्तरीय समिती स्थापन केली होती १९८७ मध्ये उच्चस्तरीय समितीने त्याबाबतचा अहवाल दिलाय परंतु सरकारनं त्यावर काहीच कार्यवाही केली नाही. सरकारन कालबद्ध पद्धतीने विभागनिहाय अनुशेष दूर करण्याचा निर्णय मात्र घेतला. त्यासाठी अंदाजपत्रकात जादा तरतूद करण्याच ठरवल. त्यानंतर राज्य सरकारनं वैधानिक विकास महामंडळाची स्थपना करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. राज्यपालांना या महामंडळाचे घटनात्मक प्रमुख केल. राज्यपालांचं अर्थसंकल्पावर थेट नियंत्रण आलं . भारद पवार यांनी वैधानिक विकास महामंडळाची स्थापना करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला, तेव्हा भांकरराव चव्हाण यांनी त्यांना विरोध केला होता. सरकारच्या अधिकारावर मर्यादा येतील, अस चव्हाण यांनी सूचित केल होत. त्याचा प्रत्यय नंतर आला, तरीही अनुशेषाचा प्रश्न सुटला नाही, उलट वाढत गेला. राज्यात हजारो कोटी रूपये खर्च करूनही विदर्भ, मराठवाडयाचा सिंचन अनुशेष वाढत गेला. कृष्णा खोऱ्याचं पाणी ठरावीक काळात अडवण्याची अट होती. त्यामुळे युतीच्या सरकारसह नंतर आलेल्या सरकारांनीही पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांवर खर्च करण्याला प्राधान्य दिलं. त्यामंळे विदर्भातील महत्वाच्या गोसीखुर्द प्रकल्पासह अन्य प्रकल्पाची काम रेंगाळली. भोकडा कोटींच्या प्रकल्पांचा खर्च हजारो कोटींवर गेला. अनुशेष मुख्यतः नऊ निकषांवर काढण्यात आला होता. त्यात मुख्यतः पाटबंधारे, रस्ते, शिक्षण, सार्वजनिक आरोग्य, तंत्रशिक्षण, नागरी पाणीपुरवठा, मृदसंधारण पशुवैद्यकीय सेवा, कृषी पंप आदींचा समावेश होता. वैधानिक विकास महामंडळ नेमून आणि अनुशेष कालबद्ध कार्यक्रमाद्वारे दूर करण्याच जाहीर करूनही जेव्हा १९९४ अखेरचा आढावा घेतला, तेव्हा अनुशेषाची रक्कम पाच पटींनी वाढली होती. त्यातील आकडेवारी पाहिली तर पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचा पूर्वीचा अनुशेष वाढला असला तरी मराठवाडयापेक्षा तो कमी आहे. विदर्भ अनुशेषाच्या बाबतीत पहिल्या क्रमांकावर, मराठवाडा दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर, तिसऱ्या क्रमांकावर उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र आहे. विदर्भाचा अनुशेष सहा हजार ६२४ कोटी दोन लाख रूपये, मराठवाडयाचा चार हजार चार कोटी ५५ लाख रूपय तर उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा अनुशेष तीन हजार ३७८ कोटी वीस लाख रूपये आहे. रस्त्याच्या बाबतीत पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचा अनुशेष मराठवाडयापेक्षा जास्त आहे. पशुवैद्यकीय सेवा, मृदसंधारण,

नागरी पाणीपुरवठा, सार्वजनिक आरोग्य, तंत्र शिक्षण आदी बाबतीत पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र हा विदर्भापेक्षा मागासलेला असं सांगितल तर आश्चर्य वाटेल, परंतु ती वस्तुस्थिती आहे. पाटबंधाऱ्यांचा विदर्भाचा अनुशेष चार हजार कोटी, मराठवाड्याचा दोन हजार चारशे कोटींचा होता. याचाच अर्थ सिंचनाच्या बाबतीत मराठवाडा, विदर्भाकडं पूर्णतः दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आलं. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रापेक्षा मराठवाड्यातील अनेक तालुक्यांचा पावसाची सरासरी जास्त असली तरी जलसंधारणच्या पुरेशा योजना नसल्यानं तसंच शास्वत पाण्याची व्यवस्था नसल्यानं एखादया वर्षी पाऊस कमी पडला, तर दुष्काळाला समोर जाण्याची वेळ येते. त्यातच विदर्भ, मराठवाड्यात कपाशीच पीक जास्त घेतल जात भाव कमी मिळाला, दुष्काळामुळे पीक हातच गेल तर शेतकरी आत्महत्या करतात. विदर्भातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येचं लोण पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र तसेच खानदेशातील शेतकऱ्यांपर्यंत पोचलं आहे. आत्महत्या करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या मराठवाडा, विदर्भाच्या तुलनेत कमी आहे,

असमतोल विकास: राज्य सरकारने १९८४ आणि १९९४ च्या अनुशेषाची आकडेवारी काढली होती १९८४ मध्ये तीन हजार १८६ कोटी रूपेय असलेला अनुशेष १९९४ मध्ये १४ हजार सहा कोटींवर गेला होता. आत्महत्येचं लोण त्यानंतर वाढलं हे लक्षात घेतल असता आता अनुशेषाचा आकडा किती वाढला असेल, हे लक्षात येत दहा वर्षांमध्ये अनुशेषाचा आकडा पाचपट झाला होता. वीस वर्षांमध्ये तो दीड लाख कोटींवर गेला असण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. राज्याच्या अर्थसंकल्पाच्या तिप्पट अनुशेष असेल तर तो दूर करण्यासाठी किती प्रयत्न करावे लागतील, याची कल्पनाच न केलेली बरी. राज्याच्या एकूण अर्थसंकल्पाच्या तिप्पट अनुशेष झाला असावा. राज्याच्या असमतोल विकासांचं हे चित्र विधिमंडळात वारंवार मांडलं गेलं. त्यामुळेच अर्थतज्ञ डॉ. विजय केळकर यांची समिती नेमण्यात आली होती. २०११ मध्ये नेमलेल्या या समितीनं दीड वर्षांपूर्वी अहवाल सादर केला. पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण यांनी या समितीची स्थापना केली होती. १४ जणांच्या या समितीनं अहवाल दिल्यानंतरही राज्य सरकारनं तो मांडण्याची चालढकल केली होती. तालुका हा घटक मानून विकासाचा अनुशेष काढण्याचं सूत्र या समितीनं ठरवलं होतं. त्यामुळे या समितीचा अहवाल जाहीर होण्याअगोदर विदर्भातुन त्याला विरोध झाला होता. डॉ. केळकर समितीच्या शिफारसीत १ ते ३१ डीसेंबर या काळात मंत्रालय नागपूरला हलवणं, औरंगाबाद आणि अमरावती विभागातील सिंचनातील तूट दूर करण्याच्या सूचना यात करण्यात आल्या आहेत. विदर्भ आणि उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या स्थूल उत्पन्नातील फरक मागील पाच वर्षांत वाढतच गेला. दोन प्रदेशांमधील ही तफावत पाचपट झाल्याचे स्पष्ट झालं आहे. विदर्भापेक्षा उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा जीडीपी तब्बल पाचपट जास्त असल्याची आकडे मांडण्यात आले आहेत. विदर्भाच्या विकासाबाबत सातत्याने प्रयत्न होत असतानाही जीडीपीतील ही तफावत वाढत गेल्याचे दिसून आले आहे. आर. एस. रूईर इन्स्टिटयुट ऑफ लेबर अँड सोशल-कल्चर स्टडीज या संस्थेने आपल्या अभ्यासातून ही तफावत लक्षात आणून दिली आहे. महाराष्ट्रात सरकारच्या २०१६-१७ आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणाचा आधार घेऊन संस्थेने विदर्भ, मराठवाडा आणि उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र यांच्या प्रगतीचा आलेख मांडला आहे. या आकड्यांनी विदर्भ आणि मराठवाड्याचे स्थूल उत्पन्न यांच्यातील प्रचंड तफावत सिध्द केली आहे. २०११-१२ ते २०१५-१६ या काळात प्रादेशिक विकासातील ही पाचपट झाली आहे. विदर्भ आणि उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या जीडीपीमधील तफावत २०११-१२ मध्ये ६ लाख ६९ हजार २९८ कोटी रूपयांची होती तर हीच तफावत २०१५-१६ मध्ये ८ लाख ३९ हजार ३८५ कोटी रूपये इतकी झाली होती केवळ पाच वर्षांच्या कालावधीत विदर्भ आणि उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या जीडीपीतमधील तफावत २५ टक्क्यांनी वाढावी, हे चीतांजनक असल्याचे या अभ्यासात मांडण्यात आले आहे. केळकर समितीने २०१० पर्यंतचे आकडे आधारभूत ठेवून अभ्यास केला होता. केळकर समितीच्या स्थापनेनंतरही विदर्भ विकासाचे फारसे उत्साहवर्धक काहीही घडले नाही. २०११-१२ मध्ये विदर्भ आणि उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र यांच्या जीडीपीतील तफावत चारपट होती. २०१५-१६ पर्यंत उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या जीडीपीत लक्षात येण्याजोगी लक्षात येण्याजोगी वाढझाली तर विदर्भाचा जीडीपी मात्र तसाच रेंगाळत राहिला. त्यामुळे, चार पटींवरून जीडीपीतील तफावत पाच पटींवर गेली आहे. सर्व प्रयत्नांनंही ही प्रादेशिक विषमता वाढतच गेली असल्याचे दिसून येते.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सुची

- दास्ताने संतोष 'महाराष्ट्र' दास्ताने रामचंद्र आणि कं. पुणे.
देशमुख बी.टी. महाराष्ट्रातील जलसिंचन अनुशेष क्ष-किरण परिक्षण, पिंपळपुरे पब्लिकेशन, पुणे.
महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पहाणी, महाराष्ट्र भासन २०१५-१६
वृत्तपत्र
महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स
लोकसत्ता

67.

भारता मधील प्रादेशिक असमतोल

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प्रास्ताविक – जगातील सातव्या क्रमांकाचा क्षेत्रफळाच्या दृष्टीकोनतुन भारताला ओळखले जाते या विस्तृत क्षेत्रामुळे देशातील नैसर्गिक आणि मानव साधन संपत्ती सुध्दा विविध प्रदेशामध्ये भिन्न स्वरूपाची आढळजे या नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा मानवी संसाधनाचा आघारे आपण देशाचा विकास प्रादेशिक दृष्ट्या समतोलित कसा राहील याचा सुध्दा विचार करणे अवश्यक आहे

प्रादेशिक असमतोल .. अर्थ देशातील उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा आणि मनु य बळाचा उपयोग करून देशातील सर्व राज्याचा जवळ जवळ समान आर्थिक विकासाचा प्रादेशिक समतोल होय परंतु जेव्हा सर्व राज्याचा समान आर्थिक सामाजिक विकास नसतो तेव्हा त्याला प्रादेशिक असमतोल म्हणतात. काही राज्ये विकासाच्या बाबतीत अग्रेसर असतात तर काही राज्ये मागासलेली असतात अशा अवस्थेला प्रादेशिक असमतोल मानल्या जातो. अशी असमतोलाची परिस्थिती विविध राज्यातील काही भाग अविकसित असलेला आपणास अढळतो. उदा: महाराष्ट्रातील पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र, विदर्भ, मराठवाडा यांचा आर्थिक सामाजिक परिस्थिती मध्ये विमानता आढळते तसेच असमतोलाची परिस्थिती ग्रामीण आणि ग्रामिण भागामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आढळते प्रादेशिक असमतोल दुर केल्यास देशात रोजगाराची संधी निर्माण होऊन नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा कार्यक्षम पणे वापर होऊ शकतो, तसेच आर्थिक सत्तेचा केंद्रीकरण थांबुन या माध्यमांच्या ग्रामीण आणि ग्रामिण भागातील विमानता दुर करून आणि ग्रामिण भागामध्ये लघु उद्योग कुटिरोद्योगाच्या माध्यमातुन आर्थिक भरभराट आणता येऊ शकते. विकसित प्रदेशाकडे जाणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येचे स्थलांतरण या माध्यमातुन रोखल्या जाऊन, येथील समस्या सुध्दा या माध्यमातुन सोडवता येतात.

प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे निर्देशक

प्रादेशिक असमतोल मोजण्याचे खालील निर्देशक धटक आहेत.

१. शुध्द राज्य घरेलु उत्पादन
२. शुध्द राज्य घरेलु उत्पादन वाढीचा दर
३. दरडोई शुध्द राज्य घरेलु उत्पादन
४. सामाजिक पायाभूत सुविधा व मानवी विकास

वरील निर्देशक धटकाच्या आकडेवारी वरून लक्षात येइल की देशातील विभिन्न भागामध्ये प्रादेशिक असमतोल आहे.

तालिका क्र १

राज्य	शुध्द राज्य घरेलु उत्पादन चालू किमतीवर आधारित (२०१२.१३) रूपये	शुध्द राज्य घरेलु उत्पादन वाढीचा दर over previous year (२०१२.१३)	दरडोई शुध्द राज्य घरेलु उत्पादन किमतीवर आधारित (२०१२.१३)रूपये
प्रगत राज्य			
पंजाब	२५१,८५२	१०.७६	४७,८३४
हरियाणा	३,१०,९९०	१३.८४	६४,१३६
महाराष्ट्र	११,९६,७५४	१२.४०	६४,२१८
गुजरात	५,८४,३६७	१२.६९	६१,२२०
कर्नाटक	४,६२,३९५	१३.६६	४२,९७६
केरळ	३,०९,३३२	१३.७०	५६,११५
तामिलनाडू	६,७१,७२८	११.४३	५८,३६०
पं बंगाल	५,५७,०९२	१५.९७	३३,८८९

एकुण	४३,४४,५१०,(५१.१९)		
अप्रगत राज्य			
मध्य प्रदेश	३,३३,०१०	२०.३१	२५,४६३
आसाम	१,२६,१४९	१२.५१	२३,४४८
उत्तर प्रदेश	६,९३,५३९	१३.७१	१८,५९५
बिहार	२,७१,४३९	२२.०३	१४,३६२
राजस्थान	४,१०,८३४	१३.७८	२९,२४४
ओरिसा	२,१०,६८३,	१९.१५	२५,४१५
झारखंड	१,२९,४०२	११.५८	२७,०९०
एकुण भारत	८३,७२,७४४	११.४६	३८,८५६

वरील आकडेवारी वरून असे लक्षात येते की,एकुण राज्य आणी केंद्र ासित प्रदेश मधील णुध रा ट्रीय उत्पादनांपैकी अर्धा वाटा हा फक्त आठ प्रगत राज्याचा म्हणजे तो जवळपास ५२ टक्के आहे. इतर २० राज्ये आणि ७ केंद्र ासित प्रदेश यांचा णुध रा ट्रीय उत्पादनांमध्ये ४८टक्के वाटा आहे. प्रगत राज्यांपैकी महारा ट्र,तामिलनाडु ,गुजरात,या तीन राज्यांचा णुध धरेलु उत्पादामधे वाटा हा ३० टक्के चा जवळपास आहे.या मधे महारा ट्राचा वाटा हा १४ टक्के पेक्षा जास्त आहे . म्हणजे प्रगत राज्यांमध्ये सुध्दा असे काही राज्ये आहेत की त्यांचा आर्थिक विकास इतर प्रगत राज्यांचा मानाने जास्त आहे .महारा ट्राचे णुध राज्य धरेलु उत्पाद हे आसाम च्या जवळपास १० पट जास्त असुन मध्य प्रदेश च्या चौपट आहे, जे की दोन्ही राज्य क्षेत्रफळाच्या द् टीकोनातुन जवळपास सारखेच आहे.यावरून असे लक्षात येते की दोन्ही गटामधे कमालाची वि ामता आढळुन येते. विविध नियोजन आयोगामध्ये अविकसित राज्याचा प्रगती साठी विशेष ा योजना राबवुन सुध्दा याचा णुध राज्य उत्पाद वाढीचा दर जेवढा वाढायला पाहीजे तेवढा सामाधान कारक वाढला नाही .मध्यप्रदेश ,बिहार ,ओडिसा वगळता इतर राज्य अखिल भारतीय वृध्दी दराचा सरासरी च्या जवळपास वाढतांना दिसुन येत आहे.पंजाब वगळता सर्व प्रगत राज्य णुध धरेलु उत्पाद वाढीचा सरासरी दर पार करताना दिसतात. प्रादेशिक असमतोलता दुर करण्यासाठी हा वृध्दीचा दर २५ टक्के च्या जवळपास असायला पाहीजे. तिसऱ्या कॉलमचे विश्ले ान केल्यावर लक्षात येते की अखिल भारतीय स्तरावर णुध राज्य दरडोइ उत्पाद हे रू ३८,८५६ एवढे असताना अप्रगत गटातील कोणत्याच राज्याने हा आकडा पार केला नाही. अप्रगत राज्यांपैकी प. बंगाल सोडुन राज्यांनी सरासरी पेक्षा जास्त भरारी घेतली, बिहारचा तुलनात्मक द् टया महारा ट्रा सोबत विचार केल्यास महारा ट्राचे णुध दरडोइ राज्य धरेलु उत्पाद हे जवळपास साडे चार पट जास्त आहे. अशीच परीस्थिती हरीयाना व गुजरात सोबत तुलना केल्यानंतर आढळते केरळ चे दरडोइ उत्पाद हे उत्तर प्रदेश च्या तुलनेत तिप्पट आढळते. तालिकेवरून प्रगत आणि अप्रगत गटांमधील राज्यामध्ये कमालीची आर्थिक वि ामता आढळते.दोन्ही गटामध्ये आर्थिक प्रादेशिक असमतोल खुप मोठया प्रमाणावर असतांना आढळतो तसेच याच अप्रगत गटामधील उत्तर प्रदेश ,बिहार या जमीनीचा दर्जाचा व बागायती ेतीच्या द् टीने सुपीक राज्यांना तुलनात्मक द् टया कमी सुपीक असनाच्या राजस्थानने ही मागे टाकले आहे.अशीच परीथिती ही इतर राज्यांची सुध्दा आहजे तालिके मध्ये समावि ट नाही. त्यांचे दरडोइ उत्पन्न सुध्दा सरासरी पेक्षा कमी असलेले आढळते सर्वात जास्त णुध राज्य दरडोइ उत्पन्न हे भारतामध्ये गोवा या राज्याचे असुन ते रू १३२,१२१ आहे. केंद्रशासित प्रदेशांमध्ये दिल्लीचे दरडोइ उत्पन्न रू १,१८,९६० एवढे आहे.गोवा आणि बिहारची तुलना करता जवळपास १०पटिचा फरक आढळतो यावरून असे निदर्शनास येते की आपल्या देशामधे प्रचंड प्रमाणात प्रादेशिक वि ामता आढळते

तालिका क २

राज्य	जन्मासमयी अपेक्षित आयु यमान (२००६ते १०) व मध्ये	बाल मृत्यु दर प्रती १०००ज न्मागे २०१२	जन्म दर (प्रती १०००) २०१२	मृत्यु दर (प्रती १०००) २०१२	साक्षरता दर २०११	मानव विकास निर्देशांक HDI 2007-08
प्रगत राज्य	पुरू ा /स्त्री					
पंजाब	६७.४/७१.६	२८	१५.९	६.८	७५.८	०.६०५
हरीयाना	६७/६९.५	४२	२१.६	६.४	७५.६	०.५५२
महारा ष्ट्र	६७.९/६९.०	२५	१६.६	६.३	८२.३	०.५७२
गुजरात	६४.१/७०.९	३८	२१.१	६.६	७८	०.५२७
तामिलनाडु	६७.१/७०.९	२१	१५.७	७.४	८०.१	०.५७०
कर्नाटक	६४.९/६९.७	३२	१८.५	७.१	७५.४	०.५१९
केरळ	७१.५/७६.९	१२	१४.९.	६.९	९४.०	०.७९०
पं बंगाल	६७.४/७१.०	३२	१६.१	६.३	७६.३	०.४९२
अप्रगत राज्य						
मध्यप्रदेश	६१.१/६२.८	५६	२६.६	८.१	६९	०.३७५
बिहार	६५.५/६६.२	४३	२७.७	६.६	६१.३	०.३६७
ओडिसा	६२.२/६३.९	५३	१९.९	८.५	७२.९	०.३६२
उ प्रदेश	६१.८/६३.७	५३	२७.४	७.७	६७.७	०.३८०
राजस्थान	६४.७/६८.३	४९	२५.६	६.६	६६.१	०.४३४
आसाम	६१.०/६३.२	५५	२२.५	७.९	७२.२	०.४४४
एकुण भारत	६४.६/६७.७	४२	२१.६	७	७३.००	०.५७३

स्रोत office of the registrar genral of india,Economic sarvey 2013-14, wikipedia.org

समाजिक सुविधाच्या उपलब्धतेवर आधारित मानव निर्देशांक पाहता अपनास विविध राज्यांमध्ये कमालिचा असमतोल आढळतो. जन्मासमयी अपेक्षित आयु यमान जर पाहिले तर भारतामध्ये सरासरी आयु यमान ६६.१५ व र्ण आहे .या मध्ये पुरू ा आणि स्त्रीया यांच्या अपेक्षित आयु यमानामध्ये वेगवेगळ्या राज्यात फारच तफावत आढळते .विकसित राज्यांमध्ये पुरू ांच्या आणि स्त्रियांच्या दोन्ही अपेक्षित आयु यमान सरासरी पेक्षा जास्त आहे.अविकसित राज्यामध्ये राजस्थान वगळता कोणत्याच राज्यांना सरासरी आयु यमान गाठता आले नाही.केरळ चे आयु यमान सर्वात जास्त आहे ,तर आसाम चे आयु यमान सर्वात कमी आहे.केरळ आणि आसाम ची तुलना केल्यास त्यामध्ये १० व र्ण पेक्षा जास्त भिन्नता आढळून येते.आयु यमान हे तेथील सरकारने पुरविलेल्या आरोग्यांचा सुविधा स्वच्छ पाणी ,शिक्षण,स्वच्छ परिसर,साफ सफाई,आणी इतर सेवे वर अवलंबून असते.

बाल मृत्यु दर अखिल भारतीय स्तरावर प्रती १००० जन्मामागे ४२ असतांना सर्व अप्रगत राज्यांमध्ये हा दर सरासरी च्या वर आहे. तर हाच दर प्रगत राज्यामध्येसरासरी दरा पेक्षा खाली आहे.सर्वात जास्त बालमृत्यु मध्यप्रदेश मध्ये होत असतांना लक्षात येते, जी संख्या ५६ एवढी आहे,तर सर्वात कमी संख्या केरळ मध्ये आहे,ती १२ एवढी आहे.प्रगत आणि अप्रगत राज्यांमध्ये बालमृत्यु दरा मध्ये प्रचंड तफावत आढळून येते.

अप्रगत राज्यांमध्ये जागरूकता ,अशिक्षितपणा ,आरोग्याच्या सुविधा यांच्या अभावी जन्मदर जास्त आहे. त्यामुळे लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर सुध्दा अप्रगत राज्यामध्ये जास्त आढळून येते ,हाच दर प्रगत राज्यामध्ये कमी आढळतो. म्हणजे यामध्ये सुध्दा प्रादेशिक असमतोलता आढळून मृत्यु दर सुध्दा अप्रगत राज्यामध्ये जास्त आहे.

साक्षरतेच्या बाबतीत सुध्दा प्रगत आणि अप्रगत राज्यांमध्ये कमालीची वि मता आढळून येते. सन २०११च्या जनगणनेनुसार भारतामध्ये साक्षरता दर ७३ टक्के असतांना सर्व अप्रगत राज्यांमध्ये हा दर सरासरी पेक्षा कमी आहे, तर प्रगत राज्यामध्ये सरासरी साक्षरता ही अखिल भारतीय स्तराच्या जास्त आहे.अप्रगत राज्यांमध्ये बिहारची साक्षरता सर्वात कमी असुन ती ६१.१ आहे तर देशात सर्वात जास्त साक्षरता केरळ राज्यामध्ये ९४ टक्के आहे. महीलांचा साक्षरतेच्या बाबतीत ती परीस्थीती आणखिनच भयानक आहे.मानव विकास निर्देशांकाच्या बाबतीत जागतीक पातळीवर भारत देश सर्वसाधारण गटामध्ये बसतो यामध्ये सुधा अप्रगत राज्याची परीस्थीती आणखिनच दयनिय आहे.

नि क भारतामध्ये प्रादेशिक असमतोलता ब्रिटिश काळापासुन आढळते.स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती नंतर बारा पंचवाि ािक योजना पुर्णकरून सुध्दा आपण त्याला रोखु ाकलो नाही. देशामध्ये प्रगत राज्यांची आर्थिक ,सामाजिक परिस्थिती ही अप्रगत राज्यापेक्षा प्रत्येक क्षेत्रामध्ये सरस ठरते. प्रगत आणि अप्रगत राज्यातील शुध्द राज्य धरेलु उत्पाद ,मानव विकास निर्देशांक या प्रत्येकाच्या आकडेवारी मध्ये सुध्दा प्रचंड तफावत आढळते. काही बाबतीत ही तफावत १०पटीच्या वर असतांना लक्षात येते. आर्थिक प्रादेशिक वि मतेमुळे मानव विकास निर्देशांक सुध्दा अप्रगत राज्यामध्ये धसरला आहे.आर्थिक वृध्दीच्या बाबतीत अप्रगत राज्यांची परिस्थिती सुघरत असतांना लक्षात येते.परंतु वाढीचा दर तितका समाधानकारक नाही की ज्यामुळे आपण प्रादेशिक वि मता न ट करू ाकु. प्रादेशिक असमतोलता दुर करण्यासाठी वेळेवरच उपाय योजना झाली पाहीजे ज्यामुळे भवि य कालिन समस्या आपनास भेडसावनार नाही.

संदर्भ सुची –

१ व्यावसायीक पर्यावरण –उखळकर ए.एस,पिंपळापुरे अँड पब्लीशीअस,२०११'

२ सुक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र– प्रा.तिवारी एच.आर.अव्दैत प्रकाशन

३ ECONOMIC SURVEY- 2013-14

४ WWW.PLANNINGCOMMISSION.COM

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68.

प्रादेशिक असमतोल विकासमार्गातील अडथळा

डॉ. नितीन ज्ञा. चौधरी

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, श्रीमती राधादेवी गोयनका महिला महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना : विकास म्हणजे समजातील सर्व स्तरांना चांगले जीवनमान उपलब्ध होऊ शकेल अशा दिशेने होणारे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन होय आणि एखाद्या देशाचा समतोल विकास म्हणजे त्या देशातील सर्वच प्रदेश, उप-प्रदेश होणाऱ्या विकासाची पातळी एकसमान असणे होय. आर्थिक विकासाबाबत असलेली प्रादेशिक असमानता ही विकासाला अडथळा निर्माण करणारी असते. भारतात महाराष्ट्र हे क्रमांक १ चे प्रगत राज्य आहे. या राज्यातील विविध क्षेत्रांचा अध्ययन केल्यास असे लक्षात येते की, काही भागाचा विकास हा मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाला असून तेथील लोकांचे जीवनमान हे इतर क्षेत्रांच्या तुलनेत अधिक प्रगत आहे. त्याचबरोबर राज्यात विविध भागातील समाजातील परंपरा, संस्कृति तसेच विविध भागातील भौगोलिक विविधतेमुळे काही भागाचा विकास हा अधिक झाला. परंतु मराठवाडा विदर्भ ह्या दोन्ही भागात नैसर्गिक पावासाची अनियमितता, नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती मोठ्या प्रमाणात परंतु त्याचा वापर या प्रांताच्या विकासासाठी होत नाही. त्याचबरोबर राज्य शासनाची किंवा विविध राजकीय पक्षांची या विभागाकडे फक्त वोट बँक पहाण्याची भूमिका, यामुळे या विभागांमध्ये प्रादेशिक असमतोलाबरोबरच राजकीय, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, आरोग्यविकासाकडे असमतोल वाढत गेला आहे हा असमतोल निर्माण होण्यास जबाबदार येथील प्रशासन व्यवस्थाच म्हणावी लागेल. महाराष्ट्रात मराठवाडा व विदर्भ या क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास केला असता यांच्या प्रगतीत सातत्याने अडथळे येत गेले आहेत. त्यामुळे येथे पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात विकास होऊ शकला नाही. त्याचा परिणाम सरळ राज्य, देश यांच्या प्रगतीवर झालेला दिसून येतो.

गोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश :

१. प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होण्यास जबाबदार घटक.
२. केळकर समीतीच्या अहवालाचे अध्ययन
३. प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची कारणे व त्यावर उपाय यावर चर्चा करणे.

अभ्यास पध्दती सदर शोधनिबंधासाठी तथ्य संकलित करतांना प्रामुख्याने दुय्यम तथ्यांचा आधार घेतला आहे. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी, महाराष्ट्र समतोल प्रादेशिक विकास समित्यांचे अहवाल, संकेतस्थळावरील विविध तथ्यांचा यांचा आधार घेतला आहे. आज एकाच देशात विविध प्रांतातील विविधतेमुळे आर्थिक विषमता निर्माण होत आहे. त्यामुळे देशातील प्रत्येक क्षेत्राचा विकास एकसारखा होताना आढळत नाही. काही काही क्षेत्रात विकासला गती अधिक असते तर काही क्षेत्रात विकासला गती अधिक असते कमी आढळते, यालाच **प्रादेशिक विषमता किंवा प्रादेशिक असमतोल** असे म्हणतात. प्रादेशिक असमतोल हा त्या राज्यातील उपलब्ध साधनसंपत्तीचे असमान उपलब्धता, तसेच असमान वापर हे सांगता येतील. नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीच्या असंतुलनातून निर्माण होणारी प्रादेशिक विषमता हा प्रादेशिक असमतोल हा संपूर्ण विश्वासाठी गहन विषय ठरत आहे. सध्या जगातील काही देशांनी विकासाची अत्युच्च पातळी गाठली आहे. तर काही देश विकासासाठी धडपडत आहेत. काही देश विकासात बरेच मागे आहेत.

प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाची कारणे :

- नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचे प्रत्येक राज्यामध्ये समानतेने उपलब्ध नसल्यामुळे औद्योगिक स्वरूपाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल आढळून येतो.
- अविकसित राज्यांमध्ये उद्योगधंदे सुरु झाले नाहीत, यामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोलात वाढ झाली.
- कररूपाने सरकारला होणारे उत्पन्न हे विकसित भागाकडेच वापर करण्यात येतो यामुळे विकसित आणि अविकसित भागातील विकासाची दरी रुंदावत जाते.

- विशि ट राज्यांमध्ये ोती सिंचनाच्या सुविधांमुळे विकास झाला तर, सिंचनाच्या सुविधा पुरेशा प्रमाणा उपलब्ध नसणारे भाग अविकसित राहिले. यामुळे विकासाची वि ामता वाढत जाते.
- बाजारपेठा अनियंत्रित असल्यामुळे ेतकऱ्यांच्या मालास योग्य भाव मिळत नाही, यातून ेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न वाढत नाही. यातुलनेत नियंत्रित बाजारपेठा असणाऱ्या राज्यांमध्ये ेतकऱ्यांच्या मालास योग्य भाव मिळतो परिणामी त्यांचे जीवनमान उंचावते. यातून प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होऊ ाकतो.

भारतातील विकासाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर केल्याशिवाय देशाचा सर्वांगीण विकासाचे लक्ष साध्य करणे कठिण आहे. याकरिता देशात उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचे समान वाटप होणे गरजेचे आहे. त्याचबरोबर जे क्षेत्र अधिक प्रगत आहे त्या क्षेत्राकडून इतर क्षेत्रात गुंतवणूक होऊन संतुलन साधले जाऊ ाकते. या समस्येवर अध्ययन करण्यासाठी विकासाचा असमतोल किती आहे, हे तपासण्यासाठी राज्य सरकारनं **अर्थतज्ज्ञ डॉ. वि. म. दांडेकर** यांची समिती नेमली होती. या समितीनं १९८४ मध्ये अहवाल सादर केला. त्यात महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासाचा अनुशेष किती रुपयांचा आहे, तो कोणत्या विभागात आहे, याचा उल्लेख केला होता. १९८४ मध्ये तीन हजार १८६ कोटी रुपयांचा अनुशेष होता. त्यात सिंचनाचा १३८५ कोटी रुपयांचा अनुशेष होता. त्या खालोखाल रस्ते (६०० कोटी), पाणीपुरवठा (३७८ कोटी), ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण (२४० कोटी), आरोग्य सेवा (२२१ कोटी २१ लाख), भूविकास आणि मृदसंधारण (१७७ कोटी ७७ लाख), शिक्षण (९१ कोटी ५५ लाख), तंत्रशिक्षण (८३ कोटी ४० लाख), पशुवैद्यक विभाग (सात कोटी ७५ लाख) असा अनुशेष होता. त्यातही **विदर्भाचा अनुशेष १२४६ कोटींचा**, मराठवाड्याचा ७५० कोटी ८५ लाखांचा, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचा ८८४ कोटींचा, कोकणाचा २९५ कोटींचा तर मुंबईचा नऊ कोटी ७१ लाखांचा होता. ही आकडेवारी पाहिली, तर विदर्भात मोठा अनुशेष होता, हे मान्य करावं लागेल. परंतु अशा अनेक प्रयत्नानंतरही हा असमतोल कमी होऊ ाकला नाही.

राज्य सरकारने १९८४ आणि १९९४ च्या अनुशेषाची आकडेवारी काढली होती. १९८४ मध्ये तीन हजार १८६ कोटी रुपये असलेला अनुशेष १९९४ मध्ये १४ हजार सहा कोटींवर गेला होता. आत्महत्येचं लोण त्यानंतर वाढलं हे लक्षात घेतलं असता आता अनुशेषाचा आकडा किती वाढला असेल, हे लक्षात येतं. दहा वर्षांमध्ये अनुशेषाचा आकडा पाचपट झाला होता. वीस वर्षांमध्ये तो दीड लाख कोटींवर गेला असण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. राज्याच्या अर्थसंकल्पाच्या तिप्पट अनुशेष असेल तर तो दूर करण्यासाठी किती प्रयत्न करावे लागतील, याची कल्पनाच न केलेली बरी. राज्याच्या एकूण अर्थसंकल्पाच्या तिप्पट अनुशेष झाला असावा. राज्याच्या असमतोल विकासाचं हे चित्र विधिमंडळात वारंवार मांडलं गेलं. त्यामुळेच अर्थतज्ज्ञ डॉ. विजय केळकर यांची समिती नेमण्यात आली होती.

डॉ.विजय केळकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली महाराष्ट्राच्या समतोल प्रादेशिक विकासाच्या प्रश्नावर उच्चस्तरीय समिती नेमली होती. त्यांनी ऑक्टोबर १९९३ मध्ये आपला अहवाल सादर केला. महाराष्ट्राचा समतोल विकास साध्य करणे हे महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या ध्येय धोरणांपैकी एक धोरण आहे. यामध्ये अंतर्भूत असलेल्या समस्यांची गुंतागुंत निदर्शनास आणून देण्याचा प्रयत्न या अहवालात केलेला आहे. या अहवालाच्या महत्वाच्या बाबी पुढीलप्रमाणे :

१. योजनांतर्गत निधीमध्ये मराठवाडा आणि विदर्भ यासारख्या मागे पडलेल्या प्रदेशांचा हिस्सा वाढविणे.
२. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राच्या साधनसंपत्तीचा प्रभावी वापर करण्यासाठी क्षमता उभारणीकरिता आवश्यक असलेल्या संस्थात्मक सुधारणा करणे आणि अभिवृद्धी दर गाठण्यासाठी खाजगी गुंतवणूकीचा ओष वाढविण्यासाठी व्यवसाय चालविण्यावरील खर्च कमी करणे.
३. कायमस्वरूपी समतोल विकास साध्य करण्याकरिता प्रादेशिक स्तरावर आणि स्थानिक स्तरावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात अधिकार प्रदान करण्यासह उत्तरदायित्वाच्या हेतूने मार्गदर्शक सुधारणा करणे.

समितीने नेमून दिलेल्या वरील सर्व विषयांचा परामर्थ घेतलेला आहे. याशिवाय आपल्या राज्यातील पाण्याचे दुर्भिक्ष्य असलेले तालुके आणि जनजाती क्षेत्र समाविष्ट केले असून त्यांना वास्तवात्मक अथवा कल्पीत प्रदेशाच्या विकासातील आव्हाने सुसहय करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना देखील सुचविल्या आहेत. त्याचबरोबर सर्वांसाठी सुरक्षित पिण्याचे पाणी आणि सर्वांगीण आरोग्य याची सुनिश्चिती करण्यासाठी आधुनिक स्वरूपातील धोरणात्मक उपाय केलेले आहे.

प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर करण्यास उपाय :

- आज महाराष्ट्र राज्य शासनासमोर तंत्रज्ञान प्रगती, खासगीकरण, जागतिकीकरणामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल मिटवण्यासाठी प्रचंड संधी उपलब्ध आहेत. आज गरज आहे ती म्हणजे राज्य शासनाच्या आर्थिक निर्णय-धोरणांमध्ये आवश्यक कायदे व नियमांच्या आधारे आमूलाग्र बदल घडवून आणण्याची.
- आज जगातील सर्व प्रगत व प्रगतीशील देशांमध्ये विकासासाठी अर्थसत्तांचे जास्तीत जास्त विकेंद्रीकरण हा महत्वाचा विषय चर्चिला जात आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर महाराष्ट्र राज्य शासनाने केंद्र सरकारपासून स्वतंत्र व स्वायत्त अशा अर्थव्यवस्था-नियोजनासाठी विशेष प्रयत्न करायला पाहिजेत.
- राज्य शासनाने स्वतःचे स्वतंत्र उद्योग-व्यवसाय-व्यापार धोरण व नियोजन, विकेंद्रित कररचना, जिल्हा पातळीवर जिल्हानिहाय शासनास स्थानिक उद्योग-व्यवसाय-व्यापार यांचे नियोजन अधिकार अशाप्रकारे नवीन रचना करावयास हवी.
- पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील मोठ्या उद्योगांचा विस्तार हा राज्याच्या इतर भागांत विदर्भ, मराठवाडा या भागांमध्ये होईल अशी उपाययोजना केली पाहिजे.
- दुष्काळग्रस्त जिल्हांच्या विकासासाठी तेथील शेतीच्या गरजांचा अभ्यास करून, आहे त्या नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा वापर कसा करता येईल याचा अभ्यास करून विकास कार्यक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी ही जास्तीत जास्त स्थानिक शासन पातळीवर घडायला पाहिजे.
- विदर्भातील उद्योगांचे प्रभावी खासगीकरण, मराठवाड्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांसाठी खासगी गुंतवणूक सुविधा, शेतीमालासाठी खुला बाजार असे कार्यक्रम हाती घेतल्यास या भागांचा विकास होईल.
- विकास महामंडळे, हजारो कोटींची पॅकेजेस जाहीर करून विकास साधणार नाही, तर दर्जेदार शिक्षणाच्या सोयी, खासगी तंत्रज्ञान प्रशिक्षण संस्था यांमधून स्थानिक मनुष्यबळाची क्षमता बांधणी (बंचंबपजल इनपसकपदह विसवबंस निउंद तमेवनतबमे) असा ठोस कार्यक्रम हाती घेतला गेला पाहिजे.
- विदर्भ प्रदेशामध्ये मोठ्या उद्योगांचा विस्तार व छोट्या उद्योगांनीही प्राधान्य देणे व वेगवेगळ्या जिल्ह्यांमध्ये विस्तार होईल अशी उपाय योजना करणे
- दुष्काळग्रस्त जिल्ह्यांच्या विकासासाठी तेथील शेतीच्या गरजांचा विकास करून आहे त्या नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा वापर कसा करता येईल याचा अभ्यास करून विकास कार्यक्रम ची अंमलबजावणी ही जास्तीत जास्त स्थानिक शासनपातळीवर होणे गरजेचे आहे उदा. विदर्भातील उद्योगांचे प्रभावी खासगीकरण, सिंचन प्रकल्पाने विकासाला पूर्ण करून त्या ठिकाणी त्या जागी खासगी गुंतवणूक सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे दर्जेदार शिक्षणाच्या सोयी खासगी तंत्रज्ञान प्रशिक्षण संस्था यामधून मनुष्य बळ विकासाचा कार्यक्रम राबविणे.
- प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यामध्ये तेथील लोकांना फायदा करून देण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र उद्योग – व्यवसाय व व्यापार या धोरणांचा अवलंबून करावा .
- मोठ्या प्रमाणावर जिल्हा पातळीवर आर्थिक सुधारणांचा कार्यक्रम जसे व्यापार व उद्योगाला चालना असावी . स्थानिक लोकांना उद्योगांमध्ये भाग घ्यावे. बँकाकडून लोकांना लहान लहान उद्योगासाठी अतिअल्प दरावर व्याजाने रक्कम उपलब्ध करून देण्यात यावी .

समारोप : महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे आज देशातील सर्वात प्रगत असे राज्य आहे. मात्र येथील क्षेत्रिय विविधतेमुळे आणि प्रशासनाच्या विकासाचे संतुलीत प्रारूपामुळे एका क्षेत्राचा उत्तरोत्तर अधिक विकास होत गेला मात्र काही क्षेत्रां कडे पाहिजे त्याप्रमाणा लक्ष दिल्या गेले नाही. किंवा राजकीय हव्यासापोटी असे जाणीवपूर्वक करण्यात आले. मात्र ह्या असंतुली विकासांमुळे विकासात असमतोल निर्माण झाला आहे. आणि याचा भविष्यात राज्याच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर विपरित परिणाम म्हणजे वेगळ्या राज्यांची मागणी समोर येत आहे त्यामुळे राज्य व केंद्र सरकारने हा असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी उपरोक्त सूचनांचा अवलंब करून राज्यातील असमतोल दूर करण्यात यावा.

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<http://www.krishi.maharashtra.gov.in>

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विदर्भातील शैक्षणिक असमतोल

प्रा.डॉ. प्रभाकर उत्तमराव आठवले

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, सु.ना. कला व उ.खे. वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, अकोला.

प्रस्तावना : आधारभूत संरचना या देशाच्या विकासाचा कणा असतात. देशात उपलब्ध आधारभूत संरचना आणि त्याची प्रगती ही त्या देशाची प्रतिमा साकारण्यात सहाय्यक असतात. भारतातील विविध राज्यात महाराष्ट्राचा विकास कितपत झाला हे तेथील पायाभूत सुविधांच्या विकासावरून दिसून येते. त्याचप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्राच्या आधारभूत संरचनांचा विकास हा राज्यात समाविष्ट जिल्ह्यातील व जिल्ह्यातील गावात म्हणजेच ग्रामीण भागात वसलेला आढळतो. महाराष्ट्रातील आधारभूत संरचना अभ्यासतांना प्रामुख्याने पायाभूत संरचनेत सामाजिक क्षेत्रातील शिक्षण या घटकाची भूमिका अभ्यासली आहे. कारण, कोणताही विकास हा आधारभूत संरचनेबरोबरच कुशल व कार्यक्षम मनुष्यबळावर अवलंबून असतो. कुशल मनुष्य बळाच्या अभावी इतर आधारभूत सोयी मुबलक उपलब्ध असूनही देशाचा पुरेसा विकास होऊ शकत नाही. कुशल मनुष्यबळामुळे देशातील नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा यथोचित उपयोग होतो उत्पादनाची गुणवत्ता उत्पादन साधनांचा अपव्यय टाळता येतो. वेळेची बचत करता येते, उत्पादनात विविधीकरण घडवून मोठ्या उत्पादनाचे फायदे मिळविता येतात. म्हणूनच शिक्षणावर होणारा खर्च हा राष्ट्रीय गुंतवणूक मानला जातो. त्यामुळेच आज सर्वत्र शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता वाढविण्यासाठीची प्रक्रिया गतिमान झालेली आहे. आणि त्या अनुषंगाने शिक्षण विषयक सोयींचा विस्तार केला जात आहे. शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व ओळखून महाराष्ट्रात नवे संपुर्ण भारतात स्वातंत्रोत्तर काळापासून शिक्षणासंबंधी घटनात्मक तरतूदी केलेल्या आढळतात. ६ ते १४ वर्षांच्या बालकांना सक्तीचे व मोफत शिक्षण, आर्थिक नियोजनामध्ये शिक्षणासाठी तरतूद, प्राथमिक व उच्चमाध्यमिक, तांत्रिक शिक्षणावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. या अनुषंगाने विविध समित्या स्थापन केल्या धोरणे आखली ज्यामध्ये १९४८ चा राधाकृष्ण आयोग, १९५२-५३ चा मुदलीयार आयोग, १९६४-६५ चा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण आयोग [क्रोठारी आयोग], १९६८ चे शैक्षणिक धोरण, १९७७ ची ईश्वरभाई पटेल समिती, १९८६ चे नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण, १९९२ साली नेमलेला आचार्य रामकृष्ण आयोग आणि २१ व्या शतकात पदार्पण करताना भारताला सक्षम बनविण्यासाठी आखलेले सन २००१ चे शैक्षणिक धोरण इ. च्या माध्यमातून शिक्षणाला एक निश्चित देण्याचे कार्य महाराष्ट्रात होत असलेले दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्रात स्वातंत्रोत्तर काळात शिक्षणाचा विकास व विस्तार करण्यासाठी करण्यात आलेल्या प्रयत्नांमुळे प्राथमिक पासून पदवी पर्यंत तसेच तांत्रिक शिक्षणापर्यंतच्या शैक्षणिक संस्थांच्या संख्येत, विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षकांच्या संख्येत वाढ झालेली दिसून येते परिणामी महाराष्ट्रातील साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढलेले दिसून येते. असे असले तरी शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत सुध्दा महाराष्ट्रातील विविध भागामध्ये असमतोल आढळतो. शिक्षण ही मानव भांडवल निर्मितीतील महत्त्वाची गुंतवणूक असल्यामुळे यातील असमातोल हा आर्थिक विकासाच्या मार्गातील अडसर ठरतो. विदर्भाच्या संदर्भात शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रात असणारी असमानता सदर शोध निबंधातून अभ्यासली आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे

१. आर्थिक विकासातील शिक्षण या घटकाचे महत्त्व अभ्यासणे.
२. विदर्भाच्या संदर्भात शैक्षणिक असमतोलाचे अध्ययन करणे.
३. शैक्षणिक असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी उपाय योजना सुचविणे.

शिक्षण क्षेत्र : महाराष्ट्रातील आर्थिक विकासाच्या क्रियेत समाविष्ट विविध घटकांपैकी शिक्षण का एक महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचे अंगभूत गुण विकसित करण्यासाठी शिक्षणाची भूमिका महत्त्वाची आहे तसेच अर्जित गुण प्राप्त करण्यासाठी व्यावसायिक कौशल्य आत्मसात करण्यासाठी शिक्षण तीन स्तरावर असते. प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक व उच्च शिक्षण ज्यामध्ये ज्ञान-विज्ञान व्यावसायिक कौशल्याच्या अनेक शाखा अंतर्भूत होतात. प्रगत देशात शिक्षण ही गुंतवणूक मानली जाते. प्राथमिक शिक्षणामुळे मनुष्य साक्षर होतो माध्यमिक शिक्षणामुळे त्याची बौद्धिक क्षमता वाढते व तो उच्च शिक्षण घेण्यास पात्र होतो. केंद्रसरकारने सक्तीच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा केलेला कायदा पूर्णपणे अंमलात आला तर भावी

पिढ्यात निरक्षरतेचे प्रमाण अत्यल्प राहिल व समाजातील सर्व घटक ज्ञान माहिती मिळवण्याच्या किमान बौध्दीक पातळीवर असतील. शिक्षणाचा प्रसार शासन व स्वयंसेवी संस्थाद्वारे होऊ शकतो.

शिक्षणासारख्या अत्यंत महत्त्वाच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये सुध्दा महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या विभागा—विभागांमध्ये खूप मोठी तफावत असल्याचे दिसून येत. आज मागासलेल्या प्रदेशांच्या मागासलेपणामध्ये जास्तीची भर घालणाऱ्या अनेक कारणांपैकी त्याचे शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील असलेले मागासपण हे प्रमुख कारण ठरताना दिसत आहे. शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात त्यांचा अजून खूप मोठा अनुशेष शिल्लक आहे आणि त्यांच्या विकासासाठी तो तातडीने भरून येणे अपेक्षित आहे.

तक्ता क्र १ प्रदेशनिहाय शाळांची व विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या (२०१२—१३)

अ.क्र.	तपशील	विदर्भ	मराठवाडा	उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र
१	प्राथमिक शिक्षण संस्था	१८४८६	१६६४१	६६९२७
२	प्राथमिक शालेय विद्यार्थी	२१८१	२६२२	११३२५
३	माध्यमिक शिक्षण संस्था	६१५५	४९७७	१२३६७
४	माध्यमिक शालेय विद्यार्थी	२२८९	१३१८	१९८४
५	उच्च शिक्षण संस्था	१२१७	६७४	१३८६
६	उच्च शैक्षणिक विद्यार्थी	३०५	३३५	११८९

आधार: जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन जिल्हानिहाय, अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालनालय, नियोजन विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई.

वरील तक्त्याच्या निरीक्षणावरून असे दिसून येते की,

- महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील प्राथमिक शाळांची संख्या १०२०५२ आहे. त्यापैकी उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील प्राथमिक शाळांची संख्या ६६९२७, मराठवाड्याची १६६४१ तर विदर्भाची १८४८६ आहे.
- यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, प्राथमिक शिक्षण देणाऱ्या शाळांची संख्या उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रामधून जास्त आहे. तसेच मराठवाड्यात ही संख्या सर्वात कमी आहे.
- महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील प्राथमिक शाळातील विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या १६१२८ आहे. त्यापैकी उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील प्राथमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या ११३२५, मराठवाड्याची २६२२ तर विदर्भाची २१८१ आहे.
- यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, प्राथमिक शिक्षण देणाऱ्या शाळांची संख्या लक्षात घेता विदर्भातील प्राथमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या सर्वात कमी आहे.
- महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील माध्यमिक शाळांची संख्या २३४९९ आहे. त्यापैकी उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील प्राथमिक शाळांची संख्या १२३६७, मराठवाड्याची ४९७७ तर विदर्भाची ६१५५ आहे.
- यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, माध्यमिक शिक्षण देणाऱ्या शाळांची संख्या उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रामधून जास्त आहे. तसेच मराठवाड्यात ही संख्या सर्वात कमी आहे.
- महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील माध्यमिक शाळातील विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या ५५९१ आहे. त्यापैकी उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील प्राथमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या १९८४, मराठवाड्याची १३१८ तर विदर्भाची २२८९ आहे.
- महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील उच्च शिक्षण देणाऱ्या संस्थांची संख्या ३२७७ आहे. त्यापैकी उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील प्राथमिक शाळांची संख्या १३८६, मराठवाड्याची ६७४ तर विदर्भाची १२१७ आहे.
- महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील उच्च शिक्षण देणाऱ्या संस्थांतील विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या १८२९ आहे. त्यापैकी उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील उच्च शिक्षण देणाऱ्या संस्थांतील विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या ११८९, मराठवाड्याची ३३५ तर विदर्भाची ३०५ आहे.

म्हणजेच प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक आणि उच्च शिक्षण देणाऱ्या संस्थांच्या बाबतीत विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडा हा उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत मागे आहे. उच्च शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत विदर्भाची अवस्था ही अतिशय मागासलेली आहे. विदर्भातील अमरावती, अकोला, नागपूर जिल्हे वगळता इतर जिल्ह्यात मात्र शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात विकासाबाबत उदासिनता आढळते.

तक्ता क्र २ प्रदेशनिहाय नोंदणीकृत एस.एस.सी. विद्यार्थी आणि आयटीआय प्रवेश क्षमता (२०११-१२)

अ.क्र.	प्रदेश	नोंदणीकृत एस.एस.सी. विद्यार्थी	आयटीआय प्रवेश क्षमता
१	मराठवाडा	२७०२६०	२३४९३
२	विदर्भ	३६२५९८	४३०२६
३	उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	८३३६६९	८१७९१
	एकूण	१४६६५२७	१४८३१०

आधार: केळकर समिती अहवाल २०१३

वरील तक्त्याच्या निरीक्षणावरून असे दिसून येते की, महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील एस.एस.सी च्या एकूण नोंदणीकृत विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या १४६६५२७ आहे. त्यापैकी उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राची ८३३६६९ मराठवाड्याची २७०२६० तर विदर्भाची ३६२५९८ आहे. यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, शिक्षण क्षेत्रामध्ये प्रवेश घेणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रामधून जास्त आहे. तसेच आयटीआयच्या महाराष्ट्र राज्याची सरासरी १४८३१० संख्येपैकी उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राची ८१७९१, मराठवाड्याची २३४९३ व विदर्भाची ४३०२६ अशी आहे. म्हणजेच या ठिकाणी सुध्दा मागासलेल्या विभागांची टक्केवारी कमीच आहे असे निदर्शनास येते. त्यामुळे मागासलेल्या विभागामध्ये उच्च शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण सुध्दा कमीच राहत आलेले आहे. हा सुध्दा एका प्रकारचा प्रादेशिक असमतोलच असल्याचे दिसते

शिक्षण ही एक आर्थिक विकासाची प्रथम गुंतवणूक असून या क्षेत्रातील असमतोल कमी करणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी प्रामुख्याने पुढील उपाय सुचविता येतील.

१. शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता वाढवावी.
२. उच्च शिक्षणाचा दर्जा वाढवावी.
३. ग्रामीण भागात शिक्षणाच्या गुणवत्तेत सुधारणा करण्यासाठी दक्ष असावे.
४. शैक्षणिक असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी शिक्षकांनी आपली जबाबदारी जोखपणे सांभाळावी.
५. शासनाने शैक्षणिक असमतोल कमी करण्यासाठी विद्यार्थी आणि पालक प्रधान योजना तयार कराव्या.
६. शैक्षणिक असमतोल कमी करण्यासाठी स्त्रि शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण वाढविणे सुध्दा आवश्यक आहे.

थोडक्यात, मानवी भांडवल निर्मिती आणि कौशल्यांचा विकास करावयाचा असेल तर शिक्षणाचा दर्जा आणि उच्च शिक्षणाच्या सोयी शिक्षणाच्या प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी करण्यासाठी आवश्यक आहे. याशिवाय विकासाची खरी फळे चाखता येणार नाही.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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भारतातील मानव विकास निर्देशांकातील राज्यनिहाय असमतोल

प्रा. डॉ. दिनकर उंबरकर

समजाशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला.

प्रस्तावना: मानव हा समुहात राहणारा प्राणी आहे. मानवी विकास हा कोणत्याही देशाचा केंद्रबिंदू आहे. विकासाच्या प्रत्येक पैलू हा मानव हा घटक महत्त्वाचा आहे. जनसामान्यांचे पर्याय व्यापक करणे म्हणजे त्यांच्या इच्छेनुसार दीर्घ, आरोग्यदायी व सर्जनशील आयुष्य जगता यावे यासाठी वातावरणनिर्मिती करणे हा विकासाचा हेतू आहे. मानव विकासासाठी आरोग्य, शिक्षण व उत्पन्न हे घटक महत्त्वाचे आहेत. तथापि, केवळ उत्पन्नाचा स्तर वाढला आणि आरोग्य व शिक्षण यांच्या निर्देशांकांत वाढ झाली याचा अर्थ मानव विकास झाला असे नाही. समाजातीलक गरीब, वंचित व दुर्लक्षित गटांना मुख्या प्रवाहात सामील करून घेणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. तद्वतच उत्पन्न, आरोग्य व शिक्षण यातील ग्रामीण व नागरी तसेच प्रादेशिक विषमता याकडे लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. मानव विकासाशी निगडित महत्त्वाचे मापदंड सातत्याने सुधारीत केले जात आहेत. मानव विकासातील सामाजिक घटकांचा अभ्यास विषय म्हणून सदर शोधनिबंधात मानवी विकास निर्देशांकातील असमतोलाचे अध्ययन केले आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे

४. भारतातील राज्यामधील मानवविकास निर्देशांकाचा आढावा घेणे.
५. भारतातील प्रमुख राज्यातील मानव विकास निर्देशांकातील तफावत अभ्यासणे.
६. महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हानिहाय मानव विकासातील प्रादेशिक विषमता अभ्यासणे.

मानव विकास निर्देशांक: लोकांना मिळणाऱ्या संधीचा परिघ मोठा करण्याची प्रक्रिया म्हणजे मानव विकास होय. शिक्षण, आरोग्य व उपजिविकेचे साधन या जीवनाच्या तीन महत्त्वाच्या पैलूसाठी दिलेला लढा आणि प्रत्यक्षात झालेली त्यांची पूर्तता यांचा मिलाफ म्हणजे मानव विकास होय. थोडक्यात, मानव विकासाचे मूलभूत उद्दिष्ट म्हणजे लोकांना शिक्षण, आरोग्य व रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून त्याद्वारे त्यांच्या निवडी वृद्धीगत करणे होय.

यु.एन.डी.पी च्या अहवालानुसार: मानवी विकास म्हणजे जनतेच्या कल्याणाचा उच्चस्तर साध्य करून त्याच्या निवडीची प्रक्रिया विस्तारीत करणे होय.

कल्याणकारी विचारवातांच्या मते, मानवी कल्याणात वाढ घडवून आणणारी प्रक्रिया म्हणजे मानव विकास होय.

थोडक्यात मानवी विकासाची संकल्पना ही फार मोठी असून तिची व्याप्ती अधिक आहे. ती एक दिर्घकालीन प्रक्रिया आहे. विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत संधीची उपलब्धता, राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य, मानवी हक्कांचे संरक्षण यामध्ये स्त्री-पुरुष समानता, आर्थिक समानता आणि सांस्कृतिक समानता या अंतर्भूत असून अन्न, पाणी, शिक्षण, आरोग्यसेवा आणि सुरक्षित पर्यावरणाचाही समावेश होतो म्हणजेचे मानव विकासामध्ये सर्वांना त्याचे मूलभूत हक्क मिळणे अपेक्षित आहे. तसेच मानव विकासात सर्वांगीण कार्यक्रमाची संधी आहे केवळ विशिष्ट समस्या निवारण करणे एवढेच मर्यादित कार्य नसून समूळ समस्यांचे निवारण करणे अपेक्षित आहे.

मानव विकास अहवाल २०१४ नुसार भारताचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक ०.५८६ असून जागतिक क्रमवारीत भारत १३५ व्या स्थानावर आहे. जो २०१३ मध्ये १३६ व्या स्थानी होता. भारतातील राज्या-राज्यांमध्ये असलेली विकासाची तफावत प्रकर्षाने दिसून येते. मानव विकास निर्देशांक तयार करण्यासाठी त्यांनी पुढील ५ घटकांचा त्यामध्ये समावेश केलेला आहे.

१. दरडोई प्रतिमाह उपभोक्ता खर्च
२. साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण —(१७ वर्षावरील)
३. पट नोंदणीचे प्रमाण

४. सरासरी आयुष्यमान
५. अर्भक मृत्युंचे प्रमाण

मानवी विकास निर्देशांकाच्या मूल्यानुसार मानवी विकासाची उच्च स्तर, मध्यम स्तर आणि निम्न स्तर अशी क्रमवारी निश्चित केली जाते. मानवी विकास निर्देशांकाचे मूल्य ० ते १ च्या दरम्यान असतो.

उच्च मानव विकास गट: ज्या देशाचा मानवी विकास निर्देशांक ०.८ किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे असे उच्च मानव विकास गटात येतात.

मध्यम मानव विकास गट: ज्या देशाचा मानवी विकास निर्देशांक ०.५ ते ०.८ च्या दरम्यान येतो असे देश मध्यम मानव विकास गटात येतात.

निम्न मानव विकास गट: ज्या देशाचा मानवी विकास निर्देशांक ०.५ पेक्षा कमी असेल असे देश निम्न मानव विकास गटात येतात.

तक्ता क्र.१ राज्यांचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक

अ.क्र.	राज्य	निर्देशांक
१	केरळ	०.६३८
२	पंजाब	०.५३७
३	तामिळनाडू	०.५३१
४	महाराष्ट्र	०.५२३
५	हरियाणा	०.५०९
६	गुजरात	०.४७९
७	कर्नाटक	०.४७८
८	पश्चिम बंगाल	०.४७२
९	राजस्थान	०.४२४
१०	आंध्र प्रदेश	०.४१६
११	ओडिसा	०.४०४
१२	मध्य प्रदेश	०.३९४
१३	उत्तर प्रदेश	०.३८८
१४	आसाम	०.३८६
१५	बिहार	०.३६७

स्त्रोत – मानव विकास निर्देशांक अहवाल २०१४

वरील तक्त्यांच्या अभ्यासावरून भारतामध्ये असलेल्या प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या समस्येचे चित्र डोळयासमोर उभे राहते. मानव विकास निर्देशांकानुसार भारतामध्ये सर्वात वरचा क्रमांक केरळ राज्याचा (०.६३८) आहे तर महाराष्ट्र राज्य (०.५२३) चौथ्या क्रमांकावर आहे.आज भारतामध्ये दहापेक्षा जास्त पंचवार्षिक योजना पार पाडल्या आहेत तरी सर्वाधिक दरडोई उत्पन्न पंजाब राज्य आणि सर्वाधिक कमी दरडोई उत्पन्न असलेले बिहार राज्य यांच्यातील तफावत कमी होण्याऐवजी आज वाढली आहे. देशाच्या दरडोई उत्पन्नात जी वाए झाली आहे ती केवळ पंजाब, हरियाणा, गुजरात व महाराष्ट्र या चार राज्यांच्या उत्पन्नामध्ये झालेल्या वाढीमुळे झाली आहे. त्यामुळे आज भारतामध्ये शहरीकरण, वीजपुरवठा, खते, बी-बियाणे, तंत्रज्ञान, आधुनिक साधनांचा वार रस्ते, बँकांच्या शाखा, कृषी उत्पन्न, शिक्षण, आरोग्य, रोजगार, उद्योग इत्यादी प्रत्येक बाबींमध्ये प्रगत व अप्रगत राज्यांमध्ये कमालीची तफावत आढळून येते. अप्रगत राज्यात दारिद्र्य-रेषेखालील लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाणही प्रगत राज्यांपेक्षा जास्त आहे. त्यामुळे भारतातील नियोजन प्रक्रियेने प्रगत राज्यांच्या प्रगतीत आणि मागास राज्यांच्या मागासलेपणात भर घातली आहे. त्यामुळे स्वाभाविकच ओडिसा, बिहार, त्रिपुरा, मणिपूर, आसाम, झारखंड, छत्तीसगड इत्यादी अप्रगत राज्यांमध्ये असंतोष वाढत आहे. हे राज्य प्रगत राज्यांच्या बरोबरीने विकासाच्या संधी मिळाल्यात म्हणून आंदोलने उभी करत आहे. या आंदोलनांना संकुचित, प्रादेशिक किंवा राष्ट्रविरोधी ठरवून दडवणे म्हणजे त्या राज्यांच्या

जखमांवर मीठ चोळण्यासारखे आहे. त्यांच्या आंदोलनाच्या मुळाशी प्रदेश भावनेपेक्षा विकासाची भूकच मोठी आहे. हे लक्षात ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. आज भारतामध्ये पंजाब, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पश्चिम बंगाल व कर्नाटक ही सात अग्रस्थ राज्ये सोडल्यास अन्य राज्यांचा आर्थिक विकास ठप्प झाला आहे. त्यांचा परिणाम म्हणजे आज भारतामध्ये नवीन राज्यांच्या मागणीमध्ये वाढ होताना दिसत आहे. आंध्रप्रदेशामधून तेलंगणा राज्याची झालेली निर्मिती त्यामागे तेलंगणा प्रदेशामध्ये असलेली मागासलेपणाची भावना प्रामुख्याने कारणीभूत ठरली आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे आज महाराष्ट्रामधून वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी पुढे येत आहे. त्याचबरोबर उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, गुजरात, राजस्थान इत्यादी राज्यांमधून वेगळ्या राज्याची मागणी पुढे येत आहे. त्यांच्या मुळाशी प्रामुख्याने असमतोलाची समस्या आहे. म्हणजेच भारतामध्ये प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची समस्या गंभीर बनत चाललेली आहे. भारतातील मानवी विकास निर्देशांकात आढळणारी विषमता महाराष्ट्रात सुध्दा असलेली दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्रातील नंदूरबार, गडचिरोली, वाशिम, हिंगोली, उस्मानाबाद, नांदेड, जालना, लातूर या जिल्हयांचा निर्देशांक हा ०.६० ते ०.६५ असलेला दिसून येतो तर धुळे, बीड, परभणी, बुलडाणा, यवतमाळ अमरावती, गोंदीया, भंडारा, चंद्रपूर, अहमदनगर, अकोला, जळगाव, वर्धा, औरंगाबाद, सोलापूर, रत्नागिरी, सांगली व नाशिक या जिल्हयांचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक हा ०.६६ ते ०.७५ असलेला दिसून येतो. तर सिधुदुर्ग, रायगड, कोल्हापूर, नागपूर, ठाणे, पुणे, मुंबई या जिल्हयांचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक हा ०.७६ ते ०.८५ इतका असलेला दिसून येतो. या आधारावर महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हयातील विकासातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल अभ्यासणारा तक्ता पुढीलप्रमाणे

तक्ता क्र.२ महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील विकासाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल

वरील तक्त्याच्या अभ्यासावरून असे दिसून येते की, महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा एकूण स्थूल उत्पादनामध्ये श्रीमंत, उच्च

अ.क्र.	गट	जिल्हे
१	श्रीमंत जिल्हे	मुंबई, ठाणे, नाशिक, पुणे, नागपूर, रायगड, कोल्हापूर
२	उच्च मध्यम जिल्हे	औरंगाबाद, सांगली, सोलापूर, सिधुदुर्ग, अमरावती, वर्धा, सातारा, नगर
३	कनिष्ठ मध्यम जिल्हे	जळगाव, रत्नागिरी, अकोला, बीड, गडचिरोली, चंद्रपूर, नांदेड
४	अति गरीब जिल्हे	लातूर, परभणी, जालना, उस्मानाबाद, बुलडाणा, यवतमाळ, धुळे, भंडारा

मध्यम, कनिष्ठ मध्यम व अति गरीब जिल्हयांच्या वाटा अनुक्रमे ६०% , १४.८%, १४.३% आणि ११% इतका होता. श्रीमंत गटातील ७ जिल्हे स्थूल राज्य उत्पादनामध्ये ६०% इतका वाटा उचलतात त्यामध्ये मुंबई २५% , ठाणे १०% , पुणे ९% आणि नागपूर ५% हे चारच जिल्हे ४९ वाटा उचलतात तर अमरावती विभागातील अकोला, यवतमाळ, अमरावती, बुलडाणा केवळ ७ टक्केच वाटा उचलतात. यावरून राज्याच्या विकासांमध्ये असलेली जिल्हानिहाय विषमतेची तीव्रता किती वाढली हे दिसून येते. प्रादेशिक विषमतेचे तीव्र वास्तव केवळ मुंबई व उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्येच अस्तित्वात आहे असे नाही. तर राज्याच्या इतर प्रादेशिक विभागांमध्येही अंतर्गत विषमता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अस्तित्वात असलेली आढळून येते. महाराष्ट्र राज्यांमध्ये ज्या जिल्हयांचा एकूण दरडोई स्थूल उत्पादनातील वाटा कमी आहे. तेथे स्वाभाविकपणे दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाणही जास्त असल्याचे दिसून येते. म्हणजेच महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या विकासावर खूप मोठा परिणाम झाला आहे. त्यामुळे विकासाची प्रक्रिया ही विकेंद्रीत न होता केंद्रित स्वरूपाची बनलेली आहे व त्या प्रक्रियेमधून झालेला विकास हा काही भागांपूरताच मर्यादित स्वरूपात राहिल्याचे दिसून येते. भिन्न प्रदेशांतील नैसर्गिक साधने भिन्न असल्याने त्यानुसार विकासाच्या शक्यताही कमी जास्त असतात. या स्थितीत सर्व प्रदेशांचा समान विकास शक्य आहे का? अशा स्वरूपाचे महत्त्वाचे प्रश्न आज महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या समस्येने महाराष्ट्रातील सरकार, जनता व त्या समस्येचा अभ्यास करणा-या समित्यांसमोर उभे राहिले आणि जो पर्यंत या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे आपण शोधणार नाही. तोपर्यंत महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची समस्या सोडविण्यास आपणास यश मिळणार नाही याची जाणीव असणे आवश्यक आहे.

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महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलासंबंधी दांडेकर आणि केळकर समितीच्या शिफारशींचे विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

प्रा.डॉ. दयाळू किसन राठोड

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, श्री. संत गजानन महाराज कला महाविद्यालय, बोरगाव मंजू.

प्रस्तावना : प्रादेशिक असमतोल ही अतिशय व्यापक संकल्पना आहे. ज्याचा संबंध विषमता किंवा फरक यांच्याशी आहे. जगाच्या आरंभापासूनच हा असमतोल एक प्रमुख समस्या या स्वरूपात संपूर्ण जगासमोर उभा राहिला आहे. गरिबी, दारिद्र्य, बेरोजगारी, बेसुमार लोकसंख्या या विविध समस्या यातून जन्म घेतात त्याचे मुख्य कारण म्हणजे प्रादेशिक असमतोल होय. हा असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी शासन सुध्दा वेळोवेळी उपाययोजना करित असून त्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये निर्माण झालेल्या प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या समस्येचा अभ्यास करून त्यावर उपाययोजना सुचविण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने वेळोवेळी विविध समित्यांची नेमणूक केली. त्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने दांडेकर समिती, निर्देशांक व अनुशेष समिती, केळकर समिती या प्रमुख समित्या आहेत. या समित्यांनी महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमातांलाच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास करून त्या संबंधीचा अहवाल महाराष्ट्र शासनास सोपविला. त्यासोबतच त्यांनी काही शिफारशी सुध्दा सुचविल्या, महाराष्ट्र शासनाने या समित्यांचे अहवाल व शिफारशी पूर्णतः स्वीकारल्या जाणार नाही तर काही अहवालाचा काही भाग व काही शिफारशी स्वीकारून त्यानुसार धोरण सुध्दा ठरविले. महाराष्ट्रातील प्रोदशीक असमातोलासंबंधी अध्ययन करतांना स्थापित समित्यांनी सुचविलेल्या शिफारशी कोणत्या आहेत याचे अध्ययन प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाच्या माध्यमातून केले आहे.

शोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये

- प्रादेशिक असमतोलासंबंधी स्थापित विविध समित्यांचे विश्लेषण अभ्यासणे.
- प्रादेशिक असमतोलासंबंधी स्थापित विविध समित्यांनी मांडलेल्या शिफारशींची साधक बाधक चर्चा करणे.

अ) दांडेकर समिती [१९८४]: महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महाराष्ट्रातील विविध प्रदेशांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी अनेक समित्या नेमल्या त्यात चक्रवर्ती समिती, पांडे समिती, दांडेकर समिती, निर्देशांक व अनुशेष समिती इत्यादी महत्वाच्या समित्या होत्या. महाराष्ट्रातील विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, कोकण व पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील आर्थिक विकासात फार मोठी तफावत आहे. अशी सामान्य जनतेची भावना विधानसभेत अनेक नेत्यांनी व्यक्त केल्यामुळे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने ३ ऑगस्ट १९८३ मध्ये सुप्रसिद्ध अर्थतज्ञ प्रा. वि.म.दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एक सत्यशोधक समितीची स्थापना केली समितीने ४९३ पानांचा मूद्रीत अहवाल १९८४ मध्ये सरकारला दिला. त्यांनी अकरा क्षेत्रातील आकडेवारीचे विश्लेषण करून त्यातील विषमता दूर करण्यासाठी व असमतोल कमी करण्यासाठी या समितीने शिफारशी केल्या आहेत व त्यावर संशोधन केले. या समितीने प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा अभ्यास करित असतांना प्रामुख्याने ९ प्रमुख क्षेत्रावर भर दिला. त्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने

१. सिंचन
२. रस्ते
३. सामान्य शिक्षण
४. तंत्रशिक्षण व व्यावसायिक शिक्षण
५. आरोग्य सेवा
६. ग्रामीण व नागरी क्षेत्रासाठी पिण्याचे पाणी
७. मृदासंधारण व फलोत्पादन
८. पशुवैद्यक
९. सिंचनासाठी विद्युत पंप

या सामाजिक विकास व आर्थिक विकास क्षेत्राचा समावेश केला. या नऊ घटकावर आधारित दांडेकर समितीने महाराष्ट्रातील विभाग व विकास क्षेत्रनिहाय अनुशेष पुढीलप्रमाणे नोंदविला.

तक्ता क्र. दांडेकर समितीने काढलेला विभाग व विकास क्षेत्रनिहाय अनुशेष

अ. क्र.	विकास क्षेत्र	मराठवाडा		विदर्भ		उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र		महाराष्ट्र राज्य		क्षेत्रनिहाय अनुशेषाची टक्केवारी
		कोटी रु	%	कोटी रु	%	कोटी रु	%	कोटी रु	%	
								%		
१	सिंचन	३१६.७१	२३	५२७.३१	३	५४१.९०	३९	१३८५.९२	१०	४३.५०
२	रस्ते	१०९.८२	१८	२९१.३१	४	१९९.०४	३४	६००.२९	१०	१९.००
३	सामान्य शिक्षण	३४.१५	३७	३१.२९	३	२६.१७	२९	९१.५४	१०	२.८७
४	तांत्रिक शिक्षण	१९.८	२३	२३.४२	२	४०.५९	४९	८३.३९	१०	२.६२
५	आरोग्य सेवा	७२.४७	३३	४९.२१	२	९९.५२	४५	२२१.२१	१०	७.००
६	पाणी पुरवठा	७६.५५	२०	१५३.९२	४१	१४७.७६	३९	३७८.२३	१०	११.७५
७	भूविकास	४६.३१	२६	५९.७८	३	७१.६७	४०	१७७.७७	१०	६.५
८	पशुसंवर्धन	२.९८	३८	१.९४	२	२.८२	३७	७.७५	१०	०.२४
९	ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	७२.४६	३०	१०८.२९	४	५९.८८	२५	२४०.६५	१०	७.५५
	एकूण	७५१.००	२३	१२४७	३	११८९	३८	३१८७	१०	१००

स्रोत : जाधव या.रा. महाराष्ट्र जलसंपत्ती आणि विकासाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल.

सत्यशोधन समितीने डॉ. वि.म. दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली महाराष्ट्रातील विभागावर प्रमुख ९ क्षेत्रांतील व २९ उपक्षेत्रांतील विभाग व विकास क्षेत्रनिहाय अनुशेष काढला. १९८२-८३ च्या किमतीच्या आधारित विभाग व विकास क्षेत्रनिहाय एकूण महाराष्ट्राच्या ३१८७ कोटी रूपयांचा होता तर त्यांची विभागवार टक्केवारी मराठवाडा २३ टक्के (७५१ कोटी रुपये), विदर्भ ३ टक्के (१२४७ कोटी रुपये) आणि उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा ३८ टक्के (११८९ कोटी रुपये) दाखविण्यात आली.

तक्ता क्र. २ अनुशेष आणि निर्देशांक समितीने काढलेला विभाग व विकास क्षेत्रनिहाय अनुशेष

अ. क्र.	विकास क्षेत्र	मराठवाडा		विदर्भ		उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र		महाराष्ट्र राज्य		क्षेत्रनिहाय अनुशेषाची टक्केवारी
		कोटी रु	%	कोटी रु	%	कोटी रु	%	कोटी रु	%	
								%		
१	सिंचन	३०२३	३४	४४२०	५१	१३२४	१५	८७६७	१००	५७
२	रस्ते	५५४	२४	९९१	४३	७७६	३३	२३२१	१००	१५
३	सामान्य शिक्षण	३६	२१	४०	२२	१०१	५७	१७७	१००	०१
४	तांत्रिक शिक्षण	९६	१८	११२	२१	३२६	६१	५३४	१००	३.५
५	आरोग्य सेवा	३५९	२९	२१३	१७	६५०	५४	१२२३	१००	०८
६	पाणी पुरवठा	९९	३१	१७३	५५	४५	१४	३१६	१००	०२
७	भूविकास	१६२	२१	३०८	३९	३१९	४०	७८९	१००	०.५
८	पशुसंवर्धन	०१	१९	१.३५	२५	०३	५६	५४	१००	०.०४
९	पंपाचे विद्युतीकरण	२९६	२४	७०३	५७	२२४	१९	१२१३	१००	०८
	एकूण	४६२६	३०	६९६१	४५	३७६८	२५	१५३५५	१००	१००

स्रोत : जाधव या.रा. महाराष्ट्र जलसंपत्ती आणि विकासाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल. अनुशेष आणि निर्देशांक समितीने आपल्या अहवालामध्ये प्रमुख ९ क्षेत्रांचा विभागवार अनुशेष दाखविला आहे. १९९४ च्या किंमतीनुसार महाराष्ट्राचा एकूण

अनुशेष हा १५३५५ कोटी रुपये दाखविला आहे. तर या नऊ क्षेत्रांच्या विभागवार अनुशेषाची टक्केवारी मराठवाडा ३० टक्के (४६२६ कोटी रुपये), विदर्भ ४५ टक्के (६९६१ कोटी रुपये), तर उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा २५ टक्के (३७६८ कोटी रुपये), असल्याचे दिसून येते. नंतर दहा वर्षांनी म्हणजेच १९९४ मध्ये विभागा विभागातील विकास पातळ्यांचे मूल्यमापन करण्यासाठी राज्यातील तीनही वैधानिक विकास मंडहाचे प्रत्येक दोन सदस्य सभासद असलेली एक निर्देशांक व अनुशेष समिती राज्यपालांच्या मान्यतेने श्री भुंजगराव कुलकर्णी यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली स्थापन केली. या समितीने आपल्या अहवालाचा पहिला भाग १९९५ मध्ये राज्यपालांना सादर केला. नंतर राज्यपालांनी समितीची पुनरचना केली. या समितीने विकासाच्या तौलनिक पातळ्यांचे मोजमाप केले व कोणत्या प्रदेशाचा किती विकास झाला आहे याचा अभ्यास करून आपला अहवाल राज्यपालांना २३ एप्रिल १९९७ मध्ये सादर केला. सत्यशोधन समिती आणि निर्देशांक अनुशेष समिती या दोन समित्यांनी काढलेला वित्तीय अनुशेष म्हणजे सत्यशोधन समितीच्या अहवालावरून काढलेला अनुशेष हा विदर्भासाठी ३९.१२ टक्के होता तो निर्देशांक व अनुशेष समितीच्या अहवालावरून काढलेला ४५.३३ टक्के इतका वाढला. यावरून असे दिसते की, गेल्या १० वर्षांतील काळात गुंतवणूकीचा जास्तीत जास्त फायदा आधीच प्रगत असलेला उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राला मिळाला तर विदर्भाच्या अनुशेषाच्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाली. कारण येथे वित्तीय सुविधांचा विकास अल्पच झालेला आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे प्रमाण दिवसेंदिवस वाढतच आहे हे आजही नाकारता येत नाही. यावरून नियतव्ययाचे वाटप होतांना विदर्भावर तसेच मराठवाड्यावर अन्याय झाल्याचे दिसून येते

केळकर समिती महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी अगदी अलीकडच्या काळात नेमलेली समिती म्हणजे केळकर समिती होय. २०११ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासनाने केळकर समितीची स्थापना केली आणि २०१३ मध्ये या समितीने आपला अहवाल महाराष्ट्र शासनास सादर केला. या समितीच्या अभ्यासानुसार महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे चित्र पुढीलप्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येते.

तक्ता क्र.केळकर समितीने काढलेला विभागवार विकासाचे आर्थिक व सामाजिक असंतुलन(२०१३) उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राला

१०० गृहीत धरून इतर विभागांची स्थिती

अ.क्र	विभाग	उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	विदर्भ	मराठवाडा
१	दरडोई उत्पन्न	१००	७०	६१
२	मानव विकास दर	१००	९४	९०
३	शेती व शेतीपूरक बाबींसाठी कर्ज उपलब्धता	१००	६१	५४
४	लेकसंख्येनुसार उद्योगांचे प्रमाण	१००	४२	२८
५	सेवा क्षेत्रातील योगदान	१००	५२	३७
६	औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील योगदान	१००	३९	३३
७	रेल्वे जाळ्यांची घनता	१००	९९	७२
८	रस्त्यांची घनता	१००	७०	९१
९	दरडोई विजेचा वापर	१००	५०	३८
१०	शिक्षणस्थिती निर्देशांक	१००	८७	७२
११	आरोग्य निर्देशांक	१००	७८	८३

स्रोत – केळकर समितीचा अहवाल, २०१३

वरील तक्त्याच्या निरीक्षणांवरून असे दिसून येते की, महाराष्ट्रामध्ये जो विकास झाला आहे. त्यामध्ये उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा जो विकास झाला आहे. त्यामध्ये महाराष्ट्राचा १०० टक्के गृहीत धरून काढल्यास त्या तुलनेने प्रत्येक क्षेत्रामध्ये मराठवाडा व विदर्भ हे प्रदेश खुपच मागे असल्याचे चित्र आहे. विशेषतः उद्योग क्षेत्रामध्ये मराठवाड्याचे प्रमाण २८ टक्के तर विदर्भाचे ४२ टक्के दिसून येते. यावरून आजच्या महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची गंभीर परिस्थिती डोळ्यासमोर येते. शोडक्यात, उपरोक्त समित्यांनी महाराष्ट्रातील विविध क्षेत्रामधून जिल्हा हा घटक मानक धरून महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल शोधून काढलेला दिसून येतो. दांडेकर यांच्या संशोधनला जवळ जवळ ३३ वर्षांचा कालखंड उलटून गेला आहे परंतु आता परिस्थिती मात्र बदलली आहे. केळकर समितीच्या आधारे स्पष्ट झालेले आकडे हे विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडा यांच्या विकासासोबत समर्थन करत असले तरी विषमता कमी झाली असे म्हणता येणार नाही यासाठी अनुशेषाच्या प्रमाणात वितरण होणे आवश्यक आहे. प्रादेशिक असमतोल वाढविणारा कळीचा मुद्दा हा पाणी आहे. सिंचनाच्या बाबतीत विदर्भ

आणि मराठवाड्याच्या वाटयाला उपेक्षा आली आहे. धोरण ठरवितांना प्रादेशिक समस्यांकडे केलेल्या डोळझाकीमुळे सिंचनच नाही तर सर्वच बाबतीत हे दोन प्रांत मागासलेले आहेत. समतोल साधायचाच असेल तर वार्षिक योजनेतील ३० टक्के निधी सलग, ८ वर्षे सिंचनासाठी राखून ठेवला पाहिजे असे या समितीचे म्हणणे आहे. कृषी, उद्योग, सिंचन या क्षेत्रात या दोन्ही प्रदेशांचा विकास घडवून आणावयाचा असेल तर पाणलोट विकास मिशनबरोबर, कापूस विकास मिशनही हाती घ्यायला हवे. मागास जिल्ह्यात टेक्सटाईल झोन व्हावा असे सुचविण्यात आले आहे. तसेच राज्यातील वैधानिक विकास मंडळाचे कार्य समाधानाकारक नाही हे सुध्दा या समितीने सांगितले. केळकर समितीने पुढील पाच वर्षांसाठी फळबाग मिशन स्थापन करण्याची आवश्यकता दर्शविली आहे. अशा नवनव्या संस्थात्मक विकासाची महाराष्ट्र राज्याला गरज आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ—

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72.

महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल

प्रा. डॉ. सुरेश दगडु पाटील

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प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची समस्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय व राज्य पातळीवर अशी सर्वदूर आढळून येते. महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे भारतातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक व औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या प्रगतशील राज्य म्हणून ओळखले जात असले तरी प्रगतीचे हे मापदंड सर्व जिल्ह्यांमध्ये समान दिसून येत नाही. महाराष्ट्र राज्याची स्थापना १ मे १९६० रोजी झाली. देशातील आघाडीवर असणारे राज्य म्हणून जरी महाराष्ट्राला ओळखण्यात येत असले तरी विकासाच्या संदर्भात महाराष्ट्राच्या काही समस्या आहेत. राज्याच्या वेगवेगळ्या विभागात विकासाच्या दृष्टीने जी एक प्रकारची तफावत निर्माण झाली आहे, त्यालाच विकासातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल असे म्हटले आहे. आर्थिक विषमता ही समाजातील नैसर्गिक आणि मानवनिर्मिती रचनेशी जोडलेली असते. विशिष्ट प्रदेश जर मागासलेले असेल तर ते मागासलेपणा त्याची दुर्बलता ठरते. आर्थिक विकासासाठी कृषी, औद्योगिक आणि सेवा क्षेत्राचा विकास करण्याचा प्रत्येक देश आणि राज्याचा प्रयत्न असतो. परंतु एकाच राज्यात वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशांमध्ये नैसर्गिक साधनसामुग्रीचे असमान वितरण झालेले असते. त्यामुळे प्रदेशाचा विकासदर व आर्थिक विकासाचा आकृतीबंध वेगवेगळा असतो. ज्या प्रदेशात अधिक नैसर्गिक साधन सामुग्री असते किंवा विकासासाठी अनुकूल वातावरण असते, अशा प्रदेशाचा विकास अनुकूल ठरतो व बाकीच्या प्रदेशात विषमता दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्र लोकसंख्येच्या दृष्टीने भारतातील दुस-या क्रमांकाचे सर्वात मोठे राज्य आहे. महाराष्ट्राचे एकुण क्षेत्रफळ ३०७७३ चौ.कि.मी. असून भारताच्या एकुण क्षेत्रफळाच्या ९.३६ टक्के इतके आहे. महाराष्ट्राची लोकसंख्या ११.२४ कोटी असून एकूण ३६ जिल्हे आहेत. देशाच्या राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात महाराष्ट्राचा वाटा १५ टक्के आहे. २००९-१० च्या आकडेवारीवरून महाराष्ट्राचे दरडोई उत्पन्न रु. ७४०२७ इतके आहे. ते देशाच्या दरडोई उत्पन्नापेक्षा १.५९ टक्क्यांनी जास्त होते. महाराष्ट्रातील हे दरडोई उत्पन्न औद्योगिक व सेवा क्षेत्राच्या प्राबल्यामुळे दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्रातील दारिद्र्यरेषेचे प्रमाण देशाच्या सरासरीपेक्षा ३.२ टक्क्यांनी अधिक आहे. एकुण गरीब लोकांच्या संख्येचा विचार केला तर उत्तर प्रदेश व बिहारनंतर महाराष्ट्राचा नंबर लागतो. महाराष्ट्रात बृहन्मुंबई, मराठवाडा, प.महाराष्ट्र, कोकण आणि विदर्भ हे सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक विभाग आहेत तर नवी मुंबई, नाशिक, पुणे, औरंगाबाद, लातूर, नागपूर आणि अमरावती हे महसुल विभाग आहेत. महाराष्ट्राच्या विविध विभागांचा विकास सारखा झालेला नाही. तसेच दुष्काळ, दारिद्र्य व आत्महत्या या महाराष्ट्रातील प्रमुख समस्या आहेत. राज्यातील विदर्भ व मराठवाड्यातील सर्वच जिल्ह्यातील दरडोई उत्पन्न राज्याच्या सरासरी दरडोई उत्पन्नापेक्षा कमी आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील पुणे व मुंबई विभाग वगळला तर महाराष्ट्राची अवस्था मात्र वाईट आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे स्वरूप व कारणे :

महाराष्ट्रात प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होण्यास पुढील कारणे जबाबदार आहेत.

१. **ऐतिहासिक** : मराठी भाषा बोलणा-यांचा महाराष्ट्र हा प्रदेश पूर्वी वेगवेगळ्या संस्थानांच्या अधिपत्याखाली होता. निजामांच्या हैद्राबाद संस्थानांचा एक भाग म्हणून मराठवाडा ओळखला जात होता. विदर्भाचा भाग मध्य प्रांत या हिंदी भाषिक इलाख्याला जोडण्यात आला होता. त्यामुळे विदर्भाचाही अपेक्षेप्रमाणे विकास होण्याच्या दृष्टीने पार्श्वभूमी नव्हती. याउलट मुंबई नैसर्गिक बंदराचे ठिकाण असल्यामुळे ब्रिटीशांनी मुंबईवरच अधिक लक्ष केंद्रीत केले होते. महाराष्ट्राच्या इतर विभागावर विकासाच्या दृष्टीने लक्ष केंद्रीत करण्याची आवश्यकता ब्रिटीशांना वाटली नाही. अशा रितीने महाराष्ट्राच्या असमतोल विकासास ऐतिहासिक घटक जबाबदार आहेत.
२. **आर्थिक** : महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिकीकरणाबाबत मुंबई, पुणे, ठाणे या औद्योगिक पट्टयातच राज्यातील कारखानदारीचे केंद्रीकरण झाले आहे. औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या संदर्भात राज्यातील विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, कोकण यासारखे विभाग मात्र मागासलेले आहेत. देशातील मोठ्या औद्योगिक कंपन्या, वित्त पुरवठा करणा-या संस्था, बँका यांचे सर्वाधिक प्रमाण मुंबईतच आहे. त्यामुळेच मुंबईत कारखानदारीचे केंद्रीकरण झाले आहे. मुंबईच्या तुलनेत महाराष्ट्राच्या

विदर्भ, मराठवाडा व कोकण यासारख्या मागासलेल्या भागात औद्योगिक कंपन्या, वित्तीय संस्था, बँका यांची संख्या कमी आहे.

३. **भौगोलिक** : औद्योगिक विकासासाठी भौगोलिक घटकही जबाबदार आहे. मुंबईला कापड गिरण्यांचे केंद्रीकरण होण्यास त्या ठिकाणचे दमट हवामान हा एक घटक कारणीभूत आहे. मुंबई हे नैसर्गिक बंदर असल्यामुळेही उत्पादीत मालाची आयात—निर्यात करण्याच्या दृष्टीने योग्य अशा सोयी त्याठिकाणी आहेत. कोकणातील विशिष्ट अशी भौगोलिक रचना, कारखानदारीच्या वाढीस उपयुक्त नाहीत.
४. **सामाजिक** : मराठवाडा, विदर्भ यासारख्या प्रदेशात अस्तित्वात असणारी सामाजिक सरंजामशाही अवस्था ब—याच अंशी त्या भागाच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक मागासलेपणास जबाबदार आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे शिक्षण व साक्षरतेचे कमी प्रमाण, बेरोजगारी, असहायतेच्या चौकटीत अडकलेले समाजजीवन यामुळे विदर्भ, मराठवाडा हे प्रदेश मागासलेले आहेत. मुंबई विभागाचा विचार केला तर त्या ठिकाणची सामाजिक व्यवस्था वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारची आहे. शिक्षण व साक्षरतेचे अधिक प्रमाण वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीकोनावर भिस्त ठेवणारी समाजव्यवस्था, औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे सतत धडपड करण्याची मनोवृत्ती यामुळे मुंबईचा विकास झपाटयाने झाला, अशा प्रकारे प्रादेशिक समतोलस सामाजिक कारणे ही जबाबदार आहेत.
५. **राजकीय** : ज्या भागात नेतृत्व अधिक प्रबळ असते, त्या भागाचा विकास वेगाने होवु शकतो. विशेषतः औद्योगिक विकासाबाबत राज्य सरकारकडून देण्यात येणा—या योजनांचा लाभ मुंबई, पुणे, ठाणे या औद्योगिक पटटयातील कारखानदारांना मिळाला. राज्यातील प्रादेशिक स्तरावर नेतृत्व करणा—या मंडळींनी प्रदेशाच्या औद्योगिक व आर्थिक विकासाबाबत अधिक जागृकता दाखविली नाही.
६. **इतर** : यात पायाभूत सोयींची उपलब्धता, विस्तृत बाजारपेठा, तांत्रिक मनुष्यबळ, इंधनपुरवठा, वाहतूक व दळणवळणाच्या सोयी, गुंतवणूक संस्था, वित्तीय संस्था, बँका यासारख्या अनेक घटकांमुळे मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे या औद्योगिक पटटयाचा प्रचंड विकास झाला. याउलट विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, कोकण हे भाग मागासलेले राहिले. औद्योगिक संदर्भात जो प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला आहे, त्यास अशा प्रकारचे अनेक घटक जबाबदार आहेत.

महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा अभ्यास करण्याचे प्रयत्न अनेक व्यक्ती, संस्था व शासनाने नियुक्त केलेल्या समित्यांनी केला आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या तिस—या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत ;१९६१.६६इ. सर्वप्रथम प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा विषय मांडला गेला. त्याअनुषंगाने नॅशनल कौन्सिल ऑफ एम्प्लॉईड इकोनॉमिक रिसर्च, दिल्ली ;१९६३इ.ए. त्यानंतर अशोक मित्र ;१९६४इ.ए. पांडे समिती ;१९६८इ.ए. १९७५ मध्ये पुणे येथील गोखले इन्स्टिटयुट ऑफ पॉलिटीकल आणि इकोनॉमिक्सचे प्रा.गोखले यांनी रिजनल प्लॅनिंग फॉर मराठवाडा हा अभ्यासपूर्ण लेख प्रकाशित केला. महाराष्ट्र आर्थिक विकास परिषदेचे प्रमुख डॉ.साखलकर ;१९७६.७७इ. शिवरामन समिती ;१९७८इ. त्यानंतर प्रादेशिक असमतोल सत्य परिस्थिती जाणून घेण्यासाठी जुलै १९८३ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासनाने सुप्रसिध्द अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ व गोखले इन्स्टिटयुट ऑफ इकोनॉमिक्स या आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थेचे संचालक डॉ.वि.म.दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली १६ सदस्यांची एक तज्ज्ञ समिती नियुक्त केली. दांडेकर समितीने एप्रिल १९८४ मध्ये सादर केलेला अहवाल हा विभागीय असमतोलासंबंधी शास्त्रशुध्द चिकित्सक स्वरूपाचा पहिलाच व्यापक प्रयत्न होता. श्री सिताप्रभू आणि पी.सी.सरकार यांचा महाराष्ट्रातील मागास भागाचा अभ्यास ;इकोनॉमिक अँड पॉलिटीकल विकली, ५ सप्टेंबर १९९२इ. याचा उल्लेख करणे संयुक्तिक ठरते. मागास प्रदेशाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी वेगवेगळे निकष ठरविण्यात आले. महाराष्ट्रातील मागासलेल्या भागाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने एक अभ्यासगट श्री.भुजंगराव कुलकर्णी यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली नेमला होता. या अभ्यासगटाने १९९३ मध्ये अहवाल सादर केला. महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे स्वरूप समजून घेण्यासाठी या अभ्यासगटाचा अहवाल उपयुक्त ठरतो. या अभ्यास गटाने महाराष्ट्रातील मागास जिल्हे निश्चित करण्यासाठी १२ निकष निवडले होते. त्यापैकी ५ आर्थिक निकष, ५ सामाजिक निकष आणि २ वाहतुकीसाठी मुलभूत सुविधांचे निकष होते. तुलनात्मक विवेचनासाठी अनेक ठिकाणी बृहन्मुंबईची आकडेवारी विचारात घेतली होती. त्याचप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या सरासरीची तुलना राज्यातील विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, कोकण या मागास भागाशी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. भारतीय राज्य घटनेतील कलम ३८—२ नुसार

प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी करण्याचे आणि मागास विभागाचा मागासपणा दूर करण्याचे केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारवर घटनात्मक बंधन आहे.

डॉ.विजय केळकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली महाराष्ट्राच्या समतोल प्रादेशिक विकासाच्या प्रश्नावर उच्चस्तरीय समिती नेमली होती. त्यांनी ऑक्टोबर १९९३ मध्ये आपला अहवाल सादर केला. महाराष्ट्राचा समतोल विकास साध्य करणे हे महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या ध्येय धोरणांपैकी एक धोरण आहे. यामध्ये अंतर्भूत असलेल्या समस्यांची गुंतागुंत निदर्शनास आणून देण्याचा प्रयत्न या अहवालात केलेला आहे. या अहवालाच्या महत्वाच्या बाबी पुढीलप्रमाणे :

१. योजनांतर्गत निधीमध्ये मराठवाडा आणि विदर्भ यासारख्या मागे पडलेल्या प्रदेशांचा हिस्सा वाढविणे.
२. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राच्या साधनसंपत्तीचा प्रभावी वापर करण्यासाठी क्षमता उभारणीकरिता आवश्यक असलेल्या संस्थात्मक सुधारणा करणे आणि अभिवृद्धी दर गाठण्यासाठी खाजगी गुंतवणूकीचा ओघ वाढविण्यासाठी व्यवसाय चालविण्यावरील खर्च कमी करणे.
३. कायमस्वरूपी समतोल विकास साध्य करण्याकरिता प्रादेशिक स्तरावर आणि स्थानिक स्तरावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात अधिकार प्रदान करण्यासह उत्तरदायित्वाच्या हेतूने मार्गदर्शक सुधारणा करणे.

समितीने नेमून दिलेल्या वरील सर्व विषयांचा परामर्श घेतलेला आहे. याशिवाय आपल्या राज्यातील पाण्याचे दुर्भिक्ष्य असलेले तालुके आणि जनजाती क्षेत्र समाविष्ट केले असून त्यांना वास्तवात्मक अथवा कल्पित प्रदेशाच्या विकासातील आव्हाने सुसह्य करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना देखील सुचविल्या आहेत. त्याचबरोबर सर्वांसाठी सुरक्षित पिण्याचे पाणी आणि सर्वांगीण आरोग्य याची सुनिश्चिती करण्यासाठी आधुनिक स्वरूपातील धोरणात्मक उपाय केलेले आहे.

या अहवालाचे प्रमुख निष्कर्ष व शिफारशी: महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या रचनेचा इतिहास आणि विद्यमान प्रदेश, विशिष्ट सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय संयोग विचारात घेता राज्य शासनाने मा.राज्यपालांच्या निर्देशांना अनुसरून दि.३१ मे २०११ रोजी समतोल प्रादेशिक विकास या बाबतीत एक उच्चस्तरीय समिती नेमली होती. या समितीने असे सांगितले की, आतापर्यंतचा दृष्टिकोन हा प्रत्यक्षातील आवश्यक बाबी व वित्तीय नियम वाटप यावरच केंद्रीत होता. समितीने प्रत्यक्षातील आवश्यक बाबी व वित्तीय तरतुद या बाबींशी संबंधीत धोरण साधले म्हणून महत्व जाणून समिती प्रादेशिक नियोजन व नियत वाटप याकरिता अनेक धोरणे व नियमन सुधारणा तसेच विविध विकेंद्रीत व्यवस्था सुचविलेल्या आहेत.

निष्कर्ष :- सर्व प्रदेशांमध्ये जलद सर्वांगीण विकासाची आस असल्याचे ;गरीबी कमी करणे व उपजिवीकेमध्ये वाढ करणेद्व स्पष्ट होते. अधिकाधिक विकेंद्रीकरण व प्रादेशिक सक्षमीकरणे होणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. पाणी हा सर्वत्र जिवाळ्याचा मुद्दा असून त्याबाबतच्या गरजा सुक्ष्मभेदासह पूर्ण करणे गरजेचे आहे. संपूर्ण प्रदेशामध्ये भांडवल सुसज्जतेचे स्तर असमान आहे. आदिवासी क्षेत्र व पाण्याचे दुर्भिक्ष्य असलेले तालुके यांच्या बाबतीत विशेष व ठोस विकासाची आव्हाने समोर आहेत. अशी क्षेत्र तीनही प्रदेशांमध्ये विखुरलेली आहेत. या क्षेत्राकरिता यथोचित धोरण कार्यक्रम आखणे आणि उपाय सुचविणे आम्हाला शक्य व्हावे म्हणून त्या क्षेत्रांना कल्पित क्षेत्रे किंवा वास्तवात्मक क्षेत्रे असे म्हटले आहे. असे करण्याकरिता आम्ही विवक्षित फलनिष्पत्ती निर्धारके निश्चित केली आणि शासकीय आधार सामुग्रीचा वापर करून प्रादेशिक विकासाचा स्तर व कल निर्धारित केला.

उत्पन्न : प्रदेशांप्रदेशामध्ये मानव विकास निर्देशांकामध्ये काही प्रमाणात प्रगती झालेली असली तरी आम्ही प्रादेशिक पातळीवर वाढीचे स्वरूप हे अगदीच असमान नसले तरी मागील दशकात प्रादेशिक दरडोई उत्पन्न भिन्नतेचे प्रमाण अधिक चिंताजनक आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या दरडोई उत्पन्नाच्या तुलनेत मराठवाडा व विदर्भ यांच्या दरडोई उत्पन्नाचे प्रमाण दर्शविलेले आहे. मराठवाडयाचे दरडोई उत्पन्न हे उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या दरडोई उत्पन्नाच्या ४० टक्के पेक्षा कमी आहे. तसेच विदर्भाचे दरडोई उत्पन्न हे उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या दरडोई उत्पन्नापेक्षा २७ टक्के कमी आहे. हे प्रमाण मराठवाडा व विदर्भामध्ये गेल्या १० वर्षांमध्ये क्रमशः घसरत गेलेले आहे. पुर्वीची तफावत अधिकच वाढत गेली. २००१ ते २००९-१० पर्यंतच्या कालावधीत दरडोई उत्पन्नातील तफावत वाढत गेलेली दिसते, याची कारणे म्हणजे अमरावती विभागातील कृषी उत्पन्नातील नकारात्मक वाढ, सिंचनातील अपुरा विस्तार, तसेच मुंबई, ठाणे, नाशिक, पुणे या क्षेत्रांमध्ये शिग्रगतीने होणारा औद्योगिक विकास होय.

सिंचन : १९८२-२०१० या प्रदिर्घ कालखंडामध्ये पुणे विभागामध्ये सिंचनात वाढ झाली. परंतु अमरावती, औरंगाबाद, कोकण विभागामध्ये सिंचनात तुट राहिली. चौदाव्या योजनेच्या अखेरीपर्यंत दरडोई उत्पन्नातील या तुटी एक तृतीयांशाने कमी करण्यावर उपायात्मक शिफारशी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. जेथे अशा तफावती तीव्र स्वरूपाच्या आहे. अशा आदिवासी क्षेत्रे व पाण्याची गंभीर समस्या असलेले तालुके यासारख्या काही विशिष्ट बाबतीत हे उद्दिष्ट गाठणे गरजेचे आहे.

प्रादेशिक विकास धोरण : समतोल प्रादेशिक विकास साधण्याकरिता विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडा यासारख्या मागे पडलेल्या प्रदेशाचा विकास गतीमान करण्याबरोबरच किमानपक्षी उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासाचा आलेख राखावयास हवा. या अहवालात विचार करण्यात आलेल्या विकासाच्या धोरणामध्ये, प्रदेशाची साधन संपत्तीवर आधारित प्रतिमा विचारात घेतलेली असून गतीमान, शाश्वत विकासाचे ध्येय ठेवलेले आहे. प्रदेशांना लाभलेली साधन संपत्तीची देणगी, स्थानानुसार मिळणारे लाभ इत्यादीतून उपेक्षित असलेला गतिमान तौलनिक उपयोग विचारात घेवुन आखलेली प्रदेश, विशिष्ट विकास धोरणे आणण्यासाठी गरजेचे आहे. अशा प्रत्येक प्रदेशाकरिता अशी विशिष्ट क्षेत्रे निश्चित केलेली असून खाजगी गुंतवणूकीचा ओघ वाढवा, त्याचबरोबर विद्यमान धोरणामधील अडथळे दुर व्हावेत, याकरिता आवश्यक त्या धोरण-सुधारणा सुचविलेल्या आहेत. हे करतांना **सर्वांसाठी एक समाज** हे तत्व कटाक्षाने दुर ठेवले आहे.

चौदाव्या योजना कालावधीच्या अखेरपर्यंतचे वित्तीय साधनसंपत्तीचे अंदाज : चौदाव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या कालावधीच्या अखेरीपर्यंतचे राज्यांच्या योजना साधनसंपत्तीचे अंदाज काढलेले आहेत. पुढील १३ वर्षामधील एकुण साधनसंपत्ती ही चौदाव्या योजनेच्या अखेरीपर्यंत चालू दरांनी रु. २३ ते २४ लाख कोटी एवढी असेल. या अहवालामध्ये विचारात घेतलेल्या विविध क्षेत्रांना निधीची आवश्यकता व राज्याला ज्याकरिता तरतुद करावयाची आहे, अशा इतर क्षेत्राची आवश्यकता एकत्र मिळून चालू दरांनी रुपये १४ ते १६ लाख कोटी एवढी असेल. अशा प्रकारे १४ व्या योजनेच्या अखेरीपर्यंत अंदाजित साधनसंपत्ती आणि अंदाजित निधी यामध्ये मेळ घालण्यास पुरेसा वाव आहे, हे स्पष्ट होते. या अहवालातील समितीच्या प्रमुख शिफारशी पुढीलप्रमाणे :

अ. योजनांतर्गत साधन संपत्तीचे प्रादेशिक नियत वाटप : योजनांतर्गत साधन संपत्तीची सर्वप्रथम सर्वसाधारण क्षेत्र व जलक्षेत्र यामध्ये ७०:३० प्रमाणात विभागणी करण्यात यावी. जल क्षेत्राच्या करण्यात येणा-या नियत वाटपामध्ये, शिफारस करण्यात आलेले पाण्याची गंभीर समस्या असलेले चौरचाळीस तालुके, भुस्तर प्रतिकुल असलेले पंच्यापेंशी तालुके, खारपात्र पट्टा व माजी मालगुजारी तलाव अशा गंभीर समस्येच्या दृष्टीने महत्वपूर्ण चार क्षेत्राकरिता नियत वाटप करण्यास प्राधान्य देण्यात यावे. समितीने सुचविल्याप्रमाणे प्रादेशिक पातळ्यांवरील साधन संपत्तीची प्रादेशिक, जिल्हा व गट पातळ्यांवर आणखी विभागणी केली पाहिजे. राज्यामध्ये राज्यस्तरीय योजना, प्रदेशस्तरीय योजना, जिल्हास्तरीय योजना आणि गटस्तरीय योजना असे योजनांचे चार स्तर असावेत. प्रादेशिक स्तरावर उपलब्ध असलेली उर्वरित विभाज्य साधनसंपत्ती ही विविध जिल्हा नियोजन समित्यांना किंवा विविध गटांना वितरित करण्यात यावी.

ब. सुशासन : महत्तम प्रादेशिक सक्षमीकरण आणि उत्तरदायित्वे : अध्यक्ष म्हणून मुख्यमंत्री आणि कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष म्हणून त्या प्रदेशातील मंत्री तसेच उपमुख्यमंत्री, वित्त व नियोजन मंत्री, राज्य नियोजन मंडळाचा कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष, त्या प्रदेशातील सर्व मंत्री, दोन विधानसभा सदस्य, दोन विधान परिषद सदस्य, महानगरपालिकेचे दोन महापौर, नगरपरिषदांचे दोन अध्यक्ष, जिल्हा परिषदेचे दोन अध्यक्ष, त्या प्रदेशातील दोन सन्मान्य नागरिक आणि दोन तज्ज्ञ यांचा अंतर्भाव असलेल्या प्रादेशिक विकास मंडळाची पुनर्रचना करून ती कार्यक्षम करावी. सध्या विदर्भामधील वनांद्वारे देण्यात येणा-या पर्यावरणीय सेवांना भारत सरकारकडून **हरीत बोनस** देवुन बक्षिस देण्यात येते. हा बोनस प्रादेशिक विकास मंडळासाठी देण्यात येणा-या निधीच्या जोडीनेच वनक्षेत्राच्या प्रमाणात जिल्हयाचा विकास करण्यासाठीच निर्बंधित असावा. विदर्भाच्या खनिज संपत्तीमधून मिळणारे स्वामित्वधन हे स्थानिक क्षेत्र विकासासाठी निर्बंधित असावे. प्रदेशात निर्माण होणारी विज ही स्थानिक ठिकाणी कमी दराने उपलब्ध करून देण्यात यावी.

क. आदिवासी क्षेत्र - वचनपूर्ती : जनजाती सल्लागार व विकास परिषद बनवून तिची व्याप्ती व जबाबदारी अधिक विस्तृत करण्यात यावी. नियतखर्च हा राज्य विधान मंडळासमोर सादर करण्यापूर्वी जनजाती सल्लागार परिषदेकडून मंजूर करून घेण्यात यावा. जनजाती क्षेत्र उपयोजनेच्या निधीचे वाटप पुढीलप्रमाणे असावे. ग्रामसभा ५० टक्के, ग्रामपंचायत १५ टक्के, पंचायत समिती १५ टक्के, जिल्हा स्तर १० टक्के, राज्य स्तर १० टक्के. राज्यात दोन

जनजाती विद्यापीठ असावे. आदिवासीकरिता जातीची पडताळणी आणि नोक—यांमध्ये आरक्षण कालबद्ध रितीने कठोरपणे अंमलात आणावे.

- ड. **नवीन शेती पध्दतीमधील भूमिका व आव्हाने** : विदर्भ व मराठवाडा तसेच उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राकरिता प्रादेशिक पाणलोट क्षेत्र अभियान निर्माण करावे. पुढील पाच वर्षासाठी विदर्भ व मराठवाडयामध्ये वैरण पशुधन विकास अभियानाची शिफारस केली आहे. चंद्रपूर येथे नवीन कृषी वनीकरण विद्यापीठाची शिफारस केली आहे. प्रत्येक प्रदेशाकरिता एक महिला प्रशिक्षण संस्था असावी. तसेच प्रदेशातील कृषी उद्योगाच्या विकासावर भर देण्यासाठी चार प्रादेशिक कृषी उद्योग विकास महामंडळे ;विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र आणि कोकणद्ध निर्माण करण्यात यावी.
- इ. **औद्योगिक विकास** : सुक्ष्म, लहान व मध्यम उपक्रम क्षेत्राकरिता भांडवल मिळण्यामध्ये सुधारणा करण्याकरिता सुक्ष्म, लहान व मध्यम उपक्रम पतहमी महामंडळ निर्माण करण्यात यावे. २ लाख जनतेला रोजगार मिळवून देण्यासाठी कापड व्यवसायाला चालना द्यावी. तसेच परभणी, हिंगोली, वाशिम हा संपूर्ण प्रदेश वस्त्रोद्योग प्रदेश म्हणून जाहीर करावा. शेद्रा आणि जालना यामधील औद्योगिक वसाहतीसह औरंगाबाद—जालना हा एक औद्योगिक पट्टा म्हणून विकसित करावा.
- ई. **जलसंपत्तीचा विकास** : ग्रामीण व शहरी भागासाठी पाण्याचे किमान प्रमाण दरडोई १४० लिटर इतके असावे. पाणलोट जमिनीचा विकास करण्यासाठीच्या वित्तीय प्रमाणामध्ये प्रती हेक्टर रुपये पंचवीस हजार इतकी वाढ करायला हवी. कोकण प्रदेशात जलकुंड आणि लघुसिंचन योजना तातडीने राबविण्यात याव्यात. शास्त्रीय जलधारी मानचित्रणाच्या आधारावर पर्जन्य जलसंचयन उपक्रम हाती घेण्यात यावेत.
- फ. **आरोग्य सार्वत्रिकीकरणद्वारे समतोल राखणे** : आरोग्य क्षेत्रात प्रादेशिक असमतोल आहे. तुटीच्या मोजमापाच्या परिभाषेत आरोग्याची अंदाजे तूट ही विदर्भ १२१.८, मराठवाडा १०८.९ आणि उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र १६९.३ इतके आहे. राज्यातील ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येकरिता सार्वत्रिक देखभाल आरोग्य केंद्रे सुरु करावीत. याशिवाय आर्थिक सुविधा पुरविणे, आरोग्याची काळजी घेणे, आरोग्याकरिता मनुष्यबळ, व्यवस्थापन सुधारणा, सामुहिक सहभाग व औषधे, लसीकरण यासह सार्वत्रिक आरोग्य देखभाल केंद्रे सुरु करण्यासंबंधातील अनेक शिफारशींचे काळजीपूर्वक नियोजन करण्यात यावेत.
- ग. **शिक्षण : शिक्षणाच्या हक्कापलीकडे** : समितीने गुणवत्तेच्या पैलूवर सर्वात जास्त लक्ष देण्याची आणि खास करून महिलांसारख्या दुबळ्या घटकांशी संबंधीत असणा—या मागे पडणा—या घटकांना सामावून घेण्यासंबंधात एक मिशन पध्दतीचा दृष्टीकोन बाळगण्याची शिफारस केली आहे. इ. ८ वी ते १० वी पर्यंतच्या शिक्षणाच्या सार्वत्रिकीकरणाची शिफारस केली आहे. प्रत्येक गटासाठी एक सामुहिक महाविद्यालय सुरु करावे. तसेच राज्याच्या विविध भागातील नामांकित संस्थांना मागास क्षेत्रात शैक्षणिक संस्था स्थापन करण्यात प्रोत्साहन देण्यात यावे. खाजगी विद्यापीठ विधेयक मंजूर करावे आणि राज्याच्या मागास भागात खाजगी विद्यापीठे स्थापन करण्यासाठी राज्य शासनाने प्रोत्साहन द्यावे.
- ह. **संपर्क जाळे विस्तृत करणे** : राज्याने योजना करतांना असे करावे की, राज्यातील ७०३५ कि.मी. इतक्या एकुण रुंदीचे १६ रस्ते अशा प्रकारे विकसित करावे की, राज्याच्या पुर्वेचे टोक पश्चिमेच्या टोकाला जोडले जाईल आणि उत्तरेचे टोक दक्षिणेला जोडले जाईल. मुंबई नाशिक हा १५० कि.मी.चा द्रुतगती महामार्ग लवकरात लवकर बांधण्यात यावा. बंदर विकासाची संपूर्ण आर्थिक क्षमता वापरण्यात यावी. राज्याने स्वतःच बंदरांना परस्परांशी जोडून त्यांचे विकास करण्याचे काम हाती घ्यावे. बांधकाम सुरु असलेला सागरी महामार्गासाठी अधिक साधन सामग्रीचे नियत वाटप करून ते प्राथम्यक्रमाने पूर्ण करावा. विमानतळाचा विकास त्वरेने करावा. त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल शीघ्रगतीने कमी होईल.

संदर्भ :

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५. महाराष्ट्राची अर्थव्यवस्था, डॉ.करमसिंग राजपुत, साईज्योती पब्लिकेशन, नागपूर.

73.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर प्रादेशिक वि ामतेचा परिणाम

प्रा. एम. पी. चोपडे

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भारत ही एक अल्पविकसीत अर्थव्यवस्था आहे. जगातील सर्वात वेगाने वाढवणाऱ्या प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्थांमध्ये भारताचा दुसरा क्रमांक लागतो. भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये खुप विविधता दिसून येते. जसे कृ णी व्यवसाय, हस्तव्यवसाय, कापड गिरण्या, उद्योगधंदे, उत्पादन आणि विविध प्रकारच्या सेवा. अशा अनेक बाबींचा समावेश त्यात होतो. भारतात आजही ६० ते ६५% टक्के लोकांचे ोती हेच उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन आहे. गेल्या काही व ार्षिक भारतातील संगणक तंत्रज्ञान आणि माहिती तंत्रज्ञान यांच्या प्रगतीमुळे भारत सर्व जगाला बाहयस्रोताच्या सेवा पुरविणारा देश म्हणून ओळखला जात आहे. औ ाध निर्माण, जैव तंत्रज्ञान, दुरसंचार, जहाज निर्माण, विमान निर्माण आणि पर्यटन या क्षेत्रांमधील भारताची क्षमता वाढत आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर भारतात समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थेचा मार्ग अवलंबण्यात आला. भारतात सुरुवातीस खाजगी क्षेत्राचा अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सहभाग विदेशी व्यापार तसेच परकीय थेट गुंतवणूकीवर कडक बंधने होती पण १९९० नंतर भारताने हळूहळू परकीय गुंतवणूकीवर आणि व्यापारावरील नियंत्रण कमी करून आपली अर्थव्यवस्था खुली करायला सुरुवात केली. भारताच्या सुरुवातीच्या आर्थिक धोरणावर ब्रिटिश राजवटीमधील अनुभवांचा बराच परिणाम दिसून येतो. अनेक व ार्षिक परकीय राजवटीमुळे ब्रिटिशांची धोरणे ही पिळवणूकीसमान होती असे सुरुवातीच्या भारतीय नेत्यांचे व धोरणकर्त्यांचे विचार होते. भारतातील सुरुवातीचे आर्थिक धोरण स्वदेशी उद्योगांना सरकारकडून संरक्षण यासारख्या समाजवादी कल्पनांवर आधारित होती. आयातीला स्वदेशी पर्याय सरकारच्या मदतीने औद्योगीकरण रोजगारामध्ये तसेच आर्थिक बाजारांमध्ये सरकारी नियंत्रण मोठया प्रमाणात सार्वजनिक उद्योग, उद्योगधंद्याचे नियंत्रण आणि आर्थिक योजनांचे केंद्रीकरण अशा गो ार्षिक यामधे समावेश होता. इ.स. १९४७-८० मधील भारताचा सरासरी आर्थिक विकासदर हा भारताबरोबर स्वतंत्र झालेल्या बाकी आशियायी देशांपेक्षा बराच कमी होता. १९८० च्या दशकात तत्कालीन सरकारने उद्योगावरचे नियंत्रण कमी करण्यास सुरुवात केली. तसेच उद्योगावरचे नियंत्रण कमी करण्यास सुरुवात केली. तसेच उद्योगावरचा करही कमी केला. त्याचा परिणाम असा झाला की विकासदर वाढण्यास सुरुवात झाली पण त्यामुळे सरकारच्या महसुलातील तुट वाढली. इ.स. १९९० नंतर विकसनशिल देशांमधील सर्वात समृद्ध अर्थव्यवस्थांपैकी एक म्हणून भारत ओळखला जावु लागला. यानंतरच्या काळात भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था सातत्याने आणि वेगाने वाढत आहे. इ.स. १९९८ च्या अनु. चाचण्यांनंतर भारताला इतर देशांकडून मिळणाऱ्या मदतीवर बंधने लादण्यात आली यामुळे भारताच्या पतदर्जामध्ये घसरण झाली. पण त्यानंतर पतदर्जा वाढणाऱ्या एस. अँड पी. आणि मूडीज या संस्थांनी भारताला परत गुंतवणूकीसाठी पातळी हा पतदर्जा दिला आहे. स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर भारताने केंद्रीय नियोजनाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचा अवलंब केला. अर्थव्यवस्थेचा संतुलीत विकास व्हावा, तसेच देशाचा नैसर्गीक संपत्तीचा सर्वांना समान उपयोग व्हावा असा या मागचा उद्देश होता. भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था ही मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्था आहे ज्यात भांडवली अर्थव्यवस्था आणि समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था दोन्हीमधील कल्पनांचा समावेश केला गेला आहे. पण गेल्या दशकापासुन भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था हळूहळू भांडवली अर्थव्यवस्थेकडे झुकत असल्याचे दिसते. रेल्वे, टपाल तसेच काही अतिमहत्वाच्या सेवा आणि ज्याची खाजगी क्षेत्रात नफा कमी होण्याची ाक्यता कमी अशा बाबी साधारणपणे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राकडे देण्यात येतात. स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर, बँकासारखी क्षेत्रे, राष्ट्रीयकरण आणि खाजगीकरण अशा व्यवस्थांमधुन गेली आहे. परंतु अलीकडे खाजगीकरणात वाढ होतांना दिसत आहे. भारतापुढे सद्या अतिशय वेगाने वाढणारी लोकसंख्या आणि वाढती आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक वि ामता हे महत्वाचे प्रश्न आहेत. भारताचा आर्थिक विकास जरी वेगाने होत असला तरी भारतातील बहुसंख्य लोक अजुनही दारिद्र्यात जीवन जगतात. भारतात संपत्तीची वि ाम वाटप झालेले दिसून येते. भारतात अलीकडील काळात भ्र टाचार हा अतिशय गंभीर बाब होत चालली आहे. जसे लाच घेणे, कर चुकविणे, परकीय चलनाच्या विनिमयाचे नियमांचे उल्लंघन, दुसऱ्याच्या मालमत्तेचे बेकायदेशिर अपहरण, ाहरी अतिक्रमण अशा अनेक स्वरूपात भ्र टाचार

दिसून येतो. इ.स. १९९९ मध्ये शेती व संबंधीत व्यवसायांमध्ये भारतातील ५७ टक्के लोक काम करित होते हा आकडा १९९३-९४ मध्ये ६० टक्के इतका झाला. भारतातील शेती उत्पन्न घटक आहे त्याच बरोबर सेवाक्षेत्रांचा स्थिर विकास होत आहे. देशातील कामगारांपैकी ८ टक्के कामगार संघटीत क्षेत्रात काम करतात. त्यापैकी दोन तृतीयांश कामगार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रात काम करतात. अशाप्रकारे थोडक्यात भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे चित्र दिसून येते.

भारतातील प्रादेशिक विमता :- भारतात २९ घटक राज्य आहेत. भारतातील विविध राज्यांमध्ये दरडोई उत्पन्न, गरीबी, मुलभूत सोयी आणि अर्थ-सामाजिक विकासामध्ये खूप फरक दिसून येतो. तसेच मोठ्या प्रमाणातील प्रादेशिक विमता आणि आर्थिक विकासातील वाढता प्रादेशिक असमतोल हा भारतापुढील गंभीर प्रश्न आहे. भारताच्या पंचवा कि योजनांमध्ये देशातील अंतर्गत भागांमध्ये औद्योगिक विकासाला प्रोत्साहन देऊन ही प्रादेशिक तफावत कमी करण्याचे प्रयत्न केल्या जातात. तरीही उद्योगांची वाढ सर्वसाधारणपणे गरीब भागांमध्ये व बंदरांच्या गरीब राजवळच अधिक होतांना दिसून येते. आर्थिक सुधारांचा फायदा औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या प्रगत अशा राज्यांना जास्त होतांना दिसतो. या राज्यांमधील गरीबगण, विकसित बंदरे, सुशिक्षित आणि कुशल कामगार वर्ग या बाबीमुळे येथे उत्पादन व सेवाक्षेत्रातील उद्योग आकर्षित होत आहेत. अविकसित प्रदेशांमधील राज्य व नागरी व्यवस्थापनांकडून उद्योगांना करसवलती व स्वस्त जमीन उपलब्ध करून प्रोत्साहन दिले जात आहे. कोणत्याही राज्याच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतील महत्वाचा घटक म्हणजे राज्याचे उत्पन्न हा असतो. राज्य उत्पन्नात प्रामुख्याने कृषि व संलग्न कार्यक्षेत्र उद्योगक्षेत्र आणि सेवाक्षेत्र यांचा ढोबळमानाने अंतर्भाव केला जातो. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही कृषिप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था आहे. आजही मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील लोक ग्रामीण भागात राहतात. त्यांचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय शेती व शेतीशी संबंधीत व्यवसाय हेच आहे. शेती हा प्रमुख व्यवसाय असला तरी भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांना विविध समस्या भेडसावत असतात. त्यामुळे शेती किफायतशीर ठरत नाही. अनेक वेळा तर शेतीतील उत्पादन स्वतःच्या व कुटुंबाच्या उपभोगासाठीच वापरवे लागते व थोडे फार विक्रीयोग्य असते. जमिनीचे आकारमान लहान असणे, शेती पावसावर अवलंबून असणे, जमिनीचे तुकडीकरण, शेतकऱ्यांचे अज्ञान व दारिद्र्य इत्यादी समस्या शेतकऱ्यांना भेडसावतात. परिणामी शेतीची उत्पादकता कमी राहते. ग्रामीण भागात शेतजमिनिच्या विमता वाटपामुळे शेतमजूर, भूमिहीन मजूर यांची संख्या सुध्दा मोठी आहे. जलद आर्थिक विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी औद्योगिकीकरण साध्य करणे आवश्यक असते. भारतात दुसऱ्या पंचवा कि योजनेपासून औद्योगिकीकरणास प्राधान्य देण्यात आले. सार्वजनिक तसेच खाजगी उद्योगांच्या विकासासाठी नियोजनबद्ध प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. उद्योगांच्या विकासासाठी पायाभूत सोयींचा विकास, रस्ते, वाहतुक, वित्तपुरवठा इत्यादी सोयींचा विकास करण्यात आला. मध्यम व लघुउद्योगांच्या विकासावर भर देण्यात आला. भारतातील प्रादेशिक विमता निर्माण होण्यास प्रामुख्याने खालील दोन बाबी दिसून येतात.

१) निसर्गनिर्मित आणि

२) मानवनिर्मित

१) निसर्गनिर्मित :- कोणत्याही देशाचा आर्थिक विकास हा त्या देशातील नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीवर अवलंबून असतो. नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती म्हणजे, शेत जमीन, नद्या, पर्वत, जंगले, खाणी, समुद्र, सरोवर, उन, वारा, पाउस, सुर्यप्रकाश इ. घटकांचा समावेश होतो म्हणूनच असे म्हटले जाते निसर्गाने मानवाला विनामुल्य देणगी म्हणजे भुमी होय. भुमी या संज्ञेत वरील सर्व बाबींचा समावेश होतो. ही सर्व साधन संपत्ती आर्थिक विकासाला तसेच मानवी जीवनाला अत्यावश्यक सिध्द झाली आहे. पंजाब, हरियाणाचा जास्त विकास झाला तर राजस्थानचा कमी विकास झाला याचे कारण निसर्ग धनाच्या विमता वितरणामध्ये सापडते. भौगोलिकदृष्ट्या विचार केला असता भारताचे चार विभाग पडतात. अ) उत्तर भारताचा डोंगराळ प्रदेश ब) गंगा सिंधुचा सखल प्रदेश क) दक्षिणेचे पठार आणि ड) समुद्रतटीय प्रदेश. उत्तर भारताच्या डोंगराळ प्रदेशामध्ये हिमालयाच्या पर्वतीय प्रदेशाचा समावेश होतो. हा प्रदेश उत्तरेकडील पामीरच्या पठारापासून पूर्वेकडील आसामच्या सरहद्दीपर्यंत आहे. याच प्रदेशातुन गंगा, सिंधू, ब्रम्हपूत्र यासारख्या महान नद्या उगम पावल्या आहेत. या नद्याकाठचा प्रदेश अत्यंत सुपीक झाला आहे. गंगा सिंधुच्या प्रदेशातुन गंगा, सिंधु आणि ब्रम्हपुत्रा या तीन महान नद्यांच्या खोऱ्याचा समावेश होतो. हा भूप्रदेश अत्यंत सुपीक असून या भागात नैसर्गिक संपत्ती देणगी ही भरपूर आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत या भागाला विशेष महत्त्व आहे. दक्षिणेचे पठार म्हणजे दक्षिण भारतातील त्रिकोणीय आकाराचे हे पठार आहे. विंध्य आणि सातपुडा पर्वत या पठारात येतात. तसेच कृष्णा, कावेरी, नर्मदा, तापी, गोदावरी, महानदी इ. मोठ्या

नद्या या पठारातुन वाहतात. यातील काही भाग सुपीक तर काही भाग खडकाळ आणि पठारी आहे तर काही भागात घनदाट जंगले पसरली आहेत. समुद्रतटीय प्रदेश म्हणजे समुद्रालगतचा प्रदेश, आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराच्या दृष्टीने या भागाला विशेष महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. पश्चिम किनाऱ्याला गोवा, मुंबई, कोचिन व कलकत्ता ही प्रमुख बंदरे होत. तसेच पुर्व किनाऱ्याला मद्रास, विशाखापट्टम यासारखी मुख्य बंदरे आहेत. त्यामुळे विदेशी व्यापाराची फार मोठी सोय झाली आहे. भारतामध्ये मान्सून वाऱ्यापासून पाऊस पडतो. भारताची बहुतांश जमीन नैसर्गिक पावसावर अवलंबून आहे. कृषि उत्पादन हे सर्वस्वी मान्सुनावर किंवा मोसमी वाऱ्यावर अवलंबून असते. मान्सून वेळेवर आणि योग्य प्रमाणात आल्यास राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढते. मात्र मान्सुनाच्या लहरीपणामुळे राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होतो त्यामुळे मान्सुनाला भारताचा भाग्यविधाता असे म्हणतात. कृषि प्रधान देशात जमीन ही निसर्गाची फार मोठी व महत्त्वाची देणगी असते. देशाचे भविष्य व आर्थिक विकास जमीनवर अवलंबून असतो. भारतात जमीनीचे स्वरूप, प्रकार, उत्पादकता, भौगोलिक स्थान इ. बाबतीत फार मोठी विविधता दिसून येते. जसे गाळाची जमिन, काळी जमिन, तांबडी जमिन व मरूमाड जमिन त्यामुळे जमीनमालाचे उत्पादन वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशात कमी जास्त प्रमाणात दिसून येते. देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात दुसरी महत्त्वाची बाब म्हणजे त्या देशातील खनिज संपत्ती होय. कारण देशाचा औद्योगिक विकास खनिज संपत्तीच्या उपलब्धतेवर अवलंबून असतो. खनिज संपत्तीमध्ये कोळसा, लोखंड, अभ्रक, मँगनीज, मँगनेसाईड, थोरियम, बॉक्साइट, चिनीमाती, मीठ, क्रोमाईट, जिप्सम, बेरियम, गंधक, तांबे, अॅल्युमिनीयम, शिसे, निकल, सोने, चांदी इत्यादी खनिजांचा समावेश होतो. या खनिज द्रव्यांच्या उपयोगावरून त्याचे दोन प्रकार पडतात. १)

१) **विकृती खनिज द्रव्ये** व २) **औद्योगिक खनिज द्रव्ये**. विकृती खनिजामध्ये कोळसा, लिग्नाईट, पेट्रोलियम, नैसर्गिक वायु इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. विकृती खनिज द्रव्यांचा उपयोग कारखाने चालविण्यासाठी लागणारी विकृती पुरविण्यासाठी करतात. औद्योगिक खनिजांमध्ये लोखंड, मँगनीज, अभ्रक, बॉक्साईड, तांबे, क्रोमाईट, जिप्सम इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. या खनिज द्रव्यांचा उपयोग उद्योगधंद्यात कच्चा माल म्हणून वापरतात. अशा प्रकारे भारतात खनिज द्रव्ये आहेत. मात्र याहीमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विविधता दिसून येते. काही खनिजे ही विपुल प्रमाणात आहेत तर काही पुरेश्या प्रमाणात आहेत तर काही अपुरी किंवा अप्राप्त आहेत म्हणजे काहींची निर्यात केली जाते तर काहींची आयात केली जाते अशा प्रकारे भारतात निसर्गनिर्मित विविधता दिसून येते.

मानवनिर्मित विविधता :- मानवनिर्मित विविधतेमध्ये सरकारचे धोरण व नियोजन जबाबदार असते. भारतात केंद्र सरकार व राज्यसरकार हा आपल्या नागरीकांविषयी कार्य करीत असतात. भारतात लोकशाही पध्दती असल्यामुळे जनता केंद्रसरकार व राज्य सरकार यांना मतदानाचा अधिकार वापरून निवडून देतात. बऱ्याच वेळा केंद्रात आणि राज्यात वेगवेगळ्या पक्षाचे सरकार असते अशा वेळी सर्व राज्यांचा सारखाच विकास होवू शकत नाही. केंद्रात आणि राज्यात एकाच पक्षाचे सरकार असेल तर त्या राज्याचे विकासाच्या बाबतीत झुकते माप असते असे दिसून येते. परिणामतः राज्याराज्यात आर्थिक विकासाच्या बाबतीत विविधता दिसून येते. तसेच त्या राज्यातील सरकारच्या धोरणावरील आर्थिक विविधता अवलंबून असते. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासासाठी सरकारची धोरणे आणि नियोजन अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे असते. जसे मुद्रा विनिमय धोरण, वित्तीय धोरण, व्यापार विनिमय धोरण, राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाचे वाटप, रोजगार निर्मिती विनिमय धोरण, कर विनिमय धोरण इ. हे धोरणे आणि नियोजन यांचा यशस्वीतेवर अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास अवलंबून असतो अन्यथा आर्थिक विविधतेत वाढ होवून अर्थव्यवस्थेवर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होतो. अशा प्रकारे मानवनिर्मित विविधता निर्माण होतात. वरिल दोन्ही प्रकारच्या विविधतेमुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेवर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होवून देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाची गती मंदावते. देशाचा संतुलित व जलद गतीने आर्थिक विकास घडवून आणावयाचा असेल तर प्रथमतः देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था मजबुत करावी लागते. या करीता प्रदेशप्रदेशात निर्माण होणाऱ्या, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय विविधता कमी कराव्या लागतात तरच आर्थिक विकास शक्य आहे. या विविधता मानवाच्या प्रयत्नामुळे कमी केल्या जावू शकतात.

निष्कर्ष - देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतील प्रत्येक क्षेत्राचा विकास व्हावा, उत्पादन आणि उत्पन्न वाढावे, जास्त उलाढाल व्हावी आणि शेवटी प्रत्येक नागरीकांच्या दरडोई उत्पन्नात वाढ होत जावी हेच प्रत्येक देशाचे उद्दिष्ट असते. या उद्दिष्टांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी जे धोरण आखावे लागते त्यालाच विकासाचे धोरण असे म्हणतात. विकास ही संदिग्ध संकल्पना आहे. अन्नधान्याचे किंवा कापडाचे उत्पादन झाले म्हणजे विकास झाले असे म्हणता येणार नाही. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या एखाद्या

किंवा अधिक क्षेत्रात होणारी संख्यात्मक वाढ म्हणजे आर्थिक विकास नाही असे अनेक अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांचे मत आहे. संस्थात्मक वाढीबरोबरच जेव्हा गुणात्मक स्वरूपाचे बदलही घडून येतात तेव्हाच खऱ्या अर्थाने देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था सद्दृढ झाली असे म्हटले जाते. आर्थिक विकासाकरीता नैसर्गिक तसेच मानवनिर्मित साधनसंपत्तीची गरज असते विनाशी स्वरूपाच्या नैसर्गिक घटकांना पर्याय पोषून त्याची मानवनिर्मित घटकांबरोबर सांगड घातल्याशिवाय आर्थिक विकासाची प्रक्रिया सुरू राहणार नाही. विमतेतुन समतेकडे, दारिद्र्याकडून सुबत्तेकडे, बेरोजगारीकडून पुर्ण रोजगाराकडे, प्रादेशिक असमतोलाकडून समतोलाकडे अर्थव्यवस्थेला नेणारी धोरणे असल्याशिवाय देशाचा सर्वांगीण विकास होवू शकणार नाही.

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महाराष्ट्रातील औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील असमतोल एक अभ्यास

प्रा.डॉ.निलम एम. छंगाणी

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, श्री. किसनलाल नथमल गोयनका कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, कारंजा लाड, जि. वाशिम

प्रस्तावना : भारतात नियोजित अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सुरुवातीपासूनच प्रगत राज्य व विशिष्ट प्रदेशांचा विकास गतीने झाला. त्यातून मागासप्रदेश तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्या अधिक अविकसित राहिलेत आणि यातूनच प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या समस्येचा जन्म झाला. या असमतोलाच्या समस्येने विकासाच्या विविध क्षेत्रात संक्रमण केलेले दिसून येते. यात प्रामुख्याने आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक व इतर महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रांचा समावेश होतो. यापैकी आर्थिक क्षेत्राचा विचार करावयाचा झाल्यास यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने शेती आणि उद्योग आणि सेवा या क्षेत्रांचा प्रामुख्याने विचार करावा लागेल. अशावेळेस कच्च्यामालाचे पक्क्या मालात रूपांतर करणे, विविध घटकांना रोजगार पुरविणे, उत्पादन करणे, प्रक्रिया करणे इ. अनुषंगाने औद्योगिक क्षेत्र महत्त्वाचे आहे. किंबहुना कोणत्याही देशाचा औद्योगिक विकास हा त्यादेशातील आर्थिक रक्तवाहिन्यांचा रक्त वाहक असतो. म्हणून औद्योगिक विकास हा आर्थिक विकासाचा एक महत्त्वाचा पैलू आहे. परंतु महाराष्ट्रात विकासाच्या या महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विषमता असल्याचे विदारक चित्र आहे. राज्यातील काही भागाचा भरणोच्च औद्योगिक विकास तर काही भागांना उपेक्षा सोसावी लागत आहे. सदर शोधनिबंधात महाराष्ट्रातील औद्योगिक विकासातील असमतोल अभ्यासून औद्योगिक विकासातील असमतोलाचे चित्र स्पष्ट केले आहे.

अभ्यास पध्दती: प्रादेशिक असमतोल स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी प्रामुख्याने प्रतिव्यक्ती प्राप्ती, दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण, वार्षिक वृद्धी दर, कृषी विकासाचा दर, औद्योगिक विकासाचा दर अशा निर्देशांकाचा उपयोग करण्यात येतो या निर्देशांकासंबंधी उपलब्ध शासकीय आकडेवारीहून प्रादेशिक विकास लक्षात येतो. म्हणून सदर शोधनिबंधासाठी तथ्य संकलित करतांना प्रामुख्याने दुय्यम तथ्यांचा आधार घेतला आहे. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी, महाराष्ट्र समतोल प्रादेशिक विकास समित्यांचे अहवाल यांचा आधार घेतला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये

७. महाराष्ट्र राज्यामधील प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होण्यामागे प्रामुख्याने जबाबदार आर्थिक कारणांचा आढावा घेणे.
८. महाराष्ट्रातील विभागवार उद्योगांची व रोजगाराची संख्या अभ्यासणे.
९. महाराष्ट्रातील विभागवार उद्योगातील गुंतवणूक अभ्यासणे.
१०. महाराष्ट्रातील विभागवार उद्योग, गुंतवणूक व उपलब्ध रोजगारातील असमतोल अभ्यासणे.

महाराष्ट्रातील औद्योगिक विकासातील असमतोल: महाराष्ट्र राज्यामधील प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होण्यामागे प्रामुख्याने आर्थिक कारणे जबाबदार आहेत. महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये ज्या ठिकाणी बँका, वित्तपुरवठा करणाऱ्या संस्था, दळणवळण व वाहतुकीची साधने, विमा कंपनी, नियमित व उच्चदावाची वीज, गुंतवणूक कंपनी, बाजारपेठ इत्यादी घटक उपलब्ध असतात. अशाच ठिकाणी महाराष्ट्र राज्यांमध्ये उद्योगाचे केंद्रीकरण होऊन त्या विभागाचा विकास झाला आहे. ज्या भागामध्ये भांडवलाची उपलब्धता विपुल प्रमाणात आहे त्या ठिकाणी आर्थिक विकासाचा वेग हा जास्त असतो व ज्या ठिकाणी भांडवलाच्या उपलब्धतेचे प्रमाण कमी आहे तेथे विकासाचा वेगही मंद असतो. म्हणजेच भांडवलाच्या उपलब्धतेचा प्रादेशिक असमतोलावर परिणाम होतो. महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये काही क्षेत्रामध्ये पुरेशा प्रमाणात भांडवलाची उपलब्धता झाली त्या क्षेत्राचा झपाट्याने विकास झाला. महाराष्ट्रातील काही विभागामध्ये मुंबई, पुणे, ठाणे, नाशिक इत्यादी ठिकाणी सर्व घटक उपलब्ध असल्यामुळे अशा ठिकाणी उद्योगांचा विकास झाला त्या मानाने मराठवाडा व विदर्भामध्ये वरील घटकांच्या उपलब्धतेचे प्रमाण कमी असल्यामुळे उद्योजक त्या ठिकाणी उद्योग स्थापन करण्यास उदासीन राहिल्यामुळे कमालीचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये ज्या विभागांचा विकास झालेला नाही त्या ठिकाणी वरील सर्व घटकांची उपलब्धता करून देऊन त्यांच्या विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेला चालना देऊन त्यांचा विकास साधला जाऊ शकतो. यामुळे

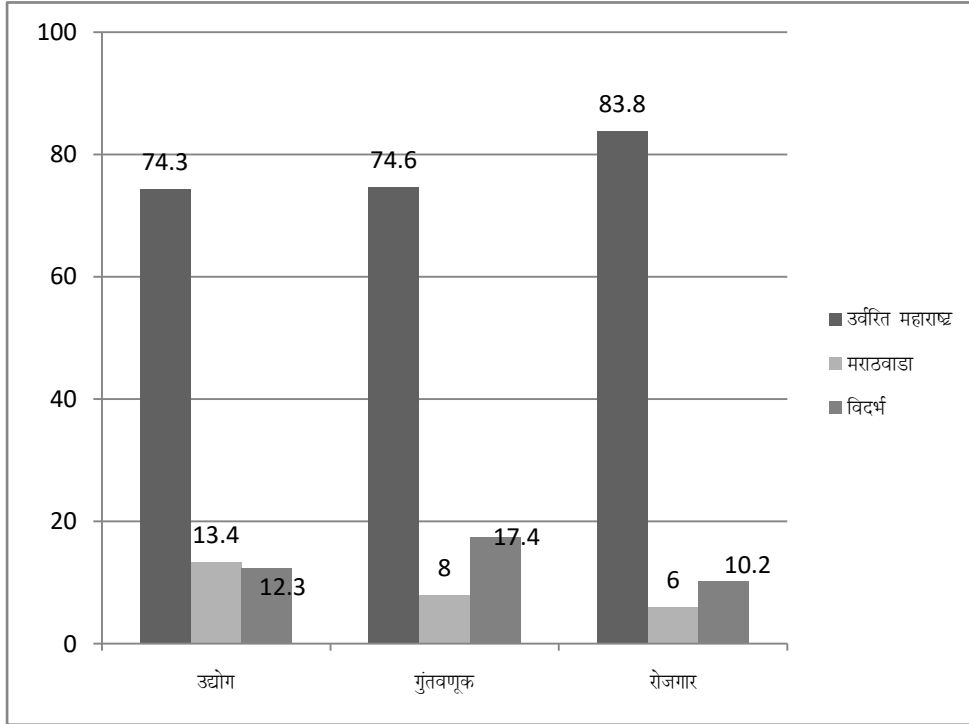
समन्याय पध्दतीने सर्वच क्षेत्राचा विकास झाल्यास प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी होण्यास मदत मिळेल. म्हणजेच महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल वाढविण्यामध्ये आर्थिक घटक जास्त जबाबदार आहे.

महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये निर्माण झालेला प्रादेशिक असमतोल हा सर्वात अधिक प्रमाणात जर कुठल्या क्षेत्रात दिसून येत असेल तर ते क्षेत्र म्हणजे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र होय. कारण महाराष्ट्रातील सर्वाधिक उद्योग हे मुंबई, पुणे, नाशिक या भागात केंद्रीत झाले आहेत. उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील उद्योगांच्या टक्केवारीचे प्रमाण इतर विभागांच्या टक्केवारीच्या प्रमाणापेक्षा फार जास्त आहे. हे वास्तव पुढील तक्त्यावरून लक्षात येते.

तक्ता क्र. १ महाराष्ट्रातील विभागवार उद्योग, गुंतवणूक आणि रोजगार (२०१३)

अ.क्र.	विभाग	उद्योग		गुंतवणूक		रोजगार	
		संख्या	%	कोटी रु	%	लक्ष	%
१	उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	२४७८६	७४.३	४०११२	७४.६	७४.६	८३.८
२	मराठवाडा	४४७९	१३.४	४३०३	८.०	८.०	६.०
३	विदर्भ	४०९०	१२.३	९३७७	१७.४	१७.४	१०.२
	एकूण	३३३५५	१००	५३७९२	१००	८८०	१००

स्रोत—जाधव या.रा. महाराष्ट्र समतोल प्रादेशिक विकास समिती अहवाल (२०१३) स्वरूप व समिक्षा



उपरोक्त अध्ययनावरून महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात निर्माण झालेला असमतोल स्पष्टपणे दिसतो.

- एकूण औद्योगिक क्षेत्राचा विचार करता उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडा विभागाला भिषण विषमता वाटायला आली आहे.
- विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडयातील औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील उद्योगांची संख्या अभ्यासता ही अनुक्रमे १२.३ आणि १३.४ टक्के असतांना उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रामध्ये मात्र ७४.३ टक्के इतके उद्योग उभे असलेले दिसून येतात. यावरून उद्योग क्षेत्रात विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडा अतिशय मागे आहे. आणि यामुळे या विभागातील औद्योगिक विकास रखडलेला आहे.

- विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडयातील औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणूकीचे प्रमाण अभ्यासता याबाबत सुध्दा विषमता अनुभवयास मिळते. विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडा विभाग वगळता उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रात गुंतवणूकीचे प्रमाण हे जवळपास ७५ टक्के असतांना विदर्भाच्या वाटयाला १७.४ टक्के तर मराठवाडयाच्या वाटयाला मात्र अतिशय कमी केवळ ८ टक्के इतकी गुंतवणूक आलेली दिसते.
- रोजगाराच्या बाबतीत सुध्दा विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडयाच्या वाटयाला विषमता असलेले चित्र स्पष्ट आहे. कारण, या विभागातील उद्योगांची संख्या कमी आहे तसेच गुंतवणूक सुध्दा कमी झालेली दिसते. एकूण रोजगाराचा विचार करता उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रात रोजगाराचे प्रमाण ८३.८ टक्के असतांना विदर्भात हे प्रमाण १०.२ टक्के आणि मराठवाडयात अतिशय कमी म्हणजे ६.० टक्के असलेले दिसून आले.

थोडक्यात, ज्या औद्योगिक विकासावर देशाचा आर्थिक विकास अवलंबून आहे. त्याक्षेत्रातील प्रखर विषमता ही महाराष्ट्रात मोठया प्रमाणावर असलेली दिसून येते. आज मोठया प्रमाणावर रोजगार पूरविणारे क्षेत्र म्हणून औद्योगिक क्षेत्राकडे पाहिले जात असतांना महाराष्ट्रातील लोकसंख्येचा एक मोठा भाग या दोन विभागात राहत असल्याने लोकांचे उत्पन्न, रोजगार, राहणीमान एकदरीत त्यांचा विकास होण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्रातील क्षेत्रीय असमतोल दूर होणे आवश्यक आहे. याशिवाय विकासाची फळे चाखता येणार नाही आणि देशाचा किंवा राज्याचा विकास झाला असे म्हणता येणार नाही. कारण, एकीकडे उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रात भरपूर जेवणारी कुटुंबे आहेत. तर विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडयात मात्र शेकडो कुटुंबांना अर्धपोटी किंबहुना उपाशीपोटी जगावे लागत आहे. ही विदारकता कमी करण्यासाठी शासनाने लक्ष देणे काळाची गरज आहे. यासाठी पुढील उपाय अवलंबित्यास हा प्रदेशातील औद्योगिक असमतोल कमी होण्यास मदत मिळेल.

- ❖ महाराष्ट्रातील औद्योगिक प्रगतीकडे विभागनिहाय लक्ष द्यावे.
- ❖ विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडयातील उद्योगांची संख्या वाढवावी.
- ❖ विदर्भातील अकोला, अमरावती, नागपूर तसेच मराठवाडयातील औरंगाबाद आणि जालना या जिल्हयामध्ये उद्योग केंद्र केंद्रीत झाले आहेत. त्यामुळे इतर जिल्हयात उद्योगाचा विकास होणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ❖ विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडयातील सर्वच जिल्हयात उद्योगांना असणारा वाव लक्षात घेऊन संबंधीत उद्योगाची स्थापना करावी.
- ❖ औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात लघु उद्योग, घरगुती उद्योग व बचतगटांना सहभागी करून महिलांना संधी द्यावी.
- ❖ औद्योगिक विकासासाठी प्राप्त अनुशेषाचे वितरण, तरतूर याचा आढावा वेळोवेळी शासनाने घ्यावा. ज्या विभागासाठी निधी मंजूर झाला असेल तो इतर विभागाकडे वळविण्यावर बंदी घालावी.

वरील विश्लेषणावरून महाराष्ट्रातील उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र आणि विदर्भ व मराठवाडा राज्यातील असमतोल स्पष्ट होतो वरील उपायांचा अवलंब केल्यास आर्थिक विकासातील महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र असणाऱ्या औद्योगिक विकासाची स्वप्न साकार होईल. तसेच बेरोजगारी कमी होउन रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण होतील. कारण विकास हा रोजगाराशी संसंबंधीत असतो. त्यामुळे या विभागात उद्योगांना प्रोत्साहन देणे आवश्यक आहे.

संदर्भ —

१. कुरुलकर र.पु. (२००६), महाराष्ट्राची अर्थव्यवस्था, विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
२. खांदेवाले, श्रीनिवास (२०१०), विदर्भ राज्य संकल्पना, विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
३. सदार संतोष (२००१), विदर्भाचा औद्योगिक विकास, बोके प्रकाशन, अमरावती.

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मराठवाडा विभागातील औद्योगिक विषमता

डॉ. मुंडकर संजय मारोतीराव

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, संभाजीराव केंद्रे महाविद्यालय, जळकोट जि. लातूर

प्रस्तावना: औद्योगिकरणामुळे क्षेत्रीय असमानता नष्ट करता येऊ शकते. परंतु त्यासाठी योग्य नियोजन आणि प्रयत्नांची गरज आहे. कोणत्याही देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात आणि नागरीकरणामात औद्योगिकरण हा घटक महत्त्वाची भूमिका असलेली दिसते. औद्योगिकरणाचा परिणाम म्हणून बहुतांश विकसनशील देश विकसित अवस्थेकडे वळलेले दिसतात. औद्योगिकरणासंबंधी आलेल्या अनुभवावरून अनेक अविकसित, विकसनशील देश हे औद्योगिकरणाची कास धरतांना दिसतात उदा. चीन. भारतीय नियोजनकारांनी सुध्दा आपल्या ध्येयामध्ये औद्योगिकरणाचा समावेश केलेला दिसून येतो. भारताचा विचार करता औद्योगिकरणासंदर्भात भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विषमता आढळते. भारतातील विविध राज्यामध्ये सुध्दा औद्योगिक विषमता अनुभवयास मिळते. भारतातील राज्ये जसे तामिळनाडू, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात आणि इतर राज्यात झालेला विकास हा प्रामुख्याने औद्योगिकरणामुळे झालेला दिसतो. दुसऱ्या शब्दात देशातील मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विकास झाला आहे त्यांनी औद्योगिकरणाचा अवलंब केला आहे. महाराष्ट्र हे त्यातील एक राज्य आहे. महाराष्ट्र हे भारतातील एक प्रमुख विकसित राज्य आहे. परंतु या राज्यातील विविध जिल्हयातील विकासात समानता नाही. महाराष्ट्रातील विविध विभाग जसे कोकण, पुणे, नाशिक या प्रदेशात औद्योगिकरणाचा प्रभाव जास्त असून हे विभाग औद्योगिकरणाच्या दृष्टीने अतिशय प्रगत आहेत. तर औरंगाबाद आणि अमरावती हे अतिशय कमी प्रगत राज्य आहेत. जिल्हानिहाय विचार करता मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे, नाशिक तर हिंगोली, गडचिरोली, नंदूरबार हे तसेच मराठवाडयातील जवळपास आठ जिल्हे यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने औरंगाबाद, लातूर, जालना, उस्मानाबाद, बीड, परभणी आणि हिंगोली हे राज्यातील अतिशय प्रगत जिल्हे आहेत. औरंगाबाद जिल्हा हा प्रामुख्याने ऐतिहासिक वारसा लाभलेला आहे. हा जिल्हा मराठवाडा विभागातील एकमेव विकसित जिल्हा असून इतर जिल्हयांचा मात्र नाममात्र विकास झालेला आहे. सदर शोधनिबंधामध्ये मराठवाडा विभागातील औद्योगिकरणातील विषमता अभ्यासली आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे

- आर्थिक विकासातील औद्योगिक क्षेत्राचे महत्त्व अभ्यासणे
- मराठवाडयातील औद्योगिक परिस्थिती अभ्यासणे.

औद्योगिकता आणि आर्थिक विकास: महाराष्ट्र हे भारतातील औद्योगिक विकासाच्या बाबतीत एक अप्रेसर राज्य आहे. भारताच्या एकूण स्थूल राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या २० टक्के उत्पादन केवळ राज्याचे आहे. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये २१७ औद्योगिक वसाहती आहे. अलीकडे देशी व विदेशी गुंतवणूकीकरीता हे राज्य प्रथम पसंतीचे आहे. देशांतर्गत एकूण उत्पादनामध्ये महाराष्ट्राचा हिस्सा ९ टक्के आहे. औद्योगिक विकास म्हणजे वस्तूनिर्मिती करणाऱ्या उद्योगांची वाढ होत असतांना श्रमविभाजन, विशेषीकरण, नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर, औद्योगिक विकासाचा खरा आधार मानवी भांडवल असून शास्त्रज्ञ, विशेषज्ञ, यंत्र तयार करणारी यंत्रणा तसेच रस्ते, वीज, पाणी, प्रशिक्षण, वाहतूक व आरोग्य यासारखी पायाभूत सुविधा औद्योगिक विकासाकरिता आवश्यक आहेत. औद्योगिक विकास झाला असे तेव्हाच म्हणता येईल जेव्हा, वस्तूनिर्मिती करणाऱ्या उद्योगाची स्थापना नसून मागास शेतीप्रधान व दारिद्री अवस्थेकडून देशाला उद्योगप्रधान व संपन्न व्यवस्थेकडे नेण्याची प्रक्रिया संपन्न होईल. म्हणजेच औद्योगिक विकास आणि आर्थिक विकास यांचा धनात्मक संबंध असून महाराष्ट्रात ही विकास प्रक्रिया सुरु असली तरी त्याबाबत विविध जिल्हयामध्ये असणारी विषमता मात्र विदारक आहे. काही जिल्हयांचा अतिशय विकास आणि काही जिल्हयांचा अतिशय कमी विकास यामुळे ही परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली आहे. या औद्योगिक विकासास काही अंशी आर्थिक तर काही अंशी अनार्थिक घटक प्रभावीत करतात. भांडवल निर्मिती, तांत्रिकज्ञान तसेच नवप्रवर्तन,

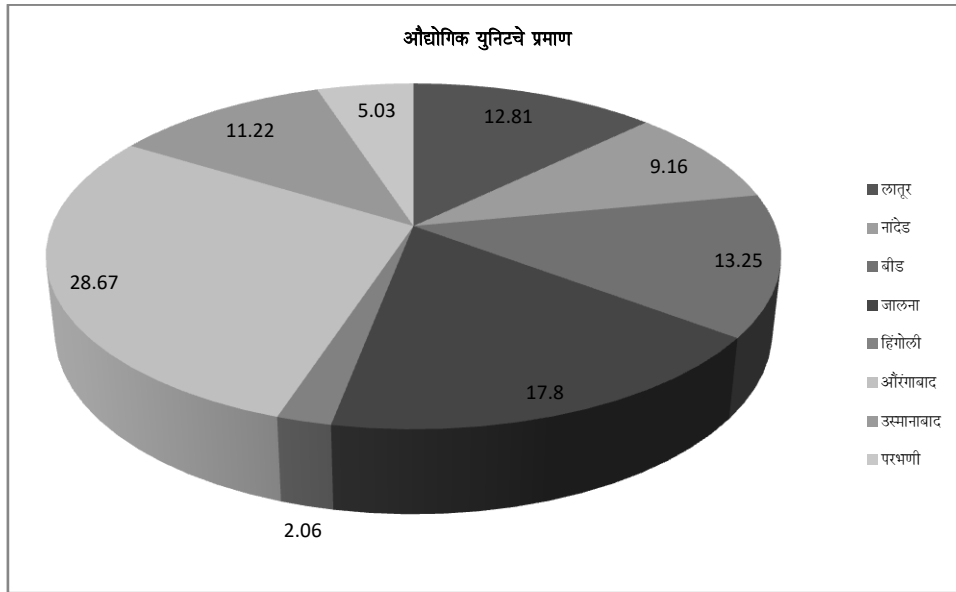
लोकसंख्या या घटकांचा प्रभाव पडतो. यांचा तालमेल बसवित विकास साधण्याचा प्रयत्न नेहमी शासनामार्फत होतांना दिसतो. यामुळे औद्योगिकता आणि आर्थिक विकास यांचा घनिष्ठ संबंध दिसून येतो.

मराठवाडयातील औद्योगिक परिस्थिती: मराठवाडयातील औद्योगिक परिस्थिती अभ्यासतांना जिल्हानिहाय औद्योगिक युनीटची संख्या अभ्यासली आहे. त्यानुसार मराठवाडयातील जिल्हयांना रँक दिला आहे. त्याबाबत माहिती अभ्यासणारा तक्ता पुढीलप्रमाणे

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जिल्हे	एकूण युनीटची संख्या	प्रतिशत प्रमाण	रँक
लातूर	२०७२	१२.८१	३
नांदेड	१४८२	९.१६	६
बीड	२१४३	१३.२५	४
जालना	२८७९	१७.८०	२
हिंगोली	३३३	२.०६	८
औरंगाबाद	४६३८	२८.६७	१
उस्मानाबाद	१८१५	११.२२	५
परभणी	८१४	५.०३	७
मराठवाडा	१६१७६	१००	

- आधार— Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2011-12, Economic and Statistical Directorate, Planning Department, Maharashtra Govt. Mumbai.



मराठवाडा विभागात औरंगाबाद जिल्हा हा सुक्ष्म, लहान, मध्यम आणि मोठया उद्योगांचे प्रमाण असणारा प्रथम क्रमांकाचा जिल्हा आहे. तर हिंगोली जिल्हा मात्र विकासाच्या बाबतीत अगदी मागे असून त्याचा क्रमांक ८ वा क्रमांक आहे. या दोन जिल्हयातील उद्योगांच्या युनीटच्या संख्येतील तफावत ही ४३०५ एवढी असलेली दिसून येते. हा आकडा जिल्हयातील औद्योगिक विषमतेचे विश्लेषण करण्यास पुरेसा आहे. उपरोक्त विश्लेषणावरून असे दिसून येते की, मराठवाडयातील नोंदणीकृत उद्योगांचे प्रमाण हे एकटया औरंगाबाद जिल्हयात २९.०० टक्के असलेले दिसून येते. दुसऱ्या शब्दात मराठवाडा विभागातील एकूण औद्योगिक युनीटपैकी एक तृतीयांश उद्योग हे एकटया औरंगाबाद जिल्हयात उद्योग एकवटलेले आहेत. औद्योगिकीकरण हे किती प्रमाण विस्तृत आहे हे त्या क्षेत्रातील मोठया युनीटच्या विस्तारावरसुध्दा अवलंबून असतो. आणि यामुळेच संबंधित विभागाचा विकास सुध्दा होतो. यासाठी शासन आधारभूत सोयी सुविधांचा सुध्दा

पुरवठा करते. एम.आय.डी.सी. हे याचे एक उत्तम उदाहरण आहे. यामुळे औद्योगिकरणाला प्रोत्साहन मिळाले आहे. परंतु औद्योगिक क्षेत्राचे वितरण मात्र असमान आहे. याबाबत अध्ययन करणारा तक्ता पुढीलप्रमाणे

तक्ता क्र.२ मराठवाडयातील जिल्हानिहाय विकसित औद्योगिक क्षेत्र

जिल्हे	औद्योगिक क्षेत्राची संख्या	जमिनीचे क्षेत्र (हेक्टर)	प्लॉटची संख्या	खुल्या प्लॉटची संख्या	खुल्या प्लॉटचे एकूण प्रतिशत प्रमाण
लातूर	६	१४६०.५९	१४५१	८	०.५५
नांदेड	६	१०६९.७५	११०७	२१७	१९.६०
बीड	७	२६४.६७	५८८	४३	७.३१
जालना	८	७१६.१६	७९६	७४	९.३०
हिंगोली	४	२३३.३०	३१७	२९	९.१५
औरंगाबाद	४	३१७९.६३	४७५०	१७३	३.६४
उस्मानाबाद	६	३०६.६३	५५०	९८	१७.८२
परभणी	३	२००.५५	३८०	५९	१५.५३
मराठवाडा	४४	७४३१.१५	९९३९	७०१	७.०५

- **आधार—** Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2011-12, Economic and Statistical Directorate, Planning Department, Maharashtra Govt. Mumbai.

उपरोक्त तक्त्यावरून स्पष्ट होते की, औरंगाबाद जिल्हयास प्राप्त जमिनीचे क्षेत्र ३१७९.५ हेक्टर असून यांतर्गत ४ औद्योगिक क्षेत्र आणि ४७५० प्लॉट समाविष्ट आहेत. परंतु हिंगोली, बीड आणि उस्मानाबाद या जिल्हयात केवळ २३३.३०, २६४.६७, ३०६.६३ हेक्टर जमिन अनुक्रमे मिळालेली आहे. रिकाम्या प्लॉटची संख्या ही प्रामुख्याने संबंधित जिल्हयातील औद्योगिक क्षेत्राची कमजोरी दर्शवते. नांदेड जिल्हयात १९.६० टक्के एकूण पॉलटच्या खाली प्लॉट असलेले दिसून येतात. तर ०.५५ टक्के प्लॉट हे लातूर जिल्हयात आढळतात. यावरून आपण असे म्हणू शकतो की, नांदेड, उस्मानाबाद, परभणी जिल्हयात लातूर जिल्हयाच्या तुलनेत औद्योगिकरण जास्त प्रमाणात आढळते. एकूण औद्योगिक क्षेत्रापैकी ५० टक्के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र औरंगाबाद जिल्हयात आढळते.

निष्कर्ष थोडक्यात, महाराष्ट्र हे भारतातील एक प्रमुख विकसित राज्य आहे. राज्याचा औद्योगिक व आर्थिक विकास सुध्दा झाला आहे. परंतु विकासाचे केंद्रीकरण हे प्रामुख्याने कोकण, पुणे आणि नाशिक या विभागात झाला तर मराठवाडा, अमरावती आणि नागपूर विभागाचा विकास कमी झालेला दिसतो. मराठवाडयाचा विचार करता मराठवाडयातील औद्योगिक विकास हा औरंगाबाद जिल्हयापुरता केंद्रीत झाला आहे. इतर जिल्हे हे कमी विकसित आहेत. संरचनेतील कमतरता, राजकीय वातावरण आणि औद्योगिकता ही या विषमतेची कारणे असलेली दिसून येतात.

संदर्भ

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76.

महारा द्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल

प्रा. प्रिया राजेंद्र दामोदर

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, : सीताबाई कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना : भारतातही प्रादेशिक असमानता मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येते. भारतातील काही राज्यांचा विकास जास्त झाला आहे

अ.क्र.	गट	जिल्हे
१	श्रीमंत जिल्हे	मुंबई, ठाणे, नाशिक, पुणे, नागपूर, रायगड, कोल्हापूर
२	उच्च मध्यम जिल्हे	औरंगाबाद, सांगली, सोलापूर, सिंधुदुर्ग, अमरावती, वर्ध, सातारा, नगर
३	कनिष्ठ मध्यम जिल्हे	जळगाव, रत्नागिरी, अकोला, बीड, गडचिरोली, चंद्रपूर, नांदेड
४	अति गरीब जिल्हे	लातूर, परभणी, जालना, उस्मानाबाद, बुलढाणा, यवतमाळ, धुळे, भंडारा

तर काही राज्य पायाभूत सेवांपासूनही वंचित आहेत. केंद्र सरकार दर पाच वर्षांनी वित्त आयोग नेमून राज्यनिहाय महसूल विभागणी करते या वित्त आयोगातही सधन राज्यांनाच अधिक प्राधान्य दिले जाते त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी होण्याऐवजी वाढत आहे. सर्वाधिक प्रगत महाराष्ट्र राज्यात प्रादेशिक असमतोल मात्र टोकाचा आहे. महाराष्ट्रापर्यंत नवीन उद्योग – व्यवसाय, रोजगार, शिक्षणाच्या, विकासाच्या संधी अजूनही पोचलेल्या नाहीत, ग्रामीण अविकसित महाराष्ट्राला आजही शिक्षण, तंत्रज्ञान, रोजगार आणि उद्योग – व्यवसाय – बाजारपेठ यांचा अभाव या समस्यांनी ग्रासले आहे. याचा प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम राज्याच्या ग्रामीण भागातील राहणीमानाचा दर्जा सतत घसण्यावर होत आहे. बहुतांश जनतेपर्यंत पुरेसे अन्न सोयी या अगदी मूलभूत गरजा भागविण्याच्या संधी देखील पोहचत नाहीत पारिणामी राज्यातील लाखो लोकांच्या वाटयाला दारिद्र्य आले आहे. अधिक विकसित असलेल्या भागाचा आणाखी विकास झाला. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्र राज्यात विकासाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला आहे किंबहुना असे म्हटले जाते, राज्याच्या मूळ रचनेमध्ये विकासाच्या प्रकियेत असतोल आहे.

अनुशेष दूर करण्याचे उपाय**नियोजित प्रकल्प गतीने पूर्ण करणे:**

विदर्भ प्रदेशात गोदावरी व तापी खोऱ्याच्या माध्यमातून जवळपास ७५ टक्के शेती क्षेत्र सिंचना खाली आणल्या जाऊ शकते. परंतु त्या करिता योग्य व सक्षम राजकीय नेतृत्वाची गरज आहे. मात्र विदर्भात प्रामुख्याने योग्य नेतृत्वाचाच मोठा अनुशेष असल्याचे दिसते. जर विदर्भाच्या सिंचन क्षेत्राचा अनुशेष दूर करायचा असेल तर पुढील बाबी प्रामुख्याने कराव्या लागतील.

पर्याप्त आर्थिक तरतूद करणे: विदर्भात पाण्याचे स्रोत मुबलक प्रमाणात उपलब्ध आहेत. प्रकल्प उभारणीस मोठा वाव आहे. परंतु त्याकरिता आर्थिक तरतूद राज्याने करणे आवश्यक आहे. आज विदर्भातील बरेच प्रकल्प निधी उपलब्ध नसल्यामुळे रखडले आहेत. याशिवाय विदर्भातील ज्या प्रकल्पातून पाणी वापर सुरु आहे त्यातून पाणीपट्टी च्या माध्यमातून निधी गोळा केल्या जातो. या निधीतून कालवे, पाटचार्या, दरवाजे वगैरे ची देखभाल केली जाते. यामुळे उपलब्ध सिंचन क्षमता कायम राहते. परंतु या वार्षिक देखभाली करिता लागणारा निधी शासनाकडून पर्याप्तप्रमाणात व वेळेत मिळत नाही. त्यामुळे सिंचन क्षमता वाढत तर नाहीच उलट असलेली कमी होते.

शेतकऱ्यांना योग्य मोबदले देणे.: सिंचन प्रकल्प निर्माण करण्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांच्या मालकीच्या जमिनी चा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला जातो. शेती हे शेतकऱ्यांच्या उदरनिर्वाहाचे प्रमुख साधन आहे. ज्याची जमीन संपादित केली जाते त्याला त्या प्रकल्पाचा काहीच फायदा होत नाही. तर लाभार्थी मात्र दुसरेच असतात. म्हणून ज्या शेतकऱ्याची शेती प्रकल्पात जाते त्याला अधिकाधिक लाभ इतर मार्गांनी सरकारने मिळून द्यावेत. शेत जमिनीचा योग्य मोबदला मिळत नाही त्यामुळे शेतकरी जमीन देण्यास विरोध करतात. यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील निम्न वैनगंगा प्रकल्प शेतकरी विरोधामुळे सरकारला रद्द करावा लागला.

प्रकल्प उभारणीतील संपूर्ण अडथळे दूर होणे गरजेचे आहे.: विदर्भात सिंचना करिता गोदावरी आणि तापी खोऱ्यातून भरपूर पाणी उपलब्ध आहे. त्याच्या माध्यमातून अंदाजे ७५ टक्के शेतजमीन सिंचनाखाली येवू शकते. परंतु केवळ ३० टक्के सिंचन क्षमता निर्माण झाली आहे. आणि जवळपास ३० टक्के पाणी वापराचे प्रकल्पाचे काम सुरु आहे. निर्माणाधीन प्रकल्पाचे काम अनेक कारणांनी बंद आहे. हि संपूर्ण अडथळे नष्ट करून प्रकल्प उभारणीचे काम गतीने झाले पाहिजे.

नदीजोड प्रकल्प राबवणे: विदर्भात असलेला सिंचन अनुशेष सर्वात जास्त अमरावती विभागात आहे. पूर्व विदर्भ म्हणजे नागपूर विभागात गोदावरी खोऱ्याचे बरेच पाणी अतिरिक्त आहे. पूर्व विदर्भातील हे पाणी नदीजोड प्रकल्पाद्वारे पश्चिम विदर्भ म्हणजे अमरावती विभागात आणून अनुशेष दूर केल्या जाऊ शकतो. याबाबतचा प्रस्ताव शासनाकडे पाठवला आहे. परंतु त्यावर अजून पर्यंत कोणतीच कार्यवाही झाली नाही. अशा कामांना गती दिली जावी. मोठ्या प्रमाणातील प्रादेशिक विषमता आणि आर्थिक विकासातील वाढता प्रादेशिक असमतोल हा भारतरपुढील गंभीर प्रश्न आहे. देशातील व राज्यातील प्रदेशामध्ये दरडोई उत्पन्न, गरीबी, मूलभूत सोयी आणि अर्थ-सामाजिक विकासामध्ये खूप तफावत आढळून येते. भारताच्या पंचवा कि योजनांमध्ये औद्योगिक विकासाला प्रोत्साहन देवून प्रादेशिक वि समता कमी करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आले आहेत. तरीही उद्योगांची वाढ ही सर्वसाधारण पणे गरीब भागांमध्ये व बंदरांच्या तहारांजवळच जास्त होताना दिसते. अविकसित प्रदेशामध्ये उद्योगांना करसवलती व स्वस्त जमीन उपलब्ध करून प्रोत्साहन दिले जात आहे.

संदर्भ सूची :

१. स्वामिनाथन डॉ. एम. एस. (२००६). किसान सेवा एवं कृषि सुरक्षा, न्यु दिल्ली : राष्ट्रीय किसान आयोग पाचवा अहवाल.
२. डॉ. देशमुख प्रभाकर, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, पिंपळापुरे अँड कंपनी पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर
३. महाराष्ट्राच्या समतोल प्रादेशिक विकासाच्या प्रश्नांवरील उच्चस्तरीय समितीचा अहवाल, महाराष्ट्र शासन, नियोजन विभाग, ऑक्टोबर २०१३
४. महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी, २०१६-१७
५. विदर्भ विकास महामंडळ, नागपूर, वार्षिक अहवाल २०१५-१६

महाराष्ट्रातील उद्योगांचे केंद्रीकरण आणि प्रादेशिक आर्थिक विकास

प्रा.डॉ.ओशावके के.एस्.

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, अनंतराव पवार महाविद्यालय पिरंगुट, ता.मुळशी,
जिल्हा.पुणे.

प्रस्तावना: अर्थव्यवहाराचे आणि औद्योगिक विकासाचे अथवा भरभराटीचे पुंजके आपल्याला जगाच्या पाठीवर ठिकठिकाणी निर्माण झालेले दिसतात. अर्थ उद्योगांचे केंद्रीकरण होण्याची ही प्रवृत्ती अतिशय वैशिष्टपूर्ण आहे. ही प्रवृत्ती जगातील सर्व देशांमध्ये प्रकर्षाने दिसते. आर्थिक आणि औद्योगिक विकासाची प्रक्रिया एखाद्या देशातील अथवा प्रांतातील भूभागावर सर्वत्र समानतेने विखुरलेली आहे, असे चित्र अभावाचेच दिसते. कोणत्या ना कोणत्या कारणाने एखाद्या ठिकाणी उगम पावलेली आर्थिक-औद्योगिक विकासाची प्रक्रिया त्या ठिकाणी केंद्रीभूत होते. प्रथम जनत रहाते. देशादेशात नाही तर, एखाद्या देशातील वेगवेगळ्या राज्यात अथवा भूप्रदेशांतही हाच प्रकार घडताना दिसतो. आपला देश आणि महाराष्ट्रही याला अपवाद नाही. महाराष्ट्र राज्याची स्थापना 1मे1960रोजी करण्यात आली. अंयुक्त महाराष्ट्रात नव्याने समविष्ट झालेले विदर्भ व मराठवाड्यातील जिल्हे मागासलेले होते. 1953 च्या नागपुर करारानुसार अंयुक्त महाराष्ट्रात विदर्भ, मराठवाडा व उर्वरीत महाराष्ट्राचा भाग असे प्रमुख तीन विभाग निश्चित करण्यात आले. सरकारच्या रचनेत आणि विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये प्रत्येक विभागाच्या भौगोलिक क्षेत्र व लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणात योग्य प्रतिनिधत्व दिले जाईल असे आश्वासन देण्यात आले होते. परंतू राज्य स्थापनेनंतरच्या मागील पंचावन्न वर्षांच्या काळात राज्याच्या आर्थिक विकासात समतोल निर्माण होण्याऐवजी मोठ्या प्रमाणात असमतोल निर्माण झालेला दिसतो.

अंशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

1. महाराष्ट्रातील औद्योगिक केंद्रीकरणांचा आढावा घेणे.
2. उदासीकरणांतरच्या काळातील महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक आर्थिक-औद्योगिक विकास अभ्यासणे.

अंशोधन पद्धती: प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध अनुमानाधिष्ठित असून त्यासाठी विविध अंर्ध वंथ, मासिके, जर्नल, महाराष्ट्र राज्याची आर्थिक पाहणी अहवाल अशा दुय्यम साधनसामग्रीचा आधार घेतला आहे.

उदासीकरणपूर्व काळातील महाराष्ट्रातील उद्योगांचे केंद्रीकरण -महाराष्ट्रातील औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या विकसित असलेल्या मुंर्ई शहराच्या अस्तित्वामुळे व नव्या उद्योगांना आकर्षित करण्याच्या या शहराचा शक्तिमुळे औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या महाराष्ट्रात तीव्र स्वरूपाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला. 1962 मध्ये राज्यातील कारखान्यांमधील एकूण रोजगारापैकी 70% रोजगार मुंर्ई व ठाणे जिल्ह्यात

केंद्रित झाला होता. महाराष्ट्रातील उद्योगांचा विकास सुरुवातीच्या काळात प्रामुख्याने मुंबई व पुणे शहरात झाला. महाराष्ट्रातील इतर जिल्हे मात्र मागासलेले राहिले. उद्योगांचे केंद्रीकरण प्रामुख्याने या दोन शहरातच झालेले दिसते. नंतरच्या काळात नाशिक, अहमदनगर, औरंगाबाद यासारख्या जिल्ह्यात थोडीफार औद्योगिक प्रगती झालेली दिसते. 1990 च्या उद्योगांच्या व कारखान्यातील श्रमिकांच्या आकडेवारीनुसार उदासीकरण धोरणापुर्वीचा औद्योगिक विकासाचा प्रादेशिक अभिसर स्पष्ट होतो.

तक्ता क्र.1 महाराष्ट्रातील 1990 मधील एकूण उद्योगांची प्रादेशिक विभागणी

प्रदेश	उद्योगांची संख्या		श्रमिक संख्या	
	एकूण उद्योग	शेकडा %	एकूण श्रमिक	शेकडा %
मुंबई	4,24,592	16.17	24,05,651	27.64
कोकण	2,91,460	11.10	11,54,968	13.27
पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र	10,60,223	40.38	29,92,770	34.39
मराठवाडा	3,10,025	11.81	7,42,432	8.53
विदर्भ	5,39,100	20.54	14,07,136	16.17
महाराष्ट्र	26,25,400	100.00	87,02,957	100.00

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra 1991-1992

तक्त्यातील आकडेवारीवरून असे स्पष्ट होते की 1990 मध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण 26,25,400 उद्योगांपैकी मुंबईत 16.17% उद्योग होते. तर पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात 40.38% इतके होते. उद्योगांच्या संख्येच्या अंदाजात कोकण, मराठवाडा आणि विदर्भ मागासलेले दिसतात. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात उद्योगांचे केंद्रीकरण अधिक झाल्याचे दिसते. या अर्थ उद्योगातील श्रमिक संख्येचा विचार करता पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात त्याचे प्रमाण अर्थात जास्त म्हणजे 34.39% तर मुंबईत 27.64% होते. औद्योगिक रोजगार निर्मितीत हे प्रदेश अधिक पुढारलेले दिसतात, तर मराठवाडा अर्थात मागासलेला दिसतो. राज्यातील एकूण श्रमिकांपैकी मराठवाड्यात 8.53% श्रमिक होते.

नवीन आर्थिक धोरण आणि महाराष्ट्रातील उद्योगांचे केंद्रीकरण भारत सरकारने सन 1991 मध्ये विचारलेल्या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणामुळे मुंबई-ठाणे, पुणे, नाशिक या त्रिकोणामुळे खाजगी भांडवलदारांनी मोठ्या प्रमाणात भांडवल गुंतवणूक केली कारण या विभागात मोठ्या प्रमाणात पायाभूत सुविधा उपलब्ध असल्याने गुंतवणूकीत वाढ झाली. राज्यात पश्चिम पट्ट्यातील जिल्ह्यात अर्थ उद्योगांचे पुर्वी पाहून होत असलेले केंद्रीकरण उदासीकरणानंतर तसेच अव्याहत चालू असल्याचे अंशधित आकडेवारी स्पष्टपणे दर्शविते. राज्याच्या एकंदर शिगर शेती श्रमिकांपैकी 56% श्रमिक पुणे, मुंबई, ठाणे, नागपूर या केवळ चार जिल्ह्यामध्ये एकवटल्याचे सन 2011 च्या जनगणनेच्या आंखणीवरूनही दिसून येते. एकूण नागरी लोकसंख्येपैकी 63% नागरी लोकसंख्या आणि एकूणातील 66% नागरी शिगर शेती श्रमिकही याच चार जिल्ह्यांमध्ये केंद्रीभूत झालेले आहेत. ग्रामीण परिवारात उद्योगांचे विकेंद्रीकरण होण्याची प्रवृत्तीही राज्यात पुन्हा याच चार जिल्ह्यांच्या आनुषंगाने असू शकत होत आहे.

तक्ता क्र.2 अति लघू, लघू व मध्यम उद्योगांची प्रादेशिक विभागणी

सप्टेंबर 2015 पर्यंत

प्रदेश/विभाग	अति लघू, लघू व मध्यम उद्योगांची संख्या	शेकडा प्रमाण%	रोजगार (लाखात)	शेकडा प्रमाण%
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मुंछई	24,786	10.2	4.05	13.9
कोकण (मुंछई भोडुन)	39,269	16.1	6.32	21.7
नाशिक	27,458	11.3	3.15	10.8
पुणे	92,233	37.8	10.05	34.4
औरंगाबाद	18,751	7.7	1.93	6.6
अमरावती	14,510	5.9	1.14	3.9
णागपुर	26,714	11.0	2.55	8.7
एकूण	2,43,721	100.0	29.19	100.0

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2015-2016

परील तक्ता क.2 परून असे लक्षात येते की उदासीकरणानंतरअर्थाधिक अति लघू लघू व मध्यम उद्योगांची संख्या पुणे विभागात आहे. त्या खालोखाल कोकण विभागात आहे. अर्थात कमी अमरावती विभागात असून एकूण उद्योगांशी हे प्रमाण फक्त 3.9% आहे तर औरंगाबाद विभागात हे प्रमाण 6.6%आहे. अति लघू लघू व मध्यम उद्योगांचे केंद्रीकरण अर्थाधिक पुणे विभागात तर त्या खालोखाल कोकण विभागात दिखून येते. रोजगार निर्मिती बाबतही पुणे विभाग अग्रेसर आहे तर अमरावती विभागात अर्थात कमी रोजगार निर्मितीचे प्रमाण आहे.

तक्ता क.3 मोठ्या उद्योगांची प्रादेशिक विभागणी डिसेंबर 2012 पर्यंत

प्रदेश/विभाग	मोठ्या उद्योगांची संख्या	रोजगार (लाखात)
मुंछई (कोकण अहीत)	1533	2.92
नाशिक	665	1.52
पुणे	1490	4.07
औरंगाबाद	538	1.11
अमरावती	148	0.32
णागपुर	541	1.31
एकूण	4915	11.25

Source : Directorate of Industries GOM-31.12.2012.

परील तक्ता क.3 परून असे लक्षात येते की डिसेंबर 2012 पर्यंत मोठ्या उद्योगांची एकूण संख्या 4915 इतकी आहे. अर्थाधिक मोठे उद्योग मुंछई व त्यानंतर पुणे विभागात आहेत. अर्थात कमी अमरावती विभागात आहेत. तसेच रोजगारातील वाढ मुंछई विभागात अर्थात जास्त आहे. अमरावती विभागात ती वाढ अत्यल्प दिखते.

तक्ता क.4 महाराष्ट्रातील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्राची (SEZ) प्रगती ऑक्टोबर 2015 पर्यंत

विभाग	मंजूर झेझची संख्या Approved	प्रत्यक्ष झेझची संख्या Executed	प्रस्तापित गुंतवणूक (कोटी रु) Approved	प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक (कोटी रु) Executed	प्रस्तापित रोजगार (लाखात) Approved	प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार (लाखात) Executed
कोकण	32	6	14.96	1.65	50,257	7,366
पुणे	21	14	7.44	1.78	34,724	12,702
नाशिक	2	0	1.75	0	1,843	0
औरंगाबाद	7	3	1.08	0.16	2,538	4,487

अमरावती	0	0	0	0	0	0
नागपुर	6	2	5.40	0.01	8,,519	7,700
एकुण	68	25	30.63	3.60	97,881	32,255

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2015-2016

विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रातील (SEZ) गुंतवणूकीमुळे राज्याच्या औद्योगिक विकासात प्रादेशिक अक्षमतोल वाढल्याचे पत्तील तक्ता क.4 मधील आकडेवारीवरून स्पष्ट होते. आर्थिक विकासात वेगाने वाढ होण्याच्या दृष्टिने महाराष्ट्र राज्याने विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणाचा अंमलबजावणी सन 2006 मध्ये केला. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांची ऑक्टोबर 2016 पर्यंतच्या आकडेवारीवरून असे स्पष्ट होते की एकूण मंजूर 68 विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांमधून प्रत्यक्षात 25 विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रेच अस्तित्वात आली. प्रकल्पातील एकूण मंजूर गुंतवणूक 97,881 कोटी इतकी होती, मात्र प्रत्यक्षात झालेली गुंतवणूक 32,255 कोटी आहे. अर्थाधिक विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रे पुणे विभागात आहेत तर अमरावती विभागात एकही विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र मंजूर झाले नाही. औरंगाबाद व नागपुर क्षेत्रात अनुक्रमे तीन व दोन विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रे आहेत. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रातून एकूण 3.60 लाख रोजगार निर्मिती झाली. त्यातील पुणे व कोकण विभाग मिळून 3.43 लाख रोजगार तर नाशिक, नागपुर, औरंगाबाद विभागात फक्त 0.17 लाख रोजगार निर्मिती झाली. यावरून विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणाने औद्योगिक विकासातील प्रादेशिक अक्षमतोलात भरच टाकलेली दिसते.

महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक अक्षमतोला अंशधी विविध समित्या व अभ्यास गटांचे अंदाज:

- भारत सरकारने देशातील अर्थात गरीब व मागासलेल्या शंभर जिल्हयांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी सन 1997 मध्ये श्री. इ. ए. एन. शर्मा यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एक समिती नियुक्त केली होती. या समितीने केलेल्या अभ्यासात अर्थात प्रगत महाराष्ट्रातील दहा जिल्हे मागासलेले होते. त्यामध्ये मराठवाड्यातील अर्ध जिल्हे आणि विदर्भातील गडचिरोली, यवतमाळ आणि छुलढाणा या तीन जिल्हयांचा समावेश होतो. आजही या स्थितीत फारसा फरक नाही.
- महाराष्ट्र नियोजन मंडळाचे एक सदस्य श्री. ए. कुलकर्णी यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली सन 1992 मध्ये मागासलेल्या भागांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी एका अभ्यासगटाची नियुक्ती करण्यात आली होती. या अभ्यासगटाने विकासाचे आरा निदर्शक पापरून केलेल्या अभ्यासावरून असा निष्कर्ष काढला की राज्यातील अतसा जिल्हे मागासलेले असून त्यापैकी सहा जिल्हे मराठवाड्यातील, आठ विदर्भातील आणि तीन जिल्हे उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील आहेत.
- 2009 मध्ये “आंतर राज्य आर्थिक विषमता : कर्नाटक व महाराष्ट्र” या विषयावरील अभ्यासातून एम. एच. राधाकृष्ण यांनी अलीकडेच सादर केलेल्या अहवालात असा निष्कर्ष काढला की, महाराष्ट्राच्या उत्पन्नापैकी पन्नास टक्के उत्पन्न मुंबई, पुणे, ठाणे आणि नाशिक या जिल्हयातून आणि पन्नास टक्के उर्वरित 31 जिल्हयातून मिळत होते. यावरून विकासातील अक्षमतोल कमी

करण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र सरकारने मागील पन्नास वर्षांच्या काळात फारसे प्रयत्न केलेले नाहीत हे स्पष्ट होते. विदर्भ, मराठवाडा आणि उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील धुळे, नंदुरवार, रत्नागिरी व सिंधुदुर्ग हे जिल्हे तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्या अजुनही मागासलेले राहिले आहेत.

भावांश आर्थिक-औद्योगिक विकास विषयक धोरणांचा भर आजवर प्रामुख्याने विकासातील प्रादेशिक अक्षमानता दूर करण्यावर राहिलेला दिसतो. महाराष्ट्रराज्य स्थापनेपाहून पश्चिम पट्ट्यातील जिल्ह्यात, अर्थ उद्योगांचे होत असलेले केंद्रीकरण उद्देशीकरणांतर तसेच चालू असल्याचे संबंधित आकडेवारी स्पष्टपणे दर्शविते. 1991च्या उद्देशीकरणाच्या धोरणामुळे, शासकीय हस्तक्षेप हळूहळू कमी होत गेला. औद्योगिक परवाना पद्धती मागे पडत गेली. उद्योगांच्या अथवा भांडवली गुंतवणूकीच्या स्थानांकना संदर्भातील परवानाधारीत निर्बंध आता हटलेले आहेत. आपले भांडवल कोठे गुंतवायचे याचा निवाडा करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य उद्योगांना उपलब्ध झाले. त्यामुळे बाह्यजकच, गुंतवलेल्या भांडवलावर ज्या प्रदेशात अथवा ठिकाणी अधिक परतवा मिळण्याची शक्यता असेल तिकडे भांडवलाचा प्रवाह वाहू लागल्याचा कल 1991नंतर प्रकर्षाने महाराष्ट्रात दिसून येतो. कोकण विभागात औद्योगिक व आर्थिक सुधारणा झालेली दिसते, मात्र मराठवाडा आणि विदर्भ तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्या अजुनही मागासलेले राहिले आहेत. आर्थिक पुनर्रचना कार्यक्रमांमुळे, उद्योगांचे केंद्रीकरण कमी होण्याऐवजी अधिकच वाढत जाऊन प्रादेशिक आर्थिक विषमता वाढत गेलेली दिसून येते. उद्देशीकरणांतर उद्योगांचे व पर्यायाने भांडवलाचे भौगोलिक स्थानांकन अधिक संतुलित पद्धतीने होऊन प्रादेशिक आर्थिक विकासातील विषमता कमी होईल अशी अपेक्षा करण्यात येत होती, मात्र प्रत्यक्षात चित्र मात्र अगदी विरुद्ध दिसते.

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महारा ट्राचा कृ िवि ाक प्रादेशिक असमतोल

प्रा. डॉ. मधुकर एस. ताकतोडे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक तथा अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, यशवंत कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, मंगरूळपीर, जि. वाशिम

भारतात आर्थिक विकास घडवून आणत असतांना सामाजिक, ैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि प्रादेशिक घटकांचा विचार करण्यात आला नाही. नियोजनकर्त्यांनी काही विशि ट प्रदेशांनाच जास्त महत्व दिल्याने अन्य क्षेत्र विकासापासून दूरच राहिलेली दिसतात. त्यामुळे देशातील विशि ट प्रादेशिक क्षेत्रांचा विकास झाला, परंतु इतर क्षेत्रांचा विकास झाला नाही म्हणून प्रादेशिक किंवा क्षेत्रिय वि ामतेची समस्या अस्तित्वात आली आहे. ेतीतून ६० टक्के भारतीय लोकांना रोजगार मिळतो. अर्थात भारतात ेती हा प्रमुख व्यवसाय असून ेतीव्दारेच बहुतांश व्यक्तींचा उदरनिर्वाह चालतो. भारतातील ७० टक्के लोकांचा रोजगाराचे प्रमुख साधन ेती हेच आहे. त्याचबरोबर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील अन्य कामगार, दस्तकार आणि लघुउद्योग यांचा आधार ेती हाच आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दि ट्ये :

१. महारा ट्रातल ेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येचे अध्ययन करणे
२. महारा ट्रातील ेतकरी आत्महत्या साठी प्रादेशिक असमतोल कसा जबादार आहे हे स्प ट करणे.
३. कृ ि विकासातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी उपाय स्प ट करणे.

महारा ट्रा राज्यात सुध्दा ेतीला अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे. महारा ट्राच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येत २०११ नुसार ग्रामीण लोकसंख्या ५४.७८ टक्के आहे. ज्यांचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष ेती हाच आहे. महारा ट्राच्या जीडीपी मध्ये कृ िचा आणि कृ िशी संबंधित क्षेत्राचा वाटा १२ टक्के आहे आणि जवळपास ५५ टक्के व्यक्ती कृ िवर अवलंबून आहेत. परंतु दिवसेंदिवस ेती क्षेत्राकडे होणाऱ्या दुर्लक्षामुळे ेतीचे महत्व कमी होऊन ेतीशी संबंधित समस्या वाढत आहेत.

तालिका क. १.५-४ महारा ट्रा राज्यातील ेतकरी आत्महत्यांची आकडेवारी (२००१ ते डिसेंबर २०१५)

व ि	ेतकरी आत्महत्या (वा ि कि)
२००६	४४५३
२००७	४२३८
२००८	३८०२
२००९	२८७२
२०१०	३१४१
२०११	३३३७
२०१२	३७८६
२०१३	३१४६
२०१४	४००४
२०१५	४२९१
एकूण	३७,०७०

महारा ट्रा राज्यात सन २००१ ते २०१५ याकाळात राज्यात ३७,०७० ेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केलेल्या आहेत. राज्यातील ेतकरी आत्महत्या एका निश्चित संख्येच्या प्रमाणात सतत सुरुच आहेत. सन २०१४ आणि २०१५ या दोन व ांति ेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांची संख्या चार हजाराच्या वर गेलेली दिसते. महारा ट्राच्या गत १० व ांच्या विश्ले णावरून लक्षात येते की, ेतकरी आत्महत्यांची वा ि कि सरासरी ही जवळपास ३८०० आहे. डॉ. नरेंद्र जाधव यांच्या मते, “महारा ट्रात दर एक लाख लोकसंख्येला सर्वसामान्य आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण १५.१ टक्के आहे तर ेतकरी आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण अतिशय जास्त म्हणजे २९.९ टक्के आहे. अर्थात एक लाख लोकसंख्येला ेतकरी आत्महत्येचा दर

हा सर्वसामान्य आत्महत्यापेक्षा दुष्प्रत आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात तोकरी आत्महत्या हा फार मोठा चिंतेचा विषय झालेला दिसतो. हरितक्रांतीचा जप करणार आणि जगातील तिसरी आर्थिक महासयं होऊ पाहणार तसेच मुक्त बाजारपेठेचे समर्थनार्थ रमलेल्या भारतासमोर तोकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांचा प्रश्न समोर आलेला आहे. भारत सरकारच्या गृहमंत्रालयाने नोंदविलेल्या आत्महत्यांच्या आकडेवारीनुसार देशात दर ३० मिनीटांला एका तोकऱ्याची आत्महत्या होत आहे. तोकरी आत्महत्यांचे स्वरूप व्यापक आहे. भारतातील काही राज्यांमध्ये तोकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे अशा काही राज्यातील तोकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांचा आढावा पुढील प्रमाणे घेण्यात आला आहे.

सारणी क्र. २ देशातील काही आत्महत्या ग्रस्त राज्य

अ.क्र	वर्ष	१९९७ ते २००५				एकूण वार्षिक
		महाराष्ट्र	आंध्रप्रदेश	कर्नाटक	मध्यप्रदेश	
१	१९९७	१९१७	१९९७	१८३२	२३९०	८१३६
२	१९९८	२४०९	१८१३	१८८३	२२७८	८३८३
३	१९९९	२४२३	१९७४	२३७९	२६५४	९४३०
४	२०००	३०३२	१५२५	२६३०	२६६०	९८४७
५	२००१	३५३६	१५०९	२५०५	२८२४	१०३७४
६	२००२	३६९५	१८९६	२३४०	२५७८	१०५०९
७	२००३	३९३६	१८००	२६७८	२५११	१०९२५
८	२००४	४१४७	२६६६	१९६३	३०३३	११८०९
९	२००५	३९२६	२४९०	१८८३	२६६०	१०९५९
एकूण		२९०२१	१७६७०	२००९३	२३५८८	९०३७२

स्रोत : ठोबळे विष्णू, तोकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या, पृ.क्र. ७१

भारतातील कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्रप्रदेश व केरळ या चार प्रांतांमध्ये तोकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण सर्वात जास्त आहे. १९९७ ते २००५ या काळात वरील राज्यांमध्ये ९०,३७२ तोकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या. त्यापैकी २९,०२१ आत्महत्या महाराष्ट्रात झाल्या. महाराष्ट्रातील कृषी विकासाती प्रादेशिक असमतोल महाराष्ट्र राज्य भारतातील विकसित राज्य आहे. परंतु महाराष्ट्रात सुध्दा विविध प्रांतांमध्ये प्रादेशिक विमता असेलेली दिसून येते. ही फक्त नैसर्गिकच नाही तर शासनाच्या विविध योजनांमध्ये तसेच निधी वाटपामध्येही विमता असलेली दिसून येते. राज्यात प्रगत भाग म्हणून गणल्या जाणाऱ्या पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासावर शासनाचे अधिक लक्ष असून इतर क्षेत्रातील प्राप्त निधीचा उपयोगही या क्षेत्रावर केला जात असल्याने मागासलेले क्षेत्र अधिक मागासले राहत आहे. विदर्भ, मराठवाडा या प्रांतांमध्ये शासनाचा विशेष लक्ष असणे गरजेचे आहे असे नुकतेच केळकर समितीने आपल्या अहवाला नमुद केले आहे. राज्यातला असमतोल अभ्यासण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र सरकारने १९८३ साली अर्थतज्ञ व्ही. एम. दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली उच्चस्तरीय समिती गठीत केली (Fact Finding Committee). राज्याचा संतुलित विकास करण्यासाठी विविध विभागांना साधनसंपत्तीची गरज रू. ३१८७ कोटी आहे असे दांडेकर समितीच्या अहवालाने सांगितले. त्यात विदर्भाचा वाटा ३९९३ महाराष्ट्राचा ३७ आणि मराठवाड्याचा २४ इतका होता. अनुशेष आणि विकास खर्चाचे समान वाटपाचा नव्याने विचार करून साधन संपत्तीचे न्याय्य वाटप करण्यासाठी व तशी तत्वे सूचित करण्यासाठी ज्येष्ठ अर्थतज्ञ डॉ. विजय केळकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली ३१ मे २०११ रोजी उच्चस्तरीय समिती स्थापन करण्यात आली. ३१ मे २०१२ पर्यंत अहवाल प्रसिध्द करण्याचे आदेश समितीला होते, परंतु २० जुलै २०१२ च्या ळ (General Resolution) द्वारे महाराष्ट्र सरकारने मार्च २०१३ पर्यंत समितीला मुदतवाढ करून दिली.

महाराष्ट्रातील कृषी विकासाती प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर करण्यास उपाय :

- आज महाराष्ट्र राज्य शासनासमोर तंत्रज्ञान प्रगती, खासगीकरण, जागतिकीकरणामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल मिटवण्यासाठी प्रचंड संधी उपलब्ध आहेत. आज गरज आहे ती म्हणजे राज्य शासनाच्या आर्थिक निर्णय-धोरणांमध्ये आवश्यक कायदे व नियमांच्या आधारे आमूलाग्र बदल घडवून आणण्याची.

- आज जगातील सर्व प्रगत व प्रगतीशील देशांमध्ये विकासासाठी अर्थसत्तांचे जास्तीत जास्त विकेंद्रीकरण हा महत्वाचा विषय चर्चित जात आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर महाराष्ट्र राज्य शासनाने केंद्र सरकारपासून स्वतंत्र व स्वायत्त अशा अर्थव्यवस्था-नियोजनासाठी विशेष प्रयत्न करायला पाहिजेत.
- राज्य शासनाने स्वतःचे स्वतंत्र उद्योग-व्यवसाय-व्यापार धोरण व नियोजन, विकेंद्रित कररचना, जिल्हा पातळीवर जिल्हानिहाय शासनास स्थानिक उद्योग-व्यवसाय-व्यापार यांचे नियोजन अधिकार अशाप्रकारे नवीन रचना करावयास हवी.
- पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील मोठ्या उद्योगांचा विस्तार हा राज्याच्या इतर भागांत विदर्भ, मराठवाडा या भागांमध्ये होईल अशी उपाययोजना केली पाहिजे.
- दुष्काळग्रस्त जिल्हांच्या विकासासाठी तेथील शेतीच्या गरजांचा अभ्यास करून, आहे त्या नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा वापर कसा करता येईल याचा अभ्यास करून विकास कार्यक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी ही जास्तीत जास्त स्थानिक शासन पातळीवर घडायला पाहिजे.
- विदर्भातील उद्योगांचे प्रभावी खासगीकरण, मराठवाड्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांसाठी खासगी गुंतवणूक सुविधा, शेतीमालासाठी खुला बाजार असे कार्यक्रम हाती घेतल्यास या भागांचा विकास होईल.
- विकास महामंडळे, हजारो कोटींची पॅकेजेस जाहीर करून विकास साधणार नाही, तर दर्जेदार शिक्षणाच्या सोयी, खासगी तंत्रज्ञान प्रशिक्षण संस्था यांमधून स्थानिक मनुष्यबळाची क्षमता बांधणी (capacity building of local human resources) असा ठोस कार्यक्रम हाती घेतला गेला पाहिजे.

समारोप : राज्यातील कृषि हा घटक राज्याच्या संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. कारण राज्यात ५५ टक्के जनता ही ग्रामीण भागात वास्तव्यास असून त्यांचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय हा शेती आहे. त्यांमुळे संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रासाठी शासनाने एकच धोरण अवलंबिल्यास एका प्रगत भागाचा अधिक विकास होऊन इतर क्षेत्रावर अन्याय झाल्यास सारखे होईल. त्यासाठी शासनस्तरावर मागासलेल्या क्षेत्रांच्या विकासकरिता विकसित क्षेत्राद्वारे सहाय्य झाल्या संतुलित विकास साध्य करणे आवश्यक होईल आणि आज संपूर्ण भारतभर कृषि विविधतायक समस्या म्हणजे शेतीकऱ्यांची आत्महत्या बनलेली आहे. त्यात घट होण्यास मदत मिळेल.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :

६. स्वामिनाथन डॉ. एम. एस. (२००६). किसान सेवा एवं कृषि सुरक्षा, न्यु दिल्ली : राष्ट्रीय किसान आयोग पाचवा अहवाल.
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भारतातील प्रादेशिकतावाद आणि विकासाचे प्रश्न

डॉ. हरिहर शिवदास मोहोकार & डॉ. नंदकिशोर नानासाहेब उगले

सहा. प्राध्यापक व विभागप्रमुख, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, गारदाभुवन शिक्षण संस्थेचे राजीव गांधी महाविद्यालय, मुदखेड, ता. मुदखेड, जि. नांदेड.

सहा. प्राध्यापक व विभागप्रमुख राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाचे अनंतराव पवार महाविद्यालय, पिरंगुट, ता. मुळशी, जि. पुणे.

प्रस्तावना: भारत हा विविधतेने नटलेला देश आहे. भारतात विविध जाती धर्माचे, सांस्कृतिक भिन्नता असलेले लोक राहतात. भारताची भौगोलिक स्थिती देखील एकसारखी नाही. भारतात जाती, धर्म, पंथ, वंश, रीतिरिवाज, परंपरा इत्यादी विविधता बरोबरच भौगोलिक व प्रादेशिक विविधताही मोठ्या प्रमाणात अस्तित्वात आहे. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारतात विकसीत होत गेलेल्या लोकशाही शासनाच्या माध्यमातून ही विविधता दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला व आजही होत आहे. परंतु संकुचित राजकीय प्रवृत्ती आणि स्वार्थासाठी होत असलेल्या काही चुकीच्या निर्णयांमुळे भारतातील विविधता मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढत असून राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेला तडा जात आहे. तसेच मानवी हक्कांचाही संकोच होत आहे. प्रादेशिकतावाद हा भारतीय राजकारणातील कायमच चर्चेचा विषय राहिलेला आहे. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या काही कालावधीतच प्रादेशिकतावादाने जोर धरला. प्रादेशिकतावाद म्हणजे विशिष्ट प्रदेशात राहणाऱ्या लोकांमध्ये आपल्या प्रदेशाविषयी आत्यंतिक अभिमान निर्माण होणे आणि त्या आधारावर स्वायत्ततेची मागणी करणे होय. एखाद्या प्रदेशाविषयी अभिमान वाटणे यामध्ये गैर काहीही नाही परंतु जेव्हा इतरांच्या तुलनेत आपणच कसे श्रेष्ठ हे दाखविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो त्याचे रूपांतर प्रादेशिक अस्मितेत होऊन राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेला तडा जातो. भारतात सर्वच प्रदेशात मोठ्या प्रमाणात विविधता आहे. भाषा, धर्म, संस्कृती यांचे विशिष्ट प्रदेशात केंद्रिकरण झालेले असल्याने त्यांच्यात प्रादेशिकतावादाची भावना निर्माण होते. ते आपले इतरांपेक्षा वेगळे अस्तित्त्व निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. भारतात निर्माण झालेली विविध घटकराज्ये ही प्रादेशिकतावादाचीच उदाहरणे आहेत. खलीस्थान, द्रविडस्थान ही होत असलेली मागणी तर प्रदेशवादाच्याही पुढे जाऊन देशविभाजनाचाच संकेत असल्याचे दिसते. आर्थिक मागासलेपण, दारिद्र्य, बेकारी हे प्रादेशिकतावादाच्या उदयाचे प्रेरक घटक आहेत. त्याचबरोबर धार्मिक, भाषिक, सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता हे घटकही तितकेच महत्त्वाचे आहेत. प्रादेशिकतावादाबरोबरच विकासाचा मुद्दा देखिल भारतीय राजकारणात चर्चेचा विषय राहिलेला आहे व आजही याच विषयावर चर्चा होत आहे. भारतात विकास प्रक्रियेचे स्वरूप सर्वत्र सारखे नसल्याने काही राज्यांमध्ये विकास हा जास्त प्रमाणात झाला आहे तर काही राज्ये ही आजारी असल्याचे दिसते. अर्थात हा विषय पुर्णतः राजकीय स्वरूपाचा असून केंद्र व राज्य यातील सरकारच्या स्वरूपावर तो सतत बदलतांना दिसतो. केंद्र व राज्यात एकाच राजकीय पक्षाचे सरकार असल्यास निधीचा वाटप करतांना त्या राज्याला झुकते माप दिले जाते मात्र जेथे समपक्षाचे सरकार नाही तेथे भेदभाव केला जातो. ही परिस्थिती प्रादेशिक असमतोलाकडे वाटचाल करणारी ठरते. विकास प्रक्रियेचे फायदे सर्वत्र सारख्या प्रमाणात न पोहचल्याने बेकारी व दारिद्र्याची समस्या निर्माण होते. दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन घडऊन आणण्यासाठी आरोग्य व शिक्षणविषयक सुविधांचा विस्तार घडऊन आणणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्रादेशिकतावादाची कारणे

भौगोलिक विविधता व आपल्या प्रदेशाविषयी आत्यंतिक अभिमान.

प्रादेशिक ऐतिहासिक वारसा व त्याची जोपासना.

विशिष्ट धर्म आणि धार्मिक, अभिमान.

समान भाषा, समान संस्कृती, सांस्कृतिक परंपरा.

विकासातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल.

जात, धर्म, भाषा या आधारावरील सांस्कृतिक विविधता.

प्रादेशिक विकासाच्या आधारावर निर्माण झालेल्या विविध संघटना, राजकीय पक्ष व विचारधारा.

एखाद्या राज्याचा विस्तीर्ण भूप्रदेश, वेगळी सांस्कृतिक ओळख.

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात प्रादेशिकतावादाची सुरुवात झाल्याचे दिसत असले तरी स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात तामिळ भाषिक प्रदेशाकडून द्रविडस्थानची मागणी लक्षात घेता ही प्रक्रिया आधीच सुरू झाल्याचे दिसून येते. सुरुवातीला प्रदेशवादाचा मुख्य आधार हा भाषिक, धार्मिक आणि सांस्कृतिक स्वरूपाचा होता सद्यस्थितीत तो विकासाच्या आधारावर उदयास आल्याचे दिसते.

प्रादेशिकतावाद आणि प्रमुख मागण्या: धर्म, जात, पंथ, भाषा, प्रदेश यातील विविधतेने भारतातील राजकारण प्रभावित झालेले आहे. अनेकदा यातून देशांतर्गत संघर्ष उभे राहिलेले आहे आणि काहीवेळा ते राष्ट्रीय ऐक्यालाही आव्हान ठरले आहे. सर्व प्रकारची विविधता भारतात असून त्यातून जमातवाद, भाषावाद, प्रांतवाद, जातीयवाद यांचे राजकारण सुरू झाल्याचे दिसते. आपला देश त्याची भौगोलिक व सामाजिक वैशिष्ट्ये याबद्दल लोकांना अभिमान असतो. त्यांच्यात प्रादेशिक निष्ठा असते. प्रादेशिक हिताचे रक्षण करण्याची त्यांची इच्छा असते ही गोष्ट स्वाभाविक आहे. विशेषतः भारतासारख्या भौगोलिक, सांस्कृतिक, भाषिक विविधता असणाऱ्या देशात वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशातील लोकांना स्वतःची प्रादेशिक आणि सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता ठीकविण्याची प्रबळ इच्छा असणे अपेक्षितच आहे. मात्र प्रादेशिक हित आणि अस्मिता यांची सांगड राहिली आणि राहिली पाहिजे प्रादेशिक हिताला आंत्यंतिक महत्त्व देणे राहिलेला बाधक ठरते. भारतात प्रदेशवादाच्या खालील विविध मागण्या दिसून येतात.

१. वेगळ्या राज्याची मागणी : भारतात स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भाषावार प्रांतरचना करण्यात आली, त्यासाठी अनेक ठिकाणी आंदोलने झाली. एवढ्याने अजूनही ही मागणी संपली नसून नुकतेच अस्तित्वात आलेले तंगणा आणि उत्तर प्रदेश आणि महाराष्ट्र यातून मागणी सुरू आहे.

२. राज्यांना जास्तीचे अधिकार देण्याची मागणी : भारतीय राज्यघटनेत केंद्र आणि राज्य यांच्यात सूचीबद्धे अधिकार विभागणी केली आहे. मात्र केंद्र सूचीमध्ये अत्याधिक आणि महत्त्वाच्या विषयांचा समावेश असल्याने राज्यांना त्या विषयावर कायदा करता येत नाही त्याचप्रमाणे समवर्ती आणि राज्यसूचीतील विषयांवर देखिल संसद विशिष्ट परिस्थितीत कायदा करू शकते यामुळे राज्यांच्या कायदेविषयक अधिकारांवर मर्यादा येतात.

३. आंतरराज्यीय तट्टे-सीमावाद : राज्यांची मागणी भाषिक तत्वावर करण्यात आली असली तरी भाषिक आधारावर राज्यांच्या सीमा तंतोतंत ठरविणे शक्य नाही. यातून अनेक राज्यांमध्ये सीमावादाचे प्रश्न निर्माण झालेले आहे. सीमावादाप्रमाणेच पाणीवाटपाचे प्रश्नदेखिल निर्माण झालेले आहे.

४. भूमिपुत्रांचा प्रश्न : राज्यांतील साधनसामुग्री आणि राज्यशासनातील नोकऱ्या व राज्यातील औद्योगिक क्षेत्र आणि इतर व्यवसायात भूमिपुत्रांना प्राधान्य मिळाले पाहिजे असा सर्व राज्यांचा आग्रह आहे. परराज्यांतून स्थलांतरित झालेल्या लोकांविरुद्ध आसाम आणि महाराष्ट्रात अनेकवेळा आंदोलने झाल्याचे दिसते.

विकासातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल आणि विकासाचे प्रश्न विकास कशाला म्हणायचे हा एक महत्त्वाचा प्रश्न असतो. देशाचा विकास किती झाला हे मोजण्याचा मापदंड ठरविणे त्यासाठी गरजेचे असते. विकासाचे मोजमाप करण्याची जी पारंपारीक पध्दत आहे त्यानुसार ढोबळ राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील वाढ विचारात घेऊन विकासदर ठरविला जातो किंवा दरडोई उत्पन्नात झालेली वाढ विचारात घेऊन शेती, उद्योग आणि सेवा क्षेत्र यांची गोळाबेरीज करून ठरविले जाते. या पारंपारीक पध्दतीने विकासाचे खरे चित्र दिसून येत नाही. भारतात असमतोल विकासाची परिस्थिती निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसून येते. उद्योग, कृषि, सेवा या सर्वच क्षेत्रांत असमतोलता आहे. त्यामुळे विकासप्रक्रियेत सातत्य आढळून येत नाही. भारतात राज्यांमध्ये मधील आर्थिक विकासाच्या बाबतीत मोठ्या प्रमाणात असमतोल आहे. पंजाब, हरीयाणा, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, उत्तरप्रदेश, पं.बंगाल या ठिकाणी शेतीचा विकास चांगल्या प्रकारे होताना दिसतो तर देशाच्या उर्वरित भागात शेती विकासाची पातळी निम्न स्वरूपाची आहे. औद्योगिक विकासाच्या बाबतीत देखिल भारतात औद्योगिकीकरण झालेले राज्य आणि औद्योगिकीकरणाचा अभाव असणारे राज्य अशी विभागणी झालेली आहे. ज्या राज्यांमध्ये उद्योगधंद्यांचा विकास झालेला नाही तेथील लोक रोजगारकरिता देशातील इतर भागात स्थलांतरित होतात. औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या बाबतीत देशातील काही ठिकाणांमध्ये केंद्रीकरण झालेले असल्याने वाढत्या लोकसंख्येचा तेथील मूलभूत सुविधेवर ताण येतो. राहणे, आरोग्य इ. समस्या तेथे निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसते याकरिता उद्योगधंद्यांचे विकेंद्रीकरण निर्माण होणे गरजेचे आहे. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानातील विकासाच्या बाबतीत देखिल भारतातील मोजक्या घटकराज्यांतील ठिकाणांमध्ये विकास झालेला असून काही ठिकाणांमध्ये विकास झालेला नाही त्यामुळे डिजिटल इंडिया ही आधुनिक संकल्पना प्रत्यक्षात साकारण्यात येण्यासाठी अनेक अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागतो. माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व्यवसायात देशाच्या निर्यातीत वाढ होत आहे हे निश्चितच अभिमानास्पद आहे. केंद्र सरकारचे धोरण देखिल भारतातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलास कारणीभूत ठरले आहे. कारण केंद्र सरकारने जाणीवपूर्वक विशिष्ट घटकराज्यांच्या विकासाकडे जास्त लक्ष पुरविले. विशेषतः काँग्रेस प्रभुत्वाच्या काळात ज्या राज्यात काँग्रेसचे सरकार आहे त्या राज्यांना अधिक विकासनधी पुरविले. तर विरोधी पक्षाचे सरकार असणाऱ्या राज्यांना समानतेची वागणूक दिली नाही. आर्थिक संसाधनांचे वाटप करतांना केंद्रसरकारव्दारे होणारा हा पक्षपातीपणा देखिल प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण करणारा ठरला आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळून आजपर्यंत अनेक वर्षांचा कालावधी ओलांडल्यानंतर सुद्धा या देशातील मूलभूत प्रश्न अजून सुटलेले नाही. जगातील इतर विकसनशिल देशांबरोबरच भारतात देखिल दारिद्र्याचा प्रश्न मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. दारिद्र्याचे निराकरण करण्यास भारतीय लोकशाही शासनपध्दतीला यश आलेले नाही. दारिद्र्यामुळे तळागाळातील जनतेचे जगण्याचे प्रश्न निर्माण झाले आहे. एकीकडे अन्न धान्याचे प्रचंड उत्पादन भारतात होते. श्रीमंत वर्गाच्या लग्न समारंभात व

इतर कार्यक्रमांत अन्नाची नासाडी होते, दुसरीकडे अन्न पिकवणारा आत्महत्या करतो तर देशाच्या काही भागात गरीबांना अन्नासाठी वणवण भटकावे लागते हा विरोधाभास आहे. ही वेळ येण्याचे कारण म्हणजे नियोजनाचा आणि वितरणाचा अभाव त्यात ताळमेळ नसणे हे आहे. त्यातच बेकारीचे प्रमाण वाढत असून सधन व निर्धन गटातील दरी वाढत चालली आहे. आर्थिक विमता हे सामाजिक असतो याचे मोठे कारण बनते. भारतात निर्माण होत असलेल्या अनेक सामाजिक संघर्ष याचे मूळ हे आर्थिक विमतेत रूजलेले आहे. दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनाकरिता पासन विविध योजना राबवते परंतु त्याची अंमलबजावणी योग्य प्रकारे होत नाही. त्यात मोठया प्रमाणात भ्रष्टाचार होतो. परिणामी योजना अपयशी ठरते मात्र कागदोपत्री ती यशस्वी होते. दारिद्र्यामागील महत्वाचे कारण हे निरक्षरता आहे. अज्ञानामुळे व्यक्तीला माहिती नसते, समाजातील सज्ञान वर्ग त्याचा फायदा घेतो. हा अज्ञान वर्ग सर्वसाधारणतः कमी आर्थिक स्तर असलेला असतो. त्यातच पासनाचे ताळा बंद करण्याचे धोरण हे भारतातील विकासाचे विदारक वास्तव आहे.

समारोप/ सारांश: भारतात सर्वच स्तरांत विविधता असल्याने विकासाचे प्रारूप सर्वत्र सारखे राहू शकत नाही. या विविधतेचा विचार केल्यास भारतातील विकासाचे धोरण हे सर्वसमावेशक आणि विकेंद्रित स्वरूपाचे असावे. केंद्र पासनाने निर्धीचा वाटप करतांना त्या राज्याची गरज आणि समानतेच्या धोरणाला प्राधान्य द्यायला हवे. भारतात वाढत असलेले जातीय हिंसाचार, दहशतवाद, भ्रष्टाचार इत्यादी मुद्दे विकासाच्या मार्गातील अडसर ठरतात. त्यातच प्रादेशिकतावादाची प्रवृत्ती अखंड आणि एकात्म भारतासाठी घातक आहे. विकासाच्या विकेंद्रित धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी केल्यास प्रादेशिकतावाद मागे पडून राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता नांदू शकण्यास मदत होते. कामगारांचे स्थालांतर न होता प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला आपल्याच राज्यात किंवा जिल्ह्यालगतच्या प्रदेशात काम मिळाल्याने विस्थापनाचा प्रश्न मार्गी लागू शकतो. प्रशासनातील भ्रष्टाचार न टाकून विकासकामांच्या योजनांकरिता मिळणारा निधी पूर्णपणे त्या त्या कामाकरिता वापरल्यास अश्वत विकास घडून येईल. सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक न्याय प्रस्थापीत करतांना राज्यव्यवस्थेला व्यक्तीवादी दृष्टीकोण बाजूला ठेवून समुदायवादी तत्वाने काम करावे लागते. समुहाच्या हिताला प्राधान्य दिल्यास व्यक्तीहीत मागे पडते. असे असले तरी राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता हा दृष्टीकोण समोर ठेवून काम करणे गरजेचे आहे. अनेक वर्षे नियोजनबद्ध विकासाचा कार्यक्रम आणि अनेक पंचवार्षिक योजना अमलात आणल्यानंतरही दारिद्र्यनिर्मुलनाबाबत वेगवेगळ्या राज्यात आणि राज्यातील काही विभागांत मोठी तफावत दिसून येते. जागतिकीकरणाच्या आजच्या काळात देशात परकीय गुंतवणूक मोठया प्रमाणाम होत आहे पण ही गुंतवणूक प्रगत राज्यातच जास्त प्रमाणात होतांना दिसते. राज्यातील विकासाचे फायदे त्या राज्यातील सर्व विभागांना मिळाले पाहिजे. उदा. आंध्र प्रदेशने शेती आणि माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रात प्रगती केली असली तरी तो विकास विशिष्ट प्रदेशापुरताच मर्यादित राहिला आहे. हैद्राबाद माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे प्रमुख केंद्र बनले असले तरी ग्रामीण भाग मात्र वंचित आहे. औद्योगिक उत्पन्नाच्या बाबतीत महाराष्ट्र देशातील अग्रेसर राज्य असले तरी प. महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत इतर विभाग मागास असल्याचे दिसते हीच परिस्थिती शिक्षण, आरोग्य, दारिद्र्य, बेकारी इत्यादी बाबत भारताच्या सर्वच राज्यांत दिसून येते.

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स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची गरज आणि अर्थव्यवस्था

डॉ. प्रा.नीता तिवारी

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, श्रीधाबेकर कला महाविद्यालय खडकी(चांदूर),अकोला

विपुल प्रमाणात दर्भ उगवणारा प्रदेश तो विदर्भ अशी यांच्या नावाची व्युत्पत्ती आहे. सन १८०३ मध्ये नागपुर प्रांताचे राजे भोसले हे ब्रिटिशांचे मांडलिक बनले व सन १८५४ मध्ये ब्रिटिशांनी भोसल्यांचे संस्थान खालसा केले. ब्रिटिशांनी आजचा मध्यप्रदेश व छत्तीसगढ हे नागपूर प्रांताला जोडून सन १८३१ मध्ये त्याचा मध्यप्रांत तयार केला. सन १९०५ मध्ये मध्यप्रांत व वन्हाड ;सेंट्रल प्रोव्हिन्स अॅण्ड बेरार असा प्रांत तयार केला. तेव्हापासून हिंदी जिल्हे वेगळे करून मराठी जिल्हांचा विदर्भ प्रांत वेगळा व्हावा अशी मागणी केली गेली होती. त्याचे कारण असे होते की विदर्भाचे जिल्हे सधन होते व मध्यप्रदेश आणि छत्तीसगढचे जिल्हे कमी प्रगत होते. त्यामुळे विदर्भात मिळणारा महसूल त्या मागास प्रदेशांवर खर्च होईल अशी भीती विदर्भातील नागरिकांना वाटत होती. बीसाव्या शतकात काँग्रेसकडून भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्याची मागणी होऊ लागली त्याचबरोबर ब्रिटिशांनी जे प्रदेश अनैसर्गिकरित्या एकत्र करून प्रांत तयार केले होते त्या प्रदेशांच्या स्वराज्याच्या मागण्या होत्या. विदर्भाची मागणी त्यापैकी एक होती. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर, सन १९५९ मध्ये भाषावार प्रांत रचना सुचविण्याबाबत, जो केंद्रीय आयोग न्या. फाजल अली यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली नेमला गेला. त्यानेही मराठी ही समान भाषा असली तरी आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक भिन्नता, लोकांची आग्रही—मागणी आणि संपन्न राज्य होण्याची क्षमता ह्या निकषांवर स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची सिफारस केली होती. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी ह्या मुद्द्यांच्या जोडीला विदर्भातील उत्तम महसूल व्यवस्था, न्याय व्यवस्था आणि महाराष्ट्र राज्या एवढे राज्य एका कोपऱ्यातून (मुंबईतून) चालविण्यातील अडचणींचा विचार करून विदर्भाच्या वेगळ्या राज्याची आवश्यकता प्रतिपादन करणारे निवेदन राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोगाला सन १९५५ मध्ये सादर केले होते. परंतु पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील एका भाषेचे एकच राज्य असले पाहिजे ह्या अति आग्रही मागणीमुळे तत्कालीन पंतप्रधान जवाहरलाल नेहरू ह्यांना अनिच्छेने विदर्भाला महाराष्ट्रात सामील करावे लागले. प्रचलित व्याख्येनुसार ३५००० चौ. किलोमीटर भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल व ५० लाखापेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या असलेले राज्य मोठे म्हटले जाते. विदर्भाचे क्षेत्रफल २७००० चौ. किलोमीटर आणि लोकसंख्या २ कोटी ६ लक्ष आहे. दोन जंगलपट्टे (मेळघाट व गडचिरोली) मिळून महाराष्ट्रात ५२ टक्के जंगल, ६० टक्के कापूस उत्पादन, ९७ टक्के जेत जमीन सिंचित होऊ शकते. अशा प्रदेशात जेतकऱ्यांच्या सिंचनाअभावी आत्महत्या होत असतील तर ह्या प्रदेशाकडे किती दुर्लक्ष होत आहे ह्याची कल्पना होऊ शकते. अशा परिस्थितीत विदर्भाच्या लोकांनी स्वतंत्र राज्याची मागणी केल्यास ती पूर्णपणे उचित आहे. नवे राज्य निर्माण करणे हा पूर्णपणे संसदेचा अधिकार असतो. केंद्र सरकार इच्छुक असेल व त्या विधेयकाला संसदेत संमती मिळेल असे वाटले तर सरकार तसे विधेयक तयार करून राष्ट्रपतीकडे सादर करते. राष्ट्रपतीवर संविधानाने जबाबदारी सोपविली आहे की, ज्या संस्थांच्या राज्यातून नवे राज्य होणार आहे त्या राज्याच्या विधीमंडळाचे मत (संमती नव्हे) मागविण्यासाठी विधेयक पाठवायचे ठराविक मुदतीत मत झाल्यास मतासह किंवा मत न असल्यास राष्ट्रपतींनी ते विधेयक केंद्र सरकारकडे परत पाठवायचे, नंतर केंद्र सरकार ते विधेयक संसदेत मांडील. संसदेच्या दोन्ही सदनात ते विधेयक मंजूर झाल्यावर तो कायदा बनतो व नवे राज्य स्थापन होते.

स्वतंत्र विदर्भ संकल्पना:— स्वतंत्र विदर्भ संकल्पनेत अनेक बाबी सोबत आहे जसे लहान राज्यांच्या विकास चांगला होऊ

शकतो कारण संसाधनांच्या भौगोलिक नियोजनासाठी व त्यावर लक्ष देण्यासाठी अधिक वाव मिळतो. योजनांना लोकांपर्यंत पोहचविण्यास अधिक बारकावे लक्षात घेता येतात. तसे विदर्भाला मिळाले नसल्या कारणाने सर्व लोकांपर्यंत विकासाच्या प्रवाह पोहचू शकला नाही म्हणून वेगळा विदर्भ हवा. मोठ्या प्रमाणात नैसर्गिक व मानवीय साधन संपत्ती असून देखील त्याचा उपयोग आपल्या विदर्भीय भूमीवर न होता तो राज्याच्या इतर विकासात्मक कार्यासाठी होत गेल्याने बारंवार हा क्षेत्र दुर्लक्षित राहत आहे. विदर्भाला विकासाचे मार्ग न उपलब्ध करता येतील लोकांच्या कार्यक्षमतेत आका निर्माण केली जाते तेव्हा आपल्याच क्षेत्रात संधी दिली असता इथला विकास झाला असता कारण आपले मानवीय संसाधन इतरत्र जाऊन

तेवढीच कामे करतात जितकी तेथील व्यक्ती करत असतात.अनेक लोक त्यापेक्षा जास्त कामे करतात त्यामुळे वेगळा विदर्भ म्हणून राज्य असल्या शिवाय हे सिद्ध होत नाही. विदर्भाची मागणी विशेषतः ह्या सर्व मुद्दांशी संबंधित आहे. प्रमुख कारण तर तो णच आहे नैसर्गिक व मानवीय संसाधनांचा प्रत्यक्ष फायदा महाराष्ट्राच्या मोठ्या शहरांना प्राप्त होतो पण येथील लोक अनेक विकासात्मक लाभातून वंचित राहतात. खरा फायदा वेगळ्या विदर्भाचा असा होईल की इथली संसाधने मानव आणि निसर्ग यांच्या विकासासाठी वापरली जातील आपल्याकडे असलेल्या विशेषतः साधनांचा चांगला उपयोग करता येईल.

विदर्भ वेगळा होण्यासाठीची मागणी तांतपणे सुरू आहे. त्याला अभ्यासात्मक कळ आहे. येथील लोकांची विभिन्न प्रकारे माहिती देऊन, आकडे मांडून, पुरवठा देऊन विदर्भ विकासाची बाजू वेगळ्या विदर्भातच आहे. विभिन्न विभागाचेकृषी सिंचन, वन, उद्योग, व्यापार, संचार, पर्यटन, शिक्षण इत्यादी अभ्यास देखील झाले आहेत. दररोजच्या गरजापासून वाचि कि गरजापर्यंत पाहणी केल्यास विदर्भाच्या अनेक खेड्यांमध्ये मूलभूत सोयी नाहीत. शहरी भागांमध्ये सोयी आहेत. पण रोजगार आणि उद्योगासाठी येथे संधी उपलब्ध नाही. म्हणून वेगळे राज्य झाल्याशिवाय उद्योग, कृषी, व्यापार व इतर बाबींना चालना मिळणार नाही. भारतातील इतर राज्यांमध्ये ज्यांना वेगळा राज्य म्हणून असतित्व प्राप्त झाले त्यांचा विकास भरपूर झाला आहे. खरा फायदा वेगळ्या विदर्भाचा असा होईल की इथली संसाधने मानव आणि निसर्ग यांच्या विकासासाठी वापरली जातील. आपल्याकडे असलेल्या विशेषतः साधनांचा चांगला उपयोग करता येईल.

विदर्भाचे स्वतंत्र राज्य झाले तर त्याच्या विकासाचा आराखडा पुढील प्रमाणे रहावा — विदर्भात अकरा जिल्हे आहेत. नागपूर व अमरावती हे प्रशासकीय विभाग आहेत. अमरावती (पश्चिम विदर्भ) विभागात बुलढाणा, अकोला, वाशिम, यवतमाळ, अमरावती हे पाँच जिल्हे तर नागपूर विभागात (पूर्व विदर्भ) गोंदिया, गडचिरोली, चंद्रपूर, भंडारा, नागपूर, वर्धा हे जिल्हे आहेत. अमरावती विभागात मेळघाट व नागपूर विभागात चंद्रपूर, गडचिरोली, भंडारा व गोंदिया हे भरपूर पाऊस, भरपूर तलाव, जंगलांच्याखाली महाराष्ट्राच्या खनिज संपत्तीपैकी ९७ टक्के (कोळशासह) संपत्ती आणी धान ह्यांनी समृद्ध आहेत. विदर्भात दर जिल्हांना उत्तर दक्षिण (सातपुड्यात उगम पावणाऱ्या) अशा नद्या आहेत. नागपूर विभागातील गडचिरोली व इतर तीन जिल्हांच्या परिसर पाणी आणी जंगल ह्यामुळे सुंदर आहे. विभागात वीज निर्मिती मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होते. सध्याच्या रोज सुमारे ४२०० मेगावॉट निर्मितीपैकी १५०० मेगावॉट वीज विदर्भाला मिळते आणी २६०० मेगावॉट विदर्भाच्या बाहेर महाराष्ट्राला पाठविली जाते. ही विदर्भाची भौतिक रचना, संसाधन व शाश्वत विकासाचा आधार आहे. पूर्वी विदर्भात ११८ (स्पिनिंग अँड विव्हींग) सुत व कापड गिरण्या व लोकांसाठी कापसाचे जिनींग प्रेसिंग कारखाने होते व त्यात काम करणारे (सात जिल्हांमध्ये) हजारो मजूर होते. गेल्या ५० वर्षांत त्या गिरणी बंद पडून आता छोट्या प्रमाणावर प्रायोगिक पद्धतीने सुरू केल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे विदर्भात कधीच औद्योगिकरण नव्हते असा समजू नये. विदर्भाच्या विकासात वने, खनिजे, कापूस, वीज, संत्रा, रेशीम, पर्यटन, ह्या नैसर्गिक साधनांच्या प्रमुख वाटा असेल. सतपुडा पर्वत हा विदर्भाच्या उत्तरेला नागपूर, वर्धा, अमरावती, अकोला, बुलढाणा या जिल्हांचा भाग आहे. त्यांच्या पायथ्याशी उत्तम प्रकारच्या गवताचे व उत्तम जातीच्या पशुखाद्य वनस्पतिचे उत्पादन नियोजित केल्यास दुग्धव्यवसाय व विविध पशुपालन व्यवसाय मोठ्या प्रमाणावर चालू शकतील. चंद्रपूर, गडचिरोली, भंडारा व गोंदियातील जंगले रेशीम किड्यांच्या संवर्धनासाठी उपयुक्त मानली जातात. तो भाग पूर्वीपासूनच कोसा ह्या रेशीमाच्या कापड प्रकारासाठी प्रसिद्ध आहे. परंतु त्याला आधुनिक तंत्र जोडावे लागेल. बांबूच्या लहान तुकड्यांवर रासायनिक प्रक्रिया करून जपानमध्ये अनेक प्रक्रियांमध्ये पोलादांऐवजी बांबू वापरला जातो. म्हणजेच या वस्तुचे रूपांतर औद्योगिक कच्चा मालात होऊन त्याचे मूल्य संवर्धन होते. तसेच विदर्भातही घडू शकते. यासाठी तंत्रज्ञान संशोधन व नियोजनाची आवश्यकता आहे. मध्यप्रदेश सरकारने ग्रामीण उद्योगिता या नावाने एक खातेच ह्याकरिता सुरू केले आहे. तसे विदर्भात ही केले तर मोठे औद्योगिकरण टाळून रोजगार व संपत्ती निर्मिती विकेंद्रित पद्धतीने प्रदूषण टाळून होऊ शकते. भरपूर खनिज संपत्ती असतांना त्यांच्यावर प्राथमिक प्रक्रिया करण्याचे कारखाने आता पर्यंत निघाले नाहीत. त्यामुळे तेवढ्या रोजगारापासून तांत्रिक प्रगति पासून हा प्रदेश वंचितच राहिला. गोंदिया, गडचिरोली, चंद्रपूर, भंडारा, नागपूर, ह्या जिल्हांमध्ये जमीन वरखाली व पाऊस भरपूर असल्याने तलाव निर्माण झाले आहेत. पूर्वीच्या भंडारा, गोंदिया ह्या संयुक्त भंडारा जिल्हातील तर ब्रिटिशांनी तलावांच्या जिल्हा (लेक डिस्ट्रिक्ट) असे म्हटले होते. हे तलाव गोड्या पाण्याचे असल्यामुळे येथील माशांना कोलकत्याच्या बाजारात (खाऱ्या पाण्याच्या समुद्री माशांच्या तुलनेत) खूप मागणी असते व जास्त भाव मिळतो. ह्या उद्योगाचे संघटन, संयोजन, संचालन आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाने

केल्यास स्थानिक जनतेला रोजगार व उत्तर सापडेल. नागपूर पासून पश्चिमेकडे अकोलापर्यंत (म्हणजे वऱ्हाडात) पूर्वीही कापूस म्हणजे पांढरे सोने म्हणत असत.सन १८३०ला नागपूरच्या भोसल्यांकडे जो इंग्रजरिजंट म्हणून होता. त्याच्या नागपूर प्रांताच्या अहवालात नमूद आहे की,नागपूरचा कापूस(त्यावेळी हिंगणघाट कापूस असे ब्रेडनेम) उत्तरप्रदेशमध्ये गंगेपर्यंत नेला जाऊन गंगेतून थेट ठाण्यापर्यंत जाऊन त्यापासून ढाक्याची मलमल बनत असे.ते विदर्भ कापसाचे वैभव मूल्य रोजगार पुऱ्हा निर्माण करणे आवश्यक व ाक्य आहे. तसेच दुर्लक्ष विदर्भातील संत्रा या पिकाकडे झाले आहे. सातपुड्या च्या पायथ्याशी असलेल्या पाण्यामुळे नागपूर, वर्धा, अमरावती ह्या जिल्हांच्या संत्रापट्ट्याला विदर्भाचा कॉलफोर्निया म्हणत असत. आज तो पट्टा दुर्लक्षित आहे. त्यांच्याकडे पुऱ्हा लक्ष द्यावे लागेल. हे सर्व रोजगार उत्पन्न व संपत्तीचे स्रोत निसर्गदत्त आहेत व सतत निर्माण (खनिजे वगळल्यास) होणारे असल्यामुळे त्यापासून ाश्वत विकासाचे आशवासन मिळते. ज्या वनजल संपदेमुळे पर्यटन,चित्रपट निर्मितीकरिता भरपूर वाव आहे आणि पर्यटनाकडे दुर्लक्ष झाल्याची आकडेवारी पाहिल्यास असे कसे घडू ाकते, असा धक्का बसतो.आज विज उत्पादनापैकी दोन तृतीयांश वीज विदर्भाबाहेर पाठविली जाते.(ती तशी सन १९६० पासूनच पाठविली जात आहे) ती बाहेर जाणारी वीज जर बाहेर वीज पंप, कारखाने चालवून रोजगार व संपत्ती निर्माण करते तर ती प्राधान्याने विदर्भाला मिळू लागली तर विदर्भात सिंचन कारखानदारी वाढून विकास होईल. हे सूर्यप्रकाशाएवढे स्प ट आहे. विदर्भाचा भवि यातील विकासावर ांका असणाऱ्यांना त्यास पुरेसे उत्तर सापडावे.

ोजारचे छत्तीसगढराज्य झाल्यापासून त्यांनी जैव संपत्ती म्हणून हजारो धानाच्या जातीचे रक्षण केले आणि औद्योगिकरणाच्या आधारावर गेल्या पाच व ार्त सातत्याने १०.५ टक्के उत्पादन बुद्धीवर असलेले भारतातील एकमेव राज्य आहे. छत्तीसगढ व पूर्व विदर्भ हे गोंडवनाचेच (दंडकारण्य) भाग आहेत. भरपूर वीज उपलब्ध झाल्यास असंख्य छोटे-मोठे ाहरी उद्योग विदर्भात स्थापन होऊ ाकतात.एवढेच आपण इथे नमूद करू. कारण विडंबना अशी आहे की विज निर्यात होत राहते आणि अतिभारनियमनामुळे(झेरोक्स, पिठाच्या गिरण्या, इस्त्री) हे लहान उद्योगसुद्धा वीज कारखानांच्या गावात घालणे मुश्किल होत आहे. विदर्भ राज्य झाल्यास त्याचे महारा ट्र राज्याशी अधिक घनि ठ आर्थिक संबंध राहतील असे वाटते कारण विदर्भाच्या औद्योगिकरणाला लागणारी तांत्रिक-यांत्रिक अवजारे, वस्तु, मुंबई व पुण्याच्या औद्योगिकरणापासून मिळतील म्हणजे महारा ट्राला संपन्न विदर्भाचा बाजार मिळेल आणि विदर्भाकडून अनेक वस्तू (गोड पाण्याच्या माशांसकट) मुंबई-पुण्याच्या उपभोक्त्याला बाजारात मिळतील. त्यामुळे महारा ट्रच्या व विदर्भाचा विकास एकमेकांस पूरक असाच राहिल. राज्ये हे प्रशासकिय घटक, धोरण निर्धारण व अंमलबजावणीकरिता निर्माण केली जातात. लोकांमधील आपसातील आर्थिक व्यवहार आपसातील मागणी पुरवठाने करतात. दोन प्रदेशांपैकी एक प्रदेश मागास असेल तर आदान प्रदानाची पातळी खाली राहिल. दोन्ही प्रदेश संपन्न असले तर आदान प्रदान उच्च पातळीवर होते. आजही पुण्या-मुंबईकडे पानाचे ाैकीन महाग असे कलकत्ता पान खातात.त्याचीच मागणी करतात. म्हणून प्रादेशिक विकास व आपल्यातील देवाण घेवाण ह्याला “अधिकस्य अधिकम् फलम्” हेच सुभा ित लागू होते.

विदर्भाचे प्रश्न:- प्रत्येक राज्यांचा चांगला विकास होणे ही एक अपेक्षित बाब आहे. महारा ट्र हा तशाच बाबतीत आघाडीवर आहे असे अनेकांचे मत आहे. महारा ट्रतील अनेक बाबी म्हणजे जसे – औद्योगिक विकास, आरोग्य, महिलांचे सबलीकरण, कृ ाी क्षेत्रात राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या योजना यांच्या अभ्यास केल्यास अनेक उपाय योजना सुचवितांना क्षेत्रीय समतोल विकासावर भर देणे गरजेचे आहे असे वारंवार वाटते ह्याची कमतरता नसूनही अनेक जिल्हे मागासलेले राहतात. विदर्भात दरडोई उत्पन्न उत्तर महारा ट्र व इतर क्षेत्राच्या तुलनेत कमी आहे. अशा अनेक प्रश्नांचा विचार करतांना ोतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येचा प्रश्न निर्माण होतो.जेव्हा समान वितरण, समान विकास आणि न्यायतेची बाब विचारात घेतली जाते तेव्हा अशा घटना क्षेत्रात अधिक का घडतात? ते फक्त सामाजिक व आर्थिक बाबींसोबत जोडलेले राहणार नाही. त्याला राजकीय इच्छादेखील पाहिजे. काही संसाधने विशेष ातः सिंचन व्यवस्था चांगली करण्यात आल्यास युवक वर्गाचा कळ काही प्रमाणात ोती करण्याकडे वळविता येईल. नुसते पैसे दिल्यास ते विभिन्न आक णातच खर्च झाल्याचेच सर्वत्र दिसून येतात. चांगले बियाणे, गोदामे, बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध करून दिल्यास कृ ाी करण्याकडे कळ वाढविता येईल व आत्महत्यांना आळा बसेल. हा अभ्यास रिजर्व्ह बँक व त्यानंतर मा. पंतप्रधानांपर्यंत पोहचविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. काही बाबींवर अमल होण्याची खरोखरच गरज आहे. विदर्भासारख्या क्षेत्रीय विकासासाठी काही विशेष ा योजना चालविणे आवश्यक आहे. विकासाच्या व्याख्येत महारा ट्र जरी भारताच्या अग्रणी राज्यात येत असेल तरी राज्यांच्या विभिन्न विभागामध्ये कमालीचा असमतोल आहे. राज्यांतील लोकांच्या अनेक गरजा अपुऱ्या आहेत. असंख्य अडचणी वाढल्या आहेत व त्याचे कारण नवीन आर्थिक धोरणांमध्ये होणारे विभिन्न प्रकल्प, जसे ाई व बहुरा ट्रीय कंपन्यांचे वर्चस्व, बँकिंग,

विमा व शिक्षणामध्ये येणारे व्यावसायात्मक बदल महारा ट्रात सर्वाधिक आहेत. अनेक चर्चासत्रामध्ये भाग घेऊन व विचारांची मांडणी करून घेऊन लक्षात आले की, महारा ट्राचा विकास झाला पण तो मर्यादित लोकांचा फायदा देणारा आहे. जे लहान उद्योग व व्यापार लघु किंवा मध्यम उद्योगांच्या श्रेणीत होत होते ते देखील मोठ्या धनाढ्य व्यक्तीने त्यांच्या हातात घेतले आहेत. त्यामुळे पारंपरिक उद्योग व्यवसाय बंद होऊन बेकारी दरिद्र्य वाढले. महारा ट्रात ७.८ टक्के गर्भ श्रीमंत १५.८ टक्के मध्यमवर्गीय व साधारणतः ७० टक्के लोक गरिबी रे ोच्या आसपास आहेत.

विदर्भ विकास आणि मिहानः— मिहान, अंतररा ट्रीय विमानतळ ज्याची निर्मिती विभिन्न वस्तूंच्या देवाणीघेवाणीसाठी केली आहे ती अत्यंत हळू चालणारी प्रक्रिया असून त्याचा परिणाम अनेक प्रकारे नागपूर नगरी व आसपासच्या क्षेत्रावर पडला आहे. नागपूरच्या विकासासाठी एक मोठी संधी समजला जाणारा हा प्रोजेक्ट विकसित करतांना अनेक राजकीय अडचणी येत आहेत. त्यांची चांगली सुरुवात होईल अशी परत आशा आहे. खऱ्या अर्थाने मिहानची आज देखील चांगली सुरुवात उद्योग, व्यापार आणि कृ णीला चालना देणारी ठरेल. विदर्भात उद्योग, कृ णी आधारित उद्योग, कृ णी ह्या तीन बाबींच्या विकास एकमेकांना पूरक ठरण्याची गरज आहेच. त्याच्यापासून होणारे फायदे अक्षरशः लाखांमध्ये नमूद केलेले आहेत. जसे एक लाख टूक ड्रायव्हर, दोन लाख कार्गोसाठी लागणारे कर्मचारी, काही हजार विमानतळावर काम करणारे कर्मचारी व एक लाख फूल उत्पादकांना फायदा होईल इत्यादी. हे सर्व स्वप्न ठरू नये असे वाटते. कारण विकासासाठी आणलेले प्रकल्प लवकर फल देणारे असतील तर विकासाचा वेग वाढून समृद्धी च्या मार्गाला लागतील तसे विदर्भाच्या बाबतीत अद्याप झाले नाही. एक मोठा फायदा अजून घेता येण्यासारखा आहे. तो म्हणजे मनु यबळ निर्मिती. ज्ञान आणि संवाद हे सध्याचे मंत्र आहेत. ज्यांच्यातुन मनु याची ओळख पटते आणि भारत किंवा बाहेरील देशांमध्ये अशा वर्गाची मागणी वाढत आहे. मिहानच्या निमित्ताने अशी सुरुवात विद्यापीठांमध्ये होण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. त्यासंबंधी विदर्भ विकास मंडळाने मागच्या दीडव ापूर्वी २८८ अभ्यास क्रम सुचविले होते आणि ते महारा ट्राच्या गव्हर्नरना सादर केले त्यावरून अपेक्षित मनु यबळ तयार करणे आपली आवश्यकता आहे. मिहान भागातील ेतकरी व त्याच्या जमिनी ही त्याला मिळाल्या नाही अशी तक्रार अनेकदा आली परंतु सर्वअधिकारी असे मानतात की मिहान प्रकल्प विस्थापितासाठी चांगल्या सोयी दिल्या आहेत. जर महारा ट्रा व इतर राज्यातील आतापर्यंत झालेल्या विस्थापितांच्या सोयीची तुलना केली तर दिलेला मोबदला व जागा चांगल्या म्हणता येतील पण रोजगार देणे किंवा ेतीसाठी व्यवस्था करून देणे ही उणीव आहेच. ज्या वर्गाला ेतीकरण्याची इच्छा नाही. त्याच्यासाठी कदाचित हा भाग योग्य ठरला असेल परंतु नागपूरजवळ ग्रामीण, ाहरी उंबरठ्यावर, आत देखील ग्रामीण लोक ेतीवरच अवलंबून आहेत. त्यामुळे ेतजमिनीचा उपयोग बदलून त्यावर इतर प्रकल्प उभारल्यामुळे आपण लोकांना कायम स्वरूपात ेतीच्या बाहेर काढतो आहोत. आणि पर्यायी व्यवस्थेच्या अभावी त्यांना मिळालेल्या भरपाई रकमेवर काही काळ जगण्याशिवाय पर्याय रहात नाही. ज्यांची जमीन अधिक आहेत त्यांना फायदा मिळाला पण कमी जमिनीवर अवलंबून राहणाऱ्या व्यक्तींची उपजीविका गेली आणि त्यासोबत अधिक भरपाई मिळत नसल्या कारणाने त्यांनर भवि यातील अनेक प्रश्न निमाण होतात. मिहानमुळे संपूर्ण विदर्भाचा भरघोस विकास होईल असे वाटत नाही.

नि क र्ः— राजकारण व ासनाची भूमिका विकासासाठी सकारात्मक असावीच लागते, कारण ह्या शिवाय चांगली निर्णय प्रक्रिया होऊ ाकत नाही . कोणता राजकारणी पुढाकार घेईल आणि कोण योग्य दिशेने नेईल ह्या वर त्या भागाचे लोक समाधानी आहेत किंवा नाही हे ठरू ाकते. विदर्भाच्या बाबतीत जेवढे राजकारणी होऊन गेले त्यांनी विदर्भाच्या विकासात भरघो ा भर टाकली नाही म्हणून येथील व्यक्तींना बाहेर कामाच्या ोध्यात जावे लागते. प्रत्येक ासकीय प्रमुख कामासाठी मुंबईला धाव घेण्याशिवाय पर्याय रहात नाही. राजकारणाचा कळ स्थानिक पातळीवर समृद्धी आणण्याचा आहे. झाले वेगळेच, ज्या भागाचे आपण आहोत ते सोडून दुसऱ्या विभागाला मदत मिळत गेली तर आपल्या येथील पाणी, वीज, कृ णी संसाधने, तज्ज्ञ मंडळी इ. सर्वांचा वापर बाहेरच्याच लोकांनी केला. म्हणून इथे शिक्षण थोड्याफार प्रमाणत आरोग्याच्या सोयी, मध्यवर्ती भारताचा भाग असल्याकारणाने व्यापार (तो देखील विशि ट वस्तुचाच) वाढला पण अंतर्गत वाहतुक, उद्योग संस्कृतीचा विकास होऊ ाकला नाही. दुबळे राजकारण हे अविकसितवपणाचे प्रमुख कारण आहे.

संदर्भ सुचीः—

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नविन आर्थिक धोरणाचा प्रादेशिक विषमतेवरील परिणाम

डॉ. विष्णु एकनाथ गुमटकर

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, श्रीमती सु.रा. मोहता महिला महाविद्यालय, खामगांव.

प्रस्तावना :- प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर करणे हा भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासाचा एक प्रमुख उद्देश आहे. भारतासारख्या खंडप्राय आणि विस्तृत लोकसंख्येच्या देशात कल्याणकारी राज्याची संकल्पना प्रत्यक्ष कृतीत उतरविणे हे एक मोठे आव्हान आहे. विषमतेची दरी कमी करणे, सामाजिक न्यायाचे वातावरण निर्माण करणे व सर्वांना समान विकासाच्या संधी उपलब्ध करणे अशा उद्दिष्टांचा नियोजनात सतत गाजावाजा केला जातो. नियोजनाद्वारे सर्व नागरिकांना समान संधी मिळणे जसे महत्वाचे आहे. तसेच देशान्तर्गत सर्व राज्यांचा समतोल विकास होणे महत्वाचे आहे.

नविन आर्थिक धोरण व प्रादेशिक विषमता :- सन १९९१ मध्ये लोकसभा निवडणूकीनंतर केंद्रात पी.व्ही. नरसिंहराव यांच्या नेतृत्वात काँग्रेस सरकार सत्तेवर आले. त्यावेळी देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था अतिशय विकट होती. भारत परकीय कर्जाच्या सापळ्यात पुरता अडकला होता. परकीय चलनाची गंगाजली जवळ-जवळ कोरडी पडण्याच्या बेतात होती. त्यामुळे देश आर्थिक संकटात सापडलेला होता. देशाची या आर्थिक संकटातून सुटका करण्यासाठी आणि देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेची घडी व्यवस्थित बसविण्यासाठी सरकारने नविन आर्थिक धोरणाचा स्विकार केला. सरकारच्या या नविन आर्थिक धोरणाचे देशात आणि देशाबाहेर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर स्वागत केल्या गेले देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला नवे वळण लावण्याच्या दृष्टीने सरकारने उचललेले धाडसी पाउल अशा शब्दात या धोरणाचे वर्णन केले गेले. देशातील उद्योगपती, अनिवासी भारतीय, जागतिक बँक, आंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रानिधी, बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्या या सर्वांनी सरकारच्या या धोरणाबद्दल समाधान व्यक्त केले. सरकारच्या या आर्थिक धोरणामुळे देशापुढील आर्थिक संकट तात्पुरते जरी दूर झाले असले तरी त्याच्या दुरगामी परिणाम अर्थव्यवस्थेवर झाला. देशातील प्रादेशिक विषमता वाढली. १९९१ मध्ये सुरु झालेल्या आर्थिक सुधारणांचा भर जागतिकीकरण, उदारीकरण व खाजगीकरणावर म्हणजे पूर्णपणे बाजाराच्या शक्तीवर अवलंबून होता. त्यामुळे ज्या राज्यांमध्ये पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास झालेला होता अशा राज्यातच नविन गुंतवणूक केली गेली व मागासलेल्या राज्यांकडे दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले. राज्यांतर्गत निव्वळ उत्पादनाच्या वृद्धिदराचे विश्लेषण केले असता, असे दिसून येते की, १९९०-९१ ते २००२-०३ या काळात प्रगत राज्यांचा राज्यांतर्गत निव्वळ उत्पन्न वृद्धिदर ५.६ टक्के होता. आणि मागास राज्यांचा वृद्धिदर केवळ १.७ टक्के होता. यावरून स्पष्ट होते की, नविन आर्थिक धोरणाचा फायदा मागास राज्यांपेक्षा प्रगत राज्यांना अधिक झाला. योजना आयोगाच्या डॉ. एन.जे.कुरियन यांनी भारतातील वाढत्या प्रादेशिक विषमतेचा सखोल अभ्यास करून काही निष्कर्ष मांडलेले आहे. त्यांच्यामते सुधारणा नंतरच्या काळात गुंतवणूकीचे दोन-तृतीयंश पेक्षा अधिक प्रस्ताव प्रगत राज्यात केंद्रीत झालेले आहेत. अखिल भारतीय वित्तीय संस्था आणि राज्य वित्तीय निगमांनी केलेल्या मदतीची अवस्था अशीच होती. इंडस्ट्रियल डेव्हलपमेंट बँक ऑफ इंडिया, इंडस्ट्रियल फायनांस कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, इंडस्ट्रियल क्रेडीट अँड डेव्हलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, युनिट ट्रस्ट ऑफ इंडिया, आयुर्विमा महामंडळ इत्यादी संस्थांनी ३१ मार्च १९९७ पर्यंतच्या त्यांच्या एकूण आर्थिक मदतीपैकी ६७.३ टक्के मदत प्रगत राज्यांना केली होती. त्यातही ९ प्रगत राज्यांपैकी महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तामिलनाडू, आंध्रप्रदेश या चार राज्यांनी एकूण मदतीच्या ५१ टक्के भाग आपल्याकडे खेचला होता. राज्य वित्तीय निगमांच्या एकूण मदतीपैकी ७० टक्के मदत सुध्दा प्रगत राज्यांनाच झाली. गुंतवणूकीच्या प्रस्तावांना मिळणारी मान्यता आणि आर्थिक मदतीच्या बाबतीत सुधारणांची प्रक्रिया प्रगत राज्यांना अनुकूल असल्याचे दिसून येते. परिणामी प्रगत असलेल्या राज्यांची विकास प्रक्रिया अधिक वेगवान बनली आणि मागास राज्य मागे राहून प्रादेशिक विषमता वाढली. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणूक ही सरकारच्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे मागासलेल्या प्रदेशात होत असते. त्यामुळे आर्थिक विषमता कमी होण्यास मदत मिळतो. परंतु नविन आर्थिक धोरणाच्या उदारीकरण व खाजगीकरणामुळे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणूक मंदावली व त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक विषमता अधिक वाढली.

संदर्भ सुची :-

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प्रस्तावना :विकसनशील देशांना अन्नसुरक्षा, दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन आणि रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण करण्याच्या दृष्टीने कृषी (शेती) हे एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र आहे. कृषीच्या आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक योगदानाच्या माध्यमातून राष्ट्रीय विकासाची एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पार पाडते. याशिवाय कृषी क्षेत्र हजारो लोकांसाठी निर्वाहाचा (उधरनिर्वाहाचा) एक व्यवसाय प्रदान करते आणि त्यातून लोकांना तीन मुलभूत मानवी गरजांना जसे- अन्न, वस्त्र आणि निवारा स्वतःला भागविण्याची सोय उपलब्ध करून देते. शेती कसने आणि शेती विकास हे दोन्ही भाग प्रामुख्याने पर्यावरण आणि आर्थिक स्थिती यावर अवलंबून आहे. शेतीक्षेत्रातील असमानतेचा प्रत्यक्ष आणि अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव हा विशेषतः शेती उत्पादनातील तुटीमुळे पुरेसे अन्नधान्य उपलब्ध करून देण्यात मर्यादा घालतो तसेच या क्षेत्रामुळे रोजगाराची संधी निर्माण करण्यात अडचणी येतात. त्यामुळे कृषी उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकतेत फारशी वाढ झाल्याची दिसत नाही. त्याचप्रमाणे कृषीक्षेत्रातून पाहिजे तेवढ्या रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होतांना दिसत नाही. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण गरीबीचे प्रमाणे सातत्याने वाढत आहे. ज्या देशातील जनता शेती क्षेत्रातील कार्यविधीवर अवलंबून आहे, अशा देशाच्या आर्थिक स्थितीवर वर्चस्व गाजविण्यासाठी संभाव्य कार्यक्षमतेची ताकद कृषी क्षेत्रात आहे. कृषी क्षेत्रातील असमानता दिवसेंदिवस रूढ रूप धारण करतांना दिसत आहे. याचा परिणाम म्हणून शेतीक्षेत्रातील असमानता एका प्रदेशातून दुसऱ्या प्रदेशात आणि एका समाजातून दुसऱ्या समाजात स्थलांतरण होतांना दिसत आहे. त्यामुळे आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक दृष्टीने मोठी तफावत निर्माण होत आहे. “प्रादेशिक असमानता” या शब्दाची व्याख्या ही देश किंवा विभागांमधील आर्थिक गतिविधी आणि कल्याण यातील तफावत म्हणून व्यक्त केली जाते. (OECD – 2002(Spiezia - 2002)भारतातील शेतीच्या इतिहासात 1970 ते 80 च्या दरम्यान अन्नधान्यातील स्वयंपूर्णता प्राप्त करणे हे सर्वात महत्वाचे उद्दिष्ट्य होते. भारतात प्रत्यक्षात 1980 च्या दशकामध्ये कृषी उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकतेतील वाढीचा वेग वाढलेला होतो. तेव्हा देशातील उत्पादकतेपासून मिळणारे फायदे प्रादेशिक दृष्टीने असमान ठरले होते. भारतातील शेती क्षेत्रात विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागात कृषी उत्पादकता वाढल्याने आर्थिक विकास लक्षणीय वाढीव पातळीवर गेल्याचे बोलले जात नाही. शिवाय 1990 च्या दशकामध्ये सुधारवादी युगात कृषीक्षेत्राची परिस्थिती अजून बिघडली आणि कृषी उत्पादनात घट झाल्यामुळे ग्रामीण गरीबीची प्रतिकुलता वाढविणारी असमानता आणखी पुढे आली. कृषी विकासातील असमानता आणि मंदी याकरिता अनेक घटकांचा उल्लेख करण्यात आला. तसेच त्यावर चर्चाही करण्यात आली. त्यातून प्रदेशनिहाय हवामानातील परिवर्तनशिलता, विविध कृषी हवामान घटक, विविध स्रोतांचा स्तर, सिंचन सुविधा आणि विविध क्षेत्रांमधील विभिन्न पायाभूत विकास, याशिवाय ग्रामीण भागातील वाढत्या लोकसंख्येचा दबाव यामध्ये परिवर्तनशिलता आहेत, असे चर्चेअंती दिसून आले होते. कृषी विकासास अडचण येण्यात वरील घटक जबाबदार आहेत हे सिद्ध झाले आणि याच महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नांचा सातत्याने कृषी विकासाच्या दृष्टीने विचार करावा लागेल. सुरुवातीपासून आणि आजपर्यंत जगभरातील लाखो जनतेसाठी शेती हा रोजगारासाठीचा मुख्य स्रोत राहिला आहे. कृषी हे जगातील केवळ कोटयावधी लोकांसाठी अन्नच नव्हे तर अनेक उद्योगासाठी आवश्यक कच्च्या मालाची निर्मिती करणारे प्रमुख क्षेत्र आहे. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशांच्या आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत कृषीक्षेत्र महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत आहे. शिवाय भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा मुख्य आधार म्हणजे कृषी क्षेत्र होय. भारतात कृषी क्षेत्राद्वारे राष्ट्रीय देशांतर्गत उत्पादन (जीडीपी) 15 टक्के योगदान देते आणि सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे भारतातील जवळजवळ अर्धी लोकसंख्या (जीओआय 2011) ही कृषी आणि संलग्न क्षेत्रांवर पूर्णतः अवलंबून आहे. तरीसुद्धा 2004-05 मध्ये राष्ट्रीय कार्य शक्तीच्या 52 टक्के रोजगार हा कृषी क्षेत्रातून प्राप्त झालेला आहे. परंतु अलीकडे कृषी क्षेत्रातून रोजगाराच्या स्थितीत घट होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. यासाठी अनेक कारणे जबाबदार आहेत, असे असलेतरी कृषीला रोजगाराचा

मुख्य स्रोत मानण्यात येत आहे. भारतातील वाढत्या लोकसंख्येचा दबाव शेतीवर सतत वाढत आहे. यामुळे देशात अन्नधान्य उत्पादनाचा तुटवडा निर्माण होत आहे. थोडक्यात, भारतातील वाढत्या लोकसंख्येच्या तुलनेत कृषी उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकता वाढावयास पाहिजे. परंतु तसे न होता कृषी उपयुक्त क्षेत्राचा वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे वसाहतीसाठी उपयोग होत असल्याने आणि शहरांचा विस्तार होत असल्याने कृषी उपयुक्त क्षेत्रात सतत घट होत आहे. परिणामी कृषी उपजत क्षेत्र दिवसेंदिवस कमी होत चालले आहे. त्यामुळे भविष्यात अन्नधान्याचा मोठा तुटवडा निर्माण होण्याची समस्या भारतापुढे येऊ शकते. याशिवाय, भारतात होत असलेल्या लहान कुंटुब संख्येमुळे देखील शेतीचे अपखंडन होत आहे. त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून अपखंडन झालेले शेतीचे क्षेत्र कमी होत चालल्याने शेती करणे लहान कुंटुबांना न परवडणारे आहे. त्यामुळे असे कृषी क्षेत्राची अधिक किंमतीला विक्री करून पैसा मिळवित आहे. याचे यामुळे देखील कृषी उपयुक्त क्षेत्रात घट सतत होत चाललेली आहे. आर्थिक वृद्धी ही निरनिराळ्या प्रकारच्या आंतर वैयक्तिक आणि आंतर-क्षेत्रीय तफावतीच्या असमानतेचे दोन महत्वपूर्ण प्रकार असल्याचे अनेक अभ्यासक मान्य करतात. आणि म्हणूनच, अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ आणि धोरणकर्त्यांनी अशा द्वैभाषिकांच्या विकासाचे प्रतिकूल परिणाम त्यांच्या अभ्यासाद्वारे कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. त्यामुळे न्यायसंगत (समान) विकास होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. यामुळे विशिष्ट उत्तेजनांना विशिष्ट क्षेत्रात किंवा कृतीमध्ये वृद्धी होईल. त्यामुळे नैसर्गिकरित्या दरडोई उत्पादनापेक्षा जास्त वाढीच्या क्षेत्रात किंवा उपक्रमांमध्ये वेगाने वाढ होईल. परंतु असे झाल्यास आंतर वैयक्तिक आणि आंतर क्षेत्रीय तफावत वाढते. परिणामी, अधिक उत्पादन वाढीच्या क्षेत्र किंवा उपक्रम असलेले क्षेत्र इतरापेक्षा वेगाने वाढू लागते. त्यामुळे आंतर-क्षेत्रीय तफावत निर्माण होते. स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यापासून भारताने कृषीक्षेत्रात बरीच प्रगती केलेली आहे. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्वी पन्नास वर्षात दरवर्षी सुमारे 1 टक्के दराने भारतीय शेतीचे उत्पन्न वाढले, ते आता स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात 2.6 टक्के दराने वाढल्याचे दिसून येते. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारतीय शेतीचा सर्वांगीण विकासामुळे अनेक संस्थात्मक आणि पायाभूत घटकांची अंमलबजावणी झाली. थोडक्यात, भारतात शेतीविषयक धोरण चार टप्प्यांत राबविण्यात आले, ते म्हणजे 1947 ते 1960 पर्यंतचा पहिला टप्पा, 1960 ते 1980 या कालावधीत दुसरा टप्पा, 1980 ते 1991 या काळातील तिसरा टप्पा आणि चवथा टप्पा 1991-92 यानंतरचा हा काळ होता. कृषी धोरणाच्या पहिल्या टप्प्यांमध्ये प्रचंड कृषी सुधारणा, संस्थात्मक बदल, प्रमुख सिंचन प्रकल्पांचा विकास आणि सहकारी पतसंस्था बळकट झाल्यात. याशिवाय, समुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम, विकेंद्रीकृत नियोजन आणि सधन क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम देखील सुरू करण्यात आले. 1960 च्या दशकाच्या सुरुवातीला भारतीय कृषी प्रस्तांचा दुसरा टप्पा म्हणजे नवीन कृषी धोरणाला (हरित क्रांती) सुरुवात झाली. नवीन कृषी धोरणात अधिक पिकणारी पिके (High Yielding Varieties of Crops), पिकांवर पिक (Multiple Cropping), संकुल पद्धती (संयुक्त पद्धती), आधुनिक शेतीचा व्यवसाय आणि सिंचन सुविधा यांचा प्रसार यांचा समावेश होता. या धोरणातील सर्वात मोठे यश म्हणजे भारताला खाद्यान्न अन्नधान्यात आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त झालेली आहे (राव, 1996). 1980 च्या दशकाच्या सुरुवातीला भारतीय शेतीच्या पुढील टप्प्याला सुरुवात झाली. 1980 च्या दशकात (चांद, 2003) कृषी जीडीपीमध्ये वाढ होण्याची कारणे म्हणजे दुग्धशाळा, मत्स्यपालन, पोल्ट्री, भाज्या, फळे यासारख्या गैर-अन्नधान्य उत्पादनात जलद गतीने वाढ झाली (मिश्रा आणि चांद 1995, चांद 2001) कृषी धोरणाचा चौथा टप्पा 1991 मध्ये संपन्न झाला. या काळात आर्थिक सुधारणांच्या प्रक्रियेस सुरू झाली. याशिवाय, याच काळात नवीन आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराच्या मर्यादेमुळे स्थानिक बाजारपेठेला सुरुवात झाली आणि जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेमुळे (WTO) कृषी क्षेत्रावर आणखी परिणाम झाला. भारतात प्रत्यक्षरूपाने नवीन कृषी धोरण जुलै 2000 मध्ये सुरू करण्यात आले. धोरणात संसाधनांच्या कार्यक्षम वापराच्या आधारावर दरवर्षी 4 टक्के उत्पादन वाढीचा दर प्राप्त करता येईल असे उद्दिष्ट्य प्राप्त करणे (चांद, 2003), असे धोरणात ठरले होते. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात उद्दिष्टपूर्ती पूर्ण झालेली नाही. आधुनिक कृषी विकास हा प्रगत तंत्रज्ञान आणि पायाभूत सुविधांवर आधारित आहे. 1970-71 ते 1979-80, 1980-81 ते 1990-91 आणि 1991-92 ते 2011-12 या कालावधीत तीन वेगवेगळ्या

कालखंडात कृषी विकासाचे विश्लेषण अनेक अभ्यासकांनी केलेले आहेत. त्यांच्या अभ्यासावरून कृषी क्षेत्रातील पायाभूत सुविधांमधील व्यापक आंतर-राज्य कृषी उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकतेतील असमानता समोर आली आहे. भारतातील असमान कृषी हवामान, भौतिक संसाधनातील वृद्धी आणि पायाभूत सुविधांमुळे प्रादेशिक कृषी उत्पादनात एक प्रचंड असमानता आढळून आलेली आहे. भारतातील संपूर्ण राज्यनिहाय कृषीशी निगडित असणाऱ्या पायाभूत सुविधा असमान आहेत. शिवाय, शेतीप्रधान विकसित राज्यात सार्वजनिक आणि खाजगी गुंतवणुकीचा असंतुलितपणा यामुळे भारतातील शेतीविषयक कामगिरीमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर तफावतीसाठी जबाबदार असल्याने दिसून आले आहे. ज्यामुळे भारतातील राज्यांमध्ये निव्वळ देशांतर्गत दरडोई उत्पादन राज्यातील मोठ्या असमानतेसाठी जबाबदार मानले जाते (कुटी, 2015). नवीन कृषी कार्यक्रम आणि धोरणांमुळे शेतीतील सर्व मापदंडात महत्वपूर्ण बदल झाले आहेत. कृषीक्षेत्रातील निव्वळ पेरणी क्षेत्र यात बरीच वाढ झालेली आहे. याशिवाय एकूण पीकाचे क्षेत्र जवळजवळ दुप्पट झालेले आहे. तसेच सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्र वाढलेले आहे. निर्जन क्षेत्रावर पुनर्बांधणी करण्यात आली आहे आणि जंगलाखालील क्षेत्र आणि इतर पिकांच्या लागवडीतील खर्चात घट झाली आहे. याशिवाय, पिकाचे वर्गीकरण देखील बदलेले गेले आहेत. एवढे असून देखील कृषी उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकतेतील असमानता कमी होत नसल्याचे दिसून येते. भारतातील कृषी क्षेत्रातील वृद्धी, अस्थिरता, पिकांचा आकृतीबंध आणि आंतर-राज्य कृषी उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकतेतील असमानता याविषयी काही साहित्यांचा उल्लेख या लेखात केलेला आहे. **अहलुवालिया (2001)** यांनी पंजाब आणि हरियाणा या दोन राज्यातील कृषी उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकतेतील असमानतेचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करून त्यावरून काढलेले निष्कर्ष अगदी अंतीम निष्कर्षपर्यंत पोहचलेले दिसतात. कृषी क्षेत्रात आर्थिक सुधारणा केल्याने ते राज्य कसे समृद्ध झाले यावर त्यांनी प्रकाश टाकला. **सच आणि इतर (2002)** यांनी आंतर-राज्य कृषी उत्पादनातील वाढीच्या विकासाचा संभाव्य निश्चयात्मक मूल्यांकन केले आणि असा निष्कर्ष काढला की, भौगोलिक तफावत, स्थलांतर, राष्ट्रीय किंवा राज्य धोरण, शहरीकरण हवामान आणि सामाजिक पैलू जसे-साक्षरता, आमआर इत्यादी काही निश्चित घटक आहेत की ज्यामुळे कृषी उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकतेत दिवसेंदिवस घट होत चाललेली आहे. उत्पादन, गुंतवणूक व रोजगारांवरील आर्थिक सुधारणांच्या प्रभावाचे परीक्षण करून त्यांनी असे सुचविले की संपूर्ण राज्यांमध्ये एनएसडीएफमधील तफावत ही उत्पादनाच्या क्षेत्रात आहे. परंतु यांचे विश्लेषण मात्र बाजाराभिमुख उत्पादन वाढीच्या गतिविधीतील कोणत्याही सांख्यिकीय सुधारणेत योग्यता निर्दिष्ट करित नाही. दुसऱ्या एका अभ्यासानुसार भट्टाचार्य आणि **अल (2004)** यांनी पूर्व आणि नंतर सुधारित दशकामध्ये प्रमुख राज्यांचा कृषी उत्पादनातील एकंदर वृद्धी दर आणि क्षेत्रीय घरगुती उत्पादनांच्या (SDP) वाढीचा विकास दर यांचे विश्लेषण केले. त्यांना त्यावरून असे आढळले की एसडीपीच्या सुधारित आगणामध्ये एसडीपीच्या क्षेत्रीय असमानतेत मूलगामी वाढ झाली आहे. परंतु त्याच कालावधीत एसडीपीचा विकास दर केवळ किरकोळ प्रमाणात वाढला आहे. **कार आणि अल (2006)** यांनी आपल्या अध्ययनावरून उदारीकरणानंतरच्या काळात क्षेत्रीय योगदानामध्ये प्रादेशिक उत्पादन क्षेत्रात आढळलेल्या मतभेदांना सोडविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. त्यांच्या अभ्यासाचे परिणाम असे दर्शवितात की, कृषी उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकतेतील घसरणीला सेवा आणि औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील तफावत कायमची जबाबदार आहे. **घोष (2006)** यांना भारतातील कृषी विकासामध्ये निरपेक्ष भिन्नता आणि सशर्त एकत्रिकरण देखील आढळले.

भारतात कृषी उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकतेत असमानता असण्याची कारणे :

1) शेतीविषयक शिक्षण आणि साक्षरतेची निरपयोगी गुणवत्ता : कृषी शिक्षण केवळ पीक उत्पादन, पशुधन व्यवस्थापन, माती परीक्षण आणि पाणी संवर्धन यासंबंधी असते. मात्र या अभ्यासक्रमात कृषीशी संबंधित विविध पैलूचा समावेश शिक्षणात नसतो. परंतु त्यात इतर शिक्षणासंबंधीच्या सूचना जसे-पोषण आहारासंबंधी असलेले शिक्षण यांचा समावेश त्यात होतो. कृषीविषयक आणि इतर शिक्षणाने शेतकऱ्यांचे कृषी उत्पादन कसे वाढविता येईल, ससांधनाचे जतन कसे करता येईल आणि पौष्टिक खाद्यपदार्थ कोणत्या रितीने पुरविता येईल इत्यादीद्वारे सर्व लोकांचे जीनमानात कशी सुधारणा करता येईल. यासंबंधीच्या शिक्षणाचा अभाव असल्याचे दिसून येते. म्हणजेच साक्षर असून देखील सुद्धा त्याचा योग्य उपयोग करता येणार नाही. त्यामुळे शेतीविषयक शिक्षण आणि साक्षरता यातील गुणवत्ता पूर्णपणे निरपयोगी राहिल.

2) नागरी विस्तार आणि कृषी भूमीचा अभाव : भारतात 1970 मध्ये बिगर-कृषी वापरासाठी असलेली जमीन 162000 किमी इतकी असून 2010 पर्यंत ती 260000 किमी पर्यंत वाढण्याची शक्यता होती. परंतु यापैकी बहुतांश शेत जमिनीचे क्षेत्रफळ पीकजन्य भागात असावयास पाहिजे होती. परंतु निरंतर वाढती लोकसंख्या यामुळे निर्माण होणारा त्यांच्या वसाहतीचा प्रश्न इत्यादी कारणाने शेती क्षेत्रात घट होत आहे. याशिवाय लहान कुटुंबामध्ये शेतीची होत असलेली वाटणी यामुळे शेतीचे अपखंडन होत चाललेले आहे.

3) कमजोर ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था आणि सामाजिक मागासलेपणा : भारतात जवळपास 70 टक्के लोक ग्रामीण भागात राहतात. त्यापैकी बहुतेक गरिब आहेत. भारतामध्ये ग्रामीण भागातील गरिब कुटुंबाचे उत्पन्न देखील कमी आहे. गरिब कुटुंबाजवळ जमीन नसल्याने त्यांचे उत्पन्न कमी आहे. तसेच ग्रामीण भागातील कमी उत्पन्नाचे मूळ कारण म्हणजे कमी कृषी उत्पादनक्षमता आणि जमिनीचे कमजोर क्षेत्र हे आहे आणि हीच वस्तुस्थिती भारतातील बहुतांश भागात पाहवयास मिळत आहे. याकारणाने शेतकऱ्यांचे जीवनमान उचावले दिसत नाही. परिणामी शेतकरी समाजाचा फारसा विकास झालेला नाही.

4) अन्नधान्य असुरक्षितता आणि सामाजिक तणाव : बऱ्याच विकसनशील देशात लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दराप्रमाणे अन्नधान्याच्या वाढत्या गरजा लक्षात घेऊन कृषी उत्पादनातील मुबलकता उपलब्ध करणे हे त्या देशाला अवघड होत आहे. बहुतेक विकसनशील देश अगोदरपासूनच शेती उपयुक्त जमीन शेतीकरिता वापरत आहेत. थोडक्यात, लागवडीखाली अधिकाधिक शेतजमीन उपयोगात आणल्या जात आहेत. 1984 मध्ये एफएओने असा अहवाल सादर केला आहे की मागील दशकात 117 देशांमध्ये बहुतांश लोकांनी उपलब्ध असलेल्या कृषी तंत्रज्ञानाचा निम्न पातळीचा वापर करून आपल्या लोकसंख्येचा अन्नधान्याचा प्रश्न स्वतःच्या उपलब्ध जागेवर सोडविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. पण त्यांना ते फारसे शक्य झाले नाही. तसेच यापैकी बहुतांश देश अन्नधान्याचा असलेला तुटवडा भरून काढण्यासाठी पुरेसे अन्नधान्य देशाच्या आर्थिक परिस्थितीमुळे आयात करू शकत नव्हते. 1990 च्या दशकात सुरुवातीपासून एफएओने जगातील कमी उत्पन्न, खाद्यान्नातील तुट असलेल्या देशाचा वार्षिक अहवाल प्रकाशित केला. 1996 मध्ये त्यापैकी आफ्रिकेतील निम्मे म्हणजे एकूण 82 देश होते की या देशांमध्ये खाद्यान्नातील तुट फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होती. त्यावेळी अन्नधान्य तुटवडा असलेल्या देशांबद्दलची परिस्थिती वाईट होऊ शकते असे एफएओने भाकित केले होते. कारण जगातील बहुतांश देशातील लोकसंख्या वेगाने वाढत आहे आणि शेती उत्पादनात मात्र वाढ होण्यास अनेक मर्यादा आहेत. एका देशात कृषी उत्पादनात वाढ न झालेल्या देशाचा परिणाम अनेक विकसनशील देशांना देखील प्रभावित करू शकतो. याबाबतीत काही मुद्यांचा अभ्यास खाली करण्यात आला. याकरिता खालील कारणे जबाबदार आहेत.

1) मर्यादित कृषी जमीन : कृषी उपयुक्त जमिनीपैकी सर्वोत्तम शेतजमितीची अगोदरपासूनच लागवड होत आहे, आणि अशीच भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांची एक परंपरा आहे किंवा प्रथम पसंती आहे. उर्वरित संभाव्य शेतीक्षेत्रामध्ये मातीमधील कमतरता असलेली पोषकता किंवा डोंगराळ किंवा मुरमाड जमीन असते. बहुतांश भागात सहसा मर्यादित पाणी पुरवठ्यासह खडकाळ ढलान किंवा पोषण कमी असलेली जमीन इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. यामुळे कृषी उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकतेत असमानता उत्पन्न होते.

2) मर्यादित पाणी पुरवठा : भारतात गोड्या पाण्याचे स्रोत दुर्मिळ आहेत. याशिवाय कोरड्या ऋतूंमध्ये पाणी नेहमीच जमिनीच्या खोल पातळीला पोहचले असते. थोडक्यात जमिनीतील भूजल फारच खोलवर पोहचलेले असते. त्यामुळे पाण्याचा पुरवठा सतत टिकत नाही.

3) दारिद्र्य : बहुतेक शेतकऱ्यांकडे त्यांच्या कुटुंबाला पोसण्यासाठी पुरेसे इतके जमिनीचे क्षेत्र नसते. त्यामुळे असे शेतकरी अन्नधान्य विक्रीसाठी आणि उत्पन्न मिळविण्यासाठी उत्पादन घेत नाही तर अशा परिस्थितीत त्यांचे देश इतरत्र लोकांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी त्यांच्या देशातील आर्थिक परिस्थितीनुसार पुरेसे अन्नधान्य आयात करू शकत नाहीत. कारण देशाची आर्थिक परिस्थिती अन्नधान्य आयात करण्याइतकी नसते.

4) कर्जाची कमतरता : बहुतांश शेतकरी पीक हंगामात कर्ज घेत नाहीत. कारण शेती उत्पादनापासून प्राप्त उत्पन्न आणि पीक लागवडीचा खर्च वजा जाता शिल्लक उत्पन्न कमी असते आणि त्यातून कर्जाची परतफेड करावी लागेल म्हणून ते कर्ज घेत नाहीत किंवा कर्ज घेण्याच्या अनेक अटी असल्याने देखील कर्ज घेत नाही. उलट शेतकरी स्वतः कामगार म्हणून शेतीत राबतात किंवा जीवन जगण्यासाठी शेतीचा काही भाग विकतात.

5) योग्य धोरणाचा अभाव : अधिक अन्नधान्य उत्पादनासाठी शेतकरी समुहांना योग्य तंत्रज्ञान आणि पिकांच्या वेगवेगळ्या जाती मिळविण्यासाठी सुदृढ कृषी व्यूहरचना विकसित करण्याची गरज आहे. परंतु याकरिता आवश्यक असलेल्या योग्य धोरणाचा अभाव असल्याचे दिसून येते. शासन कृषीकरिता उचित धोरण ठरविण्यात अपयशी आहे.

5) ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येचा विस्तार आणि कुशल कृषी कामगारांची कमतरता : लहान गावातील लोक आपल्या गावाच्या भविष्यातील गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी अजिबात आपसात जुळत नाहीत. अशा समुदायातील लोक समाजाच्या पुनर्वसनामध्ये सहभागी होण्यास तयार असू शकतात. परंतु त्यांच्या व्यावहारिक कौशल्यांच्या संकुचित ज्ञानामुळे त्यांना अडथळा येतो. समाजाच्या संख्येत वाढ होत असल्याने समाजाला त्यांच्या पूर्वीपेक्षा व्यावसायिक आणि नेतृत्व कौशल्याची सखोल माहिती असणे आवश्यक आहे.

6) कृषीवर आधारित उद्योगांचा अभाव : कृषी-उद्योग (Agro-industry) एक सर्वव्यापी यंत्रणा आहे. यात शेतीद्वारे उत्पादित कच्च्या मालावर आधारित विविध प्रकारचे औद्योगिक, उत्पादन आणि प्रक्रिया उद्योग यांचा समावेश करता येतो. यासोबत शेतीसाठी लागणारे उपकरणे व सेवा जे कृषी आदाने म्हणून ओळखले जाते. परंतु कृषीवर आधारित उद्योगांचा अभाव असल्याकारणाने कृषी विकास फारसा झालेला दिसत नाही.

7) जमिनीच्या क्षमतेतील कमतरता आणि प्रादेशिक असंतुलन : जमिनीची गुणवत्ता हा कृषी कार्यक्षमतेस प्रभावित करणारा एक महत्वाचा घटक आहे आणि त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून वेळोवेळी शेतीची उत्पादनक्षमता कमी होत आहे. या घटकाच्या महत्वापासून एक अशी आशा बाळखू शकतो की, सर्वात कमी भू-गुणवतेच्या प्रदेशात सर्वात जास्त उत्पादनक्षमता असावयास पाहिजे. याचे कारण शेतीक्षेत्रात, मातीतील कमतरता आणि पडीत जमीन यामुळे पीक उत्पादन आणि पशुधन उत्पादकता कमी होते. याशिवाय कृषी उत्पादन आणि उत्पन्न दोन्ही यांना मर्यादा घालते. प्रादेशिक पातळीवर कमजोर जमिनीची गुणवत्ता अधिक असते. तसेच गैर-मर्यादित पर्यावरणाने देखील शेती उत्पादन कमी होत असते. याकरिता वाढती लोकसंख्या आणि प्रादेशिक असमतोल यांच्या वाढीव क्षमतेला मर्यादित करणे आहे. परंतु हे करणे शक्य होत नाही.

8) सरकारी धोरणे आणि बाजार शक्तीचा प्रभाव : 2000 ते 2006 च्या दरम्यान कृषीचा सरासरी विकास दर 1990 च्या दशकापर्यंतच्या विकास दरापेक्षा एक टक्क्याने कमी होता. कृषी उत्पादनास वाढती जमीन आणि जलसंपत्तीची संधी मर्यादित असल्याने भविष्यातील बाजारात कृषी उत्पादनाची मागणी वाढणार नाही याकरिता उत्पादकतेच्या वाढीसह विविधता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर असणे आवश्यक आहे. ज्यामुळे शेती उपयुक्त तंत्र, धोरणे आणि संस्थांमध्ये मोठे बदल करणे आवश्यक होईल आणि याही पेक्षा सर्वात महत्वाचा बदल आवश्यक आहे की तो म्हणजे शासनाची कृषी क्षेत्रातील भूमिकेची पुनःभाषा जी जागतिक बाजारपेठेत कृषी स्पर्धात्मक बनविण्यासाठी महत्वाची ठरेल.

सरकारची कृषी विकासातील योग्य भूमिका म्हणजे संस्थात्मक आणि नियामक सुधारणांद्वारे सुलभतेने चालविल्या जाणाऱ्या बाजारपेठांची चळवळ करणे, ज्यामुळे खाजगी क्षेत्रातील कामकाज आणि बाजारातील कार्यक्षमता सुलभ करता येईल. जेथे बाजार अपयशाची समस्या राहणार नाही. अलीकडे अशा ठिकाणी धोरणात्मक सुधारणांद्वारे सरकार आपली भूमिका कमी करित आहे आणि बाजारातील उदारीकरणांना मजबूत करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न सुरू आहे.

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83.

प्रादेशिक औद्योगिक असमतोल व आर्थिक विकास

महाजन जे.पी.

यशवंत महाविद्यालय, नांदेड

अलिकडील काळात औद्योगिकरणाला देशाच्या विकासात महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या द्वितीयक क्षेत्राला साधारणतः उद्योग क्षेत्र असे म्हटले जाते. ज्यामध्ये कारखानदार, बांधकाम, वायु, पाणी आणि पुरवठा या या क्षेत्राचा समावेश दिसून येतो. तसेच उद्योग क्षेत्रात असंख्य वस्तुंचे उत्पादन केले जाते. कार्यक्षम अशा उद्योग क्षेत्राच्या निर्मितीवरच अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास आधारीत असतो. अलीकडील काळात आर्थिक विश्लेषणात उद्योगाच्या समतोल प्रादेशिक विकासाला महत्वपूर्ण मानले जात आहे. असे असले तरी भारतात मात्र ज्या पध्दतीने उद्योगांचे केंद्रीकरण झालेले दिसून येते त्यातुन जो औद्योगिक असमानतेला निर्माण झालेली आहे ते पाहता “समतोल औद्योगिक विकास” ही संकल्पना प्रत्यक्षात उतरविणे भारतासमोर एक आव्हान वाटते. विविध प्रकारच्या उद्योग धंद्याचा विकास देशातील सर्व प्रदेशात समान पध्दतीने विकेंद्रित झाला नाही परिणामी औद्योगिकरणाच्या बाबतीत प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला आहे.

❖ संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

१. औद्योगिक विकास असमतोलाची कारणे स्पष्ट करणे.
२. भारतातील उद्योगाचे केंद्रीकरणाची प्रवृत्ती दर्शविणे.
३. प्रादेशिक औद्योगिक, समतोल विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी करण्यात आलेल्या उपाय योजना स्पष्ट करणे.

❖ संशोधन पध्दती हे द्वितीय स्त्रोतावर आधारीत असून त्यासाठी संदर्भग्रंथ, मासिके याचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे.

❖ औद्योगिक विकास असमतोलाची कारणे :- आज मोठया प्रमाणात औद्योगिक असमतोल दिसून येतो. औद्योगिक केंद्रीकरणाने तसेच इतर कारणामुळे औद्योगिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला आहे. ती कारणे पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येतील.

१. मुलभूत सुविधांचा अभाव :- रस्ते, रेल्वे वाहतुक, विज पुरवठा, पाणीपुरवठा सर्व राज्यात सारख्या प्रमाणात नाहीत त्याचा परिणाम मागास प्रदेश मागासच राहिलेत. या प्रदेशाकडून या मुलभूत सुविधासाठी सतत मागणी असून देखील योग्य नियोजनाअभावी ते दुर्लक्षित राहतात व नवीन उद्योजक तहाराकडे आकर्षित केले जातात.
२. ऐतिहासिक कारण :- निर्यात व जहाज वाहतुकीच्या दृष्टीकोनातुन चेन्नई, मुंबई, कोलकत्ता या तहारात ब्रिटिशांना कारखानदारी सोईची वाटली करण त्यांनी गुंतवणूक करतांना वाहतुकीची सोय लक्षात घेतली होती. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात देखील चेन्नई, कोचीन, विशाखापट्टणम, मुंबई व कोलकत्ता हीच ठिकाणे आयात निर्यातीसाठी महत्वपूर्ण समजली जात आहेत त्यामुळे या ठिकाणाच्या औद्योगिक केंद्रीकरणाला ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी दिसून येते.
३. नैसर्गिक घटकांची उपलब्धता :- उद्योगाची उभारणी ही हवामान कच्चा माल, खनीज संपत्ती या सारख्या नैसर्गिक घटकावर अवलंबून असते. उदा. दगडी कोळसा व कच्चे लोखंड यामुळे पोलाद निर्मितीचे उद्योग खाणीच्या आसपास असतात. कापड, सिमेंट, पोलाद, कागद उद्योग यासारखे उद्योग विशिष्ट भागांतच आढळतात. कारण त्याचा हा नैसर्गिक घटक आहे.
४. शासकिय धोरणे :- राज्यशासनाकडे पाणीपुरवठा, रस्ते, दळणवळण, विजपुरवठा ही जबाबदारी आहे परंतु वित्त पुरवठा ह्यात अडचणीचा ठरतो तसेच केंद्र सरकारची अनुदानाची रक्कम प्रशासकिय खर्च व खर्चासाठी वापरल्यामुळे औद्योगिक प्रगती दिसत नाही. सरकारचे औद्योगिक धोरण, औद्योगिक परवाने धोरण, गुंतवणूक धोरण यात विकेंद्रीकरणाचा दृष्टीकोन असणे गरजेचे आहे. तो नसल्यामुळे असमतोल दिसून येतो.
५. स्थानिक अडचणी :- काही राज्यात कच्चा माल विपुल प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असूनही औद्योगिक विकास झालेला नाही. बिहारमधील टाटा कंपनीचा ‘पोलाद उद्योग’ हे त्याचे उदा. आहे कारण या भागात मागासवर्गीयांचे प्रमाण अधिक, उच्च जातीच्या जमीनदारांचे व सावकाराचे वर्चस्व यामुळे नवीन उद्योगधंद्याचा विकास झाला नाही. अशाच प्रकार नक्षलवाद यामुळे चंद्रपुर, गडचिरोली भाग ही फारसा पुढे आला नाही.

- ❖ भारतातील उद्योगाची केंद्रीकरणाची प्रवृत्ती :- भारतात औद्योगिक केंद्रीकरण मोठ्या प्रमाणात आढळून येते. प्रादेशिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून औद्योगिक विकास आढळून येतो. मुंबई, कोलकत्ता, अहमदाबाद, दिल्ली, चेन्नई, बेंगलुरु, पुणे, कानपूर या शहरात उद्योग अतिरीक्त प्रमाणात दिसून येतो.

मोठ्या उद्योगांच्या केंद्रीकरणाची प्रवृत्ती

अ. क्र.	उद्योगाचे नाव	मोठी शहरे व त्यांच्या आजुबाजुचे उद्योगाचे केंद्रीकरण
१	कापड उद्योग	मुंबई, कोलकत्ता, अहमदाबाद आणि वडोदा
२	मशीन टुल्स	पुणे आणि बेंगलुरु
३	इलेक्ट्रिक्स आणि टेलिकम्युनिकेशन	हैद्राबाद आणि बेंगलुरु
४	अवजड वीजयंत्रे व अभियांत्रिकी यंत्रे	रांची आणि भोपाळ
५	रेल्वे डब्ये	बेंगलुरु आणि चेन्नई
६	मोटर जिप व सुटे भाग	मुंबई, कोलकत्ता, पुणे व चेन्नई
७	ध्वजेची उपकरणे	मुंबई, कोलकत्ता, पुणे, चेन्नई आणि दिल्ली
८	थ्रसिजन इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स	मुंबई व कोलकत्ता
९	छोटी यंत्रे	मुंबई, चेन्नई, कोलकत्ता आणि दिल्ली
१०	आगगाडीची कोळशाची व विजेवर चालणारी इंजिने	जमशेदपुर आणि चित्तरंजन

- ❖ स्रोत :- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था डॉ. श्री. भालेराव व सौ. भालेराव संदर्भ ग्रंथ

पश्चिम बंगाल व महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिककरणाच्या बाबतीत पहील्या व दुसऱ्या नंबर वर असले तरी महाराष्ट्र केवळ मुंबई, पुणे, चिंचवड याच भागात औद्योगिक विकास झालेला दिसतो दुसरीकडे विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, कोकण हे याबाबतीत खुप मागास आहेत. ग्रामीण भागात तर उद्योगाचे अस्तित्व फारच कमी आहे.

काही प्रमाणात केंद्रीकरण अनिवार्य व फायदेशीर असले तरीही भारतात बरीच मोठी शहरे, लोकडो जिल्हे, हजारो तालुके व ५ ते ६ लाख खेडी आहेत. पण मोठे उद्योग मात्र शहरातच आढळून येतात. यातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रादेशिक औद्योगिक मागासलेपणाची समस्या निर्माण होतांना दिसून येत आहे व ही परिस्थिती देशाच्या विकासासाठी खुप घातक ठरणारी आहे. ही परिस्थिती उद्योगाचे विकेंद्रीकरण करून औद्योगिक विकास समानता आणून बदलता येवू शकते.

- ❖ उपाय योजना :- प्रादेशिक औद्योगिक समतोल विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी विकेंद्रीकरणाची आवश्यकता, साधनसामग्रीचा कार्यक्षमतेचा वापर करणे गरजेचे आहे. म्हणून भारतात औद्योगिक विकेंद्रीकरणाच्या दृष्टीने पुढील उपाय योजले जात आहेत.

१. निर्बंधात्मक उपाय (Negative measures) :- उद्योगाचे केंद्रीकरण टाळण्यासाठी औद्योगिक (विकास आणि नियमन) कायदान्वये (१९५१), मोठ्या औद्योगिक कंपन्या स्थापन्यासाठी किंवा अस्तित्वातील मोठ्या औद्योगिक कंपन्यांचा विस्तार करण्यासाठी सरकारी परवाना समितीची परवानगी घेणे बंधनकारक आहे. सर्वसाधारणपणे मुंबई, चेन्नई, कोलकत्ता, दिल्ली या शहरात मोठी उद्योग संस्था स्थापन्यास परवानगी दिली जात नाही. यामागे केंद्रीकरणाला आळा बसावा हा उद्देश आहे.
२. प्रोत्साहनत्मक किंवा प्रेरणात्मक उपाय (Positive measure) :- मुलभूत सुविधा ज्यात रस्ते, पाणी ई. मागास प्रदेशात पुरविणे त्याचबरोबर शाळा, महाविद्यालयाचे ई. ची मागास भागात उभारणी करणे जेणे करून उद्योजक मागास भागात उद्योग उभारण्यासाठी उत्सुक राहतील व उद्योगाचे विकेंद्रीकरण होईल.
३. लघु उद्योगासाठी धोरण सुक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम अक्रम कायदा २००६ अन्वये लघु उद्योगाची व्याख्या करण्यात आली आहे. काही वस्तुचे उत्पादन केवळ लघु उद्योगासाठीच आरक्षित ठेवणे हे महत्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य होते.

या तीन वार्ता मार्ग निधी योजनेअंतर्गत सुमारे ५ हजार २९३ कोटी ७० लाख रू एवढ्या किंमतीची कामे मंजूर झाली आहेत. ग्रामीण भागातील दळणवळण सुकर व्हावे यासाठी मुख्यमंत्री ग्रामसडक योजनेअंतर्गत ४ हजार ७०० किलो मिटर लांबीचे रस्त्याचे कामे प्रगतीपथावर आहेत यासाठी २०१७-१८ मध्ये १ हजार ६३० कोटी रू राखून ठेवण्यात आले आहे.

अशा प्रकारे उपाय योजना प्रादेशिक असमतोल दुर करण्यासाठी केल्या जात आहेत.

- ❖ समारोप :- निर्बंधात्मक व प्रोत्साहनात्मक औद्योगिक सरकारच्या धोरणामुळे उद्योगाचे विकेंद्रीकरण घडून येण्यास मदत होत आहे. परंतु भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था मुक्त बाजारपेठेकडे वाटचाल करित आहे अशा परिस्थितीत प्रादेशिक समतोल औद्योगिक विकासाच्या उद्दि टापासून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था दुर जाण्याची व औद्योगिक प्रादेशिक असमतोल वाढण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. याकरीता सरकारने योग्य ती पावले उचलणे गरजेचे आहे. उद्योजकांनी सुध्दा आपला दृष्टी टकोन सकारात्मक करून मागास भागात गुंतवणूक करणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ❖ संदर्भ सूची :-
 १. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था :- डॉ. देसाई व निर्मल भालेराव निराली प्रकाशन, पुणे.
 २. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था :- दत्त सुंदरम
 ३. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था :- रंजन कोळंबे, भगीरथ प्रकाशन, पुणे.

84.

लहान राज्य आणि पर्यटन विकास

प्रा. डॉ. विष्णु पांडुरंग कुटे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, नेहरू महाविद्यालय नेर परसोपंत ता. नेर परसोपंत जि. यवतमाळ

प्रस्तावना – आर्थिक – सामाजिक विकास, स्थानिक प्रशासन, स्वशासन आणि लोकशाहीतील जनसहभागासाठी लहान राज्याची निर्मिती योग्य पाऊल असल्याचे तज्ञांचे म्हणणे आहे. लहान राज्ये आपल्या समस्या चांगल्या पद्धतीने सोडवू शकतात. लहान राज्यात आर्थिक विकास आधारीत व्यवस्था अधिक सक्षमपणे निर्माण होवू शकते. सत्तेच्या विकेंद्रीकरणामुळे लोकशाही मजबूत होते. छोट्या राज्याच्या निर्मितीमुळे, सामान्य जनतेच्या समस्याही तातडीने सत्तारूढापर्यंत पोहोचतात. हे विविध छोट्या राज्यांच्या निर्मितीतून स्पष्ट होते. भारतात गोवा हे छोटे राज्य आहे. त्या पाठोपाठ सिक्कीम, त्रिपूरा, नागलँड, मिझोराम, मणिपूर, मेघालय, केरळ, हरियाणा व पंजाब हा क्रम लागतो. ह्या राज्यांनी पर्यटन उद्योगाच्या माध्यमातून आपला विकास साधला आहे. एका आनंददायी क्षणाचा उपभोग घेण्यासाठी पर्यटनाला जाणे किंवा यात्रा करणे ही सर्वसाधारण समजूत असते. निसर्गाने वेढलेल्या अनेक बाबी आपल्या मनाला, शरीराला शांत करतात. यातूनच अनेक पर्यटनाचे प्रकार जन्माला आले व वाढले. शिक्षण, पर्यावरण, आनंद, शांतता या बाबी विदेशी पर्यटकांमध्ये रूढ झाल्या. परंतु भारतात अशा लोकांची संख्या फक्त ०.९ टक्के आहे. त्यात वाढ होणे गरजेचे आहे.

पर्यटन व्यवसायाचे फायदे : एका लहान प्रकल्पापासून मोठ्या प्रकल्पापर्यंत रोजगार संधी कशा असू शकतात आणि पर्यटन विभाग कसा विकास करू शकतो याची काही उदाहरणे पुढीलप्रमाणे :-

१. **गाईड संपर्क केंद्र** : इतिहास व भूगोलची माहिती असलेल्या व्यक्ती गाईड संपर्क केंद्र सुरू करू शकतो.
२. **चहा कॉफी स्टॉल** : पर्यटनाच्या स्थळी चहा कॉफीचे स्टॉल सुरू केल्यास एक स्टॉल तीन ते चार लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देवू शकतो.
३. **स्थानिक वनस्पती विक्री केंद्र** : स्थानिक वनस्पती विविध उपयोगी असू शकतात. काही विशिष्ट प्रदेशातील वनस्पती तर औषधी म्हणून उपयोगी असू शकतात. त्यांची विक्री केंद्रे सुरू केल्यास त्याद्वारे रोजगार निर्माण होवू शकतो.
४. **फोटोग्राफी उद्योग** : फोटोग्राफा उद्योग सुद्धा चांगल्या प्रकारे रोजगार उपलब्ध करू शकतो.
५. **खानावळ तसेच निवासी हॉटेल्स** : साधारण खर्च ते अधिक खर्च करणाऱ्या लोकांसाठी हॉटेल्सची निर्मिती होवू शकते.

विदर्भ राज्याची संकल्पना व पर्यटन विकास : स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वी काँग्रेस पक्षाने प्रादेशिक प्रश्नांवर ज्या काही समित्या नेमल्या होत्या. त्यांनी अभ्यास करून मराठी भाषी विदर्भाचे वेगळे राज्य व्हावे अशी शिफारस केली होती. १९५५ मध्ये राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोगाने सुद्धा विदर्भ हे शिल्लकी उत्पन्नाचे राज्य होवू शकते म्हणून त्याचे वेगळे राज्य असावे अशी शिफारस केली होती. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सुद्धा अवाढव्य राज्याचे प्रशासन कठीण जाते असे आकडेवारी व नकाशासह मत मांडून विदर्भाच्या वेगळ्या राज्यास स्वतःची सहमती दर्शविली होती.

विदर्भातील पर्यटन विकास :

१. **नागपूर जिल्हा** : भारताचा कॅलिफोर्निया म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या नागपूर शहरात पर्यटनाच्या दृष्टीने लहान मोठी बरीच पर्यटन स्थळे आहेत. रमण विद्यान केंद्र, ड्रॅगन पॅलेस, टेकडीचा गणपती, अंबाझरी तलाव, सिताबर्डीचा किल्ला, महाराज बाग, बालाजी मंदिर, तेलंगखेडी तलाव, दिक्षाभूमी अशी विविध मनोरंजनपर धार्मिक व सामाजिक पर्यटनाची केंद्रे आहेत. बौद्ध धर्मियांचे श्रद्धास्थान असणाऱ्या दिक्षाभूमीला दरवर्षी लाखो लोक भेट देतात. शैक्षणिक व व्यावसायिक कारणांनी विदेशी पर्यटक मोठ्या प्रमाणात या शहराला भेट देतात.

२. **चंद्रपूर जिल्हा** : पूर्व विदर्भाला नागपूर नंतर औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या प्रगत जिल्हा म्हणून चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्याची ओळख आहे. या शहरात महाकाली मातेचे प्राचीन असे मंदिर आहे. याशिवाय प्राचीन असे अंचलेश्वर मंदिर आहे व त्याला लागूनच गोंड राजाचे समाधीस्थळ (हडवाडा). ब्रिटीश जनरल कोर हॅम यांचे थडगे, लालपेठ कॉलरी परिसरातील गोंड

शासनाकालीन भव्य शिल्पाकृती, शहराच्या मध्यभागी असलेले रामाळा तलाव आदि काही प्रेक्षणीय स्थळे या शहरात असून जुन्या शहराच्या सिमा निश्चित करणारा किल्ला सुद्धार आहे. तसेच चंद्रपूर शहरापासून ४५ कि.मी. अंतरावर ताडोबा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान आहे. अशाच प्रकारची काही अंतरावरील पर्यटन म्हणजे आनंदवन, घोडाझरी तलाव, बल्लारपूर ही ऐतिहासिक शहरे आहेत.

३. **गोंदिया जिल्हा** : या जिल्ह्यात नवेगाव बांध, नागझिरा, भवभूती, कचारगड गुफा, प्रतापगड ही पर्यटन स्थळे आहेत.

४. **बुलढाणा जिल्हा** : हया जिल्ह्यात जागतिक किर्तीचे लोणार सरोवर, जिजाऊचे माहेर असलेला सिंदखेड राजा, विदर्भाची पंढरी शेगाव, महाकाय हनुमानाचा नांदुरा, ज्ञानगंगा अरण्य इत्यादी प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थळे आहेत.

५. **वाशिम जिल्हा** : वाशिम हा १४ व्या शतकातील वाकाटकाची राजधानी आहे. तसेच कारंजा लाड तालुका पर्यटनासाठी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण आहे. कारंजा शहरात गुरुमंदिर, जैन मंदिर ही ऐतिहासिक स्थळे आहेत. वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील मालेगांव तालुक्यात शिरपूर जैन हे जैनाची काशी तर मानोरा तालुक्यात पोहरादेवी हे गाव बंजारा समाजाची काशी म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहे. मंगरूळपीर तालुक्यात पिरबाबांचा दर्गा प्रसिद्ध आहे.

६. **अमरावती जिल्हा** :

गाडगे महाराज, तुकडोजी महाराज, गोविंद प्रभू, गुलाबराव महाराज इत्यादी संतांची समाधीस्थळे अमरावती जिल्ह्यात आहेत. तसेच अमरावती जिल्ह्याचे नंदनवन म्हणून थंड हवेचे ठिकाण चिखलदरा हे पर्यटकांसाठी वरदान आहे. मेळघाट अभयारण्य व व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, अंबादेवी संस्थान, भक्तीधाम, गुगामल अभयारण्य, एकवीरा मंदिरा, वडाळी तलाव व छत्री तलाव, गावीलगड किल्ला, मुक्तागिरी इत्यादी पर्यटन स्थळे अमरावती जिल्ह्यात आहेत.

७. **यवतमाळ जिल्हा** : यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यात अशी विविध धार्मिक स्थळे आहेत, ज्यांच्या विकासातून रोजगार संधी निर्मितीला बराच वाव आहे. उदा. कळंब येथील चिंतामणी मंदिर, वळसा येथील महालक्ष्मी मंदिर, उद्धवबाबा मंदिर मानकी अंबा, मुंगसाजी महाराज मंदिर धामणगांव देव, वणी येथील रंगनाथ स्वामी मंदिर, दिग्रस येथील घंटीबाबा मंदिर इत्यादी प्रसिद्ध धार्मिक स्थळांना भाविक, पर्यटक भेटी देतात. भाजप आणि काँग्रेस या दोन्ही प्रमुख प्रतिस्पर्धी पक्षांच्या प्रचार मोहिमेत अनेकदा लहान राज्य निर्मितीचा मुद्दा राहिलेला अहे. व लहान राज्य पुरस्कृत्यांनी त्यांना निवडून सत्तेत सुद्धा आणल्याची उदाहरणे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत दिसून येतात. “विदर्भ राज्य” म्हणून निर्माण झाल्यास पर्यटन म्हणून विदर्भाला विकास करण्याची संधी आहे.

संदर्भ सुची :

१. शिंदे डॉ. एस. बी. – पर्यटन भूगोल, फडके प्रकाशन कोल्हापूर
२. लोकराज्य – ऑक्टोबर २००९ ‘पर्यटन विशेष’
३. योजना मासिक मे २०१०
४. कारंजा निसर्ग पर्यटन योजना (२०१०) महाराष्ट्र शासन अकोला वनविभाग
५. उद्योजक – पर्यटन उद्योग विशेष – जानेवारी २००७

85.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, जॉन रॉल्स आणि म. गांधी यांची सामाजिक न्यायाची संकल्पना : भारताच्या विशेष संदर्भात

प्रा. किर्तीकर वाल्मीक भीमराव

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, छत्रपती शिवाजी कला, वाणिज्य रात्र महाविद्यालय, सोलापूर.

इतिहासाच्या अगदी प्राचीन काळापासून ते आधुनिक काळापर्यंत, सामाजिक व्यवस्थेचे अवलोकन केल्यास असे लक्षात येते की, जगाच्या वेगवेगळ्या देशातील सामाजिक व्यवस्थेच्या तुलनेत भारतातील सामाजिक व्यवस्था अधिकच विमतेवर आधारित आहे. भारतातील सामाजिक व्यवस्थेने संधी नाकारलेल्या वंचीत समुहांना विशेषाधिकार अनुसूचित जाती, जमाती, इतर मागासवर्ग आणि अल्पसंख्यांक समुदायाला समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आणण्यासाठी स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात समाजसुधारकांनी महत्वाचे काम केले. अगदी राजाराममोहन रायापासून सुरु झालेली समाजसुधारणा चळवळ महात्मा जोतीराव फुले पर्यंत चालू होती. सामाजिक विमतेमुळे भारतात सामाजिक अन्याय मोठ्या प्रमाणात होतात, कारण भारतातील पुरुसत्ताक व्यवस्थेच्या रोमारोमात जातीव्यवस्था मुरलेली आहे, म्हणून ही विमता नष्ट होणे गरजेचे आहे व त्यासाठी स्वातंत्र्य मिळालेल्या भारताच्या राज्यघटनेत घटनात्मक उपाययोजना करण्यात आल्या. सामाजिक न्याय प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी उपयोजिलेले घटनात्मक प्रयत्न एवढे विस्तृत व स्पष्ट आहेत की जे जगाच्या कोणत्याही राज्यघटनेत आढळून येत नाही. आणि त्यातूनच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे सामाजिक न्यायाबाबतचे विचार स्पष्ट होतात.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील सामाजिक न्यायविषयक तरतुदी :- डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना अपेक्षित असणाऱ्या सर्वच बाबी राज्यघटनेत (सामाजिक न्यायासाठीच्या) समाविष्ट करता आल्या नाही कारण डॉ. आंबेडकर जरी मसुदा समितीचे अध्यक्ष असले तरी घटना समितीने 'सहमतीच्या तत्वाचा' स्विकार केलेला होता. उदा. कलम ४०(ग्रामपंचायतीची स्थापना) च्या तरतुदीसाठी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इच्छुक नसतांना केवळ म. गांधीजींच्या आग्रहा खालत या तरतुदीचा समावेश राज्यघटनेत करण्यात आला. असे असतांनाही एकूणच राज्य घटनेच्या मसुद्यात सामाजिक न्यायाच्या अनुगंगाने अनेक तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या. भारतीय राज्य घटनेच्या **भाग-३:मूलभूत अधिकार** आणि **भाग-४: मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे** यातील तरतुदीनुसार, राज्याची समानतेच्या तत्वाशी बांधीलकी आणि समाजातील वंचीत घटकांचा विकास, जन्माला आलेल्या प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला आत्मसन्मानाने (प्रतिष्ठा) जीवन जगण्याचा अधिकार, महत्वाच्या बाबी प्रतिबिंबित झालेल्या आणि तीच गोष्ट डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना सामाजिक न्यायाच्या बाबतीत अपेक्षित आहे.

सामाजिक न्यायाच्या अनुगंगाने भारतीय राज्य घटनेत मूलभूत अधिकाराची विभागणी ६ गटात करण्यात आली आहे. पहिला गट **समानतेचा अधिकार**, अनुच्छेद १४, १५, १६, १७, १८ दुसरा गट— **स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकार**, अनुच्छेद १९, २०, २१(ए) २२, तिसरा गट— **गोणाविरुद्धाचा अधिकार**, अनुच्छेद २८, २४ चौथा गट— **धार्मिक अधिकार**, अनुच्छेद २५, २६, २७, २८ पाचवा गट— **भाषा, लिपी, संस्कृती संवर्धन, संरक्षणाचा अधिकार**, अनुच्छेद २९, ३० सहावा गट— **घटनात्मक उपायांचा अधिकार**, अनुच्छेद ३२ इत्यादी राज्य धोरणांनाची मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे ही न्यायालयीन कार्यक्षेत्राच्या बाहेर असली तरी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणतात "राज्य धोरणाच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वाच्या अंमलबजावणीबाबत जनता दर ५ वर्षांनी होणाऱ्या निवडणुकांच्यावेळी राज्यकर्त्यांना जाब विचारू शकते" म्हणून घटनाकारांनी मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वांचा राज्यघटनेत समावेश करून सामाजिक न्यायाची भूमिका घेतलेली दिसते. उदा. लोककल्याणकारी राज्याची स्थापना करणे, समान न्याय व विधिविषयक मोफत सल्ला व मदत, ग्रामपंचायतीची स्थापना, कामाचा, शिक्षणाचा आणि विवक्षीत बाबतीत सरकारी सहायाचा अधिकार इ.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, जॉन रॉल्स व महात्मा गांधी – सामाजिक न्यायाच्या संकल्पनेबाबत साम्य/भेद :-भारताच्या बाबतीत डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे तत्वज्ञान वैज्ञानिक पध्दतीवर आधारलेले आहे. त्यांनी सामाजिक न्यायाची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करतांना **अनुभवजन्य व वास्तववादी** दृष्टीकोनाचा वापर केला आहे. रॉल्सच्या आधीच म्हणजे १९५० ला डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी राज्यघटनेतील नागरीकांच्या मूलभूत अधिकाराद्वारे सामाजिक न्यायाचा सिध्दांत मांडला आहे. डॉ.

बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा विश्वास घटनात्मक तरतुदी आणि त्याद्वारे कायदेशीर अधिकार मिळवून देण्यावर आहे. तर रॉल्स राजकीय व्यवस्थेच्या रास्तपनावर भर देतो. **State and Minority** या ग्रंथामध्ये डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर नमूद करतात की, राज्यातील लोकांमध्ये बंधुभावाची भावना असेल तर जमीनीचे वाटप समन्वयाने होईल. **Anheliation of Caste** आणि **Caste Machanism in India (M.A. चा प्रबंध)** या दोन्ही पुस्तकांमध्ये डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी समन्वयाची बंधुभावाची त्याचबरोबर नैतिकतेची संकल्पना मांडली आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणतात की, सवर्णांनी तसेच दलितानीही आपापल्या कोणातून बाहेर पडावे. यातून **Co-operation** निर्माण होईल व सामाजिक न्याय प्रस्थापित होईल त्यांनी ही सहकार्याची कल्पना तथागत बुद्धाच्या तत्वज्ञानानुसार घेतली आहे, कारण तथागत बुद्ध **‘मैत्री’** मानतात आणि मैत्री म्हणजेच एकमेकांना सहकार्य करणे व एकमेकांच्या सहकार्यातूनच सामाजिक न्याय अस्तित्वात येईलत्र जॉन रॉल्सच्या मते, सामाजिक न्यायाकरीताच सामाजिक करार झाला आहे. राजकीय व्यवस्थेचे संचलन त्या—त्या देशाच्या राज्यघटनेद्वारे होत असते. म्हणून सामाजातील जनतेला ‘रास्तपणे’ न्याय मिळण्यासाठी राज्यकर्त्यांची भूमिका रास्त असणे गरजेचे आहे. राज्यकर्त्यांची रास्त भूमिका म्हणजे ‘राजकीय व्यवस्थेद्वारे साधनांचे’ (संधी, सत्ता, आय, संपत्ती, स्वातंत्र्य, जमीन) वाटप रास्तपणे होणे गरजेचे आहे. असे झाल्यास सामाजिक न्याय प्रस्थापित होईल. याशिवाय जॉन रॉल्स आपल्या सामाजिक न्यायाच्या सिध्दांतात, 'Morality and Ethic' महत्वाचे मानतो. कारण गरीबांना न्याय देताना काही लोकांना (श्रीमंताना) काही गोष्टींचा (अतिरिक्त साधनांचा) त्याग करावा लागतो. यालाच तो Mutual Co-operation म्हणतो. आणि ही बुद्धी व्यक्तिला निसर्गतच मिळते त्याला Morality असे म्हणतात. रॉल्सच्या या तत्वज्ञानाचा फायदा अमेरिकन निग्रोंना झालेला दिसतो. भारताच्या बाबतीत महात्मा गांधीच्या तत्वज्ञानावर आधारित असलेली **‘भूदान चळवळ’** याच विचारांशी मिळती जुळती आहे परंतु येथे राजकीय व्यवस्था तटस्थतेची भूमिका घेते. थोडक्यात, जॉन रॉल्सच्या सामाजिक न्यायाच्या संकल्पनेत भांडवलशाही व उदारमतवाद यांचे मिश्रण दिसून येते. रॉल्सचे तत्वज्ञान आदर्शवादी तसेच काही प्रमाणात वास्तववादी दिसून येते. दुसरीकडे महात्मा गांधी न्यायाची संकल्पना मांडताना **सत्य** आणि **अहिंसेवर** भर देतात. गांधीजींच्या सामाजिक न्याय सिध्दांताचा आधार भारतीय परंपरा आहे. सत्याग्रहाच्या मार्गाने व्यक्तित्वाचा मतपरिवर्तनावर ते जोर देतात. म्हणजेच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि म. गांधी यांच्यामध्ये सामाजिक न्यायाच्या बाबतीत वैचारिक मतभेद होते परंतु ध्येय एकच होते. गरीबांचा उद्धार, सामाजिक समता प्रस्थापित करणे आणि सर्वांना साधनाचे वाटप योग्य पध्दतीने करणे यासाठीच दोघेही प्रयत्नशील होते. परंतु दोघांचे मार्ग मात्र भिन्न होते. म. गांधीजी मतपरिवर्तनद्वारे न्यायावर आधारीत समाज निर्माण करू इच्छितात तर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर घटनात्मक तरतुदी व कायदेशीर मार्गाने सामाजिक न्याय प्रस्थापित होण्यावर विश्वास ठेवतात. परंतु दोघांच्या तत्वज्ञानात एक (Common) साम्य असणारी एक बाब दिसून येते आणि ती म्हणजे दोघेही **‘अहिंसा व नैतिकता’** या तत्वाला आधारभूत मानतात. भारतीय राज्य घटनेच्या प्रस्तावनेच सामाजिक न्यायाचा सारांश सामावलेला दिसतो. फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीने संपूर्ण जगाला दिलेले सामाजिक न्यायाचे तीन तत्व **स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता** भारतानेही स्वीकारलेच परंतु त्यासोबत आणखी एक संकल्पना समाविष्ट केली आणि ती म्हणजे **न्यायाची** संकल्पना.

म्हणून राज्यघटना मसुदा समितीचे अध्यक्ष या नात्याने डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी राज्य घटनेच्या माध्यमातून भारतात सामाजिक न्याय वंचीत घटकांना विशेषतः हजारो व तिपासून अन्याय अत्याचाराचे बळी ठरलेल्या अनुजाती, जमातीतील लोकांना मिळवून देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. भारतीय राज्यघटनेची अंमलबजावणी झाल्यापासून जागतिकीकरणाचा स्विकार करेपर्यंत सामाजिक न्यायाची वाटचाल प्रभावीपणे सुरु होती परंतु भारताने जागतिकीकरणाचा स्विकार केल्यापासून सामाजिक न्यायामध्ये अनेक अडथळे निर्माण झाले आहे.

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प्रा. शशिकांत व्ही. अडसोड

वाणिज्य विभाग, नेहरू महाविद्यालय नेर परसोपंत जि. यवतमाळ

प्रस्तावना :- प्रगत व संपन्न राज्य म्हणून महाराष्ट्राचा नेहमीच उल्लेख केला जातो. हे राज्य प्रगत असेल, संपन्न देखील असेल, पण विकसित किंवा विकासाकडे वाटचाल करणारे राज्य आहे का ? या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर निःसंदिग्ध शब्दात नाही असेच द्यावे लागते. बिहार, ओरीसा, उत्तरप्रदेश या राज्यांच्या तुलनेत ते प्रगत असेल पण विकसित किंवा विकासाची वाढ धरणारे राज्य हे निश्चितच नाही. विकासाच्या संकल्पनेत सामाजिक न्याय – तत्वाच्या आधारावर, निर्मिती संपत्तीचे व संधीचे समान वाटप अपेक्षित असते. विकास झाला असेल तर तो सर्व स्तरावर व्हायला पाहिजे. राज्याच्या सर्व विभागांना तो जाणवायला हवा. राज्याचा एखादा भाग विकसित झाला असेल पण बाकीचे विभाग मागसलेलेच राहिले, त्यांना विकासाच्या न्याय संधी नाकारल्या जात असतील तर अशा राज्याला विकसित म्हणणे चुकीचे ठरेल. महाराष्ट्रा गेल्या ५० वर्षात मुंबई, पुणे, नाशिक व पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हे संपन्न झाले. पण विदर्भ मात्र मागसलेलाच राहिला. किंबहुना त्याचे शोषण करतच महाराष्ट्र व मुंबई संपन्न झाली असेच म्हणावे लागेल. १ मे १९६० ला महाराष्ट्र राज्याची स्थापना झाली. महाराष्ट्रात सामील होण्यास विदर्भाने फार मोठा त्याग केला. तेव्हा महाराष्ट्रात विदर्भाला सुखी व प्रगतशील करण्याची जबाबदारी नवीन राज्यकर्त्यांवर राहिल असे भरभरून आश्वासन कै. मा. श्री. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी विदर्भाच्या जनतेस दिले. महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीनंतर विदर्भ विभागाला दिलेले आश्वासन राज्यकर्ते विसरले. घटनेच्या ३७१ (२) कलमाची अंमलबजावणी झाली नाही व विकासाच्या बाबत विदर्भ फार मागे राहिला. हा असमतोल अभ्यासण्यासाठी १९८२ मध्ये डॉ. दांडेकरांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली विभागीय असमतोल निश्चित करण्यास सत्यशोधन समिती स्थापन करण्यात आली. हया समितीच्या अहवालानुसार विदर्भातील जनतेला दिलेले आश्वासन कसे पायदळी तुडविले हे जाहिर झाले. १९६० पासून विदर्भावर कसा अन्याय झाला याचे विदारक चित्र विधीमंडळात मांडले गेले. १९८४ मध्ये ठराव होवूनही त्यांची अंमलबजावणी करण्याबाबत अपेक्षित कार्यवाही झाली नाही व शेवटी ९ मार्च १९९४ ला राष्ट्रपतींनी ३७१(२) या कलमाखाली आदेश काढून वैधानिक विकास मंडळांची स्थापना करून निधीचे समन्यायी वाटप करण्याची जबाबदारी महाराष्ट्राच्या राज्यपालांवर सोपविली. मा. राज्यपालांनी विभागीय असमतोजोलाची १९९४ ची परिस्थिती काय आहे व त्यावर उपाय सुचविण्यास अनुशेष व निर्देशांक समितीची स्थापना केली. या समितीने अंतिम अहवाल सन २००० मध्ये सादर केला आणि मंत्रीमंडळाने तो स्वीकारला. परंतु निर्णयाची अंमलबजावणी मुळीच झाली नाही. मा. राज्यपालांनी केलेल्या निधीचे समन्यायी वाटप व दिलेले निर्देश हे राज्यशासनावर बंधनकारक नाही अशी भूमिका घेवून मुंबई उच्च न्यायालयात याचिका दाखल करण्यात आली. या याचिकेचा निकाल २००८ मध्ये होवून राज्यपालांनी केलेले निधीचे वाटप व निर्देश राज्यशासनावर बंधनकारक आहेत. तसेच यांचा मागासलेपणा दूर करणे ही राज्यपालांची संवैधानिक जबाबदारी आहे असा निकाल दिला. वरील प्रमाणे परिस्थिती असूनही अनेक बाबतीत राज्यपालांच्या निर्देशाचे पाल केले जात नाही. विदर्भावर होत असलेला अन्याय व विदर्भाचा अनुशेष सारखा वाढतच आहे.

विदर्भाचा सिंचन, औद्योगिक व आर्थिक विकास :-

सिंचन अनुशेष :- कोणत्याही विभागाच्या विकासांमध्ये शेती व त्याला अनुरूप सिंचन तसेच औद्योगिक विकास ह्या महत्त्वपूर्ण बाबी ठरतात. विदर्भाचा आर्थिक विकास व्हायचा असेल तर सर्वात प्रथम शेतीच्या क्षमतेचा सिंचन अनुकूल पिक रचना ह्यांच्याद्वारा परिपूर्ण विकास व्हावयास पाहिजे. विदर्भाचे भौगोलीक क्षेत्र ९९.४३ दशलक्ष हेक्टर (महाराष्ट्राच्या जवळपास ३२ टक्के) एवढे आहे. त्यापैकी शेतीयोग्य क्षेत्र ५७.०२ लक्ष हेक्टर आहे. विदर्भात गोदावरी व तापी या दोन आंतरराज्यीय खोऱ्यातून पाणी उपलब्ध होते. गोदावरी खोऱ्याचा फार मोठा भाग विदर्भात पसरलेला आहे. या खोऱ्याचे प्रमुख उपखोरे पैनगंगा, वर्धा, प्राणहिता, इंद्रावती हे असून जवळपास ७२५ टि. एम.सी. पाणी विदर्भात उपलब्ध आहे. ह्या व्यतिरिक्त तापीच्या खोऱ्यातून एकूण १९१.४० टि.एम. सी. पाणी वापराचा अधिकार आहे. परंतु शोकांतिका ही आहे की, गोदावरी खोऱ्याचे पाणी मराठवाड्याने पळविले आणि तापी खोऱ्यातील पाणी खान्देश विभागाला देण्यात आले. गोदावरी व तापी खोऱ्यातून विदर्भाला जे पाणी उपलब्ध आहे त्या पाण्यातून आतापर्यंत फक्त १/३ पाणी वापराच्या प्रकल्पाचे काम सुरू आहे. यातील अनेक प्रकल्प फक्त कागदोपत्रीच सुरू आहेत. अजूनही जवळपास २०० हून अधिक टिएमसी उपलब्ध पाण्याचे सर्वेक्षण व नियोजन सुद्धा झालेले नाही. विदर्भात सिंचनाच्या सोयीचा अभाव हे आत्महत्या व मागसलेपणाचे मुख्य कारण आहे. या क्षेत्राचा अनुशेष १९८२ मध्ये जो ३८ टक्के होता तो २००२ मध्ये ६८ टक्क्यांवर पोहोचला आहे. २००१-२००२ मधील विदर्भावर झालेला प्रत्यक्ष खर्च अंदाजपत्रकीय तरतूदीपेक्षा बराच कमी आहे. याउलट राज्याच्या काही भागात राजकीयदृष्ट्या प्रभावी असणाऱ्या नेत्यांनी आपल्या भागात नियोजित खर्चापेक्षा बराच खर्च केला. विदर्भात मात्र खर्च झाला नाही हे कारण दाखवून आर्थिक वर्षाच्या शेवटी या नेत्यांनी हा निधी आपल्या भागाकडे वळविला. विकास मंडळे, निरर्थक ठरली असून दिलेले विशेष पॅकेजसुद्धा योग्यरितीने खर्च केले गेले नाही. वरील परिस्थितीमुळे विदर्भाचा सिंचनाचा अनुशेष वाढत आहे. १९९४ च्या स्थितीच्या आधारावर विदर्भाचा सिंचनाचा अनुशेष ७,९४,७१० इतका आहे. राज्यात इतर कोणत्याही जिल्ह्यात १९९४ चा अनुशेष शिल्लक नाही. अनुशेष आहे तो फक्त विदर्भाचाच. सिंचनाच्या सोयी नसल्यामुळे कोरडवाहू शेती परवडणारी नाही. शेतकरी निसर्गावर अवलंबून राहत असल्याने व कर्जबाजारी झाल्याने मोठ्या प्रमाणात विदर्भात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या झाल्या व होत आहेत. विदर्भातील जवळजवळ १६०० शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्याबद्दल धक्कादायक माहिती समोर आली आहे.

औद्योगिक अनुशेष :- विदर्भाच्या औद्योगिक विकासाबाबत विदर्भाबाहेरील लोकांच्या बऱ्याच चुकीच्या समजूती आहेत. त्यामध्ये बऱ्याच अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ, उद्योगपती यांचा समावेश होतो. विदर्भात समाजामध्ये विकास घडवून आणण्याचे कसब नाहीत. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रसारखे सहकार क्षेत्रातील नेते नाहीत. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या दृष्टीने विदर्भाचा औद्योगिक विकास होणे दूरापास्त आहे. परंतु ऐतिहासिक सत्याच्या आधारे हा समज खोटा होतो. महाराष्ट्रात मुंबई, विदर्भातील मलकापूर पासून नागपूर पर्यंतचा रेल्वेचा विकास इ. सन १८६० – ७० या दरम्यान झाला. मुंबई – ठाणे रेल्वे १८५४ मध्ये धावली. कापड गिरण्या त्याच काळात मुंबईत स्थापन झाल्या. नागपूरात एम्प्रेस मिल १८७० मध्ये स्थापन झाली. १८६० मध्ये अमेरिकेतील यादवी युद्धामुळे अमेरिकन गिरण्यांना कापूस मिळेनासा झाला. ती पूर्ण करण्याची जबाबदारी ब्रिटनवर सोपविण्यात आली. त्यासाठी ब्रिटनने १८५४ साली सुरू झालेली रेल्वे पूर्ण विदर्भभर वाढविण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. त्यात यवतमाळ, अचलपूर, आर्वी या छोट्या लाईनचाही समावेश होतो. तालुक्यापेक्षाही लहान गावांमध्ये कापसाच्या गाठी तयार करणारे जिनींग आणि प्रेसिंग कारखाने, दालमिल, ऑईलमिल, सुरूवात करण्यात आली. हे सगळे औद्योगिकीकरण विदर्भात नव्हते का ? मुंबई नंतर इतक्या कापड गिरण्या असणारे हे नागपूर शहरच होते. त्या काळात नागपूर एवढे औद्योगिकीकरण पुण्यातही नव्हते. परंतु

महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीनंतर विदर्भातील औद्योगिकीकरण संपण्याच्या मार्गावर आले. इतकेच नाहीतर विकासाचे सातत्य सुद्धा राहिले नाही आणि त्याचे दुष्परिणाम लोकांना भोगावे लागत आहेत. विदर्भाचे दरडोई सरासरी वार्षिक उत्पन्न राज्यातील इतर प्रदेशापेक्षा कमी आहे. नागपूर शहर वगळल्यास इतर सर्वत्र राज्याच्या सरासरीपेक्षा कमी उत्पन्न आहे. औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या पायाभूत सुविधा मुंबई, पुणे नाशिक या त्रिकोणातच केंद्रित केल्या गेल्यामुळे ही प्रादेशिक विषमता तीव्र होत गेली. उपलब्ध असलेला बहुतांश विकास निधी या त्रिकोणाच्या विकासात खर्च होवून त्यासाठी सिंचनाचे पाणी पळवून विदर्भाला अविकसित करण्यात आले आहे. त्यामुळे विदर्भाच्या कृषी व औद्योगिक विकासाकरीता विदर्भाचे वेगळे राज्य असणे आणि धोरण निर्धारणाचे अधिकार विदर्भातील लोकांच्या स्वाधीन असणे हा एकमेव मार्ग उपलब्ध आहे.

विदर्भाचा शाश्वत विकास :- विदर्भ जोपर्यंत महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा एक भाग आहे तोपर्यंत पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राची जी अतिकेंद्रीत औद्योगिक विकासाची धोरणे आहेत तिच विदर्भाकरीता लावली जातात. दुसरी गोष्ट म्हणजे विदर्भ हा भविष्यातील तरूण उद्योजक विदर्भ म्हणून उदयास येऊ शकेल. या बाबीचा विचार करून विदर्भाच्या शाश्वत विकासाच्या संकल्पनेसाठी काही बाबी नमूद कराव्या लागेल.

१. उपलब्ध साधनांचा एकत्र तपशिल तयार करणे. :- उपलब्ध असलेल्या संसाधनाची विदर्भ राज्याकरीता एकत्रित माहिती (मृदा सर्वेक्षण, सिंचन विभाग, वन विभाग, खनिज विभाग इ.) एकत्र उपलब्ध असणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे सर्वकष नियोजनाचे अनेक दृष्टीकोन तयार होण्यास मदत होईल. आज ही माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी अनेक विभागामध्ये जावे लागते. त्यामध्ये सुसूत्रता आलेली नाही. नविन राज्य स्थापन झाल्यावर एक महासमिती नेमून एकत्रीकरणाचे काम पूर्ण करता येईल.

२. राज्य नियोजन मंडळ स्थापन करणे. :- सध्या अस्तित्वात असलेल्या वैधानिक विकास मंडळाचे विस्तारीकरण नियोजन मंडळात करावे. नियोजन मंडळाला प्रथम उपलब्ध प्राकृतिक संसाधनाचा दर्जा काय आहे, तो अतिवापराने निकृष्ट झाला असेल तर त्याच्या पुनरुज्जीवाचे नियोजन कसे असावे ? तितक्या प्रमाणात संसाधने उपलब्ध होऊ शकतील त्याचे अंदाज व्यक्त करावे. त्या अंदाजावर कोणत्या जिल्ह्यामध्ये कशाप्रकारचे विकेंद्रीत औद्योगिकीकरण निर्माण होऊ शकेल व त्यासाठी कोणत्या प्रकारचे तंत्रज्ञान अधिक संयुक्ती आहे याची माहिती उपलब्ध करावी.

३. औद्योगिकीकरणाचा सिमा ठरविणे :- अंदाजित संसाधनावर आधारित जास्तीत जास्त किती उद्योग निर्माण होवू शकतात तितक्याच औद्योगिक क्षमतेच्या उद्योगांना परवानगी देण्याचे धोरण कडकपणे राबवावे.

४. प्राकृतिक संसाधनावर आधारीत औद्योगिकीकरण :- नैसर्गिक संसाधनावर आधारीत प्राथमिक क्षेत्राचे उद्योग, कच्च्या मालाचे पक्क्या मालात रूपांतर करणारे कारखाने, या आधारावर प्रक्रिया करणाऱ्या उद्योगांचे संगठण, वित्त व्यवस्था, विक्री व्यवस्था इत्यादी बाबी आत्मसात कराव्या लागतील.

५. वन संशोधन व सुधारीत कृषी कायदा :- संसाधनावर आधारीत शाश्वत विकासासाठी त्या संसाधनावर संशोधन करून त्याची उत्पादकता आणि मूल्य वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे. यामध्ये हवामान बदल अनेक प्रकारच्या औषधी वनस्पती, फळबागा तसेच त्यांना पुरक संशोधन होणे आवश्यक असते.

६. पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास :- ज्या प्रदेशात पायाभूत सुविधा आवश्यक प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असतात. त्या प्रदेशाचा आर्थिक विकास द्रुतगतीने होतो. परंतु पायाभूत सुविधा उपलब्ध नसल्यामुळे

विदर्भ आर्थिक विकासात मागे राहतो. पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये विद्युत, परिवहनाची साधने, रस्त्यांचा विकास, पाण्याची उपलब्धता यांचा समावेश होतो.

७. **गुंतवणूक आणि वित्तीय सहाय्याची प्रवृत्ती** :— विदर्भाचा विकास घडवून आणण्याचे दृष्टीने गुंतवणूकदारांना आकर्षित करण्यासाठी केंद्रशासनाने अनुदान आणि वित्तीय सहाय्य देण्याचे धोरण जाहीर केले पाहिजे. परंतु आर्थिक दृष्टीने अगोदरच संपन्न असलेल्या प्रगत राज्यात विकासाची प्रक्रिया अधिक जलद झाली.

८. **सामाजिक पायाभूत सुविधा** :— विदर्भातील असमतोलाचे एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण म्हणजे पायाभूत सामाजिक सुविधांचे विषम वितरण हे आहे. त्यामुळे आवश्यक त्या प्रमाणात मानव विकास होऊ शकला नाही. मानवी विकासाचे महत्वपूर्ण निर्देशांक अपेक्षित जीवनकाल, बालमृत्यू, कुपोषण, जन्ममृत्यू दर हा असतो.

९. **केंद्रीय निधीच्या वाटपात अधिक हिस्सा** :— वित्त आयोगाने राज्यांना केंद्रीय निधीतून वाटप करण्यासाठी राज्यांचे आर्थिक मागसलेपणा हा निकष ठरविला आहे. परंतु विभागीय असमतोल विचारात घेवून केंद्रीय निधीतून स्थानांतरीत होणाऱ्या निधीच्या प्रमाणात ७५ टक्क्यांपर्यंत वाढ करण्याची गरज आहे.

१०. **खाजगी क्षेत्र गैरसरकारी संघटना आणि स्वयंसेवी संघटनांचे सहकार्य** :— विभागीय असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी दूर करण्यासाठी खाजगी क्षेत्रातील उपक्रमी गैरसरकारी संघटना स्वयंसेवी गट यांची मदत घ्यावी. यामध्ये शिक्षण, आरोग्य, लघु उद्योग, प्रवर्तनाची कार्ये या क्षेत्रांना द्यावीत. स्वतंत्र विदर्भाशिवाय विकास अशक्य आहे. तो अनुशेष घेवून देखील विदर्भ वेगळा झाला तरी तो फायद्याचाच ठरेल. त्यासाठी केवळ एकच मार्ग शिल्लक आहे व तो म्हणजे तरूणांनी समजून घेवून संघटीत केलेल्या जनआंदोलनाचा.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ:—

१. विदर्भ विविध दिशा आणि दर्शन — डॉ. श्रीकांत तिडके, अथर्व पब्लिकेशन
२. सिंचन अनुशेषाचा संघर्ष — नितीन गडकरी, आस्वाद प्रकाशन
३. विदर्भाचा औद्योगिक विकास — श्रीनिवास खांदेवाले
४. विदर्भातील अनुशेषाची स्थिती — सुरेश भुसारी
५. नागपूर करार आणि पुढाऱ्यांची आश्वासने — शंकरराव गेडाम
६. चौदावे रत्न — टि. जी. देशमुख

87.

मनरेगाच्या अंमलबजावणीत पश्चिम विदर्भाच्या दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनावरील परिणामाचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास

डॉ. आशि । सुधाकरराव निमकर

जिआऊ नगर, कॅम्प, अमरावती

प्रस्तावना : महारा ट्रामध्ये रोजगार हमी योजना ही सर्वप्रथम इ.स. १९६९ पासून सांगली जिल्ह्यातील तासगाव तालुक्यातील विसापूर या गावापासून 'स्वयंरोजगार योजना' म्हणून सुरू झाली. इ.स. १९७२ च्या दु काळाच्या काळात इ. स. १९७२ पासून 'रोजगार हमी योजना' म्हणून ही योजना सार्वत्रिक राबविण्यात आली व इ.स. १९७४ पर्यंत ही योजना संपूर्ण महारा ट्रभर खेड्यापाड्यापर्यंत पोहचविल्या गेली. इ.स. १९७५ पासून या योजनेच्या कार्यान्वितीकरिता निधी उभारण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र कर व उपकर बसविण्यात आला. इ.स. १९७७ ला महारा ट्राच्या विधिमंडळामध्ये 'महारा ट्र रोजगार हमी अधिनियम १९७७' पारित झाला. व दि. २६ जानेवारी, १९७९ पासून अंमलात आला. या अधिनियमानुसार ग्रामीण भागातील व 'क' वर्ग नगरपरि ाद क्षेत्रातील प्रत्येक प्रौढ नागरिकाला अकुशल स्वरूपाचे काम मिळविण्याचा हक्क प्राप्त झाला.

या अधिनियमानुसार राज्यात दोन योजना सुरू केल्या होत्या.

१. ग्रामीण भागात अकुशल व्यक्तींकरिता रोजगार हमी योजना व

२. महारा ट्र रोजगार हमी अधिनियम, १९७७ कलम (२) (दहा) नुसार वैयक्तिक लाभाच्या योजना.

इ.स. १९७२ च्या दु काळाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर सुरू करण्यात आलेल्या रोजगार हमी योजनेने राज्यात इतिहास घडविला. या योजनेतून प्रेरित होऊन केंद्र ासनाने संसदेमध्ये ५ सप्टेंबर, २००५ ला कलम ४ (१) अंतर्गत रा ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी अधिनियम – २००५ कायदा पारित करून २ फेब्रुवारी, २००६ पासून देशातील २७ राज्यांतील २०० जिल्ह्यांमध्ये लागू केला. ज्यामध्ये महारा ट्रातील अहमदनगर, अमरावती, औरंगाबाद, भंडारा, चंद्रपूर, धुळे, गडचिरोली, हिंगोली, नांदेड, नंदुरबार, यवतमाळ या ११ जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होता. यामध्ये बिहारमधील सर्वाधिक २३ जिल्हे बिहारमधील समावि ट होते तर गोव्यातील दोन पैकी एकही जिल्हा समावि ट नव्हता. या योजनेची सुरुवात तत्कालीन पंतप्रधान डॉ. मनमोहन सिंग यांनी आंध्रप्रदेशातील अनंतपुर जिल्ह्यातील बंदलापल्ली या गावामधून केली. २६ मार्च, २००७ ला केंद्र सरकारच्या एका अधिसूचनेद्वारे या योजनेच्या कार्यक्षेत्राच्या २०० जिल्ह्यांमध्ये ३३० नवीन जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश करून ३३० जिल्ह्यांपर्यंत केले (ज्यामध्ये महारा ट्रातील बुलढाणा, गोंदिया, उस्मानाबाद, ठाणे, वाशिम या ५ जिल्ह्यांच्या समावेश होता.) तर इ.स. २००८ पासून ही योजना संपूर्ण देशभर लागू करण्यात आली.या योजनेअंतर्गत ग्रामीण भागातील प्रत्येक कुटुंबातील अकुशल काम करण्यास इच्छुक असलेल्या प्रौढ व्यक्तीला १०० दिवस प्रति कुटुंब रोजगाराची हमी देण्यात आली आहे. जर ासनाकडून १५ दिवसांच्या आंत काम उपलब्ध करून न दिल्यास बेरोजगारी भत्यांचीही तरतुद या कायद्यामध्ये करण्यात आली आहे. केंद्र सरकारने डिसेंबर , २००९ ला संसदेमध्ये एक विधेयक पारित करून रा ट्रीय रोजगार हमी कायदा-२००५ या योजनेच्या नावामध्ये अधिकृत बदल करून 'महात्मा गांधी रा ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी कायदा-२००५' असे करण्यात आले. त्याचप्रमाणे राज्य ासनांना या योजनेच्या नावासमोर संबंधित राज्यांचे नाव जोडण्यात यावे अशी सूचना केली. त्यानुसार महारा ट्र ासनाने १३ जुलै, २०११ च्या निर्णयानुसार या योजनेचे नाव 'महात्मा गांधी रा ट्रीय रोजगार हमी योजना महारा ट्र' असे केले.

योजनेची उद्दि टे : ग्रामीण भागातील मजुरांना हंगाम नसतांनाच्या काळात सक्तिच्या बेरोजगारीचा सामना करावा लागायचा तेव्हा ग्रामीण मजुरांना हंगाम नसतांनाच्या काळात (१५ जून ते १५ ऑक्टोबर) प्रत्येक कुटुंबाला एका वित्तीय व ामध्ये कमाल १०० दिवस अकुशल रोजगाराची हमी या योजनेने दिली. तीची उद्दि टे पुढील प्रमाणे.

१. अकुशल काम करण्यास इच्छुक असणाऱ्या प्रत्येक कुटुंबातील प्रौढ व्यक्तीला योजनेअंतर्गत १०० दिवस प्रतिकुटुंब रोजगाराची हमी देऊन श्रमीक वर्गाच्या उदरनिर्वाहाची व्यवस्था निश्चित करणे.

२. ग्रामीण भागातील ेतकरी/शेतमजुरांना या योजनेच्या माध्यमातून रोजगाराचा हक्क प्रदान करणे.

३. ग्रामीण श्रमिकांना सामाजिक सुरक्षा देणे, महिला व दुर्बल घटकांचे सक्षमीकरण करणे तसेच पंचायत राज व्यवस्थेच्या बळकटीकरणावर भर देणे

४. ग्रामीण भागात उत्पादक स्वरूपाची स्थायी मालमत्ता निर्माण करण्यासोबत भूमी, जल, वृक्ष तसेच कृषि व कृषि क्षेत्राशी निगळीत शाश्वत विकासाची कामे करणे.

मनरेगाअंतर्गत मजुरांना देण्यात येणारा मजुरीचा दर मनरेगा २००५ च्या कलम सहा नुसार प्रत्येक वर्गा केंद्रशासनाकडून निश्चित केल्या जातो व तो केलेल्या कामाच्या प्रमाणात (मोजमापानुसार) मजुरांच्या बँक/पोस्टाच्या खात्यावर अदा केला जातो.

काही निवळक वर्गातील मजुरीचा दर खालील सारणीमध्ये दर्शाविला आहे.

सारणी क्र. १ मनरेगाअंतर्गत दिला जाणारा मजुरीचा दर

वित्तीय वर्ष	मजुरीचा दर
२००५-०६	रु. ४७
फेब्रुवारी -२०११	रु. १२७
एप्रिल -२०१५	रु. १८१
एप्रिल -२०१७	रु. २०१

मनरेगा अंतर्गत अनुज्ञेय कामे : महात्मा गांधी ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी कायदा (महाराष्ट्र) -२००५ अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाशी संबंधित सार्वजनिक बांधकामे, दुर्बल घटकांकरिता व्यक्तिगत मत्ता निर्मितीची कामे व ग्रामीण पायाभूत व सामाईक सुविधा विनायक कामे पूर्ण केली जात आहेत.

- जलसंधारण व जलसंचयाची बांधकामे, ज्यामध्ये भूमिगत पाट, मातीचे धरणे, रोधी धरणे.
- दुर्बल काळ प्रतिबंधक कामे ज्यामध्ये वनीकरण वृक्षलागवड, व पूरनियंत्रण पूरसंरक्षणाची कामे.
- इंदिरा आवास योजनेअंतर्गत किंवा राज्य व केंद्र शासनाच्या अशा अन्य योजनेअंतर्गत मंजूर केलेल्या घरांच्या बांधकामातील अकुशल वेतन घटक.
- पारंपरिक जलशयाचे नुतनिकरण, सिंचन तलाव व जलाशयातील गाळ काढणे.
- भूविकासाची कामे जसे खोदविहीरी, तेंतळी व सिंचनाकरिता पायाभूत सुविधा.
- सामुहिक जमिनीतील भूविकासाची कामे.
- फलोत्पादन, रेशीम उत्पादन, रोपमळा व प्रक्षेत्र वनीकरण यामार्फत उपजीविकेची साधने वाढवणे.
- पशुधनाला चालना देण्याकरिता पायाभूत सुविधा निर्माण करणे, कुक्कुटपालन, षोळीपालन, वराहपालन संरचना, गोठा, गव्हाणी व पाणी देण्याकरिता हाळ बांधणी.
- मत्स्यव्यवसायाला चालना देण्याकरिता पायाभूत सुविधा निर्माण करणे, ज्यामध्ये मासे सुकविण्याकरिता ओट, साठवण सुविधा व मत्स्यशेतीला चालना देणे.
- स्वयंसहाय्य गटांच्या उपजीविकेच्या उपक्रमाकरिता सामाईक कार्यकक्ष
- ग्रामीण स्वच्छतेसंबंधीचे कामे, घरगुती पािचालय, गाळेतील प्रसाधनगृहे, अंगणवाडी प्रसाधनगृहे व घनकचरा व सांडपाणी व्यवस्थापनासंबंधीची कामे.
- गावामध्ये बारमाही ग्रामीण रस्त्यांची जोडणी आणि गावामधील पार्श्वनाली व मोन्यांसह अंतर्गत पक्के रस्ते बांधणे.
- खेळाची मैदाने उभारणे
- ग्राम व गट स्तरावर ग्रामपंचायती, महिला स्वयंसहाय्यता गट, संघ, चक्रिवादळ छावणी, अंगणवाडी केंद्रे, गावबाजार व स्मशानभूमी इत्यादीकरिता इमारती बांधणे.
- राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम, २०१३ च्या तरतुदी अंमलबजावणी करण्याकरिता अन्नधान्य साठवण इमारती बांधणे, तसेच त्याकरिता लागणाऱ्या बांधकाम साहित्याची निर्मिती करणे.
- राज्यशासनाने अधिसूचित केलेली तसेच केंद्रसरकार राज्यशासनाशी विचारविनिमय करून अधिसूचित करेल असे अन्य कोणतेही कामे.

१७. मनरेगा अधिनियमांतर्गत निर्माण केलेल्या ग्रामीण सार्वजनिक मत्तांचे परिक्षण करणे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

१. पश्चिम विदर्भातील मनरेगा योजनेच्या कार्यान्वित्तीचा अभ्यास करणे
२. पश्चिम विदर्भातील मनरेगाच्या अंमलबावणीचा दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनावरील परिणामाचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन प्रणाली : प्रस्तुत संशोधनाकरिता आवश्यक माहिती संकलणाकरिता प्राथमिक व द्वितीय सामग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आला. प्राथमिक सामग्री संकलणाकरिता पश्चिम विदर्भातील अमरावती महसूल विभागातील ज्यामध्ये अमरावती, अकोला, बुलढाणा, वाशिम, यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होतो. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार हमी कायदा (महाराष्ट्र) २००५ च्या लाभार्थापैकी ६० लाभार्थ्यांची (अमरावती १६, अकोला ०८, बुलढाणा १२, वाशिम ०८, यवतमाळ १६) सहेतुक नमुना निवळ पध्दतीद्वारे नमुना म्हणून निवळ करून मुलाखत तंत्राद्वारे लाभार्थ्यांकडून तथ्य संकलित करण्यात आले.

मनरेगा योजनेवरील खर्च : मनरेगा-२००५ ही मागणी प्रवण योजना आहे. इ.स. २००६-०७ पासून राज्यातील निवडक अकरा जिल्ह्यांमध्ये ही योजना कार्यान्वित करण्यात आली तेव्हा, या योजनेअंतर्गत पश्चिम विदर्भातील अमरावती व यवतमाळ या दोन जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश केला होता. इ.स. २००८ पासून ही योजना संपूर्ण देशभर राबविण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला. या योजनेची आवश्यकता व यश लक्षात घेता पासनाकडून या योजनेच्या स्वरूपात व निधीमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात विस्तार व वाढ केल्या जात असल्याचे दिसते.

सारणी क्र. २ मनरेगाअंतर्गत महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण कार्य व खर्चाचे विवरण

वित्तीय वर्ष	वितरीत जाँबकार्ड संख्या			रोजगार करून एकूण कुटुंबसंख्या	उपलब्ध दिलेली एकूण कार्य	एकूण खर्च (लक्ष रुपये)
	अ.जा. व अ.ज.	अ.जा. व अ.ज. व्यतिरिक्त	एकूण			
२००६-०७	उ.ना.	उ.ना.	उ.ना.	उ.ना.	७,२२५	३,७५६
२००७-०८	१४,३८,४०१	१६,८९,५१	३१,२८,३५२	४,७४,६९५	१७,००६	६९,०२५
२००८-०९	१९,७४,०२६	२७,२४,२९३	४६,९८,३१९	९,०७,२७४	७१,१५०	७,३९,४३५
२००९-१०	२३,३२,१८३	३३,६७,६९४	५६,९९,८७७	५,३६,०५८	६४,१३८	१,७६,३१५
२०१०-११	१७,८८,०९२	४०,४४,७३१	५८,३२,८२३	४,५३,९४१	५३,६१८	४,६८,६९७
२०११-१२	१४,७५,८३६	५३,२२,११३	६७,९७,९४९	१५,०४,५२१	१३,८९,२९३	५२,२०,१२,०२१
२०१२-१३	१७,१९,६३०	५३,७१,६४८	७०,९१,२७८	१६,२४,५२१	१७,५०,७४८	३,३१,४०,००,५५२
२०१३-१४	१७,८८,९५३	५४,६२,९२५	७२,५१,८७८	११,४३,८३७	२१,५८,३६८	४,२०,५३,१३,००६
२०१४-१५	१८,१६,५०२	५८,०७,४२७	७६,२३,९२९	११,५९,६९३	२३,३३,७०१	३,८८,९२,७९,९५४
२०१५-१६	१६,९४,८३५	५९,४२,६६५	७६,३७,५००	१२,३३,२७७	२६,०६,०८०	३,५३,०९,४०,९६२
२०१६-१७	१९,०९,१४८	६२,३२,०२३	८१,४१,१७१	१४,३३,४१४	३६,११,७८६	२,४८,५३,२८,१३६

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इ.स. २००६-०७ मध्ये मनरेगा योजना तत्कालीन महाराष्ट्रातील ३५ जिल्हांपैकी ११ जिल्ह्यांमध्ये राबविली गेली, ज्या अंतर्गत एकूण रु. ३,७५६ खर्चून एकूण ७,२२५ कामे पूर्ण केल्या गेली. इ.स. २००७-०८ पासून मुंबई शहर व मुंबई उपनगर वगळता सर्वच ३३ जिल्ह्यांमध्ये योजनेची अंमलबावणी सुरु झाली. मनरेगा ही प्रचंड यशस्वी स्वरूपाची व मागणी प्रवण योजना आहे. प्रत्येक पुढील महसूली वर्षामध्ये या योजनेवर मोठ्या प्रमाणात निधी उपलब्ध करून दिला जात असल्याचे वरील सारणीतील आकडेवारीवरून दिसून येते. वित्तीय वर्ष इ.स. २०१६-१७ अखेर पर्यंत ८१,४१,१७१ कुटुंबांना जाँबकार्ड्स वितरीत करण्यात आले. या वित्तीय वर्षात १४,३३,४१४ कुटुंबांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देऊन २,४८,५३,२८,३१६ लक्ष रुपयांमध्ये संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रातील ३६,११,७८६ कामे पूर्ण करण्यात आले

सारणी क्र. ३ मनरेगाअंतर्गत पश्चिम विदर्भातील एकूण कार्य व खर्चाचे विवरण

वित्तीय वर्ष	वितरीत जाँबकार्ड संख्या			रोजगार करून एकूण कुटुंबसंख्या	उपलब्ध दिलेली एकूण कार्य	एकूण खर्च (लक्ष रुपये)
	अ.जा. व अ.ज.	अ.जा. व अ.ज. व्यतिरिक्त	एकूण			
२००६-०७	उ.ना.	उ.ना.	उ.ना.	उ.ना.	२,५८२	२,१०२
२००७-०८	३,००,९२०	३,८१,६९१	६,८२,६११	७६,८००	४,३८५	१३,३४१
२००८-०९	४,६९,१८९	५,११,०९७	९,८०,२८६	४९,५५९	२०,२५३	१२,९५२

२००९-१०	५,२३,२०३	५,२३,८३१	१०,४७,०३४	६८,७०२	१३,२५९	१०,५३३
२०१०-११	२,९०,०११	७,३३,८७७	१०,२३,८८८	४७,६९९	५४२	७,६५८
२०११-१२	१,८९,६३०	८,९८,२३९	१०,८७,८६९	१,७४,१४१	२,७५,२९४	४,००,८८,९१५
२०१२-१३	२,६५,१२४	२६,५६,९३४	११,२२,०५८	२,११,९८४	२,६५,५३५	४५,०४,२८,७२८
२०१३-१४	२,८३,७३५	९,२३,०९३	१२,०६,८२८	१,५०,५९३	३,४३,०९२	१,१४,५१,९१,९२२
२०१४-१५	२,८२,६५६	८,५०,२०३	१२,३२,९४९	१,८७,३८१	४,४८,१५१	१,२७,०४,९२,१२८
२०१५-१६	२,८४,७६९	९,९८,०४६	१२,८२,८१५	२,२८,६२५	४,६५,९०९	१,२६,७०,५४,९३३
२०१६-१७	२,९१,९७३	१०,५२,४९४	१३,४४,४६७	२,८३,२६२	६,९७,५३२	८९,३१,६९,९०४

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वरील सारणीमध्ये पश्चिम विदर्भातील (अमरावती + अकोला + बुलढाणा + वाशिम + यवतमाळ एकत्रित) मनरेगाअंतर्गत पूर्ण केलेले एकूण कार्य व खर्चाचे विवरण दर्शविलेले आहे. इ.स. २००६-०७ ला योजनेच्या सुरुवातीला ही योजना महारा ट्रातील ११ जिल्ह्यांमध्ये राबवितांना पश्चिम विदर्भातील अमरावती व यवतमाळ या दोन जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होता. इ.स. २००७-०८ पासून ही योजना महारा ट्रातील ३३ जिल्ह्यांमध्ये व पश्चिम विदर्भातील पाचही जिल्ह्यांमध्ये राबविली जात आहे. वित्तीय वर्ष इ.स. २०१६-१७ अखेरपर्यंत पश्चिम विदर्भामध्ये एकूण १३,४४,४६७ जाँबकार्ड्स वितरीत करण्यात आले व या वित्तीय वर्षात ८९,३१,६९,९०४ लक्ष रुपये खर्चून पश्चिम विदर्भामध्ये एकूण ६,९७,५३२ कामे पूर्ण करण्यात आले.

मनरेगाच्या अंमलबजावणीचा पश्चिम विदर्भाच्या दारिद्रयनिर्मूलनावरील परिणाम : पश्चिम विदर्भामध्ये इ.स. २००६-०७ पासून मनरेगाची अंमलबजावणी सुरु आहे. मुळात ग्रामीण भागामधील हंगामी बेरोजगारीचा प्रश्न सोडविण्याच्या हेतूने रोजगार निर्माण करणारी योजना म्हणून मनरेगाकडे पाहिल्या गेले. मात्र मनरेगा ही केवळ रोजगार निर्माण करते असे नव्हे तर रोजगारीच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण भागामध्ये उपलब्ध स्थानिक संसाधनांचा वापर करून व स्थानिक गरजांच्या पूर्ततेकरीता शाश्वत विकासाची कामे जसे जलसंधारण, दुष्काळ प्रतिबंधक कामे, भूविकासाची कामे, ग्राम स्वच्छतेसंबंधी कामे, बारमाही जोडरस्त्यांचे बांधकामे व त्याच सोबत उपजिवीकेची साधने निर्माण करणे, यामध्ये शेतीपूरक व्यवसायांना चालणा देणे, सामूहिक जमीनीवरील भूविकासाची कामे, ग्रामीण भागामध्ये कायमस्वरूपी संपत्ती निर्माण करणे अशी अनेक ग्रामीण जीवनाला चालणा देणारी कामे मनरेगाअंतर्गत पूर्ण केल्या जातात व यातून ग्रामीण गरीब कुटुंबांना प्रत्यक्ष रोजगाराबरोबर कायमस्वरूपी रोजगाराच्या साधनांची उपलब्धता होत आहे. त्याचा परिणाम ग्रामीण गरिबांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थितीमध्ये सुधारणा होतांना दिसते.प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखामध्ये पश्चिम विदर्भातील मनरेगाच्या लाभार्थींकडून संकलीत तथ्यापैकी काही निवळक तथ्यांचे वर्गीकरण व विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे, ते पुढील प्रमाणे.

सारणी क्र. ४ कार्यदिवसानुसार लाभार्थ्यांचे वर्गीकरण

कार्यदिवस	> ६० दिवस	६० ते ८० दिवस	८० ते १०० दिवस
लाभार्थी संख्या	१२	३४	१४
कडा प्रमाण	२०.००	५६.६७	२३.३३

कार्यदिवसानुसार लाभार्थ्यांच्या वर्गीकरणानुसार सर्वात जास्त लाभार्थी मनरेगाअंतर्गत ६० ते ८० कार्यदिवस काम करतात लाभार्थ्यांच्या कार्यदिवसाच्या X^2 चाचणीचे गणणीत मूल्य सारणी मूल्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे. म्हणजेच मनरेगाअंतर्गत कार्यदिन लाभार्थ्यांच्या एकूण कार्यदिनामध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत. हंगाम नसतांनाच्या काळात किंवा इतरत्र कोणतेही रोजगारीची संधी नसतांना मनरेगाअंतर्गत हक्काचे कमाल १०० दिवस रोजगार पुरविला जातो. पर्यायाने कुटुंबावर बेरोजगारीची वेळ येत नाही. ही बाब लाभार्थ्यांच्या उत्पन्न व उपभोगावर विशेष परिणाम करणारी ठरते.

सारणी क्र. ५ कार्यप्रकारानुसार लाभार्थ्यांचे वर्गीकरण

कामाचा प्रकार	कुशल काम	अकुशल काम	अंगमेहनतीचे काम
लाभार्थी संख्या	१०	२१	२९
कडा प्रमाण	१६.६७	३५.००	४८.३३

कामाच्या प्रकारानुसार लाभार्थ्यांच्या वर्गीकरणानुसार मनरेगा अंतर्गत सर्वसामान्यपणे अंगमेहनतीचे व अकुशल काम लाभार्थींना उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जाते. कामाच्या प्रकाराच्या X^2 चाचणीचे गणणीत मूल्य सारणीमूल्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे

म्हणजे कामाच्या प्रकारानुसार लाभार्थ्यांचे वर्गीकरण महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील कौशल्यहिन बेरोजगारांना त्यांच्या—त्यांच्या क्षमतेनुसार गावातच रोजगार उपलब्ध झाल्यामुळे स्थलांतरणाची वेळ येत नाही.

सारणी क्र. ६ मनरेगाअंतर्गत लाभार्थ्यांना मिळणाऱ्या वार्षिक उत्पन्नाचे वर्गीकरण

उत्पन्न मर्यादा	रु.५ ते १० हजार	रु.१० ते १५ हजार	रु. १५ हजार <
लाभार्थी संख्या	१७	३८	०५
किंदा प्रमाण	२८.३३	६३.३३	८.३४

मनरेगाअंतर्गत लाभार्थ्यांना मिळणाऱ्या वार्षिक उत्पन्नानुसार सर्वात जास्त लाभार्थ्यांना मनरेगाअंतर्गत रु. १० ते १५ हजार उत्पन्न मिळते. मनरेगा अंतर्गत लाभार्थ्यांना मिळणाऱ्या उत्पन्नाच्या X^2 चाचणीचे गणणीत मूल्य सारणी मूल्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे. म्हणजे मनरेगाअंतर्गत मिळणारे उत्पन्न लाभार्थ्यांच्या एकूण उत्पन्नामध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील शेतमजूर व कटकत्यांच्या उत्पन्नामधील महत्त्वपूर्ण हिस्सा मनरेगाअंतर्गत ग्रामीणांना प्राप्त होत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

सारणी क्र. ७ मनरेगाअंतर्गत निर्माण होणाऱ्या संपत्तीच्या दर्जाचे वर्गीकरण

संपत्तीचा दर्जा	निकट	साधारण	उत्तम
लाभार्थी संख्या	१०	१५	३५
किंदा प्रमाण	१६.६७	२५.००	५८.३३

मनरेगाअंतर्गत निर्माण होणाऱ्या संपत्तीचा दर्जा सर्वधिक लाभार्थ्यांना उत्तम असल्याचे वाटते. मनरेगाअंतर्गत निर्माण होणाऱ्या संपत्तीच्या दर्जाच्या X^2 चाचणीचे गणणीत मूल्य सारणी मूल्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे. म्हणजेच मनरेगाअंतर्गत निर्माण होणाऱ्या संपत्तीचा दर्जा उत्तम असल्याचे दिसून येते. मनरेगाअंतर्गत राजीव गांधी भवन, बारमाही रस्ते, इंदिरा आवास योजनेअंतर्गत घरकुले, सार्वजनिक शौचालये, गोदामे अशा सार्वजनिक सुविधांची बांधकामे केल्या जातात व अशी सार्वजनिक संपत्ती ग्रामीणांच्या दैनंदिन जीवनामध्ये उपयुक्त ठरते.

सारणी क्र. ८ मनरेगाचे लाभार्थ्यांवरील आर्थिक व सामाजिक प्रभावाचे वर्गीकरण

प्रभाव	विशेष	सर्वसामान्य प्रभाव	प्रभावाहिन
लाभार्थी संख्या	३७	१४	०९
किंदा प्रमाण	६१.६६	२३.३४	१५.००

मनरेगाच्या अंमलबजावणीचा लाभार्थ्यांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक जिवनावर विशेष प्रभाव पडत असल्याचे दिसून आले. मनरेगाअंतर्गत लाभार्थ्यांवरील आर्थिक व सामाजिक प्रभावाच्या X^2 चाचणीचे गणणीत मूल्य सारणी मूल्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे. म्हणजेच मनरेगाच्या अंमलबजावणीमुळे लाभार्थ्यांना रोजगार उपलब्ध नसतानांच्या काळात हक्काचा रोजगार उपलब्ध केला जाते. यामुळे लाभार्थ्यांची आर्थिक समस्या सोडविली जाते तर मनरेगा अंतर्गत निर्माण होणाऱ्या मूलभूत सुविधा व संपत्तीचा वापर लाभार्थ्यांच्या सामाजिक जीवनावर विशेष प्रभाव करित असल्याचे दिसून आले. मनरेगा ही विशाल व व्यापक प्रमाणात राबविली जाणारी योजना आहे. संपूर्ण भारतभर या योजनेची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी होतांना दिसते. दिवसेंदिवस या योजनेवर शासनाकडून अधिकाधिक निधी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जात आहे. इ.स. २०१६-१७ मध्ये पश्चिम विदर्भामध्ये ८९,३१,६९,९०४ लक्ष रुपये खर्च करून ६.९७ लक्ष मनुष्य दिवस कार्य पूर्ण करण्यात आले. स्थानिक उपलब्ध परिस्थितीनुसार ग्रामसभेमध्ये कामे ठरवून अशा कामाच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण भागातील प्रत्येक गरीब कुटुंबाला कमाल १०० दिवस रोजगार पुरविल्या जाते. यामध्ये स्त्रियांकरीता ३३ टक्के रोजगार आरक्षित असतांना त्याही पेक्षा जास्त प्रमाणात स्त्रियांना रोजगार पुरविल्या जात असल्याचे दिसते. त्याच प्रमाणे अ.जा. व अ. जमातीच्या कुटुंबांना प्राधान्याने रोजगार पुरविल्या जातो. यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील स्त्रियांच्या सक्षमीकरणाला चालणा मिळते व मागासवर्गीय समाजातील गरिबांना रोजगाराबरोबर समानतेची संधी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जात आहे. मनरेगाअंतर्गत मूलभूत सुविधा व स्थायी संपत्तीच्या निर्मितीची कामे पार पाडली जातात यातून ग्रामीण भागामध्ये शाश्वत विकासाचे मार्ग खुले होतात त्यातून शहर व खेडे यातील प्रादेशिक असंतूलन कमी होण्यास मनरेगा पुरक ठरत आहे.

निष्कर्ष मनरेगाअंतर्गत बहुतांश लाभार्थी कुटुंबे (५६.९७) ६० ते ८० दिवस मनरेगाअंतर्गत काम करतात. यावरून पश्चिम विदर्भामध्ये शिक्षण व कौशल्याच्या विकासांमुळे इतरक्षेत्रामध्ये रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होत असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.

१. मनरेगाअंतर्गत पश्चिम विदर्भातील सार्वधिक लाभार्थी (४८.३३) अंगमहेनतीचे व (३५.००) अकुशल काम करणारे होते. यावरून अकुशल ग्रामीणांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देण्यात मनरेगाची भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण असल्याचे दिसून येते.
२. मनरेगाच्या लाभार्थी कुटुंबाच्या एकूण उत्पन्नामध्ये मनरेगा अंतर्गत प्राप्त होणाऱ्या उत्पन्नाचा वाटा उल्लेखनीय असल्याचे दिसते, यावरून ग्रामीण दारिद्र्यनिर्मूलन व महिला सक्षमीकरणाकरीता मनरेगा पुरक ठरत आहे.
३. मनरेगाअंतर्गत निर्माण होणाऱ्या स्थायी संपत्तीपैकी ५८.३३ स्थायी संपत्ती उत्तम दर्जाची दिसून आली. अशी संपत्ती ग्रामीण भागात नवीन रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण करून ग्रामीण विकासाला चालणा देत असल्याचे दिसते.
४. मनरेगाच्या एकूण लाभार्थ्यांपैकी ६१.६६ लाभार्थ्यांच्या आर्थिक सामाजिक जीवनावर मनरेगाचा विशेष प्रभाव पडल्याचे जाणवते. यामध्ये ग्रामसभेतील सहभाग, (विशेषतः महिलांचा) भ्र टाचारमुक्त कार्य, कामाची समान संधी, सामाजिक अंकेक्षण, स्थानिक आवश्यकता/गरजांची पूर्तता, पर्यावरण संवर्धन इत्यादी.

सारांश : ग्रामीण भागात रोजगार निर्माण करण्याच्या हेतूने सुरु केलेली मनरेगा ही योजना ग्रामीण भागातील दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनाकरीता महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावत आहे. रोजगारासारखा गंभीर प्रश्न सोडवून ग्रामीणांच्या जीवनामध्ये आनंद निर्माण करून स्थायी संपत्तीच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीणांना रोजगार संधी सोबत मूलभूत सुविधांची निर्मिती होवून ग्रामीण भारताचा शाश्वत विकास साधण्याच्या दृष्टीने मार्गक्रमण करीत असून यामध्ये समाजातील दुर्लक्षित घटकांना ज्यामध्ये महिला, अ. जा. व अ. जमातीचे कुटुंबांना जाणीवपूर्वक सहभागी केल्या गेल्यामुळे ह्या योजनेची अंमलबजावणी अधिकच महत्वपूर्ण ठरते.

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प्रादेशि असमततोल आणि नवीन लहान राज्यांची मागणी

डॉ. बाळासाहेब जी. जोगदंड

पदवी व पदव्युत्तर राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, सीताबाई कला महाविद्यालय, अकोला

राज्य पुनर्रचनीची समस्या भारतीय संघराज्यातील केंद्र व राज्य अशा दोन्ही प्रकारच्या सरकारला व राजकारणाला प्रभावीत करणारी आहे. राज्य पुनर्रचना करताना आधारभूत तत्व म्हणून भाषा हा प्रामुख्याने आधार मानलेला घटक होता व राज्यपुनर्रचनेच्या वेळी मोठी राज्ये करण्यावर रोख होता पण हे करत असताना विविध प्रांतातील विकासाचे असंतुलन व त्या ठिकाणच्या विभिन्न अस्मिता व उपसंस्कृती यांच्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले. त्यामुळे भाषावर प्रांतरचना केल्यानंतरही भारतीय संघराज्यात इतर कारणावरून, आधारावरून नवीन राज्य निर्माण करावी लागत आहेत. आज भारतीय राज्य व्यवस्थेतील 'राजकीय हवा' लहान राज्यांना अनुकूल अशी आहे. २५ मार्च १९९८ रोजी रूपतीनी संसदेला संबोधित करत असताना म्हटले की सरकार मध्यप्रदेशातून छत्तीसगढ, उत्तरप्रदेशमधून उत्तरांचल व बिहारमधून झारखंड या नवीन राज्याची निर्माण करण्याची कार्यवाही सुरू करेल त्यानुसार इ.स. २००० मध्ये मध्यप्रदेशातून छत्तीसगढ, उत्तरप्रदेशातून उत्तरांचल व बिहारमधून झारखंड या नवीन राज्याची निर्मिती करण्यात आली व भारतीय संघराज्यातील एकूण राज्याची सं'या २८ झाली होती. त्यानंतर देशाच्या विविध भागातून नवीन राज्याच्या मागणीचा जोर वाढला. त्यात केंद्रसरकारने २०१४ मध्ये आंध्रप्रदेशाची विभागणी करून तेलंगणा या नवीन राज्याची निर्मिती केल्याने देशातील अनेक प्रांतात नवीन राज्याच्या मागणीच्या चळवळीने जोर धरला आहे. भारतीय संघराज्यात स्वतंत्र राज्य मागणीच्या चळवळीचे समकाळात दोन अविष्कार पाहावयास मिळतात. एक मोठ्या घटकराज्यांमध्ये काही समूहांना आपली कुचंबना होत असल्याचे अनुभवास आल्यामुळे ते आपल्या स्वतंत्र राज्याची मागणी करतात, आणि दुसरा असा की काही समूहाना आपली वेगळी स्वतंत्र वांशिक, सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता धोक्यात आल्याचे प्रकषर्णि जाणवल्यावरून ते संघटीतपणे स्वतंत्र राज्याचा दर्जा स्वतःसाठी मागतात. १९६६ पूर्वी केवळ एकभाषिकता हाच राज्यनिर्मितीचा आधार होता नंतर मात्र हे स्प झाले की केवळ एकभाषिक राज्य निर्माण झाले म्हणजे समस्या सुटतात, राज्यातील सर्व घटकांना विकासाची समान संधी मिळतेच असे नाही. एकभाषिक राज्यतही प्रगत भागाचे मागास भागावर वर्चस्व प्रस्तापित होते, प्रगत घटक मागासांचे शोषण ठरतात, त्याच्या प्रदेशातील नैसर्गिक व खनिज विषयक संपत्तीचा वापर करतात, सांस्कृतिक बहुमतवाले सांस्कृतिक अल्पमतवाल्यावर अतिक्रमण करतात, राज्यांतर्गत विभागाच्या विकासात असंतुलन निर्माण होते व मागास भागात विकसीत भागांच्या बरोबरीने आणण्याचे प्रयत्न केले जात नाहीत. अशा विविध अनुभवांमुळे जवळपास सर्वच मोठ्या राज्यांमध्ये काही प्रांत स्वतंत्र राज्याच्या मागणीची चळवळ चालवत आहेत. आकारमान, विकासाचा स्तर, प्रशासकीय कार्यसमता, सामाजिक एकजिनसीपण व राजकीय व्यवहार्यता या निकषांवर मोठ्या राज्यांची वाटणी लहान-लहान राज्यांमध्ये केली जावी ही त्या चळवळीची मुख्य मागणी आहे.

भारतातील नवीन स्वतंत्र राज्याची मागणी : '२००० मध्ये झारखंड, उत्तरांचल व छत्तीसगढ या राज्याची व २०१४ मध्ये तेलंगणा राज्याची निर्मिती झाल्यानंतर भारतीय संघराज्याचे मानचित्र पूर्णपणे स्थिर झाले आहे.' असे म्हणणे चुकीचे ठरले, तेलंगणा निर्मितीनंतर देशाच्या विविध भागातून नवीन राज्याच्या मागणीचा जोर वाढत आहे. आज त्या मागण्या इगार तिव' नसल्या तरी नजीकच्या काळात तिव' होण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. देशाच्या विविध भागातून ही मागणी होत आहे, तिचे स्वरूप पुढीलप्रमाणे....

१) उत्तर प्रदेशाच्या विभाजनाची मागणी : ३२३ नोव्हेंबर २०११ मध्ये तत्कालीन बहुजन समाजवादी पक्षाच्या सरकार असलेल्या मुख्यमंत्री मायावती यांनी एक प्रस्ताव पास करून उत्तरप्रदेशाला बुंदेलखंड, पूर्वांचल, पश्चिमउत्तरप्रदेश आणि अंध प्रदेश अशा चार भागात विभाजित करण्याचा ठराव पास केला होता त्यांचा हा ठराव म्हणजे एक राजकीय डावपेच होता. त्याचा हा प्रस्तावर केंद्र सरकारने आकारला आहे.

पश्चिम उत्तरप्रदेश (हरित प्रदेश) : स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच उत्तरप्रदेशाचे वेगवेगळ्या राज्यात विभाजन करण्याचा विचार पुढे येत राहिला आहे. उत्तर प्रदेशातील पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेशाच्या २२ जिल्हाचे मिळून एक पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश निर्माण करावा, पण

त्याचे नाव हरित प्रदेश असावे की नाही अशी काही शिफारस नाही. पश्चिम उत्तरप्रदेश किंवा हरित प्रदेशाची निर्मिती करण्याचे समर्थन अनेकांनी केली आहे. १९५५ च्या राज्य पूर्वरचना आयोगावर टिका करताना डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरानी उत्तरप्रदेशाचे पूर्व, पश्चिम व मध्य असे विभाजन करण्याचा सल्ला दिला होता. त्यांनी पश्चिम राज्याची राजधानी मेरठ असावी असेही म्हटले होते. कानपूर व अलहाबाद मध्य व पूर्व उत्तरप्रदेशाच्या राजधानी ठेवावी असे त्यांनी सुचवले होते. डॉ. के. एम. पन्नीकारानी सुद्धा पश्चिम उत्तरप्रदेश निर्मितीचे समर्थन केले होते. १९७२ मध्ये उत्तरप्रदेशाच्या १४ विधानसभा सदस्यांनी उत्तरप्रदेशाचे तीन भागात विभाजन करण्याचा प्रस्ताव मांडला होता. त्यानुसार उत्तर प्रदेशाला ब'जप्रदेश अवधप्रदेश व पूर्व उत्तरप्रदेश या नावाने ही राज्य निर्माण करावीत. सन १९७५-७७ च्या आणीबाणीच्या काळात संजय गांधीनी पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेशाला वेगळे राज्य बनविण्यात जवळपास यशस्वी झाले होते, त्यात हरियाणातील काही जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होता. पण ते त्यांच्या प्रयत्नात यशस्वी होऊ शकले नाही. चौधरी चरणसिंग यांनीही उत्तरप्रदेशाच्या विभाजनाची मागणी केली होती. त्यानंतर ग्रीय लोकदलाचे अजीतसिंह यांनी पश्चिम उत्तरप्रदेशातील २२ जिल्ह्यांचे एक स्वतंत्र हरित राज्य निर्माण करावे यासाठी चळवळ उभारली आहे. हरितप्रदेशाची मागणी ग्रीय लोकदलाच्या मु'य अजेंड्याचा भाग सुद्धा आहे.

पूर्वांचल : हा उत्तरप्रदेशातील पूर्वेकडील प्रदेश होय या प्रदेशाच्या उत्तरेला नेपाळ, पूर्वेस बिहार, दक्षिणेस मध्यप्रदेशाचा बघेलखंड, पश्चिमेस उत्तरप्रदेश आहे. या प्रदेशाचे वेगळे राज्य निर्माण करण्याची मागणी केली जात आहे. विकासाचे असंतुलन झाल्याने हा भाग आजही भागास राहिला आहे या प्रदेशात मोठ्या प्रमाणात दारिद्रय व बेकारी पाहावयास मिळते. या प्रदेशातील अनेक लोक मुंबई, कोलकत्ता, दिल्ली सारख्या शहरात काम करण्यासाठी जातात. यासाठी ते मजबुर आहेत. समाजवादी विचाराचे नेते १९९३ पासूनच पूर्वांचल या वेगळ्या राज्यांची मागणी करत होते. पूर्वांचलसाठी शंतरूद्र प्रकाश यानी चळवळ सुद्धा केली आहे.

बुंदेलखंड : उत्तरप्रदेशाच्या दक्षिणेकडील महोबा, झाँसी, बांदा, ललीतपूर, जालौन, हमीरपूर व चित्रकुट हे सात जिल्हे व मध्यप्रदेशातील धतरपूर, सागर, पन्ना, टीकमगठ, दमोह, दतिया, भिड, सताना हे जिल्हे मिळून वेगळे हा स्वतंत्र बुंदेलखंड नावाचे नवीन राज्य निर्माण करण्याची मागणी होत आहे. या प्रदेशातील बेतवा व केन नदीच्या वाळूला 'लाल सोने' म्हटले जाते. हा प्रदेश आर्थिक संसाधनांनी परिपूर्ण आहे. परंतू हा प्रांत विकासापासून दुर आले त्याचे मु'य कारण राजकीय उदासिनता आहे बुंदेलखंड एकीकृत पार्टीचे संयोजक संजय पांडे यांच्या मते जर बुंदेलखंड या नवीन राज्याची निर्मिती झाली तर हा देशातील सर्वाधिक विकसीत प्रदेश असेल असे म्हटले आहे.

विदर्भ : स्वतंत्र वेगळ्या विदर्भाची मागणीही सर्वात जुनी मागणी आहे ही मागणी १०८ वर्ष जुनी असून तत्कालीन वन्हाडचे चार जिल्हे मिळून एक स्वतंत्र विदर्भराज्य निर्माण करावे अशी मागणी दादासाहेब खापर्डे यांनी सर्वप्रथम केली होती. या राज्याच्या मागणीला इतिहास आहे. विदर्भ महाराष्ट्राचा घटक असूनही त्याची एक वेगळी अस्मिता व परंपरा राहिली आहे. येथील राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक जीवनाने स्वतःचे एक स्थान व ओळख निर्माण केली आहे, त्याच्या या ओळखीतूनच वेगळ्या राज्याची मागणी पुढे आली आहे. विदर्भात नागपूर व अमरावती हे दोन प्रशासकीय विभाग आहेत. ह्या दोन्ही प्रदेशाला ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी आहे हे प्रदेश अनुक्रमे नागप्रदेश व वन्हाड या नावाने ओळखले जात होते. वन्हाडप्रांत निजामाकडून ब्रिटीशांनी घेतल्यानंतर हिंदी भाषीक असलेल्या मध्यप्रांताला जोडण्यात आला होता. वन्हाड हा मराठी भाषीक प्रांत, हिंदी भाषीक मध्यप्रांताला जोडण्यात आल्याने या प्रांतील नेते नाराज होते. शिवाय साठ लाखापर्यंतची रक्कम विदर्भाच्या उत्पन्नातून मध्यप्रांतावर खर्च केली जात होती. यामुळे वन्हाड प्रांत मध्यप्रांतातून वेगळे करण्याची मागणी पुढे आली, यातून तत्कालीन वन्हाडातील लोकनेते लोकनायक बापूजी अणे ब्रिजलाल बियाणी यांनी 'वन्हाड सर्वपक्षीय समिती आपल्या मागणीसाठी स्थापन केली होती. वन्हाडला मध्यप्रांतातून वेगळे करण्यासाठी १ अक्टोबर १९३८ ला रामराव देशमुख यांनी मध्यप्रांत व वन्हाड (सी.पी.अॅन्ड बेरार) च्या कॉन्सील मध्ये एक ठराव मांडला. त्यात वन्हाड व मध्यप्रांतातील मराठी भाषिकांचा एक वेगळा प्रदेश निर्माण केला जावा ही मागणी करण्यात आली. पुढे विदर्भातील बुलढाणा, अकोला, अमरावती, यवतमाळ, वर्धा, नागपूर व भंडारा या जिल्ह्यांचे एक स्वतंत्र महाविदर्भ राज्य बनविण्यात यावे याची मागणी पुढे आली. यासाठी या प्रदेशात लोकनायक बापूजी अणे व ब्रिजलाल बियाणी वन्हाड सर्वपक्षीय समिती आपल्या मागणी करण्यात आली. पुढे विदर्भातील बुलढाणा, अकोला, अमरावती, यवतमाळ, वर्धा, नागपूर व भंडारा या जिल्यांचे एक स्वतंत्र महाविदर्भ राज्य बनविण्यात यावे याची मागणी पुढे आली.

यासाठी याप्रदेशात लोकनायक बापूजी अणे व ब्रिजलाल बियाणी यांनी चळवळ देखील चालवली स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात दारु कमिशन, राज्य पूर्णरचना आयोग व इतर आयोग ही नमेल्या यातील अनेक आयोगाने स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीचे समर्थन केले होते. पण आज पर्यंत ही मागणी मान्य होऊ शकली नाही. ऑगस्ट १९४७ मध्ये अकोला करार व २८ सप्टेंबर १९५३ चा नागपूर करार झाला यातून विदर्भ काही अटीसह महाराष्ट्रात सामिल झाला. पण नंतरही वेगळ्या विदर्भाची चळवळ सुरूच राहिली आहे. ब्रिजलाल बियाणी यांनी अकोला ते नागपूर पदयात्रा काढून नागपूरत सत्याग्रह केला. पुढील काळात जांबुवंतराव धोटे यांनी ही चळवळ विदर्भात मोठ्या ताकदीने चालवली. त्याच्या काळात विदर्भाच्या मुद्यावर १८ आमदार विधानसभेत पाठविण्यात चळवळीला यश मिळाले. ७० च्या दशकात लाखो लोकांचे मोर्चे काढून त्यांनी लोक चळवळ बनविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्याच्यासह विदर्भात बाबासाहेब तिरुपुडे, वसंत साठे, एन.के.पी.साठवे. शंकरराव गेडाम, नानाभाऊ एंबडकर, भगवंतराव गायकवाड, रणजीत देशमुख, मधुकर किकतकर, दत्ता मेघे, हरिभाऊ केदार आदींनी स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची चळवळ चालवली यातील अनेक नेत्यांनी वेगळ्या विदर्भाच्या मागणीला खतपाणी घातले पण, त्यांचे सत्ताकेंद्री राजकारण, पक्षश्रेष्ठीचा दबाव यामुळे त्यांना इगारसे यश मिळाले नाही. आज महाराष्ट्रात भाजप स्वतंत्र विदर्भाच्या बाजूने असली तरी शिवसेना मात्र या विरोधात आहे. शिवाय तेलंगणा राज्यात जशी स्वतंत्र तेलंगणा निर्मितीसाठी लोकचळवळ निर्माण झाली तसे विदर्भात मोठी लोक चळवळ निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसत नाही.

गोरखालँड : पश्चिम बंगालच्या दार्जिलिंग, डोंगरी व तराई प्रांताला वेगळे करून वेगळे गोरखालँड नवीन राज्य निर्माण करावे अशी मागणी पुढे येत आहे. गोरखालँड मागणीचा पुरस्कार करणारे नेते विमल गुरुगच्या मते गोरखालँडची मागणी तेलंगणापेक्षा अधिक जुनी आहे. १९८० च्या दशकात सुभाष घीसिंगच्या नेतृत्वात डोंगरी प्रदेशातील गोरखालँडची मागणी तीव्र झाली होती. दार्जिलिंगही या नव्या राज्याची राजधानी असावी अशी त्यांची मागणी होती. गोरखालँडच्या मागणीसाठी हिंसक चळवळसुद्धा करण्यात आली होती. चहा, पर्यटन स्थळ म्हणून प्रसिद्ध असलेल्या दार्जिलिंग मध्ये अनेक वेळा संप पुकारण्यात आला होता. गोरखालँडच्या मागणीसाठी गोरखाहिल काऊन्सिलची स्थापना करण्यात आली आहे. ही काँन्सिल वेगळ्या गोरखालँडच्या मागणीसाठी चळवळ उभारत आहे. या काँन्सिलचे काही आमदार सुद्धा निवडून आले होते. या मागणीसाठी धरणे प्रदर्शनेही होत आहेत परंतु माँक्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाने वेगळ्या गोरखालँडच्या मागणीला विरोध केला आहे.

बोडोलँड : आसाम मधील ब्रम्हपुत्रा नदीच्या उत्तर किनाऱ्या कडील प्रांताला बोडोलँड म्हणून ओळखले जाते. जवळपास ८७९५ कि.मी. पसरलेल्या या भागात कोकराझार, बंकसा, चिराग, ऊदलगुडी हे जिल्हे येतात. या प्रदेशात प्रादेशिक भाषा बोडो बोलली जाते. या प्रदेशात १९६० पासूनच वेगळ्या राज्याची मागणी सुरू होती. १९८० च्या दशकात या ठिकाणी मोठी चळवळ सुरू झाली व हिंसक आंदोलने सुरू झाली आहे. 'नॅशनल डेमोक्रेटिक गंड ऑग बोडोलँड' नी सुद्धा ही क्रांतीकारी चळवळ हाती घेतली आहे. १० फेब्रुवारी २००३ ला एक करार होऊन त्याद्वारे 'बोडो क्षेत्रीय परिषदेची स्थापना करण्यात आली आहे. स्थानीक बोडो पक्ष व संघटना वेगळ्या बोडोलँड राज्याच्या मागणीसाठी चळवळ चालवत आहेत.

कुर्ग : (कोडगू) कर्नाटकमधील कोडगू (कुर्ग) राज्याची मागणी पुढे येत आहे. कोडगू कर्नाटक राज्याच्या दक्षिण-पश्चिम भागातील लहानशा प्रांत आहे. राज्यपूर्णरचा आयोगाच्या शिड्गारशीवरून हा प्रांत भाषेच्या आधारावर म्हैसूर प्रांताला जोडण्यात आला होता.

कार्बी-आंगलांग : कार्बी-आंगलांग हा आसाममधील १०४३४ कि.मी.चा प्रदेश आहे. या ठिकाणची लोकसंख्या जवळपास १० लाख आहे. या प्रांताही वेगळ्या राज्याची मागणी पुढे येत आहे. वेगळ्या राज्यासाठी या ठिकाणी जाळपोळ, सारखी प्रदर्शने केली जात आहेत. वेगळ्या राज्याचे मागणी करणारे समर्थक त्याला विरोध करणाऱ्या विरोधकांवर हल्ले ही करत आहेत.

कामतापूर : पश्चिम बंगालमधील कूच-राजबंगशिस प्रांतातील लोक कामतापूर राज्याची मागणी करत आहेत. हे लोक उत्तर बंगाल व आसाममधील काही भागात राहतात. हे लोक 'कामतापूरी' भाषेला सविधानाच्या आठव्या अनुसूचीत समावि करण्याची मागणी करत आहेत. वरील वेगळ्या राज्याच्या मागणीबरोबरच गुजरात मधील सौरा ट्र व कच्छ मध्ये वेगळ्या राज्याची मागणी पुढे येत आहे. जम्मू-काश्मिरचे ही विभाजन करून त्याचे जम्मू, काश्मिर हे वेगळी राज्य निर्माण करावेत

व लद्दाखला स्वायत्तराशीत परिषद बनवली जावी. याला काही राजकीय पक्ष विरोध ही करत आहे. याचबरोबर ओडिसातून कोशालांचल व बिहारमधुन मिथिलांचल याचीही मागणी आहे.

जनजातींची वेगळी राज्यांची मागणी : काही विभिन्न वंशाच्या टोळ्या भारतीय संघराज्यात असल्या तरी त्यांचे पर्याप्त सात्मीकरण झालेले नाही. देशाच्या ईशान्य सरहद्दीवरील अशा अनेक टोळ्यांनी आपल्या सांस्कृतिक-ऐतिहासिक वेगळेपणाच्या आधारे स्वतंत्र राज्यासाठी आंदोलने करून तो दर्जा प्राप्त करण्यासाठी चळवळ चालवत आहेत. मेघालय, मिझोरम, नागालँड, मणिपूर, त्रिपूरा, अरुणाचल प्रदेश या राज्यात ही चळवळ चालवली जात आहे.

लहान राज्य मागणीची मागणीचे कारणे : लहान राज्याची मागणी भारतात वेळेची मागणी आहे. मोठ्या राज्यात विकासात असमतोल निर्माण होतो कारण विशालकाय राज्यातील प्रभावी राजकीय नेतृत्व आपल्या प्रादेशिक विकासावर अधिक भर देते व अन्य प्रदेशांकडे दुर्लक्ष केले जाते. उदा. महाराष्ट्रात विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, गुजरातमध्ये सौरा – कच्छ, कर्नाटक मध्ये कुर्ग. त्यामुळे लहान राज्य निर्माण केल्यास अविकसीत प्रदेशावर अधिक लक्ष देता येईल. लहान राज्याची निर्मिती केल्यास केंद्राकडून प्राप्त अनुदानाचे व मदतीचे प्रमाण वाढेल. त्याचा परिणाम विकास योजनावर पडेल, अनेक लहान राज्यांच्या विकासाचे गमक म्हणजे त्याचे लहान असणे हे होय. हा दावा आकडेवारीच्या आधारावर केला जातो. उत्तर प्रदेशामधून उत्तराखंड वेगळे झाल्यावर उत्तराखंडमधील दरडोई उत्पन्न टुप्पट झाले आहे. बिहारमध्ये प्रतिव्यक्ती उत्पन्न रु.१०५७० आहे. तर झारखंडमध्ये हा आकडा २०१७७ आहे. आर्थिक मागासलेपणा आणि वाढत्या विकासाच्या आकांक्षांच्या उत्पत्तीतूनच लहान राज्याची मागणी होत आहे. विस्तार आणि लोकसंख्या वाढीच्या दृष्टीने मोठ्या राज्यातच क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन सर्वाधिक आहे. म्हणून विशालकाय राज्यांचे विभाजन करून लहान राज्ये निर्माण करण्याची मागणी प्रत्येक मोठ्या प्रांतातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात जोर धरू लागली आहे. औद्योगिक विकास, कृषी व जलसिंचन योजना, रोजगार मिळविण्याच्या संधी व आर्थिक वाटप या कारणांमुळे विषमता वाढून त्या प्रदेशातील लोकांमध्ये वेगळेपणाची व उपेक्षा केल्याची भावना वाढते व त्याचे पर्यावसन स्वतंत्र राज्याच्या मागणीत होऊ लागल्याचे सर्वत्र दिसून येते. यातूनच लहान राज्यांच्या मागण्यांनी जोर धरला आहे. विचारवंत व राजनेते त्यांची अशी धारणा आहे की, देशाच्या व समाजाच्या व्यापक हितासाठी लहान राज्याची निर्मिती केली जावी. त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल दुर होईल आणि विकास व प्रशासनासंबंधीच्या निर्णयात जनता सहभागी होईल. व खालच्या पातळीवर लोकांचा सहभाग सुनिश्चित होण्यासाठी मदत होईल. लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण यांनी १९७७ मध्ये सरकार व जनतेमधील अंतर कमी करण्यासाठी लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीचा सौ दिला होता. आपल्या मताच्या समर्थनार्थ स्वीकरण करताना ते पुढे म्हणाले की, 'जर लहान राज्याची निर्मिती केली तर मु'यमंत्री व मंत्रिमंडळाचा राज्याच्या जनतेचा संपर्क सहजपणे होऊ शकेल.' लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीमुळे सरकारचे विकेंद्रीकरण होऊन जनतेचा आवाज सरकारपर्यंत त्वरीत पोहचू शकेल जे विशाल राज्यांच्या बाबतीत आज शक्य होत नाही. मोठ्या राज्याचे मु'यमंत्री, त्याचे मंत्रीमंडळ व प्रशासकीय अधिकारी सर्व जनतेच्या समस्या तत्परतेने व तात्काळ सोडवू शकत नाहीत. त्यामुळे अनेक प्रांतातील व त्या ठिकाणची जनता विकासापासून वंचित राहते. त्यामुळे लहान राज्यांच्या समर्थकांच्या मते अशा वेळी प्रादेशिक विकास कामांना गती प्रदान करण्यासाठी व त्यात लोकांची भागीदारी वाढविण्यासाठी लहान राज्य आवश्यक आहे.

विकास व प्रशासनिक दृष्ट्या लहान राज्य चांगली मानली जातात. शिवाय त्यामुळे भौचाराला नियंत्रीत ठेवण्यास मदत होते. लहान राज्य निर्माण केल्यास कायदा व सुव्यवस्था ठेवण्यास सोयीचे होते. अनेकदा दुरच्या प्रदेशात कायदा व सुव्यवस्था बिघडल्यास सरकारला ती नियंत्रीत ठेवण्यासाठी राजधानीतून पोलीस व इतर प्रशासनाला कार्यवाही करावी लागते. जोपर्यंत अधिकारी तेथील परिस्थिती समजून घेतात तोपर्यंत अनेक बाबी हातातून निघून गेलेल्या असतात. लहान राज्याची मागणी प्रामुख्याने प्रशासनीक अकुशलता, भेदभावपूर्ण विकास, राजकीय नेत्यांची महत्वकांक्षा यामुळे तो असते.

लहान राज्य मागणीच्या विरोधी तर्क : देशात लहान लहान नवीन राज्याची निर्मिती केल्यास भारताच्या ग्रीय एकात्मतेला धोका निर्माण होऊ शकतो. देशाचे तुकडे होण्याची भिती अनेकजन व्यक्त करतात. लहान राज्य निर्माण करण्यासाठी सरकारवर मोठा आर्थिक दबाव येतो. कोट्यावधी रुपये खर्च करावे लागतात. लहान राज्याची निर्मिती केल्यास प्रशासकीय खर्चाचा डोंगर पेलण्यासाठी अनेक कर लादावे लागतील व त्याखाली जनता दबून जाईल. मोठे राज्य असल्यास विकास व सामान्य जनतेच्या हितासाठी समृद्धीसाठी अनेक विविध संधी उपलब्ध असतील. जितके राज्य तितके मुख्यमंत्री, मंत्री व प्रशासकीय अधिकारी लागतील. त्याचा मोठा आर्थिक भार राज्यावर पडेल, लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीच्या पाठीमागे राजकीय

पक्षाचा स्वार्थ असतो. त्यांना रूहित किंवा जनहित यांच्याशी काही देणे घेणे नसते. घटनातज्ञ डॉ. सुभाष कश्यपाच्या मते, 'नये राज्यों की न तो मांग बुराई है और न ही इसके बनने मे सवाल सदाशयता का है, इस बात का की आप चाहते क्या है ? अगर नये राज्य का आंदोलन व्यक्ती विशेष की राजनितिक महत्वकांक्षा के लिए हो रहा हो ? केवल इसलिए हो रहा हो इससे लोगो की मंत्रीपद हासिल हो जाएगा और अन्य विभिन्न प्रकारके नये पदों का सृजन होगा तो इस केंद्र राज्य सम्बंध से लेकर जनता के सर्वांगीन विकास तक के लिए हानीकारक माना जाना चाहिए। इससे उलट अगर इरादे अच्छे हो तो लोकतंत्र मजबुत करने मे छोटे राज्य कही अधिक मदतगार हो सकते है। समस्या यह है की इधर के दौर मे जो मांगे उठी है उससे राजनितिक रोटी सेकने की मंशा अधिक दिखती है ।

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समाजनिर्मितीत शिक्षणाची भूमिका

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प्रस्तावना : मानवी जीवनाचा सर्वांगीण विकास हा त्याच्या शिक्षणावरच अवलंबून असतो तो जितका शिक्षणामध्ये ज्ञान अर्जित करतो, तो तितकाच यशाच्या शिखरावर जाऊन बसतो. शिक्षणाची दिशा ही माणसाच्या संपूर्ण विकासासाठी आणि त्याच्या मूलभूत अधिकारांसाठी महत्त्वाची असते. देशाला आर्थिक महासत्ता आणि प्रभावी राष्ट्र बनवण्यात युवक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावू शकतात त्यामुळेच विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास करणाऱ्या शालेय शिक्षणाची आता देशाला गरज आहे .

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शिक्षणाचा आणि व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा पाया शाळेतच रचला जातो, शाळेत मिळालेल्या शिक्षणाच्या आणि संस्कार, मुल्यांच्या आधारावरच पुढील शिक्षणातील यश अवलंबून असते. शाळेत मिळणाऱ्या शिक्षणावरच देशाचे भवितव्य अवलंबून असल्याने शालेय शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व अनन्यसाधारण आहे. 'तुमच्यातील जे काही सर्वोत्तम आहे ते प्रकट करणे म्हणजे खरे शिक्षण'. 'मानवतेच्या पुस्तकापेक्षा जास्त चांगले पुस्तक कोठे असू शकते?' असे महात्मा गांधी म्हणाले होते खरी समस्या ही आहे की वास्तविक 'शिक्षण' म्हणजे काय लोकांना ह्याची कल्पना नाही. एखाद्या जमिनीचे किंवा एखाद्या वस्तूचे मोल मोजावे स्टॉक एक्सचेंज बाजारातील आपल्या शेअरचे मूल्यांकन करतो तसे आपण शिक्षणाचे मूल्यांकन करतो. जे शिकल्यामुळे विद्यार्थी जास्तीत जास्त पैसे कमवू शकतील असेच शिक्षण मुलांना द्यावे असे आपल्याला वाटते. मात्र शिकलेल्यांच्या चरित्राचा विकास घडविण्याकडे आपण फारच थोडे लक्ष देतो.

शिक्षणाचा अर्थ : शिक्षणाची गरजच नाही. शिक्षण म्हणजे काही पुस्तके वाचली, परीक्षा दिली व उत्तीर्ण झालो असे नव्हे. शिक्षण म्हणजे माणसाच्या जन्मापासून मरणापर्यंत चाललेली शिकायची प्रक्रिया आहे. एकविसाव्या शतकातही आपल्याला कायद्याचा बडगा उगारून शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व सांगावे लागते, शिक्षणाचे खरे महत्त्व समाजात रुजलेच नाही. त्यासाठी आपला समाजच कारणीभूत आहे. आपण केवळ आपल्या प्राथमिक गरजा व उपलब्ध साधन सामग्रीपर्यंत पोहचलो आहे. देशाची प्रगती, विकास व येणारी संधी याकडे आपले दुर्लक्ष होत आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना गुणवत्तानुरूप शिक्षण दिले गेलेच पाहिजे. विकासकार्यात समाजातील प्रत्येक वर्ग जोपर्यंत सहभागी होत नाही तोपर्यंत विकास कार्य हे अपूर्णच राहते. आपल्या प्रजासत्ताकाच्या राज्य घटनेला ६८ वर्षे होत आली तरीही, शिक्षणाचे सार्वत्रिकरण, समान सामाजिक न्याय, समान संधी आणि समान नागरी कायदा ही मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे घटनेच्या पुस्तकातच राहिली आहेत. संपूर्ण देश साक्षर व्हावा, सर्वांना हव्या त्या शिक्षणाची समान संधी मिळावी यासाठीचे प्रयत्न अपुरे पडले आहेत. आर्थिक विकासात शिक्षणास अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. निरनिराळे विकास कार्यक्रम राबविण्यासाठी आवश्यक असणारे प्रशिक्षित मनुष्यबळ वाढवून मानवी भांडवल निर्माण करण्याचे शिक्षण हे मुख्य साधन आहे. देशाच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासातील शिक्षणाची महत्त्वाची भूमिका लक्षात घेऊन शिक्षण विषयक कार्यक्रम राबविले जातात. शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व लक्षात घेऊनच राज्य शासन सर्वसाधारण शिक्षणावर मोठा खर्च करतो.

भारतातील शिक्षणव्यवस्था : भारतीय राज्यघटनेनुसार शिक्षण हा विषय भारताचे केंद्रशासन व राज्यशासन यांच्या सामाईक यादीत असल्यामुळे ती त्यांची सामाईक जबाबदारी ठरते. पालिका आणि जिल्हापरिषदा यांसारख्या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था मोफत शालेय शिक्षणाची जबाबदारी मर्यादित प्रमाणावर पेलत असतात. भारतात ६ पेक्षा कमी वयाच्या मुलांचे शिक्षण हे पूर्वप्राथमिक म्हणून गणले जाते. महाराष्ट्रात या शिक्षणासाठी मराठी माध्यमाच्या बालवाडी आणि अंगणवाड्य आहेत. त्यांचे शिक्षण बहुधा मॉॅटेसरी शिक्षणपद्धतीवर आधारलेले असते. इंग्रजी माध्यमात 'किंडरगार्टन' (केजी) या जर्मन शिक्षणपद्धतीनुसार हे शिक्षण प्री-केजी, ज्युनियर केजी आणि सीनियर केजी असे तीन स्तरांत चालते. भारतीय राज्यघटनेनुसार केवळ सहा आणि त्यापेक्षा अधिक वयाच्या मुलांच्या शिक्षणासाठी सरकारी नियम आणि नियंत्रणे आहेत. प्राथमिक शाळेत पहिल्या वर्गात जाणाऱ्या मुलांचे वय सहा असले पाहिजे असा सरकारी नियम आहे. भारतातील बहुतेक राज्ये हा नियम पाळीत नाहीत. महाराष्ट्रात मात्र या नियमाची सक्तीने अंमलबजावणी केली जाते. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रातील

सहाय्या वर्षी पहिलीत असलेला मुलगा दहाव्या वर्षी चौथी पास करतो. या पहिली ते चौथीपर्यंतच्या शिक्षणाला महाराष्ट्रात प्राथमिक शिक्षण असे म्हटले जाते. उत्तरी भारतात, विशेषतः दिल्लीत पहिली ते पाचवीपर्यंतचे शिक्षण हे प्राथमिक शिक्षण समजले जाते. महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा साक्षरता दर हा ८२.३ टक्के असून राष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील साक्षरता दरापेक्षा (७३ टक्के) तो अधिक आहे. महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणीच्या अहवालावरून असे निदर्शनास येते की, माध्यमिक व उच्चमाध्यमिक (९वी ते १२ वी) या स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या पटसंख्येत वाढ होत आहे. गालेय विद्यार्थी गुणवत्ता वाढविण्यासाठी राज्य सरकारने सुरु केलेल्या प्रगत शैक्षणिक महाराष्ट्र या महत्त्वाकांक्षी उपक्रमांतर्गत २०१६-१७ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील प्रगत शाळांच्या संख्येत सतत वाढ होत आहे. यावेळी २४६८७ प्रगत शाळांची नोंद आहे. मागील वर्षीच्या (८७९१) तुलनेत यात १५८९६ ने वाढ झाली आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे आधुनिक शिक्षण हे तंत्र शिक्षण तसेच इ-शिक्षण बनले आहे यामुळे पासनाचे पुढचे पाऊल टाकत डिजिटल शाळांचा उपक्रम सुरु केला. त्यांतर्गत २७६८६ शाळा ह्या डिजिटल केल्या आहेत.

शिक्षण आणि समाज : शिक्षण हे परिवर्तनाचे प्रभावी माध्यम मानले गेले आहे. शिक्षणामुळे समाजात शांतीयुक्त क्रांती निर्माण होते. आजच्या प्रचलित शिक्षण पद्धतीत बदल घडला पाहिजे, याविषयी सर्वांचेच एकमत आहे. हे परिवर्तन घडत असताना भारताचा धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक वारसा, इतिहास, ज्ञान-परंपरा यांच्या बरोबरीनेच आधुनिक जगातील वैज्ञानिक प्रगती आणि भविष्यकाळाची आव्हाने यांचाही समग्रतेने विचार होण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. केवळ एकांगी विज्ञान-शिक्षण देऊन शिक्षणाचे काम संपत नाही व तशा प्रकारच्या शिक्षणामुळे राष्ट्राचे पुनर्निर्माणही होत नाही, हे गेल्या काही वर्षांतील शैक्षणिक इतिहासातून आपण शिकलो आहोत. शिक्षणाला अध्यात्माची साथसंगत हवी हे अधोरेखित झाले आहे. केवळ विज्ञान शिक्षणामुळे 'वैज्ञानिक-अंधश्रद्धा' वाढते. त्यामुळे माणुस भौतिक सुखाच्या व चौनीच्या मागे लागतो. तो सुखलोलुप बनतो. तो आपल्या गावापासून दूर शहरात किंवा अन्य देशांत स्थलांतरित होतो. त्याला आपल्याच देशातील पूर्वापार परंपरा, चालीरिती याविषयी घृणा वाटू लागते. म्हणून विद्यार्थ्यांला त्याच्या परिसराशी जोडणाऱ्या, जोडून ठेवणाऱ्या, सामाजिक बांधीलकीचे भाव जपणाऱ्या शिक्षणाची गरज आहे. मनुष्याच्या शरीर, मन व बुद्धीचा विकास करणारी व आत्मविश्वास निर्माण करणारी शिक्षण-प्रणाली विकसित करण्याची गरज अनेक विद्वानांनी व्यक्त केली आहे. शिक्षण असे हवे ज्यामुळे व्यक्तीचा सर्वांगीण विकास झाला पाहिजे. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये राष्ट्रभक्तीच्या संस्कारांबरोबरच श्रमप्रतिष्ठा निर्माण झाली पाहिजे. शिक्षणामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांत आत्मविश्वास व आत्मगौरव निर्माण होणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी आपल्या वैभवशाली व कर्तृत्ववान इतिहासाची माहिती पाठ्युस्तकांद्वारे देणे गरजेचे आहे. या दृष्टीने शिक्षणाचे भारतीयीकरण झाले पाहिजे. शैक्षणिक नीति व तंत्रज्ञानात भारतीय ज्ञान-विज्ञान यांची उपलब्धता व प्रोत्साहन हवे. म्हणून भारतीय सांस्कृतिक वारशाचे अध्ययन पाठ्य चर्चेमध्ये समाविष्ट व्हावे. भारतीय समाजाच्या विकासाची व उन्नयनाची आस धरणाऱ्या शिक्षणाने भारतीय भाषांची कदर केली पाहिजे. इंग्रजी बरोबरीनेच स्थानिक भाषांचे परिपूर्ण शिक्षण विद्यार्थ्यांना मिळाले पाहिजे. समाज जीवन व व्यक्तीजीवन यांद्वारे वाढणाऱ्या नकारात्मक प्रवृत्तींना फोफावू न देता त्याऐवजी सामाजिक दायित्व व सामाजिक चेतना शिक्षणामुळे वाढीस लागली पाहिजे. प्राथमिक शिक्षणास प्राधान्य देणे फार गरजेचे आहे. शिक्षणाच्या प्राथमिक स्तरावर एकीकडे स्वयंप्रोषित व काहीवेळा शासन पुरस्कृत इंग्रजी शाळा व दुसरीकडे रोडावलेल्या स्थानिक पुरस्कृत इंग्रजी शाळा व दुसरीकडे रोडावलेल्या स्थानिक माध्यमांतील सरकारी शाळा या दुपदरी शिक्षण पद्धतीमुळे समाजात उत्पन्न होणारा वर्गभेद थांबविण्यासाठी समान-तत्वांवर आधारित सुदृढ शिक्षण पद्धतीची आवश्यकता आहे. नवनिर्मिती होऊच नये अशी उपजत व्यवस्था ब्रिटिश शिक्षण पद्धतीत होती. अजूनही बहुतांशी आपली तीच स्थिती आहे. पूर्व-प्राथमिक शिक्षणाला कुणी वालीच नाही. 'कुणीही यावे व टपली मारून जावे' या म्हणीप्रमाणे कुणीही यावे व नर्सरीचे वर्ग सुरु करावेत, अशी स्थिती आहे. आजचे नर्सरी शिक्षण म्हणजे काय? काही ठरावीक खेळ खेळणे, चित्रांची पुस्तके चाळणे, पठडीतील अर्थशून्य, संस्कारशून्य गाणी म्हणणे व डबा खाणे. त्यापुढील प्राथमिक-माध्यमिक शिक्षण म्हणजे केवळ पुस्तकांचे ओझे. महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणातून एका बाजूने उच्चशिक्षितांचे प्रज्ञा-पलायन व दुसरीकडे निर्माण होणारा कर्तव्यशून्य नोकरशाह वर्ग इंजिनअरिंग, मेडिकल इ. क्षेत्रांतील सेवाभाव गायब होऊन केवळ अधिकाधिक पैसा मिळविण्याची ती साधने झाली आहेत. तोच उद्देश डोळ्यांसमोर ठेवून 'उपयोजित-विज्ञान' (अप्लाइड सायन्स) शाखांकडे लागलेली गर्दी व शुद्ध विज्ञान (प्युअर सायन्स), कला, सामाजिक शास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र यांना आलेली अवकळा असे चित्र पाहण्यास मिळते. एकूण महाविद्यालयीन

व विद्यापीठीय शिक्षणात नवनिर्मिती, सृजनशीलता व संशोधन यांचा अभावच दृष्टीस पडतो. ही परिस्थिती बदलण्यासाठी सर्वात प्रथम भारताच्या वैज्ञानिक आणि सामाजिक प्रगती विषयीची अनभिज्ञता, साशंकता दूर करून त्यांविषयी विद्यार्थ्यांना अवगत करण्याच्या दृष्टीने स्थळभेटी, स्थळदर्शन यांची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे. प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचे संस्कार, साक्षरता, भावनांची अभिव्यक्ती व परिसर दृ निरीक्षण हे उद्दिष्ट असले पाहिजे. तर माध्यमिक शिक्षणाद्वारे जीवनाला उपयोगी पडणाऱ्या विषयांचे शिक्षण, विचारांना चालना मिळाली पाहिजे. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन निर्माण करण्याची जशी ही अवस्था आहे, त्याप्रमाणे मूल्यशिक्षणाद्वारे सामाजिक कर्तव्यांची त्याला जाणीव करून देण्याचेही हेच योग्य वय आहे. त्यापुढील उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण हे व्यवसायाभिमुख असावे. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये नेतृत्वगुण विकसित करणे व सामाजिक समस्यांसंबंधी स्वतःचे चिंतन निर्माण करण्यास, या शिक्षणाने विद्यार्थ्यांस सक्षम बनवावे. तर त्यानंतरच्या महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणाद्वारे संशोधन व नवनिर्मिती यांवर विद्यार्थ्यांचे लक्ष केंद्रित व्हावे. अशा प्रकारे योग, उद्योग, प्रयोग व सहयोग अशा चार सूत्रांमधून शिक्षणाची चढती कमान योजली पाहिजे. कोणत्याही स्तरावरून विद्यार्थी समाजात गेला तरीही तो समाजहिताची भावना घेऊनच जाईल अशी व्यवस्था या पद्धतीत अनुस्यूत आहे. आध्यात्मिक शिक्षण, भौतिक शिक्षण, सामाजिक शिक्षण व धार्मिक शिक्षण असे शिक्षणाचे चार आयाम मानले जातात. माध्यमिक शिक्षणातून मूल्यशिक्षणाद्वारे चरित्रसंपन्न व नीतिमान व्यक्तित्व निर्माण होते. या प्रकारे शिक्षण आपण अंगीकारले नसल्यामुळे औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात नवनिर्मितीचा अभाव, शिक्षणाचे राजकीयीकरण व व्यापारीकरण, समाजातील सुशिक्षितांमध्ये वाढलेली उदासीनता व जे जे पाश्चात्य ते ते आधुनिक असे मानून ते अंधपणे स्वीकारण्याची लाचार वृत्ती इ. समस्या उत्पन्न झाल्या आहेत. अतिभौतिकवादी व जडवादी शिक्षण प्रणालीमुळे सामाजिक ऐक्य, सद्भाव व विकास खुंटीत झाला आहे. शिक्षण पद्धतीत परिवर्तन घडविण्याच्या दृष्टीने, स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारतात काही व्यक्ती व संस्था यांनी केलेले प्रयोग व त्यांनी वेळोवेळी व्यक्त केलेली मते यांच्या आधारे खालील उपाय सुचवता येतील.

शिक्षण हे समाजाभिमुख व्हावे याकरिता उपाययोजना : ज्या उपक्रमांची भलावण आपण अभ्यासक्रमांशी संबंधित (को-करिक्युलर) व अभ्यासक्रमा-व्यतिरिक्त (एक्स्ट्रा करिक्युलर) म्हणून आजपावेतो करत आलो आहोत, त्या उपक्रमांची संख्या व गुणवत्ता वाढवणे यामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना शालेय तासांमध्येच व नंतरही अधिकाधिक वेळा समाजात मिसळण्याची संधी प्राप्त व्हावी. यामध्ये सामाजिक सर्वेक्षणे करणे, वस्तुनिष्ठ अहवाल तयार करणे, मुलाखती, गाठीभेटी, क्षेत्रीय भेटी, शैक्षणिक सहली इत्यादींचा समावेश असावा. शालेय अभ्यासक्रमात या गोष्टींना प्राधान्य देण्यात यावे व त्या आधारे मूल्यांकनही व्हावे. कार्यानुभव व सामाजिक सेवा हा याच्याशी जोडलेलाच दुसरा प्रयोग. प्रत्येक शैक्षणिक संस्थेने शक्य असल्यास एक बाग, वनराई, शेत स्वतः विकसित करावे किंवा कृषी-वन इत्यादी खात्यांच्या संयोगाने प्रयोगतत्वावर चालविण्यास द्यावे. त्यातून विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कष्टांतून फळे-फुले-भाज्या यांच्या बागा फुलवाव्यात किंवा वर्षाला एक पीक घ्यावे. त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये मातीत काम करण्याची सवय उत्पन्न होईल व श्रमप्रतिष्ठा रुजेल. क्रीडांगणावर, मैदानावर नियमितपणे खेळ, व्यायाम इत्यादी उपक्रमांत सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना सामावून घ्यावे. आठवड्यातील किमान दोन तास याकरिता वेळापत्रकात राखून ठेवावेत. शारीरिक कष्टांची कामे केल्यानंतर शक्यतो बौद्धिकदृष्ट्या जड विषयांचे तास न ठेवता हस्तकाम, हस्तकला, बैठे-खेळ (बुद्धिबळ, इतर पारंपरिक खेळ) यांचे तास असावेत. आठवड्यातून किमान एकदा अनाथालये, वृद्धाश्रम, हॉस्पिटले इत्यादी ठिकाणी भेटी देऊन रुग्ण व अपंगांच्या व गरीबांच्या सेवेची वृत्ती विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये उत्पन्न करावी. शाळेतील सभागृहात, मोकळ्या मैदानावर योगासने, श्लोक, प्रार्थना इत्यादींच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांवर आध्यात्मिक संस्कार करावेत. यासाठी आठवड्यातील किमान तीन तास, एक तास शक्य झाल्यास औपचारिक शिक्षणास सुरवात करण्यापूर्वी सकाळी आरक्षित करावेत. विद्यार्थ्यांना बस-स्टँड, रेल्वे-स्टेशन, पोस्ट ऑफिस, बँका, सरकारी कार्यालये इत्यादी ठिकाणांचा व्यवहार करण्याचा प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव द्यावा. सुट्टीतील शिबिरे, कार्यशाळा इत्यादींचे संपूर्ण आयोजन विद्यार्थ्यांकडून करवून घ्यावे. त्यात बाजारहाट, जेवण करणे, हिशेब ठेवणे, काटकसर व बचत कार्यक्रमातील सत्रे, सूत्रसंचालन, प्रास्ताविके, विषय-मांडणी, वक्ता-परिचय, आभार-प्रदर्शन इत्यादींचा समावेश असावा. वर्षातून किमान एकदा विद्यार्थ्यांना गिर्यारोहणासाठी न्यावे.

समारोप : महाराष्ट्राच्या या सुवर्णमंगल वर्षात जनतेला आणि सरकारला एक कळकळीचे आवाहन आहे की , उत्तम दर्जाचे आणि सर्वांसाठी शिक्षण हे आपले प्राथमिक ध्येय असायला हवे. महाराष्ट्रात जन्मलेल्या , किंबहुना देशातील प्रत्येक मुलाला शिक्षण मिळणे हा त्याचा अधिकार असला तरी तो वास्तवात उतरायला हवा. जसे प्रत्येकाला अन्न मिळायला हवे

तसेच प्रत्येक मुलाला शिक्षण हे मिळायलाच हवे. हे ध्येय साध्य करण्यासाठी सरकार आणि समाज अशा दोघांनीही एकमेकांच्या हातात हात घेऊन काम करणे गरजेचे आहे. प्राथमिक , माध्यमिक , उच्च माध्यमिक तसेच जीवनोपयोगी कौशल्ये विकसित करणारे शिक्षण सर्वांपर्यंत कसे पोहचेल याचा सर्वांनीच विचार करायला हवा कारण यशस्वी जीवनाचा मूलमंत्र “ शिक्षण“ हेच आहे.

संदर्भसूची :

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महारा ट्राचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल

प्रा. डॉ. गजानन बी. बनचरे

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महारा ट्रात राज्यात देशातील सर्वांत जास्त उद्योग आहेत, दरडोई उत्पन्नाच्या बाबतीतही महारा ट्रा देशात अग्रेसर आहे, अशा सर्वाधिक प्रगत महाराष्ट्र राज्यात प्रादेशिक असमतोल मात्र टोकाचा आहे. मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे, नाशिक, नागपूर या ठराविक भागांतच उद्योग-व्यवसाय-व्यापार यांची वाढ व प्रगती आणि जागतिकीकरणामुळे शिक्षण, तंत्रज्ञान, राहणीमान यांत झालेले बदल बघायला मिळतात. उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रापर्यंत नवीन उद्योग-व्यवसाय, रोजगार, शिक्षणाच्या, विकासाच्या संधी अजूनही पोचलेल्या नाहीत. ग्रामीण अविकसित महाराष्ट्राला आजही शिक्षण, तंत्रज्ञान, रोजगार आणि उद्योग-व्यवसाय-बाजारपेठा यांचा अभाव या समस्यांनी ग्रासले आहे. याचा प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम राज्याच्या ग्रामीण भागातील राहणीमानाचा दर्जा सतत घसरण्यावर होत आहे. बहुसंख्य जनतेपर्यंत पुरेसे अन्न, सोयी या अगदी मूलभूत गरजा भागविण्याच्या संधीदेखील पोहचत नाहीत. परिणामी राज्यातील लाखो लोकांच्या वाटचला दारिद्र्य आले आहे. आधीच विकसित असलेल्या भागाचा आणखी विकास झाला. त्यामुळे गेल्या २८ वर्षांत राज्यात विकासाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला आहे. किंबहुना असे म्हटले जाते, राज्याच्या मूळ रचनेमध्येच विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत असमतोल आहे.

१९६० मध्ये महाराष्ट्र राज्य स्थापन झाले, व त्यापूर्वी मध्य प्रदेशात असलेले विदर्भ आणि हैदराबादेत असलेला मराठवाडा महाराष्ट्रात समाविष्ट झाला. १९६० च्या अगोदर बॉम्बे प्रांतात मुंबई, पुणे, गुजरातेतला काही भाग असे सधन प्रदेश होते. भौगोलिक परिस्थिती, पश्चिम घाटाची नैसर्गिक समृद्धी, पाण्याची बारमाही उपलब्धता यांमुळे कायमच सधन राहिलेला हा प्रदेश सर्वांगाने समृद्ध झाला. बरीच दशके मराठवाडा निझामाच्या राजवटीत असल्यामुळे तिथले मराठीपण कमकुवत झालेच होते. विदर्भ कायमच एका राजवटीतून दुसऱ्याव राजवटीत प्रवास करत होता. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत कमी समृद्ध असे हे दोन मोठे भौगोलिक आणि सांस्कृतिक प्रदेश महाराष्ट्रात आले. विदर्भातली शेती पूर्णतः मोसमी पावसावर अवलंबून, तर मराठवाड्यात मजुरी हाच उदरनिर्वाह असल्यामुळे यांचे विलीनीकरण महाराष्ट्रात केल्यानंतर असमतोल दिसायला लागला.

संशोधनाची उद्दि ट्ये :

४. महारा ट्रातल प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे अध्ययन करणे
५. महारा ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल बाबत विविध समित्यांचा आढावा घेणे.
६. प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी उपाय सूचविणे.

नोव्हेंबर १९५६ मध्ये भारतीय संसदेत ७ वी घटना दुरुस्ती मंजूर झाली. त्यात काही राज्यांचे पुनर्गठन करण्यात आले ज्यामध्ये महाराष्ट्र राज्याला विभागवार विकास करण्याचे, विकास महामंडळे स्थापण्याचे आदेश मिळाले. संविधानिक तरतूद कायद्यात उतरवण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने तब्बल २८ वर्षे लावली, आणि जुलै १९८४ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र विधान सभेत आणि विधान परिषदेत विदर्भ विकास महामंडळ, मराठवाडा विकास महामंडळ स्थापित करण्याचे मंजूर झाले. राज्यातला असमतोल अभ्यासण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र सरकारने १९८३ साली अर्थतज्ञ व्ही. एम. दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली उच्चस्तरीय समिती गठीत केली (Fact Finding Committee). राज्याचा संतुलित विकास करण्यासाठी विविध विभागांना साधनसंपत्तीची गरज रू. ३१८७ कोटी आहे असे दांडेकर समितीच्या अहवालाने सांगितले. त्यात विदर्भाचा वाटा ३९ उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा ३७ आणि मराठवाड्याचा २४ इतका होता. १९९५ साली राज्यपालांनी 'Indicators and Backlog Committee' गठीत केली. जुलै १९९७ मध्ये या समितीच्या अहवालात असे सांगण्यात आले की प्रादेशिक असमतोल भरून काढण्यासाठी रू. १५३५५ कोटींची गरज आहे. त्यात विदर्भाचा वाटा ४७ टक्के, मराठवाड्याचा २८ टक्के आणि उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा २३ टक्के इतका होता. रस्ते, सिंचन, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण, शिक्षण, तंत्रशिक्षण, आरोग्य, पाणी पुरवठा, जमिनीचा विकास आणि संवर्धन या मुद्द्यांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून या दोन्ही समित्यांनी आपला अहवाल प्रसिध्द

केला पुनरूचाचपणी साठी राज्यपालांनी १९९७ मध्ये पुन्हा एकदा ' Reconstituted Indicators and Backlog Committee' गठीत केली. या अहवालाने प्रादेशिक असमतोल भरून काढण्यासाठी रू. १४००६ कोटीची गरज सिद्ध केली आणि विदर्भ आणि मराठवाड्याची टक्केवारी पुनरू परीक्षणानंतर वाढवली. अनुशेष आणि विकास खर्चाचे समान वाटपाचा नव्याने विचार करून साधन संपत्तीचे न्याय्य वाटप करण्यासाठी व तशी तत्वे सूचित करण्यासाठी ज्येष्ठ अर्थतज्ञ डॉ. विजय केळकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली ३१ मे २०११ रोजी उच्चस्तरीय समिती स्थापन करण्यात आली. ३१ मे २०१२ पर्यंत अहवाल प्रसिध्द करण्याचे आदेश समितीला होते, परंतु २० जुलै २०१२ च्या काळात (General Resolution) द्वारे महाराष्ट्र सरकारने मार्च २०१३ पर्यंत समितीला मुदतवाढ करून दिली. इतक्या समित्या, त्यांचे अहवाल, वारंवार हजारो कोटींच्या निधीची तरतूद करूनही असमतोल कुठेच कमी झालेला दिसत नाही. वास्तविक पाहतां पैशांची तरतूद हा असमतोल कमी करण्याचा उपाय होऊच शकत नाही. यामुळेच, विकासाच्या शक्यतेसाठी आजही वेगळ्या विदर्भाची मागणी ही जोर धरून आहे. देशाच्या सुरुवातीपासूनच्याच आर्थिक नियोजनाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये संविधानिक तरतुदीद्वारा देशातील महत्त्वाच्या सर्व उद्योग—व्यवसायांचे केंद्रीकरण हे धोरण अंगिकारले गेले. राज्य शासनांना त्यांच्यापुरत्या अत्यल्प आर्थिक नियोजनाचे मर्यादित अधिकार दिले गेले. राज्यांच्या वेळोवेळच्या विकास योजनांचे व त्या राबविण्यासाठी लागणार्या पैशांचे नियोजन हे केंद्र शासनाच्या एकाधिकारशाही पद्धतीने केले गेले. राज्यांज्यांमधून कर गोळा करणाऱ्या यंत्रणेचे केंद्रीकरण व या एकत्रित केलेल्या पैशांचे फेरवाटप अशी समाजवादाला धरून वेळखाऊ गुंतागुंतीची व्यवस्था देशाच्या शासनव्यवस्थेत प्रदीर्घ काळापासून दिसते. १९९१ च्या आर्थिक सुधारणा होईपर्यंत बंदिस्त अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे (India's closed economy) विकासाचा वेग व विकासाची व्याप्ती ही काही व्यापारकेंद्रांपुरतीच मर्यादित राहिली. घष्ध च्या आर्थिक सुधारणा उदारीकरण, खासगीकरण, जागतिकीकरण यांची देश व राज्य शासन पातळीवर देखील प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी झाली नाही. देशातील व तसेच महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची मुळे ही केंद्र शासनाच्या उद्योग—व्यवसाय—व्यापाराचे केंद्रीकरण करण्याच्या धोरण निर्णयातच लपलेली आहेत. मराठवाड्यातील एकूण ७६७४ गावांपैकी केवळ २८५९ गावांमध्ये रब्बी पिके आहेत. बाकी सर्व गावांत खरीप पिके घ्यावी लागतात. मराठवाड्याचे ४० टक्क्याहून अधिक क्षेत्र दुष्काळी आहे. जलसिंचन, रस्ते, आरोग्याच्या सुविधा यांचा विकास अतिशय अल्प प्रमाणात झाला आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण नैसर्गिक संसाधन साठ्यपैकी दोन तृतीयांश साठा हा विदर्भात असूनदेखील विदर्भाचा विकास झाला नाही. विदर्भामध्ये मोठया प्रमाणावर कापूस पिकतो, पण केवळ राज्य शासनाच्या धोरणामुळे चांगला भाव मिळत नाही म्हणून विदर्भाचा शेतकरी गरीब आहे.

महारा ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी करण्यासाठी उपाय :

१. महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल मिटविण्यासाठी विकेंद्रित केंद्र सरकारपासून स्वतंत्र व स्वायत्त अर्थव्यवस्था—नियोजनाची नवीन रचना करण्यात यावी.
२. जिल्ह्या जिल्ह्यांमधील व्यापार—उद्योग जोमाने वाढण्यासाठी आहे त्या कर व्यवस्थेमध्ये आमूलग्र सुधारणा करण्यात यावी. (सध्या जी.एस.टी. आहे पण याही पेक्षा सुधारित कर प्रणाली अपेक्षित आहे जसे बी.टी.टी.)
३. प्रत्येक जिल्ह्याचे तेथील लोकांना जास्तीत जास्त फायदा करून देण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र उद्योग—व्यवसाय— व्यापार धोरण तयार करण्यात यावे.
४. प्रत्येक जिल्ह्याचे परदेशी—जागतिक व्यापाराचे स्वतंत्र धोरण— Sub & national Diplomacy. तयार करण्यात यावे. उदाहरणार्थ — चंद्रपूर किंवा नागपूर जिल्हा त्यांचे कापूस, संत्री अशी विशेष उत्पादने जागतिक बाजारपेठेत प्रत्यक्ष, म्हणजेच केंद्राचा हस्तक्षेप नाकारून व राज्य शासनाची अल्प मदत घेऊन विकू शकणार.
५. राज्यात खासगीकरण व जागतिकीकरणाच्या आधारे रोजगार, व्यवसाय निर्मितीच्या अमर्याद संधी — अनेक राज्य कंपन्यांमधून निर्गुतवणूकीकरणातून नवीन तंत्रज्ञान बदलामुळे नवयुवकांना जागतिक स्तरावरील दर्जेदार रोजगार, व्यवसाय संधी. उदाहरणार्थ ज्या जिल्ह्यांमध्ये दुष्काळ आहे, सौरऊर्जा अधिक आहे तेथे सौरऊर्जा निर्मिती प्रकल्प, हरितगृहांचा वापर यासाठी प्रोत्साहन देऊन व्यवसाय निर्मितीला प्रोत्साहन देण्यात यावे.
६. त्या त्या भागांतील उद्योग—व्यवसायांचे खासगीकरण करून स्थानिक लोकांना उद्योगांमध्ये भागधारक करून घेणे.

७. राज्याच्या ३५ जिल्ह्यांची प्रत्येकी वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण हवामान, शेती, मनुष्यबळ, कार्यकुशलता, पारंपारिक उद्योग—व्यवसाय यांचा अभ्यास करून धोरणाची आखणी — जेणेकरून स्थानिकांना रोजगाराच्या अमाप संधी तयार करण्यात यावी.
८. जिल्ह्याजिल्ह्यांच्या आपापसातील व्यापारास गती देण्यासाठी राज्याच्या कररचनेमध्ये आधुनिक सुधारणा (octroi /LBT] customs duty हे कर रद्द), जेणेकरून जिल्ह्याजिल्ह्यांमधील व्यापार जोमाने वाढेल व व्यापारातून झालेला नफा यांच जिल्ह्यांतील मागास भागांमध्ये गुंतवणूकीच्या स्वरूपात वळविला यावा.
९. आज जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगात स्थानिक छोट्य छोट्य उद्योग व व्यवसायांसाठी देखील खासगी व परदेशी गुंतवणूक करण्यात यावी.
१०. आज जगातील सर्व प्रगत व प्रगतीशील देशांमध्ये विकासासाठी अर्थसत्तांचे जास्तीत जास्त विकेंद्रीकरण हा महत्वाचा विषय चर्चिला जात आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर महाराष्ट्र राज्य शासनाने केंद्र सरकारपासून स्वतंत्र व स्वायत्त अशा अर्थव्यवस्था—नियोजनासाठी विशेष प्रयत्न करायला पाहिजेत.
११. राज्य शासनाने स्वतःचे स्वतंत्र उद्योग—व्यवसाय—व्यापार धोरण व नियोजन, विकेंद्रित कररचना, जिल्हा पातळीवर जिल्हानिहाय शासनास स्थानिक उद्योग—व्यवसाय—व्यापार यांचे नियोजन अधिकार अशाप्रकारे नवीन रचना करावयास हवी.
१२. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील मोठ्य उद्योगांचा विस्तार हा राज्याच्या इतर भागांत विदर्भ, मराठवाडा या भागांमध्ये होईल अशी उपाययोजना केली पाहिजे.
१३. दुष्काळग्रस्त जिल्ह्यांच्या विकासासाठी तेथील शेतीच्या गरजांचा अभ्यास करून, आहे त्या नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा वापर कसा करता येईल याचा अभ्यास करून विकास कार्यक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी ही जास्तीत जास्त स्थानिक शासन पातळीवर घडायला पाहिजे.
१४. विदर्भातील उद्योगांचे प्रभावी खासगीकरण, मराठवाड्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांसाठी खासगी गुंतवणूक सुविधा, शेतीमालासाठी खुला बाजार असे कार्यक्रम हाती घेतल्यास या भागांचा विकास होईल.
- समारोप :** महारा ट्र राज्य हे आज देशातील सर्वात प्रगत असे राज्य आहे. मात्र येथील क्षेत्रिय विविधतेमुळे आणि प्रशासनाच्या विकासाचे संतुलीत प्रारूपामुळे एका क्षेत्राचा उत्तोरत्तर अधिक विकास होत गेला मात्र काही क्षेत्रा कडे पाहिजे त्याप्रमाणा लक्ष दिल्या गेले नाही. किंवा राजकीय हव्यासापोटी असे जाणीवपूर्वक करण्यात आले. मात्र ह्या असंतुली विकासांमुळे विकासात असमतोल निर्माण झाला आहे. आणि याचा भवि यात राज्याच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर विपरित परिणाम म्हणजे वेगळ्या राज्यांची मागणी समोर येत आहे त्यामुळे राज्य व केंद्र सरकारने हा असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी उपरोक्त सूचनांचा अवलंब करून राज्यातील असमतोल दूर करण्यात यावा.
- संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :**
११. स्वामिनाथन डॉ. एम. एस. (२००६). किसान सेवा एवं कृी ा सुरक्षा, न्यु दिल्ली : रा ट्रीय किसान आयोग पाचवा अहवाल.
१२. बोकरे दिवाकर (२००८). तेकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या.... थांबवायच्या कशा?, पुणे : डायमंड पब्लिकेशन्स.
१३. महारा ट्राच्या समतोला प्रादेशिक विकासाच्या प्रश्नांवरील उच्चस्तरीय समितीचा अहवाल, महारा ट्रा ासन, नियोजन विभाग, ऑक्टोबर २०१३.
१४. P. Kurulkar. The problem of regional disparities in maharashtra state and the role of the regional development boards, journal of indian school of political economy, Jan-Dec. 2009
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पाणी वापर संस्था व सिंचन विकास

डॉ. गणेश भरतराव ढवळे

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प्रस्तावना : आधुनिक काळात बदलत्या आर्थिक प्रवाहाशी समरस होण्यासाठी विकासाची पातळी गाठण्यासाठी उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती योग्य वापराची गरज आहे. निसर्गाने मानवाला दिलेल्या नैसर्गिक देणगीमध्ये पाण्याचा समावेश होतो. ज्याचा महत्तम वापर प्रामुख्याने पृथ्वीवर होतांना दिसते. सूर्य मालिकेतील पृथ्वी हा अतिशय सुंदर ग्रह आहे. पृथ्वीवर सजीव सु टीचे अस्तित्व सुध्दर पाण्यामुळेच आहे. वसुंधरे सभोवतालचे वातावरण या मानवासहित सजीव सु टीस पो ाक आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व आणि स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडात अनेक बदल झालेले आढळून येतात. विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये अनेक बाबीची परिणीती समोर आली आहे. तर अनेक पारंपरिक पध्दतीचा च्हास सुध्दा यातूनच झाला आहे. सर्व नैसर्गिक संसाधनापैकी 'जल' हे कदाचित असे एकमेव संसाधन असेल की, ज्याचा स्पर्श संस्कृती आणि समाजधारणा यांच्या सर्व अंगाना झालेला आहे. ेती आणि औद्योगिक विकास, घरगुती वापर, धार्मिक आणि सांस्कृतिक तसेच पाण्याची गरज आणि मागणी या सर्व क्षेत्रात एक प्रभावी कार्यकारी घटक किंवा ाक्ती म्हणून पाण्याने आपली भूमिका बजावलेली आहे. भूकेल्या व्यक्तीची भूक, अन्न नसेल तर पर्यायी म्हणून पाण्याने क्षमविता येते. अग्नीची ांती पाण्यानेच होते. पाणी म्हणजेच गंगा इतके पवित्र स्थान आपल्या संस्कृतिज जलास आहे. पाण्याच्या भोवती आमची सर्व संस्कृती उदयाला आली बहरली, काहिशी स्थिरावली, पण आता ती डळमळीत होते की काय, अशी भीती निर्माण होऊ लागली आहे. इ.स. १९६० मध्ये महारा ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाल्यानंतर तत्कालीन पाटबंधारे मंत्री व अर्थतज्ञ स.गो.बर्वे यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली भवि यकालीन सिंचनाची दिशा व धोरण आखण्यासाठी 'महारा ट्र सिंचन आयोग' नेमण्यात आला. या आयोगाचा अहवाल सन १९६२ मध्ये उपलब्ध झाला. इ.स. १९५५ ते १९८० या कालखंडात राज्यात ेतीच्या पीक रचनेत बदल झाला. माती व दगडी धरणे बांधण्याचे तंत्रज्ञान राज्यात विकसित करण्यात आले. भारताचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ३२,८७,२६३, चौ.कि.मी. म्हणजेच ३२८.७२ मी. हेक्टर असून १९३.७२ मी. हेक्टर लागवडी योग्य जमीन म्हणजेच एकूण क्षेत्रफळाच्या ५८.९ टक्के आहे, व दरडोई लागवडी खालील क्षेत्र ०.१७ हेक्टर आहे. जंगल व्याप्त जमिनीचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ६,५०,००० चौ.कि.मी. म्हणजे ६५ मी. हेक्टर आहे. भारताची एकूण जलसंपत्ती १,६८,००० कोटी घन मी. इतकी असून त्यापैकी ६६,६०० कोटी घन मी. पाणी पुवरठ्यासाठी उपयोग होऊ ाकतो. देशात दरव र्मी सरासरी पाऊस ४५ इंच पडतो परंतु बहुतांश भागात पाऊस हंगामी स्वरूपाचा व काही भागात अत्यंत अपूरा पडतो, म्हणून कृ णी क्षेत्राच्या विकासाकरिता जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता दिसून येते.

जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता व महत्त लक्षात घेऊन योजना काळात बहुउद्देशीय सिंचन प्रकल्प बांधले.एकूण वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या पाण्याचे प्रमाण १.७० टक्के असून त्यापैकी ०.७६ टक्के पाणी गोड पाणी असून, ०.९४ टक्के पाणी हे खारे पाणी आहे. तथापी एकंदर भूपृ ठाच्या ४.०० टक्के जमीन भारतात असून, जगाच्या एकूण लोकख्येपैकी १६.७० टक्के तर २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार १,२१,०१,९३,४२२ लोकसंख्या एकटया भारतात राहत आहे. हे गणित वि ाम असल्यामुळे पाण्याला अतिशय महत्त्व आलजे आहे. भारतात आलेले विपूल प्रमाणातील श्रम कौशल्य, नैसर्गिक संसाधने हया आधारावर स्वातंत्र्यानंतर आज निरपेक्ष दृ णीने भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था ही जगात १२ व्या क्रमाकाची मोठी अर्थव्यवस्था आहे, असे जागतिक बँकेच्या प्रकाशित अहवालावरून सांगता येते.पाणी आणि लोकसंख्या यांचे वि ाम गणित सोडविण्याचा मार्ग म्हणून उदयाला आलेला आशेचा किरण म्हणून 'पाणी वापर संस्था' कडे पाहिले जाते. पाणी वापर संस्था हया पाण्याचा योग्य वापर व व्यवस्थापनास मदत करित असतात. पाण्याचा योग्य उपयोग, लाभार्थ्यांना पाण्याचे न्याय्य वाटप करणे हा मुख्य उद्देश जोपासत आपले कार्य अवरितपणे करण्याचे कार्य पाणी वापर संस्था करतांना दिसतात. निसर्गाचा जुगार समजल्या जाणाऱ्या ेतीत उत्पादन हे प्रामुख्याने पाण्यावर अवलंबून असते. दरव र्मी होणाऱ्या पावसातील अनियमितपणा, अव णि आणि अतिवृ टी इत्यादीमुळे जर खऱ्या अर्थाने कुणाला हानी होत असेल, तर तो

वर्ग म्हणजे शेतकरी वर्ग होय. अशा या शेतकऱ्यांना पाणी वापर संस्थेच्या स्थापनेतून जणू संजीवनीच मिळाली आहे. ज्यामुळे साठवलेल्या पाण्यातून पाणी पुरवठा केला जातो. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना आपले उत्पादन वाक्य होते. बहूउत्पादन होणे वाक्य होते. एकंदरित पाणी वापर संस्थांच्या माध्यमातून शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनात सूटचक्र निर्माण होण्यास फार मोठा हातभार लावला आहे. असे म्हटले तर वावगे ठरणार नाही. यात भर पडावी म्हणून सिंचनासाठी दरवर्षी उपलब्ध होत असलेल्या पाण्याचा कार्यक्षम वापर व्हावा. पाण्यामुळे उत्पादकता वाढावी आणि समन्यायी तत्वानुसार पाणी लाभक्षेत्रातील सर्व शेतकऱ्यांना द्यावे, हे धोरण शासनाने आखले व त्यांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी 'महाराष्ट्र सिंचन पध्दतीने शेतकऱ्यांकडून व्यवस्थापन अधिनियम'. हा अधिनियम तयार केला व त्यास विधिमंडळाने १३ एप्रिल २००५ रोजी मान्यता दिली. सध्या हा अधिनियम राज्यातील २८६ प्रकल्पांना लागू करण्यात आला आहे. या अधिनियमाचा आधार घेऊन त्यानंतर महाराष्ट्र शासन दरवर्षी सिंचनासाठी उपलब्ध होणारे पाणी फक्त शेतकऱ्यांच्या पाणी वापर संस्थांना देण्यात येणार आहे. राज्याच्या जलनिती (जुलै.२००३) अनुसार सिंचन व्यवस्थापन लाभधारक शेतकऱ्यांचा सहभाग असण्यासाठी सिंचन प्रणालीचे शेतकऱ्यांकडून व्यवस्थापन होणे आवश्यक आहे. या कायद्याचे पाठबळ देण्यासाठी 'महाराष्ट्र सिंचन पध्दतीने शेतकऱ्यांकडून व्यवस्थापन अधिनियम'. हा कायदा मे-२००५ मध्ये करण्यात आला आहे. सहभागी सिंचन व्यवस्थापनात लाभधारकांचा सहभाग यशस्वी होण्यासाठी कार्यान्वित पाणी वापर संस्थांचे व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्षम राहून नेहमी स्वबळावर सुदृढपणे कार्यरत राहणे आवश्यक आहे.

➤ **पुर्ण झालेल्या प्रकल्पांवरील पाणी वापर संस्था :** अकोला पाटबंधारे मंडळातर्गत पूर्ण झालेल्या प्रकल्पांवरील स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या पाणी वापर संस्थांची माहिती पुढील तक्त्यावरून स्पष्ट होते.

महाराष्ट्र सिंचन पध्दतीने शेतकऱ्यांकडून व्यवस्थापन अधिनियम २००५ कायद्यान्वये स्थापन पाणी वापर संस्था				
अ.क्र.	विभाग	प्रकल्प प्रकार	एकूण स्थापन पाणी वापर संस्था	शेतीलायक क्षेत्र हे.हजार
१	२	३	४	५
१	अकोला पाटबंधारे विभाग, अकोला	मोठे	३२	१०५३३
		मध्यम	०	०
		लघू	७	२१०३
एकूण			३९	१२६३६
२	बुलडाणा पाटबंधारे विभाग, बुलडाणा	मोठे	३२	८९५८
		मध्यम	१३	४८८५
		लघू	१४	४३०९
एकूण			५९	१८१५२
३	यवतमाळ पाटबंधारे विभाग, यवतमाळ	मोठे	३०	११८१४
		मध्यम	०	०
		लघू	७३	२५४८८
एकूण			३६	१४८०७
एकूण अकोला पाटबंधारे मंडळ, अकोला			१३४	४५५९५

अशा प्रकारे आपल्या अकोला पाटबंधारे मंडळातर्गत पूर्ण झालेल्या प्रकल्पांवरील स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या पाणी वापर संस्थांमधील विविधता स्पष्ट करण्यात येते. सिंचन विकासामध्ये सर्वच जिल्हे वेगवेगळ्या पातळीवर त्याठिकाणी पाण्याची उपलब्धता वेगवेगळी आहे, म्हणून पाण्याचे जमिनीशी नाते व अंतीम सिंचन क्षमता ही वेगवेगळी राहणार आहे. भूपृष्ठावरील व भुजल यातून निर्माण होणारे अंतीम चित्र हे प्रत्येक जिल्याचे व प्रत्येक ठिकाणी वेगवेगळे राहणार आहे. सिंचनाची दरी ही सूक्ष्म सिंचन पध्दतीचा वापर केल्यामुळे कमी होवू शकते. विकासाचा दुसरा महत्वाचा घटक म्हणजे विजेची उपलब्धता होय. पाणी आणि विज ही दोन विकासाची स्रोत अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे.

➤ **सारांश :** पाण्याची वाढती मागणी आणि अपूरा जलसाठा या दृष्टीकोनात शेतकरी व सर्वसामान्य जनता पूर्णतः फसलेली आहे. यासाठी पाण्याचा प्रत्येक थेंबाचा हिशेब ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यांच प्रमाणे पाणी वापर संस्थांकडून नियमित जललेखा होणे गरजेचे आहे. ज्यामुळे पाण्याचा यथायोग्य उपयोग होईल. जोपर्यंत शेतकऱ्यांचा विकास होणार नाही, तोपर्यंत खऱ्या अर्थाने देशाचा किंबहुना राज्याचा विकास होणार नाही हे सूटचक्र समोर ठेऊन पाणी

वापर संस्थानी आपले कार्य करणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच पासन आणि तोकरी यांच्यातील दूवा म्हणून कार्य पार पाडणे आवश्यक आहे. असे झाले तर पाणी वाचविण्याच्या व त्यांच्या योग्य वापराच्या मोहिमेत आपण सुध्दा सहभागी होऊ शकू. त्यामुळे तोकऱ्यांसमवेत सर्वांचा विकास साधणे शक्य होईल. यामुळे अल्पकाळात तोकऱ्यांना लाभ तर मिळेलच शिवाय दीर्घकाळात सुध्दा त्यांचे सकारात्मक परिणाम दिसू लागतील अन्यथा काही जलतंत्रज्ञानी केलेल्या भाकितानुसार 'तिसरे महायुध्द' पाण्याच्या प्रश्नावरून होऊ शकते

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मंच प्रदर्शनाच्या दृष्टिने गुरुकुल शिक्षण पध्दती आणि महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण पध्दती यातील असमतोल

डॉ. गीताली पांडे

संगीत वि॥ ग प्रमुख, कला महा. मलकापूर, अकोला.

प्रस्तावना : संगीत कला ही मनाला प्रसन्नता देणारी कला आहे. ती जशी गायकाला प्रसन्नता देते तसेच ती श्रोत्याचेही मन प्रसन्न करते. म्हणजेच ती उ॥ यपक्षी प्रसन्नता, आनंद देणारी कला आहे. परंतु ही कला प्राप्त करणे सोपे नाही. त्यासाठी कलावंत हा घडावा लागतो. आजच्या काळात टिव्हीवर गायनाचे अनेक रि॥लीटी शोज सुरु असल्याचे आपण पाहतो. त्यामुळे गाण्याविषयी लोकांमध्ये जागरूकता निर्माण झाली आहे. गायनाची आवड असणाऱ्या प्रत्येकाला असे वाटते की, स्पर्धेमध्ये ॥ ग घेऊन आपण लगेच कलाकार म्हणून प्रसिध्द व्हावे. परंतु कलावंत बनणे हे तितके सोपे नाही. त्यासाठी परिश्रमाची अत्यंत आवश्यकता आहे. कलाकार निर्मातीसाठी महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावरील संगीत शिक्षा पध्दती ही अपूरी असून तिला बऱ्याच मर्यादा आहेत. संगीत ही प्रामुख्याने प्रादर्शिक कला आहे. गायन, वादन आणि नृत्य ह्या तीनही कलांचा संगीतात अंत॥ वि होतो. ह्या तीनही कलांच्या अविष्कारासाठी मंच प्रदर्शन आवश्यक आहे. एखादा कलावंत आपली कला जेव्हा श्रोत्यांसमोर सादर करतो. त्यावेळेस संपूर्ण श्रोतृवर्गाचे लक्ष मंचावरील कलाकारावर एकाग्र झालेले असते. श्रोत्यांची ही एकाग्रता टिकवून ठेवण्यात किंवा श्रोत्यांचे लक्ष खिळवून ठेवण्यात ज्या प्रमाणात कलाकार यशस्वी होतो त्या प्रमाणात त्याच्या कलेची अ॥ व्यक्ती ही सकस आणि दर्जेदार मानली जाते. कलावंताची कला॥ व्यक्ती उत्कृष्टपणे होण्यासाठी कलावंताला प्रदीर्घ मेहनत करावी लागते. गायक कलावंताच्या संबंधात बोलायचे झाल्यास (प्रामुख्याने) गायक कलावंताला परिपक्वता येण्यास अनेक वर्षे गुरुंच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली, डोळसपणे मेहनत करणे आवश्यक आहे. कलेवर प्रेम असल्यास चिकाटीने मेहनत होऊ शकते. गायनाच्या अ॥ व्यक्तीचे प्रमुख साधन म्हणजे गायकाचा गळा! ह्या गळ्यावर (तो नैसर्गिकरित्या कितीही गोड असला तरी) तो गायन योग्य बनविण्यासाठी त्यावर संस्कार करणे आवश्यक असते. जसे स्वरांमध्ये सुरेलपणा व पक्केपणा येण्यासाठी तसेच अचूकपणे स्वर लागण्यासाठी स्वर लावण्याचा सराव करणे, स्वर लगावांचा सराव करणे. आवाजात (गळ्यात) फिरत निर्माण होण्यासाठी निरनिराळे पलटे घोटणे. तसेच विशिष्ट गायकीसाठी (तुमरी इ.) स्वरांवरील नाजूक काम करण्यासाठी, तसेच गायकीतील स्वरसौंदर्य वाढविण्यासाठी खटका, मूर्की, कणस्वर, मींड इ. गानक्रिया सहजतेने गळ्यातून निघण्यासाठी कलावंताला परिश्रम करावे लागतात. गायकीत गळ्याचा आवाका वाढविण्यासाठी, तीनही सप्तकांत स्वर लावण्याचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक असते. ही मंच प्रदर्शनाची प्राथमिक तयारी होय. कलाकार आपली कला रागांच्या माध्यमातून पेश करतो. त्यामुळे जो राग सादर करायचा त्या रागातील स्वर वैशिष्ट्यांची (म्हणजे रागाचे चलन स्वरसंगती वर्ज्य स्वर, वादी संवादी इ.) कलाकाराला पूर्णपणे कल्पना असणे आवश्यक असते. आणि ह्या सर्व नियमांना धरून रागात रंजकता उत्पन्न करण्याचे कसब त्याला अवगत / साध्य करावे लागते. कधी कधी रागात रंजकता निर्माण होण्यासाठी वर्ज्य स्वरांचाही वापर गायकीत केला जातो. हा प्रयोग करतांना रागस्वरूप न विघडता रागाचे रंजकत्व वाढवावे लागते. यासाठी कलावंत हा अत्यंत तयारीचा असणे आवश्यक असते. ह्या तयारीनंतर प्रत्यक्ष मंचप्रदर्शनासाठी तयारी करणे आवश्यक असते. मंच प्रदर्शनासाठी शिष्यामध्ये सभाधीटपणा येणे, असणे आवश्यक असते. तसेच मंच प्रस्तुतीकरणाचे ही शास्त्र आहे. श्रोतृवर्गाची सांगितीक समज, प्रसंग, कार्यक्रमाची वेळ इ. पाहून काय गावे, कसे गावे, किती गावे इ. गोष्टींचा अंत॥ वि त्यात होतो. गुरुंसोबत कार्यक्रमादरम्यान त्यांना साथ करता करता शिष्याला ते आत्मसात करता येते किंवा होत जाते. ह्या वरून असे लक्षात येते की एक कुशल गायक बनण्यासाठी कलाकाराला गुरुंचे मार्गदर्शन, चौकसपणा, व्यापक दृष्टिकोन ह्या सोबतच प्रदीर्घ मेहनत आवश्यक आहे. कारण संगीत ही कला सर्वस्व ओतल्याशिवाय प्राप्त होत नाही. ती एक प्रकारची तपश्चर्याच आहे. महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावरील संगीत शिक्षणाचे स्वरूप पाहता मंच प्रदर्शनाच्या तयारीच्या दृष्टिने त्यात अनेक त्रुटी आढळतात. त्यामुळे महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण पध्दतीतून मंच प्रदर्शन करणारे कलाकार घडण्याची शक्यता फारच कमी आहे. सर्व प्रथम ज्याला कलाकार बनायचे त्याचे संगीत कलेवर प्रेम असणे आवश्यक आहे. महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षा पध्दतीत महाविद्यालयात येणारा विद्यार्थी हा संगीताकडे

अनेक विषयांपैकी एक विषय म्हणून पाहतो. त्यामुळे संगीताबद्दल विशेष रुची किंवा आस्था विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये कमी प्रमाणात असते. त्यामुळे संगीताकडे अधिक लक्षही पुरविल्या जात नाही. याला अजुन एक प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे बहुतांश विद्यार्थ्यांना सांगितीक पाश्चात्तमी नसणे हे ही आहे. गायनाचे प्रमुख साधन जो गळा, त्याच्या तयारीसाठीही महाविद्यायीन अभ्यासक्रमात कुठलीही विशेष तरतूद केलेली दिसत नाही ठराविक महिन्यांच्या कार्यकाळात विद्यार्थ्यांना ख्याल गायन, सरगम गीत, लक्षण गीत, तराणा, धृपद, धमार, त्यांच्या पटी, तराणा तसेच उपशास्त्रीय व सुगम संगीत इ. गीत प्रकारांची तयारी करणे अपेक्षीत असते. अभ्यासक्रमातील रागांच्या आलाप आणि ताना सुध्दा घेता येणे अपेक्षित असते. ह्या मागे हे सर्व गीत प्रकार फार तयारीने गाता येणे अपेक्षित नसले तरी ते प्राथमिक स्तरावर सादर करता येणे अपेक्षित असते. परंतु बऱ्याच वेळा कधी कधी शिक्षकांच्या तर कधी कधी विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अनास्थेपुढे ह्या अपेक्षा पूर्ण होऊ शकत नाही. त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचे सादरीकरण अत्यंत सुमार दर्जाचे होते. तसेच बहुतांश शिक्षकांना मंच प्रदर्शनाचा अनुभव नसतो. त्यामुळे एखादे वेळी गुणी विद्यार्थी असला तरी त्याला आवश्यक ते मार्गदर्शन महाविद्यालयातून मिळू शकत नाही. परिणामी गुरुकुल शिक्षण पध्दती आणि महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण पध्दती यातील हा असमतोल कलावंत निर्मितीच्या प्रक्रियेला बाधक ठरतो. परंतु महाविद्यालयीन संगीत शिक्षणामुळे शास्त्राभ्यास आणि कलेच्या प्रचार व प्रसारास नक्कीच हातभार लागला आहे.

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विदर्भातील सिंचन सुविधा— सद्यस्थिती व उपाय.

डॉ. पंकज मा तायडे

(सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग), भाऊसाहेब लहाने ज्ञानप्रकाश आर्ट्स कॉलेज, पिंजर, जि. अकोला

प्रस्तावना— सिंचन सुविधा शेतीच्या उत्पादकतेस आवश्यक असणारा महत्वाचा घटक मानला जातो. शेती क्षेत्र हे राष्ट्राच्या उत्पन्न निर्मितीतील एक महत्वाचा वाटेकरी आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासात सेवा व उद्योग क्षेत्राच्या तुलनेत शेतीचे योगदान जरी सर्वश्रेष्ठ नसले तरी ते अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे हि बाब नाकारता येत नाही. अन्नधान्य व उद्योगांचा कच्चा मला पुरविण्यात शेती क्षेत्राची महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका आहे. भारतीय शेतीची उत्पादकता इतर देशांशी तुलना करता कमी असल्याचे दिसते. याचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे सिंचन सुविधांचा आभाव हे होय. जलसिंचनाच्या सोयीची उपलब्धता हा हरित क्रांतीचा प्रमुख स्रोत आहे. सिंचन सोयी देशात पर्याप्त प्रमाणत असणे गरजेचे आहे. मात्र भारतातील वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशात विषमता असल्याचे दिसून येते. या अनुषंगाने विदर्भात असलेला सिंचन अनुशेषाची सद्यस्थिती अभ्यासणे गरजेचे ठरते. म्हणून 'विदर्भातील सिंचन सुविधा – सद्यस्थिती व उपाय' हा विषय अभ्यासासाठी निवडला आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात शेतीच्या उत्पादकतेत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावणार्या सिंचन क्षेत्रातील प्रगतीत महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या विदर्भ प्रांतात असलेल्या अनुशेषाचा आढावा घेउन त्यावर उपाय सुचण्याचे उद्दिष्ट निश्चित केले आहे.

संशोधनाचा उद्देश—

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात विदर्भातील सिंचन सुविधांच्या सद्यस्थितीचे अध्ययन करतांना पुढील उद्दिष्टे ठरविली आहेत.

- विदर्भाच्या भौगोलिक स्थितीचा आढावा घेणे.
- विदर्भातील सिंचन सुविधांचा मागोवा घेऊन उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राशी तुलना करणे.
- सिंचन अनुशेष दूर करण्याचे उपाय सुचवणे.

संशोधन पद्धती— 'विदर्भातील सिंचन सुविधा – सद्यस्थिती व उपाय' हा शोधनिबंध लिहितांना पूर्णपणे दुय्यम समंकाचा वापर केला आहे. याकरिता सिंचना बाबतचे प्रकाशित साहित्याचे अवलोकन करण्यात आले आहे.

विदर्भाची भौगोलिक स्थिती— महाराष्ट्र हे भारतातील अग्रसेर राज्य समजल जाते. महाराष्ट्रात विदर्भ, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र, मराठवाडा आणि कोकण असे प्रदेश पडतात. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीपूर्वी विदर्भ प्रांत तेव्हाच्या मध्यप्रांतात होता. तत्कालीन स्थितीत विदर्भ वेगळा करण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला. परंतु अजून पर्यंत त्या प्रयत्नाला यश आले नाही. भौगोलिक दृष्ट्य सर्व प्रदेश भिन्न भिन्न आहेत. विदर्भाच्या भौगोलिक स्थितीचा विचार करता नैसर्गिक संसाधनांच्या दृष्टीने विदर्भ संपन्न मानल्या जातो. परंतु संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासात हि संसाधने वापरली जातात. विदर्भ मात्र विकासात मागेच राहतो. विदर्भात अकोला, बुलढाणा, वाशीम, यवतमाळ, अमरावती, वर्धा, नागपूर, चंद्रपूर, गडचिरोली, भंडारा आणि गोंदिया या अकरा जिल्हांचा समावेश होतो. या प्रदेशाचे क्षेत्रफळ ४५८६८ चौ. कि.मी. असून लोकसंख्या २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार २३०१२००० एवढी आहे. विदर्भ प्रांताचा बहुतेक भाग तापी, पूर्णा वर्धा, पैनगंगा आणि वैनगंगा या नद्यांच्या खोऱ्यात समाविष्ट होतो. येथील सरासरी पर्जन्यमान १०८ से.मी. असून ऐकून वार्षिक पर्जन्यमानाचे ८७ टक्केमानसूनचा पाउस पडतो. विदर्भात दगडी कोळसा, मॅंगनीज, लोह, क्रोमाइट, कायनाइट, सिलीमनाइट हि मौल्यवान खनिज संपत्ती मोठ्या प्रमाणात आढळून येते. वर्धा, पैनगंगा, वैनगंगा, पूर्णा, अरुणावती, पूस, काटेपुर्णा, अडान, वाघाडी, कुणी आणि मोर्णा ह्या प्रमुख नद्या वाहतात. तसेच कापूस, ज्वारी, गहू, सोयाबीन, तूर, तांदूळ हि विदर्भातील पिके आहेत. याशिवाय संत्री, केळ, विड्याचे पान याचे मळे विदर्भात आढळून येतात. अश्याप्रकारच्या नैसर्गिक संसाधनांनी विदर्भ प्रांत समृद्ध असतांना सुद्धा विकासात मात्र महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत मागे पडतो. सिंचन सुविधा अभावी शेती उत्पादनात होणारी घट हे अनेक कारणांपैकी एक कारण आहे. म्हणून विदर्भ प्रदेश हा संशोधन क्षेत्र म्हणून निवडला आहे.

विदर्भातील सिंचन सुविधांची सद्यस्थिती— कृषीउत्पादनात भरघोस वाढ करण्याचे शास्वत साधन म्हणून सिंचनाकडे पहिले जाते. आर्थिक विकास साधतांना कृषी उत्पादन वाढवणे गरजेचे आहे. भारत हा कृषिप्रधान देश असल्यामुळे मोठी लोकसंख्या आजही शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. रोजगार पुरविणारे प्रमुख माध्यम शेती होय. त्यामुळे शेती वर लोकसंख्येचा मोठा भार पडतो. अन्न धान्य आणि उद्योगांना लागणारा कच्चा माल शेतीतून मिळतो. या सर्व कारणांनी शेती तून जास्तीत जास्त उत्पादन मिळणे आवश्यक आहे. हरितक्रांती नंतर सिंचन सुविधा निर्माण करण्यावर सरकारने विशेष भर दिला. सन २०१५-१६ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रात शेती लागवड योग्य शेती २३२.७३ लाख हेक्टर आहे. त्यापैकी केवळ २४.४७ लाख हेक्टर शेती सिंचनाखाली आहे. यावरून महाराष्ट्रात सिंचनाचा अनुशेष खुप जास्त असल्याचे दिसते. महाराष्ट्रातील विभागवार सिंचनाच्या स्थितीचे चित्र वेगवेगळ्या अभ्यास गटांच्या अहवालावरून पुढील प्रमाणे स्पष्ट होते.या ठिकाणी विशेषकरून विदर्भाचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

विविध समित्यांनी विदर्भातील सिंचन अनुशेषाबाबत मांडलेली मत— राज्यात सिंचन अनुशेष दूर करून शास्वत शेती चे क्षेत्र वाढवण्याचे प्रयत्न शासनाने विविध अभ्यासातून केला आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत विदर्भात वाढणारा सिंचन अनुशेष कमी करण्यासाठी सुद्धा शासनाने विशेष अभ्यास गट निर्माण करून केले. त्या वेगवेगळ्या अभ्यास गटांनी मांडलेली मत पुढील प्रमाणे विदर्भाची सिंचन अनुशेष स्थिती स्पष्ट करतात.

१) प्रादेशिक असमतोल सत्यशोधन समिती १९८३: महाराष्ट्रात उपलब्ध सिंचन सुविधांचा आढावा घेवून अपेक्षित सिंचनाच्या तुलनेत अनुशेष किती हि बाब स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी राज्य सरकारने श्री दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षते खाली प्रादेशिक असमतोल सत्यशोधन समिती १९८३साली नियुक्त केली. या समितीने राज्यात १९८२ सालच्या सिंचन परिस्थितीच्या आधारे अनुशेषाची स्थिती निश्चित केली. राज्यात पिकाखालील क्षेत्राच्या तुलनेत सिंचन क्षमतेची सरासरी मांडली. समितीने राज्याची सरासरी सिंचन क्षमता २२.७५ टक्के निश्चित केली. ह्या सरासरीच्या खाली ज्या जिल्हाची सिंचन क्षमता आहे. ते जिल्हे सिंचन अनुशेषातील जिल्हे ठरवल्या गेले. सरासरी पर्यंत पोहचण्यासाठी किती सिंचन क्षेत्र वाढवावे लागेल ते क्षेत्र अनुशेष मानल्या गेले. समितीने निश्चित केलेल्या सरासरी सिंचन क्षमतेनुसार महाराष्ट्राचा एकत्रित अनुशेष ९,२४,२९० हेक्टर ठरवला. यापैकी विदर्भाचा अनुशेष सर्वात जास्त ५,२७,३१० हेक्टर तर कोकण विभागाचा १,०५,५८० हेक्टर येवढा सर्वात कमी अनुशेष असल्याचे स्पष्ट केले.

२) निर्देशांक व अनुशेष समिती १९९४: दांडेकर समितीने १९८३ साली राज्यातील अनुशेषाचे परीक्षण केल्या नंतर त्यात शासकीय उपयोजनातून काही सुधारणा झाली का याचा आढावा घेण्याकरिता १९९४ साली निर्देशांक व अनुशेष समिती गठीत करण्यात आली. या समितीने सिंचन अनुशेष निश्चित करतांना दांडेकर समितीने वापरली तीच पद्धती वापरली. या समितीनुसार राज्याचा अनुशेष १३,८३,२०० हेक्टर होता. त्यापैकी सर्वात जास्त अनुशेष ७,८४,७०० हेक्टर विदर्भाचा निश्चित करण्यात आला. तर पुणे विभाग जो प्रामुख्याने पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र म्हणून ओळखला जातो त्याचा अनुशेष शून्य होता.

३) जलसंपत्ती नियमन प्राधिकरण २००५: राज्यातील जलसंपत्तीचा योग्य विनियोग करून सिंचना सारख्या सोयी जास्तीत जास्त वाढवण्यासाठी नियोजनबद्ध कार्यक्रम आखण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र सरकारने हा कायदाच केला. याला 'महाराष्ट्र जलसंपत्ती नियमन प्राधिकरण -२००५' असे म्हटल्या गेले. हा कायदा विधी मंडळाच्या दोनही सभागृहात २००५ साली एकमताने मंजूर झाला. तो अजूनही अस्तित्वात आहे. यानुसार दरवर्षी जिल्हावार अनुशेष निश्चित करून त्यावर विधिमंडळात चर्चा करावी लागते. या प्राधिकरणाने १२ एप्रिल २०१६ ला अनुशेषाबाबतचा अहवाल मांडला त्यानुसार राज्याची सिंचन अनुशेषाबाबतची सद्यस्थिती खालील प्रमाणे आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील विभागवार सिंचन अनुशेषाची स्थिती
सारणी क्र. १ (आकडे लाख हेक्टर मध्ये)

वर्ष	एकूण अनुशेष	पुणे विभाग	कोकण विभाग	नाशिक विभाग	मराठवाडा	उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	विदर्भ (अम. व नाग. विभाग मिळून)
जून १९८२	९९४.२९ (१००)	०.०० (०.००)	१०५.५८ (११.४२)	३०.७३ (३.३२)	२६०.६७ (२८.२०)	१३६.३१ (१४.७५)	५२७.३१ (५७.०५)
जून १९९४	१३८३.८३ (१००)	०.०० (०.००)	७६.६९ (५.५४)	९१.२० (६.५९)	४३०.६४ (३१.१३)	१६७.८९ (१२.१४)	७८४.७१ (५६.७३)
जून २०१३	१५६९.४८ (१००)	०.०० (०.००)	६८.७१ (४.३८)	७३.३१ (४.६७)	४२९.६७ (२७.३८)	१४२.०२ (९.०५)	९९७.८० (६३.५८)

(कंसातील आकडे शेकडा प्रमाण दर्शवितात)

(स्रोत— विदर्भ विकास मंडळ नागपूर, वार्षिक अहवाल २०१५-१६)

वरील सारणी नुसार महाराष्ट्रातील सिंचन अनुशेषाची सध्यास्थिती स्पष्ट होते. जून १९८२ साली संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्राचा सिंचन अनुशेष ९२४.२९ लाख हेक्टर होता. त्यात वाढ होत जावून तो जून २०१३ साली १५६९.४८ लाख हेक्टर झाला. महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा एकत्रितपणे सिंचन अनुशेष वाढतांना विभागवार सिंचन अनुशेषाचा विचार करता इतर विभागांच्या तुलनेत विदर्भाचा अनुशेष खूप जास्त आहे. हि बाब सिंचन अनुशेषातील विषमता स्पष्ट करते. पुणे विभाग जो पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र म्हणून ओळखल्या जातो तेथे सिंचनाचा अनुशेषच नाही. नाशिक, कोकण इतकेच नव्हे तर मराठवाड्याचा सुद्धा अनुशेष विदर्भ पेक्षा कमी आहे. विदर्भ प्रदेशाचा अनुशेष जून १९८२ साली ५२७.३१ लाख हेक्टर होता ज्याचे प्रमाण एकूण सिंचनाशी ५७.०५ टक्के आहे. त्यात वाढ होऊन जून २०१३ साली विदर्भाचा अनुशेष ९९७.८० लाख हेक्टर झाला. याचे प्रमाण एकूण अनुशेषाशी ६३.५८ टक्के असल्याचे दिसते. विदर्भ प्रदेशात सिंचन अनुशेष एकूण प्रमाणाशी ६३.५८ टक्के आहे हि बाब वरील आकडेवारी वरून दिसते. याचा दुष्परिणाम येथील शेतीच्या उत्पादकतेत पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत नाही. विदर्भात नागपूर व अमरावती हे दोन विभाग पडतात या दोन विभागांची तुलना केल्यास अमरावती विभागात सर्वात जास्त सिंचन अनुशेष आहे. याकरिता खालील सारणीचे अवलोकन करूया.

विदर्भातील विभागवार सिंचन अनुशेष

सारणी क्र. २ (आकडे लाख हेक्टर मध्ये)

वर्ष	अमरावती विभाग	नागपूर विभाग	विदर्भ एकूण
जून १९८२	४१६.८७ (७९.०३)	११०.४४ (२०.९७)	५२७.३१ (१०० टक्के)
जून १९९४	६८५.६७ (८७.३८)	९९.०४ (१२.६२)	७८४.७१ (१०० टक्के)
जून २०१३	८७९.१२ (८८.११)	११८.६८ (११.८९)	९९७.८० (१०० टक्के)

(कंसातील आकडे शेकडा प्रमाण दर्शवितात)

(स्रोत— विदर्भ विकास मंडळ नागपूर, वार्षिक अहवाल २०१५-१६)

सारणी क्र. १ नुसार जून २०१३ साली महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण सिंचन अनुशेषाच्या प्रमाणात विदर्भाचे प्रमाण ६३.५८ टक्के एवढे आहे. हे प्रमाण विदर्भातील सिंचन सुविधा निर्माण करण्यात शासनाची उदासीनता स्पष्ट करते. हि विकासाच्या दृष्टीने अतिशय गंभीर बाब आहे. विदर्भातील अमरावती व नागपूर या दोन विभागात तुलना करता अधिक विदारक चित्र पुढे येते. विदर्भ प्रांतात ९९७.८० लाख हेक्टर (महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण प्रमाणाशी ६३.५८ टक्के) सिंचन अनुशेष आहे. या ९९७.८० लाख हेक्टर पैकी ८७९.१२ लाख हेक्टर म्हणजे ८८.११ टक्के सिंचन अनुशेष एकट्या अमरावती विभागात आहे.

विदर्भाच्या तुलनेत नागपुर विभागाचा अनुशेष केवळ ११.८९ टक्के (११८.६८ लाखा हेक्टर) अनुशेष आहे. जो विदर्भाच्या तुलनेत नगण्य वाटतो. संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्राची विभागवार तुलना करता विदर्भ प्रांतातील अमरावती विभाग सिंचन अनुशेष सर्वात जास्त आहे. त्याचाच परिणाम म्हणून कि काय विदर्भात सर्वात जास्त शेतकरी आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण असल्याचे आढळून येते.

अनुशेष दूर करण्याचे उपाय : शेती क्षेत्र अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा मानले जाते. शेतीची अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासात महत्त्वाची भूमिका आहे. विदर्भाचा विकास अतिशय संथ गतीने होतो आहे. याचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे येथील शेतीची कमी असलेली उत्पादकता होय. ती प्रामुख्याने सिंचन सोयी अभावी निर्माण झाली आहे म्हणून विदर्भातील सिंचन अनुशेष आग्रह पूर्वक कमी करणे आवश्यक आहे.

१) **नियोजित प्रकल्प गतीने पूर्ण करणे:** विदर्भ प्रदेशात गोदावरी व तापी खोऱ्याच्या माध्यमातून जवळपास ७५ टक्के शेती क्षेत्र सिंचना खाली आणल्या जाऊ शकते. परंतु त्या करिता योग्य व सक्षम राजकीय नेतृत्वाची गरज आहे. मात्र विदर्भात प्रामुख्याने योग्य नेतृत्वाचाच मोठा अनुशेष असल्याचे दिसते. जर विदर्भाच्या सिंचन क्षेत्राचा अनुशेष दूर करायचा असेल तर पुढील बाबी प्रामुख्याने कराव्या लागतील.

- मोसमी पाऊसाची उपलब्धता लक्षात घेऊन जास्तीत जास्त प्रकल्प उभारणीचे नियोजन करणे. हे करित असतांना चढ उतार असलेल्या जामिनाचा प्राधान्याने वापर करावा.
- नियोजन केलेल्या प्रकल्पांची सुरवात करण्याची अंमलबजावणी गतीने करणे.
- जुने नियोजित प्रकल्पांचा खर्च वाढल्यास त्याच्या सुधारित आराखड्यास तात्काळ प्रशासकीय मान्यता देणे.
- भूसंपादन व पुनर्वसन यासारख्या कामांना गती देणे.
- वनजमिनी चे संपादना मुळे अडकलेल्या प्रकल्पांचे प्रश्न तातडीने सोडविणे.
- तसेच जलसंपदा विभाग जो संपूर्ण सिंचन योजनांची आखणी व अमलबजावणी करतो त्या विभागात रिक्त असलेल्या जागा भरून मनुष्य बळ उपलब्ध करून देणे.

२) **पर्याप्त आर्थिक तरतूद करणे:** विदर्भात पाण्याचे स्रोत मुबलक प्रमाणत उपलब्ध आहेत. प्रकल्प उभारणीस मोठा वाव आहे. परंतु त्याकरिता आर्थिक तरतूत राज्याने करणे आवश्यक आहे. आज विदर्भातील बरेच प्रकल्प निधी उपलब्ध नसल्यामुळे रखडले आहेत.

याशिवाय विदर्भातील ज्या प्रकल्पातून पाणी वापर सुरु आहे त्यातून पाणीपट्टी च्या माध्यमातून निधी गोळा केल्या जातो. या निधीतून कालवे, पाटचारा, दरवाजे वगैरे ची देखभाल केली जाते. यामुळे उपलब्ध सिंचन क्षमता कायम राहते. परंतु या वार्षिक देखभाली करिता लागणारा निधी शासनाकडून पर्याप्तप्रमाणात व वेळेत मिळत नाही. त्यामुळे सिंचन क्षमता वाढत तर नाहीच उलट असलेली कमी होते.

३) **शेतकऱ्यांना योग्य मोबदले देणे:** सिंचन प्रकल्प निर्माण करण्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांच्या मालकीच्या जमिनी चा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला जातो. शेती हे शेतकऱ्यांच्या उदरनिर्वाहाचे प्रमुख साधन आहे. ज्याची जमीन संपादित केली जाते त्याला त्या प्रकल्पाचा काहीच फायदा होत नाही. तर लाभार्थी मात्र दुसरेच असतात. म्हणून ज्या शेतकऱ्याची शेती प्रकल्पात जाते त्याला अधिकाधिक लाभ इतर मार्गांनी सरकारने मिळून द्यावेत. शेत जमिनीचा योग्य मोबदला मिळत नाही त्यामुळे शेतकरी जमीन देण्यास विरोध करतात. यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील निम्न वैनगंगा प्रकल्प शेतकरी विरोधामुळे सरकारला रद्द करावा लागला. त्याकरिता सरकारने पुढील प्रमाणे शेतकऱ्यांना मोबदले द्यावेत.

- शेतकऱ्यांना प्रकल्प निर्मिती बाबत मार्गदर्शन करून त्याचा मनात सकारत्मक दृष्टीकोन निर्माण करणे.
- पर्याप्त प्रमाणत आर्थिक मोबदला देणे.
- दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी शेती मिळवून देणे.
- कुटुंबातील किमान एका सदस्यास शासकीय नोकरी देणे.

- प्रकल्प निर्माण होतात मात्र प्रकल्पग्रस्तांचे पुनर्वसन होत नाही. एकदा प्रकल्प पूर्ण झाला कि अधिकारी सुद्धा जास्त लक्ष घालत नाहीत. म्हणून प्रकल्पग्रस्त शेतकऱ्यांचे सर्व मार्गाने पुनर्वसन झाले पाहिजे.

४) **प्रकल्प उभारणीतील संपूर्ण अडथळे दूर होणे गरजेचे आहे.**: विदर्भात सिंचना करिता गोदावरी आणि तापी खोऱ्यातून भरपूर पाणी उपलब्ध आहे. त्याच्या माध्यमातून अंदाजे ७५ टक्के शेतजमीन सिंचनाखाली येवू शकते. परंतु केवळ ३० टक्के सिंचन क्षमता निर्माण झाली आहे. आणि जवळपास ३० टक्के पाणी वापराचे प्रकल्पाचे काम सुरु आहे. निर्माणाधीन प्रकल्पाचे काम अनेक कारणांनी बंद आहे. हि संपूर्ण अडथळे नष्ट करून प्रकल्प उभारणीचे काम गतीने झाले पाहिजे.

५) **नदीजोड प्रकल्प राबवणे**: विदर्भात असलेला सिंचन अनुशेष सर्वात जास्त अमरावती विभागात आहे. पूर्व विदर्भ म्हणजे नागपूर विभागात गोदावरी खोऱ्याचे बरेच पाणी अतिरिक्त आहे. पूर्व विदर्भातील हे पाणी नदीजोड प्रकल्पाद्वारे पश्चिम विदर्भ म्हणजे अमरावती विभागात आणून अनुशेष दूर केल्या जाऊ शकतो. याबाबतचा प्रस्ताव शासनाकडे पाठवला आहे. परंतु त्यावर अजून पर्यंत कोणतीच कार्यवाही झाली नाही. अशा कामांना गती दिली जावी.

६) **राज्यपालांच्या निर्देशाची अंमलबजावणी करणे**: २०१० ते २०१५ दरम्यान सिंचन अनुशेष निर्मूलनाची पंचवार्षिक योजना आखण्यात आली होती. परंतु अशी कालबद्ध योजना आखून सुद्धा विदर्भातील विशेषत्वाने अमरावती विभागातील अनुशेष दूर न झाल्या मुले मा. राज्यपाल सी. एच. विद्यासागर राव यांनी रोष व्यक्त केला. हा अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी ७५० कोटी रुपयांची तरतूद करून तातडीने पश्चिम विदर्भ (अमरावती विभागातील) सिंचनाचा भौतिक अनुशेष दूर करावा असे २०१६ सालच्या अर्थसंकल्पीय भाषणात सरकारला बजावले. हि तरतूद नियमित २४०० कोटी रुपयांच्या सिंचन तरतूदी व्यतिरिक्त आहे. राज्यपालांच्या या आदेशाची प्रामाणिक पणे अंमलबजावणी झाल्यास विदर्भाचा अनुशेष नक्कीच दूर होऊ शकतो अश्याप्रकारे सदर शोध निबंधात विदर्भ प्रांतात सिंचन सुविधांची सध्यास्थिती अभ्यासण्यात आली. त्यामध्ये विदर्भात राज्याच्या एकूण अनुशेषापैकी ६३.५८ टक्के अनुशेष असल्याची बाब संशोधनादरम्यान लक्षात आली. यावरून विदर्भा पेक्षा उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रात अनुशेष कमी आहे. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रात सिंचन सुविधा निर्माण करतांना विदर्भाला प्रादेशिक विषमतेचा फटका बसला आहे.

संदर्भ

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अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, श्री शिवाजी महाविद्यालय, अकोला

विदर्भाची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी: विदर्भाला प्राचीन परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यात सापडलेल्या ऐतिहासिक अवशेषांवरून अगदी ऐतिहासिक काळात अश्मयुगात या प्रदेशात वस्ती होती असा निष्कर्ष काढला गेला आहे. रामटेक येथील श्री राम मंदिर हे दर्शवते की श्री रामचंद्राच्या पुनीत स्पर्शाने ही भूमी पावन झाली होती. प्राचीन बौद्ध स्तूप बौद्धधर्माच्या उन्नयनाची ग्वाही देतात. गुप्त कालात पूर्व विदर्भात वाकाटक साम्राज्य नांदले. गोंड राजानंतर भोसले राजघराण्याने फार मोठ्या प्रदेशावर अधिपत्य गाजवले. याच तऱ्हेने पश्चिम विदर्भाला सुद्धा तशीच परंपरा आहे. अमरावतीचे अंबामाता मंदिर श्रीकृष्णाच्या रूक्मिणीहरणाचे स्मरण करून देते. अल्लाउद्दिनखिलजी दक्षिणेत एलिचपूरमार्गे गेला व अनेक ठिकाणी ठाणी ठेवून गेला. पुढे हा प्रदेश मोगलांच्या ताब्यात व पर्यायाने निजामांच्या ताब्यात आला. संस्कृत साहित्यक्षेत्रात वैदर्भी रीत वाखाणली गेली आहे. कालीदासाने मेघदूतातल्या आपल्या नायकाला रामटेकच्या रामगिरी पर्वतावर बंदिस्त असल्याचे दाखवून मंगला तेथून अलकापुरीपर्यंत प्रवास घडवला आहे. भवभूती व भास ही संस्कृत साहित्यरत्ने विदर्भाचीच. विदर्भ साहित्य संघाच्या १९२६ च्या हैद्राबाद येथील संमेलनाच्या अध्यक्षपदावरून बोलतांना भारताचार्य चिं. वि. वैद्य यांनी असे सांगितले की प्राचीन महाराष्ट्राचे विदर्भ, महाराष्ट्र व अपरान्त असे पूर्व—मध्य—पश्चिम भाग होते. विदर्भाचे नाममहात्म्य सांगताना त्यांनी विदर्भ दर्भरहित भूमी अशी फोड केली. त्या काळात मराठवाडा—पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रतले जिल्हे महाराष्ट्रात सामील होते. या महाराष्ट्रात यादव राजांनी प्रभुत्व गाजवले. अपरान्तात शिलाहार, चालुक्य राजे होते. ब्रिटिश अमलात पूर्व विदर्भ भोसल्यांकडून व पश्चिम विदर्भ निजामाकडून हस्तगत केला गेला. विसाव्या शतकाच्या मध्यार्धान्त हा सर्व प्रदेश मध्यप्रान्त—वऱ्हाड या नावाने ज्ञात होता. विदर्भ हा निजाम राज्याचा भाग होता. सन १८५३ मध्ये ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीला, कंपनीच्या हैद्राबाद येथील असलेल्या सैन्य—तुकडीप्रीत्यर्थ झालेल्या कर्जापोटी व भावी निर्वाहासाठी विदर्भ निजामाकडून सुपूर्द करण्यात आला. निजाम राज्याचा भाग असलेला विदर्भ दोन भागात दक्षिण विदर्भ व उत्तर विदर्भ होता. दक्षिण बालाघट म्हणून ओळखला जात होता व त्याचे मुख्यालय हिंगोली येथे होते. उत्तर विदर्भाचे मुख्यालय बुलढाण येथे होते. सन १८५७ मध्ये हिंगोली व आसपासचा भाग निजामला परत दण्यात आला. आणि वऱ्हाड प्रांताची पुनर्रचना करण्यात आली. पूर्व वऱ्हाडचे मुख्यालय अमरावती येथे ठेवण्यात आले. व पश्चिम वऱ्हाडाचे अकोला येथे ठेवण्यात आले. सन १९०३—०५ च्या दरम्यान वऱ्हाड प्रांत ब्रिटिश सरकारला कायमच्या भाडेपट्ट्यावर देण्यात आला. त्याबद्दल ब्रिटिश सरकारने निजामला २५ लाख रुपये दरवर्षी देण्याचे मान्य केले निजामाच्या राजपुत्राला हा बहुमान बहाल केला. वऱ्हाडची भासनव्यवस्था हैद्राबादच्या रेसिडेंटकडून मध्यप्रांताच्या कमिशनरकडे दिली गेली. अशातऱ्हेने वऱ्हाड प्रांत १९०५ पासून ब्रिटिश सरकारचा मध्यप्रांत आणि वऱ्हाड म्हणून ओळखला जाऊ लागला. या प्रान्तात पूर्व विदर्भाचे चार जिल्हे वर्धा, नागपूर, भंडारा, व चंद्रपूर पश्चिम विदर्भाचे चार जिल्हे बुलढाण, अकोला, अमरावती, यवतमाळ, असे आठ जिल्हे शिवाय महाकौशल प्रदेशाचे चौदा जिल्हे समाविष्ट होते. महाकौशलचा भाग प्रामुख्याने हिंदी—भाषिक होता. वऱ्हाडचा भाग प्रामुख्याने मराठीभाषिक प्रदेश द्विभाषिक मुंबई प्रांतात सामील झाला. पुढे १९६० मध्ये तो नवनिर्मित महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा भाग बनला. सन १९६० मध्ये विदर्भ विभागाचे आठ जिल्हे होते. पुढे अकोला जिल्ह्याचे विभाजन होऊन अकोला व वाशिम असे दोन जिल्हे बनले. भंडारा जिल्ह्याचे विभाजन होऊन भंडारा व गोंदिया असे दोन जिल्हे झाले. तत्पुर्वी १९८४ मध्ये चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्याचे विभाजन होऊन चंद्रपूर व गडचिरोली असे दोन जिल्हे झाले होते. अशा रीतीने सध्या महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा भाग असलेल्या विदर्भ विभागाचे अकरा जिल्हे आहेत. सन. १९६० मध्ये नवनिर्मित महाराष्ट्र राज्यात विदर्भाचा समावेश झाला. १९५६ मध्ये झालेल्या भाषावार प्रांतरचनेत जुन्या मुंबई प्रांताची शकले झाली. कर्नाटमध्ये हुबळी, धारवाड, बेळगाव हे प्रदेश गेले परन्तु गुजरात व महाराष्ट्राचे वैभाषिक राज्य बनले कारण मुंबईचे स्थान निश्चित झाले नव्हते. जुन्या मध्यप्रांत वऱ्हाडचा हिंदी भाषिक प्रदेश नवीन मध्यप्रदेशात समाविष्ट झाला होता व मराठी भाषिक द्वैभाषिकात होता. संयुक्त

महाराष्ट्राची चळवळ तीव्र झाली व तीला जनतेचा कौल सर्वस्वी अनुकूल होता. त्यामुळे १ मे १९६० रोजी महाराष्ट्रा राज्याची मुंबईसह निर्मिती झाली. या नवनिर्मित महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे क्षेत्रफळ ३०७७६२ चौ. किमी. इतके होते. सव्वीस जिल्हयाच्या या राज्याचे चार शासकीय विभाग मुंबई, पुणे, औरंगाबाद व नागपूर असे होते. प्रादेशिक दृष्टिने मराठवाडा, विदर्भ पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र (कोकण, दक्षिण व मध्य महाराष्ट्र) असा भूप्रदेश होता. समाविष्ट झालेल्या विदर्भाचे क्षेत्रफळ ९७२३३०० व महाराष्ट्राचे क्षेत्रफळ ३०७५८३०० हेक्टर इतके होते. त्यात विदर्भाचे आठ जिल्हे होते. पश्चिम विदर्भाचे चार जिल्हे बुलढाणा, अकोला, अमरावती व यवतमाळ असे आणि पूर्व विदर्भाचे चार जिल्हे वर्धा, नागपूर, भंडारा व चंद्रपूर असे होते. चंद्रपूर जिल्हयाचे चंद्रपूर व गडचिरोजी असे विभाजन झाले. भंडारा जिल्हयाचे भंडारा व गोंदिया असे भाग झाले. अकोला जिल्हयाचे अकोला व वाशीम असे दोन जिल्हे बनले. सद्यस्थितीत विदर्भात अकरा जिल्हे असून महाराष्ट्राचे तेहतीस जिल्हे आहेत निर्मितीवेळी महाराष्ट्र राज्याची लोकसंख्या १९६१ मध्ये ३.९६ कोटी, १९७१ मध्ये ५.०४ कोटी, १९८१ मध्ये ६.२८ कोटी, १९९१ मध्ये ७.८९ कोटी, तर २००१ मध्ये ९.६८ कोटी (अंदाजित) झाली. समाविष्ट झालेल्या विदर्भाची लोकसंख्या १९६१ मध्ये ०.९८ कोटी, १९७१ मध्ये १.१७ कोटी १९८१ मध्ये १.४३ कोटी १९९१ मध्ये १.७४ कोटी तर २००१ मध्ये २.०६ कोटी (अंदाजित) झाली. निर्मितीच्या वेळी चार भासकीय विभागाचे सद्यस्थितीत आठ विभाग... मुंबई, पुणे, कोल्हापूर, नाशिक, औरंगाबाद, लातूर, अमरावती व नागपूर असे आहेत. विदर्भाची कृषी संस्कृतीसुद्धा अशीच जुनी असावी ब्रिटीश कापड गिरण्यांना कपाशीचा पुरवठा व्हावा यासाठी कपाशी लागवड विदर्भात ब्रिटीशांनी रूजवली असे म्हणतात, पण ते चुकीचे आहे. मुळात कापसाचा शोधच विदर्भात लागला याची माहिती अनेकांना नसेल वास्तविक २० हजार वर्षापूर्वी कापूस लागवड विदर्भात होती. यवतमाळ जिल्हयातील कळंब येथे गृत्समत ऋषी राहत असत. त्यांनी कापसाचा शोध लावला, असा उल्लेख आचार्य विनोबाजी यांच्या सारस्वात आहे. वेदातील काही कांडातही या आशयाचे उल्लेख आढळून येतात असे विनोबाजींचे म्हणणे होते. भोजराजाच्या दरबारी 'दूध श्रे ठ गाईचे, फूल श्रेष्ठ कापसाचे' असे महाकवी कालिदास म्हणत असत. एकूण काय तर कापूस पिकविण्याची कला वैदर्भीयांना— भारतीयांना सर्वप्रथम कळली, हे मान्यच झाले आहे. सिंधु संस्कृतीच्या अवशेषातून सिध्द झाले ग्रीक इतिहासकार हिराडॉटस भारतात आला. त्याने कापसाचे झाड पाहिले त्याने या संदर्भात केलेली नोंद मजेशीर आहे. भारतात मी असे झाड पाहिल, त्यावर मेढयांच्या लोकरिसारखी उणी तंतुमय बोंड फुलली होती. यापासून भारतीय लोक वस्त्र व हत्तीवर बसण्यासाठी बैठक बनवीत असत. मॅचेस्टरचे कापड बनविणा—यांचे देखील अनेक वर्षे असेच मत होते. हा इतिहास येथे सांगण्याचा उद्देश एवढाच की कापसाचा शोध विदर्भात भारतात लागला. विदर्भ कापूस उत्पादनाबाबत समृद्ध होता. ब्रिटीशांनी येथे कापूस शेतीला प्रोत्साहन जरूर दिले. विदर्भात कापसाची बाजारपेठ विकसीत होती. म्हणून रेल्वे लाईन ब्रिटीशांनी टाकली मुंबई बंदराशी त्यांना कापूस प्रदेश जोडावयचा होता पहीली कापड गिरणी एमप्रेस मिल, सर जमशेटजी टाटा यांनी नागपुरात सुरू केली. नंतर कापड गिरण्या मुंबईत सुरू झाल्या. त्या काळी खामगाव ही कापसाची सर्वात मोठी बाजारपेठ होती. येथील कापसाच्या भावावरून न्यूयॉर्क फिचर चे भाव ठरत असत. १९ व्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस अकोला येथे स्थापन झालेली कॉटन मार्केट कमिटी सर्वात जुनी होती. खामगाव शिवाय अकोला, अमरावती, वाशिम, कारंजालाड, वर्धा, हिंगणघाट, नागपूर, वरूड, काटोल, नरखेड आदी बाजारपेठा कपाशीसाठी प्रसिध्द होत्या. त्या काळी व—हाडातील बुलढाणा, वाशिम, यवतमाळ, अकोला, वर्धा, अमरावती, अचलपूर; अर्धा; नागपूर थोडा र्द्ध चंद्रपूर या जिल्हयात कापूस शेती होती. व—हाडात कापूस टपोर दाण्याची पांढरी शुभ्र गावरान ज्वारी, तुर, उडीद, मूग, जवस, भुईमुग, तीळ, आदी पिके घेतली जायची. विदर्भाच्या विशेषतः व—हाडाच्या कोरडवाहू इतिहास म्हणजे कापूस उत्पादकांच्या शोषणाचा इतिहास होय. महात्मा गांधी यांनी देखील १९२४ साली हरिजन सात्पाहिकात लिहिले होते ब्लॅकेशायरचे गिरणीमालकांच्या बाबतीतही लागू होतात. अत्यंत कावेबाज पध्दतीने गिरणी मालकांनी; कॉटन मिल लॉबी र्द्ध हा कापूस व्यापार राबवला. त्यांच्या दावणीला बांधलेली अडते—दलालांची फळीच त्यांनी उभारली. कापूस उत्पादकांच्या शोषणाचे जुनेच तंत्र आजही सुरू आहे. डावपेच फक्त बदलले, एवढाच काय तो यातला फरक

सिंचनाचा अनुशेष: डॉ. दांडेकर समितीच्या अहवालानंतर त्यावर आणखी खोलात जाऊन अभ्यास करून अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी उच्चस्तरीय समिती स्थापन केली होती १९८७ मध्ये उच्चस्तरीय समितीने त्याबाबतचा अहवाल दिलाय परंतु सरकारनं त्यावर काहीच कार्यवाही केली नाही. सरकारन कालबद्ध पध्दतीने विभाग निहाय अनुशेष दुर करण्याचा निर्णय

मात्र घेतला. त्यासाठी अंदाजपत्रकात जादा तरतूद करण्याच ठरवले. त्यानंतर राज्य सरकारानं वैधानिक विकास महामंडळाची स्थापना करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. राज्यपालांना या महामंडळाचे घटनात्मक प्रमुख केले. राज्यपालांचं अर्थसंकल्पावर थेट नियंत्रण आलं शरद पवार यांनी वैधानिक विकास महामंडळाची स्थापना करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला, तेव्हा शंकरराव चव्हाण यांनी त्यांना विरोध केला होता. सरकारच्या अधिकारावर मर्यादा येतील, अस चव्हाण यांनी सूचित केले होते. त्याचा प्रत्यय नंतर आला, तरीही अनुशेषाचा प्रश्न सुटला नाही, उलट वाढत गेला. राज्यात हजारो कोटी रुपये खर्च करूनही विदर्भ, मराठवाडयाचा सिंचन अनुशेष वाढत गेला. कृष्णा खोऱ्याचं पाणी ठरावीक काळात अडवण्याची अट होती. त्यामुळे युतीच्या सरकारसह नंतर आलेल्या सरकारांनीही पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांवर खर्च करण्याला प्राधान्य दिलं. त्यामंळे विदर्भातील महत्वाच्या गोसीखुर्द प्रकल्पासह अन्य प्रकल्पाची काम रेंगाळली. शेकडो कोटींच्या प्रकल्पांचा खर्च हजारो कोटींवर गेला. अनुशेष मुख्यतः नऊ निकशांवर काढण्यात आला होता. त्यात मुख्यतः पाटबंधारे, रस्ते, शिक्षण, सार्वजनिक आरोग्य, तंत्रशिक्षण, नागरी पाणीपुरवठा, मृदसंधारण पशुवैद्यकीय सेवा, कृषी पंप आदींचा समावेश होता. वैधानिक विकास महामंडळ नेमून आणि अनुशेष कालबद्ध कार्यक्रमाद्वारे दूर करण्याच जाहीर करूनही जेव्हा १९९४ अखेरचा आढावा घेतला, तेव्हा अनुशेषाची रक्कम पाच पटींनी वाढली होती. त्यातील आकडेवारी पाहिली तर पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचा पूर्वीचा अनुशेष वाढला असला तरी मराठवाडयापेक्षा तो कमी आहे. विदर्भ अनुशेषाच्या बाबतीत पहिल्या क्रमांकावर, मराठवाडा दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर, तिसऱ्या क्रमांकावर उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र आहे. विदर्भाचा अनुशेष सहा हजार ६२४ कोटी दोन लाख रुपये, मराठवाडयाचा चार हजार चार कोटी ५५ लाख रुपये तर उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा अनुशेष तीन हजार ३७८ कोटी वीस लाख रुपये आहे. रस्त्याच्या बाबतीत पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचा अनुशेष मराठवाडयापेक्षा जास्त आहे. पशुवैद्यकीय सेवा, मृदसंधारण, नागरी पाणीपुरवठा, सार्वजनिक आरोग्य, तंत्र शिक्षण आदी बाबतीत पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र हा विदर्भापेक्षा मागासलेला असं सांगितले तर आश्चर्य वाटेले, परंतु ती वस्तुस्थिती आहे. पाटबंधाऱ्याचा विदर्भाचा अनुशेष चार हजार कोटी, मराठवाडयाचा दोन हजार चारशे कोटींचा होता. याचाच अर्थ सिंचनाच्या बाबतीत मराठवाडा, विदर्भाकडं पूर्णतः दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रापेक्षा मराठवाडयातील अनेक तालुक्यांचा पावसाची सरासरी जास्त असली तरी जलसंधारणच्या पुरेशा योजना नसल्यानं तसंच शाश्वत पाण्याची व्यवस्था नसल्यानं एखाद्या वर्षी पाऊस कमी पडला, तर दुष्काळाला समोर जाण्याची वेळ येते. त्यातच विदर्भ, मराठवाडयात कपाशीच पीक जास्त घेतले जातं भाव कमी मिळाला, दुष्काळामुळे पीक हातच गेले तर शेतकरी आत्महत्या करतात. विदर्भातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येचं लक्षण पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र तसेच खानदेशातील शेतकऱ्यांपर्यंत पोचलं आहे. आत्महत्या करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या मराठवाडा, विदर्भाच्या तुलनेत कमी आहे, सिंचनाचा अनुशेष जास्त असल्यामुळे जास्तीत जास्त शेतकरी कापूस पेरतात.

शेतकरी आत्महत्या: दिवसेंदिवस शेतकरी आत्महत्या ही समस्या जटील होत चालली आहे. निसर्गाचे वाढता असमतोल दिवसेंदिवस वाढता उत्पादन खर्च सिंचनाची कमी उपलब्धता, आधुनिक लागवड तंत्राचा कमी वापर, अप्रमाणित बियाण्याचा वापर, शेतकऱ्यांची बेताची आर्थिक परिस्थिती व अल्पभुधारकी, नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा पुरेसा प्रसार व स्वीकार न होणे. अप्रमाणित तणनाशके व कीडनाशकांच्या वापरामुळे त्यावर होणारा खर्च निरर्थक होतो. शेतीची कमी उत्पादकता दर , एक किंवा दोन वर्षांनी येणारी नापीकी, कर्जबाजारीपणा, लाल्या रोगाचा प्रारंभिक अनेक कारणामुळे शेतकरी त्रस्त झाला आहे. परिणामतः मागील दशकापासून विदर्भातील अनेक शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्येचा मार्ग स्वीकारल्याचे दिसून येते. शेतकऱ्याला शेतीमध्ये वर्षभर पुरेले एवढा रोजगार मिळत नाही. ग्रामीण भागात कमी रोजगारामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबात कलह निर्माण होत आहे. त्यामुळे कुटुंबाचे विभक्तीकरण वाढत असलेले आढळून येत आहे. शेतीपासून मिळालेल्या उत्पन्नाचा ८० टक्के ते ९० टक्के भाग अन्नधन्य व कौटुंबिक जबाबदाऱ्यांवर खर्च होतो. त्यामुळे कुटुंबातील मुलांच्या शिक्षणासाठी, लग्नासाठी, त्यांच्या आरोग्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांजवळ पैसा शिल्लक राहत नाही. खालील कारणामुळे संबंधीत विशयाची गरज व आवश्यकता अधिक स्पष्ट होते. घरखर्च शेतीच्या कामासाठी वेळप्रसंगी तो सावकाराकडून कर्ज काढून शेती करतांना दिसतो. या शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक स्थितीचा अभ्यास करण्याची गरज आहे. कपाशी हे एकमेव नगदीपीक असून शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक उत्पन्नाचे साधन आहे. त्यापासून त्यांना पुरेसा मोबदला मिळत नाही. ग्रामीण भागात शेतकऱ्यांजवळ शेतीशिवाय दुसरा जोडधंदा नसल्यामुळे ते सर्वस्वी शेतीवर अवलंबून आहेत.

विदर्भातील तसेच अकोला जिल्हयातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येची आकडेवारी दर्शविणारा तक्ता

व र्	विदर्भ	अकोला
२००५	४४५	४३
२००६	१४४८	१७४
२००७	१२४६	१२५
२००८	१२५२	१६५
२००९	१०५४	१३६
२०१०	७०६	११४
२०११	९०३	१०२

ग्रामिण जीवनावर अपुऱ्या रोजगाराचा प्रश्न:अकोला जिल्हयातील बहुतांश शेती निसर्गाच्या पाण्यावर अवलंबुन असल्यामुळे कोरडवाहु आहे. येथे सिंचनाच्या सोयी अतिशय मर्यादीत आहेत. शेतीशी जोडुन जोडधंदे नसल्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागात अपुऱ्या रोजगाराचा प्रश्न मोठया प्रमाणत भेडसावत आहे.

शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या :मागील दशकापासुन विदर्भात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या वाढत आहेत. ग्रामीण भागातील दारिद्र शेतकऱ्यांचा कर्जबाजारीपणा, शेतीतुन मिळणारे अल्प उत्पन्न, सावकराचा कर्जवसुलीचा तगादा इत्यादीमुळे मानसिकदृष्टया खचुन शेतकरी आत्महत्येचा मार्ग स्विकारतात. या आत्महत्यांची कारणमिमांसा करण्यासाठी अध्यनाची गरज आहे.

कापसावर प्रक्रीया करनारे उधोग: कापसावर प्रक्रीया करणाऱ्या पुरक उधोगाच्या अभावामुळे अकोला जिल्हयातील कापुस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांच्या कापसाला रास्त भाव मिळत नाही. तसेच वाढता उत्पादन खर्च यामुळे कपाशी उत्पादनाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन नकारात्मक स्वरूपाचा आढळुन येतो. कापसाला योग्य भाव मिळण्यासाठी व कपाशीची उत्पादकता कशी वाढेल या करता अध्यनाची आवश्यकता आहे.

स्थानांतरनाचे कापुस उत्पादनावरिल दुष्परिणाम: ग्रामीण भागातुन शेतकऱ्यांचे मोठया प्रमाणात होणाऱ्या स्थानांतरणामुळे ग्रामीण जीवनावर विपरीत परिणाम होतो. शेतात काम करायला मजुर मिळत नाही अपुऱ्या मजुरांमुळे मजुरीचे दर प्रचंड वाढलेले आहेत. कापुस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांना शेतीच्या मशागतीचा खर्च वाढत आहे.

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95.

लहान राज्यासंदर्भात डॉ आंबेडकरांची भुमिका

प्रा. डॉ प्रविण भास्करराव हाडे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, स्व पुष्पादेवी पाटील कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय रिसोड जि. वाशिम

प्रस्तावना : कोणत्याही राज्याचा विकास हा तेथील उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती, भौगोलिक रचना व सामाजिक संस्कृती यावर ब-याच अशी अवलंबून असतो. भारत हा देश विविधतेने नटलेला आहे. यामध्ये प्रत्येक भागाने आपली अस्मीता सांस्कृतीक चालीरीतीची जपवणुक करून आपली संस्कृती टिकवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. याच आधारावर आपले स्वातंत्र्य राज्य होउन आपला सर्वांगीन आर्थिक विकास साधण्याची मनिषा प्रत्येक जन बाळगुन असतो. स्वातंत्र्य पुर्व काळापासुनच भारतात प्रांतरचना कशी असावी यावर बरेच विचार विमर्श झाले. तसा तो कळीचा मुददा होता. ब्रिटीशांना या प्रश्नाबाबत फारशी आत्मीयता नव्हती. पण सर्व सामान्याकडुन या भावनेचा उद्रेक होउ लागल्याने काही प्रमुख नेते व तेव्हा प्रभावी असलेली काँग्रेस यांनी या विषयावर बोलण्यास सुरवात केली. भारत हा विविध जाती जमातीचा, धर्म, संप्रदायाचा आणि विविध भाषांचा देश आहे. त्यातुनच सांस्कृतीक विविधता निर्माण झाली. प्रत्येक जाती जमातीचे, धर्म संप्रदायाचे, भाषांचे अभिमान – स्वाभिमान भिन्न भिन्न आहेत. भाषा हा घटक आणि त्या अनुशंगाने भाषिक संस्कृती समोर ठेवुन भाषावार प्रांत रचनेची मागणी सतत करण्यात येते. भाषेवरून अनेकदा संघर्ष झाले आहेत. आणि आजही होत आहेत. भाषावार प्रांत निर्मातीसोबतच त्याभागाची आर्थिक स्वयंपुर्णतः देखील महत्वाची असते हीच बाब डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी वेळोवेळी स्पष्ट केली.

भाषावार प्रांत रचनेबाबतची भुमिका: भाषावार प्रांत रचनेसंबंधी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी आपली भुमिका विविध पुस्तकातुन व लेखातुन मांडली आहे. त्यामध्ये प्रमुख **Maharashtra as a linguistic Province, thoughts on linguistic state, need of checks and balance.** इत्यादी पुस्तकाचा व लेखाचा समावेश आहे. भाषावार प्रांत रचना संदर्भात भुमिका मांडतांना डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी योग्य प्रकारची खबरदारी घेण्याची आणि समतोल राखण्याची सुचना केली १९४८ ला एका निवेदनात ते म्हणतात भाषावार प्रांत रचना बाबत मागणी नविन असे काहीच नाही. पुर्व पंजाब, सयुक्त प्रांत, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, आसाम, आणि ओरीसा हे सहा प्रांत भाषिक प्रांत म्हणुन आधिच अस्तीत्वात आलेले आहेत भाषावार प्रांत रचना करण्याचे प्रांत म्हणजे मुंबई, मद्रास, व मध्य प्रांत होत. जर भाषावार प्रांत रचनेचे तत्व सहा प्रांताबाबत स्विकारले असेल तर अन्य प्रांतांना तेच तत्व लागु करण्याची मागणी केली. तर त्यांनी अनिश्चित काळासाठी प्रतीक्षा करावी असे सांगु शकत नाही.

भाषावार प्रांत रचनेसाठी व लहान राज्य निर्मातीसाठी तीन शर्ती तपासाव्या असे त्यांनी म्हटले होते.

१. राज्य आर्थिक दृष्ट्या स्वयसिंधू पाहिजेत.
२. भाषावार प्रांत बनवतांना संभाव्य इष्टानिष्ठतेची पुर्ण जाणीव असावी.
३. एकच भाषा बोलणा-या लोकांचा एकाच राज्यात समावेशानंतर त्यांच्यात एकसंघपणा निर्माण व्हावा.

या शर्तीची मीमांसा डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी 'जनता' या त्यांच्या नियतकालिकांच्या ०२ मे १९५३ च्या अंकातुन केली आहे. याची मीमांसा करतांना त्यांनी वेगवेगळ्या राज्याची उदाहरणे दिली. ज्यांना या प्रश्नाची बाजू बरोबर उमगली नाही, त्यांना भाषावार प्रांत रचना असे शब्द प्रयोग समजणार नाहीत. उलट अशा प्रांतांना जाट प्रांत, रेडडी प्रांत, मराठा प्रांत, असे म्हटल्यावरच बरोबर समजु शकेल. याचे गंभीर परिणाम होतील. म्हणुन निश्चित स्वरूपाची खबरदारी आणि समतोल पणा राखण्याची गरज प्रतिपादन केली आहे. भाषावार प्रांताच्या नावाखाली त्या त्या प्रांतातील बहुसंख्य ज्ञातीकडुन भाषावार प्रांत रचनेचा मुददा पडु नये असे त्यांना वाटे. एकच भाषा बोलणा-या लोकात एकसंघ पणा निर्माण होईल का. ? की एकसंघ पणाचा पाठपुरावा करतांना दुस-या प्रांताबरोबर झगडा निर्माण करायचा आहे. ? असा सवालही ते उपस्थित करतात.

स्वातंत्र्य पुर्व काळातील भाषणामध्ये डॉ. आंबेडकर भाषावार प्रांत रचनेला वेळोवेळी विरोध करतांना दिसतात परंतु स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्ती नंतर ते भाषावार प्रांत रचना मान्य करतात. पण सोबतच त्याचे फायदे तोटे सुध्दा त्यांनी अधोरेखित केले. भाषावार प्रांत निर्माती केली तरी एकच राष्ट्रभाषा असावी व ती हिंदी भाषा असावी अशी त्यांनी आपली भूमिका मांडली. **लहान राज्याबाबतची भूमिका :** बहुसंख्यांक व अल्पसंख्यांक याचा संघर्ष कमी करण्यासाठी, तसेच दक्षिणोत्तर संघर्ष कमी करून राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता टिकवण्यासाठी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी लहान राज्याच्या निर्मातीचा पुरस्कार केला. त्या अनुषंगाने उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, बिहार, व महाराष्ट्र या राज्याचे विभाजन करण्याची त्यांनी सुचना केली. लहान राज्य निर्माण करतांना वर नमुद केलेल्या कसोट्याही पूर्ण करावयास सांगितल्या होत्या. मुंबई संबंधी १८ जानेवारी १९५६ रोजी डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी दिल्ली येथे प्रतिपादन केले की. मुंबई ही मराठी भाषिक आहे. त्यामध्ये १५ टक्के गुजराती लोक राहतात. त्यामुळे मुंबई महाराष्ट्राचीच असावी. मराठी भाषिक राज्यासाठी त्यांनी त्रिगट राज्याची कल्पना मांडली आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक दृष्ट्या सक्षमता निर्माण करण्यासाठी आणि त्या भागातील लोकांच्या आकांक्षा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी त्रिगट राज्याची निर्माती करावी अशी त्यांनी सुचना केली. डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणतात. “माझ्या दृष्टीने अखंड सयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची मागणी अयोग्य आहे कारण सयुक्त महाराष्ट्रात मराठवाडयासारख्या मागासलेल्या लोकांची प्रगती होउ शकणार नाही त्यामुळे सयुक्त महाराष्ट्रामध्ये गोंधळ निर्माण होण्याचा संभव आहे. तेव्हा या मागासलेल्या मराठवाडयाची प्रगती व्हावी अशी जर इच्छा असेल तर त्यांना स्वतंत्र मराठवाडा करून देणे हेच उचित होय माझ्या त्रिगट योजनेप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्राची तीन राज्य करण्यात आली तर राज्य कारभाराच्या दृष्टीने ती कार्यक्षम ठरतील आणि जनतेला आपली उन्नती करून घेण्यास संधी मिळेल .” डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सुचना केल्याप्रमाणे त्रिगट राज्य पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र , मध्य महाराष्ट्र , पुर्व महाराष्ट्र निर्माण करण्याच्या सुचना त्यांनी दिल्या होत्या.

१. **पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र** — राजधानी मुंबई, ठाणे, कुलाबा,रत्नगिरी, पुणे,उत्तर भाग आणि दक्षिण सातारा , कोल्हापुर, बेळगाव, धारवाड हे जिल्हे.
२. **मध्य महाराष्ट्र** — राजधानी औरंगाबाद,परभणी, नांदेड, बीड,उस्मानाबाद, नाशिक, अहमदनगर, पुर्व व पश्चिम खानदेश, सोलापूर ईत्यादी जिल्हे .
३. **पुर्व महाराष्ट्र** — राजधानी नागपुर, भंडारा, वर्धा , अकोला, अमरावती, चंद्रपुर, हे जिल्हे.

त्यांच्या या सुचनेचा विचार महाराष्ट्रांनी केला नाही. आणि केंद्रानेही केला नाही. पण आज डॉ आंबेडकरांनी सांगितलेले निकष व विभाजन खरे ठरत आहेत. हे वेगळ्या विदर्भाच्या मागणीतून लक्षात येते. घटना निर्मातीच्या वेळी संस्थानाच्या विलीनीकरणाचा प्रश्न जेव्हा उदभवला तेव्हा आर्थिक दृष्ट्या स्वावलंबनपणा अगत्याचा वाटला. कारण जी संस्थाने आर्थिक दृष्ट्या स्वयंपूर्ण होती त्यांनाच घटकराज्याचा दर्जा मिळाला. त्यामुळे लहान राज्य निर्माण करतांना आर्थिक स्वयंपूर्णता महत्वाची असते. अशी भूमिका त्यांनी मांडली. तसेच लहान—लहान राज्य निर्माण करतांना प्राप्तीकर ,विधीकराचा विचार करून आपल्या राज्याचे प्रशासन चालवण्यासाठी आर्थिक दृष्टीने स्वयंपूर्णता असणे आवश्यक आहे तरच लहान राज्य आपला आर्थिक विकास साधु शकतात. अशी भूमिका डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी वेळोवेळी मांडली.

सारांश : डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी भाषावार प्रांत रचना व छोटी राज्य निर्मातीसाठी ज्या शर्ती तपासण्याचा आग्रह धरला त्यामध्ये आर्थिक स्वयंपूर्णता, संभाव्य इष्टानिष्ठतेची पूर्ण जाणीव, एकसंघ पणा निर्माण व्हावा. हयाच बाबी त्यांनी वेळोवेळी मांडुन आपली लहान राज्याची भूमिका स्पष्ट केली. वरिल नमुद शर्ती पुण करणा—या राज्याला स्वतंत्र राज्याचा दर्जा देण्याबाबत त्यांचा भर होता. अशा पध्दतीने निर्मात लहान— लहान राज्य मोठया प्रमाणावर आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास करून देशाच्या विकासात मदत करतील. ही त्यांची भूमिका आजही देशाला उपयोगी पडत आहे.

संदर्भ:

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मानव विकासातील प्रादेशिक विषमता

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मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद, परभणी – ४३१४०१

संशोधक विद्यार्थी, स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड

प्रस्तावना :- आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर UNDP (United Nations Development Program) ही संयुक्त राष्ट्रांची संघटना दर वर्षी मानव विकास अहवाल सादर करते. मार्च २०१७ ला UNDP ने आपला २५ वा मानव विकास निर्देशांक जाहीर केला. ज्यामध्ये भारताची मागील वर्षीच्या मानाने एक क्रमांकाने घसरण होऊन ०.६२४ निर्देशांकासह १३१ व्या क्रमांकावर आलेला आहे. १८८ देशांची तुलना यामध्ये करण्यात आलेली आहे. ज्यामध्ये ०.९४९ निर्देशांकासह नॉर्वे प्रथम क्रमांकावर तर आफ्रिकन प्रजासत्ताक ०.३५२ निर्देशांकासह १८८ व्या क्रमांकावर आहे. भारत हा ३२,८७,२६३ चौ.कि.मी. क्षेत्रफळ असलेला, २९ घटकराज्य व ७ केंद्रशासित प्रदेशात विभागलेल्या १२१ कोटी (२०११ नुसार) लोकसंख्येचा देश आहे. जनतेची आर्थिक स्थित सुधारणे हे एकच उद्देश विकासाचे असू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे संयुक्त राष्ट्रने मानव विकास या संकल्पनेचा स्वीकार केला आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्रने मानव विकासाची व्याख्या 'लोकांच्या निवडीच्या विस्ताराची प्रक्रिया (Process of enlarging People's choice) अशी केली आहे. आर्थिक वृद्धी व मानवी विकास यामध्ये फार मोठा फरक आहे. आर्थिक वृद्धीमध्ये केवळ राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न वाढीवर भर दिला जातो. तर मानवी विकासात राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नापेक्षा उत्पन्नाचा वापर अधिक निर्णायक असतो. राष्ट्रातील खरी संपत्ती ही राष्ट्रातील लोक असल्याने मानवी जीवनाची समृद्धी हेच विकासाचे ध्येय असले पाहिजे. भारत हा आज महासत्ता होऊ पाहतोय यासाठी आपल्याला महासत्ता होण्यासाठी ज्या मजबुत व कमजोर बाजू आहे त्याकडे लक्ष देणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यामध्ये मजबुत बाजूवर लक्ष देण्याबरोबरच ज्या कमजोर बाजू आहे, त्यावर जास्त लक्ष देणे. आवश्यक आहे. एकुण ग्रामीण भाग शहरापेक्षा दरिद्री आहे. ही गोष्ट खरी असली तरी खेडयापाडयात सर्वांचे दारिद्र्य सारखे नाही. उलटपक्षी शहराप्रमाणे खेडयातही आर्थिक विषमता तीव्र आहे. आर्थिक विषमता ही दुहेरी समस्या आहे या विषमतेचे निराकरण होऊन समताधिष्ठित समजा निर्माण व्हावा असे लोकशाहीनिष्ठ, सामाजिक राजकीय धोरण आपण स्वीकारले असल्याने आर्थिक संपन्नतेच्या बरोबरीने विषमता कमी कशी करायची ही या अर्थाने आर्थिक विकासाचीच समस्या आहे. तीव्र आर्थिक विषमता ही संपन्न समाजाच्या निर्मितीच्या मार्गातील मोठी अडचण आहे. कसे ते पुढीलप्रमाणे समृद्ध शेती आणि औद्योगिक कारखानदारी यांच्यापासून उपभोग्य वस्तु खुप मोठया प्रमाणावर निर्माण होतात. या उपभोग्य वस्तुंना गिन्हाईक तर हवे? शेती व उद्योगधंदे यात काम करणाऱ्या मजुरांचे उत्पन्न चांगले वाढल्याखेरिज वस्तुंचा उठाव होणार नाही आणि वस्तुंचा साठाच केवळ होत राहिला तर शेती व उद्योगधंदे यात मंदी निर्माण होऊन सर्व अर्थव्यवस्थाच कोलमडून पडेल. समाजवादी व वैभवशाली समाज या दुहेरी उद्दिष्टाच्या पूर्तीसाठी आर्थिक विषमतेचे निराकरण करून भारतातील प्रशासकीय असमानता दूर करून समतोल विकास साधवयाचा आहे.

अर्थ व पध्दती :

मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढण्यासाठी तीन बाजू महत्वाच्या मांडल्या जातात.

- १) दिर्घ व निरोगी आयुर्मान (जीवनमान)
- २) शिक्षण (ज्ञानाची सुगमता)
- ३) चांगले राहणीमान (क्रय शक्ती)

१) **दिर्घ व निरोगी आयुर्मान (जीवनमान)** दिर्घ व निरोगी आयुर्मान मोजण्यासाठी जन्मावेळी सरासरी आयुर्मान मोजले जाते. ज्यामध्ये कमाल आयुर्मान ८५ तर किमान आयुर्मान २० वर्ष समजले जाते.

२) शिक्षण (ज्ञानाची सुगमता) शिक्षण यासाठी दोन घटक मोजले जातात. शालेय शिक्षणातील सरासरी वर्ष यामध्ये २५ वर्षे व त्यापेक्षा जास्त वय असणाऱ्या मध्ये सरासरी किती वर्षे शिक्षण झालेले आहे. ते मोजले जाते, कमाल शिक्षण १५ वर्षे व किमान शिक्षण ० वर्षे समजले जाते. अपेक्षित शिक्षणाचे वर्ष यामध्ये शालेय पटनोदणी व चालु शिक्षणाची पध्दत बघता प्रवेश घेणाऱ्या मुलांनी किती वर्षे शिक्षण घेणे अपेक्षित आहे हे विचारात घेतले जाते. कमाल शिक्षण १८ वर्षे व किमान शिक्षण ८ वर्षे समजले जाते.

३) चांगले राहणीमान (क्रय शक्ती) चांगले राहणीमान यासाठी Per Capita Purchasing Power (दरडोई क्रय शक्ती उत्पन्न) मोजले जाते. हे उत्पन्न २००५ वर्षाला आधारभूत मानून आंतरराष्ट्रीय डॉलरच्या किंमतीत मांडले जाते. कमाल उत्पन्न ७५ हजार डॉलर व किमान १०० डॉलर समजून काढले जाते. त्यासाठी पुढील सुत्रांचा वापर केला जातो.

$$\text{निर्देशांक} = \frac{\text{प्रत्यक्ष मुल्य} - \text{किमान मुल्य}}{\text{कमाल मुल्य} - \text{किमान मुल्य}}$$

उदा. भारताचा मानव विकास अहवाल २०१६ मधील आकडे विचारात घेतल्यास

$$\text{आयुर्मान} = ६८.३ \text{ वर्षे}$$

$$\text{त्यानुसार} \quad \frac{६८.३ - २०}{८५ - २०} = ०.७४३$$

शिक्षण ज्यामध्ये शालेय शिक्षणासाठी सरासरी वर्ष ६.३ वर्षे व अपेक्षित शिक्षणाचे वर्ष ११.७ वर्षे विचारात घेऊन

$$\frac{६.३ - ०}{१५ - ०} + \frac{११.७ - ०}{१८ - ०} = ०.५३५$$

चांगले राहणीमान यामध्ये (दरडोई क्रय शक्ती उत्पन्न) ५,६६३ डॉलर विचारात घेऊन

$$\frac{\log 5663 - \log 100}{\log 75000 - \log 100} = \frac{3.753 - 2}{4.875 - 2} = 0.609$$

वरिल तिन्ही आयामाचा भूमितीमध्य म्हणजे मानव विकास निर्देशांक होय. त्यानुसार

$$(०.७४३ + ०.५३५ + ०.६०९)^{१/३} = ०.६२४$$

म्हणून भारताचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक ०.६२४ आहे.

असमतोलाचे स्वरूप : भारतातील प्रादेशिक विषमतेचा अभ्यास करतांना आपल्याला भारताचे भौगोलिक, राज्यनिहाय, जिल्हा-तालुका-गाव संदर्भात, स्वतंत्र्यपूर्व व स्वातंत्र्यानंतर किंवा जागतिकीकरणाच्या पूर्वी व जागतिकीकरणानंतर संदर्भात पुढील बाबीशी पडताळणी करून करता येऊ शकते. ज्यामध्ये शैक्षणिक, आरोग्य सुविधा, मानव विकास, GDP, नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती, औद्योगिक गुंतवणुक, दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण, परकीय गुंतवणुक, पायाभूत सुविधेतील विकास, रोजगार,

दरडोई अत्पन्न इ. बाबीशी करता येऊ शकेल. त्यानुसार राज्यनिहाय मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे. भारताने स्वतःहाचा मानव विकास अहवाल २००१ मध्ये तयार केला होता. २०११ मध्ये भारताने दुसरा मानव विकास अहवाल "सामाजिक समावेशनाकडे" या उद्दिष्टानुसार तयार केला. आर्थिक उन्नती व दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनासाठी मानवी भांडवल व मानवी कार्य शक्तीत वाढ या महत्वाच्या बाबी असल्याचे भारत मानव विकास अहवालात अधोरखित करण्यात आले.

List of Indian States and territories by Human Development Index

Rank	State/Union Territory	consumption based HDI* (2007–08)	HDI 2015#
1	Kerala	0.79	0.712
2	Delhi	0.75	N/A
3	Himachal Pradesh	0.652	0.67
4	Goa	0.617	N/A
5	Punjab	0.605	0.6614
6	NE (excluding Assam)	0.573	N/A
7	Maharashtra	0.572	0.6659
8	Tamilnadu	0.57	0.6663
9	Haryana	0.552	0.6613
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.542	0.649
11	Gujarat	0.527	0.6164
12	Karnataka	0.519	0.6176
–	National average	0.513	0.6087
13	West Bengal	0.492	0.604
14	Uttarakhand	0.49	N/A
15	Andhra Pradesh	0.473	0.6165
16	Assam	0.444	0.556
17	Rajasthan	0.434	0.577
18	Uttar Pradesh	0.38	0.542
19	Jharkhand	0.376	N/A
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.375	0.557
21	Bihar	0.367	0.536
22	Odisha	0.362	0.557
23	Chhattisgarh	0.358	N/A

* India Human Development Report 2011 Summary.

Kundu, tadit (17 Decmber 2015) Why Kerala is like Maldives and Uttar Pradesh, PakistanLive Mint. Retrived 2 May 2017.

भारतात अनेक घटक राज्य आहेत. ज्यामध्ये काही विकसित तर काही अविकसित वा अल्प विकसित आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांच्यात मानवी विकासाची तुलना व अभ्यास करणे योग्य होईल यासाठी UNFPA ने "भारत – लोकसंख्या आणि विकासाचे लक्ष" हा अहवाल १९९७ मध्ये प्रकाशित केला होता. मेहबुब उल् हक यांना UNDP मानव विकास

अहवालाचे निर्माते समजले जाते. त्यांनी आपले पुस्तक "दक्षिण आशियातील मानव विकास" १९९७ ला भारतातील विविध राज्यासंबंधी अभ्यास करून सरासरी आयुर्मान, प्रतिव्यक्ती राज्य घरेलु उत्पन्न आणि साक्षरता दर यावर आधारित मानव विकास अहवाल तयार केला. त्यामध्ये काही चुटी होत्या यावर डॉ. विश्वजीत गुहा नी काही आक्षेप घेऊन सिध्द केले की यामध्ये तीन घटकांचा समावेश करून त्यांनी आपला अहवाल तयार केला. ज्यामध्ये वरील तीन बाबीसह जीवनाची गुणवत्ता, गरीबीचे प्रमाण आणि नागरीकरणाचा समावेश करून आपला अहवाल सादर केला. यामध्ये जीवनाची गुणवत्ता यासदरात पाच घटकाचा विचार केला आहे. ज्यामध्ये १) स्वच्छ पिण्याचे पाणी, २) विजपुरवठा, ३) दोन वेळ पोटभर जेवण, ४) मजबुत राहण्यालायक घर, ५) आरोग्याच्या सुविधेचा समावेश डॉ. गुहा यांनी जीवनाची गुणवत्तासह **HDI-4** सांगितला की जो व्यापक **HDI** आहे. वरील पाचही निर्देशांकाचा विचार करता थोड्याफार फरकाने केरळ, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, तामिळनाडु आणि हरियाणा ही राज्य मानव विकासात शीर्षस्थानी आहेत तर सर्वात कमी मानव विकास निर्देशांकात ५ राज्यात मध्यप्रदेश, उडिसा, राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश व बिहारचा समावेश आहेत. तसेच गुजरात, कर्नाटक, पश्चिम बंगाल, आंध्रप्रदेश आणि आसाम यांचा मध्यम मानव विकासात समावेश होतो.

कारणे : भारतातील प्रादेशिक विषमतेची कारणे पाहतांना पुढील प्रमुखबाबी विषमता निर्माण होण्यास जबाबदार असल्याचे दिसून येते. ज्यात भौगोलिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, नैसर्गिक, विषमता अस्तित्वात आहे. ज्यामध्ये एकीकडे आपल्याला अतिविकसित राज्य तर एकीकडे अल्पविकसित राज्य आढळून येतात. प्रत्येक राज्यांना आपापली एक सांस्कृतिक, ऐतिहासिक, राजकीय, भौगोलिक, सामुदायिक वारसा लाभले आहे. त्यामुळे त्याच्यात काही राज्य विकसित तर काही अविकसित तर काही संक्रमणाच्या अवस्थेत आहेत. त्यांचा प्रभाव संबंधीत राज्याच्या मानव विकासावर दिसून येतो. महिला, धर्म आधारित अल्पसंख्यांक आणि दुर्गम भागात राहणाऱ्या लोकांनपर्यंत सोयीसुविधा पोहचू न शकल्यामुळे मानवी प्रगतीला खीळ बसली असल्याचे दिसून येते.

बाबनिहाय विचार करता :

आरोग्य :

- १) आरोग्यासंबंधी सर्वसाधारण जनतेचा दुर्लक्षित दृष्टिकोन आहे.
- २) दरडोई डॉक्टर्स चे कमी असलेले प्रमाण तसेच दरडोई दवाखान्यामध्ये उपलब्ध असलेल्या खाटांची संख्या कमी आहे.
- ३) पायाभुत सुविधेतील कमतरतेमुळे जनसामान्यांपर्यंत आरोग्य सुविधा पुरविण्यास शासन असमर्थ दिसून येते.
- ४) महागड्या आरोग्य सुविधा जनतेस उपलब्ध होण्यास अडचणी दिसून येतात.
- ५) जेनेरिक औषधाचा अपुरा पुरवठा दिसून येतो.
- ६) आरोग्यविषयक बाबीचा कमी प्रमाणात शैक्षणिक प्रसार झालेला आहे.
- ७) भारताची असलेली अवाढव्य लोकसंख्या यास आरोग्य सुविधा पोहचवण्यास शासनाची उदासिनता दिसून येते.
- ८) साथीच्या रोगाचा प्रभाव कमी करण्यास शासन यशस्वी झाले तरी पूर्णतः साथीच्या रोगाचे उच्चाटन झाले नाही.

शिक्षण :

- १) उच्च शिक्षणासाठी ग्रामीण जनतेची शिक्षणासंबंधी अनास्था कारणीभुत आहे.
- २) शिक्षणासाठी करण्यात येणारा केंद्र शासनाचा खर्च हा तुटपुंजा आहे.
- ३) अन्न समस्यासोबतच किमान आधारभुत सुविधा पुरवण्यास शासन अपूर्ण पडत असल्यामुळे शिक्षण सुविधा मिळविण्यास असमर्थ आहे.
- ४) मेडीकल, इंजिनिअरींग यासारखे महागडे शिक्षण सर्वसाधारण जनतेच्या आवाक्याबाहेरचे आहे.

राहणीमान :

- १) लोकसंख्या अधिक असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या राहण्यासाठी जागा, पिण्याच्या पाण्याच्या सुविधा, पायाभुत साधने, पुरविण्यास शासन कमी पडत आहे.
- २) अपूर्ण रोजगारामुळे उत्पन्नाचे साधन कमी पडत असल्यामुळे त्यांचा परिणाम निकृष्ट राहणीमान वाढण्यावर होतो.
- ३) पायाभुत सुविधेतील कमतरतेमुळे सर्वसाधारण राहणीमानाच्या सोयीसुविधा पुरविण्यास शासन असमर्थ आहे.

- ४) उद्योगाच्या एखाद्या विशिष्ट ठिकाणी केंद्रीकरण झाल्यामुळे तेथील जनसंख्या अतिप्रमाणात वाढून त्यांचा परिणाम निकृष्ट राहणीमान वाढीस लागल्याचे दिसून येते.
- ५) ६८ टक्के लोकसंख्या ही आजही प्राथमिक क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून असल्या कारणाने त्यांच्या राहणीमानात अपेक्षित असलेला विकास आढळून येत नाही.

उपाययोजना :भारताचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर करण्याचा महत्वाचा वाटा केंद्र सरकारचा आहे. जनसामान्यांचे जीवनमान व्यापक करणे व त्यांच्यासाठी दिर्घ, आरोग्यदायी व सर्जनशील आयुष्य जगाता यावे. यासाठी वातावरण निर्माण करणे हा विकासाचा हेतु आहे. मानव विकासासाठी आरोग्य, शिक्षण व उत्पन्न हे घटक महत्वाचे आहे. तथापि केवळ उत्पन्नाचा स्तर वाढला आणि आरोग्य व शिक्षण यांच्या निर्देशांकात वाढ झाली. यांचा अर्थ मानवविकास झाला असे नाही. समाजातील गरीब, वंचित व दुर्लक्षित गटांना मुख्य प्रवाहत सामील करून घेणे महत्वाचे आहे. याच बरोबर उत्पन्न, आरोग्य व शिक्षण यातील ग्रामीण—नागरी, तसेच प्रादेशिक विषमता याकडे लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. मानवविकासाशी निगडित महत्वाच्या बाबीत सातत्याने सुधारणा होणे आवश्यक आहे.

भारतात काही राज्यात मानवविकास विभागमार्फत कार्यही केले जातात. तरीही बाबनिहाय करता येऊ शकणाऱ्या उपाययोजना पुढील प्रमाणे —

आरोग्य :

- १) गर्भवती महिला, स्तनदा माता, ० ते ६ वयोगटातील बालके, वयोवृद्ध स्त्री—पुरुषांना आरोग्य तपासणी शिबीर आयोजित करणे.
- २) किशोरवयीन मुलां—मुलींना आरोग्यविषय बाबीचे प्रशिक्षण देणे.
- ३) आर्थिक दृष्ट्या दुर्बल घटकांतील महिला, निराधार, वयस्कर व्यक्तीस अनुदान देणे.
- ४) आरोग्य उपकेंद्र बांधणे व त्यांच्या संख्यात्मक वाढीबरोबरच गुणात्मकतेवर भर देणे.
- ५) स्वच्छतेसंबंधी व आरोग्या संबंधी माहिती प्रकाशित करून जागृती करणे.
- ६) हात धुवा दिन साजरा करणे, कोरडा दिवस पाळणे, ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान राबवणे यासारख्या योजना राबवणे आणि व्यक्तिमत्व विकासास चालना देणे.
- ७) कुटुंबनियोजन कार्यक्रमाला वेग देऊन जेनेरिक औषधाचा पुरवठा वाढवणे गरजेचे आहे.

शिक्षण :

- १) अनुउत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थ्यांना शिकवणी वर्ग चालवणे.
- २) अभ्यासिका व ग्रंथालये चालू करणे.
- ३) शाळांना सुविधा देऊन (फर्नीचर, संगणक, खेळांचे साहित्य, सायकल, प्रयोगशाळा) इ. साहित्य मोफत पुरवीणे.
- ४) स्पर्धात्मक परिक्षा केंद्र व अभ्यासगट स्थापन करणे.
- ५) शाळांना बसेस पास, सवलत उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- ६) शाळा व महाविद्यालयांना अनुदान, शिष्यवृत्त्या पुरविणे, विद्यार्थ्यांना साहित्य वाटप करणे.
- ७) अंगणवाड्या बांधून देणे.
- ८) मुला—मुलींना वस्तीगृहाची सुविधा पुरविणे.

चांगले राहणीमान :

- १) शेतीसंबंधी सुधारित अवजारे, बि—बियाणे, खते, निर्मितीस चालना देणे.
- २) स्वयं रोजगाराचे प्रशिक्षण देऊन त्यांच्या कौशल्य विकास साधणे.
- ३) रोजगार हमी योजना सारख्या लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करणाऱ्या योजनांची सुरुवात करणे.
- ४) शासनाने फायद्याचा विचार न करता गरीबांना किंवा बेरोजगारांना नजरेत ठेवून विकासाच्या योजना अमलात आणाव्या.
- ५) खादी ग्रामोद्योग व बचत गटांना अर्थसाहाय्य देऊन आर्थिक प्रवाहात आणता येते.

- ६) सहकारास चालना देऊन गृह उद्योग, दुध सोसायटी, बँकींग व्यवसाय, मार्केट कमेटी, सुतगिरण्या, साखर कारखाने, चालवण्यास प्रोत्साहन दयावे.
- ७) उद्योगाच्या केंद्रीकरणास प्रतिबंध करून समतोल विकासास प्राधान्य दयावे.

निष्कर्ष :

- १) केरळ, पंजाब, तामिळनाडु, महाराष्ट्र, हरियाणा ही उच्च मानव विकास निर्देशकाची राज्य तर ओडीसा, मध्यप्रदेश, उत्तरप्रदेश, आसाम, बिहार ही निम्न मानव विकासाची राज्य आहेत.
- २) आर्थिक दृष्ट्या संपन्न राज्याचा मानव विकास ०.५ च्या वर तर दुसरीकडे आर्थिकदृष्ट्या अविकसित राज्याचा निर्देशांक ०.४ च्या खाली आहेत.
- ३) महाराष्ट्रासारख्या राज्याचा प्रतिव्यक्ती उत्पन्न सर्वाधिक असून मानव विकासात त्याला प्रथम स्थान राखता आले नाही.
- ४) नागरी वस्तीची राज्ये अथवा केंद्रशासित प्रदेश मानव विकास निर्देशांकात पुढे आहेत.
- ५) उच्च मानव विकासासह कमी उत्पन्न असणारे राज्य केरळ आहे.
- ६) कमी मानव विकास निर्देशाकासोबत उच्च उत्पन्न असणारा राज्य हरियाणा आहे.
- ७) जलद आर्थिक विकास परंतु कमी मानव विकास असणारे राज्य म्हणून राजस्थान ओळखले जाते.
- ८) आर्थिक विकास व मानव विकास एक दुसऱ्यांना वाढण्यास मदत करणारे राज्य पंजाब, गुजरात, तामिळनाडु, महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल ही असल्याचे दिसून येते.
- ९) आर्थिक विकास व मानव विकास हे एक दुसऱ्यास कमी प्रभाव पाडणारी राज्य मध्यप्रदेश, उत्तरप्रदेश, उडिसा, बिहार ही आहेत.

सारांश : जनसामान्यांचे जीवनमान व्यापक करणे व त्यांच्यासाठी दीर्घ आरोग्यदायी व सर्जनशील आयुष्य जगता यावे. यासाठी वातावरण निर्माण करणे हा विकासाचा हेतु आहे. मानव विकासासाठी आरोग्य, शिक्षण व उत्पन्न हे घटक महत्वाचे आहे. तथापि केवळ उत्पन्नाचा स्तर वाढला आणि आरोग्य व शिक्षण यांच्या निर्देशांकात वाढ झाली याचा अर्थ मानव विकास झाला असे नाही. समाजातील गरीब, वंचित व दुर्लक्षित गटांना मुख्य प्रवाहत सामील करून घेणे महत्वाचे आहे. तद्वतच उत्पन्न, आरोग्य व शिक्षण यातील ग्रामीण नागरी तसेच प्रादेशिक विषमता याकडे लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. मानव विकास अहवाल १९९६ नुसार असा विकास घातक ठरवला आहे की, जो असमानता निर्माण करेल. त्यामुळे त्यांनी अशा विकासास चालना देण्याचे सुचविले आहे की ज्यामधुन रोजगार निर्मिती होईल, ज्यातुन समतोल विकास साध्य होईल, ज्यामध्ये सर्व राज्याचा सहभाग असेल, ज्यामध्ये जमिनीची पोषकता कायम राहिल असा विकास अपेक्षिलेला आहे. जो देश आर्थिक उन्नती करतांना असमानतेकडे दुर्लक्ष करेल त्याचा दीर्घकालीन विकास अशक्य आहे. डॉ. गुहा च्या चारही सुचकांचा विचार करता केरळ सर्वात वर असून, सर्वोच्च व सर्वात निम्न सुचकांकांत फार मोठा फरक आढळतो. राज्याचा मानव विकास सुधारल्यास भारताचाही मानव विकास सुधारण्यास फायदा होईल. कारण राष्ट्रांचा व राज्याचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक मापनाचे एकक जवळजवळ सारखेच आहेत आणि मानव विकास निर्देशांक हा फक्त राज्यांशी संबंधीत नसून राष्ट्रांशी संबंधीत आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर एखाद्या राष्ट्राचे स्थान काय आहे हे त्यांच्या निर्देशांकावरून समजले जाते. सन १९९० ते २०१५ या काळात सर्व प्रदेशांमध्ये सरासरी मानव विकासामध्ये लक्षणीय सुधारणा झाली तरी आज भरपूर लोकसंख्या अशी आहे की, जी गरीब परिस्थितीत जीवन जगत आहे. कौशल्य भारत, डिजिटल भारत, मेक इन इंडिया, बेटी बचाओ—बेटी पढाओ, नवे थेट परकिय गुंतवणूक धोरण यासारख्या राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमांचे यश हे मानव विकासामध्ये तफावत भरून काढण्याच्या उद्देशाने आहे. जे की अजेंडा २०३० चे यश सुनिश्चित करण्यामध्ये महत्वपूर्ण ठरेल.

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- ५) India year book – 2015, सुचना व प्रसारण मंत्रालय.

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प्रादेशिक असमतोल आणि महाराष्ट्र : एक अध्ययन

दिलीप दामू कुमरे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, पदवी व पदव्युत्तर समाजशास्त्र विभाग, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना : ज्या राज्यात देशातील सर्वात जास्त उद्योग आहेत, ज्या राज्याचे दरडोई उत्पन्न देशात सर्वाधिक आहे अशा सर्वाधिक प्रगत महाराष्ट्र राज्यात प्रादेशिक असमतोल मात्र टोकाचा असल्याचे आढळते. मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे, नाशिक, नागपूर या ठराविक भागातच उद्योग-व्यवसाय-व्यापार यांची वाढ व प्रगती आणि जागतिकीकरणामुळे शिक्षण, तंत्रज्ञान, राहणीमान यांत झालेले बदल बघायला मिळतात. उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र बाबत विचार केला असता उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र पर्यंत नवीन उद्योग-व्यवसाय-बाजारपेठा, रोजगार, शिक्षणाच्या व विकासाच्या संधी अजूनही पोहचलेल्या नाहीत. ग्रामीण अविकसित महाराष्ट्राला आजही शिक्षण, तंत्रज्ञान, रोजगार आणि उद्योग-रोजगार-बाजारपेठा व्यवसाय यांचा अभाव या समस्यांनी ग्रसले आहे. याचा प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम राज्याच्या ग्रामीण भागातील राहणीमानाचा दर्जा सतत घसरण्यात होत आहे. बहुसंख्य जनतेपर्यंत पुरसे अन्न, सोयी-सुविधा या अगदी मूलभूत गरजा भागविण्याच्या संधी देखील पोहचत नाहीत. परिणामी राज्यातील लाखो लोकांच्या वाट्याला दारिद्र्य आले आहे. आधीच विकसित असलेल्या भागाचा आणखी विकास झाला. त्यामुळे गेल्या ५७ वर्षांत राज्यात विकासाचा प्रोदशिक असमतोल निर्माझा झाला आहे. किंबहुना असे म्हटले जात, राज्याच्या मुळे रचनेमध्येच विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत असमतोल आहे.

महाराष्ट्रात विलीनीकरणपूर्वीची विदर्भ व मराठवाड्याची स्थिती : १ मे १९६० रोजी महाराष्ट्र राज्य स्थापन झाले. त्यापूर्वी विदर्भ आणि हैद्राबाद संस्थानात असलेला मराठवाडा महाराष्ट्रात समाविष्ट करण्यात आला. १९६० च्या पूर्वी बॉम्बे प्रांतात मुंबई, पुणे, गुजरातचा काही भाग असे सधन प्रदेश होते. भौगोलिक परिस्थिती, पश्चिम घाटाची नैसर्गिक समृद्धी पाण्याची बारमाही उपलब्धता यामुळे कायमच सधन राहिलेला हा प्रदेश सर्वांगाने समृद्ध झाला. बरीच दशके मराठवाडा निजामाच्या राजवटीत असल्याने तिथले मराठीपण कमकुवत झाले होते. विदर्भ कायमच एका राजवटीतून दुसऱ्या राजवटीत प्रवास करत होता. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या तूलनेत कमी समृद्ध असे हे दोन मोठे भौगोलिक आणि सांस्कृतिक प्रदेश महाराष्ट्रात आले. विदर्भातील शेती पूर्णतः मौसमी पावसावर अवलंबून, तर मराठवाड्यात मजुरी हाच उदरनिर्वाह असल्यामुळे याचे विलीनीकरण महाराष्ट्रात केल्यानंतर असमतोला दिसायला लागला.

विदर्भ / मराठवाडा विकास महामंडळाची स्थापना : नोव्हेंबर १९५६ मध्ये भारतीय संसदेत ७ वी घटनादुरुस्ती मंजूर झाली. त्यात काही राज्यांचे पुर्नगठन करण्यात आले. ज्यामध्ये महाराष्ट्र राज्याला विभागवार विकसित करण्याचे, विकास महामंडळे स्थापन्याचे आदेश मिळाले. संविधानिक तरतूद कायद्यात उतरवण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र सरकारने तब्बल २८ वर्षे लावली आणि जुलै १९८४ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र विधानसभेत आणि विधान परिषदेत विदर्भ विकास महामंडळ व मराठवाडा विकास महामंडळ स्थापित करण्याचे मंजूर झाले.

राज्य असमतोला संदर्भात अध्ययनासाठी स्थापन केलेल्या समित्या : राज्याचा असमतोल अभ्यासण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने १९८३ साली अर्थतज्ञ व्ही.एम. दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली उच्चस्तरीय समिती गठीत केली. (Fate finding Committee) राज्याच्या संतुलीत विकास करण्यासाठी विविध विभागांना साधन संपत्तीची गरज रु. ३१८७ कोटी आहे. असे दांडेकर समितीच्या अहवालाने सांगितले. त्यात विदर्भाचा वाटा ३९ टक्के मराठवाड्याचा वाटा २४ टक्के तर उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा वाटा ३७ टक्के इतका होता. १९९५ मध्ये महाराष्ट्राच्या राज्यपालांनी Indicators and Backlog Committee गठीत केली जुलै १९९७ मध्ये समितीच्या अहवालात असे सांगण्यात आले की, प्रादेशिक असमतोल भरून काढण्यासाठी रु. १५३५५ कोटींची गरज आहे. त्यात विदर्भाचा वाटा ४७ टक्के मराठवाड्याचा वाटा २८ टक्के तर उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा वाटा २३ टक्के इतका होता.

रस्ते, सिंचन, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण, शिक्षण, तंत्रज्ञान, आरोग्य, पाणी पुरवठा, जमिनीचा विकास आणि या मुद्दांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून या दोन्ही समित्यांनी आपला अहवाल प्रसिध्द केला. पुनःचाचपणीसाठी राज्यपालांनी १९९७ मध्ये पुन्हा एकदा **Reconstituted Indicators and Backlog Committee** गठीत केली या समितीच्या अहवालाने प्रादेशिक असमतोल भरून काढण्यासाठी रु. १४००६ कोटींची गरज सिध्द केली आणि विदर्भ आणि मराठवाड्याची टक्केवारी पुनःपरीक्षणानंतर वाढवली. अनुशे १ आणि विकास खर्चाचे समान वाटपाचा नव्याने विचार करून साधन संपत्तीचे न्याय वाटप करण्यासाठी व तशी तत्वे सूचित करण्यासाठी जे ठ अर्थतज्ञ डॉ. विजय केळकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली ३१ मे २०११ रोजी उच्चस्तरीय समिती स्थापन करण्यात आली या समितीला ३१ मे २०१२ पर्यंत अहवाल प्रसिध्द करण्याचे आदेश होते. परंतु २० जुलै २०१२ च्या जी.आर. द्वारे महारा ट्र सरकारने मार्च २०१३ पर्यंत समितीला मुदतवाढ करून दिली.

केंद्राचे आर्थिक नियोजन धोरण : देशाच्या सुरवातीपासूनच्याच आर्थिक नियोजनाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये संविधानिक तरतुदीद्वारा देशातील सर्व उद्योग—व्यवसायाचे केंद्रकरण हे धोरण अंगिकारले गेले. राज्यशासनांना त्यांच्या पुरत्या अत्यल्प आर्थिक नियोजनाचे मर्यादित अधिकार दिले गेले. राज्यांच्या वेळोवेळच्या विकास योजनांचे व त्या योजना राबविण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या पैशाचे नियोजन हे केंद्र शासनाच्या एकाधिकारशाही पध्दतीने केले गेले. राज्यांज्यांमधून कर गोळा करणाऱ्या यंत्रणेचे केंद्रीकरण व या एकत्रित केलेल्या पैशाचे फेरवाटप अशी समाजवादाला धरून वेळखाऊ गुंतागुंताची व्यवसायी देशाच्या शासन व्यवसायित दीर्घ काळापासून दिसते. १९९१ च्या आर्थिक सुधारणा होईपर्यंत बंदिस्त अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे विकासाचा वेग व विकासाची व्याप्ती ही काही व्यापार केंद्रपुरतीच मर्यादित राहिली. १९९१ च्या आर्थिक सुधारणा उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरण, जागतिकीकरण यांची देश व राज्य शासन पातळीवर देखील प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी झाली नाही. देशातील तसेच महारा ट्र राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलतेची मुळे ही केंद्र शासनाच्या उद्योग व्यवसाय व्यापाराचे विकेंद्रीकरण करण्याच्या धोरण निर्णयातच लपलेली आहे.

मराठवाडा व विदर्भाची सद्यस्थिती : मराठवाड्यातील एकूण ७६७४ गावांपैकी केवळ २८५९ गावांमध्ये रब्बी पीके आहेत बाकी सर्व गावांमध्ये खरीप पीके घ्यावी लागतात. मराठवाड्याचे ४० टक्के हून अधिक क्षेत्र दु काळी आहे. जलसिंचन, रस्ते, आरोग्याच्या सुविधा यांचा विकास अतिशय अल्प प्रमाणात झाला आहे. महारा ट्रातील एकूण नैसर्गिक संसाधन साठ्यापैकी दोन तृतीयांश साठा हा विदर्भात असून देखील विदर्भाचा झालेला नाही. विदर्भामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात कापूस पिकत असला तरी राज्य शासनाच्या उदासिन धोरणांमुळे योग्य भाव मिळत नाही म्हणून वैदर्भिय तेतकरी दारिद्री आहे.

उपाययोजना : आज महारा ट्र राज्य शासनासमोर तंत्रज्ञान प्रगती, खाजगीकरण, जागतिकीकरणामुळे प्रादेशिक असतोला मिटविण्यासाठी प्रचंड संधी उपलब्ध आहेत. आज गरज आहे ती राज्य शासनाच्या आर्थिक निर्णय धोरणांमध्ये आवश्यक कायदे व नियमांच्या आधारे अमूलग्र बदल घडवून आणण्याची. आज जगातील सर्व प्रगत व प्रगतीशील रा ट्रामध्ये विकासासंदर्भात 'अर्थसत्तांचे जास्तीत जास्त विकेंद्रीकरण हा महत्त्वाचा वि ाय चर्चिला जात आहे. या पार्श्वभूमिवर महारा ट्र राज्य शासनाने केंद्र सरकारकडून स्वतंत्र व स्वायत्त अशा अर्थव्यवस्था नियोजनासाठी विशेष १ प्रयत्न करायला हवेत. राज्य शासनाने स्वतःचे स्वतंत्र उद्योग व्यवसाय, व्यापार धोरण व नियोजन, विकेंद्रित कर रचना, जिल्हा पातळीवर जिल्हानिहाय शासनास स्थानिक उद्योग—व्यवसाय—व्यापार यांचे नियोजन अधिकार अशाप्रकारे नवीन रचना करायला हवी. पश्चिम महारा ट्रातील मोठ्या उद्योगांचा विस्तार हा राज्याच्या इतर भागात विदर्भ, मराठवाडा या भागांमध्ये देखील होईल अशी उपाययोजना केली पाहिजे. दु काळग्रस्त जिल्हांच्या विकासासाठी तेथील तेतीच्या गरजांचा अभ्यास करून आहे त्या नैसर्गिक संसाधनाचा वापर करून विकास कार्यक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी ही जास्तीत जास्त स्थानिक शासन पातळीवर घडायला पाहिजे. उदा, विदर्भातील उद्योगांचे प्रभावी खाजगीकरण, मराठवाड्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांसाठी खाजगी गुंतवणूक सुविधा, तेतीमालावरील खुला बाजार असे कार्यक्रम हाती घेतल्यास या भागांचा विकास होईल. विकास महामंडळे, हजारो कोटींची पॅकेजेस जाहिर करून विकास साधला गेला नाही तर दर्जेदार शिक्षणाच्या सोयी, खाजगी तंत्रज्ञान प्रशिक्षण संस्था यांमधून स्थानिक मनु यबळाची क्षमता बांधणी असा ठोस कार्यक्रम हाती घेतला पाहिजे.

महत्त्वाच्या शिफारशी/ कल्पना : महारा ट्र राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल मिटविण्यासाठी विकेंद्रित केंद्र सरकारपासून स्वतंत्र व स्वायत्त अर्थव्यवस्था नियोजनाची नवीन रचना करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे

- जिल्ह्या जिल्ह्यांमधील व्यापार उमीद जोमाने वाढविण्यासाठी आहे त्या कर व्यवस्थेमध्ये अमुलाग्र सुधारणा.
- प्रत्येक जिल्ह्याचे तेथील लोकांना जास्तीत जास्त फायदा करून देण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र उद्योग व्यवसाय व्यापार धोरण.
- प्रत्येक जिल्ह्याचे परदेशी जागतिक व्यापाराचे स्वतंत्र धोरण **Sub- National Diplomacy** उदा चंद्रपूर किंवा नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील तोकरी त्यांचा कापूस संत्री अशी विशेष उत्पादने जागतिक बाजारपेठेत प्रत्यक्ष, म्हणजेच केंद्राचा हस्तक्षेप नाकरूप व राज्य शासनाची अल्प मदत घेवून विक्री करतातील.
- राज्यात खाजगीकरण व जागतिकीकरणाच्या आधारे रोजगार व्यवसाय निर्मितीच्या अमर्याद संधी अनेक राज्य कंपन्यांमधून निर्गुंतवणुकीकरणातून नवीन तंत्रज्ञान बदलामुळे नवयुवकांना जागतिक स्तरावरील दर्जेदार रोजगार व्यवसाय संधी. उदा. ज्या जिल्ह्यामध्ये दुग्ध काळ आहे, सौरउर्जा अधिक आहे तेथे सौरउर्जा निर्मिती प्रकल्प हरित गृहांचा वापर यासाठी प्रोत्साहन देवून व्यवसाय निर्मिती करणार.

उपसंहार : राज्याचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल मिटविण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात जिल्हा पातळ्यांवर आर्थिक सुधारणा कार्यक्रम हाती घेण्याची गरज आहे. जसे व्यापार व उद्योगांना बढावा देण्यासाठी नवी कर व्यवस्था लागू करावी. प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यांतील उद्योग व्यवसायांचे खाजगीकरण करून स्थानिक लोकांना भाग धारक करून घ्यावे. राज्याच्या ३५ जिल्ह्यांची प्रत्येकी वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण हवामान होती, मनु यबळ, कार्यकुशलता, पारंपरिक उद्योग—व्यवसाय यांचा अभ्यास करून धोरणाची आखणी करावी. जेणे करून स्थानिकांना रोजगार अमाप संधी तयार होतील. जिल्ह्यातील आपआपसांतील व्यापारास गती देण्यासाठी राज्यांच्या कर रचनेमध्ये आधुनिक सुधारणा करून जिल्ह्याजिल्ह्यांमधील व्यापार जोमाने वाढेल. व व्यापारातून झालेला नफा यांचे जिल्ह्यातील मागास भागांमध्ये गुंतवणुकीच्या स्वरूपात वळविला जाईल जेणेकरून आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगात स्थानिक छोट्या छोट्या उद्योग व व्यवसायासाठी देखील खाजगी व परदेशी गुंतवणूक केली जाईल.

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असंघटित क्षेत्रातील कचरा गोळा करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांचा विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास

प्रो.माधवी खोत

रिसर्च स्कॉलर एस.एन.डी.टी. विद्यापीठ

प्रस्तावना भारतातील असंघटित क्षेत्राची व्याप्ती फार मोठी आहे. ह्या क्षेत्रात त्या सर्व लहानमोठे उद्योगांचा समावेश होतो, ज्यांची नोंदणी झालेली नसते किंवा ज्यांची प्राथमिक माहिती गोळा करणे अशक्य असते. त्यांचे कोणतेही नियमित हिशोब ठेवले जात नाही. त्यांना कायदेशिरपणे नियंत्रित केले जात नाही. या असंघटित क्षेत्रात अनोंदणीकृत उद्योग संस्थांबरोबर सहकारी तत्वावरील लहान मोठे उद्योग, विश्वस्त संस्था, खाजगी व मर्यादित संस्था देखील समाविष्ट असतात. भारतातील एकूण कामकरी लोकसंख्येच्या ९० टक्के म्हणजे जवळजवळ ३७० दशलक्ष श्रमिक या असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करतात असे १९९९—२००० च्या राष्ट्रीय नमुना सर्वेक्षण च्या सर्वेक्षणावरून आढळून आले आहे. या क्षेत्राने खालीलप्रमाणे महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावलेली आहे. भारतातील कामकरी लोकसंख्येच्या फार मोठ्या भागाला या क्षेत्राने रोजगार संधी पुरविल्या आहेत. भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय सकल उत्पादनात या क्षेत्राचा मोठा वाटा आहे. असंघटित क्षेत्रांचा निव्वळ देशांतर्गत उत्पादनातील वाटा वर्तमान किंमतींना जवळजवळ ६० टक्के पेक्षा ही अधिक आहे. बचतीच्या बाबतीत, घरगुती क्षेत्राचा एकूण स्थूल देशी बचतीमध्ये (असंघटित क्षेत्राचा) सहभाग तीन चतुर्थांश (३/४) आहे. अशा प्रकारे भारतातील असंघटित क्षेत्राची भूमिका आपल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत रोजगार संधी, निव्वळ राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन, बचत आणि भांडवल निर्मिती या बाबतीत महत्त्वाची आहे. त्यामुळे या क्षेत्राच्या मजबूतीकरणाची व सहकार्य करण्याची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे. कारण हे क्षेत्र सामाजिक विकास व रोजगार पुरविणारे महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे. असंघटित क्षेत्रात महिलांचे स्थान उल्लेखनीय आहेत आणि जागतिक पातळीवर त्या असंघटित क्षेत्रात त्या विशिष्ट गटात केंद्रीत झालेल्या आहेत, याबाबतची वैशिष्ट्ये खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत. ब-याच विकसनशील देशात असंघटित क्षेत्र हे रोजगाराचे प्राथमिक स्रोत आहे. विकसनशील देशात, सब आफ्रिकन देशात बिगर कृषी महिला श्रमिक ह्या असंघटित क्षेत्रात आहेत. भारतात बिगर कृषी असंघटित क्षेत्रात प्रत्येक १० पैकी ९ स्त्रिया आहेत. असंघटित क्षेत्र पुरुषांपेक्षा महिलांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार पुरविणारे क्षेत्र आहेत. ब-याच देशात असंघटित क्षेत्राचे महिलांचे प्रमाण पुरुषांपेक्षा अधिक आहे. एकूण असंघटित कामगारपैकी स्त्रियांचा वाटा जास्त आहे. बिगर कृषी क्षेत्रातील पुरुषांपेक्षा स्त्रियांचा सहभाग अधिक आहे, हे उपलब्ध आकडेवारीनुसार २१ पैकी ९ विकसनशील देशांच्या बाबतीत आढळून आले आहे. असंघटित क्षेत्रातील ब-याच स्त्रिया, स्वतःच्या जबाबदारीवर काम करणा-या व्यापारी आणि उत्पादक किंवा आकस्मिक कामगार आहेत. फक्त अगदी थोड्याच महिला उद्योजक म्हणून काम करताना दिसतात. सध्याच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगात, अनेक मागणीजन्य घटक परिणाम करताना दिसतात. संघटित क्षेत्राकडून अनेक कामे अल्प खर्चात असंघटित क्षेत्राकडे हस्तांतरित केले जातात. असंघटित क्षेत्रात महिलांचा सहभाग जास्त असण्याची कारणे म्हणजे संघटित क्षेत्रात रोजगार संधीचा अभाव असतो. महिलांमध्ये उच्च शैक्षणिक पात्रतेचा व कौशल्याचा अभाव असतो. त्यामुळे संघटित क्षेत्रात त्यांना वाव कमी मिळतो. श्रम बाजारात लिंगानुसार उत्पन्न किंवा वेतन दरात पक्षपातीपणा केला जातो. काही देशात सांस्कृतिक प्रमाणकामुळे स्त्रियांच्या वहन क्षमतेवर परिणाम होतो. कुटुंब आणि मुलाबाळांप्रती स्त्रियांची असलेली जबाबदारी, स्वस्त बालसंगोपन सोयींचा अभाव त्यामुळे महिला श्रमिक ह्या असंघटित क्षेत्रात आहेत.

संशोधन उद्दिष्टे प्रस्तुत संशोधनात कचरावेचक स्त्रियांच्या परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास करण्याचे व्यापक उद्दिष्ट आहे. कचरावेचक स्त्रियांच्या कामाचे स्वरूप, त्यांच्या समस्या तसेच त्यांच्यासाठी आवश्यक अशा विविध उपाययोजना ह्या संबंधीचा हा अभ्यास आहे.

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३. कचरा वेचकांच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास.
४. कचरावेचकांची स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी विविध शिफारशी सुचविणे.

संशोधनाच्या कार्यपध्दतीतील माहितीचे स्रोत, नमुना निवड तसेच माहिती जमा करण्याची पध्दती आणि त्या माहितीचे सांख्यिकीय विवरण इत्यादी बाबींचे विवेचन करण्यात आले आहे. असंघटित क्षेत्रातील कचरा गोळा करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांचा अभ्यास करण्याकरिता प्रामुख्याने कल्याण डोंबिवली महापालिका कार्यक्षेत्रसंशोधनासाठी घेतले गेले आहे. ह्या महापालिकेअंतर्गत येणाऱ्या ५० कचरावेचक महिलांची यावृत्तिक पद्धतीने नमुना निवड केली गेली. अभ्यासाकरिता आवश्यक असणारी प्राथमिक स्वरूपाची आधारसामुग्री महिलांकडून जमा करण्यासाठी अनुसूचीचा वापर करण्यात आला होता. तसेच वैयक्तिक व सामुहिक मुलाखतीचाही वापर केला होता. अभ्यासाकरिता आवश्यक असणारी दुय्यम स्वरूपाची माहिती व आकडेवारी ही विविध संदर्भ ग्रंथ, संशोधन लेख,, भारताची आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणे, सांख्यिकीय विभागाकडील माहिती, केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारचे विविध अहवाल, जनगणना आणि विविध संकेतस्थळे इ. स्रोतांपासून संकलित करण्यात आली होती. स्वच्छ भारत अभियानाची 'फोटो मोहीम' देशभर जोरात सुरू आहे. या मोहिमेत चमकणाऱ्यांशिवाय आपण वाट्टेल तिथे फेकलेला हजारो टन कचरा, टाकलेलं अन्न, प्लास्टिक, बाटल्या, रस्त्यावर मारलेल्या पिचकाऱ्या हे स्वच्छ करणारे हजारो हात आहेत. शहराचा रोज घाण होणारा चेहरा जीवावर उदार होऊन साफ करण्याचा प्रयत्न ते करतात. कोणत्याही मुलभूत सुविधा नसताना, आरोग्य पणाला लावून ते रोजच स्वच्छतेचं अभियान चालवतात. त्यांचा ना फोटोचा सोस असतो ना प्रसिध्दीचा असतो. असे कामगार जे जगण्यासाठी एकसंध नसलेल्या वस्तु गोळा करणे, वेगळे करणे, विक्री करणे अशी कामे करतात यात असे कामगार येतात. तसेच घरगुती, पहारेकरी, दारोदार कचरा गोळा करणारे कंत्राटदारावर, पालिका सफाई कर्मचारी इ. असे कामगार ज्यांचे उत्पन्न हे फक्त टाकाऊ वस्तू विकून मिळणारे आहे. ज्यांची मिळकत वेतनावर आहे. गेल्या २० वर्षांत अनेक वस्तूंचा वापर अतोनात वाढल्याने कचऱ्यामधील घटक बदलत आहेत. वाढत्या साक्षरतेमुळे कागदाचा आणि विविध वस्तूंमुळे प्लास्टिकचा उपयोग प्रचंड वाढला आहे. त्यामुळे कचराही वाढला आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधनात असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करणा-या कचरावेचक स्त्रियांच्या परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास, कचरावेचक स्त्रियांच्या कामाचे स्वरूप, त्यांच्या समस्या तसेच त्यांच्यासाठी आवश्यक अशा विविध उपाययोजना याबद्दल सखोल विवेचन केलेले आहे.

संदर्भ साहित्याचा आढावा अभ्यासामध्ये संशोधन लेख, संबंधित पुस्तके, विशिष्टाभ्यास, अंतर्गत व विदेशी विश्लेषकांचे विश्लेषण अशा प्रभावी साहित्यातून महिलांची आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजकीय सबलीकरणामध्ये बचत गटांची भूमिका, त्यांना बचत गटातून मिळणारा स्वरोजगार व त्यांच्यात वाढीस लागणारी बचतीची सवय व उदयोजकीय वृत्ती प्रदर्शित करण्यात आली आहे. महिलांना ज्या कठीण परिस्थितीचा सामना करावा लागतो व त्यांना बचत गटांचा मिळणारा आधार यांचा देखील यामध्ये आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे. चिकरमाने (२०१४) यांनी जागतिक पर्यावरण दिवसाच्या निमित्ताने कचऱ्याच्या आव्हानाचा आढावा घेतला आहे. घनकचरा व्यवस्थापन किंवा पुनर्चक्रीकरणांमध्ये १५ ते ३० लाख भारतीय नागरीक काम करीत आहेत. महाराष्ट्रातही या कामात बहुसंख्य दलित वर्गातील महिला आहेत. घाणीत काम करणारे हे आर्थिकदृष्ट्या वंचित लोकच या क्षेत्रात आहेत. चिकरमाने यांनी या लेखात भारतातील एकूण कचरा निर्माण होण्याचे प्रमाण त्यापैकी किती हजार टन कचऱ्यावर प्रक्रिया केली जाते याचा आढावा घेतला आहे. तसेच प्रस्थापित पध्दतीच्या फेरविचाराची नितांत गरज असल्याचे प्रतिपादन केले आहे. भारती भावसार (२०१४) यांनी कचरा उद्योगाच्या स्वच्छ मार्गाविषयी परदेशात कचऱ्याचे भांडवल करून उद्योजिका झालेल्या महिलांची यशोगाथा मांडलेली आहे. कागद कचऱ्यापासून अतिश्रीमंत बनलेली "चीनची कचरा क्वीन" झांग यीन, कचऱ्यावर प्रक्रिया करणाऱ्या इको पोस्ट ची निर्मिती करून बेरोजगारी थोपवणारी केनियाची लोर्ना रूट्टो, कचरा उचलण्यासाठी लोकांकडूनच पैसे वसुली करणारी लिबेरियातील कोफा, प्लास्टिकवर प्रक्रिया करून कोटयावधींचा उद्योग उभारून सामाजिक बदलाची प्रवर्तक ठरलेली आफ्रिकेच्या गांबियातील इसाटाऊ सेसे इत्यादींनी कचरा म्हणजे घाण किंवा किळसवाणे काम ही संकल्पना मागे टाकून उद्योजिका होण्यासाठी 'स्वच्छ' मार्गाने पैसे मिळवण्याचे साधन बनवल आहे. या उदाहरणांमधून हेच अधोरेखित होत आहे की, कचरा म्हणजे घाण, दुर्गंधी किंवा किळसवाणे काम हा समज दूर होवून कचऱ्यातून नवनिर्मितीची वाट धुंडाळणे. हा नवा अध्याय लिहिला जातोय. थॉमस (२०१३) यांनी शहरी क्षेत्रातील असंघटित क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास केला. केरळ राज्यातील कोट्टयाम महानगरपालिकेमधील ३२ वॉर्डांचा अभ्यास प्राथमिक आधार सामग्रीच्या सहाय्याने केला. यातील बहुसंख्य कामगार असंघटित उद्योगात काम करताना आढळले. असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या मजुरांचे त्यांनी वर्गीकरण केलेले आढळले.

हया अभ्यासामध्ये त्यांनी ३२० मजुरांचा अभ्यास केला. मुलाखत तसेच प्रमुख लोकांशी अनौपचारिक चर्चा करून माहिती गोळा केली. असंघटित क्षेत्रातील कामगारांचा सहभाग दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. म्हणूनच या क्षेत्रात सरकारने विशेष लक्ष देणे जरूरी आहे. या क्षेत्रात प्रामुख्याने वित्तीय समस्या आढळल्याने संशोधकाने यात सरकारकडून आर्थिक पाठबळ मिळणे जरूरीचे आहे असे सुचविले आहे. सरकारी धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी यालाही महत्व दिलेले आहे. रॉबर्ट एस.पी. (२०१०) यांनी तामिळनाडू येथील त्रिचरपल्ली या गावातील फेरीवाले यांचा सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थितीचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे. या अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे ही फेरीवाले यांचा सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थितीचा अभ्यास, व्यवसायाचे स्वरूप, उत्पन्न-खर्च, बचतीचे प्रमाण, सरकारची धोरणे अशी होती. हा अभ्यास जानेवारी २००६ ते मे २००९ या काळामध्ये झाला असून प्राथमिक आधारसामग्रीद्वारे ३०० फेरीवाल्यांची पाहणी करण्यात आली. शैक्षणिक दर्जा कमी, बचतीचे प्रमाण कमी दिसून आले. बहुतेक फेरीवाले हे मागासवर्गीय जातीतील असून लहान कुटुंब असणारे होते. रॉबर्ट यांनी या लोकांना मोफत शिक्षण, पेन्शन योजना, मुलांसाठी नोकरीत आरक्षण, सरकारी धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी काटेकोरपणे व्हावी अशा विविध शिफारशी केल्या. रामेश्वरी पंड्या आणि सारिका पटेल (२०१०) यांनी असंघटित क्षेत्रातील स्त्रियांची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी, आंतरराष्ट्रीय सभा, कायदेशीर सुरक्षा, असंघटित क्षेत्राची वैशिष्ट्ये, स्त्रियांच्या कामाची वैशिष्ट्ये, स्त्रियांना आलेल्या समस्या, त्यांच्यासाठी सरकारी धोरणे यावर सखोल विवेचन केलेले आढळले. रामेश्वरी पंड्या व सारिका पटेल यांच्या मते, महिला हया असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करण्याचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे कुटुंबाला आर्थिक हातभार लावणे हे होय. ग्रामीण भागात लाकडे गोळा करणे, चारा आणणे अशा प्रकारच्या कृषी क्षेत्रातील कामांचे आधिक्य आहे. तर शहरी भागात पाणी आणणे, कपडे शिवणे, मुलांना सांभाळणे ही कामे नित्याचीच आहेत परंतु असंघटित क्षेत्रात स्वयंरोजगार करणारे व वेतनदरावर काम करणारे अशा कामगारांची संख्या वाढतच आहे. कायदानुसार अशा कामगारांना शोधणे व किमान वेतन तसेच सामाजिक सुरक्षितता देता येणे अत्यंत कठीण आहे. वेतन भिन्नता तसेच उत्पन्नात लिंगानुसार भेद आढळतो. तसेच कामाच्या ठिकाणी कामगारांची पण वर्गवारी दिसून येते. स्त्रिया व मुलांना घरगुती कामांना जास्त प्रमाणात मागणी असते. म्हणूनच ते स्थलांतर करतात. घरगुती कामगार कामाच्या अटी, वेतन, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, भविष्य निधी, पेन्शन, मातृत्व रजा यापासून ते वंचित राहतात. ग्रामीण भागातील अनुसूचित जाती-जमातीतील स्त्रियांचे यात नुकसान होते. यासाठी स्त्रियांना शिक्षण देणे व कौशल्य यांचा वापर अधिकाधिक करणे महत्वाचे आहे असे या पुस्तकात मांडले आहे. स्त्री मुक्ती संघटना व नवी मुंबई महानगरपालिका यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने असंघटित क्षेत्रातील कचरा वेचक स्त्रियांसाठी 'परिसर विकास कार्यक्रम' (१९९८) चालू करण्यात आला. यात स्त्री मुक्ती संघटनेतर्फे शहरी भागातील कचरा वेचक, कुटुंब प्रमुख स्त्री, स्थलांतरित स्त्रियांचा समावेश करण्यात आला. कचरावेचकांचा पर्यावरण विकासातील सहभाग, घनकचरा व्यवस्थापन व हवामान बदलाविषयी धोरणे, स्त्री मुक्ती संघटनेची कामाविषयी रूपरेखा व ध्येयधोरणे, बायोगॅस प्रकल्प, ओला व सुका कचरा वेगळा करणे, पुनर्प्रक्रिया याचा समावेश होतो.

➤ कचरा वेचकांच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थितीचा अभ्यास

कचरावेचक महिलांचा आर्थिक व सामाजिक परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास केल्यानंतर असा निष्कर्ष दिसून येतो की, त्यांना सरकामार्फत कोणत्याच सुविधा मिळाल्या नसल्याचे दिसून आले. त्यांना मिळणारे उत्पन्नही पुरेसे नसलेले दिसून आले. कचऱ्याचा उद्योग हा एक मोठापण अत्यंत विस्कळित उद्योग आहे हे दिसून येते. शहराच्या स्वास्थ्य, पर्यावरण रक्षण, स्वच्छता यासाठी आवश्यक असलेला हा उद्योग, म्हणजे त्याचे दर्शनी रूप कुणालाच आवडत नाही. कारण योग्य नियोजनाच्या अभावी, परिणामकारक कायदे व नियमांच्या अभावी या उद्योगांचे संसार हे फूटपाथवर, रस्त्यावरच थाटलेले असतात. शहराचा बकालपणाही दिवसेंदिवस वाढतो आहे असे दृश्य दिसते. गल्ली-बोळांमध्ये हे उद्योग घाणीचे आगर बनतात. याशिवाय विकसित देशातील कचरा विकसनशील देशांमध्ये फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बेकायदेशीरपणे आयात केला जात आहे. यात विषारी कचराही असतो. त्यामुळे कामगारांच्या जीवाला धोकाही निर्माण होतो. यावर बंदी घालण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. या व्यवसायातील जवळजवळ ७० टक्के महिला कुठल्याही पुरुषाच्या आधाराविना जगतात व कुटुंबप्रमुखाची भूमिका बजावतात. परंतु त्यांना शिधापत्रिका त्यांच्या नावावर करून घेण्यात खूप अडचणी येतात. सरकारदरबारी कुठलेही काम करून घ्यायचे तर त्या हतबल ठरतात. कचरावेचक महिलांच्या वरील समस्यांचा गुंता लक्षात

येतो आहे. रस्ते कारखाने, रूग्णालये, कचरा पेट्या तसेच हजारो सार्वजनिक ठिकाणांवरील कचरा आणि भंगार गोळा करणाऱ्यांची महाराष्ट्रातील संख्या सुमारे एक लाख असून त्यांत दलित महिलांचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक आहे. या कष्टकऱ्यांना प्रस्थापित कामगार कायद्याचे कोणतेही संरक्षण नसल्याचे धक्कादायक वास्तव सामोरे आणणारे तर आहेतच. पण दारिद्र्यासह वैवाहिक जीवनही उद्ध्वस्त झालेल्या दुर्दैवी महिलांना दोन वेळच्या अन्नासाठी या व्यवसायाचा आधार घेण्याखेरीज पर्याय राहात नाही. हे एक कटू सामाजिक सत्यही प्रकाशात आले आहे. गोळा झालेल्या भंगाराचा दर्जा, मालाचे वजन आणि चढउतार होणारा बाजारभाव यावर ही कमाई कमी-जास्त होते. या नोंदीचा दुसरा निष्कर्ष म्हणजे या कुटुंबाची रोजी-रोटी पूर्णतः या व्यवसायावरच अवलंबून आहे आणि भंगार विकत घेणाऱ्या व्यापाऱ्यांच्या मर्जीवर त्यांच्या झोपडीतील चुल दररोज पेटू शकते. म्हणूनच कचरा वेचक महिलांच्या कामातील योगदानाची नोंद घेणे महत्वाचे ठरते.

➤ कचरा वेचकांच्या कामकाजाच्या स्वरूपाचा अभ्यास.

त्यांच्या कामाच्या स्वरूपाबाबत अभ्यास केल्यास असे निष्कर्ष मिळाले की, या सर्व कचरावेचक महिलांच्या कामाचे स्वरूप हे एकाच पध्दतीचे दिसून आले. त्यांना मिळणारे उत्पन्नही कुटुंबासाठी पुरेसे नसलेले दिसून येते. आर्थिक परिस्थिती बिकट असल्याने काही वेळेस मुलांचे शिक्षण त्यांना सोडावे लागते व रोजगार मिळवावा लागतो असे वरील माहितीतून दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्रातील जालना, औरंगाबाद, बीड, परभणी, लातूर, पैठण, अहमदनगर, सांगली, रत्नागिरी, पुणे आदी भागांतील स्थलांतरितांमधील मांग, मातंग, महार, बौध्द, चांभार इत्यादी अनुसूचित जातीचे लोक या कचरावेचकांमध्ये असतात. हे शहरातील कचरा-कुंड्यांमधील कचरा, कच-यातील काच, पत्रा, प्लास्टिक, कागद, पुट्टे इत्यादी निरुपयोगी वस्तू जमा करून वेगळ्या वेगळ्या करतात. आणि त्यांना पुन्हा उपयोगात आणण्याच महत्वाच काम करतात. या कामाद्वारे शहरातील घनकचरा व्यवस्थापन कामामध्ये विनामोबदला सहभाग ते देतात. मनपा, नगरपालिका यासारख्या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनाही ते सहकार्य करतात. या कामाद्वारे ते शहरातील जवळपास वीस ते पंचवीस टक्के कचरा पुनर्पक्रियेत आणण्याच्या कामात त्यांची मदत होते आणि शहराचं पर्यावरण संतुलन राखण्यातही या कामाचं महत्वपूर्ण योगदान मिळतं. या कामामध्ये मांग-मातंग आणि बौध्द समाजाच्या लोकांचं प्रमाण सर्वाधिक आहे. याचं मुख्य कारण गावामध्ये उपजीविकेच्या साधनांचा अभाव, दुष्काळ, रोजगाराचा अभाव हे आहे. शहरात आल्यानंतर राहायचं कुठे ही मोठी समस्या असल्यामुळे खाडया, नाले, डॅंपिंग ग्राउंड, रेल्वे लाइन, पाईप लाईन व फुटपाथवर झोपडया बांधून ते गुजराण करतात. शहरीकरण, खाजगीकरण यांमुळे नोक-या मिळणं कठीण झालंय. पुरुष नाका कामगार/मजूर/हमाल/बिगारी इत्यादी कामं करतात. तर महिला कच-यातून काच,पत्रा, प्लास्टिक, कागद, पुट्टे गोळा करून कुटुंबाच्या गरजा भागवतात. त्याचबरोबर निरुपयोगी वस्तूंना उपयोगात आणण्यात साहाय्य करून समाजकार्यात त्या हातभार लावतात. सकाळी लवकर उठून लहान मुले झोपेत असताना त्यांना तसंच सोडून जाऊन त्या कामावर हजर होतात. तेव्हा कुठे शे-दोनशेची कमाई होते. अनेक वेळा अंधाराचा फायदा घेत पुरुष त्यांची छेडछाड करण्याचा धोका असतो.

➤ कचरा वेचकांच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास.

त्यांना येणा-या समस्यांविषयी असे निष्कर्ष मिळते की जास्त कालावधीमध्ये काम करून सुद्धा त्यांतून मिळणारे उत्पन्न पुरेसे नसल्याने त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांच्या मुलभूत गरजा पूर्णपणे भागवल्या जात नाही. दारिद्र्य, अतिश्रम, कुपोषण, कुटुंबांतर्गत हिंसा, वारंवारची बाळंतपणे, लैंगिक अत्याचार आणि हिंसाचार, सुरक्षा आणि वैद्यकीय सुविधांचा अभाव, पुरुषप्रधानता अशा अनेक कारणांमुळे आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल स्तरातील स्त्रिया आणखीनच दुर्बल होतात व अनारोग्याच्या बळी ठरतात. कचरा वेचक महिलांच्या बाबतीत अनारोग्याची समस्या अधिक उग्र रूप धारण करते. मैदानावर आणि कुंडीवरही कचऱ्यामध्ये सुया, ब्लेड्स, धारदार पाती, काचा बेदरकारपणे टाकलेल्या असतात. त्या हातात किंवा पायात जाऊन, क्वचित अॅसिड अंगावर पडून कचरावेचक हमखास जखमी होतात. घातक गोष्टींशी संबंध आल्याने साध्या जखमा पण गुंतागुंतीच्या होतात. उंदीर, कुत्रे चावणे, तीक्ष्ण वस्तू हातापायात जाऊन जखमा होणे, इंजेक्शनच्या सुया शरीरात घुसणे यांसारखे धोकेही सतत उद्भवत असतात. तसेच खूप पायपीट, सतत डोक्यावर ओझे वाहून नेणे यामुळे त्यांना मानपाठ दुखणे, पायात गोळे येणे, कंबरदुखी या तक्रारी सतत असतात.

कचरावेचकांमध्ये कातडीचे आजार जास्त असतात. तसेच गर्भाशयाच्या इन्फेक्शनच्या तक्रारी आढळतात. ९९ टक्के स्त्रियांना ॲनिमिया (रक्तपांढरी) असतोच असतो. निकृष्ट आहार, उपासमार आणि राहण्याच्या आणि कामाच्या जागी स्वच्छतेचा अभाव यामुळे घरांमध्ये अनेक प्रकारचे आजार असतात. यात श्वासनलिकांचे, पोटाचे आजार, वेगवेगळे ताप, क्षय, दाताचे रोग यांचा प्रादुर्भाव असतो. डोळेही कमजोर होतात, बरेच वेळा साधे साधे आजार वेळेवर उपाय न केल्यामुळे बळावतात. इलाज होत नाही असे वाटून अंगारे-धुपारे, वैदू, देव-देवस्की, बुवाबाजी, मंत्रजारण यांचा प्रभाव वाढतो. कधीही पोलीस पकडून नेतील, नगरपालिकेचे अधिकारी हाकलतील, नागरिक तक्रार करती या भीतीमुळे कचरावेचक फुटपाथवर किंवा कुठल्याही मोकळ्या जागेत बसून वर वर कचरा वेगळा करून, झटपट बोचकी बांधून डोक्यावर किंवा खांद्यावर घेऊन काटेवाल्याला किंवा भंगारच्या दुकानात विकतात. कचऱ्याचे नीट वर्गीकरण केले तर त्यांना पैसे जास्त मिळतील पण त्यासाठी त्यांच्याकडे जागा नाही, वाहतुकीचे साधन नाही.वस्तीत राहणा-या मागासवर्गीय स्त्रियांना काही संस्थांकडून शिक्षण, बचत गटांचे प्रशिक्षण, बागकाम, खत प्रशिक्षण सुध्दा दिले जात असल्याचे, काही कचरावेचक महिलांना संस्थेमार्फत काही प्रशिक्षण दिले जात होते. त्या प्रशिक्षणाचा लाभ काही महिलांना घेतला असल्याचे दिसून येते. कचरावेचक महिला हया ओला कचरा व सुका कचरा कशा पध्दतीने वेचतात, तसेच त्यांनी वेचलेल्या कच-याची किंमत किती मिळते ते दिसून येते. कचरावेचकांचे प्रश्न हे शासनाच्या नगरविकास, पर्यावरण, शिक्षण, आरोग्य, कामगार, महिला आणि बालविकास अशा विविध खात्यांशी संबंधित आहेत. पण त्या खात्यांमध्ये कुठलीही सुसूत्रता नाही. त्यामुळे केंद्र वा राज्य सरकारने नियमावली तयार केली पण नियमांची अंमलबजावणी होत नाही. कोणताही ठोस धोरणात्मक निर्णय न घेतल्याने अजून बराच संघर्ष बाकी आहे. इतर विकसनशील देशातही कचरावेचकांना संघटित करण्याचे प्रयत्न चालू आहेत.

➤ कचरावेचकांची स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी विविध शिफारशी सुचविणे.

असंघटित क्षेत्राचे अस्तित्व हे फक्त विकसनशील देशांत नसून ते औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत देशातही आहे. अंतिमतः असंघटित क्षेत्राच्या असंख्य प्रश्नांसाठी समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी योग्य असा दृष्टिकोन स्विकारला पाहिजे. स्थानिक सरकारने असंघटित क्षेत्रासाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम राबविले पाहिजेत. त्यामुळे असंघटित क्षेत्राचा विकास झपाट्याने होऊ शकेल.

समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात येण्यासाठी पुढीलप्रमाणे शिफारशी सुचविण्यात आल्या आहेत.

असंघटित कचरावेचकांचे राज्य व राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर सर्वेक्षण करणे. असुरक्षित असंघटित मजुरांना संघटित करून त्यांच्या कायदेशीर अधिकार नि कर्तव्यासंदर्भात जागरूक करणे.असंघटित कामगारांना ओळखपत्र देऊन अनेक कायदे सुधारणा कराव्यात. प्रत्यक्ष घाणीत काम करताना कामगारांना हॅडगलोव्हज, मास्क, गणवेश बुट, हेल्मेट देणे बंधनकारक करणे.भंगार गोळा करून ते उत्पादकापर्यंत पोचवणारी यंत्रणा सध्या कार्यरत आहे. सरकारने कचऱ्याच्या प्रश्नांवर काम करणाऱ्या संस्थांनाही अशी रिसायकलिंग सेंटर उभारण्यासाठी मदत करायला हवी. वर्गीकरण ठिकाणी तसेच कचरा संकलना ठिकाणी वीज, शौचालय, पिण्याचे स्वच्छ पाणी, खाण्याची सोय या सुविधा पुरविणे.केंद्रे प्रभागापासून जवळच्या अंतरावर असावीत. तसेच सुका कचरा वाहून नेण्याची प्रभावी यंत्रणा हवी.पालिकेकडून सुका कचरा वर्गीकरणासाठी शेड उभारून देण्यात आली तरीही मुख्य व्यवस्थापनात कचरावेचकांचा समावेश करण्यात आलेला नाही. कचरा वेचकांच्या सहकारी संस्था स्थापणे, संघटन करणे, जागा देणे, सुरक्षितता देणे, गाड्या देणे, शेड उभारणे, सुलभ पत, सामाजिक सुरक्षा द्यावीत.असंघटित कचरावेचक महिलांना संघटित करून महापालिकेच्या सफाई कर्मचाऱ्यांप्रमाणे वेतन व इतर सुविधा दिल्या जाव्यात. सरकारने सर्व कचरावेचकांना महापालिका, नगरपालिकेच्या सेवेत सामावून घ्यावे आणि त्यांच्या श्रम व कौशल्यानुसार त्यांचा कचरा व्यवस्थापन कामामध्ये योग्य तो उपयोग करून घ्यावा.कचरावेचकांचा विमा उतरवणे जेणेकरून आर्थिक नुकसान भरपाई मिळेल. तसेच ओळखपत्र देऊन कामाला प्रतिष्ठा देणे ही जबाबदारी पालिकेची असावी. पालिकेच्या दवाखान्यात मोफत वैद्यकीय सेवा फक्त सकाळीच न ठेवता २४ तास असाव्यात.तसेच विशेषतः लहान मुलांसाठी पाळणाघरांची सोय करावी. सफाई कामगारांना शिक्षणाकडे वळवावे तसेच शहर पातळीवर कामगारांच्या मुलांना शिक्षण, वाचन याची संधी उपलब्ध व्हावी याचा विचार व्हायला हवा.कचरा व्यवस्थापन करणाऱ्यांना आरोग्यता हितकारक अशा सुविधा पुरवणे. सरकारने नेमलेल्या समित्या-आयोगाच्या शिफारशींची अंमलबजावणी, सध्याच्या कामगारांच्या कामाचे

स्वरूप, कामाची पद्धत, कामाच्या ठिकाणी सुरक्षिततेची साधने, आजारांवर उपचाराची सोय करण्यात यावी. कागद, काच, पत्रा, कष्टकरी पंचायत, स्वच्छ यासारख्या संस्था-संघटनांना प्रोत्साहन देऊन यांची साखळी ठिकठिकाणी निर्माण करावी. कचरावेचक समूहांमध्ये सामाजिक शैक्षणिक तसेच सांस्कृतिक जाणिवेची उन्नतीसाठी बालकांसाठी व युवकांसाठी विविध प्रबोधनात्मक व रचनात्मक उपक्रम चालवणे आवश्यक आहे. सफाईकाम करणाऱ्या जाती व कचरावेचक समूह यांना न्याय देण्यासाठी राज्य व देश पातळीवर सामूहिक प्रभावी यंत्रणा उभी करण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे. अधिकार मिळवण्यासाठी प्रयत्नांना समर्थन आणि प्रत्यक्ष सहभाग आवश्यक आहे. कच-याच्या माध्यमातूनच महिला बचत गट तयार करून स्वयंरोजगारातून उद्योजिका बनवणे.भारतात श्रमिकांच्या कल्याणाकरिता अनेक कायदे आहेत परंतु असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करण्याकरिता या कायद्यांची अंमलबजावणी करणे कठीण जाते. कारण यात घरकाम करणारे, बालमजूर यांच्या बाबत कायद्यांची अंमलबजावणी सक्तीने केली जात नाही. त्यामुळे असंघटित क्षेत्रात श्रमिकांच्या हितसाठी कायद्याची चौकट अपुरी पडते.श्रमिकांना काम करतांना त्यांच्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्राप्त होणे गरजेचे आहे. जेणेकरून काम करतांना प्रोत्साहन मिळविण्यासाठी त्यांना सामाजिक सुरक्षा आवश्यक आहे. परंतु असंघटित क्षेत्रात श्रमिकांना सुरक्षा प्राप्त होत नाही. असंघटित क्षेत्रातील श्रमिकांना न्यूनतम उत्पन्नाची शाश्वती नसते. त्यामुळे त्यांचा परिणाम सरळ त्यांच्या कार्यक्षमतेवर पडतो.असंघटित क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बालश्रमिक दिसून येतात. शेतमजूर, किराणा दुकानात, चहाच्या टपरीवर अशा अनेक व्यवसायात देशाच्या भविष्याचा म्हणजेच बालश्रमिकांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात शोषण होते. याचा परिणाम नक्कीच देशाच्या विकासावर होतो.या क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांना मोठ्या सामाजिक सुरक्षेच्या अभावाचा सामना करावा लागतो. स्त्रियांचे होणारे शोषण, कामाचे अधिक तास, न्यून मजुरीदर, अत्याचार इत्यादीसारख्या समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते.निरक्षरता हे असंघटित क्षेत्रातील कामगारांचा अडसर म्हणता येईल, त्यामुळे त्यांच्या कौशल्यात वाढ होतांना अडचणी निर्माण होतांना व त्यांना कमीत कमी वेतनावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात शारीरिक श्रम करावे लागते.असंघटित क्षेत्रातील कामगारांची सामाजिक सुरक्षा आणि कल्याणासाठी, कायदेशीर उपाय आणि कल्याण योजना व कार्यक्रमाची अंमलबजावणी यांचे अनुकरण करण्यात आले आहे. कायदेशीर उपायांमध्ये किमान मजुरी कायदा १९४८, कामगार नुकसान भरपाई कायदा १९२३, मातृत्व लाभ कायदा १९६१, बंधक मजूर पद्धत (निर्मूलन) कायदा १९७६, कंत्राटी मजूर (नियमन व निर्मूलन) कायदा १९७०, आंतरराज्यीय स्थलांतरित कामगार (रोजगाराचे नियमन व सेवेच्या अटी) कायदा १९७९, इमारत व इतर बांधकाम मजूर (रोजगार नियमन व सेवेच्या अटी) कायदा १९९६ यांचा समावेश आहे.

निष्कर्ष मुंबई सारख्या महानगरात विशेषतः दाट वस्ती असलेल्या मोठ्या शहरांत तर मोठी बिकट परिस्थिती निर्माण होत आहे. घरांच्या किंमती आकाशाला भिडत असताना डम्पिंग ग्राउंडसाठी वेगळी जागा कितपत परवडेल हा एक मोठा प्रश्न आहे. डम्पिंग ग्राउंडमुळे जनस्वास्थ्यावर होणारा परिणाम, स्वास्थ्य यंत्रणेवर पडणारा आर्थिक व इतर ताण, रोजगार व उत्पादकतेवर होणारा विपरीत परिणाम आणि पसरणारी दुर्गंधी या गोष्टींचे परिणाम व त्यांचे मोजमाप न करणे हा एका महत्वपूर्ण संशोधनाचा विषय होऊ शकेल. कचऱ्याचे व्यवस्थापन वातावरण प्रदूषित न करता, बकालपणा न आणता वस्तूंचा वापर शाश्वत पद्धतीने करून व्हायला हवे. आर्थिक प्रगती व शहरीकरणाबरोबर हे पण साध्य केले तरच समतोल विकासावर आधारित चांगले जीवन शक्य आहे. घनकचऱ्याच्या व्यवस्थानासंबंधी प्रस्थापित हितसंबंधीयांच्या गराड्यात न अडकता सर्वकष पण मूलभूत स्वरूपात विचार करण्याची वेळ आज आलेली आहे.

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प्रा. सुनिल प्रल्हाद गायगोळ

साहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, पदवी व पदव्युत्तर समाजशास्त्र विभाग, सीताबाई कला महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना — भारतात भौगोलिक परिस्थितीतून ज्या अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत त्यामध्ये एक महत्वाची समस्या म्हणजे प्रादेशिक विमता होय. एका विशिष्ट भौगोलिक प्रदेशाचा विकास जास्त प्रमाणात होऊन अन्य प्रदेशाचा विकास तुलनेने कमी झाल्यामुळे तो प्रदेश अविकसित राहिल्याने भारतात अनेक ठिकाणी प्रादेशिक विमतेची समस्या निर्माण झालेली आहे. आज जगामध्ये सगळीकडे विकासाची प्रक्रिया सुरू आहे. विकासाची संकल्पना प्रामुख्याने पाश्चिमात्य देशांमध्ये औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर जलद सुरू झालेली दिसते. विकास या संकल्पनेत आर्थिक आणि भौतिक पैलू महत्वाचे मानले जातात. परंतु समाजशास्त्रीय भाषेत विकासाचा अर्थ हा केवळ आर्थिक होत नाही तर विकासाला सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक, वैश्विक आणि प्रादेशिक पैलू देखील असतात. पारंपारिकदृष्ट्या विकासाचा अर्थ भौतिक घटकांतील उन्नतीशी लावण्यात येतो. व्यक्ती किंवा राज्याकडे उन्नतीची किती साधने आहेत आणि ते शिक्षण, आरोग्य, समतोल आहार, स्वच्छ पाणी आणि निवास यावर किती खर्च करून सुखी जीवन जगतात त्यावर त्या समाजाचा भौतिक विकास अवलंबून असतो. आर्थिक विकासांमुळे समाजातील सर्व व्यक्तींच्या जीवनाचा गुणात्मक दर्जा सुधारणे गरजेचे असते अन्यथा विकास निरर्थक ठरत असतो. द्वितीय महायुद्धानंतर प्रगत राज्य आणि अप्रगत राज्य यामध्ये भेद दर्शविण्याकरिता विकास या संकल्पनेचा उपयोग करण्यात आला. यासाठी राज्याचे दरडोई उत्पन्न किती आणि औद्योगिक विकास किती झाला हे दोन आधार घेऊनच प्रामुख्याने राज्याचे विकसित राज्य, विकसनशील राज्य आणि अविकसित राज्य हे तीन प्रकार पाडण्यात आले. मानव हा जसा समाजशील प्राणी आहे तसाच तो विकासशील सुध्दा आहे. व्यक्तीचे ज्ञान व गरजा ज्याप्रमाणात वाढल्या तस-तसा विकास झालेला दिसतो. त्यामुळे समाजपरतवे विकासाचा स्तर बदलतो. म्हणूनच काही समाज विकासाच्या बाबतीत पुढे आहेत तर काही मागे असलेले दिसतात. विकास ही व्यक्ती, समाज व राज्य हिताकरिता अनिवार्य बाब आहे. विकास साधत असतांना समतोल विकास साधने गरजेचे असते. परंतु अनेकवेळा विकासामध्ये होणारा भेदभाव यामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होतो. त्यामुळेच विकास आणि प्रादेशिक विमता यांचा सहसंबंध असलेला दिसतो. विकास याचा अर्थ पुढच्या दिशेने होणारा बदल. विकास सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचा एक प्रकार असून यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने आर्थिक घटकांना महत्त्व दिले जाते. आर्थिक घटकामध्ये वाढ झाल्यास त्याचे सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक परिणाम समाजव्यवस्थेवर होत असतांना दिसतात. त्या अनुगंगानेच समाजशास्त्रात विकास ही संकल्पना अभ्यासली जाते. विकास साधत असतांना समाजातील सर्वच घटकांचा विकास साधने आवश्यक असते अन्यथा एकाच समाजातील एक गट पुढे जातो तर दुसरा गट मागे राहतो. त्यामुळे ज्या अनेक प्रकारच्या समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत त्यातील एक महत्वाची समस्या म्हणजे प्रादेशिक विमता होय. विकास साधत असतांना समान पध्दतीने विकास साधने अपेक्षित आहे. समतुल्य विकासातून राज्याच्या आयुर्मानात वाढ, सर्वांच्या मूलभूत गरजांची पूर्तता, सर्वांना अन्नाची हमी, बालमृत्युत घट, स्त्रियांच्या साक्षरतेत वाढ होतांना दिसते आणि यातून सामाजिक संरचनेत बदल होतांना दिसतो. त्यामुळे विकास ही अर्थाशी किंवा भौतिक घटकांशी संबंधित संकल्पना असली तरी त्याचा प्रभाव हा संपूर्ण सामाजिक व्यवस्थेवर होत असतो. भारतात स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात देशातील काही क्षेत्रांचा विकास फारच जलद गतीने झालेला दिसतो. देशात औद्योगिक वसाहती, धरणांची निर्मिती, विजेचे उत्पादन, दळणवळण साधने, संचार सुविधा, शिक्षण व आरोग्याच्या सुविधा विशिष्ट क्षेत्रांमध्येच निर्माण झाल्याने त्या संबंधित क्षेत्राचा विकास झाला. परंतु अन्य क्षेत्रांचा विकास झालेला दिसत नाही त्यातून अविकसित क्षेत्रांमधील लोकांमध्ये प्रादेशिक विमतेचा भाव निर्माण होऊन भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेला धोका निर्माण झाला आहे. अर्थात भारताच्या नियोजनात नगराला जास्त महत्त्व दिल्याने नगर व उद्योग यांचे महत्त्व वाढले. त्याचवेळी ग्रामीण भाग, तेथील शेती आणि आदिवासी भाग यांचा पाहिजे तेवढा विकास झाला नाही कारण नियोजनात

त्यांच्याकडे जाणीवपूर्वक दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले. त्यामुळेच येथे इंडिया विरुद्ध भारत अशी परिस्थिती निर्माण झालेली दिसत आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे –

१. विकास आणि प्रादेशिक विमतेचा अर्थ जाणून घेणे.
२. प्रादेशिक विमतेचा कार्यकारणभाव ओढणे.
३. प्रादेशिक विमतेचे दुःपरिणाम अभ्यासणे
४. विकास आणि प्रादेशिक विमतेच्या उत्पत्तीचा सहसंबंध ओढणे.
५. प्रादेशिक विमतेवर उपाय सूचविणे.

विकासाचा अर्थ – समाज व व्यक्ती यांची प्रगती करायची असेल, गरजा पूर्ण करायच्या असतील तर पुढच्या दिशेने प्रवास म्हणजेच 'विकास' करणे अनिवार्य होय. विकास ही एक प्रक्रिया आहे जी सतत पुढच्या दिशेने घडून येते. आर्थिक विकास गतिशिल संकल्पना असून त्यामध्ये संतुलन साधने अतिशय महत्वाचे असते.

किंडलबर्गर यांच्या मते, “अधिक उत्पादन व ते ज्यामुळे वाक्य होते त्या तांत्रिक व संस्थात्मक व्यवस्थेतील बदल म्हणजे आर्थिक विकास होय.”

प्रो. लुई म्हणतात, “दरडोई उत्पन्नात होणारी वाढ म्हणजे आर्थिक विकास होय.”

म्हणजेच ज्या प्रक्रियेमुळे वास्तविक राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात वाढ होते अशी न संपणारी प्रक्रिया म्हणजे आर्थिक विकास होय. त्यामुळे विकास ही एक सतत चालणारी प्रक्रिया होय. विकासावरच समाजातील व्यक्तित्त्वा गरजा आणि जीवन जगण्याचा स्तर अवलंबून असतो आणि या स्तरावरूनच त्या-त्या समाजाचा दर्जा ठरविण्यात येतो. आर्थिक विकासात समान पध्दतीने समाजातील व्यक्तित्त्वा गरजांची पूर्तता होणे आणि सर्वांना विकासाचा समान वाटा प्राप्त होणे गरजेचे असते. विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत उत्पन्नाची साधने आणि उत्पादनाचा उपभोग घेण्याचा अधिकार समान असणे अपेक्षित असते. त्याचबरोबर विकासातून सर्व समाजातील घटकांचे आर्थिक कल्याण साधून समाजातील संरचनात्मक बदल घडवून आणणे आवश्यक असते. त्यालाच खरा विकास किंवा शाश्वत वा निरंतर विकास म्हणता येईल.

प्रादेशिक विमतेचा अर्थ – मॅकआयव्हर आणि पेज या समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी प्रदेशाचा अर्थ समजून सांगतांना भौगोलिक क्षेत्र, जलवायु, वनस्पती, खनीज, जंगले, प्राणी, शक्ती, तांत्रिक घटक आणि सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन पध्दती इत्यादी घटकांना महत्वपूर्ण मानले आहे. प्रत्येक प्रदेशानुसार उपरोक्त बाबी या वेगवेगळ्या आढळतात त्यामुळे संबंधित प्रदेशातील विकास हा या घटकांवर अवलंबून असतो. तसेच मानवी प्रयत्न आणि नियोजन यामुळे प्रदेशातील नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचा वापर करून सर्वांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करणे अपेक्षित असते. परंतु भारतात काही प्रदेशात नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती कमी आहे, तसेच काही प्रदेशात अशाप्रकारची नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती असल्यावरही शासन व नियोजनकर्त्यांनी त्या घटकांकडे लक्ष न दिल्यामुळे काही प्रदेशांचा विकास अजिबात झालेला नाही. त्यामुळेच या ठिकाणी प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झालेला दिसतो. भारतात सरकारी धोरण आणि योजना या विशिष्ट प्रदेशासाठी राबविल्या गेल्या असल्याने काही प्रदेश विकासापासून दुर्लक्षित राहिले व प्रादेशिक विमतेची समस्या निर्माण झाली. प्रादेशिक विमता किंवा असमतोल हा फक्त एखाद्या प्रदेशापूरता मर्यादित नसून त्याचे अस्तित्व राज्य स्तरावर, राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर सुध्दा दिसून येते. राजेंद्र वीरा यांच्या मते, “प्रादेशिकवाद ही एक विचारप्रणाली आहे. प्रादेशिक जाणीव ही विशिष्ट प्रदेशात राहणाऱ्या लोकांच्या भाविक, धार्मिक, वांशिक व सांस्कृतिक अस्मितेवर अवलंबून असते.” इकबाल नारायण म्हणतात, “प्रादेशिकवाद ही एक बहुमितीय घटना असून, तिच्या घटकांमध्ये ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, भौगोलिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय व मानसिक घटकांचा समावेश होतो.” अशाप्रकारे प्रादेशिक विमतेमध्ये अनेक घटकांचा समावेश असून यामध्ये काही प्रदेश दुसऱ्या प्रदेशातील विकासापासून दूर राहिल्याने त्यांच्यामध्ये भेदभाव वाढतो. या भेदभावामुळे, असंतोषामुळे अनेक प्रकारची आंदोलने निर्माण होतात व हिंसात्मक घटना घडून राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेला धोका निर्माण होतांना दिसतो. भारतात गुजरात, पंजाब, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र हे विकसीत प्रदेश मानले जातात तर बिहार, ओरिसा, राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ हे प्रदेश मागास या श्रेणीत येतात. त्याचप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या संदर्भात कोकण, मुंबई, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र हे प्रदेश

विकसीत आहेत तर विदर्भ, मराठवाडा हे प्रदेश मागासलेले असलेले दिसतात. त्यामुळेच मागास असलेल्या ठिकाणी प्रादेशिक विमतेचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे.

प्रादेशिक विमतेची कारणे –

१. उद्योगांचे केंद्रीकरण – भारतात स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर औद्योगिकरण, नवीन व्यवसाय, कारखाने यांची निर्मिती काही विशिष्ट नगराभोवतीच करण्यात आली. त्यामुळे या प्रदेशात रोजगाराच्या अनेक संधी निर्माण होऊन उद्योगांचे माहेरघर म्हणून मुंबई, कलकत्ता, चेन्नई, दिल्ली, बँगलौर, अहमदाबाद हे ठिकाण ओळखल्या जाऊ लागले आणि या प्रदेशांचा विकास अतिशय जास्त झाला, परंतु अन्य इतरांचा विकास झाला नाही. त्यामुळे विकसीत भागातील लोकांचे जीवनमान सुधारले परंतु अन्य मागास क्षेत्रातील लोक विकासापासून वंचित राहिले. महाराष्ट्र राज्याचाच विचार केला तर मुंबई, औरंगाबाद, पुणे या इतरांचा विकास झाला परंतु विदर्भ प्रांत आणि विदर्भातील इतरांचा विकास झालेला नाही त्यातूनच या ठिकाणी प्रादेशिक विमतेचे बिजारोपण झालेले दिसते.

२. दोषपूर्ण नियोजन किंवा नियोजनातील भेदभाव – लोकशाही राज्यात सर्वांचा समान विकास करणे राज्याचे उत्तरदायीत्व आहे. परंतु भारतात प्रामुख्याने विचार केल्यास नगर आणि उद्योग यांना जेवढी मदत सरकार आणि नियोजनकर्त्यांनी केली तेवढी मदत गाव, शेती आणि आदिवासी भाग यांना मिळाल्यामुळे ग्रामीण व आदिवासी भागाचा विकास झालेला दिसत नाही. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या संदर्भात विचार केल्यास शासनाने नियोजन करतांना, आर्थिक साहाय्य देतांना, आर्थिक तरतूदी करतांना मुंबई, ठाणे, कोकण, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र या प्रदेशावर जास्त खर्च केला तर विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडा या प्रदेशावर नियोजन करतांना भेदभाव झाल्याने हे प्रदेश आजही मागासलेले आहेत आणि यातूनच वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी जोर पकडत असतांना दिसते आहे.

३. आर्थिक सहयोगातील भेदभाव – राज्याचे उत्तरदायीत्व आहे की, प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला व प्रदेशाला स्वयंपूर्ण बनविण्यासाठी समान आर्थिक मदत देणे. परंतु शासनाने आर्थिक मदत करत असतांना इहरी प्रदेशांवर जेवढा खर्च केला तेवढा खर्च ग्रामीण भागावर केलेला दिसत नाही. अर्थात आर्थिक भेदभावामुळे नगरांचा विकास झाला परंतु ग्रामीण भागात आजही मूलभूत सुविधांचा अभाव असल्याने या ठिकाणी प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात तर प्रत्येक अर्थसंकल्पात विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडा या प्रदेशाला सापत्न वागणून दिली गेल्याने या ठिकाणी विकास झालेला नाही आणि प्रादेशिक विमतेची समस्या अस्तित्वात आली आहे.

४. राजकीय दूरदृष्टीचा अभाव – कोणत्याही प्रदेशाचा आर्थिक विकास करायचा असेल तर सक्षम व जागृक नेतृत्व असणे गरजेचे असते. नेतृत्व जर खंबीर व उत्साही असेल तर विकास जलदगतीने होतांना दिसतो. त्यामुळेच भारतात ज्या इतरांचा विकास झाला त्याला फार मोठी राजकीय पार्श्वभूमी असल्याचे आढळते. उदाहरणार्थ महाराष्ट्रातील बारामती इतरांचा विकास श्री. इंदूर पवार यांच्या दूरदृष्टीकोनातून झालेला आहे. तर नांदेड इतरांच्या विकासामध्ये श्री. अशोक चव्हाण यांची भूमिका महत्त्वाची ठरते. त्याप्रमाणात विदर्भ प्रांताला सक्षम नेतृत्व प्राप्ती न झाल्याने या प्रदेशातील समस्या व प्रश्न योग्य पध्दतीने शासन दरबारी मांडण्यात आल्या नसल्याने विदर्भ विकासापासून दूर राहिला आणि प्रादेशिक विमतेत वाढ झालेली दिसून येते.

५. ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ – भारतात मुंबई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, गोवा यासारख्या प्रदेशांना ऐतिहासिक महत्व असल्याने या इतरांकडे शासक आणि प्रशासक स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व कालखंडापासूनच आकर्षित झालेले, त्यामुळे या प्रदेशांचा विकास जलद रितीने झाला. शासनकर्त्यांनी या भू-भागावर व्यापारीक केंद्र, औद्योगिक वसाहती, व्यावसायिक बंदरे, दळणवळणीची साधने, प्रशासकीय कार्यालय, मंत्रालय व राजधान्या सुरू केल्या त्यामुळे ही इहरे विकासाची एक प्रमुख केंद्र बनली अर्थात संपूर्ण विकास या भागापूरता एकवटला गेला आणि अन्य भाग विकासापासून दूर राहिल्याने प्रादेशिक विमतेला चालना मिळाली. त्याचबरोबर स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात छोट्या राज्याची संकल्पनेतून विदर्भ राज्याला मराठी भाषेच्या आधारावर वेगळे करण्याची शिफारस राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोगाने केली होती परंतु आजही राजकीय पक्षांनी आपआपल्या फायद्यासाठी विदर्भ राज्य वेगळा न केल्याने त्याचा विकास झाला नाही आणि या ठिकाणी असमतोल विकासातून अनेक प्रकारच्या समस्या निर्माण झाल्याने प्रादेशिक विमता वाढलेली आहे.

प्रादेशिक वि ढतेचे दु परिणाम – भारतातील प्रादेशिक वि ढता प्रामुख्याने विकासाच्या असमतोलतेमुळे निर्माण झाली असल्याने मागासलेल्या प्रदेशात रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होत नसल्याने आर्थिक मागासलेपणा या ठिकाणी जास्त आहे. गरीबी हा मागासलेल्या प्रदेशाला लागलेला एक अभिशापच असलेला दिसतो. विकासापासून जो घटक वा प्रदेश दूर राहिला तेथे आपोआपच दुसऱ्या प्रदेशातील व्यक्तिंबरोबर प्रादेशिक वि ढता निर्माण झाली आणि ोजारच्या प्रदेशातील लोकांविरूद्ध मनामध्ये व्दे ा, स्पर्धा, दुराग्रह निर्माण झाला. अविकसीत प्रदेशात सामाजिक असंतो ा वाढलेला असून तिब्र नाराजी आणि आंदोलनात वाढ झालेली असल्याने रा ढ्रीय एकात्मतेला धोका निर्माण झाला आहे. नक्षलवाद, विस्थापन, पुर्नवसनाचा प्रश्न, स्थलांतरण यासारख्या समस्यांमध्ये दिवसेंदिवस वाढ झालेली दिसते. वेगळ्या प्रदेशाची मागणी, फुटीरतावाद, विभाजनाच्या चळवळी आणि हिंसात्मक घटनांमध्ये वाढ झाल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. प्रादेशिक वि ढतेतून ोजारी राज्यातील प्रदेशातील व्यक्तिंना ात्रू मानण्याची प्रवृत्ती वाढली असून वंचीततेच्या भावनेतून सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय समस्यांचे स्वरूप तिब्र झाल्याचे दिसते.

प्रादेशिक वि ढतेवर उपाययोजना – सामाजिक विकासाच्या दृ ढीकानातून आणि समान न्यायाच्या संदर्भात प्रादेशिक वि ढता असणे अयोग्य आहे. प्रादेशिक वि ढतेचे समाज व देशावर होणारे गंभीर परिणाम लक्षात घेऊन त्यावर उपाय करणे गरजेचे आहे. राजकीय स्थिरता निर्माण व्हावी, सामाजिक एकता अबाधित राहावी व रा ढ्राचे एक्य टिकून राहावे यासाठी प्रादेशिक वि ढतेवर उपाय करणे अत्यावश्यक झाले आहे. नैसर्गिक घटक या प्रश्नाला काही प्रमाणात जबाबदार असले तरी प्रामुख्याने हा प्रश्न मानवनिर्मित आहे म्हणून समतोल विकास साधण्याच्या दृ ढीकाणातून यावर सर्वांनी मिळून पुढीलप्रमाणे उपाय करणे गरजेचे आहे.

१. केंद्र सरकारने अविकसीत प्रदेशासंदर्भात विशेष ा नियोजन आणि तरतूदी करणे गरजेचे आहे.
२. पंचवाि कि योजनेत मागास म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या भागांना विशेष ा आर्थिक साहाय्य देण्यात यावे
३. नियोजनकर्त्यांनी मागास भागाची ओळख करून आणि त्यांच्या गरजा लक्षात घेऊनच नियोजन करावे.
४. सर्व प्रदेशातील ासन व नियोजनकर्ते यांनी आपल्या क्षेत्रातील नैसर्गिक संसाधने आणि आपल्या गरजा लक्षात घेऊन विकासाच्या योजना तयार करणे आवश्यक आहे.
५. ासनाचे वित्तीय धोरणात मागास क्षेत्राकरिता आर्थिक अनुदान वाढविणे, अनुशे ा दूर करणे, कमी कर लावणे, कमी व्याजावर कर्ज देणे आवश्यक आहे.
६. ासकीय व अशासकीय वित्तीय संस्थांनी मागासलेल्या क्षेत्रात उद्योग स्थापन करण्याकरिता कमी व्याजदरावर कर्ज उपलब्ध करून द्यावे तसेच दीर्घकालीन कर्जाची व्यवस्था करावी.
७. मागास क्षेत्रात खाजगी उद्योगांना प्रेरणा देण्यासाठी विशेष ा मूलभूत सुविधा सरकारने कमी दरात पूरविणे आवश्यक आहे. जेणेकरून या क्षेत्रात उद्योग व्यवसायांची निर्मिती होऊन रोजगार निर्मितीमध्ये वाढ होईल. जेणेकरून सर्वांचे अविकसीत क्षेत्रांचा विकास होईल आणि प्रादेशिक वि ढतेची भावना कमी होईल.

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प्रा. डॉ. अनंत बी. खर्चे

डॉ. मनोरमा व प्रा. हरीभाउ पुंडकर कल, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, बाळापूर, जि. अकोला

प्रादेशिक असमतोल ही जागतिक स्तरावरही मोठ्य प्रमाणात आहे. भारतातही राज्य, विभाग, जिल्हे यामध्ये ही असमतोल दिसतो. महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील विभागीया असमतोल दिवसें दिवस कमी होण्याऐवजी वाढत आहे. मराठवाडा व विदर्भ आर्थिक, सामाजिक दृष्टया मागासलेले आहेत. साक्षरता दर, मानव विकास निर्देशांक, रोजगार निर्मिती व औद्योगिक विकास, कृषी विकास, अनुशेष या सर्वच स्तरावर हे दोन्ही विभाग उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत पिछाडीवर आहेत. महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रादेशिक असमानतेची जाणीव दांडेकर समिती, अनुशेष समिति व डॉ. विजया केळकर या समित्यानी करून दिली व त्यावर उपाया ही सुचविले पण ते प्रत्यक्ष अंमलात आणले नाही. मराठवाडा, विदर्भात शेतकरी आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण ही जास्त आहे. राजकीया अनास्था व शासनाच्या धोरणांमुळे या विभागाच्या मागासलेपनात भरच पडली आहे. यातूनच वेगळ्या राज्यांची मागणी जोर धरत आहे. मराठवाडा व विदर्भाचा विकास साध्य कराया चा झाल्यास शासन स्तरावरून विविध समित्या व महामंडळाच्या माध्यमातून प्रमाणिक प्रयत्न होणे गरजेचे आहे. वेगळी उपाया योजना करून किंवा नुसत्या घोषणा करून या विभागांचा विकास होणार नाही. अर्थसंकल्पात या विभागांसाठी इतरांच्या तुलनेत अधिक तरतूद करणे गरजेचे आहे

प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा अर्थ : “मानवी किंवा नैसर्गिक बाबींमुळे एखादा भू-भाग आर्थिकदृ ट्या प्रगत व इतर भू-भाग अप्रगत राहतात यालाच प्रादेशिक असमतोल म्हणतात.”

नैसर्गिक संसाधनांच्या अयोग्य वापरामधून किंवा निसर्गातील संसाधनांच्या असलेल्या वेगवेगळ्या ठिकाणी असलेली उपलब्धता यामधून प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची स्थिती निर्माण होत असते. देशातील वेगवेगळ्या भागाचा एकसारखा समान विकास न होणे म्हणजे प्रादेशिक असमतोल होय.

प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाची कारणे :

- नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचे प्रत्येक राज्यामध्ये समानतेने उपलब्ध नसल्यामुळे औद्योगिक स्वरुपाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल आढळून येतो.
- अविकसीत राज्यांमध्ये उद्योगधंदे सुरु झाले नाहीत, यामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोलात वाढ झाली.
- कररुपाने सरकारला होणारे उत्पन्न हे विकसीत भागाकडेच वापर करण्यात येतो यामुळे विकसीत आणि अविकसीत भागातील विकासाची दरी रुंदावत जाते.
- शिक्षणाचा अभाव आणि बेरोजगारीची समस्या यामुळे असंतुलीत असणाऱ्या प्रदेशामधील लोकांचे जीवनमान उंचावत नाही व यातून प्रादेशिक असंतुलनासारखी परिस्थिती निर्माण होते.
- विशि ट राज्यांमध्ये ोती सिंचनाच्या सुविधांमुळे विकास झाला तर, सिंचनाच्या सुविधा पुरेशा प्रमाणा उपलब्ध नसणारे भाग अविकसीत राहिले. यामुळे विकासाची वि णमता वाढत जाते.
- बाजारपेठा अनियंत्रित असल्यामुळे ेतकऱ्यांच्या मालास योग्य भाव मिळत नाही, यातून ेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न वाढत नाही. यातुलनेत नियंत्रित बाजारपेठा असणाऱ्या राज्यांमध्ये ेतकऱ्यांच्या मालास योग्य भाव मिळतो परिणामी त्यांचे जीवनमान उंचावते. यातून प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होऊ ाकतो.

प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या अध्ययना विविध समित्यांचा आढावा : राज्यातला असमतोल अभ्यासण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र सरकारने १९८३ साली अर्थतज्ञ व्ही .एम दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली उच्चस्तरीय समिती गढीत विभागांना साधन – संपत्तीची गरज रु ३१८७ कोटी आहे असे दांडेकर समिताने सांगितले त्यात विदर्भाचा वाटा ३५ टक्के उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा ३७ टक्के व मराठवाडयाचा २४ टक्के इतका त्यांनी विभागून सांगितला आहे. इंडिकेटर्स अँड बॅकलॉग कमीटी राज्यपालानी १९९५

मध्ये गाठित केली. या सामितीने आपला अहवाल १९९७ मध्ये सादर केला. त्यामध्ये प्रादेशिक असमतोल भरून काढण्यासाठी असे सांगण्यात आले की, रु १५.३५५ कोटीची गरज आहे. त्यात विदर्भाचा ४७ टक्के वाटा, मराठवाड्याचा २८ टक्के उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा २३ टक्के वाटा राहिल. यामध्ये रस्ते, सिंचन, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण, शिक्षण, तंत्रशिक्षण, आरोग्य, पाणीपुरवठा जमिनीचा विकास आणि संवर्धन या मुद्द्यांना केंद्रस्थानी या अहवालामध्ये ठेवले आहे. पूनःचाचपणी करण्यासाठी राज्यपालांनी १९९७ मध्ये पुन्हा एकदा त्मबवदेजपजनजमक प्दकपबेजवते दक ठंबासवह ब्दउपजजमम गढीत केली. या अहवासलामध्ये प्रादेशिक असमतोल भरून काढण्यासाठी रु १४,००६ कोटी ची गरज सिध्द केली आणि विदर्भ आणि मराठवाड्याची टक्केवारी पुनः परीक्षणानंतर वाढवली. ३१ मे २०११ रोजी अर्थतज्ञ डॉ. विजय केळकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली अनूशेष आणि विकास खर्चाचे समान वाट्याचा नव्याने विचार करून साधन संपत्तीचे न्याय वाटप करण्यासाठी तशी तत्वे सुचित करण्यासाठी उच्चस्तरीय सामिती स्थापन करण्यात आली. शासनाने वेळोवेळी इतक्या समित्या, त्यांचे अहवाल वारंवार हजारो कोटी रुपायांची तरतूद करूनही असमतोल कुठेच कमी झालेला दिसत नाही. वास्तविक पाहता पैशांची तरतूद हा असमतोल कमी करण्याचा उपाय होऊ शकत नाही. यामुळेच विकासाच्या शक्यतेसाठी आजही वेगळ्या विदर्भाची मागणी होत आहे. १९९१ च्या आर्थिक सुधारणा होई पर्यंत बंदिस्त अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे विकासाचा वेग व विकासाची व्याप्ती ही काही व्यापार केंद्रापुरतीच मर्यादित राहिली. १९९१ च्या आर्थिक सुधारणा उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरण जागतिकीकरण यांची देश व राज्य शासन पातळीवर देखील प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी झाली नाही. देशातील व तसेच महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची मळे ही केंद्र शासनाच्या उद्योग – व्यवसाय – व्यापाराचे केंद्रीकरण करण्याच्या धोरण निर्यायातच लपलेली आहेत . मराठवाड्यातील एकूण ७,६७४ गावापैकी केवळ २८५९ गावामध्ये केवळ रब्बी पिकेच घेण्यात येतात बाकी सर्व गावांमध्ये खरीप पीके घ्यावी लागतात. मराठवाड्याचे ४० टक्के हून अधिक दोन दुष्काळी आहे. जलसिंचन रस्ते, आरोग्याच्या सुविधा यांचा विकास अल्पप्रमाणात झाला आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण नैसर्गिक संसाधन साठ्यापैकी दोन तृतीयांश साठा हा विदर्भात असून देखील विदर्भाचा सुध्दा विकास झाला नाही . विदर्भामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर कापूस पिकते. पण केवळ शासनाच्या धोरणामुळे योग्य भाव मिळत नाही. म्हणून विदर्भाचा शेतकरी गरीब आहे. महाराष्ट्राची मानवी विकास संबंधी आजपर्यंतची वाटचाल पाहता दरडोई उत्पन्न तसेच दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन शिक्षणप्रसार आणि नागरी सुविधा या संबंधीत झालेली राज्याची प्रगती उल्लेखनीय आहे. राज्यात १९९३ मध्ये गरिबांचे प्रमाण ४९ टक्के होते. ते २०१२ मध्ये १७ टक्क्यांवर आले. साक्षतेचे प्रमाण १९९१ मध्ये ६५ टक्के होते वाढून २०११ मध्ये ८२ टक्के झाले. माध्यमिक तसेच उच्च माध्यामिक प्रवेशाचे प्रमाण राज्यात २००७ – ०८ मध्ये ७१ टक्के होते, पण २०१४-१५ मध्ये ते ८७ टक्क्यावर गेले. उच्चशिक्षणाचे प्रवेश २००७ –०८ या शैक्षणिक वर्षात २० टक्के होते तेही वाढून २०१४ – १५ मध्ये ३९ टक्के झालेले आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला राहण्याजोगी घरे, पिण्यायोग्य पाणी, वीज आणि स्वच्छतागृहे यामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे .जसे की, २००१ व २००११ मधील पाहले असता पिण्यायोग्य पाणी नसलेली घरे ३६ टक्क्यावरून ३२ टक्क्यांवर आले शौचालयावीणा बाहेर जावे लागणारी कुटुंबे ६५ टक्क्यांवरून ४७ टक्के , विजेविना अंधारलेली घरे २२ टक्क्यांवरून १६ टक्के आली.

प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना :

- १) घटनेने घालून दिलेल्या मर्यादेनुसार मराठवाडा विदर्भ व उर्वरित महारा ट्ट या तीन प्रादेशिक घटकाच्या असमतोलाचा विचार करून त्यानुसार निधिच्या समन्यायी विनियोगाची रूपरे ण ठरवावी.
- २) असमतोलाचे नि क र् ठरवून कोणत्या घटका संदर्भात कोणते धोरणे राबवावी याचा विचार व्हावा.
- ३) विकासातील असमतोल ठरवतांना एककांचा विचार करावा.
- ४) कार्यपध्दतीत पारदर्शकता असावी.
- ५) अतिमागास भागाकडे जास्तीत जास्त लक्ष केंद्रीत करावे, राज्यांना वित्तिय मदत द्यावी.

उपसंहार : महारा ट्ट राज्य हे देशातील एकुण राज्यामध्ये औद्योगिक ज ट्या विकसीत राज्य असुन एकुण उत्पन्नात कृ णी क्षेत्राचा ही महत्वाचा वाटा आहे. प्रगत औद्योगिकरणा बरोबरच कृ णी क्षेत्र देखील प्रगत आहे. मात्र विभाग निहाय विचार केल्यास पुणे, नाशिक, हे विभाग कृ णी व औद्योगिक ज ट्या सर्वात पुढे आहेत. त्या तुलनेत औरंगाबाद, नागपुर, अमरावती, हे मागासलेल्या विभागाचे प्रतिनिधीत्व करित असल्याचे दिसुन येते मराठवाडा विदर्भ विभागामध्ये मुख्य व्यवसाय

ेती असुन सिंचनाच्या अभावा मुळे ेतीचा विकास होउ ाकला नाही हे वास्तव्य आहे.त्याला नैसर्गिक कारणाबरोबरच काही राजकीय कारणे देखील असल्याचे दिसुन येतात. प. महारा ट्राच्या विकासात राजकीय घटकाचे महत्वाचे योगदान असल्याचे सत्य मान्य करावेच लागेल.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :

१. सवदी ए.बी. (फेब्रुवारी २०१६), द मेगास्टेट महारा ट्रा, निराली प्रकाशन, शिवाजी नगर, पुणे ४११००५.
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३. महारा ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी:२०१६-१७.
४. महाराष्ट्राच्या समतोल प्रादेशिक विकासाच्या प्रश्नांवरील उच्चस्तरीय समितीचा अहवाल, ऑक्टोबर २०१३, महाराष्ट्र शासन.
५. महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल : एक दृष्टीक्षेप, अर्थसंवाद, एप्रिल-जून २०१४, दिपक चौधरी, मुंबई.
६. महाराष्ट्राची अर्थव्यवस्था, डॉ.करमसिंग राजपुत, साईज्योती पब्लिकेशन, नागपूर.

101.

प्रांतीय आहारातील विविधतेचा आर्थिक विमतेवर होणारा परिणाम

प्रा. डॉ. छाया संजीव घड्याळजी

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, विभाग प्रमुख, गृह-अर्थशास्त्र, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना : कोणत्याही देशातील लोकांचा आहार हा तेथील पिके हवामान आर्थिक स्थिती, धार्मिक समजुती, रुढी व चालीरीती ह्यावर अवलंबून असतो. भारतही त्यास अपवाद नाही आर्थिक स्थिती व आहार ह्याचा अत्यंत घनिष्ट संबंध आहे. भारतीयांचे दरडोई उत्पन्न विकसित राष्ट्रांच्या दरडोई उत्पन्नापेक्षा अत्यंत कमी आहे. व अर्थातच त्याचा परिणाम म्हणजे भारतीयांचा आहार उत्तम दर्जाचा नसल्याचे आढळून येते. भारत हा विशाल देश आहे. भारतात निरनिराळ्या जातीचे धर्माचे व भाषांचे लोक राहतात. त्याला अनुसरून निरनिराळे प्रांत आहेत. ह्या विविधतेबरोबर प्रत्येक जातीच्या लोकांत व प्रांतात निरनिराळे आहार दिसून येतात. भारतातील प्रांतीय आहाराचे विभाजन हे स्थूलमानाने पुढील प्रमाणे केले जाते. १. महाराष्ट्र २.पंजाब ३.बंगाल ४.गुजरात ५. मद्रास ६. केरळ, आंध्रप्रदेश इत्यादी. विविध भौगोलिक प्रांतांनुसार आहाराचा आर्थिक विमतेवर परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो.. आहारावर हवामान, जमीन, पाऊस, आर्थिक स्थिती, धार्मिक समजूती व रुढी या सर्वांचाच परिणाम होतो. प्रत्येक प्रांतातील लोकांच्या आहारात काही पदार्थ सारखे आढळतात. तर काही वेगळेपणा आढळतो. पंजाबमध्ये गहु जास्त पिकतो. म्हणून तेथील आहारात गव्हाचे पदार्थ जास्त. बंगाली लोकांच्या आहारात तांदुळ व मासे जास्त असतात त्याचमुळे प्रांताप्रमाणे आहारात थोडी भिन्नता आढळते. आज दळणवळणांची साधने वाढल्यामुळे संपूर्ण भारतात वेगवेगळ्या प्रांताचे पदार्थ खाल्ले जातात. परंतु तरी सुध्दा प्रत्येक प्रांतात सणवार साजरा करण्यासाठी पारंपारिक खाद्यपदार्थांचे बनविले जातात. जसे

दक्षिणात्य पदार्थ	इडली, डोसा, वडासंबार, पायसम,केला वेफर्स इत्यादी
गुजराथी पदार्थ	ढोकळा, उंधियो, मटकीचा खाखरा
बंगाली पदार्थ	रसगुल्ला, गुलाबजामुन, चमचम, खरीरकदम, इत्यादी
महाराष्ट्रीय पदार्थ	पुरणपोळी, विविध प्रकारच्या खिरी, चिरोटे, सांबारवडी, इत्यादी

आज दळणवळण तथा प्रसारमाध्यमांमुळे प्रत्येक प्रांतीय आहाराबाबत तसेच खाण्यापिण्याच्या सवयीत बदल झाल्यामुळे परंप्रांतीय पदार्थांचा वापर केल्या जाऊ लागला. त्यामुळे प्रांतात बेरोजगारी व आर्थिक विमता जास्त प्रमाणात तसेच काही राज्यात कमी प्रमाणात होत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

प्रांतीय आहार :

- **महाराष्ट्र :** महाराष्ट्रातील हवा व जमीन ह्या दृष्टीने विचार केल्यास बऱ्याच लोकांचा प्रमुख धंदा—शेती आहे. या लोकांच्या आहारात प्रामुख्याने गहू, ज्वारी. तांदूळ पोळी, पालेभाजी, फळभाजी, पापड, चटणी, उसळी, कोशिंबीर, मीठ, लिंबू, ताक किंवा दही यांचा समावेश होतो. हे सर्व पदार्थ दररोज आहारातून मिळाल्यास आहार समतोल होऊ शकतो. परंतु प्रत्येक कुटुंबियास रोज ह्या सर्व वस्तू आणून त्याचे पदार्थ करणे परवडत नाही. त्यामुळे बहुतांश लोकांच्या आहारात अर्थिक क्षमतेनुसार वरण—भात, पोळी किंवा वरण भात, भाजीपोळी अशा तीन किंवा चार पदार्थांचा समावेश असतो. विदर्भात मजुर लोकांचा आहार म्हणजे भाजी भाकरी व चटणी होय. बहूतेक लोक शाकाहारी असतात. उत्तम जैविक मुल्ये असलेल्या प्रथिनांचा आहारात अभाव दिसून येतो. कॅलरीज मिळविण्यासाठी तृणधान्यांचा जास्त प्रमाणात उपयोग केला जातो. जीवनसत्वे जेवढी मिळायला हवीत तेवढी मिळत नाहीत खनिजद्रव्ये देखील आवश्यकतेपेक्षा कमी प्रमाणात मिळतात. एकूण संरक्षक अन्नाचा अपूरा पुरवठा असलेला दिसतो. दुधदुभत्यांचे पदार्थ आवश्यकतेपेक्षा बऱ्याच कमी प्रमाणात मिळतात. तसेच तेल, तूप, गूळ, साखर ह्यांचेही प्रमाण आवश्यकतेपेक्षा बरेच कमी दिसते.

- **पंजाब:** भारतातील सर्व प्रांतांच्या आहाराची तुलना केल्यास पंजाबी लोकांच्या आहार उच्चदर्जाचा असल्याचे आढळून येते. पंजाबी लोकांच्या आहारात कडधान्यांच्या उसळी, उडदाचे वरण, पराठे किंवा पुऱ्या, दुधदुभत्यांचे

पदार्थ, जसे पनीर, भाज्या इत्यादी पदार्थांचा प्रामुख्याने समावेश असतो. ह्या आहारात पालेभाज्या, मांस व मासे हे पदार्थ मात्र आवश्यकते पेक्षा कमी प्रमाणात आढळतात. पंजाबी लोकांचा आहार पोषक घटकयुक्त असल्यामुळे पंजाबी लोक सर्व साधारणपणे उंचपुणे व सुदृढ असतात. हा आहार इतर प्रांतातील आहाराच्यामानाने चांगला असला तरी त्यातही सुधारणा होऊ शकते. पंजाबी लोक अन्नावर एकूण उत्पन्नाचा ५९ टक्के खर्च करतात. राजमा नावाच्या कडधान्याचा प्रामुख्याने आहारात समावेश असतो. थंडीच्यादिवसात गव्हाची कणिक करतांना त्यात हरभरे मिसळतात व हरभरेमिश्रीत कणकेची पोळी करतात. त्यातून 'मिसी रोटी' म्हणतात. साध्या पोळी पेक्षा मिसी रोटीचे पोषणमुल्य अधिक असते. गोड पदार्थांचे आहारात आधिक्य आढळते.

- **बंगाल** : बंगाल मधील लोक अन्नावर ६१ टक्के खर्च करतात. हे प्रमाण पंजाब आणि महारा ट्रापेक्षा जास्त आहे. त्यापैकी २५ टक्के धान्यावर व ७ टक्के दुध दुभत्यांच्या पदार्थावर केला जातो. दैनिक आहारातून बंगाली लोकांच्या आहारात तांदूळ, मांस, व मासे व अंडी हे पदार्थ प्रामुख्याने वापरले जातात. गुलाबजाम, रसगुल्ला वगैरे बंगाली मिठाई प्रसिध्द आहे. गव्हाला हे लोक विशेष महत्त्व देत नाहीत. खाद्य पदार्थ तयार करण्यासाठी राईच्या तेलाचा उपयोग होतो. समुद्रकिनारा असल्यामुळे मासे व भात त्यांच्या आहारात असतो.

- **गुजरात** : गुजरातमधील लोक मका, बाजरी, ज्वारी ह्या तृणधान्याचा प्रामुख्याने वापर करताता. आहारात मांसाहरी पदार्थ व भाज्या अत्यंत कमी प्रमाणात असतात. ह्या प्रदेशात अन्नावर ५९ टक्के खर्च केला जातो. गुजराती लोकांना दैनिक आहारात फक्त १९६२ कॅलरीज मिळतात. म्हणजे आवश्यकते पेक्षा कॅलरीचे प्रमाण बरेच कमी आहे. गुजरातेतील आहारात दुधाचे प्रमाण फारच कमी असते. मिश्रधान्यापासून बनणारा गुजराती पदार्थ म्हणजे ढोकळा होय. ह्यात भिजलेल्या विविध डाळीचा समावेश असल्यामुळे आहाराचे पोषणमुल्य वाढण्यात मदत होते. गुजराती आहारात कॅलरी. स्निग्धपदार्थ, जीवनसत्वे आणि खनिजद्रव्ये यांचा अभाव असतो. चिवड्यांचे विविध प्रकार व मिश्रणे फरसाण, बालूशाही इत्यादीचा आहारात समावेश असतो.

- **दक्षिण भारत** : आंध्रप्रदेश ,तामिळनाडू, केरळ ह्या तिन्ही प्रदेशांचा दक्षिण भारतात समावेश होतो. ह्या प्रदेशात तांदूळ हे प्रमुख अन्न होय. डाळींचा उपयोग कमी प्रमाणात करतात. पालेभाज्या, फळभाज्या व फळांना आहारात इतके महत्त्व नसते. केरळ सोडल्यास आंध्रप्रदेश व मद्रासमधील लोक शाकाहरी असल्याने मास ,मासे अंड्यांचा उपयोग करीत नाही. केरळातील दाट लोकवस्ती व धान्योत्पादनाचे अल्प प्रमाण ही तेथील लोकांना योग्य आहार न मिळण्यास कारणीभूत ठरतात. आंध्रप्रदेशात फळांचा वापर अत्यंत कमी प्रमाणात करतात. अन्न शिजविण्याच्या अयोग्य पध्दतींचा अवलंब केल्यामुळे मद्रास, केरळ व आंध्रप्रदेशातील लोकांना खाद्यपदार्थ असणारे पो ाक घटकही पूर्णपणे मिळू ाकत नाहीत. उदा. भात शिजल्यावर त्यातील पाणी काढून टाकणे, रस्सम करतांना त्यात टोमॅटो अधिक वेळपर्यंत शिजविणे, इत्यादी. भारतातील इतर प्रदेशांपेक्षा ह्या तीनही भागात मसाले अधिक प्रमाणात उपयोगात आणले जातात. उत्तम गुणवत्ता असलेल्या प्रथिनांचा अभाव तुधाला आहारात महत्त्व न देणे, जीवनसत्वे व खनिजे पुरविण्याच्या अन्नपदार्थांची आहारात हेळसांड, डाळी व कडधान्याचे आहारात अल्प प्रमाण असणे अंशतः पूर्ण प्रथिने देखील आहारातून योग्य प्रमाणात न मिळणे असे तेथे दिसून येते.

पो ाक घटकांचा अभाव : भारतीय आहार असमतोल आहे असे समजलेतरी त्यात नेमक्या कोणत्या घटकांचा अभाव आहे? हे समजणे आवश्यक आहे. कॅलरीचे शिफारस केलेल प्रमाण २४०० कॅलरी असून दैनिक आहारापासून १९८५ कॅलरी मिळतात. दैनिक आहारात ४४ ग्रॅम प्रथिनांची शिफारस केली असून आहारापासून ५५ ग्रॅम प्रथिने मिळतात. प्रथिने व कॅलरीच्या अभावामुळे कुपो ाण बऱ्याच प्रमाणात आढळते. भारताच्या विविध भागामध्ये आर्थिकदृ ट्या निम्नस्तरातील लोकात प्रामुख्याने अ व ब जीवनसत्व व लोह ह्या घटकांच्या अभावाचे परिणाम दिसून येतात. त्याशिवाय काही खाद्यपदार्थात असलेल्या वि ाक्त द्रवामुळे काही विकार जडलेले आढळून येतात. उदा. **Lathyrism** आंध्रप्रदेशातील काही भागात जेथे पॉलिश केलेल्या तांदुळाचा आहारात अधिक समावेश असतो तेथे बेरीबेरी विकार प्रामुख्याने आढळतो.

Ostmalacia हा विकार पंजाब व कांग्रा व व्हॅली मधील गर्भवती स्त्रियांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने आढळतो. आयोडिनच्या अभावामुळे हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाबचा काही भाग यात राहणाऱ्या लोकात गॉयटरची विकृती निर्माण होते. मध्यप्रदेशात लाखाच्या डाळीचा रोजच्या जेवणात प्रामुख्याने उपयोग करतात. त्यामुळे लॅथरिझान नावाचा रोग होण्याची शक्यता असते.

आर्थिक विषमतेवर होणारा परिणाम : जसे प्रांताप्रांतातील आहारामध्ये विषमता दिसून येते तसेच आर्थिक बाबीमध्ये देखील विषमता आढळून येते. कारण प्रांताप्रांतामध्ये वेगवेगळे पदार्थ वापरण्याचे प्रमाण बदलेले दिसून येत असून हे प्रमाण स्वप्रांतातील आहारापेक्षा अधिक झालेले दिसून येत आहे. त्यामुळे त्या त्या प्रांतातील परंपरागत असणारे पदार्थांची विक्री कमी होत असल्यामुळे त्या त्या प्रांतात आर्थिक बाबीवर परिणाम होत आहे. त्यामुळे येथील मुख्य पदार्थांचा धंदा, तसेच रूढी परंपरागत चालत असलेले उद्योग कमी होऊ लागले त्यामुळे आर्थिक विषमता निर्माण झाली. उदा दक्षिणात्या, पाश्चिमात्या पदार्थ – इडली, दोसा, ब्रेड, पिझ्झा, बर्गर इत्यादी पदार्थांचा खप आपल्या महाराष्ट्रात जास्त प्रमाणात होत आहे. त्यामुळे स्थानिक पदार्थांचा वापर कमी होऊ लागला त्यामुळे त्यांचा धंदा कमी होत चालला त्यामुळे बेरोजगारी वाढत आहे. पर प्रांतील लोक महाराष्ट्रात तसेच इतरत्र जावून त्यांच्या प्रांतातील पदार्थांचा धंदा येथे करीत आहे त्यांचे मोठ मोठ रेस्टॉरंट, हॉटेल, धाबे चालत असून त्यांचे आर्थिक उत्पन्न वाढत आहे त्यामुळे आपआपल्या प्रांतातील स्थानिक धंदे कमी होत आहे व त्यांचे आर्थिक उत्पन्न कमी होत चालले आहे. त्यांच्यात आर्थिक विषमता निर्माण होत आहे. बेरोजगारी वाढत आहे. तसेच सणवार, लग्नसंमारंभ मोठमोठी कार्यक्रम, रमजान ईद इत्यादीसाठी दुसऱ्या प्रांतातील खवय्ये, कारागीर आपल्या इथे बोलावून साजरे केले जातात. त्यातून त्यांना प्राप्त होणारे उत्पन्न हे त्या त्या प्रांतातच जाते त्यामुळे आपल्या कारागिरांना काम मिळत नाही तसेच बेरोजगारी सुध्दा वाढत जाते. परिणामी आर्थिक विषमता वाढत आहे.

नि क ि : परप्रांताच्या पदार्थांचा वापर जास्त होत असल्यामुळे त्यांचा धंदा चालत आहे त्यामुळे आर्थिक विषमता वाढली व ज्यात प्रांतातून लोक धंदा करीत आहे त्या प्रांतात आर्थिक विषमता आपोआप कमी होत आहे. असे असले तरी परप्रांतरतील पदार्थ तयार करण्याची कला स्थानिक लोक आत्मसात करीत असून ते आपला उद्योग, धंदा वाढवण्याचे प्रयत्न करीत आहे त्यामुळे आर्थिक विषमता दूर होण्यास मदत होत आहे.

संदर्भ सूची :

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भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा प्रवास—ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिक्षेप

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प्रस्तावना : जागतिक पातळीवर कोणत्याही राष्ट्राचे स्थान हे सर्वप्रथम त्या देशाची आर्थिक स्थिती यावर अवलंबून असते नव्हे तोच एकमेव निकष असतो हाच अंतिम नियम ठरतो. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतरच्या काळात अमेरिका आणि सोव्हियट रशिया यांना महासत्ता म्हणून जगमान्यता मिळाली तिच्यामागे दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतरही या देशांनी आपली अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत ठेवली होती हेच कारण होते. वर्तमान युगात जपान, चीन या स्पर्धेत उतरतांना दिसत आहे ते त्यांच्या सक्षम अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या बळावरच. या जागतिक स्पर्धेत उतरण्याकरिता भारत देश सज्ज होऊ पाहतो आहे या पार्श्वभूमीवर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे बदलते स्वरूप समजून घेणे महत्वाचे ठरते.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा प्रवास—ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिक्षेप : भारतीय संस्कृती ही जगातील प्राचीन संस्कृतीपैकी एक म्हणून ओळखली जाते. भारतीय इतिहासाची सुरवात इ.स.पू.२००० पासून सिंधू संस्कृती पासून झाली. सिंधू संस्कृतीपासून ते आजपावेतो सुमारे ५००० वर्षांचा कालखंड भारतीय समाजजिवनाला प्राप्त झालेला आहे. यादिर्घकालखंडामध्ये अनेक स्थित्यंतरे येत गेली ज्यामुळे तत्कालीन राजकीय, धार्मिक, सामाजिक, बौद्धिक, सांस्कृतिक जिवन प्रभावित झाली. कोणत्याही समाजजिवनाचा अभ्यास त्याकाळातील आर्थिक स्थितीच्या अभ्यासाशिवाय पूर्ण होऊ शकत नाही त्याला भारतीय समाजही कसा अपवाद असू शकेल. भारताच्या आर्थिक जिवनाला तर हजारो वर्षांची परंपरा असल्याने तो स्वःताच एक ऐतिहासिक दस्ताऐवज आहे ज्याच्या अभ्यासावरून तत्कालीन सर्वांगीन इतिहासाची ओळख होण्यास मदत मिळते. प्राचीन काळापासून अर्थशास्त्राचा अभ्यास म्हणजे सर्व सामाजिक राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक जिवनाचा अभ्यास म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरू नये. मौर्य साम्राज्याची स्थापना करण्यात चंद्रगुप्त मौर्याच्या सोबत सावली सारख्या राहणाऱ्या व सक्रीय मदत करणारा कौटिल्य याने तत्कालीन प्रशासकीय व्यवस्थेच्या मार्गदर्शनार्थ लिहिलेल्या ग्रंथाचे नाव 'अर्थशास्त्र' असे आहे यावरून प्राचीन काळातील अर्थजिवनाने सर्वांगीन जिवन कसे आपल्या कवेत घेतले होते याची साक्ष पटल्याशिवाय राहात नाही ••• भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत अनेक संक्रमण येऊन गेली त्यामुळे भारतीयांचे आर्थिक जिवन अक्षरक्षः ढवळून निघाले त्यापासून कधी बोध घेऊन, कधी त्याकडे तात्पुरते संकट समजून, त्यात उत्तरोत्तर बदल करीत, कधी नवे बदल स्विकारित, कधी मंदगतीने, कधी तीव्र वेगाने, कधी स्थितप्रज्ञतेत राहून, कधी हताश होत, कधी नवे आव्हान स्विकारत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा प्रवास चालत राहिला त्यामुळे हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा प्रवास जितका जिज्ञासावर्धक आहे तितकाच उदबोधक, ज्ञानवर्धक आणि प्रेरणादायी आहे. जगातील कोणत्याही देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत इतकी स्थित्यंतरे आली नसतील तितक्या आव्हानांना भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेने यशस्वी तोंड दिले आहे म्हणूनच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था जगात आलेल्या मंदीतही सक्षमणे उभी राहिली ती या वर्षानुवर्षांच्या अनुभवाच्या भरवशावर ••• भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे पहिले सूर्वण पान म्हणजे "सिंधू संस्कृती कालीन अर्थव्यवस्था " सिंधू संस्कृती ही नागरी संस्कृती मानली जाते. या संस्कृतीचा विस्तार वायव्य भारताच्या सिमेपासून तर दक्षिणेतील नर्मदा नदीपर्यंत पसरलेला आढळतो या संस्कृतीतील सापडलेल्या अवशेषामध्ये गुजरातमधील "लोथल बंदर " यावरून अर्थव्यवस्थेबाबत हा निष्कर्ष निश्चितपणे काढता येतो की, भारतीय सिंधू संस्कृतीतील लोकांचा व्यापार हा पश्चिम आशिया आणि पूर्व युरोपीय देशांसोबत भूभागाने व समुद्र मार्गे चालत होता त्यामुळे व्यापारिक दृष्टीकोणातून त्यांची भरभराट तर झाली होतीच शिवाय प्राचीन काळातील प्रथम संपन्न अर्थव्यवस्थेचा मान हा निश्चयाने सिंधू संस्कृतीला जातो. सिंधू संस्कृती नंतर भारतात " आर्य संस्कृती " उदयाला आली आर्य संस्कृतीचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे संपूर्ण भारत हळूहळू आर्यांनी आपल्या प्रभावाखाली आणला. आर्यांच्या सामाजिक जिवनाचा अविभाज्य भाग म्हणजे त्यांची "आश्रमव्यवस्था " यातील एक आश्रम भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला आकार प्राप्त करून देणारा अथवा वैधानिकत्व प्राप्त करून देणारा होता तो म्हणजे "गृहस्थाश्रम " गृहस्थाश्रमात व्यक्तने अर्थार्जन करावे स्वकष्टाने, परिश्रमाने पैसा मिळवावा आणि संसाराचा आनंदाने उपभोग घ्यावा. याच आर्य संस्कृतीने मनुष्यजिवनात चार "पूरुषार्थ " मिळवावित असे सांगितले ती म्हणजे, धर्म, अर्थ, काम आणि मोक्ष. यातील "

अर्थ ” या पूरूषार्थाचा मतितार्थ असा आहे की, व्यक्तीने आयुष्यात पैसा मिळविणे म्हणजे कर्तृत्व सिध्द करणे होय.यामुळे मनुष्यजिवनाला एक निश्चित अर्थ प्राप्त होउन मनुष्य कर्तृत्वाच्या दृष्टीने अर्थांजन करू लागला आणि त्यायोगे अर्थव्यवस्थेला चालना मिळाली कायमचीच.म्हणूनच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसोबत आर्य संस्कृतीने प्रत्येक भारतीयाला कायमचे जोडले असे म्हटले जाते ते याच अर्थाने ••• सिंधू आणि आर्य संस्कृतीनंतर भारतात अनेकविध साम्राज्य निर्माण झाली यात नंद साम्राज्य,मौर्य साम्राज्य,गुप्त साम्राज्य,वर्धन साम्राज्य यांचा प्रामुख्याने उल्लेख करावा लागेल या साम्राज्यातील शासकांनी आपल्या साम्राज्याला वैभवसंपन्न बनविण्याचा कसोशिने प्रयत्न केला.मौर्य सम्राट चंद्रगुप्त पहिला याने आपल्या प्रशासकीय कारभारात “ अर्थखाते ” कौटिल्याच्या सल्याने मुद्दामहून निर्माण करून राज्याच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला प्रशासकीय कारभारात कायमचे स्थान प्राप्त करून दिले तेव्हापासुनच अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठी स्वतंत्र मंत्री नियुक्त करण्याची परंपरा आजतागायत कायम आहे. कोणत्याही देशाला भूषणास्पद अशी अर्थव्यवस्थेची ओळख असावी असे वाटते त्याची परंपरा ही भारतात झालेल्या गुप्त साम्राज्याने निर्माण केली भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या इतिहासात “ प्राचीन काळातील सूर्वर्णयुग ” प्रथमच गुप्त साम्राज्यात निर्माण झाले.अशी सूर्वर्णमय अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण केली पाहिजे असे त्यानंतरच्या जगातील प्रत्येक शासकाचे स्वप्न राहिले आहे. हीच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेने जगाला दिलेली खरी देणगी आहे असे म्हटल्यास अतिशोक्ती ठरू नये ••• वर्धन साम्राज्य काळातच भारतावर मुस्लीम आक्रमणे सुरू झाली मात्र या आक्रमक महंमद बिन कासिम,महंमद गझनी या मुस्लीम शासकांनी भारतावर आक्रमण करून येथिल संपत्तीचे मोठया प्रमाणात अपहरण करून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला प्रथमच जोरदार धक्का दिला. महंमद गझनीच्या अकराव्या शतकाच्या सुरवातीच्या काळातील भारतावरील सूमारे १६ स्वाऱ्यांनी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला खिळखिळी करून टाकली. आतापर्यंत सोऱ्याचा धुर निघणाऱ्या भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर अवकळा आली ती भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यापर्यंत थेट सन १९४७ पर्यंत. महंमद घोरीने केवळ भारतावर स्वाऱ्याच केल्या नाही तर भारतातच आपल्या परकीय मुस्लीम सत्तेचा झेंडा रोवला सन १२०६ मध्ये भारतात प्रत्यक्ष गुलाम घराण्याच्या रूपाने मुस्लीम सत्तेला प्रारंभ होउन भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची “ किल्ली /चाबी ” परकीय मुस्लीम शासकांच्या हातात स्थिरावली ती थेट अठराव्या शतकापर्यंत. आता भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेची धुरा ब्रिटिशांनी मोठया शिताफीने आपल्याकडे मिळविली सन १८५७च्या उठावानंतर तर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर इंग्लंड या राष्ट्राचे अधिपत्य स्थापन झाले भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे संचालन करण्याकरिता इंग्लंड या राष्ट्राच्या मंत्रीमंडळातील “भारतमंत्री ” कामकाज पाहू लागला भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर इंग्लंडच्या संसदेचे वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित झाले.सन१९४७ मध्ये भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले त्यानंतर मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्विकार करत,पंचवार्षिक पध्दतीचा उपयोग करून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेने वाटचाल केली तर १९९१ पासुन मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्विकार करून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेने आपला प्रवास सुरू ठेवला असुन आपल्या आजवरच्या प्रवासात अनेक धक्के खात अनेक अनुभव घेत आज ती भक्कमपणे व संक्षमपणे खंबीरतेने “ नवी आव्हाने ” स्विकारण्यास सज्ज आहे.

निष्कर्ष:- जगातील एकाही देशाच्या वाटयाला आले नसतील तेवढे कमीअधिक गोडकडू अनुभव भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या वाटयाला आलेली आहेत त्या अनुभवाच्या जोरावरच ती अधिक संक्षमपणे उभी आहे जागतिक मंदीच्या लाटेत महासत्ता असलेल्या राष्ट्रांच्या अर्थव्यवस्थांनी जमिनीवर लोळण घेतल्याची उदाहरणे ताजी असतांना भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा प्रवास धीटपणे,नीटपणे,भक्कमपणे चालू आहे यातच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या प्रवासाचे आणि यशाचे खरे गमक आहे.

संदर्भ:- प्राचीन,मध्ययूगीन,अर्वाचीन,वर्तमान भारतीय इतिहास.

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भाभावार प्रांतरचनेची प्रांसगीकता आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे लहान राज्यासंबंधीचे धोरण

प्रा. डॉ. दिलीप बारसागडे

सहा. अधिव्याख्याता (वरीष्ठ श्रेणी)फुले आंबेडकर कॉलेज ऑफ सोशलवर्क, गडचिरोली.

प्रस्तावना : मागील अनेक दशकांपासून 'प्रादेशिक असमतोल' होत असल्याचा ठपका ठेवून भारतभर विविध राज्यांत स्वतंत्र राज्याची मागणी वाढत चालली असून अनेक ठिकाणी या मागणीने रौद्ररूप धारण केले असल्याचे दिसते. मध्यप्रदेशातुन विभाजित होऊन स्वतंत्र राज्य म्हणून अस्तित्वात आलेले 'छत्तीसगड' असो किंवा बिहारपासून विभाजित झालेले 'झारखंड' असो किंवा उत्तरप्रदेश सारख्या प्रचंड विस्तार असलेल्या राज्यातुन स्वतंत्र झालेले 'उत्तराखंड' हे राज्य असो या राज्यांनी त्यांच्या भुभागातील साधन संपत्तीचा योग्य नियोजन व वापर करून अल्पावधीतच साधलेली प्रगती पाहून अनेक राज्यातुनही विविध प्रांतांनी वेगळे राज्य स्थापन करण्यासाठी दबाबगट निर्माण केला आहे व स्वतंत्र राज्य निर्मितीसाठी विविध पातळ्यांवर आंदोलने व चळवळी चालविल्या जात आहेत. भारतात भाभावार प्रांतरचनेबाबत स्पष्टपणे व परखड मत मांडणारे व लहान राज्यनिर्मितीचे खंदे समर्थक म्हणून ज्यांचा इतिहासात उल्लेख आहे ते प्रकांडपंडीत, भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे सद्यस्थितीतील या लहान राज्यांच्या स्थापनेबाबत सुरु असलेल्या आंदोलनाच्या दृष्टीकोनातुन विचार समजून घेणे अगत्याचे वाटते. या हेतुनेच प्रस्तुत लेखकाने हा शोधनिबंध लिहिला आहे.

भाषावार प्रांतरचना व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर दृष्टीकोण : भारतीय संघराज्याचे स्वरूप आजही कविकल्पनाच आहे असे नमुद करून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर 'भारतीय संघराज्य' (The union of India) आणि भारताची संयुक्त राज्ये (United states of India) यातील फरकाचे विस्तारपूर्वक स्पष्टीकरण देतात. 'एक राज्य—एक भाषा' हा सर्व राष्ट्रांनी अवलंबलेला जागतिक सिंध्यात असून जेथे हे तत्व अक्षरले गेले तेथे ते राष्ट्र धोक्यात आले आहे. आस्ट्रीया व तुर्कस्थान ही प्रभावशाली साम्राज्य केवळ बहुभाषिक असल्यामुळे मोडकळीस आली व तद्नंतर न्हास पावली. भारतीय प्रांतीय राज्य कारभारात जर अशाच बहुभाषिकांचा प्रयोग करू लागलो तर भारताचीही उपरोक्त साम्राज्याप्रमाणे गत होईल, असा इशारा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी दिला होता. त्यामुळे 'एक राज्य एक भाषा' या निकषानुसार प्रांताची रचना व्हावी. यामुळे जातीय वैमनस्य व सांस्कृतिक संघर्ष कसे टाळता येईल, हे सांगण्यासाठी तामिळ आंध्राचे किंवा आंध्र तामिळांचे व्देष का करतात? गुजराती व महाराष्ट्रीय एकमेकांना पाण्यात का पाहतात? कन्नड व तामिळ, तामिळ व महाराष्ट्रीय, आंध्रीय व महाराष्ट्रीय हे एकमेकांशी हाडवैर असल्याप्रमाणे का वागतात? या प्रश्नांचे उत्तरे समजून घ्यायची असतील तर त्यांच्यातील भाषिक अभिमानांचा अमंल समजून घ्यावा लागेल, असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे मत होते. भाभावार प्रांतरचनेमुळे लोकशाहीचे कार्य सुगम पध्दतीने सुरु राहिल व कोणत्याही पध्दतीचा जातीय व सांस्कृतिक झगडा निर्माण न होता तंग वातावरण निवळण्यात मदत होईल असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे स्पष्ट मत राहिले आहे. भाभावार प्रांतरचनेचे एकीकडे समर्थन करतांनाच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी भाषावार प्रांतरचनेचे संभाव्य धोकेही निदर्शनास आणून दिले आहेत. प्रादेशिक भाषांचा उपयोग भाषिक राज्यात सरकार चालविण्याकरीता केला जाईल व त्यामुळे भाषिकामध्ये राष्ट्रीयत्वाची भावना रुजेल. स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रीयत्वाच्या भावनेचे उद्भेदन झाले की 'विलग राज्य' ही संकल्पना वाढीस लागेल. यामुळे भारताची अखंडता धोक्यात येवून अखंड भारत विघटित होण्यास सुरवात होईल. आपआपसात लढाया होतील असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे म्हणणे होते. भाषािक प्रांतरचनेचा हा संभाव्य धोका टाळायचा असेल तर प्रादेशिक भाषा ही राज्याची संपर्क भाषा मुळीच होवू नये अशी आपल्या राज्यघटनेतच तरतुद करावी असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे स्पष्ट मत होते. राष्ट्राची राष्ट्रभाषा एकच असावी व ती 'हिंदी' असावी. जोपर्यंत भारतभर हिंदी भाषोला राष्ट्रभाषा म्हणुण स्विकारले जात नाही तोपर्यंत प्रत्येक राज्याने आपले उद्दिष्ट पार पाडण्यासाठी इंग्रजीचा वापर करावा असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी सुचविले होते. भाषावार राज्यनिर्मिती आवश्यक असली, तरी

ती गुंडागर्दी करून ठरविता येत नाही किंवा आपल्या पक्षाचे हितसंबंधनाचा हेतु ठेवून हा प्रश्न सोडविणे इष्ट नाही. ही एक समस्याच आहे व ही समस्या शांतचित्ताने सोडविली पाहिजे असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे मत होते.

उत्तर भारत विरुद्ध दक्षिण भारत : उत्तर प्रदेश व बिहार राज्ये जैथे थे ठेवून राज्यपुनर्रचना आयोगाने विषमतेची मोठी खार्च निर्माण केली असल्याचा आरोप डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी आयोगावर ठेवला. ऐवढेच तऱ्हे तर या आयोगाने नव्या विशाल मध्यप्रदेशाची व राजस्थानची सांगड घालून उत्तर भारत विरुद्ध दक्षिण भारत हा संघर्ष उभा केला. उत्तर भारत हे प्रामुख्याने हिंदी भाषिकांचे प्राबल्य असलेले क्षेत्र आहे तर दक्षिण भारतात अहिंदी भाषिकांचे बाहुल्य आहे. राज्यपुनर्रचना आयोगाने उत्तर भारतात विविध मोठमोठाली राज्ये निर्माण करून हिंदी भाषिकांचे एकीकरण केले तर दक्षिण भारतात लहानलहान राज्य निर्माण करून विविध प्रादेशिक भाषाभिमान जोपासला जाण्याच्या संधी निर्माण केल्या. हा भाग अहिंदी असल्याने उत्तर भारतातील हिंदी प्राबल्य दक्षिण भारत खपवून घेणार नाही व ही समस्या कायमची या दोन क्षेत्रात तेढ निर्माण करणारी ठरेल. घटनेच्या ११५ व्या कलमावर जे राष्ट्रभाषेसंबंधी आहे त्यावर चर्चा करतांना झालेल्या वादावादीनंतर हा विषय मतदानास घेतला असता ७७ विरुद्ध ७८ मतांनी 'हिंदी' भाषेस राष्ट्रभाषा हा दर्जा मिळाल्याने 'हिंदी' भाषेप्रती किती कडवा विरोध दाखिणात्य मंडळीत आहे हे दिसून आले असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणतात. केंद्रिय सरकारात एखादया राज्याने दुसऱ्या राज्यावर अवास्त्व वर्चस्व गाजविणे व हे सरकारने चालु देणे अत्यंत धोक्याचे आहे असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर सदैव सांगत असत. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी संघराज्याबद्दल राजगोपालाचारी यांचे परखड मत अनेकदा अनेक ठिकाणी मांडली आहेत. राजगोपालाचारी यांना अखंड भारताकरीता सर्व घटक राज्यांना समान प्रतिनिधित्व देवून एक 'फेडरल संघराज्य' बनविण्याचा विचार कधिच रुचला नाही. ते म्हणायचे असे संघराज्य सुरळीत चालू शकनार नाही कारण अश्या संघराज्यांचे पंतप्रधान व अध्यक्ष नेहमीच उत्तर भारतातुन येतील व हे हिंदी भाषिक नेते दक्षिणेकडील नेत्यांना नेहमीच खटकतील त्यामुळे उत्तर भारताचे एक व दक्षिण भारताचे दुसरे असे दोन संघराज्य असावे असे त्यांचे मत होते. राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग उत्तरेकडील राज्यांचे एकत्रिकरण (**consolidation**) व दक्षिणेकडील राज्यांचे विलगीकरण (**Balanozatop**) करून केवळ भाषिक समस्यांचे निर्माणच करीत नाही तर भारतात कायमची दरी निर्माण करीत आहेत, या राजगोपालाचारी यांच्या मनाचे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर कट्टर समर्थक होते.

लहान राज्यांच्या निर्माणासाठी आग्रही : लोकसंख्येचा निकष लावल्यास बहुतेक राज्य ही बहुभाषिक होतील त्यामुळे दक्षिणेकडील राज्यांच्या आकारातील धोका पत्करून उत्तरेकडील उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार व मध्यप्रदेश या मोठया प्रांतांचे विभाजन करणे हाय सर्वोत्तम उपाय आहे हे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी वारंवार नमुद केले आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी उत्तरप्रदेशाची पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश व पुर्व उत्तर प्रदेश अशी तिन राज्य निर्माण करावी व प्रत्येकाची लोकसंख्या जवळपास दोन कोटी असावी अशी सुचना केली होती. या तिन्ही राज्यांच्या संभाव्य राजधान्या अनुक्रमे मिरत, कानपुर व अलाहाबाद या असाव्यात कारण ही सर्व शहरे त्या-त्या राज्यांच्या अगदी मध्यभागीच आहेत असे सांगितले. बिहार प्रांताचे देखिल उत्तर बिहार व दक्षिण बिहार अशी प्रत्येकी दिड कोटीची दोन राज्य निर्माण करावी उत्तर बिहारची 'पाटणा' व दक्षिण बिहारची 'रांची' हया संभाव्य राजधान्या कराव्या असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सुचविले होते. मध्य प्रदेशाचे उत्तर मध्यप्रदेश व दक्षिण मध्यप्रदेश अशी दोन राज्य बनवावी. उत्तर मध्यप्रदेशात इंदुर संस्थान व महोकोशलचे १४ जिल्हे यांचा समावेश करावा. दक्षिण मध्यप्रदेशात विंध्य प्रदेशाची दिड कोटीच्या लोकसंख्येचे वेगळे राज्य तयार करावे. असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी स्पष्ट केले होते. मुंबई या बहुभाषीय राज्याला बरखास्त करून त्याची चार राज्य बनवावी त्यात मुंबई शहर व जगतच्या परिसराचा नगर राष्ट्र , पुर्व खानदेश, पश्चिम खानदेश, नाशिक, अहमदनगर, औरंगाबाद, नांदेड, परभणी, बिड, उस्मानाबाद, सोलापुर शहर, व सोलापुर जिल्हयातील मराठी भाषिकांचा प्रदेश आणि तेलंगणातील मराठी भाषिकांचा प्रदेश असा मध्य महाराष्ट्र व बुलढाणा यवतमाळ, अकोला, अमरावती, वर्धा चांदा, नागपुर, भंडारा व हिंदी राज्यांना दिलेला मराठी मुलुख यांचा पुर्व महाराष्ट्र . डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी मुंबई विधानसभेत मराठी भाषिकांचे १४९ व गुजराती भाषिकांचे १०६ सभासद असतांना मंत्रिमंडळात मात्र दोघांचेही प्रत्येकी ४ मंत्री असणे मराठी भाषिकांवर अन्याय करण्यासारखे आहे असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी स्पष्ट केले होते. मुंबईत रोजगारासाठी येणाऱ्या परप्रांतीयांच्या लोंढयाबाबत डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे स्पष्ट म्हणणे होते की हा स्थलांतरीताचा लोंढा थांबविला असता

तर मुंबई हे मराठी भाषिकांचेच शहर राहिले असते. परंप्रांतीयांना मुंबईत सामावुन घेणे घातक आहे कारण त्यांना मुंबई आपली वाटत नाही, त्यांना मुंबई हे आपले घर वाटत नाही ते काही काळ येथे रोजगार करुन पैसा कमावतात व हातात पैसा आली की शेवटी आपआपल्या निवासस्थानी निघुन जातात. दोनशे वर्षांच्या मुंबईतील प्रचंड आवागमनाचा हा इतिहास पाहीला तरीही मुंबईची लोकसंख्या फारशी वाढलेली दिसत नाही याचाच अर्थ असा की मुंबईत येणाऱ्या व जाणाऱ्याचे प्रमाण सारखेच आहे त्यामुळे मुंबई हे शहर महाराष्ट्राचे अविभाज्य भाग आहेच मात्र त्याचे स्वतंत्र राज्य करण्याची डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी प्रतिपादीत केलेली गरज किती यथार्थ होती हे स्पष्ट होते.

सारांश : नुकतेच आंध्रप्रदेशातुन स्वतंत्र राज्य म्हणुन निर्माण झालेले 'तेलंगणा' राज्य असो किंवा या राज्याच्या निर्मातीमुळे पुन्हा ऐरणीवर आलेला 'स्वतंत्र विदर्भ' राज्याचा मुद्दा असो, लहान राज्य निर्मातीसाठी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी केलेले तर्कशुद्ध व सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण आजही प्रासंगीकच ठरते. मुंबई व लगतच्या परिसराचे नगर राज्य निर्माण झाल्यास मुंबई शहरातील मालमत्ता कर व विद्युत कर या उत्पन्नाचा फायदा या नगर राज्याला मिळुन हे राज्य अधिक वेगाने विकसित होईल. मुंबईला विजेचा पुरवठा करणाऱ्या नगर राज्याबाहेरील उर्वरीत महाराष्ट्र राज्याला त्याचा फायदा मिळेल व त्या राज्याच्या उत्पन्न वाढीला हातभार लागेल, हे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे म्हणणे आजही तेवढेच खरे दिसते. शैक्षणिक दृष्ट्या सुधारलेले पुर्व व पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र व दुरावस्थेत असलेला मध्य महाराष्ट्र यात आपण फरक केलाच पाहीजे. दोनशे वर्षे निजामाने शोषण केलेला मराठवाडा संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रात पुढे कसा जाईल हा प्रश्न बाबासाहेब विचारतात. पुणे विद्यापिठात जेव्हा मराठवाडा सामिल केला जाईल तेव्हा पुणे विद्यापिठांच्या प्रगत महाविद्यायातील विद्यार्थ्यांसमोर मराठवाडयातील मराठ्यांच्या पोरचा कसा टिकाव लागेल, ही चिंता आपल्याला असल्याचे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी नमुद केले आहे. त्यामुळे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या पागलपनात शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक व सामाजिक दृष्ट्या माघारलेल्या मराठवाडा व वऱ्हाड प्रांताचे काय होईल याचा विचार न केलेलाच बरा, असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर जे म्हणायचे ते अगदी खरे होते. याचा प्रत्यय महाराष्ट्र निर्मितीनंतर अर्धशतक ओलांडले गेले असतांनाही वाढत जाणारा 'प्रादेशिक असमतोल' पाहीला तर स्पष्ट होते.

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महारा ट्रातील सिंचनाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल

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प्रत्येक देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेती क्षेत्राला खूप महत्त्व आहे. मानवाला दैनंदिन गरजा भागविण्यासाठी आवयक असणाऱ्या गोटी या शेतीक्षेत्रा मार्फत पुरविण्याची जबाबदारी सांभाळली जाते. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे वर्णन कृषि प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था असे केले जाते. ज्याप्रमाणे शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा मानला जातो. त्याचप्रमाणे महारा ट्रातही शेतीला अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. शेतीची उत्पादकता हि शेतीला होणारा पाणी पुरवठा यावर अवलंबून असते. मानवी शरीरात ज्याप्रमाणे रक्ताला महत्त्व आहे. तेवढेच महत्त्व जलसिंचनाला शेतीत आहे, त्यामुळेच पाणी पुरवठ्याच्या सोईना शेतीच्या रक्तवाहिन्या असे म्हटले आहे. अर्थिक सुधारणांच्या काळात शेतीचे महत्त्व विशद करणत आल्या. महारा ट्राचा विचार करता महारा ट्रातसुध्दा सिंचनाच्या बाबतीत असमतोल आढळून येतो. महारा ट्रा राज्याची स्थापना १ मे १९६० रोजी करण्यात आली. या महारा ट्रात २६ जिल्हे आहेत. २०११च्या जनगणनेनुसार महारा ट्राची लोकसंख्या ११२४ कोटी एवढी होती. महारा ट्राचा विचार करता सर्वात जास्त उद्योग महारा ट्रात आहे. प्रतिमाणसी उत्पन्न देशात सर्वाधिक आहे आणि तरीही या सर्वाधिकप्रगत महारा ट्रात मात्र प्रादेशिक असमतोल दिसून येतो. महारा ट्रात सरासरी १२० सेमी पाऊस पडतो. महारा ट्रा राज्याच्या स्थापनेच्या वेळी १९६०-६१ मध्ये एकूण सिंचन क्षेत्र १२.२० लाख हेक्टर एवढे होते. तर २००९-१० च्या आकडेवारीनुसार महारा ट्रातील एकूण लागवड क्षेत्र २२६.१२ लाख हेक्टर एवढे असून त्यापैकी ४०.५० लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र सिंचनाच्या खाली होते. अशा या महारा ट्रात सिंचनाच्या बाबतीत प्रादेशिक असमतोल दिसून येतो. महारा ट्रा राज्याच्या स्थापनेपासून, उर्वरित महारा ट्रा प्रदेशाच्या तुलनेत विदर्भ व मराठवाडा या विभागातील विकासाचा अनुशे १ वाढत आहे. त्यामध्ये सिंचन क्षेत्रात फार मोठा वाटा आहे. मराठवाड्यातील एकूण ७६०४ गावापैकी केवळ २,८५९ गावामध्ये रब्बी पिके घेतली जाते बाकी सर्व गावात खरीप पिके घ्यावी लागतात. महारा ट्रातील एकूण नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीपैकी साठ्याह विदर्भात असून देखिल विदर्भाचा विकास झाला नाही. महारा ट्रातील सिंचन अनुशे १ दूर करण्यासाठी जी समिती नेमली तरीही अनुशे १ाचा प्रश्न सुटला नाही. तर तो वाढतच गेला. महारा ट्राच्या राज्यपालानी २००० मध्ये काढलेल्या विभागनिहाय अनुशे १ात सिंचन क्षेत्राची टक्केवारी मराठवाड्यात ६१% तर विदर्भात ६८% होती.

महारा ट्रातील प्रदेश निहाय दर हेक्टरी व दर माणसी पाण्याची उपलब्धता

प्रदेश	दर हेक्टरी पाणी उपलब्धता M^3	दरडोई पाणी उपलब्धता M^3
१) उर्वरित महारा ट्रा	८७७९	१४२८
२) मराठवाडा	१४२९	५१७
३) विदर्भ	३९९६	११०६
एकूण सरासरी	५७३४	३०५९

वरिल तक्त्यामध्ये महारा ट्रातील दर हेक्टरी व दर माणसी पाण्याची उपलब्धता दाखविली आहे. माणकाप्रमाणे दर हेक्टरी पाण्याची गरज $३०००M^3$ तर दर माणसी पाण्याची गरज $१०००M^3$ असते. या माणकानुसार मराठवाड्यात दर हेक्टरी पाण्याची उपलब्धता १४२९ तर माणसी ५१७ M^3 आहे. याउलट उर्वरित महारा ट्रात $३०००M^3$ पेक्षा २.५ तर विदर्भात ३९९६ म्हणजे माणकापेक्षा $९९६M^3$ जास्त आहे. म्हणजेच माठवाड्यापेक्षा उर्वरित महारा ट्रा व विदर्भात पाण्याची उपलब्धता जास्त आहे. असे दिसून येते. १९९६-९७ ते २००३-०४ या कालखंडात सिंचन क्षेत्रावर अंदाजे १९५३२ कोटी रु खर्च झाले असून त्यापैकी ११% मराठवाडा २८% विदर्भात ६१% उर्वरित महारा ट्रा प्रदेशावर खर्च झाले. राज्यात हजारो कोटी रु खर्च करूनही विदर्भ मराठवाड्याचा अनुशे १ वाढतच गेला. विदर्भ अनुशे १ाच्या बाबतीत पहिला, मराठवाडा दुसरा तर उर्वरित महारा ट्रा तिसरा क्रमांकावर आहे. यामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल

मोठया प्रमाणात वाढत आहे. महाराष्ट्रासमोर पाटबंधारे क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी ज्या पाच पाटबंधारे विकास महामंडळाची स्थापना केली. त्याचा नियोजित आराखडा जर लक्षात घेतला तर भविष्यात अनुपेक्षित अधिकच वाढ होईल. या पाटबंधारेच्या विदर्भाचा अनुशे १४ हजार कोटी रु, मराठवाडा २ हजार कोटी रु होता. याचाच अर्थ सिंचनाच्या बाबतीत मराठवाडा व विदर्भ याकडे दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले.

पाटबंधारे महामंडळाचा विभाग निहाय सिंचन क्षमता निर्मिती खर्च

विभाग	खर्च	प्रतिशत
महाराष्ट्र	२७५६ कोटी रु	८%
विदर्भ	३८०० कोटी रु	१२%
उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	२५,४७७ कोटी रु	८०%
एकूण	३२,०३३ कोटी रु	१००%

वरिल तक्त्यावरून असे लक्षात येत की, उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या सिंचन क्षमतेवरिल निर्मिती खर्चा हा अधिक व मराठवाडा विदर्भात कमी दिसून येतो. म्हणजे इतकी रक्कम खर्च करून सुध्दा मराठवाडा व विदर्भ हा भाग मागासलेला आहे. उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत मराठवाड्याचे मागासलेल्या अधिकच वाढले आहे. मराठवाड्यातील सिंचन क्षमता जेमतेम २०% आहे. जून २००५ पर्यंतच्या परिस्थितीचा अढावा घेतला. तर मराठवाड्यात ५ मोठे, ७४ मध्यम, ५९३ लघू आणि १०८ उपसा सिंचना अशा ७८० योजना पूर्ण झाल्या. मराठवाड्यातील जलसंधारण पुरेशा योजना नाही. अपुऱ्या निधिमुळे अनेक सिंचन प्रकल्प रेंगाळलेले आहे. विदर्भात पाण्याची व्यवस्था नसल्याने एखादे वार्षिक पाऊस पडला. तर दुसऱ्या काळाला समोरे जावे लागते. त्यामुळे विदर्भात पाण्याचे आत्महत्येचे वाढत आहे. १९५३ च्या नागपूर करारानुसार तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री कै. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी विदर्भ व मराठवाडा या विभागावर विशेष लक्ष देऊन सर्व राज्याच्या समतोल विकासाची ग्वाही दिली होती. आज महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या निर्मितीस ६५ वर्षे लोटूनही विकासाच्या सर्वच निर्देशाकामध्ये विदर्भ व मराठवाडा अजूनही मागासलेला आहे. २०१० मध्ये मोजण्यात आलेला सिंचन अनुपेक्षित वाढतच आहे. अनुभव नविन अनुशे १ निर्माण होणार नाही असा निर्णय २००० मध्ये मंत्री मंडळाने घेतला होता. त्या निर्णयानुसार परिस्थिती पाहता विदर्भाचा अनुशे १ वाढतच आहे. राज्यातील १९९४ ते २०१० पर्यंत सिंचनाच्या अनुशे १ वाढ झालेली वाढ खालीलप्रमाणे आहे.

विभाग	१९९४	२०१०
कोकण	७६.६८०	८५.६४०
	५.५०%	४.५०%
पुणे	००	००
नाशिक	९१२००	१३३९९०
	६.५५%	७.०३%
मराठवाडा	६९५६४०	५२६८९०
	३०.९१%	२७.६७%
अमरावती	६९५६७०	९६८८९०
	४९.९३%	५०.८७%
नागपूर	९९०४०	१८९२००
	७.११%	९.९३%
विदर्भ	७९४७१०	११५८०१०
	५७.०४%	६०.८१%
एकूण महाराष्ट्र	१३९३२३०	१९०४४५०
	१००%	१००%

उपाययोजना :

१) घटनेने घालून दिलेल्या मर्यादेनुसार मराठवाडा विदर्भ व उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र या तीन प्रदेशाकडे घटकाच्या असमतोलाचा विचार करून त्यानुसार निधिच्या समन्यायी विनियोगाची रूपरेषा ठरवावी.

- २) असमतोलाचे नि क ि ठरवून कोणत्या घटका संदर्भात कोणते धोरणे राबवावी याचा विचार व्हावा.
- ३) विकासातील असमतोल ठरवतांना एककांचा विचार करावा.
- ४) कार्यपध्दतीत पारदर्शकता असावी.
- ५) अतिमागास भागाकडे जास्तीत जास्त लक्ष केंद्रीत करावे, राज्यांना वित्तिय मदत द्यावी.
- ६) विशेषे ा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी करावी.
- ७) पायाभूत सोयीसाठी सरकारने मदत करावी.
- ८) राज्यांना केंद्र सरकार व राज्य सरकारच्या सवलती प्रदान करावे.
- ९) सिंचन क्षेत्र जे अपुरे आहे ते किमान १०% तरी सिंचनाखाली आणावे.
- १०) ज्या भागात नैसर्गिक स्रोताचा अभाव आहे, तेथे मानवनिर्मित विकास साधला जावा.

अशाप्रकारे सिंचनाचा प्रदेशिक असमतोल हि चिंतेची बाब आहे. मागील गतव ांपासून मराठवाडयातील ेतकरी दु काळाची झळ सहन करित आहे. व्यवसाय व्यापार उद्योग याची वाढ मुंबई, ठाणे, नागपुर, बार्शी या भागात झाल्यामुळे हे विकसीत भाग व उर्वरित महारा ट्रात अजुनही विकासाच्या संधी पोहचल्या नाहीत. अशा या सार्वगिक प्रगत महारा ट्रात विविध विभागातील पाण्याची उपलब्धता, गरज आणि सिंचन क्षमता विचारात घेता प्रदेशिक असमतोल मोठया प्रमाणात दिसून येतो. आजपर्यंत निर्माण झालेले उर्वरित महारा ट्राचे सिंचन २७.८८% आहे. तर मराठवाडा जेमतेम १९.६७% वर पोहचत असलेले दिसते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर सरकारी स्तरावरून मोठया प्रमाणात नियोजनाची गरज आहे. सरकारने मोठे लघु सिंचन उभारण्याची गरज आहे. काही नविन व मोठे प्रकल्प हाती घेण्याची गरज आहे. विदर्भात कृ ि करिता जी विज वापरली जाते ती विज वापरण्यास भार नियमन लावू नये.

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भारतातील प्रादेशिक वि मता

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भारत हा विविधतापूर्ण देश आहे. भारतामध्ये वेगवेगळ्या जाती, धर्माचे, पंथाचे, वंशाचे, वर्णाचे, भाशेचे लोक वास्तव करीत आहेत. खान-पान, बोलीभाशा, आचार-विचार, केषभूशा-वेषभूशा, उपक्रम, रीतिरिवाज अशा अनेक पद्धतीत विभिन्नता प्रत्ययास येते. याच विविधतेतून प्रादेशिक असमानता, विशमता उगम पावली आहे. भारतात नैसर्गिक (भौगोलिक) पर्यावरणामुळे भिन्न-भिन्न विभागाला एक वेगळी अशी संस्कृती, वातावरण प्राप्त झाले आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांच्यात एक वेगळेपणाची भावना वाढीला लागलेली दिसते. आज भारतात प्रादेशिक विविधतेमध्ये प्रादेशिकवादने जन्म घेतला आहे. त्यामुळे एका मोठ्या राज्यातून लहान-लहान प्रदेश (राज्य निर्माण झाले आहेत.) द्विभाषीक महाराष्ट्रातून गुजरात व महाराष्ट्राची निर्मीती झाली, बिहारमधून झारखंड वेगळे झाले. मध्यप्रदेशातून छत्तीसगड बाहेर पडला. उत्तर प्रदेशातून उत्तरांचल ला वेगळे केले. पूर्वीच्या आसामातून नागालँड, त्रिपुरा, मिझोराम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, मणिपूर हे सहा प्रदेश उदयाला आले. पंजाबातून हरीयाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश विभक्त झाले. गोरखालँड, विदर्भ या राज्याच्या मागण्या सुरुच आहेत. भारतात प्रादेशिक आधारावर विविधता दिसून येते. प्रादेशिक विशमतेची मुळे यातच दडलेली आहेत. भौगोलिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक वैशिष्ट्यांच्या आधारावर प्रदेशाचे, क्षेत्राचे वर्गीकरण करण्यात येते. भारतात भाशेच्या आधारावर प्रांताची, प्रदेशांची, राज्याची निर्मीती झाली आहे. एकाच प्रदेशात निवास झाल्यामुळे क्षेत्रवाद, प्रादेशिकता निर्माण होते. प्रादेशिकतेची वाढ अलिकडे व्यापक प्रमाणात झाली आहे. प्रादेशिकतेचा संबंध हा विषिष्ट प्रदेशाशी असतो. धर्म, जात, यांना छेद देऊन विषिष्ट प्रदेशाच्या विकासासाठी लोक संघटित होतात व विकासाची मागणी करतात. संघर्ष करतात. यातून प्रादेशिकता, प्रदेशवाद निर्माण होऊन असमानतेला वाव मिळतो. आपण एक आहोत ही भावना प्रादेशिकतेत असते. आपल्या प्रदेशाचा विकास झाला पाहिजे. अशी भावना व्यापक प्रमाणात असते. ह्याच भावनेतून स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी समोर आलेली आहे. 55 वर्षे महाराष्ट्रात राहूनही व 20 वर्षापूर्वी विदर्भ विकास मंडळ होवूनही विदर्भाचा विकास होऊ शकला नाही. त्यामुळे विदर्भातील माणसाला "माणूस म्हणून सन्मानाने सुखा-समाधानाने जगता येण्यासारखी परिस्थिती विदर्भाच्या जनतेच्या वाट्याला आली नाही. उलट गरिबी, निराशा, दुःख आणि आत्महत्या करून मरण्याची पाळी आलेली आहे. विदर्भात सर्वात जास्त विजनिर्मीती होते. राज्यात साडेचार हजार मेगावॅट वीज विदर्भात तयार होते. विदर्भातील जनतेला वापरासाठी लागणारी वीज 2200 मेगावॅट वजा जाता अतिरीक्त विज शिल्लक राहूनही विदर्भामध्ये 6 ते 12 तासांपर्यंत भारनियमन सहन करावे लागते. 55 वर्षे महाराष्ट्रात विदर्भाचा करारानुसार दिलेल्या अभिवचनाप्रमाणे संतुलित विकास होऊ शकला नाही. आजमितीला दरडोई 30,000 रु. चे कर्ज असल्यामुळे व मोठी रक्कम व्याजावर जात असल्यामुळे व महसुली उत्पन्नात 26 हजार कोटीच्यावर तुट आल्यामुळे विदर्भाचा कोणत्याही स्थितीत विकास होवून अनुषेश भरून निघेल अशी परिस्थिती दिसून येत नाही. उलट दिवसेंदिवस विकासाचा अनुषेश वाढतच चालला आहे. दांडेकर समिती व केळकर समितीने विदर्भाच्या अनुषेशाबाबद केलेल्या शिफारसीची कोणत्याच सत्ताधारी पक्षाने अंमलबजावणी केलेली नाही. त्यामुळे अनुषेश वाढतच असल्याचे दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्रातील विदर्भ, मराठवाडा व कोकण असो किंवा भारतातील कोणताही प्रदेश असो ही विशमता वाढीस लागण्याची कारणे पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

1. सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक वेगळेपणा :- भारत भौगोलिकदृष्ट्या विषाल देश आहे. भारतातील प्रत्येक प्रदेशाला सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक ओळख आहे. त्याचा परिणाम राजकीय व आर्थिक स्थितीवर झालेला आहे. इतरापेक्षा वेगळे आहोत परंतु एक आहोत ही भावना प्रादेशिकतेच्या मुळाशी आहे.

2. आर्थिक विकासातील असमानता :- आर्थिक विकासातील असमतोलपणाचा फायदा काहिंनी घेतला. महाराष्ट्र म्हणजे मराठी लोकांसाठी, गुजरात म्हणजे गुजराथींसाठी या भावना वाढल्या. यातून प्रादेशिकतेला प्रोत्साहन मिळाले. केंद्रातील काही नेत्यांनी आपल्याच मूळ भागाचा विकास साधला. काही भाग मागास राहिला. यामुळे प्रादेशिकवाद निर्माण होण्यास प्रारंभ झाला.

3. विषिष्ट नेतृत्व :- आपल्याला हवा तसा प्रदेश प्रांतात असावा असे नेत्यांना वाटते. त्यामुळे त्यांचा फायदा होईल. अशी भावना असते. बहुसंख्यांक होण्यासाठी प्रादेशिकतेची भावना बळावते.

4. केंद्रीय नेतृत्व :- प्रादेशिक प्रजांची केंद्रीय नेतृत्व गंभीर दखल घेत नाही. प्रादेशिक भावनांना राष्ट्रीय प्रवाहात न आणता त्या पूर्णतः दाबण्याचा प्रयत्न केंद्रीय नेतृत्वाने केला. प्रादेशिक भावनेमुळेच भारतात अनेक प्रादेशिक पक्षांचे प्रदेशात राज्य आहे.

5. लोकषाहीची देणगी :- लोकषाहीने संघर्शाची देणगी प्रदान केली आहे. स्थानिक विकासासाठी संघर्शाची प्रेरणा मिळते. संघर्शाचा अधिकार राज्यघटनेने दिला आहे. यातूनही प्रादेशिकता निर्माण होते.

6. राजकीय पक्षांची भूमिका :- भारतात केवळ प्रादेशिकता जोपासण्यासाठी अनेक राजकीय पक्ष निर्माण झाले. त्या प्रादेशिक संघटना होत. परंतु अखिल भारतीय राजकीय पक्षांनी त्यांची जोपासना केली. सत्तेच्या स्वार्थासाठी प्रादेशिक पक्षांनी अनेकांशी युती केली. यातून प्रादेशिकताच वाढली. जसे महाराष्ट्रात शिवसेना, तामिळनाडूत द्रमुक, अण्णद्रमुक, पंजाबात अकाली दल, आंध्रमध्ये तेलगु देशम, उत्तरप्रदेशात समाजवादी पक्ष, बिहारमध्ये राजद, जम्मू काश्मीरमध्ये नॅशनल कॉन्फरस इत्यादी.

7. जातीय व धार्मिक रंग :- प्रादेशिकतेला जातीय व धार्मिक रंग मिळाला आहे. अनेक प्रादेशिक पक्षांनी आपल्या पक्षाला सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक वैशिष्ट्यांनी जोड देऊन प्रादेशिकता जोपासली.

8. भाशा :- भाशेमुळेही प्रादेशिक भावनेला प्रोत्साहन मिळते. प्रादेशिक असमानतेला वाव मिळतो. प्रादेशिक भावनेतूनच अनेक भाशा बोलल्या जातात. समान भाशा बोलणाऱ्यांना आपण एक आहोत व इतरांहून वेगळे आहोत असे वाटते.

9. आंतरराज्यीय सीमा व नदयांचे प्रश्न :- सीमा व नदयांचे पाणी यामुळेही प्रादेशिकतेची जोपासना झाली आहे. बेळगाव-कारवारमुळे कर्नाटक-महाराष्ट्र यांच्यात वाद आजही सुरू आहे. गुजरात-महाराष्ट्र यांच्यात कावेरी नदीने प्रादेशिकता जोपासली आहे. रियाज नदीने पंजाब-हरियाणा यांच्यात प्रादेशिकतेचे संवर्धन केले आहे. वरील सर्व कारणांमुळे भारतातील प्रादेशिक विशमता वाढीस लागत आहे. त्यातल्या त्यात महाराष्ट्रातील स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याचा प्रश्न आजही सुटलेला नाही. उलट विदर्भाच्या विकासाचा अनुषेण वाढतच आहे. त्यासाठी 1983 मध्ये प्रा. वि.म. दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली नेमलेल्या समितीने म्हटले होते की, अनुषेण दुर करण्यासाठी षासनाच्या निधीतील 85 टक्के निधी अनुषेण निर्मुलनावर खर्च करून मुंबईच्या औद्योगिक केंद्रीकरण कमी केले पाहिजे. परंतु तसे झालेले नाही.

सारांश :- आज भारतात विशेषतः आर्थिक आणि औद्योगिक विकासासाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या विविध संसाधनांची उपलब्धता आणि अनुपलब्धता या प्रमाणाच्या आधारावर प्रादेशिक विशमता निर्माण होत असते. त्यासाठी केंद्रसरकारने, केंद्रषासीत प्रदेश व इतर राज्यातील सरकारांनी आपल्या धोरणात बदल करून प्रादेशिक विशमता दुर करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे.

संदर्भ :-

१. भारतीय समाज आणि सामाजिक समस्या – प्रा. दि.प. लाखनीकर.

२. दैनिक लोकमत – ७ डिसेंबर २०१४.

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पश्चिम विदर्भातील 'महात्मा गांधी'राि ट्रय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजनेतील प्रादेशिक असमतोल

धनंजय अमरावतीकर

सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

आज देशाला भेडसावणारा सर्वात मोठा प्रश्न म्हणजे ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी होय. दिवसेंदिवस ग्रामीण भागातील लोकसंख्या हि वाढत आहे. मात्र ग्रामीण भागातील उत्पन्नाची साधने मात्र तीच आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागामध्ये बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे. याचा सर्वत्र विचार करून सर्वात प्रथम महारा ट्र सरकारने १९७७ मध्ये महारा ट्र ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना महारा ट्रामध्ये प्रथम सुरू केली. महारा ट्र राज्य त्यामध्ये प्रथम क्रमांकाचे राज्य ठरले. या अगोदर देशामधल्या कोणत्याही राज्यामध्ये हि योजना सुरू नव्हती. महारा ट्र ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजनेमध्ये दोन योजना सुरू होत्या. १) ग्रामीण भागातील अकुशल व्यक्तीकरीता रोजगार हमी योजना आणि २) वैयक्तीक लाभाच्या योजना, परंतु रोजगारीचा प्रश्न हा केवळ एका राज्यापुरता मर्यादित नव्हता तर त्याचा सर्वक ा विचार होणे आवश्यक होते म्हणुन भारत सरकारने सन २००५ पासुन संपुर्ण भारतामध्ये या योजनेला “ महात्मा गांधी ” यांचे नाव दिले आणि आज हि योजना संपुर्ण भारतामध्ये “ महात्मा गांधी राि ट्रय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना ” या नावाने सुरू आहे. २००५ पासुन या योजनेला कायदयाचे अधि ठान प्राप्त झाले आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील कुटुंबातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला १०० दिवस रोजगार पुरविल्या गेला पाहिजे असा कायदाच २००५ मध्ये करण्यात आला आहे. त्यासाठी ासनाने त्यासाठी राज्यस्तर, जिल्हास्तर, तालुकास्तर आणि ग्रामपंचायत स्तर अश्या पायऱ्या तयार करून रोजगार हमी योजना प्रभाविपणे राबविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले आहे. आणि करीत आहे. महात्मा गांधी राि ट्रय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना हि अतिशय महत्वाकांक्षी अशी योजना आहे. कारण या योजनेमध्ये प्रत्येकाला रोजगार मिळावा या उद्देशाने ासनाने ग्रामीण मजुरांना प्रथम जॉब कार्ड वितरीत करण्याचे ठरवले तसेच काम देतांना गावातच किंचा गावाजवळ ५ किलो मिटर पर्यंत काम देण्यात यावे असे निश्चित केले. तसेच स्त्री मजुर आणि पुरू ा मजुर यांच्या मजुरीमध्ये तफावत ठेवण्यात आली नाही. तसेच जर एखादया गरजु मजुराला काम मिळाले नाही तर त्यांची जिल्हास्तरावर तक्रार केल्यास त्या व्यक्तीला १५ दिवसाच्या आत काम देण्यात येते आणि काम उपलब्ध नसेल तर बेरोजगारी भत्ता २५ टक्के अदा करण्यात येतो. आणि हे सर्व काम राबविण्याचे कार्य केंद्र स्तरावरील अधिकारी (“डइने डंड”) तक्रार निवारण अधिकारी करीत आहे. आता आपण पश्चिम विदर्भामध्ये एकुण पाच जिल्हयांचा समावेश होतो त्यामध्ये अकोला, अमरावती, वाशिम, बुलढाणा आणि यवतमाळ यांचा समावेश आहे.पश्चिम विदर्भातील पाचही जिल्हयांमध्ये हि योजना २००९-१० पासुन लागु झालेली आहे.अकोला जिल्हयामध्ये २००९-१० ते २०१६-१७ पर्यंत एकुण १२८५२११ लोकांना जॉब कार्ड वितरीत करण्यात आले आहे. त्यामध्ये एस. सी. प्रवर्गातील लोकांना १८४०४९ लोकांना जॉब कार्ड देण्यात आले. तसेच एस. टी. प्रवर्गामधील लोकांना ६३७१८ लोकांना जॉब कार्ड देण्यात आले आणि इतर प्रवर्गामधील लोकांना १०३७४४४ जॉब कार्ड वितरीत करण्यात आले. त्याचप्रमाणे अकोला जिल्हयामधील ग्रामीण मंजुर कुटुंबांना एकुण ३४००९ कुटुंबाला रोजगार १०० दिवस रोजगार देण्यात आला आहे. त्यामध्ये अनुसुचित जातीमधील २२९१ कुटुंबांना, अनुसुचित जमातीमधील ७६८ कुटुंबांना, आणि इतर प्रवर्गामधील १३७५३ कुटुंबांना रोजगार पुरविण्यात आला आहे. त्यामध्ये पुरू ांची टक्केवारी ७१.४३ टक्के आणि महिलांची टक्केवारी २८.५७ टक्के एवढया प्रमाणात आहे.वाशिम जिल्हयाचा आढावा घेतला असता वाशिम जिल्हयामध्ये २००९-१० ते २०१६-१७ पर्यंत १०४३०२२ कुटुंबांना जॉब कार्ड वितरीत करण्यात आले त्यामध्ये एस.सी. प्रवर्गामधील १५८१८४ कुटुंबांना, एस.टी. प्रवर्गामध्ये ५५४६१ कुटुंबांना आणि इतर प्रवर्गामधील ८,९२,५७३ कुटुंबांना जॉब कार्ड देण्यात आलेले आहे तसेच २००९-१० ते २०१६-१७ या कालखंडामध्ये ८५१४२३४ कुटुंबांना आतापर्यंत रोजगार देण्यात आल आहे. त्यामध्ये अनुसुचित जाती (एस.सी) १११३९८५ कुटुंबांना अनुसुचित जमातीमधील (एस.टी.) ३३०३३९ कुटुंबांना आणि इतर प्रवर्गामधील ७१३४९८५ कुटुंबांना रोजगार पुरविण्यात आला आहे.

बुलढाणा जिल्हयाचा आढावा घेतला असता एकुण ७०४१९३८ कुटुंबांना रोजगार पुरविण्यात आला आहे त्यामध्ये अनुसुचित जातीमधील (एस.सी) ८३६२९६ कुटुंबांना रोजगार देण्यात आला आहे तसेच अनुसुचित जमातीमधील २०८८६८ कुटुंबांना आणि इतर प्रवर्गामधील ६०४७०८१ कुटुंबांना रोजगार देण्यात आला आहे.अमरावती जिल्हयाचा आढावा घेतला असता २००९-१० ते २०१६-१७ या कालखंडामध्ये एकुण २०४०४६२४ कुटुंबांना रोजगार देण्यात आला आहे. त्यामध्ये एस.सी. प्रवर्गामधील ६८९२३०० कुटुंबांना, अनुसुचित जमातीमधील ७७४९४१० कुटुंबांना आणि इतर प्रवर्गामधील ९४६९९१३ कुटुंबांना रोजगार देयात आला आहे.यवतमाळ जिल्हयामध्ये २००९-१० ते २०१६-१७ या कालखंडामध्ये एकुण १३१५४५७५ कुटुंबांना रोजगार देण्यात आला आहे. त्यामध्ये अनुसुचित जातीतील (एस.सी) १०४०७०५ कुटुंबांना, अनुसुचित जमातीमधील २७३२७३१ कुटुंबांना आणि इतर प्रवर्गामधील १२६७१०२२ कुटुंबांना रोजगार देण्यात आला आहे.परंतू राज्यात केंद्र व राज्य पुरस्कृत विविध योजनांच्या माध्यामातून पाणलोट विकासाची कामे गेल्या अनेक वर्षांपासून सुरू आहेत. यामध्ये केंद्र शासनाच्या कृषि मंत्रालयामार्फत राबविण्यात येत असलेल्या राष्ट्रीय पाणलोट विकास कार्यक्रम,(टूकचत) नदी खोरे प्रकल्प ;तअचद्ध तसेच केंद्रीय ग्रामिण विकास मंत्राचलयाच्या अवघिण प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (क्व्च) एकात्मिक पडीक जमीन विकास कार्यक्रम (पॅच) या केंद्र पुरस्कृत योजना तर राज्याशासनाकडून राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या एकात्मिक पाणलोट विकास कार्यक्रम व रोजगार हमी योजनेअंतर्गत मृदा व जलसंधारण इत्यादी योजनांचा समावेश आहे. या सर्व योजनांच्या माध्यामातून पाणलोट आधारित क्षेत्रात विकासाची कामे जसे मृदासंधारण,जलसंधारण, वनीकरण व इतर कामे केली जात आहेत. त्याकरीता राज्यात दरवर्षी सुमारे रू २०० कोटी रू एवढा निधि केंद्र पुरस्कृत व राज्य पुरस्कृत कार्यक्रमाकरीता पाणलोट विकासाच्या कामासाठी तसेच रोजगार हमी योजनेखाली सुमारे ६०० कोटी रू. एवढा निधि दरवर्षी मृद व जलसंधारणाच्या कामाकरीता खर्च केला जातो. या सर्व पाणलोट विकास कामाचे स्वरूप एकसारखे असले तरी या योजनेची प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी करणारे विभाग वेगवेगळे आहेत व यासाठी प्राप्त होणारा निधि देखील विविध यंत्रनेव्दारे अनेक स्तरावर प्राप्त होतो. यामुळे या पाणलोट विकास कार्यक्रमाच्या अंमलबजावणीत सुसुत्रता राहिली नाही. त्यामुळे मोठया प्रमाणात निधि खर्च होउनही त्याचे दृश्य परीणाम अणि समतोल विकास साधला जात नाही प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होतो.काही विभागामध्ये जास्त निधि खर्च होतो तर विभागामधील यंत्रना व्यवस्थीत नाही अशा विभागामध्ये निधि खर्च केला जात नाही अशा ठिकाणी बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण जास्त दिसुन येते आणि आर्थिक विकासामध्ये अडथडे तयार होतात. आणि असमतोलाची अवस्था निर्माण होते. त्यामुळे भारतामध्ये ग्रामीण बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण वेगवेगळे दिसुन येत आहे आणि प्रादेशिक असमतोल घडुन येत आहे.उदाहरणादाखल पश्चिम विदर्भातील बुलढाणा जिल्हयामध्ये २००९-१० ते २०१६-१७ या कालखंडामधला आढावा घेतला असता इतर जिल्हयाच्या तुलनेत रोजगाराची कामे कमी प्रमाणात झाली आहेत. २०१३-१४ मधे केवळ १८०४ लोकांनाच १०० दिवस रोजगार प्राप्त झाला आहे. मनु यदिवस निर्मिती केवळ ०.२० लाख एवढीच झाली आहे. त्यामुळेही प्रादेशिक असमतोल रोजगाराच्या बाबत दिसुन येत आहे.

—: संदर्भ :-

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भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर काळ्यापैशाचा प्रभाव

प्रा. डॉ. जयेश मो.अवथरे

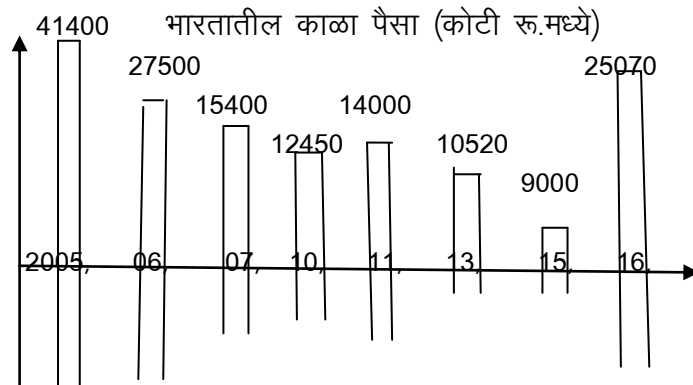
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, जामनेर, जि. जळगाव.

प्रस्तावना :- प्राचीन काळापासून भारतात 'वस्तू विनिमय' ही पध्दती सुरु होती म्हणजे वस्तु विकत घेणे आणि त्यांच्या बदल्यात दुसरी वस्तू देणे होय. नंतरच्या काळात मानवाचा विकास झाला आणि नाणी अस्तीत्वात आली. आजच्या या आधुनिक युगात या नाण्याचे, नोटांमध्ये रूपांतर झाले आहे. आज या नोटांना पैसा किंवा चलन म्हणून ओळखले जाऊ लागले आहे. मानवाच्या जिवनामध्ये अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा, शिक्षण आणि आरोग्य ह्या पाच गरजा अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे मानवाच्या जीवनामध्ये पैशाला फार महत्व आहे. पैसा हा विनिमयाचे साधन म्हणून वापरला जातो. तसेच पैसा हा मानवाची गरज भागविण्याचे कार्य करित असतो. प्रत्येक देशाचे चलन हे वेगवेगळे असते. भारतात रूपया, अमरीकेत डॉलर तर रशियामध्ये रूबल हे चलन अस्तीत्वात आहे. पैसे खर्च करून वेगवेगळ्या वस्तू व सेवा खरेदी करण्याची प्रत्येकाची ईच्छा असते. परंतु उत्पन्ना पेक्षा खर्च जास्त असेल तर तो व्यक्ती इतरत्र मार्गाने पैसा मिळवितो, म्हणजे अवैध मार्गाने पैसा व संपत्ती एकत्र करतो. या अवैध संपत्तीला "काळा पैसा" असे म्हणतात. भारतात हा काळा पैसा अनेक मार्गाने मिळविला जातो. यात भ्रष्टाचार, लाचलुचपत, कोटा व परवाना पध्दती, चलनवाढ, कर रचना, साठेबाजी, सटटेबाजीतून इत्यादी मधून निर्माण होतो. त्यालाच आपण काळा पैसा म्हणून ओळखत असतो. या पैशाची बँकेत किंवा इतरत्र कुठेही नोंद नसते. तो घरी, लॉकरमध्ये किंवा तीजोरीमध्ये ठेवला जातो. आजच्या आधुनिक काळात अशा काळ्यापैशाची समस्या सतत वाढत असलेली दिसून येते. साधारणतः भारतामध्ये 1985 मध्ये हा काळा पैसा मोजण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. तेव्हा सन 1983-84 या कालावधीमध्ये 31584 कोटी रूपये एवढा काळा पैसा होता. हा काळा पैसा म्हणजे, नकली नोटा, कर न देण्यासाठी हा पैसा घरामध्ये साठवला जातो. तर कधी कधी दुसऱ्या देशातील बँकेत साठवून ठेवला जातो. हा काळा पैसा सतत वाढत असल्यामुळे भारतात समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था (Parallel Economy) निर्माण होत आहे. त्यामुळे आर्थिक विषमता वाढत आहे. देशात वेगवेगळ्या समस्या निर्माण होत आहे.

भारतातील काळा पैसा :- आज भारतामध्ये जवळपास तीन लाख कोटी एवढा काळा पैसा आहे. यामध्ये अवैध मार्गाने मिळविलेला पैसा, नकली नोटा, कराची चोरी आणि भ्रष्टाचार इ. चा मुख्यतः समावेश आहे. साधारणपणे भारताचे वार्षिक बजेट विस लाख कोटीचे आहे. त्यामधील जास्तीत जास्त श्रीमंत व्यक्ती हे करांची चोरी करतात, वस्तु व सेवांच्या किंमती वाढवून मोठ्या प्रमाणात सर्व सामान्य जनतेला फसवत असतात. काही उद्योग, व्यवसायीक बँकाचे कर्ज बुडवतात. या अशा वेगवेगळ्या मार्गाने मिळविलेला पैसा, हा काळा पैसा नाही तर काय आहे.? भारतामध्ये खरोखर काळा पैसा हा उद्योगपती, व्यापारी वर्ग, सराफा दुकाने, राजकारणी व्यक्ती, फिल्म इंडस्ट्रीज आणि विशिष्ट पदावरचे व्यक्ती इत्यादी कडे मोठ्या प्रमाणात हा काळा पैसा आहे. परंतु तो कधीही समोर आला नाही. सर्व सामान्य जनतेला या अशा पैशाची जाणीव आहे. मग हा भ्रष्टाचार नाही का? या श्रीमंत व्यक्तींनी कधी भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विचार केला आहे का? भारताचा सर्व सामान्य आर्थिक बजेट हा दर वर्षी मार्च महीण्यात सादर होत असतो परंतु त्याची अंमलबजावणी पुढील वर्षी कधीही पूर्ण का होत नाही? एखादा प्रकल्प, योजना, उपयोजना आणि संरचनेला केंद्र व राज्य सरकारने दिलेला निधी हा मधातच गायब होतो. त्या लाभार्थी पर्यंत तो पोहचत नाही. विकासाची सर्व कामे आणि त्यांचे हिशोब सी.ए. च्या सही नुसार तंतोतंत बरोबर त्या त्या विभागामध्ये जमा केलेले असतात. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात केलेले काम दिसून येत नाही. काही केलेली कामे दिसतात परंतु त्याचा दर्जा अत्यंत निकृष्ट दिसून येतो. या सर्वांचा देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासावर आणि

अर्थव्यवस्थेवर सर्वात मोठा परिणाम दिसून येतो व याच परिणामाचा भविष्यात सर्व सामान्य जनतेला त्रास सहन करावा लागतो. अशा सर्व कामाच्या माध्यमातून काळ्यापैशाची निर्मिती होत असते. म्हणजे नैतिक अधःपतन होत आहे. शहरी आणि ग्रामिण भागात ज्या गतीने लोकसंख्या वाढते त्या गतीने रोजगार संधी उपलब्ध होत नाही. बेरोजगार तरुण वर्ग वाममार्गाला लागत आहे. चोरी, दरोडा, लाचलुचपत, भ्रष्टाचार, तस्करी, व्यभिचार, फसवणूक, इत्यादी अपप्रवृत्ती वाढत आहे. देशात आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकिय, सांस्कृतिक विकासावर विपरित परिणाम होत आहे.

विदेशातील काळा पैसा :- विदेशामधील वेगवेगळ्या बँका व वित्तसंस्थामध्ये सर्वात जास्त काळा पैसा हा भारतातील लोकांचा आहे. स्वीडन या देशातील स्विस बँकेच्या 2013 मधील प्रकाशित आकडेवारीनुसार, भारतातील मूळ रहिवाशी लोकांनी ठेवलेली सिल्ड रक्कम 1.456 अब्ज डॉलर आहे. रशिया 0.470 अब्ज डॉलर, युके 0.390 अब्ज डॉलर, युक्रेन 0.100 अब्ज डॉलर आणि चीन 0.96 अब्ज डॉलर आहे. हा सर्व काळा पैसा फक्त स्विस बँकेमध्ये आहे. अ) भारतामध्ये जास्त कराची होणारी आकारणी, ब) आयकर विभागाकडून होणारी नेहमीच विचारना, इत्यादी कारणामुळे भारतातील श्रीमंत व्यक्ती हे आपला पैसा विदेशातील स्विस बँकेत ठेवने पसंत करतात. या बँकेत कर कमी आकारला जातो आणि वैयक्तिक माहिती सुध्दा विचारली जात नाही. म्हणून श्रीमंत लोक या बँकेला अधिक पसंती देतात. ही रक्कम देशाच्या कर्जाच्या 13 पट पेक्षा मोठी आहे. ही रक्कम 45 कोटी गरीब लोकांना प्रत्येकी एक लाख रुपये मिळू शकेल एवढी मोठी ही रक्कम आहे. जर ही रक्कम भारतात आली तर भारत देश हा नक्कीच विकासीत देश म्हणून जगात ओळखला जाईल. देशावरील असलेले आशियन विकास बँक, जागतिक बँक, आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणे निधी यांचे परकीय कर्ज सुध्दा भरले जाईल. देशाच्या जी.डी.पी. मध्ये मोठी वाढ होईल. भारतामध्ये अनेक वर्षांपासून काळा पैसा तयार होऊन विदेशामध्ये साठवला जातो आहे. हा पैसा विदेशात किती आहे. हे खालील आलेखावरून समजण्यास मदत होईल.



भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारे परिणाम :- जर काळ्या पैशाचे प्रमाण वाढतच गेले तर त्याचा थेट अर्थव्यवस्थेवर परिणाम घडून येतो. श्रीमंत व्यक्ती हे बँकेकडून कोटी रुपयाने पैसे घेतात आणि हे कर्ज बुडवतात. तेव्हा बँकेला आपला व्याजदर वाढवावा लागतो त्याचा परिणाम गरीब व सर्वसामान्य जनतेवर होत असतो. म्हणजे, जास्त व्याजदराने कर्ज उपलब्ध होत असते. त्याचे पूढे वाईट परिणाम दिसून येतात. तेव्हा थोडक्यात भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारे परिणाम खालील प्रमाणे दिलेले आहे.

- 1) काळ्या पैशामुळे समांतर होत असलेली अर्थव्यवस्था ही देशातील संपूर्ण आर्थिक विकासाची नासाडी करित आहे.
- 2) जेव्हा सरकार राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न मोजत असते तेव्हा एक किंवा पाच वर्षा साठी योग्य अंदाज घेणे कठीण होते.
- 3) देशातील कर धोरण आणि आर्थिक नियोजन लक्षात घेता सरकारची दिशाभूल होत असते.
- 4) भारताच्या जी.डी.पी. मध्ये घट होतांना दिसून येते.
- 5) भारतामध्ये उच्च कराची आकारणी केली जाते तेव्हा लोक विदेशात पैसे ठेवतात. त्यामुळे हा काळा पैसा देशाच्या व्यवहारतोलातील तुटीचा अर्थ भरणा करण्यासाठी कामी येत नाही.
- 6) श्रीमंत लोकांनी कर चुकविल्यास देशातील एकूण महसूलात तूट होते आणि उच्च कराचे ओझे देशातील सर्व सामान्य जनतेला सहन करावे लागते.

- 7) काळ्या पैशामुळे विदेशातील बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्या भारतात पैसा गुंतवण्यास इच्छूक राहात नाही.
- 8) उत्पादीत वस्तु व सेवां यांच्यावर काळ्या पैशाचा परिणाम दिसून येतो.
- 9) काळ्या पैशामुळे देशाच्या विकासासाठी आवश्यक निधी उपलब्ध होत नाही.
- 10) उत्पन्न आणि संपत्तीचे केन्दीकरण होऊन काळ्या पैशामुळे गरीब आणि श्रीमंत यांच्यातील दरी वाढतांना दिसून येते.

काळा पैसा हा भारतामध्ये प्रमाणाच्या बाहेर आहे. कोणताही व्यक्ती अंदाज लावू शकत नाही. कि, काळा पैसा किती आहे? परंतू भारतात काळा पैसा तब्बल तीन लाख कोटी तर विदेशात 1.450 अब्ज डॉलर एवढा आहे. ही रक्कम काही कमी नाही.श्रीमंत या पैशावर मजा मारतात आणि बिचारे गरीब आपल्या शेतामध्ये राबतात हे बरोबर आहे का? या भ्रष्टाचारी लोकामुळेच भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था ढासळली आहे.

- 1) भारतामध्ये दिवसे दिवस दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण मोठ्या प्रमाण वाढत आहे.
- 2) नकली नोटांमुळे लोकांना अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागतो.
- 3) श्रीमंताकडून नेहमी गरीबांचे शोषण केले जाते.
- 4) देशामध्ये रोजगाराची स्थिती ढासळली आहे.
- 5) काळा पैसा वाढल्यामुळे शासनाकडून योग्य निधी उपलब्ध होत नाही.
- 6) गरीबांना बँकेतून जास्त व्याजदरावर कर्ज घ्यावे लागते.
- 7) भारतामध्ये "पैसा बोलता है" हे वाक्य सहसा आढळून येते.

काळ्या पैशावर उपाय-योजना :- भारतातील काळा पैसा नष्ट करण्यासाठी विविध योजना आखणे सरकार साठी फार महत्वाचे आहे. कारण काळा पैसा धारकांना यांचा फटका बसावा आणि गरिबांना त्यांचा पैसा परत मिळावा. जर सरकारने यावर कोणतेही निर्णय घेतले नाही तर भारतातील काळा पैसा हा तीन लाख कोटीवरून पाच लाख कोटीवर जाण्यास जास्त वेळ लागणार नाही. सध्यास्थितीत भारताचे पंतप्रधान श्री. नरेन्द्र मोदी यांनी काळ्या पैशाच्या विरोधात मोहीम सुरू केली आहे. त्यांनी 8 नोव्हेंबर 2016 रोजी 500 रु. आणि 1000 रु.च्या नोटावर पूर्णपणे बंदी आणली आहे. या निर्णयामुळे सिमेकडून येणारे आंतकवाद्याचे पुर्णपणे उच्चाटन होईल. भ्रष्टाचाराला आळा घातला जाईल, बनावट नोटांचा वापर संपविला जाईल. कराची चोरी करता येणार नाही. अशा सर्व भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर परिणाम करतात त्यांना आळा घालण्यासाठी आणि काळा पैसा पुर्ण पणे नष्ट करण्यासाठी मोदीजी यांनी हा निर्णय घेतला आहे. तसेच या निर्णयासाठी 95 टक्के लोकांनी याचे समर्थन केले आहे. परंतु हा एकच निर्णय घेऊन चालेल का? या निर्णयामुळे फक्त देशातीलच पैसा नष्ट होईल परंतु जे पैसे विदेशात आहे त्याचे काय? म्हणून विदेशातील पैसा भारतात आणण्यासाठी सरकारने प्रयत्न करायला हवे. स्विस बँकेतील सर्व खाते धारकांचे नाव सार्वजनिक करून त्यांच्यावर कारवाई करावी. तेव्हा संपुर्ण पैसा भारतात येईल आणि देशातील अर्थव्यवस्था विकासाच्या मार्गावर जाईल.

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भारतीय संगीतातील प्रमुख वाद्यांची उत्पत्ती महत्त्व

प्रा. डॉ. अजयकुमार सोळंके

संगीत विभाग, सीताबाई कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना : संगीत या शब्दात प्रचंड ताकद आहे. तसेच तो मानवी जीवनाचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे. संगीत हा शब्द उच्चारला तरी तो मनाला उल्लासित करून जातो. असं म्हटलं जातं की, संगीताच्या जोरावर कोणालाही आपलंसं करता येतं. वातावरण निर्मिती आणि वातावरणात बदल करण्याचं सामर्थ्य संगीतामध्ये अंतर्भूत आहे. इतकच नव्हे, कोटून तरी संगीताचा एक स्वर जरी कानावर पडला तरी त्याच्या तालावर पाय आपोआप थिरकू लागतात. मानवाच्या उत्क्रांतीबरोबरच संगीताचा विकास होत गेला. संगीताचा मूळ आधार 'वाद्य' आहे. संगीत निर्माण करते ते वाद्य. संगीत वाद्यांचे ४ प्रकार आहेत. त्यात घनवाद्ये, तंतुवाद्ये, चर्मवाद्ये, सुषिर वाद्ये. आजच्या धकाधकीच्या जीवनात जुनी वाद्ये आणि संगीत डी.जे. धांगडधिंगा संगीतच लोकांना आवडते आहे. विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाच्या यायुगामध्ये नवीन वाद्ये विकसित केली जात आहेत. तसेच प्रचलित वाद्यांमध्ये आवश्यक बदल होऊ लागले आहेत. आपल्या वाद्यसंस्कृतीमध्ये परंपरागत चालत आलेली अनेक वाद्ये आहेत. संस्कृतीचा महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणून त्यांचा अभ्यास केला जायचा. मात्र, आज अशी अनेक वाद्ये काळाच्या पडद्याआड लुप्त होऊ लागली आहेत. आधुनिक काळाची गरज पाहता नाविण्यपूर्ण आणि बहुउपयोगी वाद्यांना प्रचंडमागणी असल्याचे जाणवते. आज परंपरागत किंवा प्राचीन वाद्यांचे अस्तित्व केवळ संस्कृतीकोश आणि वस्तुसंग्रहालये इत्यादी ठिकाणीच राहिल्याचे पाहायला मिळते.

सशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

- भारतातील संगीत वाद्यनिर्मितीचा इतिहास अभ्यासणे.
- संगीतातील विविध वाद्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.

अध्ययन पध्दती : प्रस्तुत गोधनिबंधामध्ये अध्ययनाकरिता द्वितीय स्त्रोतांचा उपयोग करण्यात आला असून त्याकरिता इंटरनेट, विविध संकेतस्थळ, संदर्भिय साहित्याचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

संगीत वाद्यनिर्मितीचा इतिहास : वाद्यांच्या इतिहासाची ओळख करून घेताना मानवी इतिहासाला बगल देता येत नाही. कारण वाद्यांची निर्मिती मानवी संस्कृतीइतकीच प्राचीन आहे. एका दृष्टीने मानवी शरीर हेच सर्वात प्राचीन वाद्य मानले जाते. भारतीय शास्त्रकार त्याला 'दैवी वीणा' म्हणतात आणि या मानवाने तयार केलेल्या वाद्यांना 'मानुषी' म्हणतात. याचा परिणाम म्हणून मानवी अवयवांना असणारी नावे देखील वाद्यांच्या अंगांना दिली गेल्याचे आढळते. मानुषी या कल्पनेमुळेच शिर, उदर, दंड इत्यादी नावे वाद्यांच्या अंगोपांगांना मिळाली असावीत, असे मानले जाते. गायनाची लय व स्वर अशी दोन अंगे असतात. या अंगांच्या उत्क्रांतीबरोबरच वाद्यांचीही उत्क्रांती झाली असावी. त्यातही लयीची जाणीव अगोदरची असावी. आपण दैनंदिन जीवनामध्ये अनेक प्रकारच्या हालचाली करत असतो. चालताना किंवा पळताना आपल्या शारीरिक लयींमध्ये फरक होत असतो. हाताने टाळ्या वाजविणे, पाय दणादणा आपटणे, छाती बडविणे, उघडच तोंडावर हात आपटून आवाज काढणे इत्यादी मानवी क्रियांमधून लयवाद्यांची कल्पना आली असावी. मानवी आवाजातील लहान-मोठेपणा, भिन्न उंची, पशुपक्ष्यांचे आवाज यांमुळे स्वरवाद्यांची कल्पना आली असावी. प्रारंभीच्या काळात वाळलेल्या शेंगा, लाकडी काटक्या, पोकळ ओंडके यासारख्या वस्तूंचा वाद्ये म्हणून वापर केला जात होतो. मानवाला असलेल्या शिकारीच्या छंदाचा उपयोग देखील वाद्यांच्या उत्क्रांतीत झाला. शिकार करून प्राप्त होणाऱ्या कातड्याचा उपयोग जमिनीवर बसण्यासाठी झाल्यानंतर जमिनीतील खड्ड्यावर कातडे टाकून किंवा पोकळ ओंडक्यांचे तोंड आच्छादून त्यावर हाताने किंवा काठीने आवाज काढणे ही क्लृप्ती सूचली असावी. पोकळ नळ्यांत फुंक मारून आवाज निघतो, हे कळल्यानंतर स्वर वाद्यांची कल्पना आली असावी. धनुष्याच्या शोधानंतर त्यातून निघणाऱ्या टणत्कारातून तंतुवाद्याविषयी मूळ जाणीव झाली. सुरुवातीच्या वाद्यांचा वापर केवळ करमणुकीसाठी होत असे नाही, तर करमणुकीपेक्षाही जनावरांना किंवा शत्रूंना घाबरविण्यासाठी तो होत होता. तसेच भीतीपोटी उत्पन्न झालेल्या जादूटोण्यातील विधीसाठी होत असावा. आजमितीसही आदिवासी जमातीत वाद्यांचा वापर

जादूटोण्यासाठी केला जातो. कालांतराने या वाद्यांचा वापर संदेश दूरवर पोहोचवण्यासाठी किंवा युद्धप्रसंगी केला गेल्याचे काही दाखले आढळतात. जसजसा मानवाचा विकास होत गेला तसतसा तो समुहाने राहू लागला. भटकंतीचे आणि धकाधकीचे आयुष्य संपुष्टात येऊन स्थिर जीवन जगणे शक्य झाल्यावर नृत्यासाठी व करमणुकीसाठी वाद्यांचा वापर होऊ लागला. मूळच्या जादूटोण्याऐवजी धर्मविषयक कल्पना रुढ झाल्यावर संगीताचा आणि त्याचबरोबर वाद्यांचाही वापर धार्मिक विधींमध्ये होऊ लागला. नंतर-नंतर धार्मिक कार्यासाठी वापरण्याच्या वाद्यांच्या रचनेबाबतही काही बंधने आली. मानवी जीवनात वाद्यांना महत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे. काही जमातींत जमात प्रमुखांशिवाय इतरांना वाद्ये पाहूही देत नसत. अधिकाराचे गौरव पर चिन्ह म्हणून आजही तुतारीसारखे वाद्य राजदरबारी वापरतात. राजदरबार संपुष्टात आले असले तरी अजून गाद्या आणि राजघराण्याचे वंशज अस्तित्वात असल्याने त्यांच्या राजवाड्यात विविध प्रकारची वाद्ये पाहायला मिळतात. जसजसे मानवी कौशल्य प्रगत झाले, तसतसी वाद्यांच्या निर्मितीत व प्रकारांत वाढ झाली. संगीत पध्दतीतील भेदांमुळे, प्रगतीमुळे व साधनसामग्रीच्या वैविध्यामुळे देशोदेशींची वाद्ये वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण ठरली. भारत व इतर पौराणिक देशांतील एकधून पध्दतीमुळे वाद्य हे केवळ मानवी गायनाबरोबर साथीचे म्हणून किंवा मानवी आवाजसदृश आवाज काढण्याचे साधन म्हणूनच राहिले. लयवाद्ये मात्र वेगळी होती. त्यांचाही दर्जा नृत्याच्या साथीचे दुय्यम वाद्य हाच असे. बीन सारख्या स्वतंत्रपणे वाजविण्याच्या वाद्याकडूनही मानवी आवाजाप्रमाणे बोलण्याचीच अपेक्षा असते. 'जे बोलते ते वाद्य' अशीच वाद्याची भारतीय संकल्पना होती. याउलट बहुधून पध्दतीमुळे पाश्चात्य संगीतात प्रत्येक वाद्याला स्वतंत्र किंवा सांघिक वादनातील वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण वाद्य म्हणून स्थान आहे. यामुळे प्रत्येक वाद्याच्या स्वरनिर्मितीचे वैशिष्ट्य राखण्यासाठी व वाढविण्यासाठी त्या वाद्यात अनेक सुधारणा केल्या गेल्या. विविध स्वरांच्या आवाक्यासाठी एकाच वाद्याचे लहान मोठे प्रकारही झाले. काही प्राचीन वाद्ये आजही त्यांच्या मूळ स्वरूपात प्रचारात आहेत, तर काहींमध्ये सुधारणा होऊन बदल झाले आहेत.

भारतीय संगीतातील परंपरागत वाद्य :

घांगळी : घांगळी हे वारली समाजाचे पारंपरिक वाद्य आहे. हे वाद्यदिसायला रुद्रवीणेसारखे दिसते. वारली समाजात ज्याप्रमाणे नृत्याला महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे त्याप्रमाणेच यावेळी वाजविले जाणारे घांगळी ह्यावाद्याचे महत्त्वही तेवढेच आहे. दिवाळी, शिमगा यांसारखे सण लग्नसमारंभात तसेच प्रार्थना करताना वारली स्त्री-पुरुष शरीर शृंगारून निरनिराळीलोकनृत्ये करतात. त्यावेळी हे घांगळी वाद्य प्रामुख्याने वाजविले जाते. आपल्याला घांगळी हे वाद्य भूमातेने दिले आहे, अशी वारली लोकांची श्रध्दाहोती. हे वाद्य वाजविणाऱ्यांना घांगळी भगत असे म्हणत. ह्या वाद्याला डाव्या हाताने छातीपाशी घट्ट धरून उजव्या हाताने तारांनाछेडून भगत वाजवितो तेव्हा त्याला इतर दोन भगत साथ देतात. हे वाद्य सहजासहजी कोणीही वाजवू शकत नाही त्यासाठी खास प्रशिक्षण घ्यावेलागते. अनुभवी भगत ही विद्या तरुण मुलांना शिकवितात. हे शिक्षण पावसाळ्याच्या प्रारंभीचा काळात सुरू होऊन ते दिवाळीपर्यंत पूर्ण होते. याकाळात शिकाऊ भगतांना काही व्रते कडकपणे पाळावी लागतात. सध्या हे वाद्य कुठेही वापरले जात नाही. ते केवळ खेड्यातील वारली समाजातीलसण, समारंभ यावेळीच दर्शनी पडते. घांगळी वाद्य बनविण्याचे कौशल्य मोजक्यालोकांनाच प्राप्त होत असे. त्यामुळे समाजात त्यांना भगतांइतकेच स्थान असे. बहुतेक भगत स्वतरूच हे वाद्य बनवित. हे वाद्य बनविण्यासाठी दोन सुकलेल्याभोपळ्यांचा वापर केलेला असतो. दोन्ही भोपळ्यांना जोडण्यासाठी उत्तमप्रतीच्या बांबूचा उपयोग केला जातो. नाद निर्माण करण्यासाठी या बांबूवर तार बसविलेल्या असतात. या तारा छेडून जो नाद निर्माण होतो त्याच्या तालावर घांगळी भगत भू-मातेची प्रार्थना करणारे गाणे म्हणतो. त्याला पालघर असे म्हणतात. या गाण्याबरोबर भगत कथाही सांगतो. हे वाद्य वाजविण्यासाठी मोरपिसे, काचेच्या रंगीत बांगड्या, आरसा किंवा बोटांचा वापर केला जातो. घांगळी हा तंतुवाद्याचा आद्य प्रकार आहे.

बासरी : बासरी हे एक सुषिरवाद्य आहे. जुन्या ग्रंथांमध्ये वेणू, वंशी, पावरी, मुरली किंवा फिल्लगोरीया नावांनी बासरीचा उल्लेख झाल्याचे आढळते. पोकळ बांबूचा तुकडा तसेच लाकडीकिंवा धातुची नळी यापासून हे वाद्य बनवितात. बांबूची बासरी सर्वात उत्तमानली जाते. तसेच काही ठिकाणी पितळेची बासरी देखील वाजवितात. बांबूच्या बासरीतून जास्त मधूर स्वर निघतो, तसा धातुच्या बासरीतून निघू शकत नाही. बांबूची बासरी विशिष्ट सुराची मिळणे कठीण असते, आणि उष्ण हवामानात ती तडकून बेसूर होते. त्यामुळे पितळेची व लाकडी बासरी अधिक वापरात आहे. आडवी धरून वाजवायची व सरळ धरून वाजवायची असे बासरीचे दोन प्रकार आहेत. जी बासरी आडवी धरून वाजवितात तिला मुरली म्हणतात. ती वाजवायला जरा कठीण असते. सरळ धरून वाजवताना, बासरीचा वरचा भाग डाव्या हाताने व खालचा भागउजव्या हाताने

धरण्याची प्रथा आहे. मुरली वाजवताना हीच पध्दत सोयीची असते. आपल्या भारत देशामध्ये, श्री.पन्नालाल घोष हे एक महान बासरीवादक होऊन गेले. आजच्या बासरी वादकांमध्ये अग्रणी नाव म्हणजे, पंडित हरिप्रसाद चौरसिया हे होय.

सनई : आपल्या घरात कोणतेही मंगल कार्य असले की, आपण प्रथम 'सनई' लावतो. 'सनई' हे मंगल वाद्य म्हणून ओळखले जाते. 'सनई' हे वाद्य वेगवेगळ्या प्रांतात वेगवेगळ्या नावांनी प्रसिद्ध आहे. फार प्राचीन काळापासून हे वाद्य वाजवले जाते. उत्तरेकडे 'शहनाई' म्हणून हे वाद्य प्रचलित आहे. पूर्वी सनई हे वाद्य 'सुनारी' या नावाने ओळखले जाते होतेय परंतु अलीकडे ते 'सनई' या नावाने ओळखले जाते. सनई हे वाद्य वापरण्यास अत्यंत सोपे आहे. या वाद्यचा आकार लांबट नळीसारखा असतो. सागवान शिसव यांसारख्या टिकाऊ लाकडापासून सनई हे वाद्य बनवलेले असते. वरचा भाग तोंडाने वाजवायचा असतो. मधला भाग फुगीर व पोकळ आणि खालचा भागनिमुळता, गोलाकार व धोत्याच्या फुलासारखा असतो. सनई या वाद्याचे असे तीनभाग असतात. वरचा भाग तोंडात धरून त्यात फुंकर घालून हे वाद्य वाजवतात. यावाद्याला मध्यभागी ७ छिद्रे असतात. हे वाद्य वाजवताना या छिद्रांवर बोटांच्या मदतीने दबाव आणला असता सनईतून स्वर उमटतात. सनई हे वाद्य वाजवताना दोन क्रिया एकाच वेळी करावयाच्या असतात. तोंडाने सतत फुंकर घालणे वत्याचबरोबर हातांची बोटे वाद्यावर असलेल्या छिद्रांवर ठेवून ध्वनी उत्पन्न करतात. प्रदीर्घ श्वास व अचूक स्वरस्थानांवर हातांच्या बोटांची होणारी लयबद्ध हालचाल यांच्या मिलापामुळे 'सनई' चे स्वर सुमधुर उमटतात.

तंबोरा : आपल्या भारतीय संगीतात प्राचीन काळापासून वाजवले जाणारे वाद्य म्हणजे 'तंबोरा' होय. हा 'तंबोरा' हे अगदी महर्षी नारदांच्या हातातही कायम असे. तंबोरा हे वाद्य भारतीय संगीताचे मूलभूत वाद्य आहे, असे मानले जाते. तंबोरा या वाद्याचे तुंबा व दांडी हे दोन भाग आहेत. तंबोरा या वाद्याचे तुंबा हे प्रमुख अंग आहे. त्यामुळे या वाद्याला तानपुरा, तंबूर, किंवा तंबूरा या नावाने ओळखतात. तंबोराच्या खुंट्य, तारा, भोपळा, ब्रिज, तबली, तारदन, दिंडी, तारगहन, जोड असे विविध भाग असतात. तंबोराचा भोपळा हा गोलाकार असतो, हा आतून पोकळ असतो. भोपळ्याच्या वरील भागावर एक लाकडी तबकडी बसवतात, तिला 'तबली' म्हणतात. तंबोराच्या तबलिवर हस्तीदंताची किंवा रक्तचंदनाची घोडी बसवलेली असते. तबलीच्या जोडावर घोडीपासून मागील बाजूला भोपळ्याच्या खालच्या बाजूला चार छिद्रे असलेली एक हस्तीदंती पट्टी जोडतात, तिला तारदान म्हणतात. त्यातूनच तारा ओवून समांतर रेषेने ब्रिजवर ठेवून खुंट्यना बांधतात. तंबोराचा दुसरा महत्त्वाचा अवयव म्हणजे 'दांडी' होय. ही लाकडाची दांडी साधारणपणे ३ ते ४ फुट लांब असते. तंबोराचे सांधा, अट, तारगहन, खुंट्य, मनी, निवारी—सुत असे विविध भाग आहेत. शास्त्रीय गायन करताना साथ—संगत करण्यासाठी हे वाद्य प्रथम वापरतात. तंबोराकरिता चार तारा वापरल्या जातात, त्या चार तारांना वेगवेगळी नावे असतात. खर्जा, पंचरसी अशी काही नावे आहेत. तंबोराच्या तारा मधल्या बोटाने व तर्जनीने छेडायच्या असतात. त्यातून 'स्वर' उमटतात. तंबोरा हे वाद्य शिकण्यासाठी सतत सराव, एकाग्रता, चिकाटी हे गुण अंगाी असावे लागतात. तसेच परिश्रम घेण्याची तयारी असावी लागते. तंबोरा हे वाद्य शिकण्यासाठी रियाज करताना बैठक चांगली असावी लागते. अनेक स्वरपंडीत म्हणतात की, 'कलावंताची खरी परीक्षा दोन सुरेल तानपुरामध्ये जाणकार रसिकांना मंत्रमुग्ध करण्यातच असते.' जर एखाद्या कलावंताचा गायनाचा मूड नसला तर तानपुराचा आवाज त्याचा कानावर पडला , की तो कलावंत लगेच गायला तयार होतो. असा उत्साह प्रत्येकाच्या मनात निर्माण करणारे वाद्य म्हणजे तंबोरा होय.

समारोप : वरील वाद्यांव्यतिरिक्त अनेक अशी वाद्ये आहेत जी भारतीय संगीतात ज्यांचे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहेत. जसे बीन, एकतारी, सतार , खंजीर , टाळ, ढोल, तबला, ढोलकी, मृदंग, ांख विना, हार्मोनियम इत्यादी यांच्यावर लिखान करायचे झाल्यास अखंड कादंबरीच तयार होईल. संशोधनाची मर्यादा लक्षात घेता प्रस्तुत गोध निबंधामध्ये प्राचीन व प्रमुख वाद्यांचाच विचार करण्यात आला व त्यांचे महत्त्व विशद करण्यात आले आहे. भारतीय संगीत हे संपूर्ण विश्वत प्रचलीत आहे. भारतीय संगीत हे रसभरित, वैविध्यपूर्ण आणि मनोरंजक आहे. भारतीय संगीताची नेमकी जाण येण्यासाठी, अवघा जीवनकाळ देखील कमी वाटावा, इतका हा संगीताचा महासागर विशाल आणि सखोल आहे.

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प्रादेशिकवाद विकासात्मक समस्या

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सिंधुताई जाधव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, मेहकर जि.बुलडाणा

प्रस्तावना: विकासाचा विचार करीत असताना जसा विकास सर्वांगीण पाहिजे. त्याचप्रमाणे विकासात प्रादेशिक समतोल साधला गेला पाहिजे. प्रगत देशाच्या विकासापेक्षा मागास भागाच्या विकासाला अग्रक्रम दिला पाहिजे. परंतु प्रत्याक्षात असे घडले नाही. याउलट प्रगत देशाचा जास्त विकास होतो. आणि मागास प्रदेश तसेच राहतात. काही अभ्यासक विकास प्रक्रियेतील प्रादेशिक असमतोल हा केवळ एका राज्यापुरताच मर्यादित प्रश्न नसून त्याचे प्रत्यंतर आंतरराष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय व राज्यापातळीतही असल्याचे स्पष्ट करतात, अमेरिका, इंग्लंड, इटली, स्पेन इ. देशातही या समस्येकडे लोकांचे लक्ष वेधले आहे. प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होण्यासाठी तेथील नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती, भूमी, पर्जन्यमान, नद्या आणि त्याचबरोबर भांडवल, उद्योगास लागणारी मानसिकता, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक मूल्ये इ. घटकांचा प्रभाव कारणीभूत ठरतो. प्रादेशिक असमतोल उदभवणे जितके अपरिहार्य आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे विकसित आणि अविकसित प्रदेशातील असमानता म्हणजेच असमतोल शक्य तितका कमी करणे ही योजनाकारांच्या कक्षेतील बाब आहे कारण ह्या दोन्ही गोष्टी मानवी प्रयत्नांशी संबंधीत आहेत. इतके मात्र निश्चित की, भारतात प्रथम पंचवार्षिक योजनेपासून नऊ पंचवार्षिक योजना राष्ट्रीय आणि प्रादेशिक स्तरावर सुत्रबद्ध नियोजनातून राबविण्यात आल्या असल्या तरी काही राज्यात विकासाचा दर जास्त आहे. पंजाब, हरियाणा, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल हे विकसित प्रदेश आहेत. परंतु बिहार, ओरिसा, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश, मागासलेले असून या प्रदेशातील बहुतांशी लोकसंख्या दारिद्र्याने पछाडलेली आहे.

प्रादेशिकवादाचा अर्थ :

- १) देशातील एखाद्या विशिष्ट भागावर देशापेक्षा अधिक प्रेम करणे, त्या विशिष्ट भागाचे हित पहाणे म्हणजे प्रादेशिकवाद होय .
 - २) ज्यांच्या निष्ठा अनेक प्रसंगी राष्ट्रपेक्षा त्यांच्यावर आणि कधी कधीतर राज्यापेक्षाही राज्यांतर्गत असलेल्या त्यांच्या भागावर केंद्रीत होतात त्यास प्रादेशिकवाद असे म्हणतात.
- भारतातील अनेक घटक राज्यात दुर्दैवाने एकमेकांविषयी कमालीची तिरस्काराची भावना दिसून येते. एका राज्यातला नागरिक दुसऱ्या राज्यात परकीय नागरिकापेक्षा परका मानला जातो. त्यातूनच प्रादेशिकवादाचा उगम होतो. भारतातील जनतेच्या निष्ठा ह्या राष्ट्रपेक्षाही प्रदेशावरच अधिक प्रमाणात दिसून येतात.

प्रादेशिकवादाची कारणे:—

- १) **भौगोलिक घटक :** कोणत्याही प्रदेशाच्या विकासासाठी भौगोलिक घटकाचे योगदान महत्वाचे असते. सुपीक जमीन, पाण्याची उपलब्धता, दळणवळणाच्या सोयी असल्यास प्रदेशाचा योग्य विकास होत असतो. पाऊ स डोंगराळ भूमी, पाण्याचे दुर्मिश्य, उत्पादनाच्या पारंपारिक पध्दती. एकाच प्रदेशातील उपप्रदेश हे वेगवेगळे असते. त्यामुळे असमतोल प्रत्यायास येतो. पंजाब व राजस्थानमध्ये फरक आहे. महाराष्ट्र व पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र यात फरक आहे. विदर्भाचे वेगळेपण हा मुद्दा यातूनच उदयाला येतो.
- २) **ऐतिहासिक घटक :** शासनकर्त्यांनी ज्या भूभागावर राजधान्या, व्यापारी केंद्रे सुरु केली त्या क्षेत्राचा विकास जलदगतीने झाल्याचे आढळून येते. अशा क्षेत्रांमध्ये कलकत्ता. दिल्ली, मुंबई, नागपूर, मद्रास इ. शहराचा उल्लेख करता येईल. शासनकर्त्यांनी या भागाकडे जास्त लक्ष वेधून दुसऱ्या भागाकडे दुर्लक्ष केलेले दिसते. वास्तविक पाहता सर्व क्षेत्राचा संतुलित विकास हे ध्येय अपेक्षित असते. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात योजना कार्यान्वित करतांना हा उद्देश विसरला जातो. आणि प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा प्रश्न निर्माण होतो.
- ३) **उद्योगधंद्याचे केंद्रीकरण :** ज्या भागात उद्योगधंद्याचे केंद्रीकरण झालेले असते. त्या भागाचा विकास सहज लक्षात येतो. रोजगाराच्या संधी आणि जीवनमान वरच्या पातळीवरचे असते. उद्योगांच्या दृष्टीने लहान मोठे उद्योग सुरु होऊ न उद्योगाचे

एक जाळे तयार होते. उद्योगासाठी कच्चा माल, वीज, पाणी, श्रमिक, भांडवलाची गरज असते. परंतु हया गोष्टीची उपलब्धता असताना काही भाग मागासलेले आहेत. महाराष्ट्रात गडचिरोली जिल्हा, पुणे, मुंबईचे मोठया प्रमाणात औद्योगिकरण झालेले आहे. याउलट विदर्भातील काही जिल्हयात औद्योगिकरण नगण्य स्वरु पाचे आहे. थोडक्यात काही भागात उद्योगांच्या केंद्रीकरणाचे क्षेत्र असल्यामुळे ती पूढे आली आहेत.

४) **नियोजनातील दोष:** प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे महत्वपूर्ण कारण म्हणजे नियोजनातील दोष हा होय . नियोजनकर्त्यांना विकासाचा समतोल साधने उद्देश ठेवला आणि प्रदेशातील उपप्रदेश तसेच जिल्हा या घटकाला आधार म्हणून योजनांची आखणी केली. आवश्यक तो अर्थ प्रबंध केला तर प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा प्रश्न उदभवत नाही. महाराष्ट्राचे उदा. लक्षात घ्यावयाचे झाल्यास शासनकर्त्यांनी योजना तयार करताना हया गोष्टी लक्षात घेतल्या नाहीत. त्यामुळे विदर्भ, मराठवाडयात अनुशेष वाढत गेला. त्यामुळे असमतोल स्पष्ट दिसत गेला.

५) **राजकीय इच्छाशक्तीचा अभाव :** भारतात लोकशाही शासनप्रणाली असून लोकसभा व विधानसभेत त्या त्या भागाचे प्रतिनिधित्व अनुक्रमे खासदार व आमदार करीत असतात. लोकशाही विकेंद्रीकरणाने तीन स्तरीय संस्था निर्माण केल्या आहेत. लोकांचे स्थानिक पातळीवरचे प्रश्न लक्षात घेऊन ते सोडविण्याची पध्दती स्वीकारलेली आहे. असे असताना प्रादेशिक असमतोल सारखा वाढत आहे. यामागे महत्वाचे कारण म्हणजे राजकीय इच्छाशक्तीचा अभाव हे होय. राजकीय नेतृत्वाने जागृत राहून आरंभापासून विकासाचा योजना राबविल्या तर अनुशेष राहत नाही.

६) **वंचिततेच्या भावनेचा अभाव :** प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होऊन तो सातत्याने त्याच स्थितीत राहण्यासाठी अविकसित क्षेत्रातील लोकांच्या मनात वंचिततेच्या भावनेचा अभाव हे कारण सांगता येईल, अविकसित क्षेत्रातील राजकीय नेते, उद्योजक, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते , शिक्षणक्षेत्रातील अभिजन आणि सामान्य लोकांच्या मनात वंचितता निर्माण झाली नाही तर आहे ते योग्य आहे असे समजून ते कालक्रमण करीत राहतात. आणि त्याचवेळी विकसित क्षेत्रातील अभिजन विकासाच्या योग आपल्या प्रदेशात कार्यान्वित करु न विकास घडवून आणतील. विकासासाठी लोकजागृती महत्वाची असते. तसेच आपण वंचित आहेत ही जाणीव सर्व क्षेत्रात पाझरली पाहिजे.

७) **उदासीनता :** आपला प्रदेश उपप्रदेशासाठी राजकीय नेते, उद्योजक उदासीन असले म्हणजे विकासाला गती देता येणार नाही. शेवटी प्रादेशिक विकास हा बाह्य असला तरीही त्यातून साधतो तो मानव विकास. लोक उदासीन असले म्हणजे योजनांच्या संबंधात आग्रही राहत नाहीत. त्यासाठी अंदाजपत्रकात करावयाची तरतुद होत नाही. परिणाम इतर प्रदेशातील लोक सक्रिया होऊ न जास्तीत जास्त फायदा करु न घेतला. थोडक्यात विकासाच्या प्रबळ प्रेरणांचा अभाव आणि लोकमतातील उदासीनता या मागासलेपणाला कारणीभूत आहेत.

८) **ईहवादी प्रेरणांचा अभाव :** विकासासाठी लोकांच्या मनात इहवादी प्रेरणा प्रभावी असल्या पाहिजेत. मॅक्स वेबरने म्हटल्याप्रमाणे इहवादी प्रेरणातून उन्नती साध्य होते. परंतु अशा इहवादी प्रेरणांचा अभाव असेल तर विकासाला महत्त्व दिले जात नाही. अर्थाजन, संपन्न जीवन मानवी क्षमतांचा उदय विकास होत नाही. म्हणून इहवादी प्रेरणांचा अभावातूनही असमतोल प्रत्ययास येतो.

९) **सांस्कृतिक आक्रमण :** भारत हा विविध संस्कृतीने युक्त असा देश आहे. त्यामुळे काही प्रदेशात सांस्कृतिक कारणानेच अक्रमणे होतात. स्वतःच्या संस्कृतीविषयी अभिमान बाळगणारे दुसऱ्याची संस्कृती नगण्य समजतात. त्यामुळे आपला भाग हा यांच्यापेक्षा पूढे गेलेला आहे. आमची माणसे म्हणजे योग्य बाकीच्या त्या भागातील लोकांविषयी न्युनगंड निर्माण होतो. आपल्या संस्कृतीविषयी असणारा अभिमान हाही घटक प्रादेशिकवादाला चालना देत असतो.

१०) **भाषिक भेद :** मॉरिस जोन्सच्या मते, भारतातील प्रांतवादाच्या सर्व समस्यांचे मुळ भाषिक मतभेदात आहे. भारतातील प्रदेशाची पूर्वीपार रचना अशा प्रकारची आहे की, एक किंवा विशिष्ट भाषा बोलणारे लोक विशिष्ट प्रदेशात फार मोठया संख्येने राहतात. त्यामुळे तेलगू, गुजराती, मारवाडी अशा भाषावाचक जाती अस्तित्वात येतात. भाषावार प्रांतरचनेचा परिणाम असा झाला की त्यातूनच प्रादेशिकवादाला अनुकूल परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली. भारतात भाषिकप्रश्न अत्यंत ज्वलत असा प्रश्न आहे. विशिष्ट जनतेच्या मनात विशिष्ट भाषा बोलणाऱ्या समुहाविषयी अस्मितेची भावना व इतरविषयी तिरस्कार निर्माण होतो.

११) प्रादेशिक संघटन : प्रादेशिकता ज्याप्रमाणे राजकीय पक्षाच्या भूमिकेमुळे निर्माण झाली.विकासाला गती देता येणार नाही. शेवटी प्रादेशिक विकास हा बाह्य असला तरीही त्यातून साधतो तो मानव विकास लोक उदासीन असले म्हणजे योजनांच्या संबंधात जे आग्रही राहत नाहीत .त्यासाठी अंदाजपत्रकात करावयाची तरतुद होत नाही. परिणाम इतर प्रदेशातील लोक सक्रिया होउन जास्तीत जास्त फायदा करु न घेतला

१२) परकीय हात : काही वेळा एखादया देशातील प्रादेशिकवादाचा बाबतीत परकीयांचा हात हा घटक देखील जबाबदार मानण्यात येतो .कारण अनेक राष्ट्रे जाणीवपूर्वक दुसऱ्या राष्ट्रात फुटीरतेची भावना कशी निर्माण होईल आणि राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेस कसा तडा जाईल यासाठी प्रयत्न करतात. आर्थिक पाठबळ, आधुनिक शास्त्राने इ. स्वरु पाची मदत पाठवून प्रादेशिक वादास खतपाणी देण्याचे कार्य अनेक राष्ट्रे करीत असतात. भारतीय प्रादेशिकवादास कारणीभूत परकीय हात आहे असे वारंवार म्हटले जाते.

प्रादेशिकवादाचे परिणाम: प्रादेशिकवादामध्ये अतिरेकी स्वरु प म्हणजे भारतातून फुटून स्वतंत्र राज्याची मागणी करणे असे प्रयत्न अनेकांनी केले .१९५० मध्ये प्रमुख पक्षाचा दृष्टिकोन भारतातून फुटून निघून द्रविडीस्थानची निर्मिती करण्याचा होता. अनेक प्रयत्न झाले. या सर्व बाबी प्रादेशिकवादाच्या भावनेचे एक टोकाचे रूपच होत्या .प्रदेशभावना फुटीर झाल्या की राष्ट्राचे ऐक्य धोक्यात येते. भाषिक ,जातीय , धार्मिक भावनेवरून तडे पडत असतात. प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे अनेक परिणाम समाज जीवनावर होतात ते पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

१) राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेला अडथळा : प्रादेशिक विषमतेमुळे मनात परस्परसंबंधी इर्ष्या आणि असंतोषाची भावना वाढीस लागते .आमच्या प्रदेशाच्या विकासात दूसरे प्रदेश अडथळे आहेत. अशा भावनेमुळे ताण-तणाव व अशांतता प्रत्ययास येते. राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता परिषदेने १९७१ आर्थिक विकासातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल राष्ट्रीय ऐक्यासमवेतच एका प्रदेशातील उपप्रदेशात विकासाच्या असमतोलामुळे संशय आणि द्वेष आणि अशांतता दिसून येते. भावनात्मक ऐक्याला बाधा निर्माण होते.

२) संघर्षाचा उद्भव : प्रादेशिक विषमतेचा प्रश्न जेव्हा चर्चेला येतो. तेव्हा बऱ्याच वेळा त्यात दोन पक्ष निर्माण होतात. एकपक्ष प्रादेशिक असमतोल नाही असे सिध्द करतो तर दुसरा पक्ष विविध प्रकारची उदाहरणे देऊ न असमतोलाचे स्पष्टीकरण देतो. अशा विभिन्न मतप्रवाहाच्या समर्थकामध्ये ताण, तणाव आणि काही प्रसंगी संघर्ष सुध्दा उदभवतो.

३) विभाजन चळवळी : प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे निराकरण वर्तमान शासन व्यवस्था करू शकत नाही. या संदर्भात पुर्वीच्या राज्यकर्त्यांनी कोणतेही ठोस प्रयत्न केले नाही. उलट त्यांनी आमच्या प्रदेशाचे सतत शोषण केले आहे. तेव्हा आमच्या समाजाचा सर्वांगीण विकास आम्हीच करू अशी भूमिका घेऊ न प्रदेश विभाजनाच्या चळवळींना योग्य प्रतिसाद मिळालेला नाही. अशा विभाजनावादी चळवळीचे मूळ प्रादेशिक असमतोलात असते. त्यांना वंचिततेची जाणीव असते. अशा चळवळी काही प्रमाणात हिंसक रूप धारण करतात . यात आर्थिक व मनुष्य हानी होऊ शकते.

४) सामाजिक समस्या वाढतात: प्रादेशिक असमतोलामुळे काही क्षेत्राचा मोठया प्रमाणात विकास होतो. याउलट उर्वरित क्षेत्र अविकसित राहते. हया अविकसित भागातील लोकांना रोजगाराच्या संधी मिळत नाही. त्यातून बेरोजगारीचा प्रश्न उदभवतो. लोकांचे जीवनमान निम्नस्तरात समाविष्ट असते. ज्यामुळे दारिद्रयाची समस्या जटिल बनते. कारखानदारी न वाढल्यामुळे बऱ्याच लोकांना विकृष्ट प्रकारचे व्यवसाय स्वीकारावे लागतात. दळणवळणाच्या मर्यादित सुविधा, पक्क्या रस्त्याचे अल्प प्रमाण, पेयजलाचा प्रश्न, शिक्षणाच्या सोयीचा प्रश्न या सारख्या गोष्टीमुळे समस्यांची संख्या वाढत जाते.

५) लोकसंख्येचे स्थानांतरण:

विकसित प्रदेशात रोजगाराच्या संधी असतात. या तुलनेत अविकसित प्रदेशात हंगामी व कायम स्वरूपाच्या बेकारीची समस्या असते. साहजिकच लोक उपजिविकेसाठी विकसित प्रदेशाकडे स्थानांतराचे प्रमाण जास्त असते. अशा स्थानांतरामुळे झोपडपट्याचें प्रश्न, रहदारीचा प्रश्न, घराचा प्रश्न आणि त्या अनुषंगाने अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण होतात.

६) लहान राज्याची निर्मिती : लहान-लहान राज्याची निर्मिती हा एक प्रादेशिकवादाचाच परिणाम असतो. कारण विशिष्ट भाषा, धर्म इत्यादीवर आधारित लहान राज्याची निर्मिती ही अनेक दृष्टीने गैरसोयीचे असते. कारण एखादे लहान राज्य निर्माण करायला सुखात करणे गैरसोयीचे असते. प्रादेशिकवृत्ती अधिकाधिक संकुचित होते. राज्याचा आर्थिक विकास हा राज्याच्या आर्थिक विकासावरच आधारित आहे.

७) **विघटीत राजकारण** : व्यापक अशा राजकारणाऐवजी विघटित राजकारणास सुरुवात प्रादेशिवादातून निर्माण होते. प्रादेशिकवादाचे टिकाकार असे म्हणतात की, प्रादेशिक भावना शमविण्यासाठी काही प्रोदेशिक नेत्यांचा महत्वकांक्षासाठी फक्त लहान राज्यांच्या मागण्या होतात. आर्थिक व सांस्कृतीक इत्यादी कारणे केवळ राजकीय असतात. राष्ट्रीय हितापेक्षा संकुचित हिताला जोपासणारी असतात. प्रादेशिकतेला प्राधान्य दिल्यास प्रादेशिक प्रवृत्ती अधिक संकुचित होतात.

प्रादेशिकवादावरील उपाययोजना :

- १) निकोप भावनेची रूजवणूक करावी :
- २) संस्कारक्षम शिक्षणप्रणालीचा विकास :
- ३) आर्थिक सामाजिक मागासलेपण निर्मुलनासाठी प्रयत्न :
- ४) एकसमान राष्ट्रभाषेचा विकास :
- ५) संस्कारक्षम शिक्षणप्रणालीचा विकास :
- ६) अतिरेकी चळवळींना पायबंद घालावा:

110.

भारतीय संगीतातील बंदिशी : प्रादेशिक घराण्यांचा वारसा

डॉ. निरज एस. लांडे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, संगीत विभाग, सीताबाई कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना : भारत देशाला अतिप्राचीन इतिहास लाभलेला आहे. भारतातील विविधता हेच संपूर्ण जगात भारताची ओळख बनले आहे. संगीत क्षेत्रात आज भारताचे संपूर्ण जगावर अधिराज्य प्रस्तापित झाले आहे. भारतीय संगीत प्राचीन काळापासून भारतात ऐकले जाते व गायले जाते आणि त्याचा उत्तरोत्तर विकासा व विस्तार होत आहे. ह्या संगीताची सुरवात वैदिक काळातपेक्षाही जूनी आहे. भारतात हिंदू मान्यतेनुसार ब्रम्हदेवाने संगीत कला ही पारंगदेव कृत 'संगीत रत्नाकर' या ग्रंथात भारतीय संगीताचा अर्थबोध होतो. यात 'गीतम, वरदम् तथा नृत्यं त्रयम् संगीतमुच्यते' म्हणजेच गायन, वाद्य, वादन तथा नृत्य तीनही कलांचा समावेश संगीतात केला आहे.

गोधनिबंधाचा उद्देश :

१. संगीतातील बंदिशीचे उगम व विकासाबद्दल चर्चा करणे.
२. भारतीय संगीतातील बंदिशीचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करणे.
३. वेगवेगळ्या प्रांतातील बंदिश घराण्यांचे अध्ययन करणे.

अध्ययन पध्दती : प्रस्तुत गोधनिबंधामध्ये अध्ययनाकरिता द्वितीय स्त्रोतांचा उपयोग करण्यात आला असून त्याकरिता इंटरनेट, विविध संकेतस्थळ, संदर्भिय साहित्याचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

बंदिशीचा उगम व विकास : 'नादमधुर शब्द, विशिष्ट लय व राग यांना घेवून बांधलेली तर्कसंगत, सौंदर्यपूर्ण स्वराकृती म्हणजे बंदिश होय.' अशी बंदिशची व्याख्या करता येते. भारतीय संगीतात बंदिशीचे महत्त्व अनन्य साधारण आहे. संगीतातील राग हा बंदिशीतून प्रकट होतो. निराकार, निर्गुण स्वरूपातील रागाचे रूप बंदिशीच्या माध्यमातून साकारता येते. बंदिशीला स्वतःचे एक व्यक्तीमत्व व लावण्य आहे. बंदिशीत ईश्वर रागांमधून स्वतःहून बंदिस्त होतो. तर सुर आपले अस्तीत्व रागाच्या संरचनेतून प्रकट करित असतात. बंदिशीच्या रूपाने रागरूपी ईश्वर सगुणरूपात आपल्या समोर उभा ठाकतो व आपल्या मनाच्या स्पंदनावर राज्य करतो. अशा या बंदिशीच्या झरोक्यातून आपण राग संगीताचे निरूपम, भव्य व अतुलनीय विश्व चाचपळू शकतो. बंदिशीचा उगम नेमका केव्हा झाला असे स्पष्ट सांगता येणार नाही मात्र प्रामुख्याने लोकसंगीतातून झाला असावा. मुळातच राग संगीत हे लोकसंगीतातूनच निर्माण झाले आहे. अभिजात संगीतातील आदिराग भैरव हि सुध्दा लोकसंगीताचीच देणगी आहे. हा राग संपूर्ण भारतात वेगवेगळ्या नावाने सापडतो. काश्मीर व हरियाणामध्ये भैरव, ओरिसामध्ये कालिंगडा, बंगालमध्ये बंगालभैरव, कर्नाटकमध्ये कर्नाट तर महाराष्ट्रात गौरी या नावाने ओळखली जाणारी सुरावट ही थोड्याफार फरकाने तीच आहे. साकी, दिंडी, ओव्या, अभंग, भजन, लग्नगतीते, सणांची गीते, ऋतूवर आधारित पारंपारिक/विरह रसात्मक गीतामधून राग व रागातून बंदिश असा बंदिशीच्या उत्पत्तीचा इतिहास उल्लेखित आहे.

बंदिशी आणि विविध घराणी : पं.वि.रा. आठवले हे त्यांच्या रागदर्शन च्या ध्वनिफितीमध्ये असे सांगतात की, आलाप , बोल व तान या ख्यालाच्या तीनही अंगात जेव्हा एखाद्या सौंदर्यतत्वाचा एकजिनसीपणे आविर्भाव होतो, त्या गायकीला घराणे म्हणण्यास काहीच हरकत नाही.' घराणेदार गायकी जोपासण्यासाठी, टिकून राहण्यासाठी घराण्यात कलाकार व त्याचबरोबर चांगले गुरूजनही असावे लागतात. 'संगीतातील विशिष्ट घटकांवर कलेली पूर्ण तयारी' अशी घराण्यांची व्याख्या करण्यात आली आहे. प्रत्येक घराण्यात विविधता व वैशिष्ट्ये असलेले दिसून येते. एखाद्या घराण्यात सूरप्रधानता तर एखाद्या घराण्यात तालप्रधानता, काही घराण्यात जोड-रागांची निवड व तानकौशल्य, बोलप्रधानता असे विविधीकरण दिसून येते. प्रत्येक घराण्यात बंदिशी या विविधाचा टुकोण हा वेगवेगळा आहे. बंदिशीची धाटणी, मांडणी, शब्दांचे उच्चारण, त्याचप्रमाणे बंदिशीसाठीच्या तालाच्या निवडी वलयीतही वेगळेपणा असतो. प्रस्तुत अध्ययनात पुढील घराण्यांचा उल्लेख करण्यात आला आहे.

किराणा घराणे : हे घराणे स्वरप्रधानता जपणारे असल्याने बंदिशीला म्हणवे तितके महत्व दिले जात नाही. किराणा घराण्यातील बंदिशी तालाच्या दृष्टीने पक्क्या बंदिस्त नसतात असा आक्षेप घेतला जातो. या घराण्यातील बंदिशीची संख्याही तशी मर्यादित आहे. श्रीमती प्रभा अत्रे यांनी अनेक बंदिशी रचल्या व आपल्या 'स्वरांगिनी' या साहित्यात प्रसिध्द केल्या. या घराण्यातील प्रसिध्द बंदिशी पुढील प्रमाणे.

- १) गुमानीजंगत : दरबारी कानडा २)सौ सो बारे बालामा – लालत
३) इसे जपकर : अल्हैया बिलवाल ४) पिया गुणवंता : पुरीया

ग्वाल्हेर घराणे : हे सर्व घराण्यांचे उगमस्थान मानले जाते. बंदिशीच्या अंगाने वढत करणे हे या घराण्याचे वैशिष्ट्य. रागगायनापेक्षा बंदिशीचे गायन या घराण्यातील कलाकार करतात. त्यामुळे बंदिशीला या घराण्यात अनन्यसाधारण महत्व प्राप्त झाले. बंदिशीची आकृती व बंदिशीची नायिकी यावर या घराण्याचे रागगायन अवलंबून असते. नायिका आठ प्रकारच्या आहेत.

- १) बोधप्रिया २) रसिकप्रिया ३) करुणाप्रिया ४) क्रोधप्रिया
५) मुग्धप्रिया ६) विरहप्रिया ७) भावप्रिया ८) कलहप्रिया

या आठ नायिकांपैकी एखादी तरी नायिका जीच बांधण्यात पाहिजे. तद्वत करुण, वीर आणि तृंगार रसापैकी एखादा तरी रस गाण्यात पाहिजेच. स्वतःला बंदिशीची नायिका समजून गाणे म्हणजे तिच्या वेदना संवेदना आपल्या मानून गाणे. यात आत्मविश्वास येता. यात किंकराव व्यास, रचंद्र आरोळकर, वि.द. पलुस्कर, किंकर अभ्यंकर, दत्तात्रेय जंगम, पद्माकर बर्वे, किंकर, विष्णु काशीकर यांनी भरपूर बंदिशींची भर घातली आहे.

भेंडीबाजार घराणे. हे घराणे बंदिशप्रधान मानले जाते. भेंडीबाजार घराण्याचे संस्थापक असलेल्या तिघा भावांपैकी उस्ताद छज्जूखॉ यांनी अनेक धूपदे व बंदिशीची रचना केली. त्यांचे पुत्र उ. अमानअलीखॉ यांनी अमर या नावाने लोकडो बंदिशी रचल्या. पुढे मा. नवरंग, रमेश नाडकर्णी, पांडुरंग अबेरकर यांनीही अमर या नावनेच अनेक बंदिशी रचल्या होत्या. उ. महंमद हुसेनखॉ यांनी मनहर आणि हुसेन या नावाने अनेक बंदिशी तयार केल्या.

आग्रा घराणे : या घराण्यात बोलअंगाला अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे. बोलबॉट, बोलबनाव व बोलताना हे घटक गायनात ठळकपणे दिसून येतात. त्यामुळे बंदिश ही नक्की महत्वाची ठरते. यातील ख्यालाच्या बंदिशी कलापूर्ण व तालात बंदिस्त असतात. उ. फैयाजखॉ (प्रेमप्रिया), उ. विलायत हुसेनखॉ (प्रणयप्रिया), उ. खादिम हुसेनखॉ, पं. बबनराव हळदणकर (रसप्रिया), पं. जगन्नाथबुवा पुरोहित, पं. अरुण कशाळकर (रसदास) यांनी अनेक बंदिशी निर्माण करून या घराण्याचे बंदिशीचे दालन समृद्ध केले.

जयपूर घराणे : तान अंग हे या घराण्यात महत्वाचे असल्याने बंदिशीला म्हणावे तितके महत्व नसते. विलंबति तीनतालात मुख्यत्वेकरून बडाख्याल गायला जातो. जोड व अनवट राग पेश करण्याची पध्दत असल्याने त्या रागात जास्त बंदिशी आढळतात. प्रचलित रागात जौनपुरी व अल्हैया बिलावल हे राग या घराण्याचे खास राग आहेत. या घराण्याचे प्रमुख उ. अल्लादियाँ खॉसाहेब यांनी एमदप्रिया व एमदगुनि या नावाने अनेक बंदिशी तयार केल्या आहेत.

समारोप : प्रस्तुत अध्ययनात भारतीय संगीतातील विविध घराण्यातील बंदिशींची चर्चा करण्यात आली आहे. त्याच बरोबर बंदिशीचा उगम व विकास विस्तार होवून ही कला आजही संपूर्ण भारतभर प्रसारित होवून लोकप्रिय झालेली आहे. त्याचबरोबर ही कला आज लोकसंगीताच्या माध्यमातून प्रचलित होत आहे. विद्याच्या बाबतीत बंदिशीचा विशेष विकास झालेला नाही. काळाप्रमाणे बंदिशी कलेमध्ये बदल झालेले नाहीत. कला ही लवचिक, प्रवाही व समाजाभिमुख असायला हवी. बंदिशीत सध्याच्या काळात अनुरूप असे विद्या आणण्याचा नव्या दमाच्या बंदिशी गायकांनी प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे.

संदर्भग्रंथ सूची :

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111.

महारा ट्रातील प्रादेशिक भा ेचे महत्त्व

प्रा. डॉ. संध्या विश्वनाथ कांबळे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, मराठी विभाग, श्रीमती राधादेवी गोयनका महिला महाविद्यालय, अकोला

भाषेवर समाज उभा रहातो, मोठा होतो असा जगाचा अनुभव आहे. जगाला हेवा वाटावा असा महाराष्ट्र घडवण्याचं स्वप्न आमच्या उराशी आहे. तसा तो घडवायचा तर भाषेकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालणार नाही. नाहीतर विकास व्हायचा पण आम्ही स्वतरू लाच, स्वतरूच्या इतिहासालाच विसरायचो. मराठी समृद्ध करून सध्याच्या जागतिकीकरणात, आधुनिकीकरणात तिला ज्ञानभाषा करण्याचं, तिला जागतिक व्यापार—उदीमाची भाषा करण्याचं आमचं स्वप्न आहे. ते का करायचं, कसं करायचं ह्याची ही समग्र योजना. भाषेबरोबरच मराठी संस्कृती आणि मराठी समाज कसा असावा, कसा असेल ह्याचंही चित्रं ह्या विभागात मांडत आहोत. मराठी ही इंडो—युरोपीय भाषाकुलातील एक भाषा आहे. भारतातील प्रमुख ह्यह भाषांपैकी मराठी एक आहे. महाराष्ट्र आणि गोवा ह्या राज्यांची मराठी ही अधिकृत राजभाषा आहे. मराठी मातृभाषा असणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येनुसार मराठी ही जगातील पंधरावी व भारतातील चौथी भाषा आहे. मराठी बोलणाऱ्यांची एकूण लोकसंख्या ९,००,००,००० आहे. मराठी भाषा ९ व्या शतकापासून प्रचलित आहे. मराठी भाषेची निर्मिती संस्कृतपासून झालेल्या महाराष्ट्री प्राकृत व अपभ्रंश या भाषांपासून झाली आहे.

संशोधनाचा उद्देश :

१. मराठी भा ेचा उगम व इतिहास अभ्यासणे.
२. मराठी भा ेचे महत्त्व जाणून घेणे.
३. मराठी भा ेचा विस्तारावर चर्चा करणे.

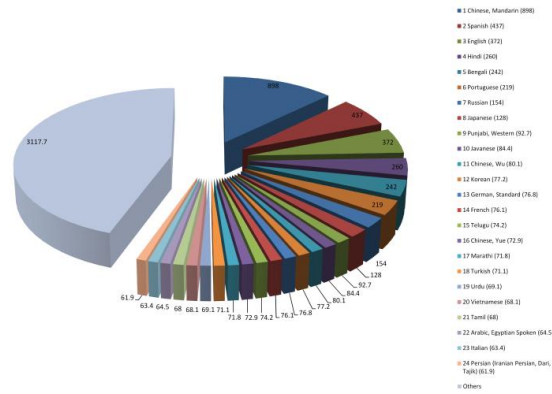
अध्ययन पध्दती : प्रस्तुत वि ायाचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी संशोधनाच्या द्वितीय तथ्य सामग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. यामध्ये विविध साहित्य, तसेच विश्वको ा खंड, संकेतस्थळे, शिलालेखावरील लेख इत्यादींचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. मराठी भाषेचा उदय संस्कृतच्या प्रभावाखाली निर्माण झालेल्या प्राकृत भाषेच्या महाराष्ट्री या बोलीभाषेपासून झाला. असे बहुतांशी मानले जाते. पैठण (प्रतिष्ठान) येथील सातवाहन साम्राज्याने महाराष्ट्री भाषेचा प्रशासनात वापर सर्वप्रथम केला. देवगिरीच्या यादवांच्या काळात मराठी भाषा व संस्कृतीची भरभराट झाली. इ.स. ११८८ मध्ये मुकुंदराज या कवीने विवेकसिंधु या काव्य ग्रंथाची रचना मराठी भाषेत केली. त्यानंतर इ.स. १२९० मध्ये ज्ञानेश्वरी या ग्रंथाची रचना ज्ञानेश्वरांनी केली. यानंतर महानुभाव संप्रदायाने मराठी साहित्यात मौलिक भर घातली. संत एकनाथ यांनी या भाषेत भारुडे लिहिली आणि एकनाथी भागवत, भावार्थ रामायण आदि ग्रंथांची भर घातली. शिवाजी महाराजांनी मराठी साम्राज्याची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवली आणि पेशव्यांनी या साम्राज्याचा विस्तार केला. त्यानंतर मराठी भाषेस राजाश्रय मिळाला. इ.स. १९४७ नंतर स्वतंत्र भारत देशाने मराठीला अधिकृत राज्यभाषेचा दर्जा दिला. इ.स. १९६० मध्ये मराठी भाषिकांच्या एकसंध महाराष्ट्र राज्यास मान्यता मिळाली आणि मराठीस राजभाषेचा मुकुट प्राप्त झाला. मराठी ही निव्वळ भाषाच नाही तर एक संस्कृती. मराठी भाषेचा इतिहास खूप आधीपासून म्हणजेच अगदी राष्ट्रकुट राजांपासून अस्तित्वात आहे. सातवाहनांनीच खरंतर मराठी भाषेला प्रमुख भाषेचा दर्जा देऊन आपल्या राज्यात मराठी अनिवार्य केली. परंतु त्यानंतर मराठी भाषेला कुणी वाली मिळाला नाही. त्यानंतर मराठी साठी सर्वात मोठे कार्य कुणी केले असेल तर संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी. भगवद्गीतेचा अन्वयार्थ मराठीत लिहून सर्वसामान्यांना ज्ञानेश्वरीपून भक्तीची कवाडं खुली करून देऊन मराठी चळवळीचीच जणू स्थापना केली. संस्कृत भाषेचे गूढ अर्थ अगदी सोपे करून त्यांनी ज्ञानेश्वरीत ते मांडले आणि भगवद्गीतेपासून दूर गेलेल्या समाजाला जवळ आणून त्यांना भक्तीशी आणि परिणामी ईश्वराशी जोडण्याचे काम संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी मराठीतूनच केले. संत ज्ञानेश्वरांप्रमाणे इतर संतांनी देखील मराठीचाच उपयोग करून मराठी भाषेला पावन केले. परंतु तरीसुद्धा एका मोठ्य क्षेत्रात या भाषेचा उगम अजून व्हायचा होता आणि त्यामुळेच मराठीला लोकमान्य भाषेचा दर्जा मिळालेला नव्हता.

माझा मराठीचि बोलू कौतुके।

परि अमृतातेहि पैजासी जिंके।

ऐसी अक्षरे रसिके। मेळवीन।।

संतांनी मराठी भाषेचा उपयोग वाढवून मराठी साहित्य रचले खरे परंतु ते केवळ सामान्य लोकांना समजावे याकरीता. समाजव्यवस्थेतून पुढे जाऊन राजकीय क्षेत्रात या भाषेचा अंतर्भाव झाला तो छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या काळात. महाराजांनी पंडित रघुनाथपंतांना सांगून राज्यव्यवहार कोश बनवून घेतला. त्या काळात राजकीय क्षेत्रात फारसी, उर्दू या परकीय भाषांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पगडा होता. स्वराज्य संपूर्णरीत्या स्वीकारायचे असल्यास राज्यातील प्रजेला ते अगोदर समजायला हवे, त्याकरिता मग प्रजेला समजेल अशा भाषेतूनच त्याचे विवरण हवे, हे छत्रपतींनी ओळखले होते. त्यामुळेच पूर्ण स्वराज्याच्या मजबूतीसाठी महाराजांनी मराठी भाषेला प्राधान्य देऊन राज्यव्यवहार कोशाची रचना करून मराठी भाषेला मोठेच महत्त्व प्राप्त करून दिले. मराठी भाषा जागातील इतर लोकांना देखील समजली आणि मराठी संस्कृतीचा खऱ्या अर्थाने उदय झाला, असे म्हटल्यास कमीपणाचे ठरणार नाही. संपूर्ण जगात मराठी भाषािकांची संख्या ७३ मिलीयन एवढी आहे. जे की जगाच्या एकूण भाषांमध्ये १.१० टक्के लोकांची बोली भाषा आहे. म्हणजेच एकूण १०० सर्वाधिक बोली भाषांमध्ये १९ व्या क्रमांकाची बोली भाषा आहे.



जशी प्रत्येक राज्याची श्रीमंती त्या राज्याचा अर्थव्यवस्थेवरून केली जाते, अगदी त्याचप्रमाणे प्रत्येक भाषेची श्रीमंती ही त्या भाषेतील साहित्याच्या श्रीमंतीवरून करण्यात येते. सुदैवाने आजपर्यंत मराठी भाषेला लेखकांची, कवींची उणीव कधीच भासली नाही. अगदी संत वाङ्मयापासून ते आजच्या कथा, पटकथांपर्यंत अनेक साहित्य रचना या भाषेत झालेल्या आहेत. गद्य, पद्य, नाटक अशा तिनही क्षेत्रात मराठी भाषेतील साहित्य रचना उत्कृष्ट दर्जाची असून आजही ती लोकांना अगदी प्रसन्न अशीच भासते. मराठी चित्रपटांनी सुद्धा यात भरच घातली आहे. अनेक उत्कृष्ट दर्जाचे चित्रपट मराठी भाषेत प्रदर्शित झालेले आहेत. या चित्रपटांमुळेच आज मराठी भाषेचा झेंडा सातासमुद्रापार जाऊन तिचे महत्त्व दशपतीने वाढलेले आहे. मधल्या काळात मराठी भाषेचा दर्जा खालावल्या गेला होता खरा, परंतु त्या नंतरच्या काळात याच मराठी भाषेने मुसंडी मारून स्वतःचे महत्त्व कमी होऊ न देता वाढवलेलेच आहे आणि याचे बहुतांशी श्रेय या मराठी चित्रपट सृष्टीलाच जाते. मराठी साहित्य यात क्रमांकाने दुसरे. मराठी तरुणाई तसेच देशातील इतर तरुणांना मराठी भाषेशी जोडण्याचे काम मराठी चित्रपटांनी, त्यांच्याशी समरस असल्याने फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात व प्रचंड उत्साहाने तसेच शिस्तीने केल्याचे दिसते. या सर्वात मराठी नाटक थोडे मागे पडले खरे, परंतु तरीसुद्धा या नाटकांना देखील आता नवा साज चढवण्याचे कार्य काही मराठी ब्रह्मदरांनी हाती घेतलेले आहे. ती लोक त्यात सफल होवोत हीच ईश्वरचरणी प्रार्थना. मराठी भाषेला अजून मोठ्या प्रमाणात महत्त्व प्राप्त झाली ती परदेशात तिकडेच स्थायिक झालेल्या लोकांच्या कौतुकास्पद प्रयत्नांमुळे.

समारोप : मराठी भाषेचा इतिहास अतिशय आव्हानात्मक असा असला तरीसुद्धा काही लोकांच्या अनन्यसाधारण कार्यामुळे आज मराठी भाषेचा वर्तमान अतिशय सुंदर असल्याचेच दिसते आणि यावरूनच तसेच वर्तमान पिढीचे कार्य, विचारसरणी बघता मराठी भाषेचे भविष्य यापेक्षाही उत्कृष्ट दर्जाचे असल्यास आश्चर्य करण्याचे काहीच कारण नाही. तेव्हा मित्रांनो, या भाषेचा उद्धार करण्याचे काम आपल्या सर्वांनाच एकत्र येऊन करावे लागणार आहे, ते करताना या भाषेचा उपयो जास्तीत जास्त करणे आवश्यक आहेच परंतु याहीपेक्षा महत्त्वाचे आहे मराठी भाषेसाठी असणारा आदर, प्रेम तसेच तिची समृद्धी वाढविण्याची प्रामाणिक इच्छा.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :

१. जोशी तर्कतिर्थ लक्ष्मणशास्त्री, मराठी विश्वकोश खंड, महाराष्ट्र राज्या साहित्या संस्कृति मंडळ

२. www.wikipedia.org

कोकण विभागाच्या विकासातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल—एक अभ्यास

प्रा. सौ. संगिता भालचंद्र काटकर

संशोधिका, टिळक महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ, पुणे.

१. प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची संकल्पना — 'प्रदेश' म्हणजे समान गुण समान नैसर्गिक स्वरूप असणारे क्षेत्र होय. प्रदेश ही गतिमान संकल्पना आहे. एखादया भौगोलिक प्रदेशात राहणाऱ्या मानवाच्या प्रगतीसाठी आर्थिक, सामाजिक, भौगोलिक स्थितीच्या संदर्भात विषमता कमी करण्याच्या दृष्टीने जे नियोजन केले जाते त्याला 'प्रादेशिक नियोजन' असे म्हणतात. विविध देश किंवा प्रदेशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात एक प्रमुख समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे, ती म्हणजे विषमता होय. प्रत्येक देशाच्या प्रदेशाच्या विकास एकसारखा आढळत नाही. काही प्रदेशात विकासात गतीमानता आढळते तर काही प्रदेशात विकासाची गतीमानता कमी आढळते, यालाच 'प्रादेशिक विषमता किंवा 'प्रादेशिक असमतोल' असे म्हणतात. प्रादेशिक विषमता ही साधनसंपत्तीचे असमान वितरण किंवा उपलब्धता, आर्थिक विकासाचे घटक आणि त्यांचा विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत कमी—अधिक वापर यामुळे निर्माण होऊ शकते. साधनसंपत्तीच्या असंतुलनातून आणि असमान विकास प्रक्रियेतून निर्माण होणारी प्रादेशिक विषमता ही आंतरराज्यीय, समग्र आणि प्रखंडीय असू शकते. प्रादेशिक असमतोल ही जागतिक पातळीवर एक महत्त्वाची समस्या आहे. सध्या जगातील काही देशांनी विकासाची अत्युच्च पातळी गाठली आहे. तर काही देश विकासासाठी धडपडत आहेत. काही देश विकासात बरेच मागे आहेत. भारतात पंजाब, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, केरळ, तामिळनाडू, आंध्रप्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल या राज्यांनी विकासात उत्कृष्ट कामगिरी केली आहे. आसाम, राजस्थान, ओरिसा, बिहार, झारखंड, मध्यप्रदेश, उत्तरप्रदेश ही राज्ये विकासात अद्यापही मागे आहेत. जागतिक बँकेने भारतातील बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश या राज्यांना 'बिमाऊ राज्ये' म्हणून घोषित केलेले आहे. या राज्यात अति तीव्र विषमता आहे. यावरून भारतातील आर्थिक, प्रादेशिक विषमता लक्षात येते. मात्र या राज्यांचा विकास झाला तर भारत भविष्यात महासत्ता बनू शकतो, असे मत जागतिक बँकेने नोंदविले आहे.
२. प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या व्याख्या — प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची संकल्पना अधिक योग्यरितीने स्पष्ट होण्यासाठी पुढील व्याख्यांचा आधार घेता येईल.

१. 'प्रादेशिक असमतोल' म्हणजे निरनिराळ्या प्रदेशातील आर्थिक विकासाचा असमतोल होय. ज्याप्रमाणे समाजात व्यक्तिगत उत्पन्नात तफावत असते त्याचप्रमाणे काही प्रदेश आर्थिकदृष्ट्या खूप प्रगती करतात व इतर देश मागास राहतात. याचा परिणाम म्हणजेच 'प्रादेशिक असमतोल' होय. नैसर्गिक संपत्तीचा अभाव किंवा कमतरता, निरक्षरांचे मोठे प्रमाण, उद्यमशीलतेचा अभाव व भांडवलशाहीचा कमतरता ही प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होण्याची मुलभूत कारणे होत. कुठल्याही देशातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल योग्य धोरणे आखून कमी करता येतो, पण तो पूर्णपणे दूर करता येत नाही.
२. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रातील किंवा प्रदेशातील लोकांच्या विकासाच्या क्षमता वाढविणे आणि आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत सर्व प्रदेशातील लोकांना सहभागी करून घेणे म्हणजे 'प्रादेशिक असमतोल' होय.

प्रत्येक राष्ट्रात काही भाग पुढारलेला तर काही भाग पिछाडलेला असतो. सामान्यतः आर्थिक विकासाची प्रक्रिया गतिमान झाल्यानंतर सर्व राज्यांचा व प्रदेशाचा विकास साधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. सरकार संतुलित प्रादेशिक विकास साधण्याचे ध्येय बाळगते. प्रादेशिक संतुलनात सर्व प्रदेशांचा समान विकास साधणे अभिप्रेत नसते. सर्व प्रदेशातील उद्योगांचा एकसमान विकास घडवून आणणे यात अपेक्षित नसते. साधारणपणे बिघडलेल्या प्रदेशात उद्योगधंदे सुरु करून त्या भागाच्या विकासाला प्रोत्साहन देणे, तेथील लोकांचा जीवनस्तर उंचावणे आणि मागासलेल्या व पुढारलेल्या भागातील लोकांच्या जीवनमानातील तफावत दूर करणे याला 'प्रादेशिक संतुलन' म्हणतात. मागासलेल्या प्रदेशात शेती, उद्योग, व्यापार, वाहतूक, दळणवळण यांना उत्तेजन देऊन प्रादेशिक संतुलन साधता येते.

३. संशोधन विषयाची उद्दिष्टे — संशोधन विषयाची उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे निश्चित करण्यात आलेली आहेत.

- १) महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) कोकण विभागातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे स्वरूप अभ्यासणे.
- ३) कोकण विभागातील आर्थिक प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ४) कोकण विभागातील सामाजिक प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ५) कोकण विभागातील रत्नागिरी, सिंधुदुर्ग, ठाणे, रायगड या जिल्हयातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलावर उपाययोजना सुचविणे.

४. गृहितकृत्ये — संशोधिकेने आपल्या संशोधन विषयाची पुढील गृहितकृत्ये तपासून पाहिले आहेत.

- १) कोकण विभागात प्रादेशिक असमतोल आहे.
- २) कोकण विभागात आर्थिक व सामाजिक प्रादेशिक असमतोल आहे.
- ३) कोकण विभागातील औद्योगिक व कृषी विकास करणे गरजेचे आहे.

५. संशोधन पध्दती —

प्रस्तुत संशोधनाचा प्रकार वर्णनात्मक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक आहे. कारण नमुना कुटुंब प्रमुख व्यक्तीच्या माहितीचे आणि वैशिष्ट्यांचे विश्लेषण करणे हा यामागचा प्रमुख उद्देश आहे. निर्धारित केलेल्या संशोधन उद्दिष्टांनुसार संशोधन आराखडा तयार करण्यात आला आहे.

तथ्य संकलन : कोणत्याही संशोधनात तथ्य ही अतिशय महत्त्वाची असतात. कारण तथ्यांच्या आधारावर निष्कर्ष मांडले जातात. संपूर्ण संशोधन हे तथ्य संकलनावर अवलंबून असते. श्रीमती. पौलीन यंग यांच्या व्याख्येनुसार “तथ्य केवळ मूर्त वस्तूपर्यंतच मर्यादित नाही. सामाजिक शास्त्रात विचार, अनुभव आणि भावना देखील तथ्ये आहेत. तथ्यांना अशा भौतिक, शारीरिक, मानसिक व भावनात्मक घटनांच्या रूपात पाहिले पाहिजे की, ज्यांची खात्रीपूर्वक पुष्टी केली जावू शकेल आणि ज्यांच्या भाष्यांच्या जगात सत्य म्हणून स्विकार केला जातो.”

प्रस्तुत संशोधन प्राप्त तथ्यांच्या आधारे सखोल अध्ययनावर आधारित आहे. तथ्य संकलनासाठी प्राथमिक आणि दुय्यम स्रोताचा वापर केला आहे. संशोधनात अधिकाधिक वस्तुनिष्ठता आणण्यासाठी प्रत्यक्ष जाणकार कुटुंब प्रमुखांना भेटून प्राथमिक माहिती गोळा केली आहे. तथ्य संकलनासाठी पुढील स्रोतांचा आधार घेतला आहे.

प्राथमिक स्रोत : प्राथमिक स्रोतापासून प्रथम स्तरावरील संकलन केलेली तथ्ये, माहिती मिळते. प्राथमिक तथ्य अधिक वस्तुनिष्ठ असतात. कोकणातील कुटुंब प्रमुखांना भेटून आणि निरीक्षणातूनही ही तथ्ये संकलित करण्यात आली.

प्रश्नावली : गुड आणि हैट यांच्या व्याख्येनुसार ‘सामान्य स्वरूपातील प्रश्नावली म्हणजे प्रश्नांची उत्तरे प्राप्त करून घेण्यासाठी प्रश्नपत्रिकेचा उपयोग केला जातो आणि जी उत्तरदाता स्वतः भरतो.’

प्राथमिक तथ्य संकलनासाठी प्रामुख्याने प्रश्नावलीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. प्रश्नावलीत मुक्त आणि बंदिस्त प्रश्नांचा समावेश केला आहे. अतिशय महत्त्वाच्या बाबीमध्ये उत्तर देण्याचे पूर्ण स्वातंत्र्य कोकणातील नमुना कुटुंब प्रमुखांना दिले आहे. तर काही बाबतीत पर्याय निवडण्याला स्वातंत्र्य दिले आहे. यामुळे कोकणातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या अभ्यासासाठी तयार केलेली प्रश्नावली ही समिश्र स्वरूपाची निर्माण करण्यात आली आहे.

दुय्यम/ द्वितीय स्रोत : दुय्यम किंवा द्वितीय माहिती संकलनासाठी सार्वजनिक प्रलेखांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. यामध्ये प्रादेशिक असमतोलावर आधारित संशोधन प्रबंध, संशोधन अहवाल, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, पुस्तके, मासिके, त्रैमासिक, साप्ताहिके, वृत्तपत्र यांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. याशिवाय प्रसार माध्यमांनी दिलेल्या वार्ता, ठाणे, रायगड, रत्नागिरी, सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हयाची सामाजिक आर्थिक पाहणी, महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक सामाजिक पाहणी, इंटरनेटवर यांच्या साहाय्याने योग्य ती माहिती मिळवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. विस्कळीत स्वरूपातील माहिती संकलित करून त्या माहितीचे व आकडेवारीचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी संख्याशास्त्रीय साधनांचा अवलंब केला आहे. गोळा केलेल्या माहितीचे वर्गीकरण-विश्लेष करण्यासाठी तक्ते, आलेख, विभाजित वर्तुळ इत्यादींचा वापर केला आहे.

नमुना निवड : नमुना हा नॉन पॅरामेट्रिक पध्दतीचा आधार मानला जातो. नमुना हा 'विश्व' किंवा 'समग्रतून' निवडण्यात आलेला भाग असतो. म्हणून ठाणे, रायगड, रत्नागिरी व सिंधुदुर्ग या चार जिल्हयातील कुटुंब प्रमुखांची प्रातिनिधीक निवड करण्यात आली आहे. समाजशास्त्रीय शब्द कोशातील व्याख्येनुसार, "एका निश्चित संख्येमध्ये व्यक्ती, निरीक्षणास एका विशिष्ट समग्रतून काढण्याची प्रक्रिया किंवा पध्दती वा अध्ययनाच्या हेतूने एका समग्रतून एका भागाची निवड करणे म्हणजे नमुना निवड पध्दती होय." कोकणातील ठाणे, रायगड, रत्नागिरी, सिंधुदुर्ग हे चार जिल्हे आहेत त्यापैकी संशोधनासाठी प्रत्येक जिल्हयातील २५% तालुक्याचे अध्ययन करण्यात आले आहे.

कुटुंब प्रमुखांना नमुना निवड : नमुना पाहणीसाठी २५% तालुक्यातील प्रत्येक तालुक्यातील ४ गावांची निवड करण्यात आली आहे. प्रत्येक नमुना निवडलेल्या गावातील १० कुटुंब प्रमुखांची निवड करण्यात आली आहे. कुटुंब प्रमुखांची निवड करताना १,११,२१,३१ याप्रमाणे नियमित अंकन पध्दतीने निवड करण्यात आली आहे.

६. प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची कारणे : दांडेकर समितीने महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची पुढील कारणे मांडली आहेत.

१) पायाभूत सुविधांचा असमान विकास : राज्यातील विकासाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होण्याबाबत रस्ते, वाहतूक व्यवस्था, पाणी, वीज यासारख्या पायाभूत सुविधांची असमान उपलब्धता कारणीभूत आहे. मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे, नाशिक या भागात या सुविधा जास्त प्रमाणात उपलब्ध झाल्यामुळे जास्त विकास झाला. तर इतर भागात कमी विकास झालेला आढळतो.

२) बँका व वित्तीय संस्थांची असमान वाढ: महाराष्ट्रातील मुंबई, पुणे, नाशिक, ठाणे या जिल्हयांच्या ठिकाणीच बँका व वित्तीय संस्थांचे केंद्रीकरण झालेले आढळते. साहजिकच या भागात उद्योग सुरु केले तर कर्जपुरवठा उपलब्ध होण्यात अडचणी येत नाहीत. उदा. मार्च २०१० अखेर मुंबईत १३% लोकसंख्या होती. व्यापारी बँकांच्या शाखा २१% होत्या. एकूण ठेवी ७५% गोळा झालेल्या होत्या. ७८% कर्जवाटप झालेले होते. याउलट विदर्भात २२% लोकसंख्या २०% बँक शाखा उपलब्ध होत्या. ५ % ठेवी निर्माण होऊन ५ % कर्ज वाटप झाले होते. याचाच अर्थ बँकांच्या शाखांची असमान वाढ झाल्यामुळे राज्यात प्रादेशिक असमतोल वाढला आहे.

३) जलसाठवणूक व वितरण सोयींची असमान उपलब्धता : पाणी हा अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासासाठी आवश्यक असणारा मूलभूत घटक आहे. राज्यात पाणी साठवणारे तलाव, पाण्याचे वितरण करणारे पाट यांच्या सोयी सारख्या प्रमाणात नाहीत. विदर्भ-मराठवाडयाच्या तुलनेत पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात या सोयी जास्त प्रमाणात आहेत. त्यामुळे या भागात जलसिंचनाखाली क्षेत्र वाढ होऊन आर्थिक विकासाला मदत झालेली आहे. मराठवाडा, विदर्भ या भागात जलसिंचन सुविधांच्या अभावी मागासलेला असल्याचे दिसते. जलसिंचनाचा अनुशेष दांडेकर समितीने १३८६ कोटी रु. निश्चित केला असून कोकण, विदर्भ, मराठवाडा यांचा एकत्रित अनुशेष ९५० कोटी रु. आहे.

४) राजकीय नेतृत्व : राज्याला लाभलेले राजकीय नेतृत्व कोणत्याही प्रदेशातील असले तरी आजपर्यंत त्या नेतृत्वावर पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचा दबाव राहिला आहे. त्यामुळे विकासाबाबतची धोरणे तयार करताना आणि राबवताना त्याची सुरुवात पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रापासून झालेली दिसते. आजही पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात विकासासाठी उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा निधी वळवला जातो, अशी विरोधकांकडून ओरड होते. यामध्ये तथ्य आहे. विदर्भ, मराठवाडा या भागातील लोकांचा फारसा राजकीय प्रभाव नसल्याने हे भाग मागासलेले आढळतात.

५) शासकीय धोरण : उद्योग स्थापन करण्यासाठी पायाभूत सुविधा उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या भागातच उद्योग सुरु करण्याची परवानगी सरकार देते. जेथे पाणी, रस्ते, वीज, उपलब्ध आहे तेथे परवाने मिळणे सुलभ होते. अशा ठिकाणी उद्योजकही उद्योग सुरु करण्यास पसंती देतात. त्यामुळे मुंबई, पुणे, ठाणे, नाशिक या भागात जास्त औद्योगिक प्रगती झालेली पाहायला मिळते. तर मराठवाडा, विदर्भ या भागात ही प्रगती कमी झालेली दिसते.

६) शैक्षणिक सुविधांची असमान उपलब्धता : मानवी साधनसंपत्तीच्या विकासासाठी पुरेशा व दर्जेदार शैक्षणिक सुविधांची आवश्यकता असते. मानवी साधनसंपत्तीचा दर्जा चांगला असेत तर विकासाला चालना मिळते. शैक्षणिक सुविधांची उपलब्धता मुंबई, पुणे, ठाणे, नाशिक या भागातच जास्त प्रमाणात आढळते. इतर भागात शैक्षणिक सुविधांचे प्रमाण गरजेपेक्षाही कमी आहे. इतर ठिकाणाच्या शैक्षणिक दर्जाबाबत शंकाही निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. थोडक्यात, महाराष्ट्र शैक्षणिक सेवांचा मोठा असमतोल असल्याने राज्याच्या आर्थिक विकासातही असमतोल निर्माण झाला आहे.

७) सहकाराचा एकांगी विकास : महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील सहकारी चळवळ खऱ्या अर्थाने पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात रुजली आणि वाढली असे म्हटले तर वावगे ठरणार नाही. पाणी पुरवठ्याच्या स्त्रोतामुळे येथील शेतीचा विकास इतर भागाच्या तुलनेत अधिक झाला. परिणामी शेती उत्पादनावर आधारित असणारे अनेक उद्योगधंदे याच भागात स्थापन झाले आहेत. उदा.

साखर कारखाने व त्यामुळे वित्तीय संस्थांची स्थापना याच भागात झाली. सहकारी तत्वावरील अनेक संस्था पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात स्थापन झाल्या. उदा. कोल्हापूर विभागात ४९, पुणे विभागात २९, औरंगाबाद विभागात २०, लातूर विभागात ३२, अमरावती विभागात ०५ आणि नागपूर विभागात ०५ साखर कारखाने ३१ मार्च २०१० अखेर होते. लातूर विभागात ३२ साखर कारखाने असले तरी या विभागातील नांदेड जिल्ह्यात फक्त ४ च साखर कारखाने आहेत. सहकाराच्या असमान वाढीमुळे राज्याचा विकास असंतुलित झालेला आढळतो.

८) **आरोग्य सेवांच्या बाबतीतील असमतोल** : राज्यांत निरनिराळ्या जिल्ह्यांत आरोग्य सेवांचा असमतोल आहे. प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्र, सरकारी रुग्णालये यांची पुरेशी उपलब्धता आढळत नाही. दांडेकर समितीने या संदर्भातील निकष वापरला आहे. आरोग्य सेवांच्या बाबतीत राज्यात, कोकण विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडयात असणारा अनुशेष अनुक्रमे ६.५ कोटी रु., २७ कोटी रु., ४७ कोटी रु., आहे. या असमतोलामुळे येथील जनतेला योग्य वेळी, योग्य ठिकाणी व दर्जेदार आरोग्य सेवा उपलब्ध होत नाहीत. याचा मानवी साधनसंपत्तीवर आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासावर परिणाम होतो.

९) **शेती क्षेत्रातील असंतुलित विकास** : महाराष्ट्राच्या शेतीचा असंतुलित विकास झालेला आहे. कालवे, भूजल, विहीरी यांची संख्या विदर्भात कमी आहे. भू-विकास, बांधवदिस्ती, पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प यांची कामे अपुरी आहेत. त्यामुळे विदर्भातील मराठवाडयातील शेती मागासलेली आढळते. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील शेतीचा जास्त विकास झाला आहे. कोकणातील शेती व्यवसाय पुरेशा प्रमाणात विकसित झाला नाही. शेतीच्या असमान विकासामुळे आर्थिक विकासातही मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रादेशिक असमतोल झालेला आढळतो.

७. शिफारशी

संशोधनातून ज्या बाकी कुमकुमवत दिसून आल्या त्यामध्ये सुधारणा करण्यासाठी पुढील शिफारशी मांडल्या आहेत.

- १) प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी करण्यासाठी शेतीला १२ ही महिने पाणी पुरवठा करणे.
- २) शेतीच्या विकासाच्या योजनांची सरकारने काटेकोरपणे अंमलबजावणी करावी.
- ३) प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी करण्यासाठी शेतीच्या विकासाला सरकारने प्राधान्य द्यावे.
- ४) भूमीहीन कुटुंबप्रमुखांना सरकारने शेतजमीनीचे वाटप करावे. यामुळे त्यांच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ होईल.
- ५) समतोल विकासाच्या दृष्टीकोन सरकारने स्विकारणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ६) शेती व्यवसाय मागासलेला आहे तेथे अधिक गुंतवणूक सरकारने करणे.
- ७) शेतीच्या विकासासाठी शाश्वत पाणीपुरवठा, शाश्वत वीज आणि शाश्वत बाजारभाव या त्रिसुत्रीचा अवलंब करण्यासाठी सरकारने धोरण तयार करून त्यांची अंमलबजावणी करावी.
- ८) जलद वाहतुकीसाठी दर्जेदार रस्ते निर्मिती करण्यात यावी. सार्वजनिक बांधकाम खात्याने रस्त्यांसाठीच्या निधीचा पूर्ण वापर करावा.
- ९) शासकिय आरोग्य सेवा वाढविण्यावर सरकारने भर द्यावा.
- १०) डोंगराळ व मागास भागातील शाळा-महाविद्यालयांना सरकारने १००% वेतन अनुदान द्यावे.
- ११) मागासलेल्या भागातील जनतेचे जीवनमान सुधारण्यासाठी सरकारने व्यक्तींच्या दरडोई उत्पन्नात वाढ होण्यासाठी रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण कराव्यात.
- १२) केंद्र सरकारने समतोल विकासासाठी स्वतंत्र निधी निर्माण करावा आणि मागासलेल्या प्रदेशाच्या विकासासाठीच त्याचा उपयोग करावा.

संदर्भग्रंथ

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- ३) प्रा. वि. म. दांडेकर समितीचा अहवाल, १९९३, महाराष्ट्र शासनाला सादर
- ४) निर्देशांक व अनुशेष समितीचा अहवाल, १९९७, महाराष्ट्र शासनाला सादर
- ५) उच्चस्तर समितीचा अहवाल, २०१३, महाराष्ट्र शासनाला सादर

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प्रांतवादाची निर्मिती : दहशतवाद

प्रा. डॉ. संकेत सु. काळे

श्रीमती पंचफुलादेवी पाटील समाजकार्य महाविद्यालय, खडकी बु. अकोला

प्रस्तावना: या आश्वीच्या प्रकरणामध्ये आपण सांप्रदायिक हिंसाचार / दंगलीच्या कारणांचा व परिणामांचा अभ्यास केला. सांप्रदायिक हिंसाचाराचे हे दूरगामी स्वरूपाचे आणि मुख्यतः व्यक्ती—व्यक्ती, व्यक्ती आणि समूह, आणि समुदाय—समुदाय यांच्यात होणाऱ्या आंतरक्रियांवर होतात परस्पर समाजाभिमुख, आपुलकीच्या, सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधाची जागा परस्पर द्वेष, मत्सर, संशय आणि वैरत्वाची भावना घेते हे आपण अभ्यासले. सांप्रदायिक हिंसाचार अन्याय वेळा त्या त्या शहरापुरते मर्यादित राहतातत्र विरुद्ध समुदाय हे परस्परांचे लक्ष्य असते अशा हिंसाचाराचे परिणाम संबंधित समुदायाच्या, संप्रदायाच्या सदस्यांना, व्यापारी, ऊद्योगपती, राजकारणी इ. ना भोगावे लागतात.

ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी: दहशतवादी बीजे अगदी ग्रीक संस्कृतीपासून आढळतात. ग्रीक संस्कृतीत **tyrants** ची कारकीर्द प्रसिद्ध होती. फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीपूर्व सामाजिक परिस्थिती ही तत्कालीन राजा, धर्मगुरु आणि सरंजामदाराच्या वर्तनाने अतिशय शोचनीय होती. यापिढवणुकीला, फसवणुकीला कंटाळलेल्या लोकांच्या क्षोभातून १७८९ मध्ये फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांती झाली. त्यानंतरच्या काळात विविध प्रतिक्रिया उमटत राहिल्या. १७९२ ते १७९५ या कालावधीत फ्रान्समध्ये नॅशनल कन्व्हेनशन नावाचे सरकार होते. स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुत्वाचे कट्टर पुरस्कर्ते त्यात होते. राज्यक्रांती घडून आल्यानंतरचही क्रांतीविरोधी राजेशाही वाद्यांच्या उपद्रवकारी हालचाली सुरुच होत्या. त्यांना पायबंद घालण्यास रॉबेस्पियरने **Reign of Terror** म्हणजे दहशतीचे राज्य निर्माण केले. रॉबेस्पियरची फ्रान्समधील ही दहशतीची राजवट १७९३-१७९४ या कालावधीत होती. या काळात हजारो क्रांती विरोधकांना गिलोटीन यंत्रद्वारे यमसदनास पाठविले. एवढेच नव्हे तर केवळ संशयावरून त्याने आपल्या अनेक मित्रांनाही ठार केले होते. फ्रेंचक्रांतीला लागलेले हे हिंसक वळण नष्ट करण्यासाठी रॉबेस्पियरला पण गिलोटीनद्वारे संपविण्यात आले होते व त्याबरोबरच फ्रान्समधील दहशतवाद संपुष्टात आला होता. एखाद्या समाजात ज्या प्रमाणात अधिक विकास होतो त्या प्रमाणात त्या समाजामध्ये अनेक समस्यांची भर पडत जाते. ज्याप्रमाणे मानवाचे वय वाढत गेल्यानंतर अपरिहार्यपणे काही आजार मानवी शरीराचा ताबा घेतात त्याचप्रमाणे समाजाचा विकास झाल्यानंतर अपरिहार्यपणे काही समस्याही समाजाचा ताबा घेतात असे म्हणावे लागेल. मानवी समाजातील बेकारी, भिकारी, गुन्हा, बालगुन्हा, वेश्याव्यवसाय या आणि यासारख्या अनेक समस्यांचा अभ्यास समाजशास्त्रामध्ये सविस्तर केला गेलेला आहे. कारण ह्या सर्व समस्या पिढ्यान्पिढ्यापासून चालत येत राहिलेल्या आहेत. ह्या सर्व समस्यांची कारणे व त्यांचे परिणाम यामध्येही फारसा फरक पडलेला नाही. बदलत्या समाजरचनेच्या अनुषंगाने कदाचित थोडाबहुत फरक पडलाही असेल परंतु तो किरकोळ आहे. भौतिक परिवर्तन फार वेगाने स्विकारले जाते. कारण भौतिक घटकांवर लोकांच्या भावना निगडित नसतात. ते प्रामुख्याने उपयुक्ततावादी तत्वांवर आधारलेले असते. परंतु अभौतिक बदल किंवा परिवर्तन मात्र वेगाने घडत नाही. कारण ते पिढ्यान्पिढ्या चालत आलेले असते व ह्या चालत आलेल्या, रुढी, परंपरा लोकांच्या जीवन जगण्याशी संबंधित असतात. लोक आपल्या प्रथा—परंपरा जपण्याबद्दल नेहमी जागरूक असलेले दिसून येतात. उदाहरणार्थ, अनेक विकसनशिल आणि विकसित देशांचा विचार केला असता लक्षात येते की, ह्या समाजाची जीवन जगण्याची भौतिक साधने, बदलली, त्यांचे राहणीमान कालानुरूप बदलले पण अनादिकाळापासून चालत आलेल्या त्यांच्या परंपरा व मनातील धार्मिकता मात्र कमी झाली नाही. बदलत्या सामाजिक परिस्थितीनुसार ज्या अनेक समस्यांचा सामना आज सर्व जगाला आणि अर्थातच भारतालाही करावा लागतो. त्यापैकी एक समस्या म्हणजे 'दहशतवाद' ही होय. दहशतवादाच्या पुढील काही व्याख्यांवरून त्याचे स्वरूप लक्षात येईल.

१) **जेनकिंस** यांच्या मते : 'हिंसेची धमकी किंवा व्यक्तिगत दहाशतीची कृती करून प्रामुख्याने दहशतीद्वारा भीती निर्माण करण्याच्या दृष्टीने आखलेली योजना म्हणजे दहशतवाद होय.'

२) **स्वकारजेरबर्जर** यांच्या मते: “दहशतवादी हा त्याच्या पुढील उद्देशाच्या संदर्भात तात्काळ ओळखता येतो. त्याच्या मनात भविष्यात असलेला कोणताही उद्देश साध्य करण्याच्या हेतूने तो बळाचा उपयोग करून भीती निर्माण करतो.”

३) **१९३७ च्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्याख्येनुसार** : “राज्याविरुद्ध केलेला अपराध किंवा विशिष्ट व्यक्ती, विशिष्ट समूह किंवा सर्वसाधारण जनतेच्या मनात हेतुपुरस्सर दहशत निर्माण करण्याच्या दृष्टीने केलेली योजनाबद्ध कृती म्हणजे दहशतवाद होय.”

वरील सर्व व्याख्यांवरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, दहशतवादी हे विपथगामी असतात. त्यांच्यासमोर विशिष्ट असे ध्येय असते व त्या ध्येयाच्या पूर्ततेसाठी ते प्रामुख्याने लोकांमध्ये भीती निर्माण होईल अशा तऱ्हेची कृती करून आपली दहशत निर्माण करण्यात यशस्वी होतात. अलिकडच्या काळात भारतीय समाजातही मोठ्या प्रमाणात दहशतवादाची प्रवृत्ती निर्माण झालेली आहे. तामिळ दहशतवादी, नक्षलवादी, बिहारमधील रणवीर सेना, आसाममधील बोडो आदिवासींची दहशतवादी संघटना, काश्मीरमधील हिंसा निर्माण करणाऱ्या दहशतवादी संघटना ह्यांची नावे आपण नेहमी प्रसारमाध्यमांच्याद्वारे ऐकत असतो. वेगवेगळ्या हिंसाचाराची जबाबदारी स्वतःवर घेऊन दहशतवादी संघटना सरकारचे लक्ष स्वतःकडे वळवीत असतात व त्या जोरावर सामान्य जनतेला वेढील धरण्याचे कामही त्या करित असतात. भारतीय समाजाचा विचार केल्यास दहशतवादी संघटनांकडे देशातील युवक मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आकर्षित झालेले दिसून येतात. ज्या युवकांना शिक्षण घेऊनही नोकरी नाही, रोजगारांचे कोणतेही साधन नाही अशा युवकांना स्वतःकडे आकर्षित करण्यात दहशतवादी गट सफल झालेले आहेत यात शंका नाही.

दहशतवादाचे काही प्रकार : दहशतवाद ही सामुदायिकरित्या होणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. दहशतवादाचे पुढील काही प्रकार सांगता येऊ शकतील.

१) **वैयक्तिक दहशतवाद** : या प्रकारामध्ये एखादी व्यक्ती अनेक मार्गांनी एखादे उद्दिष्ट प्राप्त करून घेण्यासाठी दहशत निर्माण करते. कधी तिच्यामागे एखादी सुत्रबद्ध टोळी असते तर ती कधी एकटीही असते. दहशतवादी व्यक्ती एकटी असेल तर ती एखाद्या समुदायासारखीच घातक असते. आपले ध्येय दाखविणे (चाकू व बंदुक), चोरी करणे, किडनेपिंग करणे व खंडणीची मागणी करणे, बलात्कार करणे अशी कृत्ये जर एखादीच व्यक्ती करित असेल तर त्या प्रकाराला वैयक्तिक दहशतवाद असे म्हणता येईल.

२) **सामुहिक दहशतवाद** : दहशतवादाचा हा प्रकार सर्वत्र दिसून येणारा असा आहे. ह्या प्रकारात भीती निर्माण करण्यासाठी पिस्तुले, चाकू, सुरे, कधी बॉम्ब यासारख्या हत्यारांचा वापर टोळीतील सभासदांकडून करण्यात येतो. मोठमोठ्या चोऱ्या करणे, बस लुटणे, लग्नाचे वऱ्हाड लुटणे, मौल्यवान, वस्तुंचे या देशातून त्या देशात स्मगलिंग करणे, अफु, गांजा, चरस, गर्द इत्यादी मादक पदार्थांची ने-आण करणे इत्यादी कामे सुत्रबद्धरित्या टोळ्यांमार्फत केली जातात. सामुहिक दहशतवादात (**Planning**) नियोजनाला अतिशय महत्त्व असते. जी कामगिरी हाती घेतली आहे त्यातील सभाव्य धोके अगोदरच लक्षात घेऊन तशी व्युत्तरचना करण्यात येते. सामुहिक दहशत निर्माण करणाऱ्या टोळीचा एखादा नेता असतो व तो ह्या सर्व टोळीचे नियंत्रण करतो. सर्व योजनांमागे त्याचा मेंदू असतो. ह्या टोळीतील सभासद प्रसंगी आत्महत्या करून देखील आपल्या इतर साथीदारांचे नावे गुप्त राखण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात बहुधा धाकदडपशाहीचा अवलंब करून आपले उद्दिष्ट साध्य करणे व कुणी विरोध केल्यास हिंसाचार करणे असे साधारणतः टोळीचे कार्य असते. विविध शहरांमध्ये दहशत निर्माण करणाऱ्या अनेक टोळ्या अस्तित्वात आलेल्या दिसून येतात बरेचदा या टोळ्यांमध्ये आपापसात वैरभावना निर्माण झाल्याने टोळीयुद्धे (**Gangwars**) निर्माण होताना दिसून येतात. सामुहिक दहशतवाद फलावणाऱ्या टोळ्या शहरात संभवता सारख्या वावरताना व सामान्य व्यक्तींकडून खंडणी गोळा करतानाही आढळून येतात. शहरांचा विस्तार व व्याप वाढल्याने पोलीसांसारखी औपचारिक नियंत्रण व्यवस्था बरेचदा कोलमडून पडते व अशा टोळ्यांचा जन्म होतो.

३) **प्रादेशिक दहशतवाद** : काही राज्यांमध्ये दहशतवादाच्या माध्यमातून काही आंदोलने त्या त्या प्रादेशापुरते मर्यादित प्रमाणात चालविली जातात. त्या त्या राज्याची ओळख त्यामुळेच ठरते. उदाहरणार्थ पंजाबची खलिस्तान चळवळ, आंध्र प्रदेशातील नक्षलवाद, आसाममधील बोडोलॅण्डची समस्या अशा काही समस्यांचे व चळवळीचे नेतृत्व अशा दहशतवादी, संघटना व त्यांचे नेते करित असलेले दिसून येतात. त्या त्या प्रदेशामध्ये दहशतवाद निर्माण करणाऱ्या टोळ्यांना त्या

राज्यातील जमीनदार, सावकार, राजकी पुढारी यांचाही आश्रय मिळालेला बरेचदा दिसून येतो. प्रादेशिक दहशतवाद निर्माण करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीदेखील सर्व अत्याधुनिक सुसज्ज असतात.

४) धार्मिक दहशतवाद : धार्मिक दहशतवाद या प्रकारच्या दहशतवादामध्ये सामुदायिकरित्या धर्माच्या नावाखाली इतर धर्मियावर अन्याय करण्यात येतो. धर्माच्या आधारे एक दुसऱ्यांच्या देशावर सशस्त्र हमले करण्यात येतात. बरेचदा अशा प्रकारच्या दहशतवादाच्या आधारे धर्माचा प्रचार करण्यातही यश मिळविले जाते.

५) आंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवाद : संपूर्ण जगभर दहशतवादाचा हा प्रकार प्रचलित असलेला दिसून येतो. एका देशाविरुद्ध दुसऱ्या देशात चळवळ चालवित असताना त्या देशातील काही लोकांना आर्थिक बळावर फोडून काढणे, त्यांना वेळोवेळी लाच देणे, सीमावर्ती भाग खिळखिळ करणे, देशावर वजन टाकणाऱ्या लोकांच्या हत्या करणे, अपहरण करणे, बॉम्ब स्फोट घडवून आणणे, मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्राणहानी घडवून आणणे ही आंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवादाची लक्षणे आहेत.

वरील काही ठळक प्रकारांशिवाय दहशतवाद किंवा आतंकवाद का घडून येतो त्याच्या काही कारणांचाही विचार पुढीलप्रकारे करता येईल.

१) बदला घेण्यासाठी : दहशतवाद घडवून आणणाऱ्या लोकांना प्रचलित समाजव्यवस्था मंजूर नसते. तसेच मंदगतीने समाजात होणारे परिवर्तनही त्यांना मान्य नसते. समाजात क्रांती होऊन एकदम बदल घडवून आणावेत व समाजव्यवस्था स्वतःच्या मताला अनुकूल बनवावी अशी त्यांची इच्छा असते. दहशतवादामागे पिढ्यान्पिढ्यांपासून चालत आलेला अन्याय व अत्याचार देखील असतो. समाजात एखादा गट शोषित व अत्याचार सहन करित करित जीवन जागतो. परंतु जेव्हा त्यांच्या शोषित भावनांचा एकदम स्फोट होतो तेव्हा ते प्रचलित समाजव्यवस्थेशी बदला घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. असा प्रयत्न करण्यासाठी ते संघटित होतात. सुयोग्य व सुनियोजित संघटन अस्तित्वात आणतात व पूर्ण तयारीनिशी समाजाविरुद्ध किंवा समाजातील एखाद्या गटाविरुद्ध लढा देण्यास सज्ज होतात. कोणत्याही देशामध्ये न्यायालयीन प्रक्रिया, कायदेशीर प्रक्रिया ही दीर्घकाळ चालणारी असते. त्याचा फायदा ह्या दहशतवादी संघटना उचलतात. थोडक्यात, प्रचलित व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध आक्रोश व्यक्त करण्यासाठी दहशतीचा अवलंब केला जातो असे म्हणता येईल.

२) गरीबी : समाजात व आपल्या देशाचा विचार केल्यास असे लक्षात येईल की, लोकांच्या क्रोधाचे प्रमुख कारण त्यांना सतत भेडसावणारी गरीबी हेच आहे. गरीबीमुळे अन्याय, अत्याचार सहन करावा लागतो. अतिशय आवश्यक अशा प्राथमिक गरजांची पूर्ततादेखील होत नाहीतर न्याय व समाजमान्य मार्गांनी एखादी वस्तु मिळत नसली तर लोक प्रसंगी आक्रमक बनून दहशतवादाचा आश्रय घेतात. देशातील वाढती गुन्हेगारी हा गरीबीतूनच निर्माण झालेला दहशतवाद आहे असे लक्षात येईल. उदा. बिहारसारख्या राज्यात जेथे आजही वेढबिगारी पध्दती आहे व शेतमजुरांना जमीनदारांच्या अन्यायाला तोंड द्यावे लागते तेथे शेतमजुरांनी आपल्या संघटना उभारून जमीनदारांविरुद्ध दहशतवाद निर्माण केला. पर्यायाने जमीनदारांनाही त्याला उत्तर म्हणून स्वतःच्या वैयक्तिक सेना निर्माण केलेल्या दिसून येतात. या परस्परविरोधी ध्येयाने पछाडलेल्या व एकमेकांना संपविण्यासाठी निर्माण झालेल्या संघटना राज्यात किंवा देशात जेव्हा आपल्या बळावर दहशतवाद निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात तेव्हा त्याचे परिणाम सर्व देशवासीयांनाच भोगावे लागतात असे म्हणता येईल.

३) साथीदारांची मुक्तता करण्यासाठी : दहशतवादी संघटना आपले सदस्य तयार करण्यासाठी बरेच परिश्रम घेताना दिसून येतात. अत्याधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रे चालविण्याचे प्रशिक्षणही ते आपल्या सदस्यांना देतात. सदस्य देखील संघटनेशी प्रामाणिक राहून प्रसंगी जीवाचा त्याग करतात. त्यामुळे सदस्यांना जर पोलीसयंत्रणेने पकडले तर काही सन्माननीय व्यक्तींचे अपहरण करून आपल्या साथीदारांना सरकारने मुक्त करावे यासाठीही दहशतवाचा अवलंब केला जातो. अलिकडेच काश्मीरमधील उग्रवादी संघटनेने चार परदेशी पर्यटक याच कारणासाठी ओलीस ठेवलेले दिसून येतात. बरेचदा सरकार आतंकवाद्यांच्या धमक्यांपाठे शरण येऊन त्यांच्या साथीदाराला सोडून येतात. यामुळे दहशतवादी लोकांचे मनोवैयर्थ्य वाढते व त्यातून दहशतवाद पसरविण्याचे अनेक मार्ग त्या निर्माण करताना दिसून येतात.

४) बेकारी : देशात निर्माण झालेले शिक्षणाचे सर्वदूर पसरलेले जाळे, शिक्षण घेण्याविषयी निर्माण झालेली ओढ, यामुळे शिक्षितांचा वर्ग वाढलेला आहे. हा वर्ग अतिशय बुद्धीमान लोकांचा वर्ग असतो. परंतु नोकरी मिळत नसल्यामुळे जर हा वर्ग बेकार राहिला तर मात्र तो अशा दहशतवादी टोळ्यांकडे फार लवकर आकर्षित झाल्याशिवाय राहत नाही. आपल्या देशातील नक्षलवादी चळवळ, मुंबईतील गुन्हेगार टोळ्या, आसाममधील बंडखोर, नागा बंडखोर, खलिस्तान चहवळीतील

सदस्य हे सर्व उच्च शिक्षित असलेले दिसून येतात. समाजमान्य जीवन जगण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत असतांना जर समाजमान्य जीवन जगण्यात प्रस्थापितांकडून अडथळे निर्माण केले जात असतील तर बेकार युवकांचा मोठा वर्ग दहशतवादाकडे वळत असलेला दिसून येतो.

५) **धार्मिक कारण** : भारतात प्रामुख्याने धार्मिक कारणांमुळेच अलिकडच्या काळात दहशतवाद निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न वेगवेगळ्या दहशतवादी संघटनांच्या माध्यमातून केला जात असल्याचे दिसून येतो. धर्म हा लोकांच्या भाव-भावनांशी निगडित असतो. धर्माच्या अंतर्गत पिढ्यान्पिढ्यापासून संस्कार सामील झालेले असतात. धर्माच्या नावाखाली लोकांना फार लवकर एकत्र आणण्यात यश मिळते. **डरखाईम** या विचारवंताच्या मते 'धर्म ही लोकांचे संघटन कायम ठेवणारी महत्त्वाची शक्ती आहे.' समाजातील लोक धार्मिक प्रतिकांच्या प्रती अधिक जागृत असतात. धार्मिक प्रतिकांना ते जास्त जपताना दिसतात. प्रसंगी जीवाची पर्वा न करता प्राणाची बाजी लावण्याचही लोकांची तयार असते. लोकांच्या या भावनेचा फायदा धार्मिक नेते व राजकीय नेते उठवितात व लोकांनी दहशतवाद निर्माण करावा यासाठी मुद्दाम प्रयत्न केले जातात. धार्मिक दहशतवादास ज्याप्रमाणे सर्वसामान्य लोक जबाबदार आहेत त्याचप्रमाणे त्यांना भडकविणारे राजकीय नेते त्यापेक्षाही जास्त जबाबदार आहेत असे म्हणावे लागेल. भारतासारख्या देशात तर निवडणूका जाती व धर्माच्या आधारावरच लढविल्या जाता. ह्याचाही परिणाम म्हणून लोकांमध्ये जातीय व धार्मिक भावना जास्त तीव्र बनत जातात. लोक एकमेकांच्या धर्माकडे श्याने पाहू लागतात आणि थोडीशी ठिणगी जरी पेटली तर त्याचे वणव्यात रुपांतर व्हावयास वेळ लागत नाही धर्मवाद व जातीयवाद हे दहशतीचे अशातऱ्हेने प्रमुख कारण मानावे लागेल. यात नुकसान मात्र सामान्य व्यक्तींचे होते व देशाच्या सार्वजनिक मालमत्तेची हानी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होते.

६) **राजकीय कारणे** : आपल्या देशात दहशतवाद निर्माण करण्यासाठी ज्या प्रमुख संघटना अस्तित्वात आलेल्या आहेत त्यांना कोणत्या ना कोणत्या तरी राजकीय संघटनांचे पाठबळ मिळत आहे असे दिसून येते. लोकशाहीमधील कोणत्याही राजकीय पक्षाला आपले नाव कायम लोकांच्या चर्चेत ठेवणे आवश्यक असते. अन्यथा लोक त्या पक्षाला विसरून जातील. दहशतवादी संघटना निवडणुकीत बुध ताब्यात घेणे, निवडणुकांच्या काळात बॉम्बस्फोट घडवून आणणे, एखाद्या प्रमुख नेत्याची हत्या करणे इत्यादी प्रकार करताना दिसतात. राजकीय नेत्यांचा जर जनसामान्यांवर वाजवीपेक्षा जास्त प्रभाव असेल तर असे राजकीय नेते आपले नाव व पक्ष जिवंत राखण्यासाठी दहशतवादी घटकांना प्रोत्साहन देतांना दिसून येतात.

७) **इतर राष्ट्रांशी द्वेषाची भावना** : परस्परांच्या शेजारी असणाऱ्या राष्ट्रांमध्ये किंवा देशांमध्ये सामंजस्य असेल तर दोन्हीही देशांची प्रगती होऊ शकते. परंतु परस्पर वैमनस्याची भावना असेल तर मात्र परस्परांच्या देशातील फटीरवादी लोकांना विकत घेऊन त्यांना दहशतीचे धडे दिले जातात व देशांमध्ये हिंसाचार करून समाजव्यवस्था विस्कळीत करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. उदाहरणार्थ, आज भारत व पाक दरम्यानच्या सीमावर्ती राज्यांमध्ये दहशतवाद फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्माण झालेला दिसून येतो. एखाद्या देशाला आपला वैरी मानले तर त्या देशाची प्रत्येक कृती दुसऱ्या देशाला संशयास्पद वाटू लागते व लहान लहान कारणांनी परस्परांविरुद्ध कुरबुरी सुरु केल्या जातात व बरेचदा ह्या लहान लहान घटनांचे रुपांतर सामुदायिक ऐक्य बिघडविण्यात होते. शस्त्रास्त्रांची आयात-निर्यात केली जाते, मानवी बॉम्ब बनविले जातात, आत्मघातकी पथकांची निर्मिती केली जाते, देशाच्या सुरक्षा व्यवस्थेत फुट पाडण्याचा यशस्वी प्रयत्न केला जातो व यातून दहशतवाद उफाळतो.

दहशतवादाचे निर्मूलन करण्यासाठी करावे लागणारे उपाय : दहशतवादाचे सामाजिक दुष्परिणाम फार जबरदस्त होतात. दहशतवाद निर्माण करणारे व त्याला प्रोत्साहन देणारे बाजुला राहतात व सर्वसामान्य जनतेला मात्र त्याचे दुष्परिणाम दीर्घकाळपर्यंत भोगावे लागतात. सर्वसामान्य लोक समाजमान्य प्रमाणकांनुसार शांततेमध्ये आपले जीवन जगण्याच्या पक्षाचे असतात. प्रत्येक समाजाची व देशांची एक ठराविक मूल्यव्यवस्था ठरलेली असते. या मूल्यव्यवस्थेनुसार बहुसंख्य लोक वागतात. परंतु काही मूठभर लोकांना समाजातील लोक घाबरून असतात. कारण स्वभावतःच मानव हिंसाचाराच्या पक्षाचा नाही. हिंसाचारामुळे अस्थिरता निर्माण होते व ह्या निर्माण झालेल्या अस्थिरतेमुळे समाज अधोगतीकडे आपोआप खेचला जातो.

सर्वसामान्य व्यक्तीच्या दृष्टीने त्याला सर्व प्रकारची सुरक्षितता मिळणे आवश्यक आहे असे त्याचे मत असते. सामान्य जीवनमान जगण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत शांता आवश्यक असते. आपला जीव सुरक्षित राहावा, आपली मालमत्ता सुरक्षित

रहावी असे त्यांना वाटणे साहजिकच आहे. प्रत्येक देशाचे हे प्रमुख कर्तव्य आहे की त्या देशामध्ये शांतता व सुव्यवस्था ठेवणे. लोकांचा शासकीय धोरणे राबविणाऱ्या यंत्रणेवरचा विश्वास पक्का बसविण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे. जर देशातील शासनव्यवस्था या बाबतीत कमकुवत ठरली, जर देशातील दहशतवादाचा विमोड शासनव्यवस्थेने केला नाही किंवा दहशतवाद निर्माण करण्यामध्ये शासनव्यवस्थाच सहभागी असली तर लोकांचा शासनावरचा विश्वास उडतो व असा विश्वास उडणे देशाच्या स्वास्थासाठी नेहमीच घातक ठरत राहिलेले आहे. आज दहशतवादाची मर्यादा एखादे राज्य, एखादा देश इथपर्यंत मर्यादित राहिले नाही तर दहशतवादाची पाळेमुळे आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर गेलेली, पसरलेली दिसून येतात. आजूबाजू देश जर एखाद्या विशिष्ट देशात मुद्दाम दहशतवाद निर्माण करणार असतील तर ही समस्या म्हणजे कायमचीच डोकेदुखी बनण्याची शक्यता आहे.

दहशतवाद निर्मूलनाचे उपाय :

१) आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवरील केलेले उपाय : दहशतवाद ही समस्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय असल्यामुळे संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने वेगवेगळ्या परिषदा भरवून दहशतवादाचा निषेध केलेला आहे. अलीकडे १९९१ मध्ये भरलेल्या परिषदेत दहशतवादी जर दुसऱ्या देशांचा आश्रय घेत असतील तर त्यांना त्यांच्या मूळ देशाला परत करावे असा ठराव करण्यात आलेला आहे.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय महत्त्वाच्या व्यक्ती, विमानतळे, वेगवेगळ्या राष्ट्रांच्या वकालती आणि अन्य महत्त्वाची ठिकाणे यांना सर्वतऱ्हेचे संरक्षण देण्याची तरतूद करण्यात आली असून त्यानुसार प्रत्येक देशावर हे नैतिक बंधन टाकण्यात आलेले आहे.

२) देशांतर्गत केलेले उपाय : दहशतवादाचे निर्मूलन करण्याच्या दृष्टीने केंद्र सरकार व राज्य सरकार यांनी विविध उपाय अंमलात आणलेले आहेत. यात दहशतवादी संघटनांच्या नेत्यांशी चर्चा करून त्यांच्यातील व सरकारमधील मतभेद दूर करणे, कायदेशीर मार्गाने शक्य होत असतील तर त्यांच्या मागण्या मान्य करणे, गुंडागर्दी व दहशत पसरविणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना पकडून तुरुंगात टाकणे, दहशतवाद्यांच्या परिसरात छापे टाकून त्यांची हत्यारे जप्त करणे, सीमेवर कडक पहारा बसवून दहशतवाद्यांना बाजूच्या राष्ट्रांकडून मदत मिळणार नाही याची काळजी घेणे, जनमत जागृत करणे, उदाहरणार्थ, लोकांनी कोणत्याही बेवारस सुटकेस, वस्तु यांना हात लावू नये असा प्रसार करणे इत्यादी उपाय करण्यात आलेले आहेत.

टाडा कायदा : दहशतवाद्यांचा विमोड करण्याच्या दृष्टीने भारत सरकारने १९८५ मध्ये 'टाडा' या नावाने ओळखला जाणारा कायदा पास केलेला आहे. या कायद्याला 'दहशतवादी कारवाया विध्वंसक कायदा' (The Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act) असे म्हटले जाते. या कायद्याच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी वेगवेगळ्या राज्यत स्वतंत्र न्यायालये स्थापन करण्याचेही मान्य करण्यात आलेले आहे.

या कायदानुसार एखाद्या दहशतवादी संघटनेशी संबंधित असलेल्या, दहशत पसरविण्याचा ज्याच्याविरुद्ध संशय आहे अशा व्यक्तीला पकडण्याचा पोलीसांना अधिकार या कायदाने दिलेला आहे. तसेच या कायदानुसार पकडलेल्या व्यक्तीला वैयक्तिक जमानतीवर बाहेर पडता येत नाही. या कायदानुसार एखाद्या संशयीत व्यक्तीवर एक वर्षपर्यंत कोणतेही आरोपपत्र न ठेवता त्याला पोलीस कारागृहात ठेऊ शकतात. अर्थात एक वर्षानंतर मात्र नियमाप्रमाणे पुरावे सादर करून केस चालवावी लागते व जर ती व्यक्ती दोषी आढळली नाही तर तिला सोडून द्यावे लागते.

बरेचदा या कायद्याचा दुरुपयोग होऊन राजकीय विरोधकांना आत डांबण्याचे प्रकारही देशात झालेले दिसून येतात.

या उपायाव्यतिरिक्त खालील उपाय योजून दहशतवाद कमी करता येऊ शकेल.

- १) अपराध्यांना राजकीय संरक्षण न देणे.
- २) गुन्हे दाखल झालेल्या लोकांना निवडणुकीस उभे राहण्यास प्रतिबंध करणे.
- ३) संशयितांचे पुरावे नष्ट न करणे.
- ४) दोषी व्यक्तींना कडक शासन करणे.
- ५) धर्म, जात ह्या गोष्टी कडकपणे निवडणुकांमधून हद्दपार करणे.
- ६) सीमासुरक्षा दल वाढविणे.
- ७) भ्रष्टाचाराला थारा न घालणे.
- ८) लोकांच्या गरजा सरकारी पध्दतीने लगेच पूर्ण होतील याची काळजी अंमलबजावणी करणाऱ्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी घेणे.
- ९) पोलीसांना अधिक सक्षम व प्रशिक्षित करणे.

अशाप्रकारे काही उपाय योजून दहशतवादाला आळा घातला येऊ शकेल.

थोडक्यात, दहशतवादाची वैशिष्ट्ये खालीप्रमाणे सांगता येतील.

- १) दहशतवाद ही एक सुसंघटित समूहाधिष्ठित प्रक्रिया आहे.
- २) दहशतवादी संघटनांचे राजकीय उद्दिष्ट असते.
- ३) दहशतवाद हा राजकीय तसेच सामाजिक स्वरूपाचाही असू शकतो. उदा. नक्षलवाद्यांच्या कारवाया या जमीनदार व सावकारांविरुद्ध होत्या / आहेत.
- ४) दहशतवादी प्रत्यक्ष हिंसाचाराचा पध्दतशीर उपयोग करतात.
- ५) दहशतवादी हे अत्याधुनिक शस्त्रे, दळणवळण साधनांनी युक्त तसेच प्रशिक्षित असतात.
- ६) प्रस्थापित समाजव्यवस्था किंवा राजवट उलथवून टाकणे हे त्यांचे उद्दिष्ट असते.
- ७) दहशतवादी कारवाया या गुन्हेगारी स्वरूपाच्या असतात.
- ८) दहशतवादी कारवाया सक्रिय असलेल्या प्रदेशातील सामाजिक जीवन विस्कळीत, भयभीत आणि तणावपूर्वक असते.
- ९) दहशतवाद्यांना परकीय शक्तींकडून दारुगोळा, शस्त्रास्त्रे, प्रशिक्षण दिले जाते.

संदर्भग्रंथ सूची

- १) माने माणिक, भारतातील समकालीन सामाजिक समस्या, विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर २००८
- २) मायी सुनील, भारतीय सामाजिक समस्या, अंशुल पब्लिकेशन्स, नागपूर १९९८
- ३) खडसे भा. कि., भारतीय समाज संरचना आणि सामाजिक समस्या, हिमालया पब्लिशिंग हाऊस
- ४) गंदेवार एस. एन., भारतीय समाज वादानीत विषय आणि समस्या, विद्याभारती प्रकाशन, लातूर

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भारतातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल

प्रा. डॉ. विश्वनाथ गोविंदराव कंधारे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, वै. धुडा महाराज देगलूर महाविद्यालय, देगलूर जि. नांदेड

प्रस्तावना : कोणत्याही देशात सर्व प्रदेश विकासाच्या समान पातळीवर असलेले दिसून येत नाहीत. काही प्रदेशामध्ये सुपीक जमीन, उद्योग, व्यापार, दळण-वळणाची साधने, नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती, कुशल श्रमिक असतात. तर काही प्रदेशात शेती शिवाय इतर व्यवसायाचे अस्तित्व नसते. शेती सुध्दा उपजिविका करण्यापुर्वी आणि मागासलेल्या स्वरूपाची असते. भारतातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलतेचा विचार केल्यास आंध्रप्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, केरळ, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, तामिळनाडू या राज्याचा शेती, उद्योग, सेवा क्षेत्र, शिक्षण, आरोग्य, साक्षरता या बाबतीत प्रगत राज्य म्हणून ओळखले जातात. तर आसाम, ओरीसा, बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश ही राज्य मागास, अप्रगत, अविकसीत म्हणून दिसून येतात.

व्याख्या

१. तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्या विकसीत प्रदेश आणि अविकसित प्रदेश यांचे सह अस्तित्व एकाच देशात असेल तर अशा स्थितीला प्रादेशिक असमतोल असे म्हणतात.
२. सर्व भागांच्या अर्थिक विकासाचा चालना मिळणे आणि सर्व भागातील लोकांना आर्थिक विकासाची फळे चाखयला मिळतील यास समतोल प्रादेशिक विकास असे म्हणतात.

● प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची कारणे : भारतातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल ही प्राचीन काळापासून उदभवलेली समस्या आहे. ही समस्या एका कोणत्या कारणाने निर्माण झालेली नसून ती बऱ्याच प्रमाणावर निसर्ग निर्मित आहे . याची काही प्रमुख कारणे पाहू या

१. **नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीची मुबलकता :** भारत हा नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती बाबत असा देश आहे. या देशामध्ये वेगवेगळ्या राज्यात वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारची नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती आहे त्यामुळे ती राज्य प्रगत झाली तर ज्या राज्यात कोणत्याही प्रकारची नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती नाही ती राज्य आज ही मागास म्हणून ओळखली जातात.

२. **ऐतिहासिक कारण :** इंग्रज भारतात व्यापारी म्हणून आले आणि राज्यकर्ता बनले . त्यांनी व्यापारासाठी पश्चिम बंगाल (कोलकता) महाराष्ट्र (मुंबई), तामिळनाडू (चेन्नाई) व दिल्ली ह्या राज्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात उद्योग, कारखाने स्थापन केली. यासाठी त्यांनी रस्ते वाहतूक, जल वाहतूक, रेल्वे वाहतूक मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सुधारण केल्या त्यामुळे ही राज्य आर्थिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत बनली आणि इतर राज्य माज जशीच्या तशीच राहिली .

३. **भौगोलिक कारणे :** भौगोलिक कारण सूध्दा प्रगतीला व विकासाला तारक आणि मारक असल्याचक दिसून येते. उदा: हिमाचल प्रदेश . जम्मू कश्मीर. उत्तरप्रदेश. अरूणाचल प्रदेश या राज्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर डोंगरदऱ्या, खोऱ्या, नद्या आहेत. त्यामुळे तेथे मोठ्या स्वरूपाचे उद्योग स्थापन करणे, रस्ते बांधणी, रेल्वे वाहतूक करणे फारच खर्चीक व अडचणीचे आहे. त्यामुळे ही राज्य आजपर्यंत ही मागास म्हणून ओळखली जातत.

४. **आर्थिक नियोजन :** भारत सरकारने १९५०-५१ साली देशात आर्थिक नियोजनाची सुरुवात केली त्या दृष्टीकोनातून वेगवेगळ्या पंचवार्षिक योजना जाहीर करण्यात आल्या . परंतु या पंचवार्षिक योजनेचा बारकाईने अभ्यास केल्यास असे दिसून येते की, केंद्र सरकारने पहिल्या ते सातव्या योजनेपर्यंत पंजाब, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्रा, गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश या राज्यावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात खर्च करण्यात आला माज इतर राज्यावर कमी खर्च करण्यात आला. उदा बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश, ओरिसा.

५. **हरित क्रांती :** १९६५-६६ च्या काळात देशामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर दु काळ पडला होता. लोक अन्ना म्हणून जीव सोडत होते. त्यामुळे सरकारने इंग्लंड च्या फाऊंडेशनच्या सहकार्याने देशात हरीत क्रांतीची १९६६ च्या खरीप हंगामात सुरुवात झाली. त्या दृष्टाने सरकारने पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तरप्रदेश या राज्यांची निवड केली आणि त्या शेती सुधारणांचे वेगवेगळी साधने संकरीत सुधारीत वियाणे, रासासनिक, खते, पाणी पुरवठा, शेत तंत्र वापरली गेली त्यामुळे या

राज्यातील शेतीची उत्पादकता वाढून उत्पादन मोठ्या प्रमाणावर गहू, तांदूळ वाढले आणि ही राज्य विकसीत बनली मात्र इतर राज्यात याचा म्हणवा तसा फायदा झाला नाही.

६. **राजकीय इच्छा शक्ती** : भारतात वेगवेगळी राज्य व केंद्रशासित प्रदेश आहेत. त्यामूळे लोकशाही व्दारे निवडणूका हेत असतात. त्यात वेगवेगळ्या यशाची लोक निवडले जातात. त्यात काही नेते मंडळी आपल्या राज्याचा आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय दृष्ट्या विकास व्हावा या उद्देशाने प्ररीत होतात. उदा शरद पवार, नरेंद्र मोदी तर काही नेते स्वताची तिजोरी भरण्यापलीकडे उद्देश ठेवत नाहीत. उदा: लालू प्रसाद यादव त्यामुळे देशात प्रादेशिक असतोल निर्माण होतो.

७. **लोकांची इच्छा शक्ती** : राजकीय लोकाप्रमाणेच त्या राज्याची लोकांची प्रगत होण्याची शक्ती असली पाहिजे. परंतू असे घडत असल्याचे दिसून येत नाही. उदा महाराष्ट्र, हरियाणा, गुजरात, पंजाब, गोवा, केरळ, आंध्रप्रदेश, या राज्यातील लोक मोठ्या प्रमाणावर क्रियाशील, उपक्रमशील आहेत. मात्र बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश व इतर मागास राज्यात मात्र उपक्रमशिलता दिसून येत नाही.

प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे घटक : देशातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे कसा आहे त्याची ओळख खालील घटकांच्या साहय्याने करता येते.

१. **दरडोई उत्पन्न** : दरडोई उत्पन्ना हे प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक आहे.

दिनांक. ३१.०३.२०१७

अ.क्र.	राज्य	दरडोई उत्पन्न	अ.क्र.	राज्य	दरडोई उत्पन्न
१	आंध्रप्रदेश	९३६९९	७	गुजरात	१२४६७८
२	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	१०३६३३	८	हरियाणा	१४८४८५
३	आसाम	५४६१८	९	कर्नाटक	१३२८८०
४	छत्तीसगढ	३१३८०	१०	प.बंगाल	७८९०३
५	बिहार	७८००१	११	उत्तरप्रदेश	४३८६१
६	गोवा	२४२७४५	१२	महारा ट्र	१३४०८९

स्त्रोत : PIB. nic.in/newsite/Loksabha unstarred question No. 2831, Date : 02-08-2017 वरील आकडेवारी वरून असे दिसून येते की, महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, गुजरात, कर्नाटक ही राज्य दरडोई उत्पन्ना आधिक आहेत तर बिहार, उत्तादप्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल ही राज्या मागास आहेत.

२. **दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकांचे प्रमाण** :

दारिद्र्यरेषा हर एक महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक आहे जो दशातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल दर्शावित असतो.

अ.क्र.	राज्य	दारिद्र्यरे षेखालील लोकांचे प्रमाण (प्रतिशतमध्ये)	अ.क्र.	राज्य	दारिद्र्यरे षेखालील लोकांचे प्रमाण (प्रतिशतमध्ये)
१	गोवा	५.०९	८	गुजरात	१६.६३
२	केरळ	७.०५	९	महारा ट्र	१७.३३
३	हिमाचल प्रदेश	८.०६	१०	उत्तरप्रदेश	२९.४३
४	पंजाब	८.२६	११	आसाम	३१.९८
५	हरियाणा	११.१६	१२	बिहार	३३.७४
६	उत्तरप्रदेश	११.२१	१३	तामिळनाडू	११.२८
७	राजस्थान	१४.७१			

स्त्रोत : www.listof Indian states and union territories by povrty line.wikipedia

३. **लोकसंख्या** : लोकसंख्या हा घटक सुध्दा प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण करण्यासाठी जबाबदार आहे. कारण निर्माण केलेली साधने ही लोकांना जगविण्यासाठीच खर्ची केली जातात.

अ.क्र.	राज्य	लोकसंख्या कोटीमध्ये (प्रतिशतमध्ये)
१	उत्तरप्रदेश	१९९२८१४७७ (१६.४९)
२	महाराष्ट्र	११२३७२९७२(९.२८)
३	बिहार	१०३८०४६३७(८.५८)
४	पश्चिम बंगाल	९१३४७७३६(७.५५)
५	मध्यप्रदेश	७२५९७१५६५ (६.००)
६	केरळ	३३३८७६७७ (२.७६)
७	हरियाणा	२५३५३०८१ (२.०९)

४. **नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती/सामुग्री** भारतात वेगवेगळी राज्य आहेत या राज्यामध्ये वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती आहेत त्यामुळे ज्या राज्यात नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती उपलब्ध आहे तर काही राज्यात कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती नाही त्यामुळे ते राज्य मागास आहे.

अ.क्र.	राज्य	नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती
१	झारखंड	दगडी कोळसा, बॉक्साईट, क्रोमाईट
२	ओरीसा	लोखंड, मॅग्नेशियम, लिड, झिंक
३	राजस्थान	मार्बल, जिप्सम, लाइमस्टोन
४	आंध्रप्रदेश	मिका, ब्रायरेस
५	मध्यप्रदेश	डायमंड, कॉपर

५. **साक्षरता** :साक्षरता हा एक देशामध्ये प्रदेशिक असमतोल निर्माण करणार आहे .कारण ज्या राज्यात साक्षरता आधिक आहे तेथील लोक क्रियाशील, कष्टाळू, विज्ञानवादी असतात त्यामुळे ते मिळेल ते काम करून अर्थजन करतात त्याचा फायदा त्या राज्याला किंबहुना देशाला होतो. आणि ते राज्य प्रगती पथावर जाते.

राज्य निहाय साक्षरता दर (वर्ष २०११)

अ.क्र.	राज्य	साक्षरता दर	अ.क्र.	राज्य	साक्षरता दर
१	केरळ	९३.९१	८	हरियाणा	७६.६४
२	गोवा	८७.४०	९	कर्नाटक	७५.६०
३	महाराष्ट्र	८२.९१	१०	मध्यप्रदेश	७०.६३
४	दिल्ली	८६.३४	११	उत्तरप्रदेश	६९.७२
५	तामिळनाडू	८०.३३	१२	बिहार	६३.८२
६	प.बंगाल	७६.६४	१३	भारत	७४.०४
७	पंजाब	७६.६४			

६. **कृषी दर** :भारतमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या राज्यात वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारची जमीन आहे. पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तरप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र या राज्यात सुपीक जमीन स्वरूपाची जमीन आहे. त्यामुळे शेती विकासाचा दर सारखा नाही त्यामुळे दोन राज्यात गरिबी व श्रीमंती निर्माण झाली आहे.

विविध राज्यातील कृषी दर (०१.०८.२०१४)

अ.क्र.	राज्य	कृषी दर	अ.क्र.	राज्य	कृषी दर
१	राजस्थान	२६	८	झारखंड	०२
२	हिमाचलप्रदेश	०४	९	पश्चिम बंगाल	१३
३	उत्तराखंड	११	१०	पंजाब	२३
४	दिल्ली	१७	११	महाराष्ट्र	२१

५	उत्तरप्रदेश	०९	१२	गोवा	२७
६	बिहार	१५	१३	छत्तीसगढ	०५

७. दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली लोकांचे प्रमाण : देशाची आर्थिक स्थिती ही त्या देशातील दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली लोकांच्या प्रमाणावर अवलंबून असते. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विचार केल्यास बिहार, झारखंड, मणिपूर या राज्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर गरिबी दिसून येते . म्हणून ही राज्य मागास आहेत.

भारतातील विविध राज्यातील लोकांचे दारिद्र्य रे खालील असलेले प्रमाण

अ.क्र.	राज्य	दारिद्र्यरे पोखालील लोकांचे प्रमाण (प्रतिशतमध्ये)	अ.क्र.	राज्य	दारिद्र्यरे पोखालील लोकांचे प्रमाण (प्रतिशतमध्ये)
१	गोवा	५.०९	८	गुजरात	१६.६३
२	केरळ	७.०५	९	महारा ष्ट्र	१७.३३
३	हिमाचल प्रदेश	८.०६	१०	उत्तरप्रदेश	२९.४३
४	पंजाब	८.२६	११	आसाम	३१.९८
५	हरियाणा	११.१६	१२	बिहार	३३.७४
६	उत्तरप्रदेश	११.२१	१३	तामिळनाडू	११.२८
७	राजस्थान	१४.७१			

स्त्रोत : www.listof Indian states and union treitories by povrty line.wikipedia

वरील तक्त्यात्यावरून असे दिसून येते की गोवा केरळ या राज्यात गरिबांचे प्रमाण कमी आहे तर मध्यप्रदेश , पाश्चिम बंगाल , उत्तरप्रदेश आणि बिहार या राज्यात BPL चे प्रमाण अधिक आहे त्यामुळे ही राज्य मागास म्हणून ओळखली जातात . थोडक्यात वरील सर्व घटकावरून असंतुलन का निर्माणउ होते आणि ते कोणत्या घटकामुळे निर्माण होते याचा प्रस्तुत लेखाच्या साहाय्याने सरकार व सामान्य लोकांना माहिती मिळते .

संदभ ग्रंथ

भारतीय प्रभाकर रामचंद्र कुलकर्णी, पिंपळापूरे कंपनी नागपूर, आवृत्ती १९९९

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, डॉ. स्मिता कोंडेकर, कोटलवार अरुणा प्रकाशन, लातूर, आवृत्ती २०११

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115.

विदर्भाच्या विकासाकरीता स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची निर्मिती आवश्यक

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प्रस्तावना : भारतीय संघराज्य व्यवस्थेत आंध्रप्रदेश राज्याची विभागणी करून स्वतंत्र तेलंगना राज्याची निर्मिती करण्यात आल्यानंतर स्वतंत्र विदर्भाच्या मागणीने जोर धरला. महाराष्ट्रातून वेगळे होऊन विदर्भाची स्वतंत्र राज्याची मागणी तशी जुनीच आहे. या मागणीला स्वतंत्र असा इतिहास आहे. विदर्भ हा महाराष्ट्राचा एक घटक असूनही एक वेगळी अस्मिता व परंपरा आहे. येथील सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक तसेच राजकीय जीवनात विदर्भाच्या जनतेने स्वतःचे एक आगळेवेगळे स्थान व स्वतंत्र ओळख निर्माण केली आहे. तेव्हा महाराष्ट्राचे तुकडे करून राज्य वेगळे मागावे, हा विचार कुठलाही महाराष्ट्रीय माणसाचा असणार नाही. परंतु स्वातंत्र्यानंतर ७० वर्षे होऊन गेल्यानंतरही जेव्हा विदर्भ वासियांना विकासापासून वंचित रहावे लागते, याचा मनस्ताप अनावर झाल्यामुळे सर्वसामान्यांना साधे जीवनही जगणे मुश्किल झाले आहे. अनंत समस्या आ वासुन उभ्या आहेत. कुठलेही विकासाचे मॉडेल काम करतांना दिसत नाही, परिणामी येथील जनतेचा आवाज म्हणून स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणी होते आहे जी रास्त आहे. स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची निर्मिती झाल्यास विदर्भाचा सर्वच क्षेत्रातील अनुशेष संपूषटत येऊन विदर्भाचा अपेक्षित विकास साधने शक्य होईल.

ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी : एकेकाळी विदर्भ एक समृद्ध व संपन्न राज्य होते. नर्मदा नदिपासून कृष्णा नदिपर्यंत, खान्देशापासून ते छत्तीसगढपर्यंत पसरलेल्या भूप्रदेशाला त्याकाळी विदर्भ म्हणत. यदुवंशातील राजा जामंध यांच्या मुलाच्या नावाने विदर्भ राज्य प्रसिध्द होते. ऋग्वेद, ब्रम्हांडपुराण, वायुपुराण आदिग्रंथात विदर्भ राज्य समृद्ध व संपन्न असल्याचा पुरावा आढळतो. म्हणजेच विदर्भ राज्य पूर्वीही अस्तित्वात होते त्यामुळे वैदर्भीय जनतेची अस्मिता जागृत झालेली आहे. १७ व्या शतकात गोंड राजाची विदर्भावर ७५ वर्षे सत्ता होती व विदर्भाची राजधानी (राजपुर बारस्त) नागपूर होती. काही काळ नागपुर हे सिपी अॅण्ड बेरार या राज्याची राजधानी होती. १७७१ मध्ये गोंड राजा बजीशाहा यांच्या पराभवानंतर पहिले राजे रघूजी भोसल्यांची सत्ता होती. पेशवाईच्या काळात भोसल्यांनी विदर्भाला स्वतंत्र राज्याचा दर्जा दिला होता. इंग्रजांनी भोसल्यांचे राज्य बरखास्त केल्यानंतर विदर्भाचा काही भाग मध्यप्रदेशाच्या काही हिंदी भाषिक प्रदेशाला जोडून सिपी अॅण्ड बेरार राज्याची निर्मिती केली व नागपुरला सिपी अॅण्ड बेरार राज्याच्या राजधानीचा दर्जा दिला. जुलै १९४७ रोजी स्वतंत्र भारताचा कायदा इंग्लंडमध्ये पास होणार होता. ज्यामध्ये वन्हाड प्रांत हैदराबादच्या निजामाच्या अधिपत्याखाली राहिल, जे विदर्भाच्या हिताचे नसेल या चिंतेतून विदर्भातील नेत्यांनी व राजकीय नेतृत्वांनी विविध पाठपुरावा व आंदोलनांती विदर्भ राज्य निझामाच्या तावडीतून सोडून स्वतंत्र भारताशी जोडण्यास भाग पाडले. देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्याबरोबरच १५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ ला वन्हाड प्रांत देशाबरोबर स्वतंत्र झाले, आणि वन्हाड प्रांताचे राज्यपाल म्हणून मंगलदास पकवाजा हे नियुक्त झाले. १ जुन १९४८ ला भाषावार प्रांत रचनेचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी न्या. एस. के. दार कमिशनची निर्मिती झाली. मराठी भाषेची दोन राज्ये निर्माण करणे सहज शक्य आहे असा अहवाल दार कमिटीने दिला. परंतु संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रवाद्यांच्या प्रचंड विरोधामुळे १९५३ मध्ये पुनर्रचना आयोगाने पुन्हा फजल अली यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली कमिशन नेमले. २५ सप्टेंबर १९५३ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र व विदर्भाच्या नेत्यांमध्ये पुन्हा करार झाला, जो नागपूर नावाने प्रसिध्द आहे. फजल अली कमिशनने आपल्या अहवालामध्ये विदर्भाची आर्थिक स्थिती, शिलकी उत्पन्न, विदर्भातील साधन संपत्ती, ऐतिहासिक संस्कृती व प्रशासकीय सोईसुविधा समाधानकारक असून या आधारावर स्वतंत्र विदर्भ मराठी भाषिक राज्याची शिफारस केली. त्यानंतर संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रवाद्यांचे आंदोलन चिन्नळले. परिणामी विदर्भ महाराष्ट्रात सामिल झाला. महाराष्ट्राचे पहिले मुख्यमंत्री मा. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी नागपूर कराराचे पुर्णपालन करण्यात येईल, असे आश्वासन विदर्भातील जनतेला दिले. ते आश्वासन आजपावेतो पूर्ण झालेले नाही १९६० मध्ये विदर्भ महाराष्ट्रात विलिन झाल्यानंतर योग्य नियोजनाअभावी विदर्भ मागासलेला राहिला. विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, व उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रासाठी तिन महामंडळे स्थापन करण्यात आली. या महामंडळांना सिमीत अधिकार दिल्यामुळे त्यांना शिफारसीपलिकडे काहच करता आले नाही. परिणामी विदर्भाच्या विकासाबाबत वैदर्भीय जनतेचा भ्रमनिरास झाला.

स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याच्या निर्मितीची आवश्यकता :

१) **प्रादेशिक असमतोल** : महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या निर्मितीनंतर आजपर्यंतचा इतिहास पाहता सरकारमध्ये विदर्भातील नेत्यांच्या तुलनेने पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील नेत्यांचा सर्वाधिक प्रभाव दिसून येतो. परिणामतः पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्याच विकासाकडे अधिक लक्ष दिले गेले. त्यामुळे पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र वा मुंबई, पुणे परिसराच्या तुलनेत विदर्भाची स्थिती सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक तसेच राजकीयदृष्ट्या अत्यंत शोषणीय व अविकसित अशी आहे.

२) **विकासाचा वाढता अनुपेश** : विदर्भाच्या विकासाचा आढावा घेतल्यास विदर्भाची आजवर उपेक्षाच झालेली दिसून येते, शेती, उद्योग, शिक्षण व रोजगार या सर्वच क्षेत्रात विदर्भाचा अनुपेश सतत वाढत राहिलेला आहे. विदर्भाचा अनुपेश भरून काढण्यासाठी १९८० मध्ये विदर्भासाठी स्वतंत्र वैधानिक विकास मंडळाची स्थापना करण्यात आली. १९९४ मध्ये विदर्भाच्या विकासासाठी विदर्भाला स्वतंत्र राज्याचा दर्जा देण्याचा प्रस्ताव भाजपा राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारणित संमत करण्यात आला. २००० मध्ये काँग्रेस पक्षाने स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्यासाठी अहवाल तयार केला. सद्याचे वैदर्भीय नेते व मा. मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस व केंद्रीय मंत्री नितिनजी गडकरी यांनीही निवडणूक प्रचारामध्ये आश्वासन देऊनही कुठलेही ठोस पावले उचललेली नाहीत. विदर्भातील सिंचनाचा भौतिक अनुपेश सतत वाढतच आहे. १९८४ मध्ये सिंचनाचा अनुपेश सरासरीने ५.२३ लाख हेक्टर एवढा होता, त्यात पुढील १० वर्षांत जवळपास २.७१ लाख हेक्टरने वाढून तो १९९४ मध्ये ७.९४ लाख हेक्टर झाला, आणि २०११ मध्ये ११.६५ लाख हेक्टर एवढा झालेला आहे. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत विदर्भाच्या रस्त्यांचाही मोठा अनुपेश आहे. अखिल भारतीय रोड काँग्रेसच्या आकडेवारीनुसार विदर्भाचे रस्त्यांचे उद्दिष्ट १९ हजार किलोमीटर कमी आहे. मराठवाडा १००%, नाशिक विभाग ९९%, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र ९८%, पुणे विभाग ९७% उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र ९५%, कोकण ८४% आणि विदर्भाने केवळ ६७% उद्दिष्ट पूर्ण केले आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याने ८८.८६% तर विदर्भ वगळता उर्वरित राज्याने ९६.३१% एवढे उद्दिष्ट गाठले आहे. परिणामी आजच्या स्थितीत २५ हजार किलोमीटर लांबीचे रस्ते विदर्भामध्ये कमी आहेत जे विकासाला मारक आहेत.

३) **आर्थिक, औद्योगिक विकासाकडे दुर्लक्ष** : महाराष्ट्राचे नाव देशाच्या औद्योगिक विकसित राज्यांमध्ये समाविष्ट आहे, परंतु महाराष्ट्रातील औद्योगिकीकरण हे प्रामुख्याने मुंबई, नाशिक, पुणे व काही प्रमाणात औरंगाबाद या शहरापुरतेच मर्यादित राहिले आहे. मात्र सर्वप्रकारची खनिजे, विद्युत व मनुष्यबळाची उपलब्धता इ. घटक विदर्भामध्ये असूनही विदर्भ मात्र विकासापासून वंचित राहिला आहे. राज्याच्या एकूण गरजेच्या ६०% विज एकट्या विदर्भात तयार होत असूनही विदर्भातील ग्रामिण भागात १३ ते १६ तास विजेचे भारनियमन केले जात आहे. परिणामी शेती व त्यावरील व्यवसाय मोडकळीस आलेले आहे. विदर्भात विशेषतः सिमेंट कारखाने, विद्युत निर्मिती कारखाने आणि कोळसा खाणी आहेत. त्यामुळे येथे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रदुषण होऊन पर्यावरणाला धोका निर्माण होत आहे. मात्र फायदा पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राला होतो आहे. विदर्भातील औद्योगिक क्षेत्र हे वाळवंटी स्वरूपाचे झाले असून एकट्या नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील एमआयडीसी मधील १६६१ भूखंडापैकी केवळ ३५० यूनिट सुरू आहे. बुट्टीबोरी इंडस्ट्रीयल वसाहतीमधील १२५० भूखंडापैकी केवळ ३०० उद्योग सुरू आहेत. तसेच मिहानसारखा प्रकल्पही सुरू झालेला नाही. परिणामी विदर्भामध्ये रोजगाराचा प्रश्न निर्माण झालेला असून विदर्भातील प्रति व्यक्ती खर्च करण्याची प्रवृत्ती फारच कमी आहे. अश्या या आर्थिक सापत्न वागणूकीला विदर्भाची जनता कंटाळली असून स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणी होते आहे.

४) **नक्षलवाद व कुपोषणाची समस्या** : गडचिरोली, गोंदिया, चंद्रपूर या जिल्ह्यामध्ये नक्षलवाद मोठ्या प्रमाणावर फोफावलेला आहे. परिणामी हिंसाचार, शोषण आणि अविकसितपणा यात वाढ होते आहे. नक्षलवादासोबतच मेळघाट, भामरागढ व गडचिरोली या परिसरात कुपोषणाची समस्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. येथील सामान्य जनता दहशतीखाली जीवन जगत आहे, जे विकासाला मारक आहे.

५) **पर्यटनाची समस्या** : निसर्गातील आविष्काराचे ठिकाण म्हणून विदर्भाची ख्याती आहे. परंतु विदर्भ भूमितील प्रसिध्द धार्मिक स्थळे, प्राचिन लेणी व शिल्पस्थाने, किल्ले, थंड हवेची ठिकाणे, अभयारण्ये आणि उद्याने हे कायमच दुर्लक्षित

राहिले आहे. विदर्भातील पर्यटन विकासासाठी शासकीय स्तरावरून करण्यात येणारे प्रयत्न फारच कमी प्रमाणात आहेत. परिणामी पर्यटन विकासामध्ये विदर्भ मागे राहिला आहे.

६) शैक्षणिक सोईचा अभाव : विदर्भात शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण जेमतेम आहे, राज्याच्या आदिवासी भागाप्रमाणे चंद्रपूर, गडचिरोली व भामरागढ या भागात साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण अत्यल्प आहे. विदर्भामध्ये अनेक शैक्षणिक संस्था विशिष्ट भागातच आणि विशिष्ट वर्गानाच उपयोगी ठरल्या आहेत. विदर्भात पूणे, मुंबई पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेने वैद्यकीय व अभियांत्रिकी महाविद्यालये आणि इतरही उच्च शिक्षण देणाऱ्या महाविद्यालयाची संख्या व दर्जा खुप कमी आहे. त्यामुळे विदर्भाती विद्यार्थ्यांना उच्च शिक्षणासाठी पुणे-मुंबई येथे जावे लागते, जे आर्थिक दृष्ट्या परवडणारे नसुन विकासाला बाधा ठरणारे आहे.

७) शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचे वाढते प्रमाण : वऱ्हाड सोऱ्याची कुऱ्हाड म्हणुन प्रसिध्द असणारा प्रदेश हा शेतकरी आत्महत्याग्रस्त प्रदेश म्हणुन नावलौकीकास आलेला आहे. २००१ ते २०१७ या कालावधीत संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रात एकूण ५४ हजार ५६३ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केलेल्या असुन त्यापैकी १२२८४ शेतकरी आत्महत्या ह्या एकट्या विदर्भातील आहेत. देशाचा विचार करता २००१ ते २०१५ या कालावधीत ५३७११ आत्महत्या महाराष्ट्रात झाल्या. देशाशी हे प्रमाण २२.७५% एवढे आहे. यापैकी विदर्भात १२४७५ शेतकरी आत्महत्या झालेल्या आहे. १ जानेवारी २०१७ ते ३० एप्रिल २०१७ या चार महिन्याच्या काळात महाराष्ट्र ८५२ शेतकरी आत्महत्या झाल्यात पैकी ४८% म्हणजे ४०९ शेतकरी आत्महत्या ह्या विदर्भाती आहेत. या आकडेवारीवरून विदर्भातील शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचा प्रश्न व त्याची कारणे याची भयावहतः दिसुन येते. वरील बाबींवरून विदर्भ विकासासंबंधीची महती स्पष्ट होते. विदर्भ विकासासंबंधीची सत्यता पडताळाची असल्यास प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने आपल्या बुध्दी विवेकाला साक्ष ठेउन तारतम्य राखुन विचार करावा. आजपावेतो महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे आणि केंद्रिय सरकारमध्ये विदर्भातील अनेक मंत्री आणि मुख्यमंत्री होऊन गेलेत, आणि आजही आहेत. स्वातंत्र्याच्या ७० वर्षानंतरही विदर्भवासियांच्या नशिबी विकासाचे भाग्य आलेले नाही. तेव्हा याबाबत महाराष्ट्राती आणि केंद्रिय सरकारे, विरोधी पक्ष यांनी गांभिर्याने विचार करण्याची गरज आहे. वैदर्भीय जनतेचे दुःख जाणून न घेता विदर्भ वासियांच्या पिढ्यान्पिढ्या विकासाविना वंचित ठेवण्याकरीता विविध राजकीय पक्ष आपआपला अजेंडा पुढे रेटून विदर्भातील जनता संघर्षाच्या यज्ञात बळी जाण्याची वाट पाहत आहे. असा विचार वैदर्भीय जनतेच्या मनात आला तर त्याचे उत्तर सरकारी पक्ष व इतरही विरोधी पक्षासह इतरांना द्यावे लागेल. विदर्भाबाबत नेमलेल्या राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोगासमोर येथील जनतेने विदर्भ स्वतंत्र राज्य करावे यासाठी मोर्चे, आंदोलने, घेराव अश्या प्रकारचा उत्स्फूर्त संघष सुरू केला होता. त्या आंदोलनाचे नेतृत्व श्री माधव श्रीहरी अणे यांनी केले होते. श्री अणे यांच्या विदर्भ स्वतंत्र राज्य मागणी आंदोलनास खरा पाठिंबा मिळाला तो डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे स्वतंत्र विदर्भाच्या मागणीचे जाहिररित्या समर्थन करणारे एकमेव नेते होते. त्यांच्या मते भौगोलिक दृष्टीने विदर्भाचा विकास होण्यास अडथळा येत असेल तर, विदर्भ आणि महाराष्ट्राची भाषा जरी एक असली तरी, अश्या भाषेची दोन राज्ये झाली तरी महाराष्ट्र आणि विदर्भाचे कुठलेही नुकसान होणार नाही, याउलट दोनही राज्यांचा विकास समतोलपणे साधल्या जाईल. परंतु तसे केले नाही तर विदर्भ विकासाचे दुःख वर्षानुवर्षे चालु राहिल. आज बाबासाहेबांचे म्हणने खरे ठरलेले आहे. भौगोलिक दृष्टीने महाराष्ट्रातील विदर्भाचा परिसर आवाका विशाल स्वरूपाचा आहे. त्यामुळे पुढील काळात महाराष्ट्रात राहुन विदर्भाचा सर्वांगिण विकास होणे अशक्य आहे. महाराष्ट्राचे महाधिवक्ता श्रीहरी अणे यांनी एका कार्यक्रमाच्या वेळी संबोधित केले की, विदर्भ स्वतंत्र करण्याच्या मागणीसंबंधी त्यांच्या वक्त्यांचा गर्भित अर्थ ओळखण्याचे शहाणपण ज्या नेत्यांना नाही त्याकडे लक्ष देण्याचीही गरज नाही. परंतु अनेक राज्ये मिळुन भारत हा संघदेश बनला आहे, व राहावा. यादृष्टीने ज्या संविधानकर्त्यांनी आपल्या बुध्दीच्या कौशल्याने प्रबळशक्तीशाली संविधान बनविले त्या महानुभवी व्यक्तीने विदर्भ स्वातंत्र्याच्या बाबत जे मूल्यवान विचार मांडले ते विचारात घेण्याजोगे आहे. भौगोलिक स्थिती पुर्वी, आज आणि यानंतरही बदलणार नाही हे माहित असुन केवळ राजकीय हट्टापायी विदर्भाचा विकास होणार नसेल तर विकासवंचित जीवन येथील जनतेने जगत रहावे काय? काँग्रेस पक्षाने अनेक वर्षे महाराष्ट्रावर राज्य करून कुठलाही ठोस निर्णय घेतलेला नाही. परिणामी हा वाद चिघळत राहिलेला आहे. तेलंगणा राज्याबाबत सुध्दा असाच वाद जीवंत राहिल्याने झालेल्या संघर्षात तेथील अनेक लोकांचे बळी गेल्यानंतर स्वतंत्र राज्य घोषित केल्या गेले. अशीच अवस्था विदर्भवासियांच्या नशिबी येऊ नये याची दक्षता राज्यकर्त्यांनी

ध्यायला हवी. केवळ राजकीय फायद्यासाठी विदर्भवासियांना वेठीस धरू नये. थोडक्यात, संविधानाच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वानुसार आणि भौगोलिक दृष्टीकोन लक्षात घेऊन, विदर्भाची पूर्वपार्श्वभूमी लक्षात ठेऊन महाराष्ट्रासह वैदर्भीय जनतेच्या मनाचा कौल समजून घेण्यासाठी पुरक वातावरण निर्माण करून निर्णय घ्यावा. केवळ राजकारणासाठी विदर्भ आणि महाराष्ट्रीयन जनतेमध्ये कटुतेची दरी निर्माण करण्याचे पातक राजकीय पक्षांनी करू नये. एकुणच विदर्भ राज्याची निर्मिती झाल्यास विदर्भाचा सर्वांगीण विकास साधता येईल, प्रादेशिक असमतोल नष्ट होईल, अनुषेशाचा प्रश्न शिल्लक राहणार नाही, विदर्भाच्या प्रमुख समस्यांचे निराकरण करता येईल आणि राजकीय संघर्षही टाळता येईल, आवश्यकता आहे ती फक्त राजकीय इच्छाशक्तीची.

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प्रस्तावना : जगातील प्रत्येक देशांमध्ये काही भागाचा विकास झालेला दिसून येतो तर काही भाग अविकसीत असतो. देशाचा विकास या संकल्पनेमध्ये एखाद्या प्रदेशात असलेले उद्योगधंदे, त्या भागातील शिक्षण, वाहतूकीच्या सोयी आणि नागरिकांचे राहणीमान इत्यादींचा समोवशा होतो. याच आधारावर एखादा प्रदेश उद्योगधंद्यांनी समृद्ध असतो तर इतर एखाद्या भागात रोजगार पुरविण्याइतके देखिल व्यवसाय नसतात. अर्थव्यवस्थेतील या प्रकारास प्रादेशिक असमतोल असे म्हणतात. भारतामध्ये देखिल काही राज्ये उदा. नवी दिल्ली आणि सभोवतालचा परिसर, पंजाब, हरियाणा, महारा ट्र, गुजरात या भागांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात उद्योगधंदे स्थापन झालेले दिसतात. तर पूर्वोत्तर राज्यांमध्ये या प्रकारचा विकास दिसून येत नाही. तसेच महारा टामध्ये देखिल पश्चिम महारा ट्राचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात विकास झाले आढळून येतो तर विदर्भांमध्ये उद्योगांची कमतरता पहावयास मिळते. यामुळे महारा ट्रात देखिल असमतोल प्रादेशिक विकास झालेला आहे असे म्हटले जाते. देशाची किंवा एखाद्या राज्याची आर्थिक विकासाची प्रक्रिया गतिमान झाल्यानंतर सर्व राज्यांचा व प्रदेशांचा औद्योगिक विकास साधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो, परंतु सर्वच भागात उद्योगांची समान स्थापना होईलच असे नसते. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रातील किंवा प्रदेशातील लोकांच्या विकासाच्या क्षमता वाढविणे आणि आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत सर्व प्रदेशातील लोकांना सहभागी करून घेणे म्हणजे प्रादेशिक संतुलन होय. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात सर्वत्र असे घडत नाही. काही भाग, जे पूर्वीपासून नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीने संपन्न आहेत, त्याच प्रदेशाचा विकास होतो आणि ज्या प्रदेशात कमी साधनसंपत्ती आहे त्या ठिकाणी विकास होत नाही. औद्योगिक व इतर प्रकारच्या विकासाच्या अनियंत्रित वितरणास प्रादेशिक असमतोल समजल्या जाते. यामुळे ासन सर्व प्रदेशातील उद्योगांचा एकसमान विकास घडवून आणण्याकरिता, पिछाडलेल्या प्रदेशात उद्योगधंदे सुरु करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन देत असते. तसेच लोकांच्या जीवनमानातील तफावत दूर करण्यासाठी रोजगार निर्मितीचा देखिल प्रयत्न करते, यातून प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाची समस्या काही प्रमाणात कमी होऊ ाकते. भारतासारख्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये मोठ्या असणाऱ्या देशात संतुलित प्रादेशिक विकास असणे महत्वाचे ठरते. देशाचा सर्वांगीण आर्थिक व औद्योगिक विकास होण्याकरिता विकासाचे असंतून होता कामा नये. परंतु भारतात मात्र विविध प्रदेशांचा किंवा राज्यांचा समतोल विकास झाल्या नसल्याचे दिसून येते. भारतातील काही राज्ये आर्थिक व औद्योगिकदृ ट्या आणि नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीच्या उपलब्धतेने प्रचंड विकसीत झालेले दिसतात, तर त्याच वेळेस आजूबाजूची इतर राज्ये कमी विकसीत किंवा अविकसीत दिसतात. या स्थितीला प्रादेशिक असंतुलन म्हणून ओळखल्या जाते. “एकाच वेळी एकाच देशातील वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशांमध्ये विकसीत आणि आर्थिकदृ ट्या दुर्बल असे सहअस्तित्व असणे म्हणजे प्रादेशिक असंतुलन होय.” ज्या राज्यांमध्ये औद्योगिकीकरण व ाहरीकरण अधिक आहे, असे प्रदेश विकसीत समजले जातात तर औद्योगिकीकरण कमी असलेल्या प्रदेशांना अविकसीत प्रदेश म्हणतात.

संशोधनाची उद्दि ट्ये :

१. भारतातील प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाची माहिती मिळविणे.
२. प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाच्या कारणांचे अध्ययन करणे.
३. प्रादेशिक असंतुलन दूर करण्याकरिता उपाय सूचविणे.

माहितीचे स्रोत : सदरील संशोधनाकरिता प्रादेशिक असमतोल या संकल्पनेवर प्रकाशित झालेले लेख, पुस्तके, वर्तमानपत्रे इत्यादी माहितीच्या दुयम स्रोतांचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

भारतातील प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाची कारणे :

- नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचे प्रत्येक राज्यामध्ये समानतेने उपलब्ध नसल्यामुळे औद्योगिक स्वरूपाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल आढळून येतो.
- अविकसीत राज्यांमध्ये उद्योगधंदे सुरु झाले नाहीत, यामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोलात वाढ झाली.
- कररूपाने सरकारला होणारे उत्पन्न हे विकसीत भागाकडेच वापर करण्यात येतो यामुळे विकसीत आणि अविकसीत भागातील विकासाची दरी रुंदावत जाते.
- शिक्षणाचा अभाव आणि बेरोजगारीची समस्या यामुळे असंतुलीत असणाऱ्या प्रदेशामधील लोकांचे जीवनमान उंचावत नाही व यातून प्रादेशिक असंतुलनासारखी परिस्थिती निर्माण होते.
- विशिष्ट राज्यांमध्ये शेती सिंचनाच्या सुविधांमुळे विकास झाला तर, सिंचनाच्या सुविधा पुरेशा प्रमाणा उपलब्ध नसणारे भाग अविकसीत राहिले. यामुळे विकासाची विषमता वाढत जाते.
- बाजारपेठा अनियंत्रित असल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या मालास योग्य भाव मिळत नाही, यातून शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न वाढत नाही. यातुलनेत नियंत्रीत बाजारपेठा असणाऱ्या राज्यांमध्ये शेतकऱ्यांच्या मालास योग्य भाव मिळतो परिणामी त्यांचे जीवनमान उंचावते. यातून प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होऊ शकतो.

प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी उपाय: भारत स्वतंत्र झाल्यानंतर सरकारने संतुलित प्रादेशिक विकास साधण्याचे अनेक प्रयत्न केले, तरीही प्रादेशिक असंतुलन मोठ्या प्रमाणात आढळून येते.

१. मागासलेल्या प्रदेशांत स्थापन होणाऱ्या उद्योगांना सवलती देणे.: आर्थिकदृष्टीने व औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या अविकसीत भागांमध्ये स्थापन होणाऱ्या उद्योगांना प्रोत्साहन व करामध्ये सवलती देण्यात याव्यात तसेच त्यांना सवलतीच्या दरात भांडवल, वीज, पाणी आणि जमीन पूरवठा करण्यात यावा.

२. प्रत्येक तालुक्यामध्ये औद्योगिक वसाहतीचे स्थापना करणे : अविकसीत राज्यांमधील प्रत्येक तालुक्यात औद्योगिक वसाहतीची स्थापना करून त्यामध्ये विविध उद्योग सुरु होतील याकडे शासनाने विशेष लक्ष दिले पाहिजे. यातून स्थानिक पातळीवर रोजगार निर्मिती होईल आणि लोकांचे जीवनमान उंचावण्यास मदत होईल.

३. कृषि क्षेत्राला मदत : आधुनिक काळात शेतीकडे केवळ जीवन चरितार्थ चालविण्याचे साधन म्हणून न पाहता उद्योग म्हणून पाहण्यात यावे. शासनाने शेतकऱ्यांच्या समूहास शेतीपूरक उद्योग स्थापनेस व त्यांच्या माल विक्रीकरिता मदत करावी. शेतकऱ्यांनी आधुनिक पध्दतीने शेती करावी याकरिता शासनाने भांडवल पूरवठा आणि आधुनिक शेतीअवजारांचा सवलतीच्या दरामध्ये पूरवठा करावा.

४. वाहतूकीच्या सुविधांमध्ये वाढ करणे : ज्या भागांमध्ये वाहतूकीच्या सुविधा मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध आहेत, त्याच भागाचा सर्वांगीण विकास झाल्याचे आढळून येते. यामुळे शासनाने अग्रक्रमाने अविकसीत प्रदेशांमध्ये रस्त्यांचे तसेच रेल्वेचे जाळे उभारून वाहतूक व दळणवळणाच्या सुविधा उपलब्ध करून द्याव्यात.

५. व्यवसायाभिमुख शिक्षणाची सुविधा : औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या प्रदेशांमध्ये शासनाने व्यावसायिक व औद्योगिक शिक्षण देणाऱ्या संस्थांची स्थापना करून तेथील युवकांना सक्तीचे व मोफत व्यवसायाभिमुख शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून द्यावे. यामुळे युवकांमध्ये रोजगार व स्वयंरोजगाराची प्रेरणा निर्माण होवून ते स्वतः उद्योग व्यवसाय सुरु करतील. यातून त्यांची आर्थिक उन्नती होवू शकते.

निष्कर्ष : भारताला जगात विकसीत देश म्हणून उदयास येण्याकरिता सर्वप्रथम प्रादेशिक असमतोल, गरिबी, बेरोजगारी यांसारख्या समस्यांवर मात करणे गरजेचे आहे. याकरिता देशातील अविकसीत राज्यांमध्ये उद्योग उभारणी, पायाभूत सुविधा निर्मिती, व्यवसायाभिमुख शिक्षणाचा प्रसार व प्रचार करणे आणि त्यांची प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी करणे या प्रकारच्या उपाययोजना करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. सुशिक्षित बेरोजगारांचा कार्यशाळेच्या माध्यमातून स्वयंरोजगारासाठी प्रोत्साहित करणे, त्यांना भांडवल आणि इतर संसाधनांचा पूरवठा करणे या उपाययोजनांमुळे देखील प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर होवू शकतो.

संदर्भ :

१. प्रा. रायखेलकर व प्रा. दामजी, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, विद्या बुक्स पब्लिशर्स, औरंगाबाद.
२. डॉ. श्रीधर देशपांडे व डॉ. विनायक देशपांडे, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, हिमालया पब्लिशिंग हाउस, मुंबई
३. प्रा. पळणीटकर व प्रा. पांडे, व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण, पिंपळापुणे अँड कं. पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर
४. प्रा. मिश्र व प्रा. पुरी, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, हिमालया पब्लिशिंग हाउस, मुंबई

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भारतातील प्रादेशिक विमता

डॉ. जयंत प्रभाकर बोबडे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, सु.ना.कला, विज्ञान व उ.खे.वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना भारत हा विशाल क्षेत्रफळ असलेला देश आहे. त्यामुळे विशाल क्षेत्रफळ असलेल्या देशात समतोल प्रादेशिक विकासासाठी प्राधान्य देणे महत्वाचे आहे. भारताचा सर्वांगीण आर्थिक व औद्योगिक विकास करायचा असेल तर समतोल प्रादेशिक विकास यावर विशेष भर देणे गरजेचे आहे. परंतु भारतात विविध राज्यांचा समतोल विकास झालेला दिसून येत नाही. काही राज्यांमध्ये आर्थिक व औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या प्रगत असून त्यांच्या तुलनेत काही राज्यांमध्ये अत्यंत दुर्बल व मागासलेली असल्याचे दिसते. काही राज्यांमधील काही भाग मोठ्या प्रमाणात विकसित झालेला आहे तर काही भाग मागासलेला आहे. त्यामुळे मागासलेल्या राज्यांना किंवा राज्यातील भागांना अनेक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे.

—संशोधनाचे उद्देश—

१. प्रादेशिक विमता अर्थ अभ्यासणे
२. प्रादेशिक विमतेचे निर्देशांक अभ्यासणे
३. भारतातील प्रादेशिक विमतेचा कारणाचे अध्ययन करणे
४. प्रादेशिक विमता दूर करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना सुचविणे

—संशोधन पध्दती— प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी दुय्यम स्रोतांचा उपयोग करण्यात आलेला असून त्यात प्रकाशित व अप्रकाशित पुस्तके, इंटरनेट इत्यादींचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. संकलीत माहितीच्या आधारे पोषणनिबंधाची योग्य मांडणी केली आहे.

— प्रादेशिक विमता अर्थ — “एखाद्या देशातील विविध प्रदेशांचा समतोल विकास न होणे यालाच प्रादेशिक विमता असे म्हणतात.” किंवा देशातील काही राज्यांमध्ये आर्थिक विकासात प्रगत असतील आणि काही अप्रगत असतील तर अशा परिस्थितीला प्रादेशिक विमता असे समजण्यात येते. एखाद्या राज्याचा विकास झालेला आहे किंवा नाही हे पाहण्यासाठी काही निर्देशांकांचा आधार घेण्यात येतो हे निर्देशांक पुढील प्रमाणे

१. **दरडोई शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद :-** राज्याच्या दरडोई शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पादात वाढ होत असेल तर त्या राज्याचा आर्थिक विकास होत आहे. हे स्पष्ट होते. दोन राज्यांची तुलना करून कोणते राज्य आर्थिक विकासात प्रगतीवर आहे हे पाहण्यासाठी त्या दोन राज्यांतील लोकांच्या दरडोई शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पादाची तुलना करण्यात येते. भारतातील विविध राज्यातील लोकांच्या दरडोई शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पादाची तुलना केल्यास त्यावरून भारतातील प्रादेशिक विकासातील विमता दिसून येते. नीती आयोगाच्या अहवालावरून बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश, मणिपूर, मध्यप्रदेश या राज्यांचे दरडोई उत्पन्न महाराष्ट्र, चंदीगढ, गुजरात, दिल्ली या राज्यांपेक्षा अत्यंत कमी आहे.

२. **शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पादातील वृद्धी :-** हा प्रादेशिक विमता मोजण्याचा दुसरा निर्देशांक आहे. ज्या राज्यातील शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पादाचा दरजास्त असेल. ते राज्य आर्थिक दृष्ट्या समृद्ध व प्रगत मानण्यात येते. याउलट हा दर कमी असल्यास ते राज्य आर्थिक विकासात अप्रगत मानण्यात येते.

३. **गुंतवणूक आणि वित्तीय सहाय्याची प्रवृत्ती :-** उकोणत्याही देशातील प्रादेशिक विमतेचा अभ्यास करतांना त्या देशातील विविध राज्यांतील गुंतवणूक आणि वित्तीय सहाय्याची प्रवृत्ती कशी आहे हे बघण्यात येते. आपल्या देशात महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, गुजरात, आंध्रप्रदेश ही काही ठराविक राज्येच औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या विकसित असून बिहार, ओरिसा, आसाम, राजस्थान, ही राज्यांमध्ये आजही औद्योगिक विकासात मोठ्या प्रमाणात मागासलेली आहेत. भारतात केंद्रसरकारने मागासलेल्या भागातील विकास होण्याकरिता अनुदान आणि वित्तीय सहाय्य देण्याचे धोरण जाहीर केले. परंतु गुंतवणूकदार वित्तपुरवठा करणाऱ्या संस्थांनी जी राज्यांमध्ये औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या विकसित आहेत अशाच राज्यात गुंतवणूक केली यामुळे विकसित राज्यातच मोठ्या प्रमाणात गुंतवणूक व वित्तीय सहाय्य उपलब्ध झाल्याने विकसित आणि आर्थिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या राज्यांमध्ये प्रादेशिक विमता वाढली.

४. **पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास :-** पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये रस्त्याचा विकास, वीज, परिवहनाची साधने, पिण्याच्या पाण्याची उपलब्धता, सिंचनाची सोयी इत्यादी गो टी समावि ट होतात. कोणत्याही राज्याचा आर्थिक विकास हा त्या राज्यातील पायाभूत सुविधा कश्या उपलब्ध आहेत? यावर अवलंबून आहे. पायाभूत सुविधा जर पुरेश्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असतील तर त्या राज्याचा आर्थिक विकास हा झपाट्याने झाल्याशिवाय राहात नाही. या उलट पायाभूत सुविधांची जर कमतरता असेल तर त्या राज्याचा आर्थिक विकास मंदावतो. त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक वि ामता निर्माण होते. आजही भारताच्या विविध राज्यांत पायाभूत सुविधांच्या बाबतीत वि ामता दिसून येते.

५. **सामाजिक पायाभूत सुविधा आणि मानवी विकास :-** भारतात विविध राज्यात सामाजिक पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये देखील वि ामता दिसून येते. त्यामुळे या देशात मानवी विकास होत नाही. अपेक्षित जीवनमुल्य, जन्मदर, मृत्युदर, बालमृत्युदर हे मानवी विकासाचे निर्देशांक आहेत. केरळ आणि कर्नाटक या दोन राज्यांचा आर्थिक विकास जरी इतर राज्यांच्या तुलनेने कमी असला तरी या राज्यांचा जन्मदर, मृत्युदर आणि बालमृत्युदराचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश, राजस्थान या राज्यांमध्ये जन्मदर, मृत्युदर आणि बालमृत्युदर हा जास्त असून साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. थोडक्यात यावरून स्प ट होते की मागासलेल्या राज्यांची स्थिती मानवी विकासाच्या बाबतीत समाधानकारक दिसत नाही.

— **भारतातील प्रादेशिक वि ामतेची कारणे —** भारतातील प्रादेशिक वि ामतेची प्रमुख कारणे खालीलप्रमाणे भारतात प्रादेशिक वि ामता ही इंग्रजांच्या काळात सुरू झाली. ज्या प्रदेशात व्यापार व उद्योगांना अनुकूल वातावरण होते त्याच प्रदेशांमध्ये इंग्रजांनी उद्योगांची निर्मिती केली. इंग्रजांच्या काळात मुंबई, कोलकाता, चेन्नई या तीन मोठ्या ाहरांमध्ये मोठे उद्योगधंदे सुरू करण्यात आले. त्यामुळे भारतातील इतर प्रदेश दुर्लक्षित राहिले.

१. प्रदेशाच्या भौगोलिक स्थितीचा देखील त्या विशि ट प्रदेशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात अडथळा येतो. एखाद्या प्रदेशात वाहतूकीच्या साधनांचा अभाव असेल, कुशल व प्रशिक्षित श्रमिक उपलब्ध नसतील, विज आणि सिंचनाचा अभाव असेल इ. या कारणामुळे त्या प्रदेशांचा विकास होण्यात फार मोठी अडचण निर्माण होते. याच कारणामुळे हिमाचल प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, आसाम, उत्तराचल, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, जम्मुकाश्मीर, नागालॅंड, राजस्थान इ. राज्ये इतर राज्यांच्या तुलनेत आर्थिक विकासात मागे राहिल्यामुळे प्रादेशिक वि ामता निर्माण झाली आहे.

२. नवीन गुंतवणूक होत असतांना गुंतवणूकदार जे राज्य विकसित आहे किंवा ज्या राज्यात पायाभूत सुविधा, वाहतूकीची साधने—सोयी, बाजारपेठ व श्रम या गो टी सहजपणे उपलब्ध आहेत अश्याच राज्यांमध्ये गुंतवणूक करतात. त्यामुळे अविकसित राज्ये तशीच मागासलेली राहतात.

३. ज्या राज्यांमध्ये खनिज संपत्ती मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध आहे. त्या राज्यांचा इतर राज्यांच्या तुलनेत जलद गतीने विकास होतो.

४. पंचवार्षिक योजनांच्या वगळत औद्योगिक धोरणावर भर देवून समतोल प्रादेशिक विकास व्हावा हे उद्दि ट जरी ठरविण्यात आले तरी नियोजन मंडळाकडून या उद्दि टांकडे फारसे लक्ष न दिल्याने प्रादेशिक वि ामतेत वाढ होत गेली.

५. कृ ाी विकासात नवीन तंत्रज्ञानावर विशेष ा भर देण्यात आल्यामुळे सुध्दा भारतात प्रादेशिक वि ामता वाढली. याचे कारण म्हणजे हे नवीन तंत्रज्ञान फक्त ज्या राज्यांमध्ये सिंचनाच्या सोयी उपलब्ध आहेत त्याच राज्यांना याचा आर्थिक फायदा झालेला दिसतो. कोरडवाहू ेतीक्षेत्र असलेल्या राज्यांना याचा फायदा झालेला दिसत नाही.

अशाप्रकारे या वरील कारणामुळे भारतात प्रादेशिक वि ामता निर्माण झालेली दिसते.

उपाययोजना —भारतातील प्रादेशिक वि ामता दूर करण्यासाठी खालील उपाययोजना करणे गरजेचे आहे.

१. **पायाभूत सोयींचा विकास :-** मागासलेल्या राज्यांमध्ये उर्जा, सिंचन, रस्ते, इ. पायाभूत सुविधा फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध करून देणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यामुळे नवीन गुंतवणूकदार या राज्यांकडे आकर् ित होतील आणि प्रादेशिक वि ामता दूर करण्यासाठी मदत होईल.

२. **भू—सुधार कार्यक्रमांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी :-** ेतकरी, अस्पभूधारक, ेतमजूर यांच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी भू—सुधार कार्यक्रम प्रभावीपणे राबविणे आवश्यक आहे.

३. **मागासलेल्या राज्यांच्या केंद्रीय निधीत वाढ :-** राज्यांना केंद्रीय निधीतून स्थानांतरीत होणा-या निधीसाठी राज्यांचे मागासलेपण हा निक 1 लावला आहे. आणि या निक 1ानुसार पहिल्या तीन पंचवा कि योजनांच्या काळात मागासलेल्या राज्यांना मिळणारा निधी ४८% ते ५१% होता तर पाचव्या पंचवा कि योजनेत ५०%, सहाव्या पंचवा कि योजनेत ३६%, आठव्या पंचवा कि योजनेत ३७%, तर दहाव्या पंचवा कि योजनेत ३६%पर्यंत खाली आलाम्हणजे ह्या प्रतिशत दरात वाढ होण्याऐवजी घट झाली म्हणून प्रादेशिक वि मता दूर करण्यासाठी मागासलेल्या राज्यांना केंद्रीय निधीतून वाटप करतांना ह्या निधीत ७० ते ७५% पर्यंत वाढ करायला हवी.

४. **सामाजिक विकासाच्या सेवांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी :-** शिक्षण व आरोग्य या सामाजिक विकासाच्या सेवा मागासलेल्या राज्यांमध्ये फारश्या उपलब्ध नाहीत. प्रादेशिक वि मता दूर करण्यासाठी या सामाजिक सेवा मागासलेल्या राज्यांमध्ये जास्तीत जास्त उपलब्ध करून देण्यावर भर देणे आवश्यक आहे.

५. **मागासलेल्या राज्यात गुंतवणूकीस प्रोत्साहन देणे :-** मागासलेल्या राज्यात उद्योगांची निर्मिती मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होण्याकरिता या राज्यात खाजगी गुंतवणूकदारांना प्रोत्साहीत करण्यासाठी मौद्रीकप्रेरक उपलब्ध करून द्यावेत. उदा. आयकरात सुट, ऑक्ट्रायमध्ये सुट, गुंतवणूक अनुदान, वाहतूक अनुदान इ. यामुळे मागासलेल्या राज्यात खाजगी गुंतवणूक वाढुन त्या भागाचा औद्योगिक विकास होऊन प्रादेशिक वि मता कमी करता येईल.

— **नि क र्** — देशात सर्वांगीण आर्थिक व औद्योगिक विकास जलद गतीने करायचा असेल तर भारतातील प्रादेशिक वि मता दूर करणे अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे. प्रादेशिक वि मता कमी करण्यासाठी केंद्रशासनाकडून राज्य शासनाला वित्तीय संसाधनाचे वाटप करतांना 'मागासलेपण' हा घटक विचारात घेवून निधीचे वाटप करावे. मागासलेल्या राज्यांच्या विकासासाठी 'विशे ाक्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम' तयार करून त्याची अंमलबजावणी केली तर प्रादेशिक वि मता कमी होण्यास मदत होईल. खाजगी गुंतवणूक आकर्षित करावी प्रादेशिक वि मता दूर करण्यासाठी केंद्रशासन नियोजन मंडळाच्या माध्यमातून प्रयत्न करित असले तरी प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी आणि प्रबळ ईच्छाशक्ती असल्याशिवाय या प्रयत्नांना यश प्राप्त होणार नाही.

—: **संदर्भ सूची :-**

व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण — डॉ. आत्माराम पळनीटकर, दिनकर पांडे — पिंपळापुणे अँड कं. पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर.

व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण — प्राचार्य ए.एस.उखळकर — पिंपळापुणे अँड कं. पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर

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सीमावर्ती प्रदेशामध्ये भाषिक प्रभावामुळे निर्माण होणारा असमतोल

कैलास सुदामराव वानखडे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक मराठी विभाग, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना : भारतीय घटकराज्यांमध्ये आज भाषिक प्रभावामुळे सीमावर्ती भागामध्ये नानाप्रकारच्या समस्या निर्माण होत आहेत. आज भारतातील जवळपास सर्वच घटकराज्यांच्या प्रगतीमध्ये भाषावाद अडसर ठरत आहे. १९६० मध्ये महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाली तेव्हा नागपूर व मुंबई या दोन शहरांवर विशेष लक्ष केंद्रित झाले होते. नागपूर हे शहर मध्यप्रदेशाला जोडण्याचा मानस होता, पण तेथील बहुसंख्य नागरीकांची भाषा प्रामुख्याने मराठी असल्यामुळे तसे करता आले नाही. याचप्रमाणे मुंबई हा प्रांत गुजरात राज्याला जोडावा असेही मत होते, पण मुंबईमध्येही मराठी भाषकांची संख्या जास्त होती त्यामुळे तेही करता आले नाही. गुजरात आणि मध्यप्रदेश या दोन्ही राज्यांना याची कायम खंत आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याला एकूण सहा राज्यांच्या सीमा आहेत. गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगड, आंध्र प्रदेश, केरळ आणि गोवा असे हे सहा राज्य आहेत. या सहा राज्यांपैकी गोवा वगळता सर्व राज्यांच्या प्रमुख भाषा वेगवेगळ्या आहेत. या सीमावर्ती भागातील समाजजीवनावर परस्परांच्या भाषांचा प्रभाव होतो त्यातून निर्माण होणारा असमतोल नेमका कसा. याचा शोध घेण्याचा येथे प्रयत्न केला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे

सीमावर्ती प्रदेशातील भाषिक असमतोलाचे अध्ययन करणे.

परस्परांमध्ये भाषावाद असल्यास ते मिटविण्यासाठी उपाय शोधणे.

गृहितकृत्ये

सीमावर्ती भाषावादाने घटकराज्यांच्या सीमावर्ती भागामध्ये असमतोल निर्माण होऊ शकतो.

संशोधन पध्दती

या संशोधनकार्याकरिता संश्लेषणात्मक व विश्लेषणात्मक पध्दतीचा उपयोग केला जाईल.

संशोधनाची साधने

ग्रंथ, मासिके, लेख, चर्चा इत्यादींच्या आधारे संशोधन कार्य पूर्ण केले जाईल.

भारत सरकारने आंध्रप्रदेश या राज्यामधून तेलंगणा हे राज्य वेगळे केले. वेगळ्या विदर्भराज्याची मागणी जोरकस होत आहे. त्यामुळे लहान राज्ये व त्यांच्या विकासाचे प्रश्न प्रांतीय व भाषिक अस्मितेच्या प्रश्नांची नव्याने मांडणी होणे आवश्यक झाले आहे. भारतामध्ये भाषा प्रश्न, प्रांतीय प्रश्न, विभागीय असमतोल, सांस्कृतिक भेदभावाचे प्रश्न जटील होत आहेत. यापुढेही तो गुंता वाढणार आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याला एकूण ज्या सहा राज्यांच्या सीमा आहेत त्यामध्ये ठाणे, नाशिक, धुळे, व नंदूरबार या चार जिल्ह्यांच्या सीमा गुजरात राज्याला लागून आहेत. नंदूरबार, धुळे, जळगांव, बुलढाणा, अमरावती, नागपूर, भंडारा, गोंधिया या आठ जिल्ह्यांच्या सीमा मध्यप्रदेशाला लागलेल्या आहेत. गोंधिया, गडचिरोली, चंद्रपूर या तीन जिल्ह्यांच्या सीमा छत्तीसगडला लागून आहेत. गडचिरोली, चंद्रपूर, यवतमाळ, नांदेड या चार जिल्ह्यांच्या सीमा आंध्र प्रदेशाला लागून आहेत. नांदेड, लातूर, उस्मानाबाद, सोलापूर, सांगली, कोल्हापूर या सहा जिल्ह्यांच्या सीमा कर्नाटक राज्याला जोडल्या आहेत आणि सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्याची सीमा गोवा राज्याला लागून आहे. जळगाव-धुळे च्या परिसरात बोलली जाणारी भाषा खानदेशी मराठी आहे. बुलढाणा अमरावती च्या भागात वऱ्हाडी बोलली जाते. नागपूरपरिसरामध्ये नागपुरी, भंडारा गोंधियामध्ये झाडीबोली, नांदेड लातूर उस्मानाबादमध्ये मराठवाडी आणि कोल्हापूर सांगली सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यांमध्ये कोकणी भाषा बोलली जाते. या सर्व भागातील समाज जीवनावर भाषिक संघर्षाचा प्रभाव पडतो. मुंबईशहरामध्ये अमराठी लोकांना व्यवसाय करण्यापासून तर वास्तव्यापर्यंतच्या अडचणी येतात. अशा घटनांवरून भाषिक प्रभावामुळे सीमावर्ती भागामध्ये अनेकवेळा असमतोल निर्माण होत असतो. नागपूरसारखे मोठे शहर आपल्या राज्यापासून दूर गेल्यामुळे मध्यप्रदेशाच्या सीमावर्तीभागामध्ये असमतोल निर्माण झाला होता. कर्नाटकच्या सीमाभागातील लोकजीवनावर

कानडी—मराठी वादाचा प्रभाव नेहमीच दिसून येतो. सर्वाना न्याय, समता, बंधुभाव आणि समान अधिकार देण्याकरिता भारतीय संविधान कटीबद्ध असताना भारतातील काही राज्यांच्या सीमावर्ती भागात भाषावाद हा फार मोठा प्रश्न निर्माण झालेला आहे. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये अनेक राजकीय पक्षांनी भाषाच्या मुद्यावर आंदोलने केली. आज शिक्षण, राजकारण, समाजकारण, अर्थकारण यांच्यात झालेला आमूलाग्र बदल, भ्रष्टाचार, दहशतवाद, धार्मिक व जातीयवादी तानतणाव, प्रांतवाद, यांच्यामुळे जसा असमतोल निर्माण होतो आहे तसाच भाषेच्या मुद्यावरून असमतोल निर्माण होत आहे. भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेमध्ये घटकराज्यांची भाषेच्या आधारावर निर्मिती झाली आहे. धर्मनिरपेक्षता आणि राष्ट्रवाद या विचारांना केंद्रस्थानी मानणारी समाजव्यवस्था येथे निर्माण करण्याचे सूत्र भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये नमूद आहे. भारतामध्ये भाषेविषयी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विविधता आहे. बोली भाषा तर इतक्या आहेत की, मोठमोठे विद्वानही त्या बोलींची चिकित्सा करण्यास धजावणार नाहीत. प्राचीन काळापासून रूढ असलेल्या भाषिक विविधतेमुळे आजही भारताची संघराज्ये भाषावार प्रांतरचनेनुसार विभागली गेल्याचे दिसून येते. गुजरातची भाषा गुजराती, पंजाबची पंजाबी, ओरीसाची उडीया, कर्नाटकची कानडी, महाराष्ट्राची मराठी अशा अनेक प्रांतांची भाषानिहाय विभागणी दिसून येते. मानसाने खरे तर भाषावाद, प्रांतवाद, जातीयवाद, धर्मवाद इ. वादांच्या पलिकडे जाऊन एक मानव म्हणून विचार करायला हवा, हा विचार रूजणे आवश्यक आहे. भारतीय संविधान हे लोकशाहीचे स्रोत आहे. या संविधानाच्या सतराव्या भागामध्ये भाषेच्या व भाषानिहाय प्रांतरचनेच्या अनुषंगाने चार प्रकरणे समाविष्ट केलेली आहेत. संघराज्याची भाषा कशी असावी, ती भाषा कोणती असावी हे ठरविण्याचे मार्गदर्शक तत्व नमूद केलेले आहे. प्रादेशिक भाषाविषयीची विशेष तरतूद केलेली असून, राजभाषा – व्यवहाराची भाषा – अल्पसंख्यांकाची भाषा याविषयीची मार्गदर्शक तत्वे समाविष्ट केलेली आहेत. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाची भाषा – उच्च न्यायालयाची भाषा तसेच भाषाविषयक कायद्याचे सूत्रही नमूद केलेले आहे. विशेष निदेशकांसाठी वापरावयाच्या भाषेविषयी मार्गदर्शक तत्वेही दिलेली आहेत. भाषावादामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल कसा निर्माण होतो. भारतामध्ये भाषावादाला खतपाणी घालण्याचे कार्य राजकीय नेतेमंडळी पूर्वापार करित आलेली आहेत. निवडणुकीच्या तोंडावर जनतेला भावनीक करून, जातीयवाद व भाषावादाच्या मुद्यावरून आकर्षित केले जाते. भारतामध्ये भाषाभिन्नता तर आहेच. त्याचे परिणामही जनता भोगतच आहे. परंतु असे वाद मिटविले पाहिजेत. या वादांमुळे आपापसातील आपुलकी कमी झाल्यामुळेच तर भारत देश गतकाळामध्ये अनेक सत्तांचा गुलाम झाला होता. भाषाभिन्नेचा फायदा घेऊनच तर ब्रिटीशांनी भारताचे एकेक गणराज्य हस्तगत केले होते. आणि जेव्हा भारत स्वतंत्र झाला तेव्हाही भाषेच्या निकषांवर प्रांतांची विभागणी करून ब्रिटीश भारतदेश सोडून गेले. यामुळे अंतर्गत वाद मिटण्याऐवजी वाढत गेले. हे सर्व अंतर्गत वाद प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण करणारे आहेत. भाऊसाहेब पंजावराव देशमुखानी सांगितलेला तीन भाषांचा फार्मूला भाषिकवाद मिटवू शकतो, परंतु भारतीय समाजजीवनात आज इंग्रजी भाषेला प्राप्त झालेले अतिरिक्त महत्व त्याला बाधा ठरत आहे. संपर्कभाषा म्हणून इंग्रजी शिकणे, अवगत करणे आवश्यक आहे आणि राष्ट्रभाषा म्हणून हिंदीचे ज्ञान असणे हेसुद्धा अनिवार्य आहे परंतु, प्रत्येक प्रदेशाची संस्कृती टिकविणारी व परंपरा जपणारी बोली सुद्धा काळाच्या पडद्याआड जाऊ नये म्हणून प्रादेशिक भाषांचा विकास होणेही महत्वाचे आहे. कारण त्या प्रदेशाच्या उन्नतीसाठी तेथिल बोलीभाषा महत्वाची भूमिका बजावू शकते, त्यामुळे तीला सुद्धा जपलेच पाहिजे. मराठी भाषेचा जेव्हा या अंगाने विचार केला जातो तेव्हा या भाषेचा ज्या प्रांताशी सीमावर्ती संबंध आहे तेथिल परिस्थिती लक्षात घ्यावी लागते. तेलंगणाचा भाषावाद, कर्नाटक सीमावाद, मध्यप्रदेशातील मराठी भाषकांचे प्रश्न, मुंबईमधील अमराठी भाषकांचा प्रश्न, दुकानांवर मराठी भाषेतच पाटी लावण्याची सक्ती, या प्रांतात राहायचे असेल तर मराठी भाषा आलीच पाहिजे, न्यायालयीन कामकाज मराठीतूनच चालविण्याची सक्ती, मराठी भाषकाला प्राधान्य देण्याची सक्ती. इत्यादी प्रश्नांवरून राज्या—राज्यांतर्गत सतत वाद निर्माण होत राहतात. या वादांमुळे सामाजिक असमतोल निर्माण होतो. मराठी भाषेचा प्रांतनिहाय विचार केल्यास, मराठीच्या प्रदेशनिहाय बोली आहेत. अलीकडे वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी होत आहे. हे राज्य वेगळे झाले तर एकाच भाषेची दोन राज्ये होतील. विदर्भाची भाषा सुद्धा वऱ्हाडी होईल का? विदर्भ राज्याचा कारभार काणत्या भाषेत चालेल? भाषांना असे सीमांच्या बंधनात बांधले तर तीचा विकास निकोपपणे होईल का? असे करणे प्रत्येक घटकराज्यांना शक्य होईल का? असे केल्याने राज्याच्या शिक्षणप्रक्रियेचा प्रश्न सुटेल का? असे कितीतरी प्रश्न निर्माण होतात. सीमावर्ती प्रदेशात भाषावाद निर्माण झाला की

माणूस आपोआप एकमेकांपासून दूर जातो, मतभेद वाढतात, कलह निर्माण होतात, संघर्ष होतो. ही सीमावर्ती प्रदेशांना मारक असलेली बाब आहे.

समारोप: जगातील सर्व देशांसमोर आपल्या देशाला एकसंघ ठेवण्याचे आव्हान असते त्यासंबंधी घटनात्मक तरतुदीही केलेल्या असतात. भारतामध्ये भाषावार प्रांतरचना हा गंभीर प्रश्न आहे. एक भाषा बोलणारांची संख्या जास्त असणे हा एकच निकषसमोर ठेवून स्वतंत्र राज्याची निर्मिती होऊ नये. एकभाषिक लोकसंख्येमुळे भाषिक, वंशिक अशा घटकांचे स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व ते निर्माण करतील त्यातून विभागीय असमतोल निर्माण होईल. भाषावाद निर्माण होईल. त्याचा भारताच्या विकासावर प्रभाव पडेल. अंतर्गत सुरक्षा निवारण आणि व्यवस्थान करणेही अवघड होईल.

निष्कर्ष

- भाषावार प्रांतरचनेमुळे सीमावर्ती प्रदेशामध्ये असमतोल निर्माण होऊ शकते.
- सर्वप्रांतांमध्ये सर्व भाषांना विकासाची समान संधी दिल्यास मतभेद कमी होऊ शकातात.

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भारतीय अभिजात संगीतातील विविध घराण्यांमधील असलेली विमता

डॉ. स्नेहल दत्तात्रय षेकर

संगीत विभाग

संगीत ही कला सर्व ललीत कलांमध्ये श्रेष्ठ आहे. ओंकारस्वरूप नादापासून सूटीची उत्पत्ती झाली आणि नादतत्व हे सूटीचे अंतिम तत्व मानून वेदातून संगीताची महती जगाला सांगितली गेली. ईश्वर प्राप्तीचे साधन म्हणून संगीताचा उपयोग केला गेला. मोक्षप्राप्तीचे साधन म्हणून संगीताची आराधना केली गेली. संगीत कला व तिचे शास्त्र यांचा परस्पर संबंध अतिशय जवळचा आहे. कलेचा अविचारक सौंदर्यपूर्ण व्हावा यासाठी कलावंताला शास्त्राचा अभ्यास करावाच लागतो. कलेला नियमांचे बंधन पाळण्याची दिशा शास्त्र देते. कलाविचार करणाऱ्याला कलावंत तर शास्त्र जाणणाऱ्याला शास्त्रज्ञ म्हणावच. संगीत कलेचा अविचारक करणारा कलावंत साधनेने कलेत प्राविण्य मिळवतो तर त्याचा गुरू त्याला शास्त्राचे नियम सांभाळून काकशी सादर करावयाची ते ज्ञान देतो. म्हणून संगीतातील गुरूला पंडित म्हणतात. त्याचा शास्त्राचाही अभ्यास असायला हवा व ती कला परिपूर्ण व सौंदर्यपूर्ण करण्यासाठी शास्त्राचाही संपूर्ण ज्ञान असायला हवे. कलेच्या विकासाबरोबर त्याच शास्त्रही बदलत जाते. म्हणून कला ही एक परिवर्तनशिल अविचारक म्हणून साधकाने तिच्याकडे बघितले पाहिजे. कलावंत व शास्त्रज्ञ म्हणजे कला व शास्त्र ही मिळूनच त्या कलेचा इतिहास घडवित असतात. “कोणत्याही कलेचे सुसंबद्ध ज्ञान ज्यात असते ते त्या कलेचे शास्त्र असे म्हणता येईल”. हयादृष्टीने संगीताचेही शास्त्रदृष्ट्या दोन भाग करता येतील.

१. संगीताचे तत्वज्ञान किंवा सैद्धांतिक शास्त्र (Science of Philosophy of Music) व

२. क्रियात्मक शास्त्र (Practical Theory)

कोणत्याही कलेचा इतिहास पाहिला की तिच्यामागे एक परंपरा असते, तिचे महत्व समाज मानीत असतो. कुठल्याही विद्येचा मुळ उद्गाता, निर्माता कोण हयाचा शोध घेण हा मानवी स्वभावच आहे. विद्येचा निर्माता ब्रह्मदेव, विद्येची देवता सरस्वती किंवा संगीताची गंगोत्री सामवेदात आहे असे मानतात. येथूनच संगीताची परंपरा सुरू झाली असली तरी भारतीय संगीतात घराण्याचा उगम केंव्हा झाला हे सांगणे कठीण आहे. संगीतावरील प्राचिन वाङ्मयात ‘घराण्या’ चा उल्लेख नाही. सातत्याने चालत येणारी परंपराच घराणे निर्माण करू शकते. १३व्या शतकापासून हिंदूस्थानावर मुसलमानांची सतत आक्रमणे सुरू झाली त्यांनी आपले संगीत आत्मसात केले व त्यात त्यांनी स्वतःच्या कल्पनेने जी भर टाकली ती शैली घराण्याच्या चौकटी बंदीस्त केली व जपून ठेवली. प्रत्येक घराण परंपरेने ती गायनशैली आपापल्या परीने जपून ठेवू लागली. प्रत्येक अविचारक शैली एका विशिष्ट पध्दतीने मांडली जाऊ लागली. या सर्व अविचारक पध्दतींना इतरांपासून वेगळेपणा प्राप्त झाला आणि त्या शैलींनाच ‘घराणी’ असे नाव पडले. प्रत्येक कलावंताला आपल्या घराण्याच कर्तृत्व सिद्ध कराव लागते. बहुतेक सर्व घराणी ग्वाल्हेर गायकीतूनच निर्माण झाली. कारण अकबराच्या वेळेपासून ग्वाल्हेर हे संगीत कलेचे माहेरघर होते. ग्वाल्हेरहून संगीताचे शिक्षण घेऊन बहुतेक गायक पोटासाठी वेगवेगळ्या संस्थानांच्या दरबारात नौकरीस राहिले. या त्यांच्या संस्थानांच्या नावावरूनच घराण्यांची नावे पडली आहेत. उदा. ग्वाल्हेर, आग्रा, जयपूर, पतियाळा इत्यादी. गुरूशिष्य परंपरेतूनच संगीत कलेला जे सातत्य लाभते त्यातूनच घराण्याचा उगम होतो, घराण्याचे संवर्धन होते, घराणी नावलौकीकास येतात. भिन्न भिन्न आवाजधर्म असणारे शिष्य कंठसाधना करून, गुरूचा स्वर त्याची शैली आपल्या गळ्यात उतरविण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. गुरूच्या गळ्यातील गुणधर्म आपल्या गळ्यात उतरविण्यास शिष्याला वारिणुव वारिणुव लागतात. हे सर्व गुरूच्याच मार्गदर्शनाने साध्य करणे शक्य होते. गुरूची शैली तंतोतंत आत्मसात करणे हे श्येय बाळगूनच परंपरेने शिष्य पुढे हा वारसा चालवितात, हयातून घराणी चालू राहतात हे घराण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य आहे. घराण्याच्या प्रस्थापनेची तत्वे असली तरी त्यातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या घराण्यांमध्ये आपल्याला बरीच विमता दिसून येते.

घराणे का व कसे निर्माण होते: नादातून संगीताची उत्पत्ती होते. नाद हे संगीताचे उपादान आहे परंतु नाद हा क्षणजीवी असतो. हा नाद चिरंजीवी करण्यासाठी त्याकाळी ध्वनीमुद्रणाचे तंत्र विकसित झाले नव्हते. मग कुठल्याही गायकाची पैली चिरकाल टिकावी, ऐकायला मिळावी यासाठी आपले शि य तयार करून ही पैली समाजात लोकप्रिय करण, संगीताचा वारसा जपून ठेवण ह्या इच्छेमधूनच घराण्याची कल्पना उगम पावली असावी. गायकाच्या गायनाचा ठेवा किंवा वारसा हा तंतोतंत त्याच्यासारखे गाउनच जपायचा, ह्यातून संगीत कलेतील गुरू शि य परंपरेलाही प्रोत्साहन मिळाले. ह्यामुळेच आजतागायत संगीत कला ही जोपासली गेली. गुरू शि य परंपरेतून संगीत कलेला जे सातत्य लाभते त्यातूनच घराण्याचा उगम होतो, घराण्याचे संवर्धन होते, घराणी नावलौकीकास येतात, घराणी पिढ्यानपिढ्या चालू राहतात.

अभिजात संगीताची घराणी व परंपरा

ग्वाल्हेर घराणे : सर्व घराण्याचा उगम ग्वाल्हेर घराण्यातून झाला. हा सर्व घराण्यांचा वंशवृक्ष आहे. नियामतखॉ उर्फ सदारंग हे तानसेनाच्या मुलीच्या वंशातले १०वे गायक, सदारंगाच्या तिस—या चौथ्या पीढीपासून ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याची सुरुवात झाली. ह्या परंपरेचा मागोवा सदारंग अदारंग पासून नथ्यन पिरबख, हस्सुखॉ, हद्दुखॉ, गुलाम रसूल, बडे महंमदखॉ, वासूदेवबुवा जोशी आणि बाळकृ णबुवा इचलकरंजीकर असा घेता येतो.

१. ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याच्या गायकीचे वैशि ठे :-

१. धृपद अंगाचे ख्याल, २. जोरदार खुला व भरदार आवाज, ३. बेहलाव्याने रागविस्तार ४. गमकांचा उपयोग, ५. लयकारीच्या लडंत ताना, ६. अलंकारीक व सपाट आरोही अवरोही ताना ७. ठुमरीऐवजी तराणा प्रकार, ८. तयारीवर विशेषे ा भर, ९. स्वर लयीचे संतूलन, मध्यगतीने ख्याल गाणे, १०. उत्तम बंदीशिंचा संग्रह व पाठांतरावर भर. ही ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याच्या गायनशैलीची वैशि ठे म्हणता येईल.

२. आग्रा घराण्याच्या गायकीचे वैशि ठे :-

१. एक खुला व जवारीदार आवाज, २. धृपदाप्रमाणे नोमतोमचे आवाज, ३. जबडयाचा प्रयोग, ४. वैशि ठपूर्ण बंदीश, ५. बोलअंग, ६. खुला आवाज, मोकळा, पल्लेदार भारदस्त, ७. ख्यालाशिवाय धृपद धमार व ठुमरी यात प्राविण्य, ८. लयकारी—लयप्राधान्यता, ९. अप्रचलीत राग व विविध तालात गाण्याची आवड, १०. टोपण नावे घेण्याची पध्दत उदा. फैयाज खॉ (प्रेमपीया), विलायत हुसेनखॉ (प्राणप्रीया), जगन्नाथबुवा पुरोहित (गुणीदास).

३. जयपूर घराण्याच्या गायकीचे वैशि ठे :-

१. संक्षिप्त बंदीश, २. वक्रताना, ३. गमकेच्या घुमटाकार ताना, ४. आवाजाचा लगाव अकृत्रिम व मोकळा, ५. शिल्पाकृतीसारखी लहान लहान तानांद्वारे आलापाची बढत, ६. आवाज निकोप व खुला, ७. स्वरसौंदर्यावर विशेषे ा भर व त्यादृ टीने लयकारी, ८. स्वर व लयीचे संतूलन, ९. मध्यम लयीत तिलवाडा, त्रिताल हे ताल प्रामुख्याने घेउन विलंबीत तालाचे गायन., १०. अप्रचलीत व अनवट राग गाण्याकडे कल उदा. नट, खट, खोकर, देवसारव, कानडा, केदार प्रकार, व मिश्र किंवा जोड राग उदा.बसंती व केदार वगैरे, ११. आलापचारीत कल्पकता व बुद्धीप्रधान गायकी, १२. घरंदाज व दुर्मिळ चीजांचा संग्रह.

४. किराणा घराण्याच्या गायकीचे वैशि ठे :-

१. आलापप्रधान गायकी, २. स्वरप्राधान्यता, ३. स्वरांचा भावपूर्ण लगाव, ४. सुरेलपणा, ५. एकेका स्वराने सौंदर्यपूर्ण बढत, ६. गायकीची चैनदारी म्हणजे स्वराचा आनंद घेण्याची व देण्याची पध्दत, ७. आवाज खुला असतो , कधी नाकेला असतो, ८. ख्यालाची लय जास्त विलंबीत एकताल, ९. स्वयंभू व प्रचलीत राग गाण्याकडे कल.

५. दिल्ली घराण्याच्या गायकीचे वैशि ठे :-

१. ताना द्रुत व अतिद्रुत लयीत घेतात, २. सरगम व नोटेनलला जास्त महत्व, ३. बंदिशी विविध तालात व लयकारीत, ४. भरपुर तयारी, ५. गायकी व प्रभावी व चमत्कृतीपूर्ण.

६. पतियाळा घराण्याच्या गायकीचे वैशि ठे :-

१. टप्पा अंगाची ख्याल गायकीख २. छोट्या छोट्या पण आक कि व कलात्मक ताना, ३. आवाजाचा लगाव, खुला व ढाला पण आवाज तिनही सप्तकात फिरेल अशी तयारी, ४. तानांची फिरत व बढत करण्यासाठी आवाज हलका व चपळ बनविला जातो, ५. ताना विविध प्रकारच्या पेचदार, वक्र, अलंकारीक व द्रुत लयीत गाण्याची जोरदार तयारी, ६.

उपशास्त्रीय व लोकसंगीत गाण्याकडे जास्ती कल, पंजाबी ढंगाने ठुमरी व भजने म्हणण्याकडे जास्ती कल, ७. रसोत्पत्ती करण्यासाठी स्वर, ाब्द व लय यांचा सुंदर समन्वय साधला जातो, ८. प्रचलीत गायनावर भर, चमत्कृतीपूर्ण ताना घेवून गायनात सौंदर्य निर्मीती करण्यावर भर.

७. भेंडीबाजार घराण्याच्या गायकीचे वैशि ष्टे :-

१. आवाज खुला, निकोप, अचूक स्वरफेक, स्वर दिर्घ व स्थिर लावणे, २. ख्याल गायन अतिशय विलंबीत लयीत आसयुक्त स्वर लावून गाणे, ३. रेखीव बंदिश, बंदिश आळवण्याचा आगळा ढंग, स्थायी अंतरा सुंदर भरणे, ४. खंड-मेरू पध्दतीने असंख्य स्वरांकाराने युक्त गायन, ५. सुरेल आलापी व अनंक प्रकारांनी युक्त ताना गाणे, ६. सरगमयुक्त गाणे व दक्षिणी संगीतातीलही राग गाणे.

८. इंदोर घराण्याच्या गायकीचे वैशि ष्टे :-

१. आवाजात चपळाई, सुरेलपणा, कणस्वरांचे प्राबल्य हे तिनही घराण्यात सारखेच आहे, २. सुक्ष्मकण लावण्यात तंतकारीचा आलापकारीवर प्रभाव, ३. मंद्रसप्तकात व तारसप्तकात गाउन तिनही सप्तकात फिरणा-या लांबलचक ताना, गायनाची लय अतिविलंबीत व ठुमरी न गाता तराणा गाण्याकडे जास्त कल.

संगीतातील या विविध घराण्यांमध्ये गायकीच्या संदर्भात अनेक वि ामता आढळून येते. भिन्न-भिन्न आवाजधर्म असणारे शि य कंठसाधना करून, गुरूचा स्वर, त्याची ैली आपल्या गळ्यात उतरविण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असतांना दिसते. गुरूच्या गळ्यातील गुणधर्म उतरवण्यास शि याला व ानूव ी लागतात हे अभिजात संगीताचे संस्कार गळ्यावर बसविणे फार कठीण असते, तपस्या व मनोबल पणाला लावावे लागते व हे सर्व गुरूच्याच मार्गदर्शनाने साध्य करणे ाक्य होते. गुरूची ैली तंतोतंत आत्मसात करणे हे ध्येय बाळगून परंपरेने शि य हा वारसा पूढे चालवितात, हयातून घराणी चालू राहतात हे घराण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य आहे.

नि क र्श ण : अनेक घराण्यांच्या गायकीमध्ये वि ामता जरी आढळून येत असली तरी आपल्या प्रकृतीधर्मानुसार व आपल्या प्रतिभेच्या सामर्थ्यानुसार स्वतंत्रपणे कलावि कार करण्याची संधी घराण्यांनी गायकाला प्राप्त करून दिली. कलावंतांच्या कल्पकतेला वाव मिळाला परंतु त्याबरोबरच आपल्या गुरूकडून मिळालेल्या ज्ञानाचा वारसा ही जपण्याची जबाबदारी येउन पडली. प्रत्येक घराण परंपरेने ती गायनशैली आपापल्या परीने जपून ठेवू लागली. हया सर्व घराण्यांच्या अवि कार पध्दतीला इतरांपासून वेगळेपणा प्राप्त झाला आणि आजतागायत घराणेदार गायनशैली आपल्याला दिसून येते.

संदर्भग्रंथसूची

१. संगीत ास्त्र परिचय – मोहना मारडिकर
२. हमारे प्रिय संगीत तज्ञ – प्रा. हरिश्चंद्र श्रीवास्तव
३. संगीतातील घराणी – डॉ. ना.र. मारूलकर
४. घरंदाज गायकी – वा.ह. देशपांडे
५. भारतीय संगीतातील घराणी आणि चरित्रे – डॉ. नारायण मंगरूळकर
६. हयाशिवाय संगीत वि ायक मासिक व लेख.

120.

प्रादेशिक असमतोल आणि राजकारण

प्रा. डॉ. विनय कोडापे

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, श्री.कि.न.गो. कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, कारंजा (लाड), जि. वाशिम.

प्रस्तावना : भारत एक संघ आहे. येथील सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय स्थितीचा विचार केल्यास खूप मोठी प्रादेशिक विषमतेची दरी दिसून येते. नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीच्या उपलब्धतेतील तफावत तसेच पायाभूत सुविधांचा अभाव, औद्योगिकीकरणाचा अभाव, आरोग्य, शिक्षण, रोजगार यांसारख्या घटकांचा अभाव या मानवनिर्मित कारणांमुळे प्रादेशिक विषमतेत वाढ होते. भारतीय संघराज्य निर्मितीचा विकास इंग्रज शासन काळातच झाला होता. १९०९ च्या मोर्ले-मिंटो सुधारणाव्दारे प्रांतिक सरकारमध्ये स्थानिक लोकांना स्थान देण्यात आले. १९१९ ची मॉन्टेस्क्यू चेम्सफोर्ड सुधारणा ज्याव्दारे विकेंद्रीकरण करून केंद्रीय विधान मंडळात व्दिदल राज्यपद्धतीचा प्रयोग केला. सायमन कमिशन ज्याव्दारे संघात्मक शासन पद्धतीचा पुरस्कार केला. नेहरू रिपोर्ट यांमध्ये संघराज्य शासन पद्धतीचा पुरस्कार करून केंद्र व राज्य यांच्यातील अधिकारांची विभागणी स्पष्ट असावी, अशी शिफारस केली गेली. तसेच १९३५ चा कायदा ज्याव्दारे संघीय शासन व्यवस्थेची स्थापना करून प्रांतांना स्वातंत्र्यतेची शिफारस केली. इत्यादी कायद्यांच्या माध्यमातून भारतामध्ये संविधानाव्दारे संघराज्य शासन पद्धतीची निर्मिती झाली परंतु भारतीय संघराज्यांची निर्मिती अमेरिकेसारखी घटक राज्यांच्या स्वेच्छेने झालेली नसून भारतातील ५५० ते ६०० च्या जवळपास संस्थाने व ब्रिटीशांच्या ताब्यातील प्रांत हे विशिष्ट प्रयत्न करून एकत्र आणले गेलेले आहेत म्हणून भारतीय संविधानामध्ये कलम १ नुसार संघराज्य असा शब्दप्रयोग न करत राज्यांचा संघ असा शब्द प्रयोग केला. भारतीय संघराज्यात भाषेच्या आधारावर राज्य निर्मिती जरी झाली असली तरी या पर्यायाने देखील १०० टक्के भाषिक अस्तित्व धारण करणारे समूह संतुष्ट असणे शक्य नव्हते. राज्य पुनर्रचना ज्या निश्चित आधारभूत तत्त्वावर करण्यात आली त्यावेळी प्रादेशिक असंतुलन तसेच भिन्न-भिन्न अस्मिता व उपसंस्कृतीविषयक तर्कनिष्ठ अशा आधाराकडे दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले. परिणामतःया प्रश्नावर विशेषतः स्वायत्तता व असंतुलन जे ज्वलंतर प्रश्न निर्माण झाला त्याची चर्चा सदर शोध निबंधात करण्यात आली आहे.

शोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये

१. प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण करणाऱ्या राजकीय परिस्थितीचा आढावा घेणे.
२. प्रादेशिक असमतोलातील शासकीय उदासिनता चर्चीणे

प्रादेशिक असमतोल आणि राजकीय कारणे— लोकशाही राज्य पद्धतीमध्ये आर्थिक विकासाची गती योग्य व महत्त्वाकांक्षी राजकीय नेतृत्वावर अवलंबून असते. राजकीय नेतृत्व हा महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक विषमतेच्या संदर्भात कळीचा मुद्दा ठरला आहे. महाराष्ट्रामधील उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासामध्ये या विभागातील परिसर विकासाची योग्य दृष्टी व तळमळ असणा—या अनेक राजकीय नेत्यांचा सिंहाचा वाटा आहे. हे मान्य करावेच लागते. ना. यशवंतराव चव्हाण, ना. वसंतदादा पाटील, ना. शरद पवार यांच्यासारखे प्रभावी नेतृत्व उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राला लाभले. दुर्दैवाने मराठवाडा व विदर्भाची अस्मिता असलेले विकासाची दृष्टी असणारे निःस्वार्थी नेतृत्व अपवादानेच लाभले. ना. वसंतराव नाईक हे विदर्भातील नेते सलग ११ वर्षे महाराष्ट्राच्या मुख्यमंत्रीपदी राहिले असले तरी त्यांची नियुक्तीच मुळी मराठा नेतृत्वाला शह देण्यासाठी झाली असल्याने त्यांच्या हाती केवळ नाममात्र सत्ता होती. ना. यशवंतरावांनी सुरुवातीलाच उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून अनेक ध्येयधोरणे आखून दिली. तसेच भविष्यातील विकासाच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्णय घेतले. त्याचा परिणाम तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्या उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा अधिक विकास होण्यामध्ये झाला. याउलट परिस्थिती विदर्भ व मराठवाडयात होती. त्यामुळे या विभागाच्या विकासासाठी आवश्यक बाबींची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी राज्य सरकार, केंद्र सरकार व जनतेने एकत्रित येउन प्रयत्न करण्याची आवश्यकता होती. परंतु काही घटनांचा अपवाद वगळता या बाबतीत फारसे प्रयत्न झाले नाहीत. त्याचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे या विभागातील नेतृत्वाचा अभाव होय. मराठवाडयाच्या विकासासाठी १९६० ते ८० या दोन दशकात ना. गोविंदभाई श्रॉफ यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली विशेष प्रयत्न झाले. त्यामध्ये मराठवाडा जनता विकास परिषदेने कृषी

विद्यापीठ, रेल्वे रुंदीकरण तसेच वैधानिक विकास मंडळाची स्थापना करण्यासाठी जो दबाव निर्माण केला होता तो पुढील काळात कायम राहिला नाही. त्यामुळे उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत हा विभाग विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत मागे राहिला व त्यातून प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला.

वैधानिक विकास मंडळ: महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या मागासलेल्या विभागांचा विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी व त्यांना विकासाच्या प्रवाहात आणण्यासाठी ज्यामुळे ते उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या बरोबरीने येऊ शकेल. त्यासाठी त्यांचा विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये असलेला अनुशेष दूर होणे आवश्यक होते. हा अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी घटनेच्या ३७१(२) कलमाचा वापर करून राष्ट्रपतीने विदर्भ, मराठवाडा व उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रासाठी तीन वैधानिक विकास मंडळे स्थापन करण्यासाठी ठराव २६ जुलै १९८४ रोजी संमत झाला. हा ठराव मंजूर झाल्यानंतर जवळपास दहा वर्षांनंतर ९ मार्च १९९४ रोजी केंद्र सरकारच्या गृहमंत्रालयाने ३७१ कलमानुसार राष्ट्रपतींच्या वतीने तीन स्वतंत्र वैधानिक विकास मंडळे स्थापन करण्याचा अध्यादेश काढला व त्यांची जबाबदारी महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या राज्यपालांवर सोपविली. त्यानुसार महाराष्ट्राच्या राज्यपालानी ३० एप्रिल १९९४ रोजी एक अध्यादेश काढून तीन वैधानिक विकास मंडळांची स्थापन केली. ते पुढीलप्रमाणे –

१. मराठवाडा वैधानिक विकास मंडळ, औरंगाबाद.
२. विदर्भ वैधानिक विकास मंडळ, नागपूर
३. उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र वैधानिक विकास मंडळ, मुंबई.

प्रत्येक वैधानिक विकास मंडळामध्ये अध्यक्षसह सात सदस्य संख्या निश्चित केली. ते सदस्य पुढीलप्रमाणे होय.

१. संबंधित विकास मंडळाच्या क्षेत्रातील विधिमंडळाचा एक सदस्य.
२. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेचा एक सदस्य.
३. निरनिराळ्या क्षेत्रांतील तीन तज्ज्ञ व प्रदीर्घ अनुभव असलेल्या व्यक्ती.
४. त्या विभागाचा महसूल आयुक्त.
५. राज्य सरकारचा त्या विभागातील एक अधिकारी. या सर्व सदस्यांची नेमणूक करण्याचा अधिकार राज्यपालांना असतो.

राज्यपालांच्या आदेशानुसार प्रत्येक वैधानिक विकास मंडळाला अनेक कार्ये पार पाडावी लागतात. त्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने मागासलेल्या विभागांचा विकासस्तर कसा आहे याचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी योग्य निर्देशांकाचा वापर करणे, त्या-त्या विभागातील विकास कार्यांचे मूल्यमापन करणे, विकास कामांसाठी योजना सूचविणे व त्या योजनेसाठी विकास खर्चाचे प्रमाण सुचविणे. त्या त्या विभागातील विकासाकडे लक्ष देणे, प्रत्येक वर्षाच्या शेवटी आपल्या कार्याचा अहवाल विधिमंडळापुढे सादर करण्यासाठी राज्यपालांकडे पाठविणे, राज्यपालांना शिफारशी करणे इत्यादी स्वरूपाची कार्ये या वैधानिक विकास मंडळांना करावी लागतात. मागासलेल्या प्रदेशांच्या मागासलेपणाचा शिक्का पुसून टाकण्यासाठी वैधानिक विकास मंडळांच्या माध्यमातून त्या विभागामध्ये पायाभूत सोयींची उपलब्धता, जलसिंचन क्षेत्राचा विकास, औद्योगिकीकरणस गती देणे, कृषी उद्योगांची स्थापना, पुरक उद्योगांना चालना देणे, तांत्रिक व व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाच्या सोयी करणे, योजनांची अंमलबजावणी इत्यादी संदर्भात महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडणे अपेक्षित होते. आज त्यांच्या स्थापनेला जवळपास २० वर्षांचा कालावधी लोटला आहे. त्यामध्ये त्यांनी किती यश मिळाले हा एक वेगळा संशोधनाचा विषय आहे पण अजूनही महाराष्ट्रातील विदर्भ व मराठवाड्याच्या मागासलेपणाचा शिक्का पुसला गेला नाही हे केळकर समितीच्या अहवालावरून स्पष्ट होत आहे.

शासनाची उदासिनता: विदर्भ व मराठवाडा विभाग महाराष्ट्रामध्ये सामील होताना १९५३ मध्ये नागपूर करार करण्यात आला. महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे पहिले मुख्यमंत्री ना. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी विधीमंडळासमोर एक निवेदन प्रसिद्ध करून महाराष्ट्र शासनाची १९५३ च्या नागपूर कराराशी निरंतरची प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त करून मराठवाडा व विदर्भातील जनतेला असे अभिवचन दिले की, नागपूर करारातील शर्तीचे पूर्णतया पालन केले जाईलच पण त्याहूनही अधिक झुकते माप त्यांच्या पदरात टाकले जाईल आणि त्यांच्या वैध हितसंबंधांची जपवणूक भावी महाराष्ट्र शासन आपले कर्तव्य समजे. यामुळे मराठवाडा व विदर्भ हे मागासलेले प्रदेश मोठ्या अपेक्षेने महाराष्ट्रामध्ये सामील झाले होते. पण थोड्याच कालावधीनंतर त्यांचा अपेक्षाभंग झाला. पहिली दहा ते बारा वर्षे या कराराकडे आणि आश्वासनांकडे पूर्ण त्या नसले तरी ब-यापैकी लक्ष

दिले गेले. परंतु नंतरच्या काळात ना. यशवंतरावजी चव्हाण यांनी दिलेल्या आश्वासनांचा आणि नागपूर कराराच्या शर्तीचा महाराष्ट्र शासनाला विसर पडत जावून राज्यकर्त्यांना खुद्द नागपूर करारच कालबाहय झाला असे वाटावयास लागले. तेव्हापासून मराठवाडा व विदर्भ विभागांच्या विकासाबद्दल शासनाची उदासनी वृत्ती बळावली आणि आजही विकासविषयक अनेक प्रश्न अनुत्तरित आहेत असे दिसते. यावरून असे दिसून येते की, मागास विभागांच्या विकासाबद्दल शासनाची उदासिनतेची भूमिका आहे आणि त्यामुळे त्यांच्या मागासलेपणामध्ये अजून भर पडत आहे. महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या सदोष धोरणामुळे महाराष्ट्रातील विकसित प्रदेश अधिक विकसित होत गेले आणि मागास प्रदेश अधिक मागास होत गेले. महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची दरी यामुळे अधिकच रुंदावत गेली. महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या धोरणांतील सदोष कार्यपद्धतीमुळे महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व भागांचा समतोल विकास झाला नाही. महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे एक मोठे दुर्दैव आहे की, ज्या शासनाकडून त्या राज्यातील जनता न्यायाची अपेक्षा करते. त्या शासनाच्या सदोष धोरणामुळे त्या राज्यातील जनतेवर अन्याय होत आहे. महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या सदोष धोरणामुळे महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलास खतपाणी मिळत आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

१. गहलोत एन.एस. भारतीय राजनितीक व्यवस्था— दशा एवं दिशा, नॅशनल पब्लिशिंग हाउस, जयपूर
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३. खांदेवाले श्रीनिवास, विदर्भ राज्य संकल्पना, विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
४. घांगरेकर चि.ग., भारतीय राजकीय व्यवस्था, सर्वाधिकार प्रकाशन, पुणे.

121.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे लहान राज्याबद्दल दृष्टि टपथ

प्रा. अजय मोतिराम वानखडे

मु.पो. कोयाळी बु. ता.रिसोड, जि. वाशिम.

प्रस्तावना:— भारतामध्ये क्षेत्रिय असमतोल दिसून येतोत्र काही राज्य हे विकासाच्या दृष्टि टने अग्रस्थानी आहेत. व काही राज्ये हे मागास आहेत. तसेच राज्यातील काही भाग विकसीत तर काही भाग दुर्लक्षीत आहे. या सर्वांवरून संक्षिप्त रूपात म्हणता येईल की, विकसीत आणि आर्थिकदृष्टि टने मागास राज्याचे सह अस्तित्व आणि प्रत्येक राज्यात वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रातील प्रगतीच्या दृष्टि टने भेदभाव म्हणजे नैसर्गिक साधनाच्या उपलब्धतेमध्ये असलेले अंतर होय. आणि हे अंतर मानव निर्मात सुध्दा असु ाकते. कारण काही भागांना विकासासाठी प्राथमिकता दिली जाते. त्यामुळे आर्थिक व राजकीय क्षेत्रीय असमतोल दिसून येतो. जसे आर्थिक दृष्टि टकोनातून विचार केला तर उदा. प्रति व्यक्ती उत्पन्न, दारिद्र्यरे ाखालील असलेली लोकसंख्या, ातात काम करणारे मजुर, विनिर्माण उद्योगात काम करणारे कामगार इत्यादी. क्षेत्रीय समतोल हा अंतरराजीय असु ाकतो किंवा राज्यांतर असू ाकतो. भारतीय राज्यांच्या संदर्भात सूध्दा आपणाला प्रादेशीक असमतोल बघायला मिळतो. त्या अनु ांगाने डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी हा असमतोल कमी करण्यासाठी आपले लहान राज्यावि ायी दृष्टि टपत काय आहे. हे या ाशे निबंधात मांडला आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे कायद्या तज्ञ होते. त्यांनी मांडलेले विचार हे आजसुध्दा किती महत्वाचे आहेत. त्याची वारंवार आपणाला अनुभूती येत असते. कारण त्यांचे आर्थिक विचार, राजकीय विचार, सामाजिक विचार, ऐतिहासिक विचार व जवळपास सर्वच वि ायावर अभ्यासपूर्ण विचार मांडले आहेत. त्यांनी आपले लहान राज्यावि ायीचे विचार त्यांच्या दोन ग्रंथातून मांडले आहेत ते म्हणजे

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हया ग्रंथामध्ये त्यांनी स्वतंत्र्यानंतर जो राज्यपुर्नगठन आयोग स्थापन झाला होता. त्या आयोगावर त्यांनी भा ाीक प्रांत रचनेवरून आपले मते किंवा दृष्टि टकोन स्प ाट केला आहे व लहान राज्य ही कशी महत्वाची आहे कारण ज्या राज्य निर्मातीच्या संदर्भात समस्या निर्माण होतात. त्या कमी कशा करता येतील. या दृष्टि टने त्यांनी विचार मांडले आहेत.

पार्श्वभूमी :— १९४७ ला स्वातंत्र्या नंतर राज्य पुर्नगठन आयोगाची स्थापना जुन १९४८ ला करण्यात आली. त्या आयोगाचे अध्यक्ष हे ाम कृ ण धर हे होते. भा ावाद प्रांत रचनेच्या आधारावर हा आयोग स्थापन झाला होता परंतु या आयोगाने भा ाेचे आधारावर राज्य निर्माती करण्यास नकार दिला. प्रशासकीय व आर्थिक आधारावर राज्य निर्माण करावे. असा अहवाल त्यांनी दिला होता त्या आयोगावर अभ्यास करण्यासाठी जे. बी. पी. आयोग स्थापन करण्यात आला. त्या आयोगाने भा ाेच्या आधारावर राज्य निर्मातीस मान्यता दिली. त्यानंतर २२ डिसेंबर १९५३ ला पुन्हा राज्यपुर्नगठन आयोग स्थापन करण्यात आला व त्याचे अध्यक्ष जेस्टीस फजलअली हे होते. व पंडित हृदनाथ कुंजूर व सरदार के. एम. पनीकर हे सदस्य होते. त्यांनी त्यांच्या आयोगाचा अहवाल १९५६ ला सादर केला. संसदेने त्या अहवालाला १९५६ ला मान्यता दिली. त्यानुसार आंध्रप्रदेश हे पहिले भा ाेच्या आधारावर स्थापन झालेले राज्य आहे. त्यासाठी कोटी श्रीराम लु ाे अठावन दिवसाचे अमरण उपो ाण व त्यात त्यांचा झालेला मृत्यू हे आंध्रप्रदेश निर्मातीचे कारण ठरले. नंतर १९६० ला महारा ाट्र, १९६३ नागालंड व १९६६ ला पंजाब ही राज्ये निर्माण होत गेलीत.

डॉ. बाबासाहेबांचे ग्रंथानुसार :— राज्याच्या तिन विभागाचा उल्लेख (ही माहिती त्यांनी मिळविली)

अ. क्र.	अ	अ.क्र.	ब	अ.क्र.	क
१.१	आंध्र	१.१	हेद्राबाद	१.१	अजमेर
२.२	आसाम	२.२	जम्मू आणि काश्मिर	२.२	भोपाळ
३.३	बिहार	३.३	मध्यभारत	३.३	कुर्ग
४.४	बॉम्बे	४.४	म्हैसूर	४.४	दिल्ली
५.५	मध्यप्रदेश	५.५	पटीयाला	५.५	हिमाचल प्रदेश

६.६	मद्रास	६.६	राज्यस्थान	६.६	कच्छ
७.७	ओडिसा	७.७	सौरा ट्र	७.७	मणिपूर
८.८	पंजाब	८.८	त्रावणकोर कोचिन	८.८	त्रिपुरा
९.९	उत्तरप्रदेश				विंध्यप्रदेश

तसेच संविधानातील कलम ३ नुसार संसदेला नविन राज्य बनविण्याचा अधिकार देण्यात आला.

राज्य पुर्नगठन आयोगाच्या चर्चेत भा वार प्रांतरचना हा त्या दिवसामधील ज्वलंत प्रश्न होता. परंतु डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे आजारी असल्यामुळे ते या आयोगाच्या चर्चेत उपस्थितीत राहू शकले नाहीत. व त्यांनी आपला भाषिक राज्याच्या संदर्भात दृष्टिकोन मांडला.

नविन राज्य निर्मितीचा आराखडा

अ.क्र.	राज्याचे नाव	क्षेत्रफळ स्वे. मि. मध्ये	लोकसंख्या (कोटीमध्ये)	भाषा
१	मद्रास	५०१७०	३.००	तामिल
२	केरळ	१४९८०	१.३६	मल्याळम
३	कर्नाटक	७२७३०	१.९०	कन्नड
४	हैद्राबाद	४५३००	१.१३	तेलगू
५	आंध्र	६४९५०	२.०९	तेलगू
६	बॉम्बे	१५१३६०	४.०२	मिश्र
७	विदर्भ	३६८८०	०.७६	मराठी
८	मध्य प्रदेश	१७१२००	२.६१	हिंदी
९	बिहार	६६५२०	३.८२	हिंदी
१०	पश्चिम बंगाल	३४५९०	२.६५	बंगाली
११	आसाम	८९०४०	०.९७	आसामी
१२	ओरीसा	६०१४०	१.४६	ओरीया
१३	जम्मू आणि काश्मिर	९२७८०	०.१४	काश्मिरी

या आराखड्याची माहिती त्यांनी मिळवली व राज्यांच्या आकाराचे वर्गीकरण त्यांनी लोकसंख्येच्या आधारावर केले. ८ राज्यांची लोकसंख्या १ ते २ कोटी, ४ राज्यांची लोकसंख्या २ ते ४ कोटी, १ राज्यांची लोकसंख्या ४ कोटी व एका राज्यांची लोकसंख्या ६ कोटी यावरून ते या निर्णयावर आले की, राज्ये ही लहान असावी व त्यांची लोकसंख्या २ कोटीपर्यंत असावी.

दक्षिण राज्य व लोकसंख्या (कोटीमध्ये)	मध्य राज्य	लोकसंख्या कोटीमध्ये	उत्तर राज्य	लोकसंख्या कोटीमध्ये
मद्रास ३.००	महाराष्ट्र	३.३१	उत्तर प्रदेश	६.३२
केरळ १.३६	गुजरात	१.१३	बिहार	३.८२
कर्नाटक १.९०	सौरा ट्र	०.४	मध्यप्रदेश	२.६१
आंध्र १.०९	कच्छ	०.०५	राज्यस्थान	२.०१
हैद्राबाद १.१३			पंजाब	१.७२

अशा प्रकारचे रचना राज्य पुर्नगठन आयोगाने निर्माण केली होती. व या राज्यांच्या आकाराच्या भेदामुळे अप्रत्यक्षरितीने जनतेमध्ये रोष होता. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी असे म्हटले होते की, भाषेच्या आधारावर राज्य निर्माण करणे हे देशाच्या एकतेसाठी धोका निर्माण करू शकते कारण विशिष्ट भाषा बोलणाऱ्या प्रांताची, व्यवहाराची, व प्रशासकीय कामकाजाची भाषा जर प्रांतीय भाषा झाली तर त्यांची संस्कृती वेगळी होईल व प्रादेशीक वाद वाढेल त्यामुळे संकुचित प्रतीचा राष्ट्रवाद निर्माण होईल. भारत हा एकसंघ राहण्यापेक्षा त्याचे युरोपसारखे तुकडे

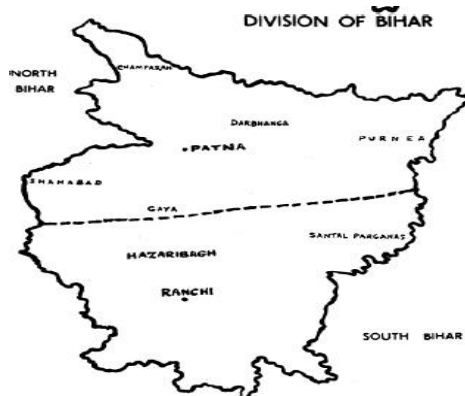
होतील. म्हणून ते म्हणतात की, राज्याची भाषा प्रादेशीक असावी परंतु व्यवहाराची व प्रशासकीय भाषा ही केंद्राची असायला पाहिजेत तरच देश एकसंघ राहिल.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे लहान राज्यांबद्दल विचार :-

१. मिश्रीत राज्यांच्या संकल्पनेचा त्याग करावा कारण मिश्रीत राज्ये असेत तर राज्यामध्ये एकोपा राहणार नाही व राज्य दुभागेल.
२. एक राज्य एक भाषा — हे विचार त्यांना मान्य आहे कारण ते म्हणतात भाषिकी प्रांत रचना ही लोकशाहीला पोषक वातावरण निर्माण करणारी घटना आहे व बहुभाषिक लोकशाहीपेक्षा भाषिक राज्यातील लोकशाही संसदीय पंरपरेला अधिक पोषक आहे त्यामुळे भाषिक प्रांत रचनेमुळे राज्याला अजिबात धोका संभवत नाही. तसेच ते एक भाषा एक राज्यापेक्षा एका भाषांचे अनेक राज्ये असावे असे ते मानतात.
३. लहान राज्य बनविले पाहिजेत कारण त्यांनी परिणामकारक प्रशासनाचे राज्यावर योग्य नियंत्रण राहिल. तसेच विविध विधीन क्षेत्रातील गरजा व स्थानिक भावना पूर्ण होतील. लोकसंख्या जर कमी असेल तर प्रशासन करण्यास सोईचे होईल.
४. लहान राज्यामध्ये अल्पसंख्यावर बहुसंख्याकांच्या अत्याचाराच्या घटना कमी होतील.: लहान राज्याबद्दल आपले विचार स्पष्ट करत असतांना उत्तरेकडील राज्यामध्ये विभाजन करावे. त्यांनी राज्यासाठी दोन कोटी लोकसंख्या योग्य मानली कारण ऐवढ्या लोकसंख्येवर प्रशासन करणे सोईचे व परिणामकारक आहे. उत्तरप्रदेशाचे तिन भागात विभाजन करणे आवश्यक मानले. त्यामध्ये राज्याची लोकसंख्या जवळपास दोन कोटी असेल तसेच हा राज्याचा योग्य आकार आहे. या राज्याच्या राजधान्या हया एक मिरत दोन कानपूर व तिन इलाहाबाद, असाव्या.



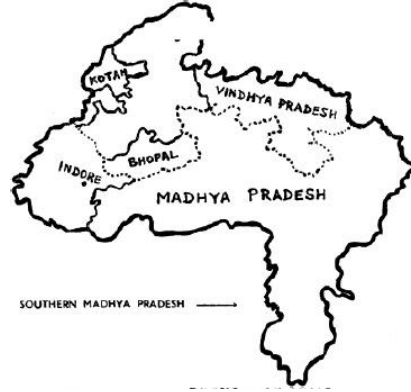
बिहारचे विभाजन त्यांच्या मते बिहारचे दोन भागात विभाजन व्हावे, त्या राज्यातील लोकसंख्या एक ते दीड कोटी असावी. व ही लोकसंख्या प्रशासनासाठी पुरेशी आहे. दोन राज्याची राजधानी एक पटना व दोन रांची.



मध्यप्रदेशचे विभाजन :- दोन भागात करावे एकाला उत्तर मध्यप्रदेश दुस-याला दक्षिण मध्यप्रदेश. मध्यप्रदेशची लोकसंख्या दोन ते अडीच कोटी असावी त्यामध्ये बावीस जिल्हे व विधानसभेचे दोनशे तेवीस सदस्य असावेत.

दक्षिण मध्यप्रदेश— संपुर्ण इंदौर राज्य चौदा जिल्हे (महा कोशाल) जवळपास दोन कोटी लोकसंख्या

उत्तर मध्यप्रदेश — संपुर्ण विंध्य प्रदेश व संपुर्ण भोपाल राज्य व जवळपास १.३० कोटी लोकसंख्या



महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे विभाजन सुध्दा ४ भागात करण्यात यावे, ते म्हणजे एक महाराष्ट्र नगरराज्य मुंबई— दोन पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र, तिन मध्य महाराष्ट्र, चार पुर्व महाराष्ट्र अशा प्रकारे लहान राज्याचा पुरस्कार केला आहे. लहान राज्याच्या विचारामधुनच २००० मध्ये बिहारमधुन झारखंड उत्तरप्रदेश मध्ये उत्तराखंड व मध्यप्रदेश झारखंड, निर्माण करण्यात आले आहे. म्हणुन त्यांचे विचार आज सुध्दा महत्वाचे आहेत.

सारांश :- डॉ. बाबासाहेब यांचे लहान राज्याबद्दल विचार हे महत्वाचे आहेत. कारण जी भाषेच्या आधारावर प्रांत रचना आयोगाची स्थापना झाली होती त्याला उत्तेजन देण्यासाठी त्यांचे विचार महत्वाचे ठरतात. तसेच त्यांनी एका भाषेचे एक राज्य होण्यापेक्षा एका भाषेचे अनेक राज्ये व्हावे असे प्रखर विचार मांडले. द्विभाषिक राज्यांना त्यांचा विरोध होता. कारण दोन भाषा बोलणाऱ्या व्यक्तींच्या संस्कृत्या वेगळ्या असतात. त्यामुळे राज्यामध्ये विकासा ऐवजी अशांतता राहिल. म्हणुन ते द्विभाषिक राज्याला विरोध करतात. तसेच एखादया राज्याची राजधानी एखादया जिल्हयापासून दूर असेल तर त्या भागातील जनतेचा वेळ वाया जाईल. उदा. उत्तरप्रदेश मधील बिजनोर जिल्हा इलाहाबाद पासून दूर अंतरावर आहे. जर कोर्टाच्या कामासाठी जर इलाहाबादला जायचे झाले तर बिजनोरच्या व्यक्तीला तिन दिवस लागतात. जर राज्य लहान असेल तर ते काम फक्त एका दिवसात होईल व ते त्या जिल्हयातील सर्वांच्या सोईचे असेल. त्यासाठी लहान राज्याची आवश्यकता आहे. त्यांच्या अनेक विचाराने जो भारतात प्रादेशिक असमतोल आहे तो कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.

संदर्भ :-

- 1- *Thoughts on Linguistic state – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Page No.20 to 37*
- 2- *Maharashtra as a Linguistic province – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Page No.1 to 10*
- 3- *Selected work of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar- brambedkar book's wordpress. Com Page No.3883 to 3897*
- 4- *Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Writings and speeches Vol. I Education Department Government of Maharashtra 1989 PP 141.71*

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THE STUDY OF RURAL – URBAN DISPARITY IN INDIA: WOMEN’S STATUS**Dr. Nilima Sarap***Asst. Professor & Head, Dept. of Sociology, Shankarlal Khadelwal Arts, Science & Commerce College, Akola*

Introduction: The present article put focus on the study of social impact and women’s status of our country. Regional disparity is found across the whole world. It is the international, national problem. Our constitution is formed and it is applicable for all the citizens equally. Each law and article is constructed for the development. But still there are some sectors which are not equally developed. Women constitutes ½ part the population of country. But there are many differences among the women of the same country. One of the factor affecting women’s development is regional disparity. India is country having various disparities like region, caste, religion, languages and demography. As we go through the history it has been found that these all aspects are responsible for development. India is the largest democracy with consistent economic growth rate since independence. The present paper put focus on the regional and social disparity in the context of women status. India has a glorious past and culture. At the same time it has found that for every history period shows that women become the victim of situation and the economic political, social crises. Regional disparity means unbalanced spatial structures in some region or in different region, different conditions of life as well as in unequal economic development potential. A good example of spatial disparity is the contrast between urban and rural areas. With reference to demographic area more than 65 crores i.e. one third of its population live in rural area. In rural population there is a huge difference between rural and urban with respect to technology, living condition, economic empowerment etc. There are some social indicators such as education, nutrition, health care, sanitation, land and other assets and they are trapped in poverty. Rural India mostly depends upon the agriculture sector. The growth rate in agriculture is 2-3%. While the secondary and tertiary sector’s growth rate 8-12%. Due to this there is migration of labour forces from rural towards urban area.

Objective of the study

1. To explain the rural – urban disparity on the basis of selected socio – economic aspects.
2. To study the status of women in rural and urban area.

Methodology: The nature of the research is based on the secondary data collection. The secondary data was collected from various published sources like census report, economic survey, demographic and health surveys, human development report, books, journal, magazines, newspapers etc. the findings were discussed in the digit of published literature. The study is based on the social aspectus. It is discussed as follows:-

Population: The total land area of India is 2,973,190 Sq. km. of which 76% of area comes under rural area, which consists of 6,40,867 villages out of this 5,98,000 are inhabited villages. There are only 7,935 towns and 4,041 urban areas as per 2011 census of India. From the below table, we can understand that rural population consists of more than one third of the total population of India. But with respect of other development indicators rural India is far behind. Thus we can understand from the following socio – development indicators.

Population of India

India	Total	Male	Female
Total	1210193422	623724248 (51.5%)	586469174 (48.5%)
Rural	833087662 (68.8%)	51.4%	48.6%
Urban	377105760	51.9%	18.1 %

	(31.2%)		
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(Source: Census of India, 2011)

Sex Ratio : The sex ratio is the proportion of females to males in a given population. In India the sex ratio as per 2011 census is 940 female per 1000 males. In rural area this number is 947 females per 100 males. But in urban area this ratio is lower than all India average. This shows that the urbanization process in India does not bring desired social change.

Sex Ratio

India	940
Rural	947
Urban	926

(Source: Census of India, 2011)

Literacy rate : The following table shows the percentage of literate population. This will help us to understand what is the educational status of our country

Literacy Rate

India	Total	Male	Female
Total	74.4%	82.1%	65.5%
Rural	68.9%	78.6%	58.8%
Urban	85.0%	89.7%	79.9%

(Source : Census of India, 2011)

Literacy is an effective tool for empowerment. The following factors like women’s education, women’s ownership pattern, employment opportunities and the working of the labour market are important for empowerment. Above table shows the total difference in literacy of rural and urban population. Again rural female literacy rate is lower. This also contributed to the lower development of socio – economic indicators in rural area. The literacy rate in rural India is low though many measures are taken to educate the rural India.

Gender inequality: The gender discrimination is the important factor. In India at some places the woman are qually treated at house and work place. The rural women are treated inferiorly by men than urban women. The rural women has not economic freedom. Also they cannot participate in decision making process such as family disputes, wealth decision, children’s marriage. They work hard at home and field but has not economic power. The standard of living is again second-rate. The urban women has a better status in case of decision making, education and economical process. Because most of the women are highly educated and working. They acquire the better health facilities and standard of living.

Psychological problems : Familial problems, psychological problems is again a social indicator which we have to focus on. Family disputes and psychological problems are more in rural women. One health survey shows that the no. of psychological problem of Women’s are greater.

The facts about women’s mental health by (WHO) report 2001 are -

1. Depressive disorder account for close to 41.97
2. Lifetime rate of violence against women ranges from 16% to 50%
3. A higher prevalence of depression among women and working age adults has been consistently reported by Indian studies. Depression is also common among the elderly. Several reasons are attributed among women. They are biological and hormonal factors. Also a wide array of social and economical factors finding from NMHS (National mental health survey) have shown consistently higher rates for females across all age groups and among those peak in a adult age group, with above 3.5% in females and above 3% in males.

Female Employment : National sample (2011) survey shows that there are 54.6% employed people in India. There are only 14.7% working women in rural area. While 26 to 28 % including primary and

subsidiary status. Also one more survey about women’s participation in work shows the rural urban disparities.

Work Participation Rate: The labour force participation rate is an overall indicator of the level of market activity and its breakdown by sex and age group gives a profile of the distribution of the economically active population within a country. Work force participation rate in rural areas is higher with 41.9% where as it is 32.2% in urban areas. Among the workforce participation in rural area male constitute 52.4% and female contributes 30.9%. Female contribution in urban area is only 11.6%

Work participation Rate

India	Total Population			Total Workers			Work Participation Rate		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
2011									
Total	1025251059	530422415	494828644	402512190	275463736	127048454	39.3	51.9	25.7
Rural	740255371	380438194	359817177	310655339	199193602	111455737	41.9	52.4	30.9
Urban	284995688	149984221	135011467	91856851	76264134	15592717	32.2	50.9	11.6

(Source : Census of India, 2011)

Political Involvement: There are some special provisions for the women’s involvement in politics. The reservation in parliament for women is 33% while in the local self government it is 50% apart from this the parliament representation of women is 65.63% and men participation is 67.09% India Ranks 20th from the bottom in terms of representation in India.

Health: There are many indicators of human development one of them is health of the society. Status of health shows the development of the society. This health status is influenced by different indicators like, employment, income, education, social groups, level of awareness, accessibility to health care and health policies. Poor health leads to deficiency in human capabilities and it also shows the level of deprivation among the people there is a close relation between health and poverty and health and development. Health being is the basic rights of all individuals. They are linked with quality health care service, safe drinking water, sanitation and so on. It’s the priority of the government to care for the health condition of the people. The following table shows the part of anemia found in society.

Percentage of Anemia

India	Total	Male	Female
TFR	2.7	3.0	2.1
Children 6-35 months who are anemic	78.9	80.9	72.2
Ever married women age 15-19 who are anemic	56.2	58.2	51.5
Pregnant women age 15-49 who are anemic	57.9	59.0	54.6
Ever married men age 15-49 who are anemic	24.3	27.7	17.2

(Source : NFHS-3, 20058-06)

Conclusion: The above discussion on the regional disparity and rural urban women’s status shows that the uneven dimension of public life. Incomes and living standards vary considerably in rural and urban area. 70% people in the country are living in cities and towns with all modern facilities. The present study is based on the relation between rural – urban and social indicators such as sex ratio, literacy, female employment, working participation and health. The study shows the remarkable difference in rural and urban women’s status. Though the living standard and development is increased since last two decades, the women’s’ status is not reached up to the expectations.

The rural women working capacity is higher. The work participation rate of rural women is 30% while that of urban women is 11.6% but the facilities and benefits are not as equal to urban women. These women are backward in each sector, such as health facility, education, sex ratio and so on. The many policies and measures are taken by government to end the rural urban gap. But there are some social and psychological aspects which are to be understood for the overall human development. We need a long term policy, keeping in mind the rural and urban areas. We should understand that rural urban disparity is less in Kerala. There is rural – urban continuum. The panchayat raj policy and its implementation with proper steps is the need of the time.

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IMPACT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY IN MAHARASHTRA REGARDING APPORTUNITIES FOR UPCOMING ARTISTS IN EASTERN MAHARASHTRA

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Introduction:- The word disparity comes from the Latin word *disparitas*, which means divided. In the modern day scenario the condition of being unequal is considered disparity. Regional disparity means divergence or inequality of characters, phenomena or processes having specific territorial allocation and occurring at least in two entities of the territorial structure. Regional disparity refers to differences between economic performance and welfare between different regions. Regional disparity means unbalanced spatial structures in some region or in different regions. Regional disparities are manifested in different conditions of life as well as in unequal economic and development potential. A good example of spatial disparity is the contrast between urban and rural areas. There are various reasons for regional disparity. Certain areas are more endowed than others, in terms of natural resources, these cover everything from minerals to cultivable land and river systems. Some regions get neglected as others are well-connected, missing the chance of development. Some regions have been neglected historically. Government policies also play an important role. The government sometimes focuses on few key regions and the others are left in a state of utter neglect.

Objectives:-

- 1) To discuss about definition disparity.
- 2) To discuss about types of disparity.
- 3) To discuss about root causes of unemployment.
- 4) To discuss about avenues of self employment through Music.
- 5) To discuss about regional disparity in Maharashtra as far as art is concerned
- 6) To discuss about the solutions over regional disparity.

Research method:-

With the help of several books discriptive research method has been adopted.

Theme :-

Here we detail about the nine major causes responsible for regional imbalances in India.

1. Historical Factor: Historically, regional imbalances in India started from its British regime. The British rulers as well as industrialists started to develop only those earmarked regions of the country which as per their own interest were possessing rich potential for prosperous manufacturing and trading activities. British industrialists mostly preferred to concentrate their activities in two states like West Bengal and Maharashtra and more particularly to three metropolitan cities like Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. They concentrated all their industries in and around these cities neglecting the rest of the country to remain backward. The land policy followed by the British frustrated the farmers to the maximum extent and also led to the growth of privileged class like zamindars and money lenders for the exploitation of the poor farmers. In the absence of proper land reform measures and proper industrial policy, the country could not attain economic growth to a satisfactory level. The uneven pattern of investment in industry as well as in economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, irrigation and power made by the British had resulted uneven growth of some areas, keeping the other areas totally neglected.

2. Geographical Factors: Geographical factors play an important role in the developmental activities of a developing economy. The difficult terrain surrounded by hills, rivers and dense forests leads to increase in the cost of administration, cost of developmental projects, besides making mobilization of resources particularly difficult. Most of the Himalayan states of India, i.e., Himachal Pradesh, Northern Kashmir, the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and other North-Eastern states, remained mostly backward due to its inaccessibility and other inherent difficulties. Adverse climate and proneness to flood are also responsible factors for poor rate of economic development of different regions of the country as reflected by low agricultural productivity and lack of industrialization. Thus these natural factors have resulted uneven growth of different regions of India.

3. Locational Advantages:- Locational advantages are playing an important role in determining the development strategy of a region. Due to some locational advantages, some regions are getting special favour in respect of site selections of various developmental projects. While determining the location of iron and steel projects or refineries or any heavy industrial project, some technical factors included in the locational advantage are getting special considerations. Thus regional imbalances arise due to such locational advantages attached to some regions and the locational disadvantages attached to some other backward regions.

4. Inadequacy of Economic Overheads:- Economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, power, technology, banking and insurance etc. are considered very important for the development of a particular region. Due to adequacy of such economic overheads, some regions are getting a special favour in respect of settlement of some developmental projects whereas due to inadequacy of such economic overheads, some regions of the country, viz., North-Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar etc. remained much backward as compared to other developed regions of the country. Moreover, new investment in the private sector has a general tendency to concentrate much on those regions having basic infrastructural facilities.

5. Failure of Planning Mechanism:- Although balanced growth has been accepted as one of the major objectives of economic planning in India since the Second Plan onwards but it did not make much headway in achieving this object. Rather, in real sense, planning mechanisms has enlarged the disparity between the developed states and less developed states of the country. In respect of allocating plan outlay relatively developed states get much favour than less developed states. From First Plan to the Seventh Plan, Punjab and Haryana have received the highest per capita plan outlay, all along. The other three states like Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have also received larger allocation of plan outlays in almost all the five year plans. On the other hand, the backward states like Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have been receiving the smallest allocation of per capita plan outlay in almost all the plans. Due to such divergent trend, imbalance between the different states in India has been continuously widening, inspite of framing achievement of regional balance as one of the important objectives of economic planning in the country.

6. Marginalization of the Impact of Green Revolution to Certain Regions: In India, the green revolution has improved the agricultural sector to a considerable extent through the adoption of new agricultural strategy. But unfortunately the benefit of such new agricultural strategy has been marginalized to certain definite regions keeping the other regions totally untouched. The Government has concentrated this new strategy to the heavily irrigated areas with the idea to use the scarce resources in the most productive manner and to maximize the production of food grains so as to solve the problem of food crisis. Thus the benefit of green revolution is very much restricted to the states like Punjab, Haryana and plain districts of Uttar Pradesh leaving the other states totally in the dark about the adoption of new agricultural strategy.

7. Lack of Growth of Ancillary Industries in Backward States: The Government of India has been following a decentralized approach for the development of backward regions through its investment programmes on public sector industrial enterprises located in backward areas like Rourkela, Barauni, Bhilai, Bongaigaon etc. But due to lack of growth of ancillary industries in these areas, all these areas remained backward in spite of huge investment made by the Centre.

8. Lack of Motivation on the Part of Backward States:- Growing regional imbalance in India has also been resulted from lack of motivation on the part of the backward states for industrial development. While the developed states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu etc. are trying to attain further industrial development, but the backward states have been showing their interest on political intrigues and manipulations instead of industrial development.

9. Political Instability: Another important factor responsible for regional imbalance is the political instability prevailing in the backward regions of the country. Political instability in the form of unstable government, extremist violence, law and order problem etc. have been obstructing the flow of investments into these backward regions besides making flight of capital from these backward states. Thus this political instability prevailing in same backward regions of the country are standing as a hurdle in the path of economic development of these regions.

Disparity regarding Avenues for artists in Maharashtra:- From all the above discussion it is crystal clear that regional disparity exists due to number of factors discussed above. It is also a proven fact that cultural & artistic development of any region depends on educational facilities, economic development, agriculture, industrial development, water availability, transport, rain fall in the region, electricity & also political compitancy of leaders of the region. Now if we compare western region of Maharashtra with the eastern region, the eastern region is far behind the western region. All the above factors are responsible for the regional disparities. Due to all these disparities the eastern region is culturally far behind the eastern region. Naturally avenues to present the art are also very limited. Most of the activities of film industry & music industry are carried out in Mumbai, Pune & Kolhapur, that is the main reason that artists in that region naturally get more opportunity to perform. Music may become a strong medium to create self employment avenues for performers & so as to decrease regional disparity in art form.

Music education a remedy for the problem of indisparity unemployment is a socio-economic problem. Some times the political situation is responsible for problem of unemployment. Music may play a vital role in overcoming this problem upto some extent. Music may create several avenues of self employment. Some are listed below

- 1) To become a free lancer singer
- 2) To become a tabla accompanist.
- 3) To become a drummer in orchestra.
- 4) To become a D.J. oprator.
- 5) To become a professional Music trainer.

- 6) To become a recordist.
- 7) To become a Music composer.
- 8) To become a Music arranger.
- 9) To become an event managar.
- 10) To become a regular singer in fivr star hotels.

Many other avenues are available for self employment. The only question is whether the person is having athorough knowledge of the subject. So lack of proper education might be the main cause of unemployment.

Conclusion:-

- 1) Unemployment is the main cause of the problem of disparity.
- 2) All the socio-economic problems converge on proper Education.
- 3) By adopting proper educational policy a country may overcome disparity.
- 4) Music may generate several avenues of self employment.
- 5) Regional disparity in art form may be overcome by proper education.
- 6) Music may become a medium to overcome regional disparity in Maharashtra.
- 7) Because of the problems discussed above regional disparity in Maharashtra exists.
- 8) Proper Policy of Govt. may decrease disparity.
- 9) Avenues for artistic development are more in western Maharashtra.
- 10) Regional disparity is the output of many socio-economic & cultural imbalance.

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REGIONAL DISPARITY AND INDO-WESTERN MUSIC

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Introduction: The country is already heading towards better conditions of life. The pertinent question and problem of “how can my country regain its past glory” is engaging the eager attention not only of yours but of all citizens of this country. They must broaden their outlook like you, make th4eir hearts nobler and should be prepared to stake their all for the cause of the country. If they educate and enlighten their neighbors, friends and acquaintances, what can remain undone and unsolved? Oh, in no time, the dawn of new era will refresh and put in bloom, sweet, bright, fragrant flowers to bring joy and beauty into the devastated, parched, barren garden of Hindustan. The machinery of propaganda in our country got out of order and hence the strength, intellect and noble, pious spiritualism were undermined. All those corers of gods have remained as so many stones. It is now our duty to infuses divinity into these stones, and if we do it strenuously and selflessly. Then only can Hindustan be led to progress! All old customs can be banned by law, many new plans can be devised and masses can be made to realize to arise and to awaken; but service to people can be more effectual through b goodwill than by force of authority or by law¹. It may be possible to introduce change in the social order by force of authority; but propaganda and honest, earnest, zealous mode of service will implant the desired mode of service will implant the desired change deep in the hearts of people and will render lasting benefit. Propaganda based on love, social service and genuine sentiments will be more effective in villages which are burdened and weighted with religious notations and sentiments. Every person conscious of duty towards the nation ought to take up this work. There is such a wide field for service here in this country a that thousands of wonders like us will have to be born and reborn and still the work will have to be continued; the work is always remain refurnished and ever-insistent on attention being paid to it. Millions of Indian citizens are uneducated and ignorant. They do not have the slightest idea about civic rights, civic duties, aim of life, mode or science of etiquette and behavior, and his dormant powers or inherent intellect. Those of them, who learn and get educated, are always in search of some job or job carrying authority, and they in turn try to live and feed on the ignorance of the masses. And they make an effort to display domination of their intellectual superiority. Boys thus go to school and learn in order to be able to secure some job and girls learn to secure greater eligibility for marriages; this has been the general rule in society. Greater, learned men accept leadership of a particular grout or party and even when they deliver thousands of speeches or produce literature, very little Is done by way of social welfare. Because their attention is focused more at attraction and enticement of honor for self authority or some such type of self-aggrandizement; all their wisdom and intelligence are diverted towards that end. There are more educated persons in the country who feel that they can brandish their so-called education and display it by looking at others with scorn or in making them victim. The degradation of upcoming India is not the outcome of teachings of the principles and age – old philosophy but in the wrong interpretation placed on those sound principles. Intellect was pawned, blind faith in scriptures and individualism grew and some shrewd, selfish persons created chaos to satisfy their greed with a total disregard for the welfare of the society. No freedom was given vent to feelings and opinions to put it in modern terms there was no freedom of speech of expression there was no liberalism and each individual stuck to his own group or party. Hundreds of sects, castes and creeds thrived and social unity was not only impaired but torn asunder. Newer and more novel sects were formed and no one ever thought of uniting and bringing to

together all these fragments at least for some common useful cause of the society, or should recognize brotherly feelings and should discourage unnecessary groupings or doctrines in w view of traditions prevalent in the country. No thought was ever paid to super superfluous growth of these sects and no effort was made to reduce their number or the annihilate them. The result was that every sect functioned independently and there was a rivalry among them for securing power and prestige. The whole society thus became very weak, devoid of human feelings and suicidal in their actions. It fell a prey to foreigners. Instead of encouraging and nourishing an all around development of ordinary man, efforts were delinquently made to keep him in ignorance and folly in order to be able to exploit him and country. India which had reached the highest rung of the ladder of progression was reduced to a nullity. Even under such depressing conditions, many seers, several thinkers saints and wise men sprang up but they could not achieve their desired object on account of the division of the country into castes and the strife between sects and sects. They could not bring light and infuse into the people their broad outlook-their cherished ideals-on account of false impulses into which the ordinary men were engulfed.

What is musical disparity? Indian music is a complicated system with hazy origins, but it clearly has religious and theatrical roots. Its beginning was lost in the legends of gods and goddesses who were considered to be music's patrons and authors. Along with the rise of ethnically different kingdoms, there came a strict geographical and political divided in India between the North and the South. This divided between North and South India can be traced through differences in scales, melodic formulas and language. The styles separated and developed into independent entities, especially during the 14th and the 15th centuries.² The primarily North Indian style is known as Hindustani music, which heavily influenced by the systems of the Persian and the Central Asian Islamic cultures that ruled India for centuries. Simultaneously, in the South, a musical style known as Karnatic music was flourishing with its own language, rigid system, lyrical content, devotional themes, and a successful system of nation. There were several attempts throughout Indian history to unify the styles of the North and the South but to no avail. Such was the state of music when Europeans encountered the subcontinent of India. During the 16th century, Europeans developed curiosity about the abundant financial opportunities that India had to offer especially through the ever-profitable spice trade. The British East India Company was established during the Year 1600, and the first official trading post was set up along the coast of India in 1613. Thus opened the way to the ultimate subjugation of India under the British rule. The early interactions between Indian and British musical styles were few and the general attitude of the British toward Indian music was negative. While the general populace of India had its own folk music, most of the traditional, religious, and literate Indian music, which utilized virtuosic instruments, played by master players, were confined to the courts of the princes. Europeans barely heard Indian music and when they did, they regarded Indian music as primitive and ugly. It is an understandable impression, given the key distinctions between the Indian and Western musical cultures that would make an early British listener disregard Indian music as 'unpleasant'.

Indo-western musical and regional disparity: Indian music differs from Western constructs in the usage of melody, harmony and ornamentation. India music considers melody derived from 'ragas'(melodic laws and orders) to be its most important element, whereas Western music, as codified in the treatises and compositional practices of the 17th and 18th centuries, considers harmony and counterpoint to be most important. Indian music is based on the important notes that make up a particular raga but western music is arranged not only based on melody but also harmonic relativity³. In fact Indian music lacks the concept of harmony altogether, which caused the British to describe Indian music as unsophisticated and primitive. In Indian music, mood plays an important role as the elements (including raga or tala i.e. rhythm) that are picked for a piece serve the purpose of delivering

the desired atmosphere. In Western music, mood is used as an element of balance where different variations and sections convey an array of contrasting ideas aimed at evoking different ambience.

Ornamentation also plays a central role in Indian music. Since Indian music is based on a twenty-two microtonal system similar to the ancient Greek tradition, it contains intervals of quartertones, which sounded dissonant to the early British era. In addition to ornamentation, Indian music contains no established rhythmic structure and real time is not important. However, time, as paced throughout a large-scale form, plays an important role in Western music. This disparities between Indian and western musical styles provide the source for the early British attitude of dislike of foreign, Indian music. An early British commentator handily summarized the difference between Western and Indian music by stating, “In Europe we listen for the tone, the sweetness of the voice, of the instrument. In India they listen for the tune – the melody and the rhythm.”⁴ Because of these differences separating the two cultures, Indian music sounded like sheer noise to the early, untrained British ear. Having an understanding of the earliest interactions between the British and India and attitude of the early British toward Indian music, the study of changes in music over the next few centuries is made possible. These changes that occurred because of the cultural and musical exchanges between the British and India led to the formation of hybrid musical styles along the centuries. These styles exhibit musical and stylistic elements from both cultures woven together, resulting in unique and novel sounds.

Conclusion: The 18th century is marked by struggle between powers as the British East India Company was gaining politic and economic control of India while the Indian rulers maintained political stronghold over the territories. The French and the Dutch were defeated in India and Britain rose as the sole foreign power. Culturally, the late 18th century sees the rise of scholarly interest India, especially with the dawn of Romanticism. The ideals of colonial domination, specifically in areas of art and language, were on the forefront of British minds. India become another land and culture from antiquity to be studied, similar to humanist interest in the ancient Greeks and Romans. Hinduism became a fascination; a religion that Europeans strove to understand and preserve. Ther5efore, the 18th century characterizes the early stages of British infatuate in and desire to domineer Indian culture combined with the exposure of western music to the Indian public, leading to the earliest mingling between the musical styles, which at first took on the form of mere imitation.

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DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR VIEW'S ON STATE SOCIALISM

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INTRODUCTION: It established an egalitarian in India which is based on liberty, equality and fraternity and social justice, Ambedkar, the great Indian constitution maker. Struggled to find out avenues and means -intellectual organizational and in terms of programmes throughout his life. This study attempt to throw light on Ambedkar is ques for socialism in India with special reference to Marxism and Buddhism. He accepted the concept of class struggle but he felt that in the Indian set up, it had to be substantially redefined and ascribed a similar agenda to the Buddha and agreed that one if the major contradictions of capitalism was the social basis of its production in contrast to private appropriation. He criticized Marxism for subscribing to economic determinism for its inadequate scalp of liberal democracy for its inability to adequately understand the realism of ideologies and for considering moral values as historically conditioned. Though Ambedkar described his scheme of economic organization of the Indian society as state socialism, in view of its other features, we believe it appropriate to identity it democratic socialism. Moreover collective framing, one of the major features, of his model of democratic socialism, needs to be thoroughly reconsidered as it lacked viability. Ambedkar's conversion to Buddhism was a self – deception and channeled the whole movement of workers and peasants led by him into reactionary and metaphysical conceptions1 . Mission for state socialism Dr B R Ambedkar was a genius economist, who had a very clear perspective for welfare of weaker sections. He was a philanthropist who had an interdisciplinary approach and he was able to develop various concepts regarding economic development of the masses. Thought few of the research works have been conducted on economic ideas of Dr B R Ambedkar, yet there is a lot of scope to explore this subject in the arena of social economics, Dr. Ambedkar contribution of Indian economic thought which has originated from Kautilya to Dadabhai Nauroji, leadingtowards economic nationalism of India. Dr Ambedkar continued the tradition of Dadabhai Naoroj for liberation the masses from the clutches on the bourgeois or the conservative economic system. Returning to India in 1923, Dr Ambedkar started practicing law at the Mumbai High Court. In 1924, he formed the 'Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha' (Depressed Classes Welfare Association). Apart from practicing law, Dr Ambedkar also taught at the Batliboi Institute as a part-time teacher from 1925 to 1928. He was nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1927 for five years, which was further extended for another five years in 1932. The third step in his journey as a scholar-activist occurred with his Satyagraha on Chowdar Lake in Mahad for the Dalits' right to draw water in 1927. He delivered his famous speech at Mahad on December 25, 1927 in this Satyagraha, when a copy of the Manusmriti was burnt. This was a significant step towards advancement of the Dalit liberation and rights movement. In April 1927, he had started another Marathi fortnightly, Bahishkrit Bharat (Exiled India). In 1928-29, he served as a Professor of Law at the Government Law College at Mumbai. During 1928-29, he also brought out another fortnightly, Samata (Equality). In 1930, he brought out the Marathi fortnightly, Janata (People). During the same period, Lala Lajpat Rai was bringing out English daily, The People, from Lahore. In 1930, Dr Ambedkar started another Satyagraha from Kalaram temple in Nasik, and this continued intermittently for five years. In 1930 itself, Dr Ambedkar also became the President of the first All India Depressed Classes Congress, held at Nagpur. The whole year of 1930 was full of activities for Dr Ambedkar. In this very year, he participated in the First Round Table Conference called by the

British to discuss the future shape of India. In 1931, he was part of the Second Round Table Conference. 1932 was also a politically significant year. This was the year when the Poona Pact, also known as the Gandhi-Ambedkar Pact, was signed on September 24. In this year again he participated in the Third Round Table Conference¹. he was started to develop various concepts regarding economic development of the civilization After graduating from Elfinstone College, Bombay in 1912, he joined Columbia University, USA where he was awarded Ph.D. Later he joined the London School of Economics & obtained a degree of D.Sc. (Economics) & was called to the Bar from Gray's Inn where he completed his research work on the topic of the evolution of provincial finance in British India –a study in the provincial decentralization of imperial finance – which was published in the year 1925. This book so still useful in contemporary to understand economy of Indian state in order to understand the federal nature of Indian economy, this was a first spade work that Dr Ambedkar had conducted on Indian State Finance. He has pointed that even when the treatment of the subject is analytical a good analytical study often requires an historical setting. Ambedkar made ceaseless efforts for the removal of untouchability and the material progress of untouchables. From 1924 onwards, he led the movement of untouchables till the end of his life. He firmly believed that the progress of the nation could not be realized without first removing untouchability. Ambedkar held the view that the removal of untouchability was linked to the abolition of the caste system and that it could be only by discarding the religious notions from the basis of the caste system. Therefore, in the course of his analysis of the caste system, he examined the Hindu religious philosophy and criticized it. He did this boldly, often facing strong resentment from the orthodox Hindus.

CONCEPT OF STATE SOCIALISM: Dr Ambedkar suggested in 1947 that, the Constitution of India should incorporate the principle of State Socialism. State socialism means that the state would implement a socialist program by controlling the methods of industrial agriculture, economic, and political sectors. It include innovation in agricultural machinery and farming methods, genetic technology, techniques for achieving economies of scale in production, the creation of new markets for consumption, the application of patent protection to genetic information, and global trade. There are two major aspects of Ambedkar's state socialism as under: (a) Key industries and basic industries will be owned by the state. There will be no private ownership of such industries. This will help in rapid industrialization and at the same time, benefits of industrialization will be distributed among all the sections of the society by the state. Insurance will also be naturally under state control; and (b) Agriculture will be treated as a state industry. This means that the state will initiate collective farming. Farmers will be allowed to enjoy part of the agricultural produce and the state will get some share in the form of levy. Food-grains procured by way of levy will be used for distribution at fare prices. In other words, the state will actively control both the industry and the agriculture. This will ensure equitable distribution of wealth and protect the needy and the poor. Rapid industrial progress and welfare of all the sections of the society will be the responsibility of the state. However, the democratic institutions such as the parliament will also remain intact. In the parliamentary form of government, the same party may not remain in power permanently. Different parties with different programmes may come to power. Therefore, Ambedkar suggested that the program of State Socialism should be made an unalterable part of the constitution¹, so that any party which comes to power will have to implement that program. This idea of State Socialism shows that Ambedkar was aware of the problems of poverty and economic inequality. He had a great emphasis on industrialization. He believed that India needed rapid industrial growth. This will help to ease out the burden on agriculture. But merely of wealth, the menace of capitalism had to be avoided. capitalism had to be avoided

STATE SOCIALISM OF DR. AMBEDKAR: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar advocated state socialism in the field of industry and also state ownership in the agriculture with a collectivised method of cultivation.

Dr.B.R. Ambedkar was one of the few Indians who demanded nationalisation of insurance before the indian nationalised Reviews of Literature Volume 1 , Issue 12 / July 2014 ISSN:-2347-2723 2 Reviews of Literature • Volume 1 Issue 12 • July 2014 it. He was of the firm opinion that the lot of the 60 millions of untouchables who were landless labourers and cannot be ameliorated due to consolidation of lands or due to tenancy legislation. Only collective forms can solve the problems of the landless labourer. Therefore Dr. Ambedkar writes, “the plan has two special features, one is that proposes state socialism in the impotant fields of economic life and the second special features of the plan is, that it does not leave establishment of state socialism to the will of the legislature. It establishes state socialism by the law of constitution and thus makes it unalterable by any act of the legislature and the executive”. Thus Dr.B.R. Ambedkar wanted to include the provisions of the state ownership in agriculture in the fundamental rights ,as these provisions are unalterable by any act of the legislature and the executive. The purpose is to protect the liberty of the individual from invention by other individuals. The connection between individual liberty and the shape and from of economic structure of the society. Becomes real only when the state socialism has been established through the political democracy. State socialism and political democracy are not antagonistic. Therefore Dr. Ambedkar wanted to establish state socialism not through dictatorship, to have state socialism with parlimentary democracy, the way out seems to be retain parlimentary democracy and prescribed state socialism by the law of the constitution. So, that it will be beyond the reach of parlimentary majority to suspend, amend or abrogate it. It is only by this hat one can achieve the triple object. Namely, to establish socialism to retain parliamentary democracy and avoid dictatorship² . To Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the soul of democracy is the doctrine of one man one value. Therefore he had the earnest desire to include the programme of socialism in the fundamental rights. When Sardar Vallabhai Patel and J.B.Krapalani who were responsible for preparing the fundamental rights refused to include the programme of socialism in fundamental rights. Dr.Ambedkar approached to Rajendra Prasad and Jawaharlal Nehru and requested them to include the programme of socialism in the fundamental rights. When they did not get convinced . Dr.Ambedkar become disappointed he also criticised the objective resolution of the Jawaharlal Nehru as it did not include the substantial programme of socialism. He did so because to a poor man the right to vote is not an important as to have a loaf of bread. His views on state socialism or similar to that collectivism. Following are the characters of the Dr. Ambedkar state socialism.

- A condemnation of the existing social political and economic order as unjust.
- An advocacy of new order based on one man, one vote and one value.
- A belief that this idea is realisable to the state socialism and parlimentary democracy.
- Convention that immortality of established order is traceable to the attitude of Hindus and the corrupt social institutions.
- A programme of action leading to the ideal to be achieved through constitutional means only.
- A revolutionary will of establishing social democracy to carry out the programme of social Solidarity

Dr. Ambedkar plan for introducing socialism runs as follows: The United states of india shall provide clause-4 -the united states of India shall declare as a part of the law of its constitution

- That industries which are key industries or which may be declared to be key industries shall be owned and run by the state.
- That industries which are not key industries but which are basic industries shall be owned by the state and shall be run by the state or by corporation established by the state.
- That the insurance shall be a monopoly of the state and that the state shall compel every adult citizen to take out a life insurance policy commensurate with his wages as may be prescribed by the legislature.

- That the agriculture shall be state industry.
- That state shall acquire the subsisting rights in such industries, insurance and agriculture land held by private individuals whether as owners, tenants or mortgages and pay them compensation in the form of debenture equal to the value of his or her right in the land, provided that in reckoning the value of land, plant or security to account shall be taken on any rise therein due to emergencies or any potential or unearned value or a value for compulsory acquisition.
- That the state shall determine how and when the debenture holder shall be entitled claim cash payment.
- That the debenture shall be transferable and inheritable property but neither the debenture holder nor the transfer from the original holder nor his heir shall be entitled to claim the return of the land or interest any industrial concern acquired by the state or to be entitled to deal with it in any way.
- That the debenture holder shall be entitled to interest in his debenture at such rate as may be defined by law to be paid by the state in a cash or in kind as the state may deem fit.
- That the agriculture industry shall be organized on the following basis.
 - i. The state shall divide the land acquired into forms of standard size and let out the forms for cultivation to residents of the village as tenants (made up of groups of the families) to cultivate on the following conditions.
 - ii. The farm shall be cultivated as a collective farm
 - iii. The farm shall be cultivated in accordance with the rules and directions issued by the government
 - iv. The tenants shall share among themselves in the manner prescribed the produce of the farm left after the payment of charges properly livable on the farm.
 - v. The land shall be let out to villagers without distinction of caste or creed and in such manner that there will be no landlord, no tenant and no landless labourer.
 - vi. It shall be the obligation of the state to finance the cultivation or the collective farms by the supply of water, draught, animals, implements, manure, seeds etc.
 - vii. The state shall be entitled to:
 - a. To levy the following charges on the produce of the farm
 - i. A portion for land revenue
 - ii. A portion to pay the debenture holders, and
 - iii. A portion to pay for the use of capital goods supplied, and
 - b. Prescribe penalties against tenants who break the conditions of tenancy or willfully neglect to make best use of the means of cultivation offered by the state or otherwise of prejudicially to the scheme of the collective farming

The scheme shall be brought into operation as early as possible but in no case shall the period extend beyond the tenth year from the date of the constitution coming into operation

CONCLUSIONS: To sum up his concept of state socialism stresses the three economic process of human society.

1. Adaptation of key industries and agriculture land to meet the demands of the weaker sections of the society.
2. Maintenance and financing of the productive resources by the state
3. A just distribution of the common produce among the different people without any distinction of caste, creed or community.

Such noble principles enshrined in his humanism are alive even today, there is a great need for such principles of Dr. Ambedkar in these days of economic evils. But today the selfish and power seeking people making thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar as a medium of fulfilling their interest who have put the country of the margin of separation ! And the present era the new economic policy i.e. Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalization has adversely effected to Dr.Ambedkar ideas. Providing the social and economic justice through the constitutional schemes to the SC/ST's and minority people seems to be in a danger. So there is a great need to understand the relevance of thoughts and ideas of Dr. Ambedkar with any discrimination and evaluating them appropriately, make fruitful efforts for implementing them

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DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR'S VIEW ON SMALL STATES AND NEED OF TIME.

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Introduction:- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the builder of Nation-state wherein an 'equal socio-political community and culture of humanism prevails with feeling of kith and kin as Indian first and Indian last felt the need of re-drawing the map of India. The idea of small states is more than just political administrative units. His thoughts on subject are enlisted in on separate Karnataka Provinces (4/4/1938 B.L.C.), Maharashtra As a Linguistic Province (1948), State submitted to the Linguistic Provinces Commission or Dhar Commission, Need for checks and balances (23/4/1953) on the Andhra State bill (2/9/1953), State and Minority (24/3/1947) and Ambedkar's Receipt for Maharashtra:Voice of people (31/5/1956) So much was the concern with the problem and solution of Indian states and Minority that Dr. Ambedkar wanted to be elected to the state committee of Constitutional Assembly which he wasn't and hence regretted a lot. He candidly express this preface of the state and minority.

Object of the Paper:-

- 1) To review the thought of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on small state.
- 2) Dr. Ambedkar was a pioneer of so many new ideas in modern India. Such as agricultural, poverty, population, industrialization and urbanization. To take a glance on basis of small states.
- 3) Co-relate the present and past situation as far as the small state is concern.
- 4) Critically review the thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar in concern subject.

Dr. Ambedkar stated "As the area of state increases the proportion of minority to the majority (Caste/Community) decreases and the position of the minority (Caste/Community) become precarious and the opportunity for the majority to practice tyranny over the minority become greater. The state must therefore be small." He however wanted India's "Unity to be maintained along with small states (Linguistic one's) and democracy to work properly in these homogenous state. The minority must be give protection to prevent the tyranny of communal majority do this the constitution must be amended and provision must be made for a system on plural member constituency (two or three) with cumulative, is what he suggested. A part from the above consideration Dr. B.R.Ambedkar also considered the question of viability as a question of capacity to bear taxation and "Will" to tax. Dr.Ambedkar opined that The whole of the Indian taxation system required to be change. It is question of altering the constitution. He also felt that 'consolidation' create 'separate conscious nation' and want definite checks and balances to see that a communal majority does not abuse its power under the garb of linguistic states. (which is loaded with communalism and large state Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal)

Need for second capital:- Similarly Dr. B.R. Ambedkar considered empathically that therefore the departure of British, India has always had two capital (Delhi and Srinagar during Mogul period, Calcutta and Simla during British period) That the present capital Delhi is not satisfactorily located and now is the time for considering the question. Since we have popular government, convenience of the people is an important factor. Delhi is most inconvenient to the people of south due to both weather and distance. Second is the feeling of southern people that the capital of their country is far away for them and that they are being rule by the people of Northern India. Third Delhi is the vulnerated place from the perspective of bombing and other defence consideration from hostile neighbours particularly China and Pakistan. Dr. Ambedkar therefore considered Hyderabad-Secundarabad-Bolarum as the most suitable place second capital of India. Due to its equidistance to

various region of the country, from defence point of view and the satisfaction of the south India people.

Evaluation: The need of formation of smaller state in view of the above consideration as mention by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar has become absolutely necessary to strengthen our democracy, republican principle, Federalism as formulated in the constitution of India and unity of the country. Similarly the need for the pronation of second capital of India either at Hyderabad-Secunderabad-Bolarum or Nagpur considering the equidistance, Centrality, defence consideration, climate, absence of natural calamities and sentiments of all the people of South and Central India has become absolutely necessary. The formation of small states must not alter the boundaries of indigenou people (Tribe) disadvantageously to tbe taken into consideration.

Secondly, defence consideration, climate, absence of natural calamities and sentiments of all the people of South & Central India has become absolutely necessary.

The pornation of small state must not alter the boundaries of Indigenou people (Tribe) disadvantageously to their safeguards is a preposition which shall also be taken into consideration.

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छोटे राज्य बनाम आर्थिक विकास

डॉ. प्रकाश पगारे

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आजादी के पश्चात् देश के विकास यात्रा की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए तो लगता है कि लगता है कि छोटे राज्य तो लगातार विकास पथ पर सरपट भागते चले जा रहे हैं जबकि बड़े राज्य गरीबी, भुखमरी बेरोजगारी भ्रष्टाचार के दलदल में फसते जा रहे हैं। अपवाद स्वरूप कुछ बड़े राज्यों को छोड़कर बड़े राज्यों में जनसंख्या का बड़ा आकार, विस्तृत क्षेत्रफल, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के कुशल प्रबंधन का अभाव, प्रशासनिक तंत्र के द्वारा कुशल नियंत्रण का अभाव, आदि कारणों का सामाजिक, राजनीतिक व व्यवसाय पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है। जिसके कारण बड़े राज्यों के विकास की गति छोटे राज्यों की तुलना में धीमी रहती है।

वही छोटे राज्य अपनी भौगोलिक दशा, प्राकृतिक व मानवीय संसाधनों के विदोहन के संबंध में कुशल रणनीति बना पाते जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इन राज्यों की आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक स्थिति, बड़े राज्यों की तुलना में अच्छी रहती है। तथा यह राज्य अपनी आंतरिक समस्याओं का कुशलता पूर्वक समाधान भी कर पाते हैं।

इन राज्यों में सामाजिक व राजनीतिक वातावरण उपयुक्त होने के कारण इनमें निवेश तेजी से बढ़ता है। व आर्थिक विकास भी तेजी से होता है।

भारत में – सकल घरेलू उत्पाद – जनसंख्या – क्षेत्रफल में राज्यवार संबंध

नीचे दी गई तालिका में भारतीय गणराज्य के सकल घरेलू उत्पादन, जनसंख्या व क्षेत्रफल में राज्यवार संबंध को बताया है।

तालिका क्र. 01

भारत में – सकल घरेलू उत्पाद – जनसंख्या – क्षेत्रफल में राज्यवार संबंध

स.क्र.	राज्य	स.घ.उ में हिस्सा (%)	जनसंख्या में हिस्सा (%)	क्षेत्रफल में हिस्सा (%)	स.घ.उ. व जनसंख्या में अनुपात	स.घ.उ. व क्षेत्रफल में अनुपात
1	महाराष्ट्र	15.72	9.28	9.36	1.69	1.68
2	उत्तर प्रदेश	9.19	16.50	7.33	0.56	1.25
3	तमिलनाडू	9.10	5.96	3.96	1.53	2.30
4	गुजरात	8.15	4.99	5.97	1.63	1.37
5	पश्चिम बंगाल	7.53	7.54	2.70	1.77	2.79
6	कर्नाटक	6.21	5.05	5.83	1.23	1.06
7	राजस्थान	5.51	5.66	10.41	0.97	0.53
8	आन्ध्रप्रदेश	4.94	4.08	4.87	1.21	1.01
9	मध्यप्रदेश	4.63	6.00	9.38	0.77	0.49
10	दिल्ली	4.31	1.39	0.05	3.11	95.52
11	केरल	4.22	2.76	1.18	1.53	3.57
12	तेलंगाना	4.17	2.91	3.49	1.43	1.19
13	हरियाणा	4.14	2.09	1.34	1.98	3.08
14	बिहार	3.66	8.60	2.86	0.43	1.28
15	पंजाब	3.38	2.29	1.53	1.47	2.20
16	उड़िसा	2.91	3.47	4.74	0.84	0.61
17	छत्तीसगढ़	1.98	2.11	4.11	0.94	0.48
18	झारखण्ड	1.84	2.72	2.42	0.68	0.76
19	असम	1.70	2.58	2.39	0.66	0.71
20	उत्तराखण्ड	1.31	0.83	1.63	1.57	0.80
21	जम्मू-कश्मीर	0.93	1.04	6.76	0.90	0.14
22	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.88	0.57	1.69	1.55	0.52
23	गोवा	0.52	0.12	0.11	4.32	4.62

24	चंडीगढ़	0.31	0.09	0.00	3.55	89.31
25	त्रिपुरा	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.94	0.90
26	मेघालय	0.23	0.25	0.68	0.95	0.34
27	पॉन्डीचेरी	0.22	0.10	0.01	2.18	15.06
28	नागालैण्ड	0.19	0.16	0.50	1.16	0.37
29	मणिपुर	0.15	0.24	0.68	0.65	0.22
30	अरुणाचलप्रदेश	0.14	0.11	2.55	1.26	0.06
31	सिक्किम	0.13	0.05	0.22	2.61	0.61
32	मिजोरम	0.11	0.09	0.64	0.21	0.17
33	अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.07	0.03	0.25	2.08	0.26

Source- Statistics times.com

तालिका में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद जनसंख्या व क्षेत्रफल में हिस्से के आधार पर राज्यों की सूची दी गई है। भारत के कुल सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के हिस्से में जिन राज्यों का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का अनुपात व वहां की जनसंख्या, क्षेत्रफल की तुलना में एक से अधिक हैं उन राज्यों में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का हिस्सा जनसंख्या व क्षेत्रफल की तुलना में अधिक है। व जिन राज्यों में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का अनुपात जनसंख्या व क्षेत्रफल की तुलना में एक से कम है। उन राज्यों में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का हिस्सा जनसंख्या व क्षेत्रफल की तुलना में कम है।

भारत की कुल जनसंख्या व सकल घरेलू उत्पादन में बड़े बड़े राज्यों की हिस्सेदारी की बात करें तो महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडू, गुजरात, पश्चिम बंगाल, कर्नाटक, आन्ध्रप्रदेश, तेलंगाना, हिमाचल प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश ऐसे राज्य हैं जिनकी जनसंख्या की तुलना में भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में ज्यादा साझेदारी है। अधिकांश छोटे राज्यों में जैसे:- गोवा, दिल्ली, पंजाब, हरियाणा, चंडीगढ़, नागालैंड, उत्तराखण्ड, केरल, सिक्कीम, मीजोरम व अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह का देश की कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में ज्यादा हिस्सेदारी है।

वही दूसरी ओर भारत के क्षेत्रफल व सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में राज्यों की हिस्सेदारी की बात करें तो कुछ ही बड़े राज्य ऐसे हैं। जिनकी हिस्सेदारी भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में क्षेत्रफल की तुलना में ज्यादा है जैसे:- महाराष्ट्र, उ.प्र., तमिलनाडू, गुजरात, पं.बं., आन्ध्रप्रदेश, कर्नाटक जबकि अधिकांश बड़े राज्यों की हिस्सेदारी क्षेत्रफल में ज्यादा है। सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के वही छोटे राज्यों के संबंध में देखा जाए तो जो जीतना अधिक छोटा राज्य है उसकी हिस्सेदारी भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में ज्यादा है क्षेत्रफल की हिस्सेदारी की तुलना में जैसे :- दिल्ली, गोवा, केरल, पंजाब, हरियाणा, तेलंगाना, चंडीगढ़, पांडीचेरी आदि।

अतः उक्त तालिका के विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट होता है कि भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पादन में राज्यों की जनसंख्या व क्षेत्रफल की हिस्सेदारी के आधार पर देखा जाए तो बड़े राज्यों की तुलना में छोटे राज्यों की संख्या ज्यादा नजर आती है।

भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों का क्षेत्रफल, क्षेत्रवार स.घ.उ. (करोड़ रु. में) तथा देश के उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में योगदान

उत्पादन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के आधार पर भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों का प्रदर्शन निम्न तालिका में दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका क्र. 02

भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों का क्षेत्रफल, क्षेत्रवार स.घ.उ. (करोड़ रु. में) तथा देश के उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में योगदान

स. क्र.	राज्य	क्षेत्रफल	कृषि क्षेत्र		उद्योग क्षेत्र		सेवा क्षेत्र		विनिर्माण क्षेत्र	
			सकल घरेलू उत्पाद	हिस्सा (%)	सकल घरेलू उत्पाद	हिस्सा (%)	सकल घरेलू उत्पाद	हिस्सा (%)	सकल घरेलू उत्पाद	हिस्सा (%)
1	उत्तर प्रदेश	243290	99562	13.02	99858	6.68	245711	7.62	56650	6.56
2	आन्ध्रप्रदेश	275045	82048	10.73	105431	7.05	244633	7.59	54815	6.35
3	महाराष्ट्र	307713	65504	8.57	245147	16.40	532914	16.54	163875	18.97
4	पश्चिम बंगाल	88752	59290	7.76	66034	4.42	226261	7.02	35364	4.09
5	मध्यप्रदेश	308350	56171	7.35	59747	4.00	98824	30.07	24008	2.78
6	राजस्थान	342239	49549	6.48	67534	4.52	117146	3.64	28255	3.27
7	गुजरात	196024	47594	6.23	167325	11.19	212301	6.59	112881	13.07
8	कर्नाटक	191791	39737	5.20	84185	5.63	172737	5.36	49523	5.73

9	बिहार	94163	35907	4.70	36014	2.41	92199	2.86	10008	1.16
10	पंजाब	50362	35864	4.69	48144	3.22	80329	2.49	32620	3.78
11	तमिलनाडू	130058	32792	4.29	142927	9.56	275594	8.55	87356	10.11
12	हरियाणा	44212	29378	3.84	52087	3.48	106568	3.31	34613	4.01
13	उडिसा	155707	23876	3.12	49379	3.30	67111	2.08	22479	2.60
14	केरल	38873	19864	2.60	53967	3.61	148019	4.59	17171	1.99
15	असम	78438	18002	2.35	18056	1.21	47571	1.48	6361	0.74
16	छत्तीसगढ़	135191	17207	2.25	33966	2.27	34960	1.08	12373	1.43
17	झारखण्ड	79714	16463	2.15	43254	2.89	45879	1.42	22502	2.60
18	जम्मू-कश्मीर	222236	8933	1.17	10279	0.69	23665	0.73	3051	0.35
19	हिमाचल प्रदेश	55673	7765	1.02	17543	1.17	19172	0.59	7623	0.88
20	उत्तराखण्ड	53483	6734	0.88	24934	1.67	17625	0.55	442	0.05
21	त्रिपुरा	10486	4136	0.54	3449	0.23	9411	0.29	785	0.09
22	नागालैण्ड	16579	2756	0.36	1334	0.09	6403	0.20	181	0.02
23	मेघालय	22429	1963	0.26	3504	0.23	6491	0.20	767	0.09
24	अरुणाचलप्रदेश	83743	1668	0.22	1960	0.13	2250	0.07	130	0.02
25	मनीपुर	22327	1468	0.19	2197	0.15	4227	0.13	371	0.04
26	दिल्ली	1484	1459	0.19	21442	1.43	193070	5.99	10822	1.25
27	गोवा	3702	1001	0.13	9489	0.63	19310	0.60	5953	0.69
28	मिजोरम	21081	951	0.12	885	0.06	3533	0.11	89	0.01
29	पॉन्डूचेरी	562	564	0.07	5352	0.36	7010	0.22	4063	0.47
30	सिक्किम	7096	443	0.06	3234	0.22	1814	0.06	1966	0.23
31	अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8249	374	0.05	871	0.06	2743	0.09	30	0.00
32	चंडीगढ़	114	75	0.01	2403	0.16	14053	0.44	1071	0.12
	भारत	3287263	764510		1494921		764510		863876	

Source- Statistics times.com

उपरोक्त तालिका में राज्यवार क्षेत्रफल के आधार पर उत्पादन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के आधार सकल घरेलू उत्पादन के आंकड़े (करोड़ में) तथा उनका भारत के क्षेत्रवार हिस्सेदारी को बताया गया है। कृषि क्षेत्र में देखा जाए तो अधिकांश बड़े राज्यों का उत्पादन व उनकी हिस्सेदारी भी ज्यादा है इनका कुछ बड़े राज्यों जैसे :- राजस्थान रेगिस्तान होने के कारण जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र होने के कारण व म.प्र. कम पैदावार है। परन्तु उनका भारत के कृषि क्षेत्र की सकल घरेलू उत्पादन में कम योगदान है। वही छोटे राज्यों की बात करें तो पंजाब हरियाणा, केरल, जैसे छोटे राज्यों का क्षेत्रफल होने के बावजूद उत्पादकता अधिक होने के कारण भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्र के सकल घरेलू उत्पादन में हिस्सेदारी भी अधिक है चुकी अधिकांश छोटे राज्य पहाड़ी होने के कारण उनकी कृषि भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कम होने के कारण उत्पादन व भारत के कृषि क्षेत्र के सकल घरेलू उत्पादन में हिस्सेदारी भी कम है।

भारत के उद्योग क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रफल के आधार पर राज्यवार सकल घरेलू उत्पादन (करोड़ रु. में) तथा उनका भारत के उद्योग क्षेत्र के सकल घरेलू उत्पादन में हिस्सेदारी देखे तो कुछ ही बड़े राज्य जैसे:- महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तमिलनाडू, आन्ध्रप्रदेश, उत्तरप्रदेश, कर्नाटक राज्यों का भारत के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में क्षेत्रफल के अनुसार प्रदर्शन नहीं रहा वही छोटे राज्यों की बात करें तो केरल, हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तराखण्ड, दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़ व गोवा जैसे राज्यों का क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन रहा है तथा इनका भारत के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में इन राज्यों का योगदान ज्यादा रहा है पूर्वांचल राज्यों को छोड़कर।

भारत के सेवा क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रफल के आधार पर राज्यवार सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (करोड़) तथा उनका भारत के सेवा क्षेत्र के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में हिस्सेदारी के अन्तर्गत बड़े राज्यों जैसे:- महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडू, उत्तरप्रदेश, आन्ध्रप्रदेश, पं. बंगाल, अधिक रहा है। वही दूसरी ओर अधिकांश छोटे राज्यों का हिस्सा क्षेत्रफल की तुलना में बहुत ज्यादा रही इसी प्रकार विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में भी छोटे राज्यों का क्षेत्रफल की तुलना में अधिक उत्पादन दर्ज किया है तथा इनका देश के सेवा क्षेत्र में योगदान भी अधिक रहा है। सारांश रूप में देखा जाए तो कुछ बड़े राज्यों को छोड़कर अधिकांश राज्यों में विभिन्न उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में अपने क्षेत्रफल की तुलना में छोटे राज्यों के अनुपात में उत्पादन व देश में योगदान कम रहा है, पूर्वोत्तर

राज्यों को छोड़कर, यहां तक की वर्ष 2000 में नवनिर्मित राज्यों का प्रदर्शन भी अपने पुराने राज्यों की तुलना श्रेष्ठ रहा है।

भारत में राज्यवार प्रति व्यक्ति आय, साक्षरता दर

भारत में राज्यों के अनुसार प्रति व्यक्ति व साक्षरता दर देखे तो उसमें असमानता स्पष्ट रूप से नजर आती है।

तालिका क्र. 03

भारत में राज्यवार क्षेत्रफल, जनसंख्या, प्रतिव्यक्ति आय व साक्षरता दर

स.क्र.	राज्य	क्षेत्रफल	जनसंख्या	प्रतिव्यक्ति आय	साक्षरता दर
1	राजस्थान	342239	68548437	76881	66.11
6	मध्यप्रदेश	308350	72626809	56182	67.02
3	महाराष्ट्र	307713	112374333	134081	82.34
4	उत्तरप्रदेश	243290	199812341	43861	67.68
5	जम्मू-कश्मीर	222236	12541302	62857	67.16
6	गुजरात	196024	60439692	124678	78.03
7	कर्नाटक	191791	61095297	132880	75.36
8	आन्ध्रप्रदेश	162968	84580777	93699	67.02
9	उड़िसा	155707	41974218	64869	72.87
10	छत्तीसगढ़	135191	25545198	78001	70.28
11	तमिलनाडू	130058	72147030	130197	80.09
12	तेलंगाना	112077	35003674	125832	66.54
13	बिहार	94163	104099452	31380	61.80
14	पश्चिम बंगाल	88752	91276115	78903	76.26
15	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	83743	1383727	103633	65.38
16	झारखण्ड	79714	32988134	56737	66.41
17	असम	78438	31205576	54618	72.19
18	हिमाचलप्रदेश	55673	6864602	124500	82.50
19	उत्तराखण्ड	53483	10086292	134784	78.82
20	पंजाब	50362	27743338	114561	75.84
21	हरियाणा	44212	25351462	148485	75.55
22	केरल	38863	33406061	139195	94.00
23	मेघालय	22429	2966889	68202	74.43
24	मणिपुर	22327	2855794	52436	76
25	मिजोरम	21081	1097206	85659	91.33
26	नागालैण्ड	16579	1978502	78526	79.55
27	त्रिपुरा	10486	3673917	71666	87.22
28	सिक्किम	7096	610577	210394	81.42
29	गोवा	3702	1458545	242745	88.70
30	अण्डमान-निकोबार	8249	380581	121954	86.63
31	दिल्ली	1484	16787941	249004	86.21
32	पॉन्डूचेरी	562	1247953	158830	91.33
33	दादरा व नगर हवेली	491	243247	NA	87.10
34	चंडीगढ़	114	1055450	225369	86.05
35	दमन एवं द्वीप	112	243297	NA	91.85
36	लक्ष्यद्वीप	30	64473	NA	91.85

Source – Ministry of statistics & program implementation
Base year for west bengol 2004-05 and remain state base year 2011-12

अध्ययन करने हेतु भारत राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों को क्षेत्रफल (55000 कि.मी.²) के आधार पर दो भागों में बाटा जाए तो 55000कि.मी.² से कम क्षेत्रफल वाले राज्य लगभग सभी राज्य छोटे नजर आते हैं। प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आधार पर देखा जाए तो एक लाख प्रति व्यक्ति आय वाले 18 राज्यों में से मात्र 8 ऐसे हैं जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय एक लाख रु. से कम है। जबकि 11 बड़े राज्य ऐसे हैं जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय एक लाख रूपए से कम है। वर्ष 2000 में जिन तीन नए राज्यों का जिन राज्यों से निर्माण हुआ था उन नए राज्यों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय भी अपने पूर्व राज्य से अधिक दर्ज की है।

अगर राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता दर से इन राज्यों की तुलना कि जाए तो बड़े राज्यों में से 12 राज्य ऐसे हैं जिनकी साक्षरता दर राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता दर से कम है जबकि छोटे सभी राज्यों की साक्षरता दर राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता दर से अधिक है। कही ना कही छोटे राज्यों के आर्थिक विकास में साक्षरता का भी अहम योगदान रहा है।

इस प्रकार देखा जाए तो बड़े राज्यों की तुलना में छोटे राज्यों का विकास तेजी से होता है। विभिन्न क्षेत्रफल में आवश्यकतानुसार संसाधन आसानी से उपलब्ध कराए जा सकते हैं, छोटी-छोटी प्रशासनिक इकाईया होने के फलस्वरूप सार्वजनिक सुविधाएं अन्य जनता तक आसानी से मुहैया कराई जा सकती है। कानून व्यवस्था को नियंत्रक में रखा जा सकता है। आपातकाल/विपरीत परिस्थिति में अन्य लोगों तक सहायता तुरन्त उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है। शांत वातावरण होने के फलस्वरूप निवेश को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, उद्योग-धंधे, व्यापार तेजी से बढ़ेगा विकास के नए द्वार खुलते चले जाते हैं।

वही दूसरी ओर छोटे-छोटे राज्य बनाए जाने पर सरकार के खर्च अचानक बढ़ जाते हैं नई-नई प्रशासनिक इकाईयों की स्थापना, राजधानी, जिला, तहसीले, उनमें प्रशासनिक अधिकारी, कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति आदि में भी करोड़ों रूपए खर्च हो जाते हैं। इतने रूपए अगर विकास कार्यों में लगाए जाए तो बड़े राज्यों का भी विकास हो सकता है।

निष्कर्ष:-

हमारे देश में जाती धर्म, व भाषा लोगों के मन: मस्तिष्क में घर कर गए हैं। आर्थिक विकास जाती, धर्म व भाषा के आधार पर नहीं होता है। आर्थिक विकास होता है दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति चाहे वह राजनैतिक, सामाजिक या धार्मिक मान्यताओं में समय के आधार पर बदलाब से राजनेताओं में समाज के प्रति संवेदनशीलता मजबूत इरादे, दृढ़ संकल्पित होना लोकतंत्रात्मक शासन प्रणाली में संजीवनी का काम करता है। विकास के प्रति लोगों में भी जागरूकता होनी चाहिए सामाजिक कुरीतियों को त्यागना होगा विकास से पूर्व होने वाली पीड़ा को स्वीकार करना होगा(क्योंकि बीमारी से उभरने के लिए कड़वी दवाई का सेवन करना पड़ता है।) हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है परन्तु हम आज भी धार्मिक कुरीतियों में उलझे रहते हैं, समय के आधार पर इनमें भी सकारात्मक परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही राज्यों में कानून व्यवस्था भी मजबूत होना चाहिए। राज्य का आकार, जनसंख्या की अधिकतका समस्या नहीं है। इनसे विकास कार्य बाधित नहीं होता है। अगर नए राज्य बनाना ही है तो इनका गठन क्षेत्रवार, भाषावार न होकर बल्की समान संसाधन वाले क्षेत्रों को राज्य बनाया जा सकता है। जैसे:- कपास, गेहूँ,चना, चावल उत्पादन क्षेत्र या कोई भी खनिज प्रदेश हो सकता है। इसके आधार पर क्षेत्र विशेष से संबंधित उद्योगों का विकास किया जा सकता है इस प्रकार राज्यवार विशिष्टिकरण को बढ़ावा मिलेगा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अधिक उत्पादन, अधिक आय सम्पन्नता हर तरफ होगी देश के सभी आर्थिक क्षेत्रों (राज्यों) का आर्थिक विकास तेजी से होगा जहाँ सभी वर्ग के लोग सम्पन्न होंगे कोई भी कृषक, मजदूर आत्महत्या नहीं करेगा।

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आर्थिक सुधार पश्चात् भारत में क्षेत्रीय असमानता**Dr. Sangeeta Jha,**

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विकास के विभिन्न स्तरों पर क्षेत्रीय असमानता एक विचाराधीन मुद्दा है। विकास के वर्तमान स्तर पर जबकि विश्व के देश विकसित और विकासशील दो भागों में बंट चुके हैं तथा देश के राज्य विकसित और पिछड़े राज्यों में। तो क्षेत्रीय असमानता का मुद्दा और भी ज्वलंत मुद्दा बन गया है। भारत जैसे विकासशील में नियोजन के माध्यम से संतुलित विकास का प्रयास किया गया है। और वर्तमान में भी प्रयासरत है तो हमारे मस्तिष्क में यह सवाल उठता है कि आर्थिक विकास में क्षेत्रीय असमानता को दूर करने में हमारी मदद की है? या विकास के साथ क्षेत्रीय असमानता और बढ़ी है ?

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास के रास्ते पर कई ऐसे मोड़ आये जिसके पश्चात् विकास की गति तीव्र हुई। इनमें नियोजित विकास, नई आर्थिक नीति, रुपये के परिवर्तनीयता आदि शामिल है जिन्हें निजीकरण, उदारीकरण, भूमण्डलीकरण आदि के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयास किया गया।

वर्तमान अध्ययन भारत में नये आर्थिक सुधारों के पूर्व व पश्चात् अन्तर्राज्यीय असमानता की स्थितियों के अध्ययन पर आधारित है। इस अध्ययन में यह भी मालूम करने का प्रयास किया गया है कि आर्थिक सुधारों के पश्चात् भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच असमानता में कमी हुई है या वृद्धि।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का उद्देश्य नये आर्थिक सुधारों के पूर्व तथा पश्चात् भारत के राज्यों के नीचे क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन की प्रकृति का अध्ययन करना। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन द्वितीयक आँकड़ों आधारित है। आँकड़े भारत की जनगणना, रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की रिपोर्ट एवं इंटरनेट के माध्यम से प्राप्त किये गये हैं।

यह अध्ययन असमानता के जिन चार संकेतकों के माध्यम से क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन का अध्ययन करता है वे हैं प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद, महिला साक्षरता दर, गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत तथा नगरीय जनसंख्या का कुल जनसंख्या में प्रतिशत। अध्ययन में आँकड़ों के विश्लेषण के लिए प्रतिशत तथा विचरण गुणांक का प्रयोग किया गया है।

विकास के सभी आयामों आर्थिक, सामाजिक को प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले उचित संकेतकों का चुनाव किया गया है। अध्ययन की पूर्णता और इसके साथ न्याय के लिए आवश्यक था कि उपयुक्त संकेतकों का चुनाव किया गया है। अध्ययन की सुविधा के लिए चार प्रमुख संकेतकों प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद, महिला साक्षरता, गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत नगरीकरण।

विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद(NSDP) में परिवर्तन का अध्ययन करने के लिए दो अवधि 1980-81 तथा 1993-94 को लिया गया है। विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद को तालिका- में दर्शाया गया है। जिससे यह बात स्पष्ट होती है। कि महाराष्ट्र, उत्तरप्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल का प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद की दृष्टि से सबसे ऊपरी स्थान है। उत्पाद तथा क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से बड़े राज्यों जैसे- गुजरात, कर्नाटक, पंजाब आदि राज्यों के बीच यह सर्वोच्चता विचारणीय है।

तालिका – में चुने हुए राज्यों के प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद में वृद्धि दरों को दर्शाया गया है। इन चुने हुए राज्यों का औसत वृद्धि दर 4.90 प्रतिशत थी तथा 1993-1994-2004-2005 में औसत वृद्धि दर 5.09 रही। असमानता पर विचार करें तो विचरण गुणांक 21.8% तथा 1993-1994 से 2004-2005 में 22.8% प्रतिशत हो गया जो बतलाता है। कि असमानता में वृद्धि हुई है।

प्रथम दशक 1980-1981 से 1993-1994 में 1980-1981 के मूल्यों पर यह देखा गया कि महाराष्ट्र की प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद में वृद्धि दर सबसे अधिक 6.58 प्रतिशत थी। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान 6.50 प्रतिशत, हरियाणा 6.11 प्रतिशत तथा आंध्रप्रदेश 5.70 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर थी। दूसरी तरफ बिहार 3.30 प्रतिशत, असम 3.38 प्रतिशत, ओडिशा 3.58 प्रतिशत, केरल 4.05 प्रतिशत, मध्यप्रदेश 4.28 प्रतिशत, तथा पश्चिमबंगाल 4.70 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर दर्ज की गयी जो औसत वृद्धि दर से कम थी।

दूसरे दशक में 1993-1994 से 2004-2005 में 1993-1994 की कीमत पर पश्चिम बंगाल 7.10 प्रतिशत, कर्नाटक 6.80 प्रतिशत, हरियाणा 6 प्रतिशत, राजस्थान 7.50 प्रतिशत, गुजरात 5.70 प्रतिशत आंध्रप्रदेश 5.30 प्रतिशत तथा केरल 5.20 प्रतिशत के साथ ये राज्य औसत वृद्धि दर से अधिक वृद्धि दर वाले राज्य थे। पश्चिमबंगाल, गुजरात व केरल में वृद्धि दर अधिक रही है और औसत वृद्धि दर दूसरे दशक में अधिक रही है।

इन राज्यों को प्रदर्शन दूसरे दशक में आर्थिक सुधारों के की वृद्धि दर प्रथम दशक में वृद्धि दर से अधिक रही है। वही दूसरे दशक में इनकी वृद्धि दर औसत वृद्धि दर से कम रही है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य की भी प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद की वृद्धि दर दूसरे दशक की औसत वृद्धि दर से कम रही है। असम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, मध्यप्रदेश और उत्तरप्रदेश में दोनों दशकों में वृद्धि दर औसत वृद्धि दर से कम रही है।

तालिका में प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद की दृष्टि से राज्यों के बीच सुधार पूर्ण तथा सुधार के पश्चात् की अवधि में वृद्धि दरों को दिखलाया गया है। जिससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि बिहार, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, केरल, उड़ीसा, और पश्चिमबंगाल ने आर्थिक सुधार पश्चात् की अवधि में सापेक्षिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है। पश्चिम बंगाल ने आर्थिक

सुधार पश्चात् की अवधि में प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध घरेलु उत्पाद में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि दर्ज की गई। इसके विपरीत दूसरे दशक 1993-1994 से 2004-2005 में वृद्धि दर में आंध्रप्रदेश, असम, हरियाणा, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु तथा उत्तरप्रदेशकमी दर्ज की गई। प्रथम दशकमें विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध घरेलु उत्पाद में का विचरण गुणांक 21.8 प्रतिशत था दूसरे दशक में 22.8 प्रतिशत था। यह बतलाता है कि प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध घरेलु उत्पाद में आर्थिक सुधार पूर्व तथा पश्चात् की अवधि में असमानता बढ़ी है।

महिला साक्षरता दर:-

विकास की प्रक्रिया में महिला की शिक्षा की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका एक स्थापित तथ्य है। एक चीनी कहावत के अनुसार “ यदि कुछ वर्षों के लिए योजना बनाते हो तो मुद्रा अर्जित करते हो, दस वर्षों के लिए बनाते हो तो पौधरोपण करो और यदि सौ वर्षों के लिए योजना बनाते हो तो महिला को शिक्षित करो। ” गरीबी निवारण में महिला साक्षरता की अहम भूमिका होती है केरल राज्य के संबंध में यह तथ्य और पुष्ट हो जाता है। कि बिहार राज्य में निम्न महिला साक्षरता का राज्य का गरीबी के साथ सीधा संबंध है।

आर्थिक सुधार पूर्व 1991 की जनगणना के आकड़े तथा सुधार पश्चात् 2001 की जनगणना के महिला साक्षरता के आकड़े भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में महिला साक्षरता का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करता है

तालिका 01- के अनुसार प्रथम दशक 1991 में मध्यप्रदेश, उत्तरप्रदेश, आंध्रप्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, ओडिसा, तथा गोवा थे। जबकि 40 से 60 प्रतिशत तक महिला साक्षरता वाले 10 राज्यों हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम, मणीपुर, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय, पश्चिमबंगाल, पंजाब, नागालैण्ड, दादर, नागर हवेली, थे। वही 60 से 80 प्रतिशत महिला साक्षरता वाले 6 राज्यों मिजोरम, गुजरात, दमनद्वीप, लक्षद्वीप, पांडीचेरी व अंडमान निकोबार थे। केरल ही एकमात्र ऐसा राज्य था जिसकी महिला साक्षरता 80 से 90 प्रतिशत कि बीच थी।

1991 के जनगणना के अनुसार भारत का औसत महिला साक्षरता दर 39.29 प्रतिशत थी। 18 राज्य एवं केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश की महिला साक्षरता दर औसत से अधिक थी जबकि 8 राज्य एवं केन्द्र शासितप्रदेश का औसत महिला साक्षरता से कम दर वाले राज्य थे। जिनमें चंडीगढ़, राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, ओडिशा, मध्यप्रदेश, गोवा थे। उत्तरप्रदेश की महिला साक्षरता दर आंध्रप्रदेश के बराबर थी।

आर्थिक सुधार के पश्चात दूसरे दशकमें 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों में महिला साक्षरता दर बढ़ी। 40 प्रतिशत तक महिला साक्षरता वाले दो ही राज्य थे। बिहार और झारखंड जो 1991 की जनगणना में एक ही राज्य थे। 40 से 60 प्रतिशत महिला साक्षरता दर वाले राज्यों की संख्या पूर्व के दशक 18 से कम होकर 15 रह गई। 60 से 80 प्रतिशत साक्षरता वाले बढ़कर 14 हो गये 80 से 90 प्रतिशत महिला साक्षरता वाले राज्यों को इस दशकमें केरल के अतिरिक्त मिजोरम तथा लक्षद्वीप भी शामिल हो गये।

तालिका 01- राष्ट्रीय महिला साक्षरता दर 69.67 प्रतिशत को कम और अधिक महिला साक्षरता वाले राज्यों को दर्शाया गया है। 23 राज्य का औसत दर से कम दर वाले राज्य थे जबकि औसत दर से अधिक महिला साक्षरता दर वाले राज्य तथा केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों की संख्या 8 थी।

स्पष्ट है कि पिछड़े व गरीब राज्यों में महिला साक्षरता की स्थिति तथा विकसित और बड़े राज्यों की अपेक्षाकृत निम्न है। तटीय राज्यों में गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, केरल, तमिलनाडु, तथा उत्तरपूर्व राज्यों में महिला साक्षरता की स्थिति अच्छी है। जबकि दूसरी तटक जम्मू-कश्मीर, राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, बिहार, झारखण्ड राज्यों में निम्न महिला साक्षरता दर दर्ज की गई है।

तालिका 01

राज्यवार महिला साक्षरता दर (जनगणना 1991 एवं 2001)

क्र.	राज्य के नाम	1991	2001
1	जम्मू-कश्मीर	52.21	43
2	हिमाचल	40.47	67.42
3	पंजाब	50.41	63.36
4	चंडीगढ़	26.98	76.47
5	उतराखंड		59.63
6	नरायणा	48.64	55.73
7	दिल्ली		74.71
8	राजिस्थान	20.44	43.85
9	उत्तर प्रदेश	25.31	42.22
10	बिहार	43.03	33.12
11	सिक्किम	46.69	60.40
12	अरुणचल प्रदेश	32.72	43.53
13	नागालैण्ड	54.75	61.46

14	मणीपुर	47.60	60.10
15	मिजोरम	78.60	60.10
16	त्रिपुरा	49.65	64.91
17	मेघालय	44.85	59.61
18	असम	29.26	54.61
19	पश्चिमबंगाल	46.56	59.61
20	झारखण्ड		38.87
21	उड़ीसा	34.68	50.51
22	छत्तीसगढ़		51.85
23	मध्यप्रदेश	28.85	50.29
24	गुजरात	67.09	57.80
25	दमनद्वीप	66.99	65.61
26	दादर नगर हवेली	59.40	40.23
27	महाराष्ट्र	52.32	67.03
28	आंध्रप्रदेश	39.29	50.43
29	कर्नाटक	67.26	56.87
30	गोवा	22.89	75.37
31	लक्ष्यद्वीप	72.89	80.47
32	केरला	86.17	87.72
33	तमील	51.33	64.43
34	पांडीचेरी	65.63	73.90
35	अण्डमान निकोबार	72.34	75.24

Source - Census of India. Censusindia.gov.in>07literacy

राष्ट्रीय महिला साक्षरता दर से अधिक व कम वाले राज्य

राष्ट्रीय महिला साक्षरता दर से कम दर वाले राज्य पंजाब, हिमाचल, उत्तराखण्ड, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल, नागालैण्ड, मणीपुर, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय, असम, पश्चिमबंगाल, झारखण्ड, उड़ीसा, छत्तीसगढ़, मध्यप्रदेश, गुजरात, दमन,, दादरा, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्रप्रदेश, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु थे एवं औसत दर से अधिक महिला साक्षरता दर वाले राज्य एवं केंद्र शासित प्रदेश चंडीगढ़, नई दिल्ली, मिजोरम, गोवा, लक्ष्यद्वीप, केरल, पांडीचेरी, अंडमान निकोबार थे।

1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार महिला साक्षरता की स्थिति निम्नलिखित थी –

up to 40—चंडीगढ़, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश, उत्तरप्रदेश, आन्ध्रप्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, उडिसा मेघालय,
40—50—हिमाचल प्रदेश, बिहार, सिक्किम, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय, पं. बंगाल, पंजाब, चंडीगढ़, दादर नगर हवेली
60—80—मिजोरम, गुजरात, दमनदीव, लक्ष्यदीप, पांडीचेरी, अंडमान
80—90—केरल

2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत की औसत महिला साक्षरता दर 39.29 से अधिक महिला साक्षरता दर वाले राज्य पंजाब, नागालैण्ड, मिजोरम, गुजरात, दमनदीव, दादर, लक्ष्यदीप, केरल, पांडीचेरी, अंडमान, हिमाचल प्रदेश बिहार, सिक्किम, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय, पं. बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र थे। जबकि औसत महिला साक्षरता दर 39.29 से कम महिला साक्षरता दर वाले राज्य चंडीगढ़, राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, उडिसा, मध्यप्रदेश गोवा थे।

2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार महिला साक्षरता की स्थिति निम्नलिखित थी

Up to 40 – बिहार झारखंड

40—60 उत्तराखण्ड, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश, अरुणाचल, असम।

60—80 हिमाचल, पंजाब, चंडीगढ़, नई दिल्ली, सिक्कीम, नागालैण्ड, मणीपुर, त्रिपुरा, दमनद्वीप, महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, तमिलनाडु, अंडमान।

80—90 मिजोरम, लक्ष्यद्वीप, केरल।

नगरीकरण – विकास के साथ नगरो की संख्या एवं नगरी जनसंख्या मे लगातार वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन चिंता का विषय यह है। कि ये नगर भारत में विकास के छोटे द्वीप बन गये हैं। एक बड़ा भाग अभी भी विकास से वंचित है। नगरीकरण विकास का सूचक होता है। आधुनिकीकरण तथा सामाजिक, आर्थिक परिवर्तन के सूचक मे नगरीकरण प्रमुख स्थान रखता है। यह समाज के कृषि क्षेत्र से सेवा क्षेत्र की ओर स्थानांतरण का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। व्यवहार मे प्रत्येक विकसित देश जैसे—संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, यू.के. जर्मनी, जापान की 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या नगरो मे निवास करती है। वर्तमान समय मे

बढ़ता हुआ नगरीकरण भी मे हुआ है। आर्थिक प्रगति का द्योतक माना जाता है। नियोजन के पश्चात् भारत मे नगरीकरण तेजी से बढ़ा है। लेकिन नगरीकरण भी उन्ही क्षेत्र मे अधिक हुआ है। जो अपेक्षाकृत विकसित राज्य है। बढ़ते नगरीकरण ने भी क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को पूर्व की अपेक्षा अधिक बढ़ा दिया है।

भारत ने विभिन्न राज्यों मे नगरी जनसंख्या का वितरण बहुत असमान है। कुछ प्रदेश ऐसे है जिनमें नगरी जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत देश के औसत प्रतिशत से काफी नीचा है। जिन 12 राज्यों मे भारतीय औसत (27.8) से अधिक है वे राज्य है— मिजोरम, गोवा, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, पंजाब, मणिपुर, पश्चिमबंगाल, आंध्रप्रदेश तथा केरल। इसके विपरीत जिन राज्यों में नगरीय जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत भारतीय औसत से कम है वे 8 राज्य है— हरियाणा, जम्मू-कश्मीर, मध्यप्रदेश, राजस्थान, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, सिक्किम हिमालय प्रदेश 2011 के जनगणना के अनुसार दक्षिण भारतीय राज्यों में शहरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति तेजी से बढ़ी है। इनमें तमिलनाडू 48.5 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करती है, केरल में 47.7 प्रतिशत, कर्नाटक में 38.6 प्रतिशत तथा आंध्रप्रदेश में 33.5 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करती है। दक्षिण भारतीय राज्यों में पिछले दशक की तुलना में शहरी जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर तीव्र रही है। अन्य राज्यों में हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तराखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल और मणीपुर में अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा नगरीय जनसंख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हुई है। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में 42.6 तथा 45.2 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या नगरों में निवास कर रही थी।

2011 के अनुसार केरल की शहरी जनसंख्या वृद्धि 26 प्रतिशत है जो सभी राज्यों सर्वोच्च थी। सिक्किम 13.9 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के साथ दूसरे स्थान पर और गोवा 12.4 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के साथ तीसरे स्थान पर थे।

गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत –संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की गरीबी की परिभाषा उच्च जीवन स्तर पर आधारित है जबकि भारत मे गरीबी की परिभाषा उच्चजीवन स्तर पर आधारित न होकर न्यूनतम जीवन स्तर पर आधारित है। चूंकि भारत मे कई दशकों तक बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं की न्यूनतम मात्रा उपलब्ध कराना संभव नहीं है। अतः विकास के इस स्तर पर उच्च जीवन स्तर की कल्पना करना व्यवहारिक नहीं है। भारत मे विभिन्न राज्यों एवं केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशोंमे गरीबी की तुलनात्मक स्थिति की तालिका –02 से स्पष्ट किया गया है।

Table 02

State wise percentage of population below poverty line (1993-94, 2004-05, 2011-12) (Tandulkar methodology)

S.N.	NAME OF STATE	1993-94	2004-05	2011-12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	44.6	29.6	9.2
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	54.5	31.4	34.7
3	ASSAM	51.8	34.4	32.0
4	BIHAR	60.5	54.4	33.7
5	CHHATTISGARH	50.9	49.4	39.9
6	DELHI	15.7	13.0	9.9
7	GOA	20.8	24.9	5.1
8	GUJRAT	37.8	31.6	16.6
9	HARIYANA	35.9	24.1	11.2
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	34.6	22.9	8.1
11	JAMMU KASHMIR	26.3	13.1	10.4
12	JHARKHAND	60.7	45.3	37.6
13	KARNATAKA	49.5	33.3	20.9
14	KERALA	31.3	19.6	7.1
15	MADHAYA PRADESH	44.6	48.6	31.7
16	MAHARASHTRA	47.8	38.2	17.4
17	MANIPUR	65.1	37.2	36.9
18	MEGHALAYA	35.2	16.1	11.9
19	MIZORAM	11.8	15.4	20.4
20	NAGALAND	20.4	8.8	18.9
21	ODISHA	59.1	57.2	32.6
22	PUDUCHERY	30.9	14.2	9.7

23	PUNJAB	22.4	20.9	8.3
24	RAJASTHAN	38.3	34.4	14.7
25	SIKKIM	31.8	30.9	8.2
26	TAMIL NADU	44.6	29.4	11.3
27	TRIPURA	32.9	40.0	14.1
28	UTTAR PRADESH	48.4	40.9	29.4
29	UTTRAKHAND	32.0	32.7	11.3
30	WEST BENGAL	39.0	34.2	20.0
31	ALL INDIA	45.3	37.2	21.9

Source - Persepective planning division, Planning Commission.

तालिका 02 से स्पष्ट है कि सुधार उपरान्त काल में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जनसंख्या के प्रतिशत में सभी राज्यों में कमी देखी गई है। परन्तु असमानता में वृद्धि हुई है कमी नहीं। भारत के राज्य तथा केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों में वर्ष 1993-94 में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत दिल्ली में 15.9 मिजोरम में 11.8, पंजाब में 22.4, गोवा में 20.8, था जबकि बिहार में यह प्रतिशत 60.5, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 54.5, मणिपुर में 65.1, ओडिसा में 59.11 था। बिहार में दिल्ली की अपेक्षा गरीबी चार गुणा के लगभग थीं 2004-05 में दिल्ली में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत 13 तथा जम्मू-कश्मीर में 13, केरल में 19, मेघालय में 16.1, नागालैण्ड में 8.8 प्रतिशत तथा पांडुचेरी में 14.2 प्रतिशत था।

निष्कर्ष के रूप में कहा जा सकता है। कि गरीबी में सुधार पूर्व की अपेक्षा सुधार पश्चात में भले ही अधिक रही हो। परन्तु अन्य कारणों के अतिरिक्त असमानता में वृद्धि सुधार उपरान्त काल में गरीबी की दर में कमी की दर को धीमी अवश्य कर दी है। इस काल में असमानता पहले की अपेक्षा बढ़ी है।

भारत में नियोजन प्रारंभ होने के समय उन क्षेत्रों का अधिक विकास हुआ जहाँ उद्योग धंधों स्थापित हुए और जहाँ यातायात के साधन अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सुलभ थे। इनके द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं का बाजार भी भारत के अंदर न होकर भारत के बाहर स्थित था। ऐसे में इन क्षेत्रों का विकास अन्य क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा तीव्रता से हुआ। ये क्षेत्र थे महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिमबंगाल, आंध्रप्रदेश, केरल, तमिलनाडु, गुजरात आदि। बेबर के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार— ये उद्योग की उपलब्धता वाले क्षेत्र की बजाये बाजारों के करीब स्थापित थे। क्षेत्रीय विकास को दूसरी दिशा तब मिली जब सेवा क्षेत्र का विकास हुआ विकास के नये क्षेत्र स्थापित हुए जिनमें थे दिल्ली, हरियाणा, पंजाब, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, आदि। इसके पश्चात् बेबर का दूसरा पक्ष प्रभावी हुआ और उद्योग धंधे ऐसे क्षेत्र में विकसित होने लगा जहां उपलब्धता थी। ये अधिकतर पिछड़े व दुर्गम क्षेत्र थे। इनमें झारखण्ड, उड़ीसा, मध्यप्रदेश, बिहार, आदि राज्य थे। इनके द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं आदि बाजार भी देश के अंदर स्थापित था। क्षेत्रीय विकास का यह रास्ता पार करते हुए हम वर्तमान स्तर पर पहुँच गये हैं।

निष्कर्ष यह है। कि देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में सुधार पूर्व की तुलना में उपरान्त काल विकास तो अवश्य हुआ है। क्योंकि जिन क्षेत्रों में सड़क नहीं थी, बिजली नहीं थी, वहाँ रेल लाईन बिछा दी गई। जहाँ पहले से रेल लाईन थी मेट्रो सेवा तथा हवाई सेवा प्रारंभ हो गई। हाँ यह अवश्य हुआ कि विकास की दौड़ में विकसित क्षेत्र पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा अधिक विकसित होते गये।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ —

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भूमिका— वर्तमान में असमानता ही देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। हमें इसे खत्म करना होगा। सामाजिक असमानता, आर्थिक असमानता, शैक्षिक असमानता, क्षेत्रीय असमानता और औद्योगिक असमानता ही देश को विकसित बनाने में सबसे बड़ी बाधा बनी हुई है, सामाजिक असमानता के कारण ही आज समाज में आपसी प्रेम, भाईचारा, मानवता, इंसानियत और नैतिकता खत्म होता जा रहा है। व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ के लिए समाज को जाति और धर्म में बांटा जा रहा है, आर्थिक असमानता के कारण ही आज समाज में अमीरों और अरबपतियों की संख्याँ तो बढ़ रही है परन्तु समाज के गरीब लोग या तो जिस हाल में थे आज भी वही यथा स्थिति बनी हुई है। आर्थिक न्याय ही सामाजिक न्याय का नींव है। आर्थिक न्याय के बिना हम सामाजिक न्याय का कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। यदि वास्तव में हम सामाजिक न्याय के पक्षधर हैं तो हमें आर्थिक न्याय को मजबूत बनाना ही होगा। निजीकरण—उदारीकरण—वैश्वीकरण के दौर में हर तरह की असमानता बढ़ी है। अमीरों—गरीबों के बीच, उद्योग—कृषि के बीच, शहर—देहात के बीच असमानता बढ़ी है। इसी तरह क्षेत्रीय असमानता भी बढ़ी है।

शब्दकुंजी:— क्षेत्रीय असमानता, समस्याएं आर्थिक प्रभाव, भौगोलिक प्रभाव। परिचय— विभिन्नी क्षेत्रों में पाई जानी वाली विषमताओं को क्षेत्रीय असमानता कहा जाता है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य— प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं का आर्थिक एवं भौगोलिक प्रभावों का अध्ययन करना है।

अध्ययन का विधि तंत्र — प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन हेतु प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक समकों का प्रयोग किया गया है, जिसमें प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक समकों का एकत्रीकरण संबंधित कार्यालयों से कर उनका विश्लेषण और प्रस्तुतीकरण करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

समस्याएं एवं प्रभाव:— क्षेत्रीय असमानता के कारण विभिन्न प्रकार की समस्याएं उत्पन्न होती हैं जिनका विवरण इस प्रकार है :

(१) **सामाजिक असमानता—** के कारण ही आज समाज में आपसी प्रेम, भाईचारा, मानवता, इंसानियत और नैतिकता खत्म होता जा रहा है। व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ के लिए समाज को जाति और धर्म में बाँटना जायज नहीं।

(२) **आर्थिक असमानता—** के कारण ही आज समाज में अमीरों और अरबपतियों की संख्याँ तो बढ़ रही है परन्तु समाज के गरीब लोग या तो जिस हाल में थे आज भी वही पे खड़े हैं या नहीं तो और गरीब ही होते जा रहे हैं। आर्थिक न्याय ही सामाजिक न्याय की नींव है। आर्थिक न्याय के बिना हम सामाजिक न्याय की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। यदि वास्तव में हम सामाजिक न्याय के पक्षधर हैं तो हमें आर्थिक न्याय को मजबूत बनाना ही होगा।

(३) **शैक्षिक असमानता—** के कारण ही हम समाज में वंचित वर्गों को अच्छी शिक्षा दे पाने में असफल साबित हो रहे हैं। हम जानते हैं कि शिक्षा के बिना किसी व्यक्ति, समाज या राष्ट्र का विकास हो ही नहीं सकता। शिक्षा ऐसी हो जो हमें सोचना सिखाये, कर्तव्य और अधिकार का बोध कराये, हमें हमारा हक दिलाये और हमें समाज और राष्ट्र के प्रति जिम्मेदार बनाये। क्या हम ऐसी शिक्षा समाज के सभी वर्गों को दे पाने में सफल साबित हो रहे हैं?

(४) **भौगोलिक असमानता—** के कारण ही आज हम देश के सभी भागों खासकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को विकास के मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने में विफल साबित हो रहे हैं। भारत को विकसित देशों के श्रेणी में लाने के लिए हमें सुदूरवर्ती गाँवों में विकास के किरणों को पहुँचाना होगा। आखिर हम दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता, चेन्नई, बंगलुरु, अहमदाबाद, पुणे और हैदराबाद के अनुपात में ही अन्य शहरों और गाँवों का विकास करने में असफल क्यों साबित हो रहे हैं? हमें इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा। यदि हम इन्ही शहरों जैसे और शहर बनाने में कामयाब होते हैं तो न सिर्फ इन शहरों पर से लोगों का

दवाब कम करने में कामयाब होंगे बल्कि हमें इस तरह के और कई अन्य शहर भी विकसित करने में सफलता मिलेगी जो क्षेत्रीय असफलता को खत्म करने में मील का पत्थर साबित होगा.

(५) **औद्योगिक असमानता**— के कारण ही आज हमें कई गंभीर समस्याओं का सामना करना पर रहा है. ऐसा देखा जा रहा है कि जिस शहर में पहले से ही बहुत सारे उद्योग—धंधे लगे हुए हैं आज भी उन्ही जगहों पर नए—नए उद्योग और कल—कारखाने लगते जा रहे हैं. हमें नए—नए औद्योगिक शहर बसाने की जरूरत है. इसके दो फायदे होंगे. एक तो पुराने औद्योगिक शहरों पर जो लोगों का बोझ बढ़ता जा रहा है वह कम होगा और दूसरा हम नए औद्योगिक शहर बसाने में भी कामयाब होंगे.इसी तरह बिजली, पानी, सड़क, स्वास्थ्य, रेल और कृषि आदि अनेक क्षेत्रों में असमानताओं से आम जनों को जूझना पर रहा है. कहीं चौबीसों घंटे बिजली तो कहीं आज भी लोग लालटेन और दिबरी युग में जीने को विवश हैं. कहीं पानी ही पानी तो कहीं पानी के लिए हाहाकार. कहीं पक्की सड़कों की भरमार तो कहीं कच्ची सड़क भी नहीं. कहीं बड़े—बड़े अस्पताल तो कहीं प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र भी नहीं. कहीं रेलवे लाइनों की जाल तो कहीं रेलवे का घोर अभाव.।

(६) **लैंगिक असमानता**—भारतीय समाज में लिंग असमानता का मूल कारण इसकी पितसत्तात्मक व्यवस्था में निहित है, प्रसिद्ध समाजशास्त्री सिल्विया वाब्लेर के अनुसार पितसत्तात्मक सामाजिक संरचना की ऐसी प्रक्रिया और व्यवस्था है, जिसमें आदमी और पर अपना प्रभुत्व जमाता है, उसका दमन करता है और उसका शोषण करता है। महिलाओं का शोषण भारतीय समाज की सदियों पुरानी सांस्कृतिक घटना है। पितसत्तात्मक व्यवस्था ने अपनी वैधता और स्वीकृति हमारे धार्मिक विश्वासों चाहे वो हिन्दू, मुस्लिम या किसी अन्य धर्म से ही क्यों न हो से प्राइज की है।

निष्कर्ष— क्षेत्रीय असमानता, समस्याएं के कारण ही आज हम देश के सभी भागों खासकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को विकास के मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने में विफल साबित हो रहे हैं. भारत को विकसित देशों के श्रेणी में लाने के लिए हमें सुदूरवर्ती गाँवों में विकास के किरणों को पहुँचाना होगा ! उपरोक्ता सोध अध्ययन से ये पता चलता है कि क्षेत्रीय असमानता किसी भी देश को विकसित बनाने में सबसे बड़ी बाधा बनी हुई है, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, औद्योगिक, धार्मिक, राजनीतिक, भौगोलिक समानता बनाये रखने के लिये इन विषमताओं को दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाये ताकि भारत को विकसित देशों की श्रेणी में लाया जा सके।

सन्दर्भ

- आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, अर्थव्यवस्था की स्थिति, वित्त मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार. जुलाई २०१४. अभिगमन तिथि: जुलाई २०१४.

130.

भारत की साक्षरता की प्रादेशिक विषमताएँ

डॉ. रमेश कुमार पाण्डेय & रश्मि पाण्डेय

^१सहा. प्राध्यापक वाणिज्य शासकीय महाविद्यालय, शंकरगढ़ जिला – बलरामपुर (छ०ग०)^२सहा. प्राध्यापक अर्थशास्त्र शासकीय महाविद्यालय, जिला – बलरामपुर (छ०ग०)

प्रस्तुत शोध में भारत की जनगणना वर्ष १९५१-२०११ तक की साक्षरता दर का अध्ययन किया गया है। तथा इन विभिन्न जनगणना वर्षों में भारत के पाँच अधिकतम और न्यूनतम साक्षर राज्य की स्थिति का अध्ययन किया है साथ ही राष्ट्रीय औसत से इसकी तुलना की गई है। इस अध्ययन में यह पाया गया है भारत की साक्षरता में प्रादेशिक स्तर पर काफी विषमताएँ हैं लेकिन सरकार के अथक प्रयासों एवं विभिन्न शैक्षिक योजनाओं के कारण राष्ट्रीय औसत और न्यूनतम साक्षर राज्य के बीच साक्षरता दर में जो असमानता थी उसमें क्रमशः कमी पाई गई है।

साक्षरता मानव के विकास और सर्वांगीण उन्नति का मूल तत्व है। एक निरक्षर व्यक्ति स्वयं का विकास नहीं कर सकता तो वह समाज या राष्ट्र के विकास में क्या योगदान देगा। स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व हमारे देश में निरक्षर व्यक्तियों की बहुत अधिक संख्या थी। लेकिन सरकार के अथक प्रयासों से आज देश, हर एक व्यक्ति को शिक्षित करने की दिशा में बढ़ रहा है।

साक्षरता का अर्थ है – अक्षर का ज्ञान होना दूसरे शब्दों में पढ़ने लिखने की क्षमता का होना ही साक्षरता है। एक साक्षर व्यक्ति अपने अधिकारों का सही प्रयोग कर सकता है। तथा जनसामान्य के लिए उपलब्ध सुख सुविधाओं का लाभ उठा सकता है। इस दृष्टि से निरक्षरता एक बहुत बड़ा अभिशाप है। जो पूरे समाज एवं राष्ट्र को खत्म कर सकता है। इसलिए सरकार तथा समाज की ओर से देश के हर नागरिक को साक्षर बनाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इक्कीसवीं सदी में यदी भारत का हर नागरिक साक्षर हो जाए तो यह हमारी महान उपलब्धि होगी।

साक्षरता दर – किसी देश अथवा राज्य की साक्षरता दर वहाँ के कुल लोगों की जनसंख्या व पढ़े लिखे लोगों के अनुपात को कहा जाता है। अधिकांश यह प्रतिशत में दर्शाया जाता है।

$$\text{साक्षरता दर} = \frac{\text{शिक्षित जनसंख्या}}{\text{कुल जनसंख्या}} \times 100$$

भारत की स्थिति :- आजादी के समय भारत की साक्षरता दर मात्र १२ प्रतिशत थी। जो वर्तमान में बढ़कर लगभग ७४ प्रतिशत हो गई परंतु अब भी भारत संसार की सामान्य साक्षरता दर ८४ प्रतिशत से बहुत पीछे है। भारत में संसार की सबसे अधिक अनपढ़ जनसंख्या निवास करती है। साथ ही भारत में साक्षरता के मामले में पुरुष और महिलाओं की स्थिति में काफी अंतर है। जहाँ पुरुषों की साक्षरता दर ८२.१४ हैं वहीं महिलाओं में इसका प्रतिशत केवल ६५.४६ है। महिलाओं में कम साक्षरता का कारण अधिक जनसंख्या, परिवार नियोजन की जानकारी में कमी गरीबी, रूढ़ीवादिता, लिंग भेदभाव, तथा ग्रामीण व पिल्ड्डे क्षेत्र में शैक्षिक सुविधाओं का अभाव है।

भारत में साक्षरता की स्थिति (जनगणना १९५१-२०११)

प्रस्तुत तालिका में भारत की जनगणना १९५१ से २०११ तक भारत की साक्षरता दर एवं पाँच अधिकतम साक्षर राज्य एवं पाँच न्यूनतम साक्षर राज्य को लिया गया है।

तालिका**भारत में साक्षरता की स्थिति (जनगणना १९५१-२०११)**

जनगणना वर्ष	राष्ट्रीय औसत	अधिकतम पाँच साक्षर राज्य		न्यूनतम पाँच साक्षर राज्य	
		राज्य	साक्षर प्रतिशत	राज्य	साक्षर प्रतिशत
१९५१	१८.३३	केरल	४७.१८	राजस्थान	८.५
		मिजोरम	३१.१४	छत्तीसगढ़	९.४१
		महाराष्ट्र	२७.९१	नागालैण्ड	१०.५२
		पश्चिम बंगाल	२४.६१	उत्तर प्रदेश	१२.०२
		गोवा	२३.४८	मणिपुर	१२.५७
		केरल	५५.०८	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	७.१३
		मिजोरम	४४.०१	जम्मू काश्मीर	१२.९५

१९६१	२८.३०	तमिलनाडू मणिपुर महाराष्ट्र	३६.३९ ३६.०४ ३५.०४	उत्तरांचल राजस्थान छत्तीसगढ़	१८.०५ १८.१२ ८.१४
१९७१	३४.४५	केरल मिजोरम गोवा महाराष्ट्र तमिलनाडू	६९.७५ ५३.८० ५१.९६ ४५.७७ ४५.४०	अरूणाचल प्रदेश सिक्किम जम्मू काश्मीर राजस्थान बिहार	११.२९ १७.७४ २१.७१ २२.५७ २३.१७
१९८१	४३.५१	केरल गोवा मिजोरम महाराष्ट्र तमिलनाडू	७८.८५ ६५.७१ ५९.८८ ५७.२४ ५४.३९	अरूणाचल प्रदेश राजस्थान जम्मूकाश्मीर बिहार छत्तीसगढ़	२५.५५ ३०.७४ ३०.६४ ३२.३२ ३२.६३
१९९१	५२.४	केरल मिजोरम गोवा महाराष्ट्र हिमाचलप्रदेश	९०.८६ ८८.८० ८२.०१ ७६.४८ ७६.८८	बिहार राजस्थान उत्तरप्रदेश झारखण्ड अरूणाचल प्रदेश	३७.४९ ३८.५५ ४०.७१ ४१.३९ ४१.५९
२००१	६४.८४	केरल मिजोरम गोवा महाराष्ट्र हिमाचलप्रदेश	९०.९६ ८८.८० ८२.०१ ७६.४८ ७६.८८	बिहार झारखण्ड अरूणाचल प्रदेश जम्मूकाश्मीर उत्तर प्रदेश	४७.०० ५३.५६ ५४.३४ ५५.५२ ५६.२७
२०११	७४.०४	केरल मिजोरम गोवा हिमाचल प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र	९४.० ९१.३ ८८.७ ८२.८ ८२.३	बिहार अरूणाचल प्रदेश राजस्थान झारखण्ड आंध्रप्रदेश	६१.८ ६५.४ ६६.१ ६६.४ ६७.०

स्रोत भारत की जनगणना १९५१ . २०११

उपर्युक्त तालिका से स्पष्ट है कि जनगणना वर्ष १९५१ में सबसे साक्षर राज्य केरल पाया गया है। जबकि सबसे कम साक्षर राज्य राजस्थान है। जिसकी साक्षरता दर राष्ट्रीय औसत से लगभग ५३.६२ प्रतिशत कम है।

जनगणना वर्ष १९६१ में सबसे अधिक साक्षर राज्य केरल तथा सबसे कम साक्षर राज्य अरूणाचल प्रदेश है। यदि राष्ट्रीय औसत से अरूणाचल प्रदेश की साक्षरता दर की तुलना करें तो यह राष्ट्रीय औसत से लगभग ७४.८१ प्रतिशत कम है।

जनगणना वर्ष १९७१ में सबसे अधिक साक्षर राज्य केरल तथा सबसे कम साक्षर राज्य अरूणाचल प्रदेश है। यदि राष्ट्रीय औसत से अरूणाचल प्रदेश की साक्षरता दर की तुलना करें तो यहाँ राष्ट्रीय औसत से लगभग ६७.२३ प्रतिशत नीचे है।

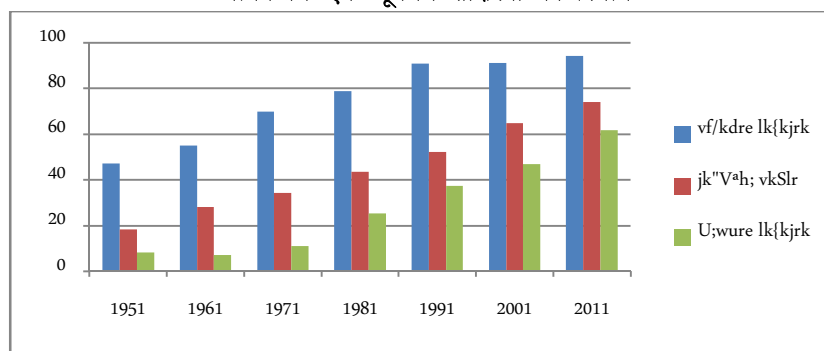
जनगणना वर्ष १९८१ में सबसे अधिक साक्षर राज्य केरल तथा सबसे कम साक्षर राज्य पुनः अरूणाचल प्रदेश है जिसकी साक्षरता दर राष्ट्रीय औसत से लगभग ४१.३६ प्रतिशत कम है।

जनगणना वर्ष १९८१ में सबसे अधिक साक्षर राज्य हमेशा की तरह केरल ही है तथा सबसे कम साक्षर राज्य बिहार है, जिसकी साक्षरता दर राष्ट्रीय औसत से लगभग २८.१९ प्रतिशत कम है।

जनगणना वर्ष २००१ में सबसे अधिक साक्षर राज्य केरल है तथा सबसे कम साक्षर राज्य बिहार है, जिसकी साक्षरता दर राष्ट्रीय औसत से लगभग २७.५१ प्रतिशत कम है।

जनगणना वर्ष २०११ में सबसे अधिक साक्षर राज्य हमेशा की तरह केरल तथा सबसे कम साक्षर राज्य बिहार है, जिसकी साक्षरता दर राष्ट्रीय औसत से लगभग १६.५३ प्रतिशत कम है।

अधिकतम एवं न्यूनतम साक्षरता की स्थिति



निष्कर्ष :- निष्कर्ष के रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि भारत में जनगणना वर्ष १९५१ से २०११ तक विभिन्न राज्यों में साक्षरता की स्थिति में काफी असमानता है। जिसका मुख्य कारण विद्यालयों की कमी भारत में लगभग आज भी ६ लाख स्कूलों की कमी है। स्कूल में शौचालय एवं अन्य बुनियादी सुविधाओं की कमी, जातिवार, गरीबी लिंग भेदभाव, रूढ़िवादिता एवं जागरूकता की कमी है।

लेकिन सरकार द्वारा चालाया जा रही विभिन्न योजनाएँ जैसे सर्वशिक्षा अभियान, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, कस्तूरबा गाँधी बालिका छात्रावास, मध्याह्न भोजन योजना, बेटी बचाव बेटी पढ़ाव, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना, छात्रवृत्ति योजना आदि के अथक प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप साक्षरता दर में वृद्धि हो रही है तथा न्यूनतम साक्षर राज्यों की साक्षरता दर और राष्ट्रीय औसत में जो अंतर जनगणना १९५१ में का वह क्रमशः आगे की जनगणना वर्षों में धीरे-धीरे कम होता चला गया है।

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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's view on small states and vidarbha's demand

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Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar influenced the whole world with the help of his economical, social and political thoughts. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is considered among the greats of national and international thinkers and his contribution in various departments is noteworthy.

“As the area of the state increases the proportion of the minority to the majority (communities/castes) decreases & the position of the minority (castes) become precarious & the opportunities for the majority to practise tyranny over the minority become greater. The states must therefore be small.”

According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar common language, common culture is also conducive for national unity and integration since it strengthens the social cohesion, which is the basis of national unity. In fact, common language and common culture are interrelated and common culture emerges out of common language. Thus, culture is not only the part of language but geographical in nature and consists of various aspects. As such, every religious community can certainly claim to have made some contribution to national culture.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's view on small states:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar used to ensure that equitable distribution and equality should be an intrinsic quality in the socio-economic development of any society. Dr. Ambedkar's view regarding small states came with this background of thought process, also the then contemporary geographical distribution of British India into pre-independence British Indian states, ruled directly by the Queen and princely states under the princes, and states which were existed post-independence. Independent India awoke with the language movements among which major were the Marathi speaking regions, the Telugu speaking regions and Punjabi speaking regions. The intensification of the separate state demands by these linguistic groups made the government of India appoint a States Reorganization Commission (SRC) to 'make recommendations in regard to the broad principles which should govern the solution to this (linguistic) problem.' under the chairperson of Fazal Ali in 1953. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is very clear view on small state. He said the small state very easy to handle administrative purpose and development. They gave thought on division of northern state divide into three state of

- 1) Uttar Pradesh
- 2) Bihar
- 3) Madhya Pradesh
- 4) Maharashtra

Divisions of the Northern States: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's proposal with regard to the Uttar Pradesh is to divide it into three states. Each of these three states should have a population of approximately two Corers which should be regarded as the standard size of population for a state to administer effectively.

Divisions of Bihar: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar gave proposal about Bihar is to divide it into two states, See the below map. Each of these two states will have a population of little over one and half Corers. It is not a small population for one government to governing. The two states of Bihar could have as their capital (I) Patna and (II) Ranchi. They are situated quite in the center of the two states.

Divisions of Madhya Pradesh: According to Dr. Ambedkar proposal Madhya Pradesh stands before us in two forms. One is old Madhya Pradesh and second one is new Madhya Pradesh.

Under these circumstances, Dr. Ambedkar submitted an memorandum to the Linguistics Provinces Commission in 1948, where he made his first statement on the creation of linguistic states. In which Dr. Ambedkar stated that creation of the separation states on the foundation of metaphysical factors like the race, language and literature will threatened the unity of India, while admitting the political advantages in reorganising the states on linguistic basics. Dr. Ambedkar was of the view that if reorganisation is to be done, then it should have to be done on homogenous population principle, as Dr. Ambedkar was favouring the principle official language of the State shall be the official language of the Central Government, made him believe that working of democracy is better on homogenous population state than in a heterogeneous population state. In entirety among the then provinces, reorganization of the Bombay, Madras and Central provinces cannot be postponed in democratic constitution of free India according to Dr. Ambedkar.

Ambedkar had a special formula for Bombay, then a mixed-language province (including the present-day Maharashtra and Gujarat). He proposed 'city state' status for Bombay. He acknowledged the presence of people of multiple linguistic groups and their role in establishing Bombay. He proposed to split Maharashtra (he conceptualised it before the state came into existence) into three states. At that time, Maharashtra comprised several districts of the erstwhile Nizam's Hyderabad. Ambedkar was responding to the report of the first State Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in 1955, through his book.

Dr. B R Ambedkar proposed splitting single-language states. For instance, he wondered at Uttar Pradesh's huge size (still it is the fourth-largest in India) and wanted to split it into three states. Ambedkar had a special formula for Bombay, then a mixed-language province (including the present-day Maharashtra and Gujarat). He proposed 'city state' status for Bombay. He acknowledged the presence of people of multiple linguistic groups and their role in establishing Bombay. He proposed to split Maharashtra (he conceptualised it before the state came into existence) into three states. At that time, Maharashtra comprised several districts of the erstwhile Nizam's Hyderabad. Ambedkar was responding to the report of the first State Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in 1955, through his book. Gandhian Potti Srimulu died on December 16, 1952, after a 58-day fast demanding a separate Andhra state for Telugu-speaking people (to be carved out of Madras Presidency). This prompted the central government to go for the SRC and triggered the formation of linguistic states. Ambedkar ridiculed Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister: "The creation of a new Andhra province now being thought of is only a pindadan to the departed soul of Mr Srimulu, by the Prime Minister." One of Ambedkar's major proposals was to make Hyderabad the second capital of India because of the centrality of location, as a junction of North and South, and on defence considerations

Conclusion:-

In November 1996, a hugely successful meeting called Vidroha Sabha demanding Telangana was held. Later Telangana ideologues Jai Shankar (former vice-chancellor of Osmania University) and Mallepalli Laxmiah (a journalist) released book in 1997 a book called Telangana lo Emi Jaruguthundi (The Present Conditions in Telangana), which tried to cite injustice and discrimination as causes of its backwardness even today. The differences in the conditions of the Andhra and Telangana regions seem to have accentuated in the post-liberalisation Andhra Pradesh. This emerged into a fresh movement demanding Telangana and got a political face in 2001 and the electoral politics around it followed. Ambedkar seemed to have solutions to all such problems — all written down 55 years ago. On splitting one-language states, he said: "Into how many States a people speaking one language should be cut up, should depend upon (1) the requirements of efficient administration, (2) the needs of

the different areas, (3) the sentiments of the different areas, and (4) the proportion between the majority and minority.”

The formation of three new states in 2000 – Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand – has provided a fillip to this process. It also points to a new confidence in the political elite in comparison to the early years of Independence. Many critics have correctly argued that the mere creation of smaller states out of the existing bigger ones does not guarantee good governance and faster and inclusive economic development. Current status about Maharashtra, today many Vidarbha and Marathwada peoples, politician, thinkers demanding separate state due to the imbalance development between western Maharashtra and rest of the Maharashtra. Western Maharashtra always utilize fund of the rest of Maharashtra. Therefore, the Maharashtra governor interfered about irrigation deficit of Marathawada and Vidarbh. As per the CAG report, India finds that in percentage term Vidarbha was robbed of 70 percent of it funds, while the neighboring Marathawada 55 percent, in the last financial year. . Economic backwardness of sub-regions within large states has also emerged as an important ground on which demands for smaller states are being made. This is evident from the immediate demands for the formation of Vidharbha, Bodoland and Saurashtra, among other states. These developments have been responsible for a shift away from issues of language and culture – which had shaped the earlier process of re-organization – to those of better governance and greater participation, administrative convenience, economic viability and similarity in the developmental needs of sub-regions.

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हिंदी उपन्यास : आर्थिक पहलू के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आदिवासी जीवन

प्रा. डॉ. सुरेशकुमार केसवाणी

विभागाध्यक्ष हिंदी, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य, व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना:—

आदिवासी लोक आज विज्ञान के युग में भी अधिकांशतया प्रकृति पर ही आश्रित है। हजारों वर्षों से उनकी सम्पत्ती के मुख्य स्रोत जंगल, पहाड़, घाटियां एवं नदियां ही रही हैं। जंगलों तथा पहाड़ों से खाद्य संग्रह करना नदियों तथा तालाबों से मछली पकड़ना तथा कहीं-कहीं घाटियों व अन्यत्र पहाड़ी ढालों पर कृषि करना ही उनकी आजीविका के प्रमुख साधन रहे हैं। स्वभावतः ये लोग संतोषी अधिक होते हैं इसलिए इनमें “भविष्य के लिए संग्रह करने की प्रवृत्ति नहीं होती है। यदि वे कुछ एकत्रित भी करते हैं तो उसे लम्बे अर्से तक सुरक्षित रखना नहीं जानते.... परम्परिक दायित्वों तथा सामहिकता की भावना से बंधे होते हैं, इसलिए वे एक दूसरे से मुनाफा लेने की बात नहीं सोचते हैं।... इस समाज में उत्पादन विक्री के लिए नहीं किया जाता है। इनके यहां आदिम काल से वस्तु विनिमय होता आया है। मुद्रा के बिना लेन देन छोटे स्तर पर ही सम्भव होता पाता है। “भविष्य के प्रति आश्वस्त होना तथा संघर्ष मय जीवन व्यतीत करना ही इनका एक लक्ष्य बन जाता है। उनके औजारों, निवास स्थानों व अन्य भौतिक सामग्री से यह स्पष्ट अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि उनकी वस्तुएं एवं आवश्यकताएं उनकी स्वयं की उपलब्धी के साधनों तक ही सिमित हैं। लाभ व संचय की भावना का अभाव इनकी मूल विशेषताएं रही हैं पर धीरे-धीरे बाल जगत के संपर्क में आने से मूल भावना में बदलाव आ सकता है। लेकिन आधुनिक समाज की अर्थव्यवस्था में सम्मिलित करने में जल्दबाजी “जनजातियों के उनके साधनों, स्रोतों व जीवन यापन के प्रकारों में तुरंत परिवर्तन विघटन का कारण बन सकता है। उन पर किसी चीज के जबरन थोपे जाने से उनकी अर्थव्यवस्था सुधरने के बजाय अधिक बिगड़ सकती है।

कृषि और आदिवासी समाज

आदिवासी समाज में अस्थायी कृषि का प्रचलन मानव के उद्भव काल से ही जुड़ा हुआ है, जब वे कन्द मूल फल खाकर तथा जंगली जानवरों का शिकार करते थे तब से ही सरलता के साथ सम्पन्न करते । “इस पध्दती में कुल्हाड़ी से घने बंगलों को काटकर गिरा दिया जाता है। जब पेड़ या टहनिया सूख जाती हैं तो उसमें आग लगा दी जाती है और कुछ समय बाद उस राख पर बीज बो दिया जाता है। दो-तीन साल तक पसल करते हैं जमीन की उर्वरा भक्ति कम हो जाने के कारण जंगल के किसी दूसरे स्थान पर आग लगाते हैं। यह जंगल निती के खिलाफ होने के कारण सरकारी तौर पर बंद कर दिया गया है। इस संबंध में समस्या वाले चेंप्टर में चर्चा हो चुकी है।

“सभ्य समाज के संपर्क में आने तथा अस्थायी खेती का कम उपजाऊ होने से” अधिकतर भारतीय जनजातियों ने देश के शेष कृषकों के समान ही कृषि के प्रचलित तरीके अर्थात् स्थायी हल कृषि को अपना लिया है। वे जनजातियों जिनका धार्मिक स्थानांतरण पहले हुआ, वे पहले ही कृषि कार्य में दक्ष हो गये। जिन जनजातियों में ईसाई धर्म ग्रहण कर लिया है वे अन्य की तुलना में कृषि में अधिक उन्नत हैं..... मिशनरियों ने न केवल ईसाई धर्म का संदेश का प्रचार किया है अपितु अपने अनुयायियों को आर्थिक अनुसरणों के आधुनिक साधनों के ग्रहण करने तथा सरकारी व अन्य विकासात्मक योजनाओं का लाभ उठाने के लिए भी तैयार कर दिया। फिर भी आधुनिक साधनों व उर्वरकों का समुचित उपभोग करना तथा “ अधिकांश मात्रा में जनजातियों के जोत अनार्थिक है, भूमि कम उपजाऊ है तथा आधुनिक तकनीकों का अभी तक भीये बहुत कम उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

आदिवासी जंगल पर निर्भर होते हैं। पेट भरने के लिए फल-फूल और आय के लिए गोंद व सूखी लकड़ी बेचकर प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। इस सूरत में कुछ जनजातियों को कृषि कार्य का अनुभव नहीं होता है। नट मूलतः धुम्मकड होते हैं। गांव के बाहरे डेरे डालकर कुछ दिन रहकर अगले गांव में पड़ाव डालते रहते हैं। वायावरी जीवन जीते नट कृषि

तकनीकी से अनभिज्ञ होते हैं, इसलिए शैलूध की सावित्री कहती है— “नट खेती करना नहीं जानते। मैं वाहती हूँ कि हमारी जमीन पर गर्मी में होने वाले धान की नर्सरी बन जाये। मतलब यह की सारा काम धाम करवाना आपको पड़ेगा और कहना नटों को। जिस भूमि के लिए नट आजीवन लड़े उस खेती पर फसल दूसरों से करवाते हैं। इसके ठीक विपरीत गगन घंटा घबानी में उरांवो की स्थिति है। जागो अनुभवी कृषक है, पर जमींदार का गुप बंधक है। उपन्यास में भूमि जोतने का यथार्थ वर्णन हुआ है। आँखो के सामने जुताई का दृश्य साकार हो जाता है— रोपनी के दिनों में होता यह कि पहले खूब अच्छी तरह जोतकर खेत तैयार कर लिये जाते। बारिश होने के बाद जुते हुए खेतों में पानी भर जाता तो फिर जुताई होती। जुताई के बाद होंगा देकर कीचड को बराबर किया जाता। दो बैँचो के पिछे लकडी का एक लम्बा —सा पट्टा बांध दिया जाता और उस पर हलवाहा खडा होकर बैँलों को हाँकता जाता।... घुटने तक ही नहीं आज तो सारा बदन कीचड के हवाले था। कमर में खुसे हुए गठियाये कपडे के उपर का खाली बदन भी चिपचिपा रहा था। कादो से चेहरे पर भी छीटे पडे थे। कुछ सूख कर त्वचा में खुजली पैदा कर रहे थे। कुछ बैँलों की पूछो से छिटक कर फिर—फिर चिपकते जाते थे। वरूप के बेटे थे फसल कटकर खलियान मेंआचुकी हैकई खलियानों में धान की अगहनी पसलों के बोझ करीने से सजाकर रखे हुए थे। रात अभी ढाई पहर बीत चुकी थी तो भी दो—तीन खलिहानों से दंवरी पर जुते बैँल हाँकने की ललकार बढ—बढ के कानों में टकरा रही थी। आवारा कुत्तों की दुहरी—तिहरी आवाज निशा—शेष के ताजा —दम कण्ठों की किसानी ललकारों में जाने कहां खो गयी थी। इस चित्र की मोहकता के बारे में बंशीधर लिखते हैं— “उपन्यास में ग्राम यथार्थ एवं भौगोलिक प्राकृतिक परिवेश के कई सजीव और मोहन चित्र अंकित हुए हैं, जिनमें नागार्जुन के सम्वेदनशील कवि रूप के दर्शन होते हैं। साथ ही इन चित्रों में जगह—जगह हमें कथाकार की सुक्ष्म पर्यवेक्षण शक्ती और उसकी चित्रात्मक क्षमताओं का भी अच्छा परिचय प्राप्त होता है।

“कलावे” में कृषि कार्य हेतु बीज खाद्य ठाकुर के यहां से लाते हैं। गगन घंटा घबानी में पूरे गांव केखेत ऋण की एवज में जमींदार के यहां रहन होते चले गये। तब भूखों मरते उरांव पेट भरने के लिए चोरी करते हैं। नये अनाज को खाते बच्चों के चित्रण में मनमोहन पाठक ने विलक्षण सम्वेदनशीलता का परिचय दिया है... नया बसा गांव नये धान की खूशबू से महक उठा। बच्चे तो मुंह में भरकर चबाने लगे। धान के दूध से मुंह भर गया। कइयों के तालू में सट गया धान, कइयों की जीभ कट गयी, सुई की नोंक की तरह गड—गड कर मुंह से खून निकल आया। इसके ठीक विपरीत “जंगल के फुल में आदिवासी जंगल व जमीन वो अपनी मानते हैं। जब सरकार की तरफ से इनाम के बतौर दो व्यक्तियों के नाम पट्टा आता है, तो कई सवाल उठ खडे होते हैं। “ ये सारे जंगल हमारे हैं। लिंगो ने उन्हे बनाया और हमें सौंप दिया। हम उस पूरे जंगल हमारे हैं। यहां हर जमीन हमारी है, यहां का हर झाड हमारा है। सरकारी निती उनकी सामूहिक भावना के विपरीत पडती है, सरकारी आदेश में छुपी वर्ग विभेद नीति का आभास हो जाता है, इसलिए आदिवासी विरोध करते हुए कहते हैं — “हम खायेंगे क्या? जिन्हें खेत मिलेगा वे मौज उडाएंगे, बाकी भूखों मरेंगे। एक गांव के चार आदमी मजे में खाएंगे और चालीस भूख से तडपेंगे।

गोंड आदिवासीयों की कृषि समस्या को सत्यार्थी जी “रथ के पहिये” में सहकारी स्तर पर कृषि करके समाजवाद का रास्ता अपनाते हैं। गांधीवादी विचारधारा के स्तर पर जमीन वालों का हृदय परिवर्तन हो और तब—“दस हल की जमीन तो लाला राम की थी, नब्बे हल की जमीन वाले चालीस किसानों को उसने सम्मिलित कर लिया और उनसे कहा— हम बराबर कार्य करेंगे, बराबर मेहनत का पल लेंगे। बिना पृष्ट भूमि के यह कैसे सम्भव है? यही सवाल “नदी के मोड पर दूसरे रूप में सामने आता है। दोनों उपन्यास में रचनाकार की विचारधारा हावी है, समाधान आरोपित है। दामोदार सदन का प्रतिनिधी राम सिंह कितना बनावटी लगता है, कृषि सुधार के लिए वह कहता है — हम सब एक जुट होकर कामकरे ब्याज का पैसा बिल्कुल न ले। बाग जाकर मैं बी.डी.ओ. साहब से मिलता हूँ। ट्रेक्टर से जमीन की तुडाई करेंगे और खेती के दफतर से बीज लेंगे। खाने के लिए कुछ—न—कुछ पैदा हो जाएगा। इसके बाद कुछ अंबर चखे भी ले आयेंगे। जीवन इतना सरल और आसान नहीं है जितना बना दिया गया है।

बस्तर पहाड़ी और जंगल में पडता है। गोंडो के पास जमीन नहीं है। किसी तरह से अस्थायी खेती के लिए जंगल का एक कोना तैयार कर लेते हैं। “जंगल के फुल” में यही उत्सव का रूप ले लेता है। “सामने की आग बुझ चुकी थी। डालो से गहरा कालाधुआं निकल रहा था और उपर आसमान में समाता जा रहा था। गांव से कुछ औरते आ गई थी। वे अपने साथ नुकांग चावल लाई थी। वह अधजले थे। उन्होंने सारे चेलिको मे नुकांग बांटे और रिवाज के अनुसार प्रत्येक को वे खाने पडे। खाकर सब मैदान में कूद पडे। अधजली डगारे बाहर फेंक दी गई। उसी जमीन से सब मिलकर बरस—भर के खाने के लिए अनाज उगाएंगे। जो यहां उग आये, वही बहुत है। सब मिलकर बांट लेते हैं।... दीपा तैयार हो गया तो हल लाए गए। सामने मोटियारियों को बैल की जगह फांदा गया और चेलिको ने हल चलाए। कृषि उपज से चावल व स्त्री का संबंध आदिकाल से जुडा हुआ है। उस समय स्त्रियां कृषि से संबंधित सारी क्रियाएं सम्पन्न करती थी ब्रिफोक का मानना है— खेतों की उर्वरता बढ़ाने के लिए किए जाने वाले जादू या धार्मिक अनुष्ठान स्वभावतः स्त्रियों का ही विशेष कार्यक्षेत्र थे क्योंकि स्त्रियों ही खेती की तकनीक को विकसीत किया था। आदिवासी तथा सभी प्राचीन जातियों का विश्वास रहा है कि स्त्रियों में प्रजनन शक्ति होने से कृषि उर्वरता का सीधा संबंध है। फ्रेजर का कथन है कि ‘आदिवासी लोग, मानव प्रजनन क्रिया और पेड पौधों की ऐसी ही क्रिया को एक समझ बैठे और उन्होंने कल्पना की कि मानव प्रजनन क्रिया से वे पेड पौधों की उपज भी साथ ही बढ़ा रहे हैं। धार्मिक अनुष्ठान में लिंग व योनी प्रतीक रूप में पूजे तथा उर्वरता से संबंध जोडते— बुआई करने से पहले भील लोग खेत के किनारे एक पत्थर को सिंदूर से रंग देते हैं। ... इसलिए पत्थर को इस रक्त से रंग देने का उद्देश्य यह है की खेत की उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हो इसी संदर्भ में कृषि कार्य के दौरान किए जाने वाले उत्सव भी प्राचीन मान्यताओं व विश्वासों से जुडे हुए हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

खेती कम उपजाउ होने के कारण न तो पूर्ण रोजगार दे पाती है और न ही वर्ष भर पेट भरने के लिए पर्याप्त होती है।

परम्परागत कृषि प्रकृति पर आश्रित होती है, तथा बंजर, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों पर स्थित होने से जीवन यापन हेतु पूरी नहीं पडती। आवश्यकताहीन व स्वार्थ रहित जीवन को चलाने के लिए लम्बे समय तक अस्थायी खेती चलन में रही, जब वन निती लागू हुई तो आधुनिक कृषि अपनायी अवश्य परन्तु साधन हीनता, खाद्य, बीज की पूर्ती हेतु साहूकारों के चंगुल में पंस जाते हैं। इसका समाधान सहकारी कृषि तथा सरकार की व्यावहारिक निती के माध्यम से किया जा सकता है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सुची:

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| १. भारतीय जनजातियां — १०८ डॉ. हरिशचंद्र उप्रेती | १५. वरुण के बेटे— ९ नागार्जुन |
| २. बिहार का जनताजिया— ८४ उमेश कुमार वर्मा | १६. हिन्दी के आंचलिक उपन्यास —१२४ डॉ. बंशीधर |
| ३. भारतीय जनजातियां — १०८ डॉ. हरिशचंद्र उप्रेती | १७. कलावे — ६९ जयसिंह |
| ४. वही— १०९ | १८. गगन घटा घहरानी — १८० मनमोहन पाठक |
| ५. जनजातियां भारत — १८ नदीम हसनैन | १९. जंगल के फुल — १५४ |
| ६. वही — ३९ नदीम हसनैन | २०. वही — १५५ |
| ७. भारतीय जनजातियां — १८२ डॉ. हरिशचंद्र उप्रेती | २१. रथ के पहिये — २५१ |
| ८. वही — १८४ | २२. नदी के मोड पर — ९८ |
| ९. वही — ११४ | २३. जंगल के फुल — ७१ |
| १०. जनजातीय भारत — ३७ नदीम हसनैन | २४. लोकायत — २१४ देवी प्रसाद चट्टोपाध्याय द्वारा उद्धृत |
| ११. वही — ३० | २५. वही — २२४ |
| १२. भारतीय जनजातियां — ११८ डॉ. हरिशचंद्र उप्रेती | २६. वही — २३८ |
| १३. शैलूष— २५० शिव प्रसाद सिंह | २७. नदी के मोड पर— १६३ |
| १४. गगन घटा — ५ मनमोहन पाठक | |

133.

भारत में क्षेत्रीय असमानता

प्रो. विनोद कुमार कोमा & श्री ईश्वर लाल खरे,

¹सहायक प्राध्यापक अर्थशास्त्र, शासकीय कंगला मांझी महाविद्यालय डौण्डी, (छ.ग)

²शोधार्थी, पं. रविशंकर शुक्ल वि.वि. रायपुर, (छ.ग)

वर्तमान समय में देश की एक बड़ी समस्या असमानता है। इस असमानता के कई रूप हैं जैसे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, औद्योगिक एवं क्षेत्रीय असमानता। क्षेत्रीय असमानता में सभी असमानताओं का समावेश है। सामाजिक असमानता के कारण जहाँ समाज में आपसी प्रेम, भाईचारा एवं मानवता के साथ-साथ नैतिकता में कमी आ रही है तो दुसरी ओर अपने निजी स्वार्थ के लिए समाज को जाति एवं धर्म में बांट रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार आर्थिक असमानता के कारण आज समाज दो वर्गों में बट गया है अमीरी एवं गरीबी। अमीरी और गरीबी कहा जाता है। कि आर्थिक न्याय ही सामाजिक न्याय की नींव है क्योंकि आर्थिक न्याय के बिना हम सामाजिक न्याय की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। यदि हम वास्तव में सामाजिक न्याय के पक्षधर हैं तो, हमें आर्थिक न्याय को मजबूत बनाना होगा। शैक्षणिक असमानता भी देश में व्यापकता लिये हुए है। सरकार समाज के सभी वर्गों को शिक्षा दे पाने में असफल हुए। विद्वानों का मानना है कि शिक्षा बिना किसी व्यक्ति, समाज या राष्ट्र का विकास हो ही नहीं सकता। शिक्षा ऐसी हो जो हमें सोचना सिखायें, कर्तव्य व अधिकार का बोध करायें। क्षेत्रीय असमानता के कारण आज हम देश के सभी भागों खासकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को विकास के मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने में विफल साबित हो रहे हैं। अगर भारत को विकसित देशों की श्रेणी में लाना है जो हमें सुदुरवर्ती गांवों में विकास के किरणों को पहुंचाना होगा। इसके लिए "पूरा" जैसे कार्यक्रम को जमीनी स्तर पर लाना होगा। इसके साथ ही औद्योगिक असमानता में कमी लानी होगी। इसी प्रकार आज बिजली, पानी, सड़क, स्वास्थ्य, रेल और कृषि अदि अनेक क्षेत्रों में असमानताओं से आमजनो को जूझना पड़ रहा है। कहीं चौबीसो घण्टे बिजली है तो कहीं बिजली ही नहीं पहुंची है, कहीं भरपूर पानी है तो कहीं पानी के लिए हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। कहीं बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल हैं तो कहीं प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र भी नहीं हैं? कहीं किसानों के लिए आधुनिक संसाधनों की भरमार है तो कहीं किसान बेहाल हैं। जो एक चिंतनीय विषय है।

इस प्रकार निष्कर्ष रूप में कह सकते हैं कि देश में कई तरह की असमानताएं हैं। असमानता देश के विकास में बाधक सिद्ध हो रही है और भारत को विकसित देश बनाने का जो सपना हम देख रहे हैं वह हमसे कोसों दूर है।

134.

भारत में प्रादेशिक असंतुलन

प्रा. डॉ. रमेश प्रभाकर जोशी

अर्थशास्त्र विभागाध्यक्ष, श्री संत गाडगे बाबा हिंदी महाविद्यालय, भुसावल, जि. जलगाँव (महाराष्ट्र)

प्रास्ताविक :- असन्तुलन से आशय क्षेत्र विशेष में उपलब्ध क्षमताओं या संसाधनों के उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद उनका विकास न होने से है। एक देश के कुछ प्रांतों को विकसित और कुछ प्रांतों का पिछड़ा होना अथवा एक ही प्रांत में कुछ क्षेत्रों का विकसित और कुछ कम विकसित होना अथवा एक ही प्रांत में कुछ क्षेत्रों का विकसित और कुछ का पिछड़ा होना प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन कहलाता है। वर्तमान समय में देश की सबसे प्रमुख समस्या प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन ही है। भारत के विकास में सामाजिक असमानता, आर्थिक असमानता, शैक्षिक असमानता क्षेत्रिय असमानता, आर्थिक असमानता, शैक्षिक असमानता, क्षेत्रिय असमानता तथा औद्योगिक असमानता ही सबसे बड़ी बाधा बनी हुई है। इसे हमें अवश्य समाप्त करना होगा। सामाजिक असमानता के फलस्वरूप आज समाज में आपसी प्रेम, भाईचारा, बंधुता, मानवता तथा नैतिकता कम होती जा रही है। आर्थिक असमानता के कारण समाज में अरबपतियों तथा अमीरों की संख्या बढ़ ही रही है लेकिन दूसरी ओर गरीब लोग जिस हाल में थे, आज उसी हालात में हैं और कुछ लोग अधिक गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। किसी भी समाज में सामाजिक न्याय की नींव आर्थिक न्याय ही है। आर्थिक समानता के बिना सामाजिक न्याय की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। शैक्षणिक असमानता के कारण ही हम समाज में वंचित वर्ग को अच्छी शिक्षा दे पाने में असफल हो रहे हैं। किसी भी समाज में शिक्षा के बिना किसी व्यक्ति, समाज या राष्ट्र का विकास हो ही नहीं सकता। क्षेत्रीय असमानता के कारण आज केवल दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता, चेन्नई, बंगलुरु, अहमदाबाद, पुणे और हैदराबाद जैसे शहरों का ही विकास संभव हुआ है। इस पर हमें गंभीरतापूर्ण तरीके से विचार करना होगा। इसी तरह से बिजली, पानी, सड़क, रेल, स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि जैसे कई क्षेत्रों में असमानताओं से आम जनता को लड़ना पड़ रहा है। किसी क्षेत्रों में चौबीसों घंटे बिजली तो कही आज भी लोग लालटेन की रोशनी में जीने को विवश है। इस प्रकार की असमानता समाज को अंदर ही अंदर खोखला बनाती जा रही है।

भारत में योजना काल में प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन को कम करने के लिए सभी योजनाओं में प्रावधान किया गया। प्रथम योजना में यह कहा गया था कि, 'इस योजना में प्रादेशिक सन्तुलन एवं सतत् संवृद्धिपर उचित ध्यान दिया जायेगा।' दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी सन्तुलित प्रादेशिक विकास को आवश्यक बनाता हुए कहा गया था कि, "विभिन्न प्रांतों के बीच विकास के स्तरों में विद्यमान असमानताओं के (क्रमिक) रूप से दूर करना चाहिए। क्षेत्रीय तथा प्रांतीय असन्तुलन के बारे में आठवीं योजना में पुनः चिन्ता व्यक्त कर यह कहा गया कि, "उपलब्ध सूचना से आय तथा धन के संकेद्रण में कमी होने की प्रवृत्ति का कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता।"

यहाँ यह तथ्य विशेष उल्लेखनीय है कि, देश में जहाँ प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन है, वही एक प्रदेश के अंदर में क्षेत्रीय असमानताएँ बहुत अधिक हैं। अतः नियोजन के लगभग 60 वर्षों के बाद आज भी देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में आर्थिक असमानताएँ हैं। असन्तुलन को, कृषि उद्योग, शिक्षा आदि आधारों पर आँका जा सकता है।

प्रतिव्यक्ति आय :- आर्थिक विषमताओं को मापने का एक सबसे अच्छा मापदण्ड प्रति व्यक्ति आय है। जिन क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक विकास अधिक हुआ है, वहाँ प्रतिव्यक्ति आय अधिक होती है। इसके विपरीत जो क्षेत्र पिछड़े हैं, वहाँ प्रतिव्यक्ति आय कम होती है। सन 2014-15 के अनुसार सबसे अधिक प्रतिव्यक्ति आयवाले राज्य तामीलनाडू 176228/—, केरल 172268/—, उत्तराखंड 176663/—, तेलंगना

174455/—, कर्नाटक 159971/—, हिमाचल प्रदेश 147330/—, आंध्र प्रदेश 137814/—, महाराष्ट्र 130056/—, पंजाब 126606/— रु प्रति व्यक्ति आय है तो इसकी तुलना में निम्न प्रतिव्यक्ति आयवाले राज्य मध्यप्रदेश 59052/—, उत्तर प्रदेश 54658/—, राजस्थान 70966/—, बिहार 36964/—, मिझोराम 97687/— रु है। इन आँकड़ों से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि, देश के कुछ गिने चूने राज्यों की प्रतिव्यक्ति आय औसत से अधिक है तो कुछ राज्य औसत से कम है। प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन के यह आँकड़े जीता जागता उदाहरण है।

कृषि :- चावल के प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन में दो हजार कि. ग्रॅ. से अधिक आंध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा, जम्मु एवं काश्मीर, मणिपूर, पंजाब, तामिळनाडू की हिस्सा है, तो शेष राज्यों में 1000 किलोग्राम के आसपास उत्पादन है। अन्य फसलों के उत्पादन में भी यह राज्य पिछड़े हुए है।

उद्योग :- देश में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से भी प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन पाया जाता है। यह असन्तुलन कारखानों की संख्या स्थायी पूँजी, रोजगार, उत्पादन, शुद्ध आय एवं प्रतिव्यक्ति आय के आधार पर देखने को मिलता है। विभिन्न राज्यों में उद्योगों की संख्या में काफी अन्तर है। 10 हजार से अधिक कारखाने वाले राज्य आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और तामिळनाडू यह विकसित राज्य है। 5 हजार से 10 हजार तक संख्या वाले राज्य कर्नाटक, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल यह है। 5 हजार से कम संख्यावाले राज्य असम, बिहार, केरळ, उडिसा, मध्य प्रदेश यह औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए राज्य है।

साक्षरता :-साक्षरता की दृष्टि से भी प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन है। केरळ, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब, हरियाणा, तामिळनाडू, कर्नाटक, पश्चिम बंगाल एवं हिमाचल प्रदेश जहाँ साक्षरता का प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय औसत से अधिक है, वही उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश एवं आंध्र प्रदेश इन राज्यों में औसत से कम साक्षरता है। साक्षरता का प्रभाव आर्थिक विकास के साथ-साथ लोगों के सामान्य जीवनस्तर पर भी पड़ता है। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि, देश के कुछ राज्य तुलनात्मक रूप से विकसित है तो कुछ राज्य पिछड़े है। उल्लेखनीय यह है कि एक राज्य के सभी क्षेत्र समान रूप से विकसित नहीं है, अर्थात कुछ जिले तुलनात्मक अधिक विकसित है, वही कुछ अधिक पिछड़े है।

रेल तथा सड़के :- भारत में दक्षिण तथा पश्चिम प्रदेशों में सड़क यातायात की अधिक सुविधा है तथा रेलवे यातायात में पूर्वी प्रदेश संपन्न है। अर्थात पिछले कुछ वर्षों में नॅशनल हायवे में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। परंतु पूर्वी तथा उत्तरी प्रदेशों में पहाड़ी इलाकों के कारण सड़कों का जाल कम है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप दक्षिणी प्रदेशों का जिसमें तामिळनाडू तथा कर्नाटक की विकास दर अधिक है। इसी तरह से पश्चिमी राज्य गुजरात तथा गोवा की विकास दर अधिक है।

मानव विकास निर्देशांक :- देश में मानव विकास निर्देशांक के अनुसार केरल 790, दिल्ली 750, हिमाचल प्रदेश 652, गोवा 617, पंजाब 602, छत्तीसगढ़ 358, ओडिसा 362, बिहार 367, मध्य प्रदेश 375, झारखंड 376 निर्देशांक है।

भारत में प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन के कारण :-

ऐतिहासिक कारण :- भारत में प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन की शुरुआत ब्रिटीश साम्राज्य से ही हुई है। ब्रिटीश काल में तत्कालीन उद्यमियों ने अपने लाभ के लिए देश के कुछ गिने चूने प्रदेशों में ही उद्योगों का प्रारंभ किया, जहाँ प्रचूर मात्रा में कच्चा माल तथा संसाधन उपलब्ध थे। प्रारंभ में ब्रिटीश उद्यमियों ने अपना ध्यान केवल दो प्रदेशों पर ही जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल तथा महाराष्ट्र केन्द्रित किया। इसमें भी तीन बड़े शहर जिसमें कोलकाता, मुंबई तथा चेन्नई ने ही उद्योगों का केन्द्रीयकरण हुआ। इन प्रदेशों की तुलना में बाकी राज्य उपेक्षित रहे। ब्रिटीशों की शोषण की नीति के फलस्वरूप देश में प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन को प्रारंभ हुआ।

भौगोलिक घटक :- देश के विकास में भौगोलिक घटकों की भी भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण होती है। जो प्रदेश पहाड़ी है, जहाँ नदीयाँ अधिक है, घने जंगल है, ऐसे प्रदेशों में उद्योगों के विकास में काफी अडचने पैदा होती है तथा उनकी लागतें भी अधिक होती है। ऐसे प्रदेशों में साधनों में गतिशिलता कम पायी जाती है उदा. के हिमालयीन प्रदेश जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तरी काश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, उत्तरपूर्व राज्य, इनके विकास में भौगोलिक बाधाएँ अधिक है। इसलिए असन्तुलन बना हुआ है।

संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं का अभाव :- किसी भी प्रदेशों के विकास में संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण होती जैसे यातायात, दूरसंचार की सुविधाएँ, बिजली, बैंक, बीमा, पानी आदि। जिन प्रदेशों में यह सुविधाएँ प्रचूर होती है उन प्रदेशों में उद्योगों का विकास तेजी से होता है। पहाड़ी प्रदेशों में इन सुविधाओं के अभाव में विकास अवरुद्ध हो जाता है। भारत के अन्य प्रदेशों की तुलना में हिमाचल प्रदेश, बिहार, उत्तराखंड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश आदि प्रदेशों में संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं की अत्यंत कमी होने से प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन बढ़ा हुआ है।

जनसंख्या का घनत्व :- विभिन्न प्रांतों में जनघनत्व में भी असमानता है, जिसमें अधिक घनत्ववाले राज्य जैसे केरळ, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश यह अधिक पिछड़े हुए है। जबकि कम घनत्व वाले राज्य जैसे महाराष्ट्र, तामिळनाडू इनकी तुलना में अधिक विकसित है।

आर्थिक नियोजन की असफलता :- भारत में आर्थिक नियोजन की सभी योजनाओं में एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य के रूप में प्रादेशिक सन्तुलन को महत्व दिया गया है, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना से ही इस समस्या पर जोर दिया गया है परंतु इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ती नहीं हो सकी। नियोजन तंत्र के द्वारा विकसित तथा अविकसित प्रदेशों के बीच सन्तुलन स्थापित नहीं किया जा सका यह हमारे नियोजन तंत्र की असफलता ही है। नियोजन में कम विकसित प्रदेशों की अपेक्षा विकसित प्रदेशों को ही अधिक धन आबंटित हुआ। प्रथम योजना से सातवीं योजना तक पंजाब तथा हरियाणा राज्य को ही प्रतिव्यक्ति नियोजन व्यय राशि प्राप्त हुई। इसके साथ ही गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश इन तीन राज्यों को भी अधिक राशि वितरित हुई। परंतु बिहार, आसाम, ओरिसा, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान इन राज्यों के हिस्से पर कम राशि आबंटित हुई।

सार्वजनिक उद्योगों का घटियाँ प्रदर्शन :- भारत सरकार की विकेन्द्रीकरण की नीति के तहत पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों में सार्वजनिक उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई, ताकि सन्तुलित विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सके। जैसे राऊरकेला, भिलाई, सिंगभूम, बरौनी आदि प्रदेशों में सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना की गई थी। लेकिन इन प्रदेशों में भारी निवेश के बावजूद भी इन उपक्रमों का प्रदर्शन घटियाँ रहा, अर्थात् उन प्रदेशों के उद्योग घाटे में रहे।

हरितक्रांति की असफलता :- देश में सभी प्रदेशों में कृषि उत्पादकता में क्रांति लाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा हरितक्रांति के कार्यक्रम को अपनाया गया, परंतु यह क्रांति देश के कुछ प्रदेशों तक ही सीमित रही जिसमें पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात जैसे राज्यों का कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ा परंतु अन्य प्रदेशों में हरितक्रांति का प्रदर्शन निम्नस्तरीय रहा। नई कृषि नीति से आज भी कई प्रदेश अछूते रहे हैं। बिना सिंचाईवाले प्रदेशों की हालत और भी गंभीर होने से किसानों की आत्महत्या जैसी नई समस्या ने जन्म ले लिया है।

राजनैतिक कारण :- प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन के लिए प्रमुख कारण राजनैतिक अस्थिरता, राजनैतिक दूरदर्शिता, उचित नेतृत्व का अभाव यह भी कारण जिम्मेदार है। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हिंसा, कानून

तथा सामाजिक शांति आदि समस्याओं का उद्भव होने से पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों की समस्याएँ और बढ़ती गयी है। राजनैतिक जागरण का अभाव होना यह एक प्रमुख कारण माना जाता है।

इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु निम्न कुछ प्रमुख उपायों की आवश्यकता है :-

विशेष राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान करना :- प्रतिव्यक्ति आय, प्रतिव्यक्ति उपभोग, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सिंचाई, रोजगार, उद्योग आदि मानकों पर राष्ट्रीय औसत के नीचे रहनेवाले राज्यों को विशेष राज्यों का दर्जा प्रदान कर उन्हें विशेष मदद करने की आवश्यकता है। बिहार, झारखण्ड जैसे राज्य लगातार बाढ़ एवं सुखा जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से ग्रसित है। देश का 80 प्रतिशत खनिज एवं कोयले का भंडार, सोना उगलती धरती, वैभवशाली अतीत विशेष होने के बावजूद बिहार की हालात खराब है अतः ऐसे राज्यों को विशेष आर्थिक सहायता दी जानी चाहिए।

बुनियादी सुविधाएँ बढ़ाना :- क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर विशेष विचार करने की जरूरत है। नीति आयोग की संचालन परिषद की बैठक में वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि, बदलते वैश्विक परिवेश के अनुकूल भारत में बदलाव पर मंथन आवश्यक है। 2022 में देश की स्वतंत्रता की 75 वीं वर्षगाँठ होगी। इसलिए भारत की परिकल्पना साकार करना हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है। सभी राज्यों के समर्थन की आवश्यकता है। सभी राज्यों को पूँजीगत व्यय और बुनियादी सुविधाएँ बढ़ाने की पहल करनी चाहिए।

औद्योगिक विकास :- प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन को दूर करने के लिए लघु तथा मझोले उद्योग (एमएसएमई) एक बड़ा आधार है। विभिन्न प्रदेशों में मुश्किलों से जूझ रहे एम. एस. एम. ई. उपक्रमों को उबारने के लिए योजना बनानी चाहिए। देश आर्थिक विकास एवं रोजगार पैदा करने में यह उद्योग अहम भूमिका निभाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार जैसे राज्यों में बिजली की समस्या गंभीर है।

कृषि विकास :- पिछड़े प्रदेशों एवं क्षेत्रों में उन्नत कृषि पध्दति के प्रचार-प्रसार एवं कृषि इनपूट्स उपलब्ध कराने के विशेष प्रयास करने की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। इन प्रदेशों में उन्नत किस्म के बीज, उर्वरक तथा सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है। स्थानीय परिस्थितियों एवं जोखिम उठाने की क्षमता को बढ़ाकर असन्तुलन दूर किया जा सकता है। एक ओर पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में कृषि की उत्पादकता तेजी से बढ़ी है, तो दूसरी ओर मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, असम, उडिसा राज्यों में यह बहुत कम है। कृषि को प्रोत्साहित करनेवाली नीतियाँ बनाई जानी चाहिए। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बागवानी, वृक्षारोपण, कृषि, पशुपालन, वानिकी आदि के विकास की आवश्यकताएँ हैं। कृषि में आज भी हरितक्रांति का इंतजार है।

पिछड़े प्रदेशों में निवेश :- प्रधानमंत्री के 'सबका साथ सबका विकास' इस नारे को जमीन पर उतारने के लिए जरूरी है कि, उन लोगों पर ध्यान दिया जाए, जो विकास की दौड़ में पिछड़ रहे हैं। देश में पिछले 25 साल की आर्थिक नीतियों में सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षा कृषिक्षेत्र की हुई है। पूर्वी और पश्चिमी भारत के बीच पनमी-क्षेत्रीय विषमता को समाप्त करने के लिए इन प्रदेशों में निजी निवेशकों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन की जरूरत है। सरकार के पास इस समय कोष की कमी नहीं है और यह उसके ढाँचागत क्षेत्र में निवेश बढ़ाने का सही समय है। 'स्टार्ट अप इंडिया', 'मेक इन इंडिया', 'स्किल इंडिया' आदि महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों को सफल बनाने के लिए बड़े निवेश का इंतजार है।

अन्य उपाय :- उपरोक्त उपायों के अलावा भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वयन, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों का विस्तार करना, निर्धनता तथा दरिद्रता निर्मुलन कार्यक्रमों को सक्रिय क्रियान्वयन करना, मूल्य नीति तथा वितरण नीति में सुधार लोगों में जनजागृति लाना आदि का समावेश है।

अंततः यह कहा जा सकता है कि प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन यह देश की पुरानी एवं व्यापक समस्या है। इसे हल करने के लिए संतुलित विकास की व्यूह रचना के लिए ठोस एवं प्रभावी कदम आवश्यक है। उदारीकरण एवं निजीकरण की नीतियों के संदर्भ में यह आवश्यक है कि प्रोत्साहन एवं प्रलोभन के द्वारा ही निजी क्षेत्र को पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में निवेश के लिए तैयार किया जा सकता है।

आइये, सब मिलकर अभियान चलाये।

देश की असमानता को दूर भगाएँ।।

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संदर्भ :-

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|---------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------|
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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इनके ग्रामीण एवं शहरीकरण के संदर्भ में पारंपरिक एवं आधुनिक विचार
प्रा. धिरज आर. भाला

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला.

प्रस्तावना :- भारत देश यह एक लोकतांत्रिक देश है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था मुख्यतः कृषिपर आधारीत है। प्राचीन एवं मध्य युग में धर्म मनुष्य की एक महत्वपूर्ण पहचान थी। हिंदू, मुस्लिम, ईसाई, सिख, जैन, बौद्ध, पारसी और यहूदी आदि धर्मों के सामने

आधुनिकीकरण ने चुनौतियाँ उपस्थित की है। हमारी पारंपरिक विचारधारा में डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ने बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन ला दिया है। यह परिवर्तन डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ने भारतीय संविधान के माध्यम से किया है। डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यह संविधान के शिल्पकार के नाम से भी जाने जाते हैं। हमारे संविधान के अनुसार कानून के सामने सभी भारतीय समान हैं। तथा धर्म? वंश, जाति, लिंग अथवा जन्मस्थान के आधार पर भेदभाव करने पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है। सभी नागरिकों को भाषण एवं अभिव्यक्ति स्वतंत्रता, शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से बिना शस्त्र के एकत्रित एवं संगठित होने का भारत के किसी भी राज्यक्षेत्र में मुक्त रूप से घूमने फिरने का रहने का एवं स्थायी ठेर पर रहने का कोई भी व्यापार एवं व्यवसाय करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है।

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इनके ग्रामीण एवं शहरीकरण के संदर्भ में पारंपरिक एवं आधुनिक विचार –

पहले राजसत्ता के विरुद्ध विचार करने की कुछ मार्यादाएँ थी। अब भारतीय नागरिक समाचार पत्र अथवा भाषण और अन्य माध्यमों से सरकार के विरुद्ध विचार प्रकट कर सकते हैं। हमें अमान्य लगनेवाली बातें हम बोल सकते हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंड में हुआ है।

परिवार संस्था :- डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर के मतानुसार स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व कालखंड में परिवार संस्था भारतीय समाज की एक प्रमुख पहचान थी। संयुक्त परिवार पद्धति का देश के रूप में भारत संसार में पहचाना जाता था। वैश्वीकरण की लहर में विभक्त परिवार पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन मिला है।

अनुसूचित जातियाँ एवं जनजातियाँ :- वर्ष १९७१ की जनगणना के अनुसार देश में २२: लोग अनुसूचित जातियों एवं जनजातियों के थे। इन सबके लिए कानून बनाकर शैक्षणिक छात्रवृत्ति एवं प्रतिनिधित्व देकर संसद, राज्य, विधि मंडल और सरकारी सेवाओं में कुछ स्थान आरक्षित रखे गए हैं।

सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य एवं समाज कल्याण :- प्रथम कर्तव्य के रूप में सरकार भारतीय जनता के रहन सहन का स्तर बढ़ाए उनका पोषण करे एवं सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य भी सुधारे ऐसा उल्लेख संविधान में किया गया है। कल्याणकारी राज्य स्थापित करना ही हमारा उद्देश्य है। यह भारत के संविधान में उल्लेखित है। ऐसा उल्लेख करनेवाला भारत विश्व का पहला देश है। भारतीय नागरिकों को पूर्ण रोजगार, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ, शिक्षा एवं विकास के अवसर उपलब्ध करवा देना समाज कल्याण कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्य है।

ग्रामीण भाग :- स्वतंत्र या सामुहिक रूप से बोई जानेवाली भूमि के पास रहनेवाले किसानों की बस्ती को गाँव कहते हैं। कृषि की खोज किए जाने पर गाँव अस्तित्व में आए। भारत की देहात पद्धति विरल जनबस्ती की पद्धति है। आसपास फैली हुई खेती की भूमि और बिच में बसे हुए घरों की घनी बस्ती भारतीय देहातों की प्रमुख विशेषता है। ग्रामीण समुदाय की तुलना में यह काफी छोटा गुट होता है। गाँव से छोटा गुट बस्ती है। संपूर्ण भारत की ग्राम रचना एक जैसी नहीं है। प्रांतीय और स्थलीय विशेषता के अनुसार उसमें अंतर दिखाई देता है।

बदलता आर्थिक जीवन :-

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इनके मतानुसार पहले ग्रामीण जीवन आर्थिक दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर था। गाँव के अधिकांश लोग कृषि पर निर्भर थे। तो नगरीय समाज कृषित उत्पादन व सेवा व्यवसायों से जुड़ गया है।

ग्रामीण विकास :- भारत के वर्ष १९६१ में ८२: लोग ग्रामीण भाग में रहते थे तो १९७१ में यह अनुपात ८०.१: था । अनाज एवं अन्य कच्चेमाल का उत्पादन कर शहरों की जरूरतों को पूरा करना, शहर के औद्योगिक विभागों को श्रमिकों की आपूर्ति करना, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की देखभाल करना ये सारे काम ग्रामीण भाग आज तक करता है । इस कारण आर्थिक व्यवसायों का विकास करना, सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं एवं सुविधाओं का विकास करना सांस्कृतिक एवं वैचारिक दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन लाना ये तीन महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियाँ ग्रामीण विकास के संदर्भ में हैं । भूमि सुधार एवं जलसिंचन परियोजनाओं को गति प्रदान करना आवश्यक है ।

सामाजिक आवश्यकता एवं सुविधा :- सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता एवं स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाओं की ओर प्रधानता क्रम से ध्यान देना आवश्यक है । प्राथमिक शिक्षा से उच्च शिक्षा तक स्तरीय सुविधा की उपलब्धता का अभाव, मनोरंजन केंद्रों एवं वाचनालयों की संख्या कम होने के कारण ग्रामीण भाग की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । भारत की प्रथम चार पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में समूह विकास योजना को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान था । महाराष्ट्र राज्य में इन योजना के अंतर्गत प्रभावशाली काम किया है । महाराष्ट्र में वर्ष १९६२ में जिला परिषदों की स्थापना की गई । वर्ष १९७०-७१ में महाराष्ट्र में पौष्टिक भोजन योजना शुरू की गई । वर्ष १९७१ के अंत में १६७७ लघु बाँध परियोजनाओं के काम पूर्ण किये गए ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में विद्युतीकरण :- ग्रामीण भाग में विकास हेतु बिजली की नितांत आवश्यकता होती है । कृषि में जलापूर्ति हेतु स्वचालित पंप लगते हैं । खाद परियोजना चलाना विद्यार्थियों के अध्ययन हेतु रात में बिजली का होना, पंखा दुरदर्शन जैसे यंत्रों के लिए बिजली लगती है । भारत में प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में तीन हजार देहातों में विद्युतीकरण किया

गया । वर्ष १९६९ में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम स्थापित किया गया । इसी से आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, कर्नाटक महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण सहकारी संस्थाएँ अस्तित्व में आईं ।

औद्योगिक विकास :- ग्रामीण और औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने हेतु ग्रामोदयोग नियोजन समिती की स्थापना की गई । वर्ष १९७२ के अंत तक इस योजना में एक लाख छह हजार लोगों को रोजगार मिला ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रतिकूल परिस्थिति में रहनेवाले विशेष बुद्धिमान विद्यार्थियों को उत्तम शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकारने सातारा, औरंगाबाद, नाशिक इत्यादी में विद्या निकेतन नाम से छात्रावास माध्यमिक विद्यालय आरंभ किए । महाराष्ट्रद्वारा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में किए गए कार्यों को देखते हुए युनेस्को ने वर्ष १९७२ में साक्षरता प्रसार गौरव का अंतरराष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार महाराष्ट्र को प्रदान किया गया । इस तरह से स्वातंत्र्योत्तर समय के आरंभ में उत्पन्न हुई बाधाओं को पार करते हुए भारत ने विकास का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने की शुरुवात की ।

समारोप :- डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इन्होंने संविधान के माध्यम से एक परिवर्तनीय एवं आधुनिक विचार धारा को प्रवाहित किया । डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इन्हे भारतीय राज्यघटना के (संविधान) के शिल्पकार के नाम से भी जाना जाता है । डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इन्होंने संविधान के द्वारा आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक क्षेत्रोंको प्रभावित किया ।

पुस्तक/विषय संदर्भ सूची

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|----|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| १) | आर्थिक विचारों का इतिहास, एम.एल.झिंगन, एम. गिरीजा, एल. शशिकला | |
| २) | मुलभूत सिध्दांत | — राम देशमुख |
| ३) | सुक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण | — डॉ.जी.एन.झामरे |
| ४) | अंतर राष्ट्रीय संबंध | — डॉ.शैलेन्द्र देवळणकर |
| ५) | मध्ययुगीन भारत | — प्रा.गजानन भिडे |
| ६) | कृषि अर्थशास्त्र | — डॉ.एस. बी.कटमुसरे |
| ७) | सुक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र | — एच.आर.तिवारी |
| ८) | कृषि अर्थशास्त्र | — डॉ.गंगाधर पाटील |

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प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या संदर्भात वेगळ्या विदर्भाची चळवळ

डॉ. रतन व्ही. राठोड

प्रमुख, पदवी व पदव्युत्तर राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

आंध्रप्रदेशाची विभागणी करून तेलंगणा राज्याची निर्मिती करण्यात आल्यानंतर महाराष्ट्रात स्वतंत्र विदर्भाच्या मागणीने जोर धरायला सुरवात केली आहे. स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी ही आजची आहे असे नाही, या मागणीला इतिहास आहे. विदर्भ महाराष्ट्राचा एक घटक असूनही त्याची एक वेगळी अस्मिता व परंपरा राहिली आहे. येथील राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक जीवनात जनतेने स्वतःचे एक स्थान व ओळख निर्माण केली आहे, या त्याच्या ओळखीतूनच त्यांच्या वेगळ्या राज्याची मागणी पुढे आली आहे.

‘स्वतंत्र विदर्भ किंवा महाविदर्भाच्या चळवळीचे मुळ हे ‘वन्हाड’ प्रांत ज्या वेळेस मध्य प्रांताला जोडण्यात आला त्यात आहे. ५ नोव्हेंबर १९०२ रोजी हैद्राबादच्या नवाबाने वन्हाड हा प्रांत बिटीशांना नेहमीसाठी देऊन टाकला, बिटीशांनी हा प्रांत मध्य प्रांताला जोडून दिला. दादासाहेब खापर्डे यांनी वन्हाड व मध्य प्रांत युतिला स्प विरोध केला. त्यांच्यामते वन्हाड हिंदी भाषी मध्यप्रांताला जोडण्याऐवजी प्रगतशील मुंबई सान्या प्रगतीशील प्रांताला जोडवा म्हणजे जणेकरून त्याची प्रगतीही होईल. अशा विरोध असतानाही सरकारने वन्हाड मध्यप्रांताला जोडलाच याचे पहिले कारण म्हणजे, वन्हाडचे राजस्व तुलनात्मक दृष्टीने मध्यप्रांताच्या राजस्वापेक्षा जास्त होते. दुसरे कारण असे की, त्याकाळी इंग्रजी सत्ता परमोच्च बिंदूवर होती. वन्हाडाचे लोकमत हवे तेवढे प्रभावी नव्हते. पण वन्हाडाचे जे नेते होते ते स्वस्थ बसले नाहीत त्यांनी वन्हाडचा राजकीय दर्जा निश्चित करण्यासाठी बिटीश सरकारशी बराच पत्र व्यवहार केला. त्याचे कारण असे की, हिंदूस्तान सरकारच्या ‘फॉरेन ज्युरिडिक्शन’ विभागांतर्गत गव्हर्नर-जनरल-इन कॉन्सिलची वन्हाडासाठी कायदे करणारी संस्था व तिजोरीवर अधिकार असणारी संस्था अशा दोन वेगवेगळ्या सत्ता शासन व्यवस्थेकडे होत्या, ही वन्हाडाच्या नेत्याची तक्रार होती. उत्पन्नातील असमानतेमुळे वन्हाडावर अन्याय होतो आहे म्हणून अन्याय दूर करण्यासाठी काही हालचाल केली पाहिजे, असे ठरवून वन्हाडातील पुढ्यानी मॉटेग्यू साहेबाजवळ ‘वन्हाडाची कैफियत’ सादर केली. त्यात काही वर्षांचे आय-व्ययाचे आकडे देखील दाखविले. या आकड्याच्या आधारे पंचेचाळीस लाख रुपये पासून तर साठ लाख रुपयापर्यंतची रक्कम ही विदर्भाच्या उत्पन्नातून मध्यप्रांतावर खर्च केली आहे. याची जाणीव करून देण्यात आली. याचा परिणाम असा झाला की मोटेग्यू यांनी ‘वन्हाड’ यास उपप्रांत बनविण्याची सूचना केली होती. मोटेग्यू च्या या सूचनेतच ‘महाविदर्भ चळवळीचे’ बीजारोपण समावलेले आहे.

‘वन्हाड प्रांतावर होणारा अन्याय दूर करण्यासाठी शासनाने ‘सिम समिती’ ची नियुक्त केली. त्यांनी जी व्यायाची मात्रा निश्चित केली त्यास ‘सिम फॉर्म्युला’ म्हटले जाते. त्यानुसार मध्यप्रांत व वन्हाड यामध्ये अनुक्रमे साठ व चाळीस टक्के प्रांतात रक्कम खर्च केली जावी. वास्तविक पाहता हे प्रमाणसुद्धा वन्हाडसाठी अन्यायकारक होते. हे प्रमाण ठरवूनसुद्धा वन्हाड प्रांतावर ठरविलेले प्रमाण सुद्धा खर्च झाले नाही. त्याचा परिणाम असा झाला की वन्हाड प्रांतात मध्य प्रांतातून वेगळे होण्याची इच्छा तिव झाली. आपल्यावर होणारा अन्याय प्रभावीपणे प्रदर्शित करण्यासाठी वन्हाड मधील नेत्यांनी ‘वन्हाड सर्वपक्षीय समिति’ ची स्थापना केल्या. त्याचे अध्यक्ष लोकनायक बापूजी अणे होते तर सचीव रामचंद्र कनिटकर व बिजलाल बियाणी होते. या समितिने वन्हाडच्या समस्या गोलमेज परिषदेत मांडण्यासाठी १९३१ मध्ये रामचंद्र कानिटकर यांना इंग्लंडला पाठविण्यात आले. तिथे त्यांनी एक निवेदन सादर केले. यावरून एक मुद्दा स्पष्ट होतो की ‘वन्हाड सर्वपक्षीय समिती’ ही आपले वेगळे घटकराज्य निर्माण करू इच्छित होती व त्यांच्या प्रित्यर्थ तर्कपूर्ण तथ्य सादर करते. ही समिती सतत राहिली आहे. रामचंद्र कनिटकर यांनी आर्थिक समितीच्या अध्यक्षांना १ मार्च १९३२ मध्ये पत्र पाठवून वन्हाडचा राजकीय दर्जा स्प करण्याची विनंती केली. त्यानंतर ४ नोव्हेंबर १९३२ मध्ये त्यांनी गोलमेज परिषदेला एक मेमोरण्डम पाठवून वरील मागणी मांडली.’२ शेवटी २६ जानेवारी १९३३ मध्ये वन्हाडला मध्य प्रांतातून वेगळे करण्यासंबंधीचा प्रस्ताव पास करण्यात आला. यावरून एक स्प होते की वन्हाडचा राजकीय दर्जा स्प करण्याचा व त्यास मध्यप्रांतातून वेगळे करण्याचे प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. असाच एक ठराव पून्हा १ ऑक्टोबर १९३८ रोजी रामराव देशमुख यांनी मध्यप्रांत व वन्हाड कॉन्सील मध्ये मांडण्यात येऊन पास केला, त्यात मध्यप्रांत व वन्हाडमधील मराठी भाषीक प्रदेशाचा एक वेगळा प्रदेश निर्माण केला जावा ही मागणी करण्यात आली.

वन्हाडच्या त्यावेळसच्या चार जिल्ह्यांचे एक वेगळे घटक राज्य बनविण्यात यावे अशी वन्हाड वासीयांची तीव्र मागणी होती. परंतु वन्हाडातील केवळ चार जिल्ह्यांचे वेगळे राज्य बनविण्याची त्यांची ही मागणी पूर्ण करण्यात आली नाही. त्यांनी आपली ही मागणी प्रबळ करण्यासाठी विदर्भात येणाऱ्या आठ जिल्ह्यांना मध्यप्रांतांतून वेगळे करण्याचा विचार पुढे आला (बुलढाणा, अकोला, अमरावती, यवतमाळ, वर्धा, नागपूर व भंडारा) यातूनच महाविदर्भ कल्पनेचा जन्म झाला आता वन्हाड व मध्यप्रदेश या दोघांचा संयुक्त विदर्भ वेगळा करावा ही मागणी कायदेशीररित्या समोर आली. विदर्भाऐवजी 'महाविदर्भ' असा शब्द मांडण्यात आला, पण हे घटकराज्य व्यावहारीक दृष्टीने यशस्वी होइल की नाही यावर विचारविमर्श करण्यासाठी 'यवतमाळ डिस्ट्रीक्ट असोशिएशन' ने लोकनायक बापूजी अणे यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एक उपसमिती नियुक्त केली या समितीने अभ्यास करून महाविदर्भ एक स्वयंपूर्ण व सड्गल राज्य होइल असा निर्णय दिला. या निर्णयामुळे महाविदर्भ हा वेगळा प्रांत बनविण्यासाठी, लोकांत जागृकता निर्माण करण्यासाठी लोकनायक अणे यांनी १९३९-४० या काळात वन्हाड व नागप्रदेशात अनेक भाषणे दिली.

'महाविदर्भ हा वेगळा प्रांत निर्माण व्हावा यासाठी याबाबत प्रचार व प्रसिद्धी प्रचार करणे आवश्यक होते व त्यासाठी एका संस्थेची आवश्यकता होती. त्याची पुर्तता करण्यासाठी बॅरिस्टर रामराव देशमुख याच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली १८ ऑगस्ट १९४० ला 'महाविदर्भ सभा' नावाची एक संस्था स्थापन करण्यात आली.

'ऑगस्ट १९४७ मध्ये अकोला येथील राज्यस्थान भवनात बापूजी अणे यांनी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीच्या बाजूने महाराष्ट्र एकीकरणाच्या मसुद्यावर स्वाक्षरी केली. परंतु मनातून ते या करारविरुद्धच होते. त्यांना महाविदर्भाचे वेगळेराज्य हवे होते कारण महाराष्ट्राचे एकीकरण झाल्यास महाविदर्भ या प्रदेशाचा उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत विकासाचा समतोल साधने शक्य होणार नाही'.^५ असेही अणेचे मत होते. अर्थात नेत्यांच्या आग'हाखातर त्यांनी अकोला करारावर स्वाक्षरी जरी केली असली तरी ते संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राला अनूकूल नव्हे हीच आस्था इतर विदर्भवादी नेत्यांचीही होती. म्हणून अकोला करारानंतरही महाविदर्भाची चळवळ सुरु राहिली. दरम्यान १९४८ मध्ये भारत सरकारने राज्याच्या पुनर्रचनेचा विचार करण्यासाठी दार आयोग नेमला होता. यावेळी अकोल्याचे बिजलाल बियाणी यांनी महाविदर्भ परिषद नावाची वेगळी संघटना स्थापन करून महाविदर्भाचा प्रचार सुरु केला होता 'मातृभूमि' ह्या पत्रातून ते वेगळ्या महाविदर्भ राज्याकरीता जोरदार प्रचार करीत होते. दार आयोगापुढे बिजलाल बियाणी यांनी महाविदर्भ परिषदेतर्फे निवेदन सादर केले. त्यावेळी शंकरराव देव आणि बिजलाल बियाणी यांनी दोन वेगवेगळे करारही केली होते. ज्यात 'जर संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र होणार असेल तर देव-मोडखोलकर यांची संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समिती वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्याला पाठिंबा देईल' असे नमुद करण्यात आले होते. बियाणी यांनी दार आयोगापुढे ही बाब मांडली, तेव्हाच नेत्यात असाही एक वेगळा करार झाला असल्याचे लोकांच्या लक्षात आले. दार आयोगाने आपला अहवाल सादर केला, त्यात मराठी भाषिकांचे दोन प्रांत करणे शक्य आहे. असा स्प उल्लेख केला. यापैकी आठ जिल्ह्यांचा मराठी प्रदेश सी.पी. अँड बेरार मधून वेगळा करून एक प्रांत आणि मुंबई प्रांतासह दखन मिळून अकरा जिल्ह्यांचा मराठी भाषिकांचा एक प्रांत अशी दोन राज्य होऊ शकतात, ती सोयीची तसेच लोकांच्या मागणीनुसार होऊ शकतात, असे दार आयोगाने म्हटले होते. याच दरम्यान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू आणि वल्लभभाई पटेल यांच्या समितीनेही शांतीपुनर्रचनेबाबत शिफारशी घेणे सुरु केले होते, नेहरू पटेल, पट्टाभिसिताराम यांच्या समितीने महाराष्ट्र एकत्र व्हावा अशी सूचना केली. परंतु विदर्भाने ह्या नव्या महाराष्ट्रात जावे किंवा जाऊ नये हे विदर्भाच्या लोकांनी ठरवावे असा शेरही दिला होता. ह्या सर्व शिफारशी आणि सूचना राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोगापुढे आल्या. भाषावार प्रांतपुनर्रचनेकरीता राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग स्थापन होण्यापूर्वी वेगळ्या विदर्भाची आणि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची अशा दोन चळवळी फारच जोर धरून होत्या. ह्या दोन्ही चळवळीत एकत्र करण्याचा प्रयत्न सप्टेंबर १९५३ मध्ये झाला. दोन्ही चळवळीच्या नेत्यांनी नागपूरत बसून एक करार केला. हा करार 'नागपूर करार' म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहे. २८ सप्टेंबर १९५३ रोजी नागपूरत, प्रमुख मराठी पुढाऱ्यांची बैठक होऊन त्यात 'नागपूर करार' करण्यात आला. ह्या करारावर संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रवादी पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील सर्वश्री देवकीनंदन नारायण (मुंबई प्रदेश काँग्रेसचे अध्यक्ष), भाऊसाहेब हिरे (मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य), नानासाहेब कुटे (विधानसभा, मुंबई राज्याचे अध्यक्ष), यशवंतराव चव्हाण (मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र शासन) यांनी तर महाविदर्भातून सर्वश्री रामराव देशमुख (मध्य प्रदेशाचे माजीमंत्री), गोपाळराव खेडकर (अध्यक्ष, विदर्भ काँग्रेस कमिटी), शेषराव वानखडे (मध्यप्रदेश विधानसभेचे उपसभापती), आर. के. पाटील (मंत्री मध्यप्रदेश), पी.के. देशमुख, पंढरीनाथ पाटील (चिखली) आणि आमदार लक्ष्मणराव भटकर यांच्या स्वाक्षऱ्या होत्या. नागपूर करारानुसार नागपूरला उपराजधानीचा दर्जा, रास्त प्रश्न सोडविण्याचे अभिवचन, काही सरकारी कार्यालयाचे स्थलांतरण दरवर्षी नागपूरत विधिमंडळाचे अधिवेशन यातून संपूर्ण सरकारच नागपूरत येत असल्याचे प्रतिकारात्मक दर्शन व त्यातून प्रश्नांची तड लावण्याचा प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न होता. हा करार करण्यात तत्कालीन, काँग्रेसचे नेते शंकरराव देव आणि भाऊसाहेब हिरे यांचा मोठा वाटा होता. ५ याच दरम्यान राज्यपुनर्रचना आयोगाने महाराष्ट्राचा दौरा सुरु

केला. आयोगापुढे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रातडुर्गे व विदर्भवाद्यांतर्फे आपआपली निवेदने सादर करण्यात आली. बापूजी अणे, बिजलाल बियाणी आदि नेत्यांनी विदर्भाची मागणी आग्रहपूर्वक मांडली. त्यांनी विदर्भाचे राज्य कसे होऊ शकते याची माहिती, आकडे आणि मुद्दे देऊन आयोगापुढे सादर करण्याकरीता मोठ्या परिश्रमाने पाऊनशे पानाची एक छापील पुस्तिका तयार केली. कमिशनचे सदस्य इगाजल अली, पण्णीकर आणि हृदयनाथ कुजुरु हे स्वतः बापूजी अणे यांच्या ह्या विद्वतापूर्ण लिखाणाचाच परिणाम असावा की, फाजल अली कमिशनने विदर्भाच्या आठ जिल्हाचे वेगळे महाविदर्भ राज्य निर्माण करावे असा निर्णय दिला. पण शेवटी १९५६ मध्ये गुजरातचा काही प्रदेश वन्हाड महाराष्ट्र आणि नागविदर्भ आदि प्रदेश एकत्र करून विदर्भाची मुंबई राज्य निर्माण झाले. या दरम्यान विदर्भाची चळवळ मंदावली होती. मात्र संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मिती करीता चळवळ सुरुच होती. मात्र विदर्भाचाच प्रयोग यशस्वी होऊ शकत नाही. गुजराथांसमोर आमचे जमणे शक्य नाही म्हणून दख्खन, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचे तेरा जिल्हे आणि विदर्भाचे आठ असे एकुण २१ जिल्हे आणि मुंबई-कोकण प्रदेशाचा संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र असावा असा प्रचार संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रवादी नेत्यांनी सुरु केला. त्यांच्या ह्या चळवळीला लोकसमर्थन मिळत होते. १९५७ च्या सार्वत्रिक निवडणुकीत काँग्रेस विरुद्ध सर्वपक्षीय महाराष्ट्र समितीने जोरदार लढत देऊन बऱ्यापैकी यश मिळवले. त्यामुळे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रवाद्याचे मनोबल वाढलेले होते. विदर्भवादी मागे नव्हते. नागपूर-उमरेडच्या पोटनिवडणुकीत स्वतंत्र विदर्भाचे पुरस्कर्ते बापूजी अणे या निवडणुकीत विजयी झाले. निवडणुकीत विजयी झाल्यावर बापूजी अणे म्हणाले, 'हा माझा विजय नसुन स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याचा विजय होय' विदर्भवादी नेते यातून सर्वसाधारण मतदार आमच्या सोबत असल्याचे सांगत तर संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रवादी म्हणायचे हा विजय काही विदर्भवाद्याचा नव्हे, तर अमराठी भाषिकांच्या आणि अवैदर्भीय जनतेच्या मतावर अणे निवडून आले. शिवाय बापूजी अणे महाविदर्भ समितीतर्फे उभे नव्हते.पुढे देशाच्या व राज्याच्या राजकारणात बरेच बदल झाले. पक्षीय राजकारणाचे प्राबल्य वाढले. 'सत्ताकेंद्री' राजकारण सुरु झाले. सत्तेसाठी विदर्भवादी परस्परत स्पर्धा नेत्यात सुरु झाली. अनेक विदर्भवादी नेते काँग्रेस मध्ये सामिल झाली. विदर्भातील जनताही जागृत होऊ लागली होती. आपला सच्चे पुढारी कोण व नकली पुढारी कोण याची विदर्भ जनतेला जाणीव होऊ लागली होती. त्याचे प्रत्यंतरही स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेच्या निवडणुकात येऊ लागले. अमरावती शहर वन्हाडची राजधानी मानले जात होते तेथील नगरपालीकेची निवडणूक झाली त्या भागात निवडणुकीत स्वतंत्र विदर्भ वाद्याच्या बालेकिल्ल्यात संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र जनता आघाडीने चांगलाच सुरुंग लावून हस्तगत केला. हीच परिस्थिती त्या भागात इतरत्र तेलहारा, पुलगाव, उमरखेड, हिंगणघाट आदि ठिकाणीही दिसून आली. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र आघाडीने या सर्व ठिकाणी मोठे घसघसीत विजय मिळवून स्वतंत्र विदर्भवाद्यांना चांगले खडे चारले आहेत.

महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीनंतर हा वेगळ्या विदर्भाची चळवळ सुरुच राहिली. १९६० नंतर ही चळवळ उग्र व हिंसकही बनली. नागपूरत १७ आक्टोंबर १९४७ रोजी नागविदर्भ आंदोलन समितीची स्थापना काही तरुणांनी केली होती. त्रि. गो. देशमुख हे त्यात प्रमुख होते. या समितीने विदर्भाचे आंदोलन आपल्या हाती घेतले. नागपूरत या आंदोलनाने विराटरूप धारण केले. याच वेळी बिजलाल बियाणी यांनी अकोला ते नागपूर पदयात्रा काढून नागपूरत सत्याग्रह केला. शेकडो लोकांनी त्यात भाग घेतला. अनेकांना पोलीसांनी अटक केली. १९६० मध्ये नागपुरातील इतवारी चौकात (शहीद चौक), विदर्भ 'चंडिकेची' स्थापना करण्यात आली. या आंदोलनाने येथून प्रक्षोभक वळण घेतले. ह्या उग आंदोलनाने सरकार मेरकुटीस आले. २७ एप्रिल १९६० रोजी नागपूरत महाराष्ट्राच्या स्थापनेपित्यर्थ मिरवणूक काढण्यात आली. त्यावेळी चितार ओळीत विदर्भवाद्यांचा मिरवणूक काढणाऱ्यासोबत जोरदार हिंसक संघर्ष झाला. हजारो कार्यकर्त्यांना पकडण्यात आले. अनेक जखमी झाले. या आंदोलनात त्रिं. गो. देशमुख, वामनराव लांजेवार, वीर बाबुराव हरकरे, धोंडबाजी हेडावू, राजाभाऊ डोंगरे, आचार्य दांडेकर, जनरल मंचरशा आवारी, पुंडलीकराव मासुरकर, कृष्णराव शेंडे, केशवराव गडेकर, नवलचंद टोकसिया, ल.वा. पडोळे, हिरकिशन अगवाल, मंगलचंद खंडेलवाल, वसंतराव मासोदकर, विश्वभरदास धिवाले आदी अनेकांनी भाग घेतला.

पुढील काळात जांबवंतराव धोटे यांनी ही चळवळ विदर्भात मोठ्या ताकदीने चालवली. त्यांच्या काळात तर विदर्भाच्या मुद्यावर १८ आमदार विधानसभेत पाठविण्यात नागविदर्भ आंदोलन समितीला यश मिळाले. जांबवंतरावांनी विणकरांचे प्रश्न, कृषी विद्यापीठाचा प्रश्न व शेतकऱ्यांच्या प्रश्नाला हात घालून मोठी चळवळ उभारली. ७० च्या दशकात लाखो लोकांचे मोर्चे त्यांनी काढले. परंतु नंतर राजकीय स्वार्थासाठी त्यांनी काँग्रेसला जवळ केले व सततच्या पक्ष बदलाने त्यावरील जनतेचा विश्वास उडाला, त्यामुळे विदर्भाची चळवळ पुन्हा थंडावली. त्यानंतर काँग्रेसच्या गोटातून बाबासाहेब तिरपुडे, वसंत साठे, एनकेपी साठवे, शंकरराव गेडाम, नानाभाऊ एंबडकर, भगवंतराव गायकवाड, रणजीत देशमुख, मधुकर किंमतकर, दत्ता मेघे, हरिभाऊ केदार आदींनी स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची चळवळ चालवली. यातील अनेक नेत्यांनी वेगळ्या विदर्भाच्या मागणीला खतपाणी घातले पण पक्षश्रेष्ठीचा दबाव वाढताच किंवा मंत्रीपद मिळताच या मंडळींनी आपल्या तलवारी म्यान केलेल्या दिसून येतात. ९ डिसेंबर २००९ मध्ये केंद्र सरकारने वेगळ्या

तेलंगणा राज्यनिर्मिती संदर्भात घोषणा केल्यानंतर विदर्भातील वेगवेगळ्या 'स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणी करणाऱ्या' ६५ संघटनांनी एकत्र येऊन विदर्भात 'विदर्भ राज्यसंगम समितीची स्थापना केली. आताही अधुनमधुन काही नेते वेगळ्या विदर्भाची भाषा बालतात आणि प्रसार माध्यमाद्वारे त्यांना प्रसिद्धीही मिळते परंतु या चळवळीत विशेष दम उरलेला नाही.

स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याच्या समर्थकांची भूमिका : 'त्र्यं. गो. देशमुख या विदर्भाय नेत्यांनी स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्य असावे ही भूमिका मांडताना असे प्रतिपादन केले की विदर्भाच्या स्वायत्त राज्याच्या प्रश्नावर कधीच लोकमत अजमावले गेले नाही. पद्धतशीरपणे ती संधी कधीच येऊ दिली नाही. त्याबाबत कोणालाही सोयीप्रमाणे कल्पनेची भरारी मारण्यास पूर्णपणे वाव आहे. 'विदर्भातील जनतेचेच मत स्वायत्त विदर्भाच्या विरुद्ध आहे' हे विधान त्यातलाच एक मसाला आहे. राज्य पूर्वरचना समितीचे सदस्य सरदार पण्णीकर व डॉ. हृदयनाथ कुंझरु यांनी विदर्भात दौरा काढला होता व आपल्या अहवालात असे नमुद केले की, 'स्वतंत्र विदर्भाला तेथील जनतेचा भरघोस पाठिंबा आहे असे आम्हाला आढळले!'६

स्वतंत्र विदर्भाचे समर्थन करणाऱ्याच्या मते महाराष्ट्रात उर्जेची सर्वाधिक निर्मिती व उत्पादन विदर्भात होते परंतु तरीसुद्धा या ठिकाणाच्या लोकांना आज भारनियमनासारख्या विजकपातीच्या समस्येला सामोरे जावे लागते. ७ या प्रदेशात अनेक वीज निर्मितीचे प्लॉट आहेत व भविष्यात बाधले जाणार आहेत त्यासाठी लागणारे पाणी येथील प्रदेशातून वापरले जाईल, शेतीचे पाणी विजनिर्मितीकडे वळविले जाईल व ही वीज पश्चिम महारा व मुंबईला पुरवली जाईल म्हणजे जमीन, पाणी व इतर संसाधने विदर्भाची वापरली जातील परंतु विदर्भाच्या वाट्याला मात्र अस्मिचन प्रदूषण व भारनियमन त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्याची शेती कोरडी होऊन आत्महत्या करत आहेत. विदर्भ सुपीक जमीन, यिमीत पर्जन्यमान आणि जलसंपत्तीची उपलब्धता असलेल्या विदर्भ विभागात भौगोलीक परिस्थिती अनुकूल आहे. त्यामुळेच विदर्भाचे वर्णन 'धान्याचे कोठार' असे करण्यात येते. या व्यतिरिक्त विदर्भात कोळसा, कच्चे लोखंड, मॅगनिज बॉक्साईट, चुनखडी इत्यादी खनिज संपत्तीही मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध आहे. त्यामुळे विदर्भ आर्थिक दृष्ट्या सक्षम आहे. असे मत राज्य पूर्वरचना आयोगाने व्यक्त केले होते. विदर्भातील उपलब्ध असलेल्या साधन संपत्तीचा १० वापर झालेला नाही. उदाहरणार्थ, विदर्भात जेवढा कापूस पिकतो त्याच्या केवळ १८ कापूस विदर्भात वापरला जातो. यामुळे विदर्भ फकीर बनला आहे. विदर्भात जवढी उजी तयार होते, त्याच्या ८ विदर्भाच्या वाट्याला येते तर, कसलाही मोबदला न मिळता ९२ वीज महाराष्ट्रात इतरत्र वापरली जाते. विदर्भाची जमीन श्रीमंत आहे पण त्या जमिनीवर राहणारा माणूस महाराष्ट्राच्या संगतीत भिकारी झाला आहे.'८

आर्थिक विकासातील असंतुलनामुळे सुद्धा स्वतंत्र विदर्भाच्या चळवळीस हातभार लावला आहे. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत विदर्भात अनेक आर्थिक बाबतीत मागास आहे. हा विकासाच असमतोल दुर करण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याशिवाय पर्याय नाही अशी चळवळीची भूमिका आहे. आर्थिक विकासातील असमतोलामुळेच नाग-विदर्भ आंदोलन समिती अस्तित्वात आली. सरकारी नौकऱ्यात सुद्धा पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचे वर्चस्व आहे. विदर्भाचा वाटा केवळ ८ आहे. विदर्भातील तरुणाना रोजगार प्राप्तीसाठी मुंबई पुण्यासार'या शहराकडे जावे लागते. स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची निर्मिती झाल्यास अनेक तरुणांना याठिकाणीच रोजगार उपलब्धीचे मार्ग उपलब्ध होतील मिहानसार'या प्रकल्पाला गती देता येईल असे विदर्भवाद्यांचे मत आहे.

स्वतंत्र विदर्भाच्या मागणीच्या विरोधाची भूमिका : स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात अनेक राज्य पूर्वरचना आयोग स्थापन झाले. जवळपास सर्वानी वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्य निर्मितीची शिड्गारश केली होती परंतु १०८ वर्ष जुनी असलेल्या या मागणीकडे अजुनपर्यंत केंद्र किंवा राज्यसरकारने ङ्गारसे लक्ष दिले नाही. त्याची अनेक कारणे आहेत. अनेक जण स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीला विरोध करतात अनेकांना स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची चळवळ भांडवलदाराची वाटते. कापूस व्यापाराच्या निमित्ताने मारवाडी, गुजराती आणि पारशी व्यापाऱ्यांनी आपले व्यवसाय स्थापन केले आणि त्यात गडगंज पैसा कमवून विदर्भाच्या राजकारणावर आपले नियंत्रण प्रस्तावीत केले अर्थात, विदर्भाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर आपले नियंत्रण कायम राहावे म्हणून या अमराठी भाषिक गटाने नाग-विदर्भाच्या मागणीला आणि नंतरच्या आंदोलनाला आर्थिक पाठबळ दिले.९ महाराष्ट्राची ६० गरज भागविणारी वीजकेंद्रे आणि आदिवाशी जगले ही संपदा स्वतंत्र विदर्भाच्या नावाखाली कापेरिट दांडग्याच्या ताब्यात जाईल अशी भितीही वैदर्भाय जनतेला आहे. राज्यपूर्वरचना चर्चेत तत्कालीन अर्थमंत्री सी.डी.देशमुख यांची विधाने दुर्लक्ष करण्यासारखी नाहीत छोटी राज्य होतील पण त्यांचा प्रपंच व्यवस्थित चालावा यासाठी योग्य ती साधनसामुग्री असणार नाही. बदकांची लंगडी पिलावळ असेल पण पुरेशा चारा नसेल. राज्य जर मोठे असेल तर आपल्याला गरीब व मागासलेपणा साठी जादा खर्च करावा लागत आहे. याचा विचार त्याच्या मनात येणार नाही. अशा अदानप्रदानाला प्रोत्साहन दिले गेले पाहिजे असे ते म्हणाले हे विचार आजही महत्वपूर्ण आहेत.

विदर्भ राज्याची निर्मिती आर्थिक दृष्ट्या ती व्यवहार्य नाही असे श्रीकांत जिचकार सांगत होते. नेमका विदर्भ आर्थिकदृष्ट्या तो व्यवहार्य व सक्षम होणार नाही असा त्यांनी अभ्यासपूर्ण विचार मांडला होता त्याचीही भूमिका आजच्या काळातही सुसंगत आहे.

त्याच्या मते विदर्भ स्वतंत्र झाल्यास पहिल्या दिवसापासून राज्य चालवायला पैसे नसतील. कोळश्याच्या व इतर खनिजांच्या खाणी, कापूस, संत्री, जंगल आदिचे मिळणारे तुटपुजे उत्पन्न विदर्भाच्या उदरनिर्वाहासाठी पुरेसे होणार नाही. महाराष्ट्रातच राहूनच विदर्भाचे पालन पोषण चांगल्या प्रकारे होईल. महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीनंतर पच्चावन वर्षातील १२ वर्षे म्हणजे जवळपास एकचतुर्थांश काळ आजच्या मु'यमंत्र्यांसहित विदर्भाचे नेते महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्यमंत्री होते. त्यामुळे विदर्भाच्या मागसलेपणाला तेही तितकेच जबाबदार आहेत.

स्वतंत्र विदर्भाच्या मागणीबाबत असाही एक विचार आहे की, वेगळ्या विदर्भाची मागणी जनतेची नसून काही मुठभर राजकीय नेत्याची असून त्यास मुठभर भांडवलदारांचा पाठिंबा आहे. 'संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची चळवळ यशस्वी झाली कारण या चळवळीचे नेतृत्व हे सामाजिक नेतृत्वातून आणि स्थानिक मराठी जनतेच्या प्रेरणेतून उभे राहिले होते. राजकीय नेतृत्व त्या चळवळीत मागाहून आले ती जनतेची मागणी होती. त्यामुळे चळवळीला मोठा जनाधार होता. विदर्भातील आंदोलने राजकीय नेत्यांना सोयीची वाटतील तेव्हा होतात. पुढाऱ्यांना राज्य हवे असेल तर वैदर्भियांना विकास हवा आहे.'१० विकासासंदर्भात घोर अनास्था तेथील बहुतांश नेतृत्वात असल्याची वैदर्भिय जनतेत भावना आहे. त्यामुळे स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याच्या निर्मातीची चळवळ मुळ धरत नाही.

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भारतातील सिंचीत क्षेत्राचा असमतोल

प्रा. शिंदे बालाजी किशनराव

ज्ञानोपासक महाविद्यालय, जिंतूर

कोणत्याही राष्ट्राच्या विकासामध्ये कृषी क्षेत्राचे योगदान अतिशय महत्वाचे असते व कृषि विकास हा वेळेवर व पुरेशा प्रमाणात शेतीला पाणी उपलब्ध होण्यावर राहतो. भारतात वेगवेगळ्या विभागात प्रर्जन्यमान कमी, अधिक धरणाची संख्या कमी अधिक तसेच राज्यातील संपूर्ण जिल्हयामध्ये देखील सिंचनाच्या बाबतीत देखील समानता दिसून येत नाही त्याचा परिणाम विकासामध्ये असमतोल निर्माण होतो. प्रस्तुत अभ्यासात आपण यासंबंधीचा अभ्यास केलेला.

अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्ट्ये—

१. भारतातील राज्यनिहाय प्रजन्यमान अभ्यासणे
 २. भारतातील राज्य व केंद्रशाशीत प्रदेश याचे क्षेत्रफळ व ओलिताखाली क्षेत्रफळचा अभ्यास करणे
 ३. महाराष्ट्रातील विभाग निहाय सिंचीत क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास करणे.
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- वरील अभ्यास हा द्वितीय माहितीवर आधारित आहे.

भारतातील हवामान खात्याचे उपविभाग व पर्जन्यमान प्रजन्यमान (मीमी)

अ.क्र.	उपविभाग	पर्जन्यमान	अ.क्र.	उपविभाग	पर्जन्यमान
१	अंदमान निकोबार	३००१.७	१९	पुर्व मध्यप्रदेश	१२२९.३
२	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	२९३६.०	२०	पश्चिम मध्यप्रदेश	९८७.८
३	आसाम व मेघालय	२८१७.०	२१	गुजरात प्रदेश	९७९.०
४	एनएमएमटी	१९२०.५	२२	सौराष्ट्र व कच्छ	५१८.३
५	सिक्कीम	२६१७.०	२३	केकण	२९७८.०६
६	पश्चिम बंगाल	१४९४.६	२४	मध्य महाराष्ट्र	८५०.५
७	ओरिसा	१४७२.६	२५	मराठवाडा	८४०.४
८	झारखंड	१३२१.९	२६	विदर्भ	११०४.६
९	बिहार	१२३३.२	२७	छत्तीसगढ	१३६८.४
१०	पुर्व उत्तरप्रदेश	१०४१.९	२८	आंध्रप्रदेश	१०११.२
११	पश्चिम उत्तरप्रदेश	८८८.८	२९	तेलंगणा	९४२.८
१२	उत्तराखंड	१५८२.५	३०	रायसिमा	६७७.९
१३	हरियाना	५६७.५	३१	तामीळनाडू व पाण्डेचेरी	९११.६
१४	पंजाब	६४८.०	३२	कोण्टल कर्नाटका	३६१३.३
१५	हिमाचल प्रदेश	१३२३	३३	एन आय कर्नाटक	७२०.१
१६	जम्मू आणि कश्मिर	१२४६.०	३४	एस आय कर्नाटक	१०१४.८
१७	पश्चिम राजस्थान	२९७.०	३५	केरळ	३०९७.४
१८	पुर्व राज्यस्थान	६७८.२	३६	लक्षद्वीप	१५८४.७

संदर्भ वॉटर अँड रिलेडेड स्टॅटिस्टिक्स न्यु दिल्ली

वरील आकडेवारीवरून असे दिसून येते की, भारतातील हवामान खात्याच्या उपविभागानुसार सर्वत्र प्रर्जन्यमान सारखे नाही सर्वात जास्त प्रर्जन्यमान कोण्टल कर्नाटक मध्ये आहे ते ३६१३.३ मिमी एवढे आहे तसेच त्या खालोखाल केरळ (३०९७ मीमी) अंदमान निकोबार ३००१.१ मीमी तर सर्वात कमी पश्चिम राजस्थान मध्ये २९७.० मीमी एवढी आहे. अशा रितीने भारतात प्रर्जन्यमानात विभागनिहाय तफावत दिसून येते.

राज्यामध्ये असलेल्या उपविभागातही फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात तफावत आहे सर्वात जास्त प्रजन्यमान कोष्टल कर्नाटकामध्ये होते त्याच कर्नाटकात उर्वरित दोन उपविभाग आहेत त्यात एन आय कर्नाटकात ७२० मीमी एवढा कमी पाउस पडतो . महाराष्ट्रातही कोकणात सर्वाधिक २९७८ मीमी तर मराठवाडयात ८४०.५ मीमी एवढा पाउस पडतो.

भारतातील राज्यनिहाय क्षेत्रफळ व सिंचित क्षेत्र

अ.क्र.	राज्य व केंद्रशासित प्रदेश	क्षेत्रफळ हजार स्क्वे.कि.मि.	सिंचनाखालील जमीन ००० हेक्टर
१	आंध्रप्रदेश	२७६.७	४३९५
२	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	८३.६	४४
३	बिहार	९४.२	३०३४
४	छत्तीसगड	१३५.२	१२४५
५	गुजरात	१९६.६	३३८८
६	हरियाणा चंदीगड आणि दिल्ली	४२५.८	२९३७
७	हिमाचल प्रदेश	५५.७	१०५
८	जम्मू आणि काश्मिर	२२२.२	३११
९	झारखंड	७९.६	१६४
१०	कर्नाटक	१९१.७	२९७०
११	केरळ	३८.९	४०१
१२	मध्यप्रदेश	३०७.९	५६८१
१३	महाराष्ट्र गोवा	३११.४	२३२०
१४	मणीपूर मेघालय आसाम	१०१.०	१०६
१५	मिझोराम	७०.४	१६
१६	नागालॅन्ड	८.३	६७
१७	ओरिसा	१५५.८	१८४६
१८	पंजाब	५०.४	४०३८
१९	राजस्थान	३४२.२	६२९४
२०	सिक्कीम	२८.९	६
२१	तामिळनाडू	१३०.५	२९४८
२२	त्रिपुरा मणिपूर	७०.४	६१
२३	उत्तराखंड	५१.१	३४५
२४	उत्तरप्रदेश	२४३.२	१३१७५
२५	पश्चिम बंगाल	६६.२	३१३५
२६	अदमान निकोबार	८.३	..
२७	दादरा नगर		
२८	एकुण भारत	३२८७.९	६०१९६

भारताच्या क्षेत्रफळाचा विचार करता एकुण क्षेत्रफळ ३२८७.९ हजार चौ. कि.मी. एवढे आहे सर्वच राज्याचे क्षेत्रफळ सारखे नाही भारतात सर्वात जास्त क्षेत्रफळ राजस्थान राज्याचे असून त्यानंतर महाराष्ट्र, मध्यप्रदेश इ. राज्याचा नंबर येतो. म्हणजे राज्याची भाषावार निर्मिती झाल्यामुळे क्षेत्रफळात फार मोठा फरक दिसून येतो.

जलसिंचनाखालील जमीनचा विचार करताना देखील राज्यनिहाय आकडेवारी वेगवेगळी दिसून येते सर्वात जास्त सिंचनाखालील जमीनचे क्षेत्रफळ उत्तरप्रदेश राज्यात दिसून येते ते १३७५ हजार हेक्टर एवढे आहे. पण त्या राज्याचे क्षेत्रफळ ही जास्त आहे तसा या ठिकाणी पाउसही कमी पडतो. त्या खालोखाल राजस्थान राज्याचे क्षेत्रफळ येते.

राज्यनिहाय सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्र वेगवेगळी आहेत. हरियाणा , पंजाब सारख्या राज्याचे क्षेत्रफळ कमी असूनही सिंचनालील जमीन जास्त आहे त्यामुळे त्या राज्यात अन्न धान्य व कथधानयाचे उत्पन्न जास्त होते. त्याचा परिणाम प्रादेशिक असमानता निर्माण होण्यात होतो.

महाराष्ट्रातील महसुली विभागनिहाय सिंचन क्षेत्र

विभाग	भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफळ ००० किमी	एकुण भौगोलिक सेत्राची विभागणी प्रमाण	एकुण भौगोलिक क्षेत्राचे निव्वळ पेरणी खालील क्षेत्राचे प्रमाण	पेरणीखालील क्षेत्राशी सिंचन क्षेत्राचे प्रमाण
१	२	३	४	५
कोकण	३०.७३	९.९९	२७.२०	६.८
नाशिक	५७.४४	१६.६७	६१.४८	१९.३६
पुणे	५७.२८	१८.६२	६१.८	२८.७४
औरंगाबाद	६४.८१	२१.०७	७०.२	१४.२२
आमरावती	४६.०३	१४.९७	६९.२	६.५२
नागपूर	५१.२९	१६.६८	४०.८२	३३.६२
एकुण	३०७.५८	१००	५५.१५	१८.२२

संदर्भ : महाराष्ट्राची आकडे पहाणी २००९-२०१०

महाराष्ट्रात सहा महसूल विभाग आहेत यात सर्वात जास्त सिंचनाखालील जमीन नागपूर विभागात त्यांना पुणे विभागात आहे तर सर्वात कमी आमरावती विभागात सिंचनाखालील जमीन आहे यावरून एका राज्यात त्या वेगवेगळ्या विभागात ही विषमता दिसून येते त्याचा परिणाम उत्पन्नावर होतो व दोन विभागातील लोकांच्या उत्पन्नात फरक पडतो.

महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हानिहाय भागोलिक क्षेत्रफळ लागवडी खालील क्षेत्रफळ सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्रफळ , लागवडीखालील क्षेत्रफळाची सिंचीत क्षेत्राचे प्रमाण .

अ.क्र.	जिल्हा	भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफळ स्क्वे.कि.मी.	लागवडी खाली क्षेत्रफळ (००० हेक्टर)	सिंचीत क्षेत्रफळ (००० हेक्टर)	सिंचीत क्षेत्राचे लागवडी खालील क्षेत्राचे प्रमाण
१	ठाणे	९५६३	३३२.१०	४५.७९	१३.७९
२	रायगड	७१६२	३०९.४०	२०.०९	६.४९
३	रत्नागिरी	८१९६	५४९.५०	१३.२७	२.४१
४	सिंधुदुर्ग	५२२२	३४८.६०	८.५९	२.४६
५	नाशिक	१५५३९	१०१०.९०	१९७.४६	१९.५३
६	धुळे	८०६१	४५५.७०	९३.८८	२०.६०
७	नेंदुबार	५०३५	३०६.६०	६२.०६	२०.२४
८	जळगाव	११७५७	८७४.५०	१९९.२२	२२.७८
९	अहमदनगर	१७०३४	१३५४.८०	३४५.९२	२५.५३
१०	पुणे	१५६३७	१०७२.४०	३७८.६१	३५.३०
११	सोलापूर	१४८८६	१३२७.५०	३६५.२४	२७.५१
१२	सातारा	१०४७५	६८८.७०	१९६.५०	२८.५३
१३	सांगली	८५७८	७१२.८०	२५६.११	३५.८८
१४	कोल्हापूर	७६९२	५०७.४०	२९७.७४	५८.६८
१५	औरंगाबाद	१०१०६	८१४.३०	११७.८४	१४.४७
१६	जालना	७७१५	७१३.००	७९.५२	११.१५
१७	बीड	१०६९२	९४०.४०	१६६.२१	१७.६७
१८	लातूर	७१६६	६५३.६०	१०८.७७	१६.६४
१९	उस्मानाबाद	७५५०	७०३.६०	११४.९४	१६.३४
२०	नांदेड	१०५४५	८४३.६०	१८७.७६	२२.२६

२१	परभणी	६५११	५७४.८०	१६२.८६	२८.३३
२२	हिंगोली	४५२६	४००.७०	४९.८८	१२.४५
२३	बुलढाणा	९६८०	७५२.४०	८७.१३	११.५८
२४	अकोला	५४३१	४५६.३०	५५.७२	१२.२१
२५	वाशिम	५१५०	४१०.४०	४१.४२	१०.०९
२६	अमरावती	१२२३५	८१५.६०	१०४.४१	१२.८०
२७	यवतमाळ	१३५९४	९४४.२०	१५१.५	१६.०५
२८	वर्धा	६३११	४७४.२०	९६.०९	२०.२६
२९	नागपूर	९८१०	६४२.४०	१६२.०९	२५.२३
३०	भंडारा	३८९०	२२१.५५	९८.२७	४४.३६
३१	गोंदीया	५४३१	२०१.३५	१०.४३	५३.८५
३२	चंद्रपूर	११४१७	५३२.५०	७२.२६	१३.५७
३३	गडचिरोली	१४४७७	२५२.५०	४०.६१	१६.०८
	म्हाराष्ट्र राज्य	३०७०७४	२११९९.३०	४४८६.२६	२१.१६

इंडिया वॉटर रिसोर्सेस इंडिटेड बाय डॉ. डी. एम. मोरे

वरील तक्त्यामध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्ह्यात सिंचनाखाली असलेल्या जमीनीचे क्षेत्रफळ , लागवडी खालील जमीनीचे क्षेत्रफळ एकुण जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्रफळ याचा विचार केलेला दिसून येतो महाराष्ट्रात सर्वात जास्त अहमदनगर जिल्ह्याचे १७०३४ स्क्वे.कि.मि. आहे तर त्यानंतर पुणे जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्रफळ १५६३७ स्क्वे.कि.मि. कित्रमीत्र आहेत त्या खालोखाल नाशिक जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्रफळ आहे तर सर्वात कमी क्षेत्रफळ भंडारा जिल्ह्याचे ३८९० स्वे.किमी एवढे आहे त्यानंतर जालना जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्रफळ आहे.

जलसिंचनाखालील एकुण क्षेत्रफळाचा विचार केला तर सर्वात जास्त जलसिंचनाखालील क्षेत्रफळ पुणे जिल्ह्याचे ३७८ हजार हेक्टर एवढे आहे. त्यानंतर सोलापूर जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्र ३६५ हेक्टर एवढे आहे तर सर्वात कमी क्षेत्रफळ रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्याचे १३.२७ हजार हेक्टर एवढे आहे तर त्यानंतर रायगड जिल्ह्याचे २०.०९ हजार हेक्टर एवढे क्षेत्रफळ आहे.

जलसिंचनाखाली जमीनीच्या टक्केवारीचा विचार केला तर जिल्हानिहाय जलसिंचनाची आकडेवारी वेगवेगळी दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्रात सर्वाज जास्त जलसिंचन कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यात जिल्ह्याच्या लागवडीखालील क्षेत्रफळाच्या ५८.६८ प्रतिसद जमीन जलसिंचनाखाली आहे त्या खालोखाल गोंदिया ५३.८५ प्रतिसद, भंडारा ४४.५५ प्रतिसद तर सर्वात कमी सिंचनाखालील जमीनीची टक्केवारी ही रत्नागिरी २.४१ प्रतिसद सिंधुदुर्ग २.४६ प्रतिसद एवढी जमीन सिंचनाखाली आहे राज्याच्या सरासरीपेक्षा जास्त जलसिंचना खालील जमीन ही कोल्हापूर, गोंदिया, भंडारा नागपूर, सोलापूर, सातारा, नाशिक, पुणे, हे जिल्हे आहेत त्या महाराष्ट्राच्या सरासरीपेक्षा रत्नागिरी, सिंधुदुर्ग यवतमाळ, अमरावती जिल्हाची आहे. तर मराठवाड्यातील औरंगाबाद, जालना, बीड, लातूर उस्मानाबाद या जिल्ह्याचा समावेश सरासरीपेक्षा कमीमध्ये होतो.

निष्कर्ष :-

१.भारताच्या सर्व राज्यात पर्जन्यमान सारखे नाही तसेच राज्यात विभाग विभागातही ते सारखे नाही म्हणजे पर्जन्यमानात राज्या राज्यात व राज्यातील विभागा अंतर्गत विषमता दिसून येते.

२.भारतातील वेगवेगळ्या राज्यात सिंचनाखालील जमीनीचे क्षेत्रफळ व प्रमाण वेगवेगळे आहे पंजाब व हरियाणा उत्तरप्रदेश सारख्या राज्यात सिंचनाखाली जमीनचे क्षेत्रफळ व प्रतिसद प्रमाण जास्त असल्यामुळे शेतीपासून निश्चित उत्पन्न मिळते व इतर जमीनीचे प्रमाण विभागामध्ये सिंचित जमीनेप्रमाण कमी असल्यामुळे शेतक-यांना शाश्वत उत्पन्न मिळत नाही.

३.महाराष्ट्रात सहा महसुली विभाग असून या सहा महसुली विभागामध्ये सिंचनाखालील जमीनीचे क्षेत्रफळ वेगवेगळे दिसून येते त्यामुळे विभागनिहाय शेतीपासून मिळणा-या उत्पन्नात फरक पडतो.

४.महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील जिल्हा निहाय सिंचनाचा विचार करता कोल्हापूर, पुणे, सातारा, सांगली या जिल्हयातील सिंचनाखालील जमीनीचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे तर, रत्नागिरी, सिंधुदुर्ग सारख्या जिल्हयात ते नगण्य आहे. तसेच मराठवाडयातील बहुतांश जिल्हयात राज्याच्या सरासरी टक्केवारीपेक्षा कमी सिंचन क्षेत्राची टक्केवारी आहे.

५.मराठवाडयासारखा मागलेला भागातील शेतीला पाणीपुरवठा वेळेवर व पुरेशा प्रमाणात व्हावा यासाठी जी धरणे बांधली उदा. जायकवाडी, मांजरा, येलदरी या धरण्याच्या वर पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात व विदर्भामध्ये या धरणाच्या निर्मितीनंतर अनेक धरणे बांधली गेली त्यामुळे पाठस पडताना वरील धरणे भरून पाणी जास्त झाले तर मराठवाडयातील धरणे भरतील अन्यथा या धरणाचा उपयोग काहीही होणार नाही.

वरील सर्व बाीचा विचार करता शेतीला वेळेवर व पुरेसे प्रमाणात जलसिंचन सुविधा उपलब्ध होण्यासाठी समन्याय पाणी वाटप होणे गरजेचे आहे त्या बरोबर पाण्याचा प्रत्येक थेंब जिरवणे व पाणी अडवणे गरजेचे आहे तथा नदीजोड प्रकल्प योजना राबविली गेली तर तो अधिक फायदयाचे होईल.

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भारतातील वेगवेगळ्या प्रादेशिक सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय अधिनियमातील तरतूदी

प्रा.डॉ. अशोक शंकरराव सोनोने

ग्रंथपाल प्रमुख, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला.

प्रस्तावना:—सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये शिक्षणास पुरक कार्य करणारी, सर्व समाजाला माहिती ज्ञान प्रसारण करून समाजाची सांस्कृतिक जडणघडण करण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाची भूमिका निभावणारी लोकशाहीत्मक संस्था आहे. निरक्षराला—साक्षर, साक्षराला वाचक, वाचकाला अभ्यासक व अभ्यासकाला संशोधक घडविण्याचे कार्य सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये करीत असतात. समाजाच्या भूतकाळातील प्रगतीचा आढावा सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयाद्वारे जतन केलेल्या माहिती साधनाच्या आधारे करता येतो व विद्यमान पिढीला प्रगतीचा पुढील मार्ग दाखवितो. सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये माहिती प्रसारण करून विविध देशांमध्ये सामंजस्य व शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्यात महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडू शकतात. असा विश्वास युनेस्कोला सुध्दा आहे. सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये सर्वसामान्य लोकांना सेवा देतात त्यामुळे अन्य ग्रंथालयाच्या तुलनेत यांचे महत्व अधिक आहे.

जनतेला विनामूल्य ग्रंथालय सेवा सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे ही शासनाची जबाबदारी आहे. त्यामुळे ही जबाबदारी निश्चित करण्यासाठी कायद्याची गरज निर्माण झाली. भारतीय संविधानाच्या कलम ४५ नुसार शिक्षण, सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये सुविधा देणे हे राज्यावर बंधनकारक करण्यात आले. त्यामुळे भारतातील वेगवेगळ्या राज्यांनी आपले स्वतंत्र सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय अधिनियम तयार केले. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात भारतातील विविध राज्यातील सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय अधिनियमातील तरतूदींचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे.

संशोधन पध्दती:— प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पध्दतीचा आधार घेतला असून वेगवेगळ्या राज्य शासनानी तयार केलेल्या कायद्यांच्या सद्यस्थितीचा अभ्यास केला आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:—

- १) भारतातील विविध सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय अधिनियमांची माहिती मिळविणे.
- २) या सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय अधिनियमातील तरतूदींचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ३) सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय अधिनियमातील असमानता शोधून काढणे.

संशोधनाची व्याप्ती:—प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी केवळ भारतातील सुरुवातीला स्थापित सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये अधिनियमाची निवड केली आहे.

भारतातील सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय—अधिनियम व त्याचे वर्ष

१. मद्रास सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये कायदा — १९४५
२. आंध्र प्रदेश सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये कायदा— १९६०
३. कर्नाटक सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये कायदा — १९६५
४. महाराष्ट्र सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये कायदा — १९६७
५. पश्चिम बंगाल सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये कायदा — १९७९
६. मणिपूर सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये कायदा—१९८८
७. केरळ सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये कायदा — १९८९
८. हरयाणा सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये कायदा — १९८९
९. मिझोराम सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये कायदा — १९९३
१०. गोवा सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये कायदा— १९९३

ग्रंथालय कायद्यांची तुलना:— भारत हा सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही असलेला देश आहे. लोकसंख्येने प्रचंड असलेल्या या देशातील प्रत्येक नागरिकाला वाचन सेवा उपलब्ध करून देणे ही शासनाची नैतिक जबाबदारी आहे. ग्रंथालय महर्षी डॉ. एस.आर. रंगनाथन यांनी १९३० पासून सार्वजनिक कायद्यांची गरज शासनाला व जनतेला समजण्यासाठी सातत्याने परिश्रम घेतले. त्यांच्या परिश्रमाचे फळ म्हणजे देशातील पहिला सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय कायदा १९४८ मध्ये तामिळनाडू राज्यात अस्तित्वात आला.

सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये:— वरिल १० पैकी ८ राज्यांनी आपल्या कायद्यात आपआपल्या पध्दतीने व्याख्या दिल्या आहेत. ज्यामध्ये अनुदानित ग्रंथालय, खाजगी, (पं.बंगाल), संलग्न (केरळ), वर्गणी (हरयाणा), शैक्षणिक (कर्नाटक) आदी शब्दाचा उपयोग केलेला आढळून येतो. कर्नाटक कायद्यात सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयाची व्याख्या आढळत नाही तर महाराष्ट्राच्या कायद्यात फक्त सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांची व्याख्या देण्यात आली आहे. महाराष्ट्र कायद्यान्वये शासकीय ग्रंथालये वगळता सर्व सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये ही शासकीय अनुदानित ग्रंथालये आहेत.

ग्रंथालय संचालनालय:— कायदा असलेल्या १० राज्यांपैकी ८ राज्यात स्वतंत्र ग्रंथालय संचालनालयाची निर्मिती करण्यात आली असून केरळ राज्यात ग्रंथालय संचालनाएवजी राज्य ग्रंथालय परिषद, जिल्हा ग्रंथालय परिषद, तालुका ग्रंथालय संघाची निर्मिती करण्यात आली आहे तर गोवा राज्यात ग्रंथालय संचालनायाएवजी 'राज्य ग्रंथालय विकास विभागाची स्थापना करण्यात आली असून हा विभाग शिक्षण संचालनालयाच्या नियंत्रणाखाली ठेवण्यात आला आहे.

ग्रंथालय संचालक:— ज्या राज्यात ग्रंथालय संचालनालयाची स्वतंत्र निर्मिती करण्यात आली. त्या राज्यांपैकी कर्नाटक व गोवा वगळता सर्व राज्यात ग्रंथालय संचालकांवर संचालनालयाची जबाबदारी सोपविण्यात आली आहे. कर्नाटक राज्यात ही जबाबदारी राज्य ग्रंथपालाकडे असून गोवा राज्यात ग्रंथालय अधिकारी हे काम पाहतात.

राज्यस्तरीय यंत्रणा:— प्रचलित कायद्यात राज्यस्तरावर सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय विकास व राज्य शासनाला सल्ला देण्यासाठी जी जी यंत्रणा काम करते त्यांच्या नावामध्ये विविधता आढळून येते.

१. राज्य ग्रंथालय समिती — तामिळनाडू, मणिपूर
२. राज्य ग्रंथालय परिषद — आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल, केरळ, गोवा, मिझोराम
३. राज्य ग्रंथालय परिषद — कर्नाटक, हरयाणा

राज्य ग्रंथालय समिती/परिषद:—

मंडळाचे सभासद प्रत्येक राज्याच्या या यंत्रणेत सदस्य संख्येत निवडीत, पदसिध्द सदस्यात व त्यांच्या कार्यकाळात वेगळेपण असल्याचे आढळते. उल्लेखनिय वेगळेपण म्हणजे पश्चिम बंगालच्या या यंत्रणेत सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय सेवकास सदस्यत्व बहाल करण्यात आले आहे, जे अन्य राज्यात आढळत नाही. वकिली व वैद्यकीय व्यावसायिकांना या यंत्रणेत प्रतिनिधीत्व देणारे आंध्र प्रदेश हे एकमेव राज्य आहे.

केरळ राज्यातील या यंत्रणेत अनुसुचित जाती, जमातीमधील व्यक्ती व एका महिलेला प्रतिनिधीत्व देण्याची तरतूद आहे. मिझोरम कायद्यात आकाशवाणी संचालकांना प्रतिनिधीत्व दिले असून ते इतर कोणत्याही राज्यात आढळत नाही. बहुतांश कायद्यात ग्रंथालय विभागाशी संबंधित किंवा शिक्षण विभागाशी संबंधित मंत्री या राज्यस्तरीय यंत्रणेचे अध्यक्ष आहेत तर आंध्र प्रदेश ग्रंथालय परिषदने ग्रंथालय तज्ञ तर केरळमध्ये राज्य ग्रंथालय परिषदेच्या सदस्यांपैकी एकाची अध्यक्षपदी निवड करण्याची तरतूद आहे. पश्चिम बंगाल कायद्यात जिल्हा मंडळाच्या अध्यक्षपदी न्यायधीशाची नियुक्ती करण्यात येते.

परिषदेच्या सचिवपदीही प्रत्येक राज्यात वेगवेगळ्या तरतूदी असल्याचे दिसून येते.

१. ग्रंथालय संचालक — आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल, हरयाणा.
२. राज्य ग्रंथपाल — कर्नाटक, मिझोराम

३. स्थानिक ग्रंथालय मंडळाचा प्रमुख— तामिळनाडू
४. शिक्षण आयुष्य — मणिपूर
५. राज्य ग्रंथालय परिषद सचिव— केरळ
६. राज्य ग्रंथालय अधिकारी — गोवा

विधान मंडळाच्या सदस्यांना प्रतिनिधीत्वः— कनारटक, महाराष्ट्र, पं. बंगाल, हरयाणा, गोवा आणि मिझोराम या राज्यातील कायद्यात विधानमंडळाच्या सदस्यांना या यंत्रणेत सदस्यत्व देण्याची तरतूद आहे. इतर राज्यात ही तरतूद नाही.

ग्रंथालय सेवकः— बहुतांश राज्यातील ग्रंथालये ही पूर्णपणे शासकीय आधारेने चालविली जात असल्याने तेथील सेवक शासकीय सेवक आहेत. मात्र महाराष्ट्र, मणिपूर व गोवा राज्यातील कायद्यात ही तरतूद नाही. त्यामुळे या राज्यातील ग्रंथालय सेवकांना शासकीय सेवा शर्ती लागू नाहीत. केवळ तुटपुंज्या मानधनावर हे सेवक काम करतांना दिसतात.

ग्रंथालय करः— १० पैकी ५ राज्यात मालमत्ता किंवा इमारत करावर ग्रंथालय कर लागू करण्यात आला आहे तर गोवा राज्यात मद्य विक्रीवर ग्रंथालय कर लागू आहे. महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल, मणिपूर आणि मिझोराम या राज्यात सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांना खर्चासाठी ठराविक विधी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जातो.

विनामूल्य सेवाः— सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांनी आपल्या उपभोक्त्यांना विनामूल्य सेवा देण्याची तरतूद फक्त कनारटक, मणिपूर या राज्यात आहे.

ग्रंथालय मालमत्तेसंबंधी अधिकारः— राज्यातील सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयासाठी मालमत्ता धारण करणे व तिची विल्हेवाट लावण्याच्या अधिकाराची तरतूद, महाराष्ट्र, गोवा व मिझोराम वगळता इतर राज्यात स्पष्ट आहे.

निष्कर्षः— सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयाचा विकास, विस्तार करण्यामध्ये या सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय अधिनियमाची महत्वाची भूमिका आहे. कायद्यामुळे सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयाचे जाळे निर्माण करणे शक्य झाले असले तरी वेगवेगळ्या प्रादेशिक कायद्यामधील तरतूदीमध्ये असलेल्या तफावतीमुळे सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय चळवळीला प्रतिरोध निर्माण झाला आहे. महाराष्ट्र, तामिळनाडू या राज्यातील ग्रंथालय पध्दतीमध्ये अनेक उणिवा आहेत त्यामध्ये सुधारणेला बराच वाव आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथः—

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महाराष्ट्रात आदिवासींच्या आर्थिक विकासाची गरज का?

प्रा. इंद्रजित. एम. राजपुत

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, महात्मा जोतीबा फुले महाविद्यालय, भातकुली, जि. अमरावती

प्रस्तावना : वैविध्यपूर्णतः असलेल्या या देशात विविध जाती धर्माचे लोक राहतात. त्यांच्या एकात्मिक प्रयत्नांमुळेच आज देश विकासाच्या उंबरठ्यावर आहे. देशातील विविधतेतील एकता हे या देशाचे वैशिष्ट्ये आहे. भारतात या विविधते बरोबरच प्रादेशिक विविधताही पहायला मिळते. भारतात एकूण २९ राज्ये आणि ७ केंद्रशासीत प्रदेश आहेत. प्रत्येक राज्याच्या विविधतेप्रमाणे त्यांचा विकासही झालेला आहे. परंतु काही राज्यांची प्रगती ही अधिक तर काही राज्यांची प्रगती ही कमी अशी स्थिती पहावयास मिळते. याकरिता अनेक घटक जबाबदार आहेत. प्रत्येक राज्याचे अकारमान, लोकसंख्या, तेथील नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती, तेथील सांस्कृतिक स्थिती यामध्ये असलेली तफावत यामुळे त्या राज्यांचा विकास सुध्दा कमी अधिक झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

भारतात आजही ६८.८४ टक्के लोकसंख्या ही ग्रामीण भागात वास्तव्यास आहे. तर हेच प्रमाण महाराष्ट्रात ५४.७८ टक्के आहे. देशात अनुसूचित जाती व जामातींचे प्रमाण अनुक्रमे १६.६ टक्के आणि ८.६ टक्के आहे. भारतात विविध जाती धर्माच्या लोकांचे वास्तव्य असल्याने काही जाती धर्मातील लोक हे प्रगत तर काही जातीतील लोक हे अप्रगत असल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. देशाच्या संविधानानुसार त्यांच्या विकासाकरिता विविध योजना व कार्य केली जाता आहेत. त्यातीलच अनुसूचित जाती व जमाती यांच्या विचार केल्यास आजही अनेक क्षेत्रात हे वर्ग मागासलेले आहेत.

संशोधनाचे उद्देश :

१. महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासींची सद्यस्थिती अभ्यासणे.
२. अदिवासींच्या विकासाकरिता शासनाचे योगदान अभ्यासणे.
३. आदिवासींच्या विकासाकरिता विविध उपाययोजना सूचविणे.

देशातील आदिवासींपैकी मोठ्या संख्येने आदिवासी लोक महाराष्ट्रात राहतात. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार महाराष्ट्रात अनुसूचित जमातींची एकूण लोकसंख्या १०५१०२१३ इतकी आहे. ही लोकसंख्या राज्याच्या लोकसंख्येच्या ९.३५ टक्के आहे.

भारतात २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार ६८.८४ टक्के लोकसंख्या ही ग्रामीण भागात वास्तव्यास आहे. तर हेच प्रमाण महाराष्ट्रात ५४.७८ टक्के आहे. देशात अनुसूचित जाती व जामातींचे प्रमाण अनुक्रमे १६.६ टक्के आणि ८.६ टक्के आहे. तसेच महाराष्ट्रात अनुसूचित जाती व जमातीचे लोकसंख्या ही २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार पुढील प्रमाणे आहे.

सारणी क्र.१.

महाराष्ट्रातील अनुसूचित जाती व जमाती लोकसंख्या

वर्ष	अनुसूचित जाती			अनुसूचित जमाती		
	महिला	पुरुष	एकूण	महिला	पुरुष	एकूण
२००१	४८१८५९४	५०६३०६२	९८८१६५६ (१६.६टक्के)	४२२९५२२	४३४७७५४	८५७७२७६ (८.६टक्के)
२०११	६५०८१३९	६७६७१५९	१३२७५२९८	५१९५१८८	५३१५०२५	१०५१०२१३

आदिवासींसाठीचे आर्थिक धोरण

महाराष्ट्राच्या आर्थिक धोरणानुसार आदिवासींच्या वाट्याला लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणातच (९ टक्के) आर्थिक तरतुदी आल्या. खरंतर, अतिशय दूर्गम भागात जेथे निरक्षरता आजही ८० टक्के च्या वर आहे, जेथे कुपोषणासारखे मोठे प्रश्न आहेत अशा

ठिकाणी लोकसंख्येवर आधारित आर्थिक तरतूद ही चूकीची वाटते. आजही आदिवासी भागामधे चांगले रस्ते नाहीत, दळणवळणाच्या सोयी नाहीत, शैक्षणिक आणि आरोग्याच्या चांगल्या सोयी नाहीत अशा परिस्थितीत लोकसंख्येवर आधारित आर्थिक तरतूद ही कशी पुरी पडेल? याचा विचार राजकीय वर्तुळात झाला नाही. अर्थात ही श्र: टक्के तरतूदही त्यांच्यापर्यंत पोहचली असे झाले नाही. यातील काही कोटी रुपये न वापरल्याने परत शासकिय खजिन्यात दर वर्षी जमा होतातच. उदाहरणादाखल २००७-०८ चा विचार करू. या आर्थिक वर्षाची महाराष्ट्राची आदिवासी उपयोजना रु. १७९८ कोटींची होती. ही योजना मोठी वाटली तरी प्रत्यक्षात तेवढे पैसे देण्यात येत नाहीत. गेल्या काही वर्षात सरकारी मदत कमी कमी होत चालली आहे. २००१-०२ मध्ये अंदाजपत्रकीय तरतूद रु. ५६७ कोटींची असली तरी प्रत्यक्षात फक्त रु. २८८ कोटी इतकेच खर्च करण्यात आले. दरवर्षी अशाच प्रमाणात खर्च होतो. उरलेला निधी गैरआदिवासी भागातील प्रकल्पांकरिता वापरला जातो.

आजपर्यंत देशाच्या आर्थिक तरतूदीनुसार आदिवासींच्या वाटचला सर्वात जास्त म्हणजे ८.८९ टक्के (२००७-०८) एवढीच तरतूद आली आहे २०१०-११ साली ही तरतूद देशाच्या एकुण तरतूदीच्या ४.३ टक्के एवढीच आहे.

आदिवासींसाठी केंद्रीय योजनेमध्ये आर्थिक तरतूद (रु. कोटीमध्ये)				
	२००७-०८ (सुधारित अंदाजपत्रक)	२००८-०९ (सुधारित अंदाजपत्रक)	२००९-१० (सुधारित अंदाजपत्रक)	२०१०-११ (अंदाजपत्रकीय तरतूद)
आदिवासींसाठी केंद्रीय अर्थसंकल्पातील एकूण खर्चाची तरतूद	७४४७	८७७१	८६००.६३	१२२२.२२
आदिवासींसाठी केंद्रीय अर्थसंकल्पातील एकूण खर्चाची तरतूद (राज्या आणि केंद्रशासित प्रदेशांना मिळणाऱ्या मदतीव्यतिरिक्त)	१५२३१३	२०८२५२	२३३९१९.००	२८४२८४.००
आदिवासींसाठी असलेल्या एकूण तरतूदीचे प्रमाण (प्रतिशत मध्ये)	४.८९	४.२१	३.६७	४.३०

आदिवासी समाजाच्या उत्थानासाठी उपाययोजना :

१. प्रत्येक आदिवासी समुहाला त्याच्या राहत्या ठिकाणी रोजगाराची संधी उपलब्ध करून द्यायला हवी.
२. त्यांचे स्थलांतर रोखण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार हमी कायद्याची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करणे आणि त्यासाठी सध्या अस्तित्वात असलेल्या योजनेतील त्रुटी दूर करणे महत्वाचे आहे.
३. महाराष्ट्राच्या एकुण बालमृत्यूदराएवढा आदिवासी भागातील बालमृत्यूदर येण्याच्या दृष्टीने उपाययोजना करावी लागेल. प्रत्येक आदिवासी समुहाला त्यांच्या स्थानिक बोलीभाषेतून शिक्षण मिळेल यासाठी विशेष शैक्षणिक धोरण आखणे गरजेचे आहे.
४. शेती आणि जंगलावर आधारित, पर्यावरणाला कोणतीही हानी न पोचता लघुउद्योगनिर्मिती करण्यासाठी आदिवासींना तयार करावे लागेल. तशा प्रकारच्या प्रशिक्षणाची, प्रशिक्षण संस्थांची व्यवस्था करणे. आदिवासी तरुणांना नोकरीपेक्षा असे उद्योग करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करावे लागेल.
५. आदिवासी लोकांसंबंधीच्या प्रत्यक्ष माहितीच्या आधारे त्यांचा नियोजनपूर्वक विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी व पुढील अभ्यासाला उत्तेजन देण्याच्या हेतूने आदिवासी लोकांचे जीवन, इतिहास व संस्कृती यासंबंधी अधिकाधिक माहिती मिळविणे महत्वाचे आहे.

६. आदिवासी स्वशासन कायदा, सामुहिक वनहक्क कायदाची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी आदिवासी समुहांना प्रशिक्षण द्यायला हवे.
७. आदिवासी संस्कृतीचे जतन करणे, संवर्धन करणे यासाठी त्यांची भाषा, गाणी, नृत्य, सण, उत्सव यांचे जतन करणे महत्वाचे आहे.
८. आदिवासी संस्कृतीचे महत्व इतर समाजापर्यंत पोहचण्यासाठी आदिवासी भागामधे पर्यटनासाठी आवश्यक सोयी सुविधा उपलब्ध कराव्या लागतील. यामधे निर्माण होणाऱ्या रोजगाराचा फायदा फक्त आदिवासींनाच होईल हे पहावे लागेल.
९. राज्यघटनेने या आदिवासी जमातींना जे काही राजकिय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक न्यायासाठी आरक्षण दिले, याचे काय झाले? याचा आढावा घ्यावा लागेल.

१०. यापुढे आदिवासींचे पुर्नवसन न करता विकासाचे कार्यक्रम राबवताना त्यांचा सहभाग आणि निर्णय यांना महत्व देणे.

समारोप : आदिवासींना त्यांचं स्वतःचं एक अस्तित्व आहे, हे मुळात महाराष्ट्रातील जनतेने मान्य करायला हवं. आजही आदिवासींमधे चांगल्या प्रथा आहेत. सामुहिक जीवनपद्धती, सामुहिक निर्णय, आवश्यक तेवढेच पिकवणे, जंगलाचे संरक्षण करणे, अशा एक ना अनेक गोष्टी आदिवासींकडून शिकण्यासारख्या आहेत. त्यातून आपल्याला बरेच शिकण्याजोगे आहे, त्या तशाच पुढे आल्या पाहिजेत. आदिवासी समाजाने निसर्गाच्या विरुद्ध कधी पाऊल टाकले नाही. निसर्गाच्या नियमाप्रमाणे आदिवासी आपले जीवन जगत असतो. म्हणून इतरांनीही निसर्गाला समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. आदिवासींना जंगलाचे, वनस्पतींच्या वापराबद्दलचे ज्ञान आहे, ते जतन करावयास हवे. त्यांचे सण, उत्सव, वेगवेगळे विधी हे निसर्गाला कोणतीही हानी न करता साजरे केले जातात. गोंगाट, वारेमाप खर्च, इतरांना त्रास होईल असा कोणताच सण, उत्सव किंवा विधी आदिवासींमधे नाही. तरीही आजचा आदिवासी चूकीच्या आणि अपूर्वच्या विकास नियोजनांमुळे अनेक समस्यांनी ग्रस्त आहे.

संदर्भ सूची :

१. डॉ. सांगवे विलास, आदिवासिंचे सामाजिक जीवन, पॉप्युलर प्रकाशन, मुंबई, १९७८
२. रेगे, मे. पू, मराठी विश्वकोष खंड,
३. मेहता चंद्रप्रकाश, आदिवासी संस्कृती एवं प्रथाएँ, डिस्कवरी पब्लिकेशन्स, नई दिल्ली, २००९
४. www.wikipedia.org

140.

महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे स्वरूप व समस्यांचे अध्ययन**डॉ. महादेव आसाराम रिठे***अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, राजे छत्रपती कला महाविद्यालय, धामणगाव बढे (बुलडाणा)*

प्रस्तावना : देशातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाप्रमाणेच महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये सुद्धा प्रादेशिक असमतोल आहे. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेमध्ये विदर्भ आणि मराठवाडा मागासलेला आहे. आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये (१) भौगोलिक कारणे, (२) काही ठिकाणी उद्योजकता, कष्टाळूपणा, परिस्थितीनुसार बदल घडवून आणण्याची तयारी, नवे यंत्र व तंत्र शिकणे इत्यादीने तयार होणारी विकासाभिमुख संस्कृती आणि (३) सरकारी धोरणातील भेदामुळे मुळातील असमतोल दूर न होणे किंवा असलेले असमतोल तिब्र होणे हे तीन प्रकारचे असमतोल एकमेकांवर अनुकूल व प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पाडत असतात.

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधामध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे स्वरूप आणि त्यामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या काही समस्या याबाबत अध्ययन करण्यात आले असून समारोपामध्ये अध्ययनावरून निघणारे निष्कर्ष दिले आहेत.

प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा अर्थ : “उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक संसाधनांच्या अयोग्य वापरामुळे वेगवेगळे विभाग किंवा राज्य यांच्यामध्ये आर्थिक विकासाची प्रक्रिया समान नसणे यालाच प्रादेशिक असमतोल म्हटले जाते.”

“मानवी किंवा नैसर्गिक बाबींमुळे एखादा भू-भाग आर्थिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत व इतर भू-भाग मागासलेले राहतात यालाच प्रादेशिक असमतोल म्हणतात.”

उपरोक्त व्याख्यांवरून लक्षात येते की, नैसर्गिक संसाधनांच्या अयोग्य वापरामधून किंवा निसर्गातील संसाधनांच्या असलेल्या वेगवेगळ्या ठिकाणी असलेली उपलब्धता यामधून प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची स्थिती निर्माण होत असते. देशातील वेगवेगळ्या भागाचा एकसारखा समान विकास न होणे म्हणजे प्रादेशिक असमतोल होय. डॉ. गुन्नर मिर्डल यांच्या मतानुसार, विकसीत केंद्र अधिक विकसीत होतात तर अविकसीत केंद्र अधिक माघारतात. अशावेळी प्रादेशिक असमतोलपणा अजूनच वाढत जातो.

महाराष्ट्रातील असमतोल विकासाचे स्वरूप : मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या तर पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील साखर क्षेत्रे ही विकासाची बेटे असून कोकण, मराठवाडा व विदर्भ यांचा खऱ्या अर्थाने विकास झालेला नाही. इंग्रजांच्या राजवटीमध्ये मुंबई व परिसरामध्ये उद्योगधंद्यांचे केंद्रीकरण मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाले. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात ठाणे, पुणे व नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील काही भागांचाही औद्योगिक विकास झपाट्याने झाला. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रामध्ये सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांनी तेथील भागांची स्थिती सुधारली. मराठवाडा आणि विदर्भ या भागाकडे मात्र दूरलक्ष झाल्याचे दिसून येते. १९८३ मध्ये वि.म.दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी सत्यशोधन समितीची स्थापना करण्यात आली. एप्रिल १९८४ मध्ये या समितीने अहवाल शासनाकडे सादर केला. वीज, रस्ते, पाणी, दरडोई वार्षिक उत्पन्नाचे प्रमाण यासारखे विकासाचे काही निकष ठरवून समितीने प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट केले. १९९४ मध्ये स्थापन झालेल्या निर्देशक व अनुशेष समितीनेही प्रादेशिक असमतोल बराच आहे व तो कमी न होता वाढल्याचा निष्कर्ष काढला होता.

लघुउद्योगांची वाढ प्रादेशिक समतोल विकासासाठी उपयुक्त मानली जाते. सप्टें. २०१५ च्या आकडेवारीनुसार सूक्ष्म, लघु आणि मध्यम उपक्रमांची संख्या बृहन्मुंबई व कोकण २६.३ टक्के, नाशिक विभाग ११.३ टक्के, पुणे विभाग ३७.८ टक्के, औरंगाबाद विभाग ७.७ टक्के, अमरावती विभाग ५.९ टक्के तर नागपूर विभाग ११ टक्के याप्रमाणे होती. सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांचेही केंद्रीकरण पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रामध्ये झालेले आहे.

महाराष्ट्रामध्ये १९८२ मध्ये झालेल्या सर्वेक्षणानुसार ९ लाख २४ हजार २९० हेक्टर जमिनीचा सिंचन अनुशेष होता. त्याची तीन भागांमध्ये विभागणी केल्यास विदर्भाचा सिंचन अनुशेष सर्वात जास्त ५,२७,३१० हेक्टरचा होता. म्हणजे एकूण अनुशेषापैकी ५७.०५ टक्के, मराठवाड्याचा अनुशेष २८.२० टक्के म्हणजे २,६६,६७० हेक्टर तर उर्वरित

महाराष्ट्राचा केवळ १४.७५ टक्के म्हणजे १,३६,३१० हेक्टरचा होता. १९९४ मध्ये हाच क्रम कायम होता. पुढील सारणीमध्ये विभागवार सिंचन अनुशेषाची स्थिती दर्शविली आहे.

दांडेकर सतीचा अहवाल, अनुशेष निर्देशांक समितीचा अहवाल व महाराष्ट्र जलसंपत्ती नियमन प्राधिकरण २०१३-१४ च्या वार्षिक अहवालाप्रमाणे—

विभागवार सिंचन अनुशेष

वर्ष	राज्य सरासरी	एकूण राज्याचा अनुशेष	कोकण विभाग	नाशिक विभाग	पुणे विभाग	उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	मराठवाडा विभाग	अमरावती विभाग	नगपूर विभाग	विदर्भाचा अनुशेष
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	११
जून १९८२	२२.५५	९२४.२९	१०५.५८	३०.७३	०.००	१३६.३१	२६०.६७	४१६.८७	११०.४४	५२७.३१
	टक्केवारी	१००:	११.४२	३.३२	०.००	१४.७५	२८.२०	४५.१०	११.९५	५७.०५
जून १९८४	३५.११	१३८३.२४	७६.६९	११.२०	०.००	१६७.८९	४३०.६४	६८५.६७	९९.०४	७८४.७१
	टक्केवारी	१००:	५.५४	६.५९	०.००	१२.१४	३१.१३	४९.५७	७.१६	५६.७३
जून २०१३	५६.६२	१५६९.४८	६८.७१	७३.३१	०.००	१४२.०२	४२९.६७	८७९.१२	११८.६८	९९७.८०
	टक्केवारी	१००टक्के	४.३८	४.६७	०.००	९.०५	२७.३८	५६.०१	७.५६	६३.५८

(संदर्भ : विदर्भ विकास मंडळ, नागपूर-वार्षिक अहवाल २०१५-१६)

उपरोक्त सारणीवरून असे दिसून येते की, जून २०१३ मध्ये कोकण विभागाचा अनुशेष ६८.७१ हेक्टर, नाशिक विभागाचा ७३.३१ हेक्टर, पुणे विभागाचा निरंक व मराठवाडाचा ४,२९,६७० हेक्टर व विदर्भाचा ९,९७,८०० हेक्टर निश्चित केला असून एकूण राज्याचा अनुशेष १५,६९,४८० हेक्टरचा दाखविला आहे. विदर्भाच्या एकूण ९,९७,८०० हेक्टरपैकी अमरावती विभागाचा अनुशेष सतत वाढतच आहे.

प्रादेशिक असमतोलामुळे निर्मित समस्या : राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलामुळे अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रादेशिक विभागाचा अभ्यास केल्यास महाराष्ट्रामध्ये जमीन, हवामान, पाऊस, पिके, वनस्पती, उद्योगधंदे, लोकसंख्या, उत्पन्न व राहणीमान यासारख्या घटकांमध्ये एकता किंवा समान स्थिती दिसून येत नाही, असा असमतोल राज्यातील आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय तसेच नैतिक स्थिती बिघाड उत्पन्न करते. त्यामुळे राज्यामध्ये असमतोलाची स्थिती निर्माण होऊन असंख्य समस्या निर्माण होतात. असमतोलामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या समस्या पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

१) शेती : महाराष्ट्रामध्ये शेतीक्षेत्रामध्ये ५२ टक्के लोक गुंतलेले आहेत. त्यांच्या गरजेइतके शेतमालाचे उत्पादन तशा प्रकारच्या शेतमालास उपयुक्त जमीन नसतानाही करावे लागते. त्यामुळे काही भागामध्ये जमिनीचा उत्पादकता व दरहेक्टरी उत्पादनात घट झाली आहे. सिंचन अनुशेषासारख्या परिस्थितीमुळे कोरडवाहू शेतीमध्ये अन्नधान्य व कडधान्य यासारखी पिके घेणारे शेतकरी वर्गाचे एकूण उत्पन्न व उत्पादन कमी असल्यामुळे ते आधुनिक खते, बी-बियाणे, औषधे याशिवाय शेती उपयुक्त अवजारे योग्य त्या प्रमाणात वापरू शकत नाहीत. सिंचनाची व्यवस्था असणाऱ्या शेतीमध्ये ऊस, कापूस, तंबाखू इत्यादींसारखी नगदी पिके घेतल्याने तो शेतकरीवर्ग सधन आहे. सह्याद्री, सातपुडासारख्या डोंगरमाथा प्रदेशामध्ये पिके घेता येत नाहीत, डोंगरउताराची धूप झालेली आहे. शेतकऱ्यांचे अज्ञान व अशिक्षितपणामुळे ते परंपरागत शेती पद्धतीचा अवलंब करतात. कोरडवाहू शेती पद्धतीमुळे हंगामी रोजगार प्राप्त होतो. इतरवेळेत ते बेकार असतात.

२) उद्योग : महाराष्ट्रामध्ये जास्तीत जास्त उद्योग मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे येथेच आहेत. मुंबईमध्ये ५० टक्क्यांपेक्षा जास्त उद्योग स्थापन झालेले आढळतात. नागपूर, कोल्हापूर, सोलापूर, औरंगाबाद, नाशिक यासारख्या शहरांमध्ये मध्यम व लहान उद्योग स्थापलेले आढळतात. विशिष्ट शहरांमध्ये उद्योगांसाठी निर्माण झालेल्या संरचना आणि नावलौकीकामुळे उद्योजक इतरत्र उद्योग स्थापन करण्यास तयार होत नाहीत. अशा प्रवृत्तीमुळे उत्पन्न, रोजगार व संपत्ती यांचे केंद्रीकरण होते. महाराष्ट्राचा विचार केल्यास मुंबई आणि लगतचा परीसर आणि पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र यासारख्या भागांमध्ये अनेक उद्योग स्थापले गेले आहेत. त्यामानाने मराठवाडा आणि विदर्भामध्ये तुरळक ठिकाणी उद्योग स्थापन झालेले आढळतात.

३) **बचत व गुंतवणूकीचे प्रमाण :** बचत ही उत्पन्नावर अवलंबून असते. उत्पन्न जास्त असेल तर बचत जास्त होते व बचतीमधून भांडवलाची निर्मिती होत असते. ग्रामीण भागामध्ये उत्पन्न कमी असल्याने बचत कमी व त्यामुळे गुंतवणूकही कमी आहे. संयोजन कौशल्य व साहस यांच्या अभावामुळे उद्योगांची संख्या वेगाने वाढत नाही. उद्योग व व्यावसायिकांचा ठराविक वर्ग सत्ता व संपत्तीचे केंद्रीकरण करत आहे. त्यामुळे मालक व मजूर वर्ग यांच्यातील विषमता वाढत आहे.

ग्रामीण भागामध्ये सधन कास्तकार आपली बचत ही उद्योगांमध्ये न करता सोने, चांदी, जमीन खरेदी यामध्ये करतात. तर शहरी भागांमध्ये मात्र प्लॉट व इमारत यामध्ये गुंतवणूक होतांना दिसून येते.

४) **नैसर्गिक घटक :** हवामान, पाऊस, वनस्पती, नद्या यासारख्या नैसर्गिक घटकांची ज्या ठिकाणी उपलब्धता आहे, त्या ठिकाणी त्यांचा योग्य वापर होत नसेल तर त्याचे दुष्परिणाम तेथील जनतेवर होत असतात. ऋतुमानाप्रमाणे शेती व्यवसाय व उद्योग केले जात नाहीत. गरजेप्रमाणे शेती उत्पादन केल्यामुळे त्याचे विपरीत परिणाम होत आहेत. जंगले नष्ट होऊन प्रदूषण वाढत आहे. जंगलांचे प्रमाण वाढल्यास शेती व उद्योग व्यवसायासाठी जमीन कमी राहते आणि हवामानामध्ये तसेच पर्जन्यामध्ये फरक पडतो.

महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये नद्यांचे क्षेत्र मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. मात्र हवामानाच्या व पर्जन्यमानाच्या अवकृपेमुळे शेतीवर विपरीत परिणाम होत आहे. ज्याठिकाणी नद्या व कालव्यांचे पाणी आहे त्याठिकाणी अतिवापर झाल्यास शेतीवर त्याचा विपरीत परिणाम होतो. मात्र योग्य वापर केल्यास शेती उत्पन्नामध्ये भर पडते. राज्यामध्ये पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र हा नद्या व धरणांच्या पाण्यामुळे शेती उत्पन्नाबाबत प्रगत झाल्याचे आढळते. तेथील शेतकरी नगदी पिकांचे उत्पादन घेतो मात्र विदर्भ, मराठवाड्यामध्ये याच्या विषम परिस्थिती आढळून येते. यामुळे असमतोलामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे. सिंचन क्षमतेचा असमतोल हे असमतोलाचे महत्त्वाचे कारण आहे.

५) **सहकार :** पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रामध्ये इतर भागापेक्षा सहकारी संस्था, सभासद वित्तपुरवठा याबाबत अग्रेसर आहे. त्यामुळे सहकारी कारखाने व इतर सहकारी उद्योग सर्वात जास्त या भागामध्ये स्थापलेले आढळतात. विदर्भ व मराठवाडा याबाबतीतही मागासलेला दिसून येतो.

प्रादेशिक असमतोल विकसामुळे अनेक समस्या निर्माण होतात. विविध जातीधर्म यामध्ये द्वेषभावना वाढीस लागते. मागासलेल्या विभागात आरोग्य, शिक्षण, वाहतूक इत्यादी सोयींमध्ये कमतरता असते. बेकारी व दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण जास्त असते त्यामुळे स्थलांतराचे प्रमाण जास्त असते. विकसीत भागामध्ये स्थानिय आणि स्थलांतरीत यामध्ये तणाव निर्माण होतो. यामुळे फुटीरतावादी प्रवृत्ती बळकट होते. स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणी हा प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचाच परिणाम आहे.

समारोप : प्रादेशिक असमतोलामुळे महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. ह्या सर्व समस्या निर्माण होण्याचे महत्त्वाचे कारण राजकीय व शासकीय धोरणे आहेत. त्यामुळे विदर्भ व मराठवाड्यातील ग्रामीण जनतेची कुचंबणा होत आहे. विदर्भ व मराठवाड्यामध्ये होणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचेच कारण आहे. त्यामुळेच वेगळ्या विदर्भाची मागणी जोर धरतांना दिसते. या सर्व बाबींचा विचार केल्यास प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी शासनाने योग्य धोरण आखणे जरूरीचे आहे. शासकीय योजनांची—धोरणांची अंमलबजावणी करित असतांना प्रशासकीय बाबींमध्ये राजकारण होऊ नये, असे झाले तरच महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.

संदर्भ :

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जात , धर्म, भाषा, प्रादेशिकता प्राचिन काळापासून भारतासारखा खंडप्राय देशात अनेक जाती धर्म, प्रदेशात लोक असल्यामुळे यासर्व विविधतेतून एकात्मता भावनेने राहण्याची प्राचीन परंपरा भारताला लाभलेली आहे. राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता या तत्वाखाली ब्रिटिशांचे राज्य या देशावर असताना स्वातंत्र्याचे ध्येय साकार करण्यासाठी हा संबंध देश एकात्म झाला होता. देशातील सर्व धर्मांचे, जातीचे, भाषाचे, प्रांताचे लोक राष्ट्रीयत्वाच्या भावनेने स्वातंत्रप्राप्तीसाठी जागृत झाले होते. परंतु स्वातंत्रप्राप्तीनंतर ही एकात्मतेची भावना ओसरत गेली. अनेक संकुचीत अस्मिता वर उसळून आल्या. जातीयता, धर्मवाद, भाषावाद, प्रदेशवाद असे वाद व संघर्ष निर्माण झाले.

स्वातंत्रप्राप्तीपूर्व काळात भारतीय जनतेत जी राष्ट्रीयत्वाची प्रखर भावना होती, ती भावना स्वातंत्रप्राप्तीनंतर राहिली नाही. चीन व पाकिस्तान यांनी लादलेल्या युद्धाचा काळ सोडल्यास या संकुचित अस्मिता कधीच पूर्णपणे शांत झाल्या नव्हत्या. पण संकटकाळात निर्माण झालेले ऐक्य ही खरी एकात्मता नव्हे. स्वातंत्रप्राप्तीसाठी सारे भारतीय लोक एकात्मतेच्या भावनेने लढले. भारतात अनेक जाती, भाषा, धर्मांचे लोक असून त्यांनी भिन्नत्वात एकता निर्माण केली. पण खरे भिन्नत्वाचे दर्शन हे स्वातंत्रप्राप्तीनंतर झाले. धर्मवाद, जातीवाद, भाषावाद, प्रादेशिकवाद यामुळे राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेला तडा गेला.

प्रत्येक समाजातील व्यक्तीचे वर्तन हे जाती, धर्म, प्रदेश, भाषा व आर्थिक स्थिती अशा सर्व घटकांनी युक्त असते. जाती, धर्म, प्रदेश, भाषा व आर्थिक स्थिती या सर्वांचा समिश्र प्रभावातून व्यक्तीच्या वर्तन क्रिया व कृती घडत असतात. समाज जीवनातील हे वास्तव लक्षात घेवून जात, धर्म, प्रदेश, भाषा व दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन या घटकांचा विचार केला पाहिजे.

जात : भारतातील समाजव्यवस्थेमध्ये जात हा घटक अत्यंत प्रभावी व परिणामकारक असा ठरलेला आहे. जात ही सामाजिक स्तरीकरणाचा एकप्रकार असून जातीसंस्था हा भारतीय समाजिक जीवनाचा मूलभूत आधार आहे.

भारतात हिंदू, जैन, शीख, ख्रिश्चन, मुस्लिम, पारशी अशा विविध धर्मांचे लोक आहेत. या विविध धर्मात जाती, उपजाती, पंथ निर्माण झालेले आहे. समाजातील विविध संस्थांवर व संघटनांवर जातीयतेवर प्रभाव दिसतो. सहकारी पतपेढ्या, परिषदा, संघटना, वसतीगृह, सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, धर्मशाळा, शिक्षणसंस्था, बँका यांना विशिष्ट जातीचे नावे दिलेली आढळतात. जातीयतेच्या प्रभावातून राजकारण सुद्धा मुक्त राहू शकले नाही. भारतात विशिष्ट जातीचे हित जपणारा राजकीय पक्ष दिसून येतो.

भारतीय घटनेने समाजातील जातीयता कमी करण्यासाठी काही घटनात्मक तरतुदी केलेल्या आहेत.

धर्म : कोणताही धर्म असो लोकांना चांगला मार्ग दाखविण्याचे काम करतो. लोकांना एकतेच्या सुत्रात बांधण्याचे कार्य धर्म करित असतो. लोकांना विविध मार्गाने एकत्रित आणण्याचे काम धर्म करित असतो. त्याकरीता धार्मिक विधी, उत्सव, समान श्रद्धा इत्यादी माध्यमांचा उपयोग करित असतो. कोणताही धर्म लोकांना हिंसा, द्वेष, तिरस्कार निर्माण करित नाही. परंतु ब्रिटिश काळात मात्र धर्माच्या आधारावर लोकांमध्ये फुट पाडण्यात आली होती. भारतीय संविधान २६ जानेवारी १९५० रोजी स्विकारण्यात आला. धर्मनिरपेक्षतेच्या आधारावर राजकारण झाले पाहिजे अशी अपेक्ष होती. परंतु स्वार्थी नेत्यांनी धर्माचा वापर लोकांमध्ये फुट पाडण्यासाठी केला. भारताच्या राजकारणात धर्माचा वापर सत्ता प्राप्तीकरीता, पक्षाची निर्मिती करण्यासाठी, धार्मिक संघर्ष निर्माण करण्यासाठी, राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेत अडथळा आणण्यासाठी करण्यात येतो. आज भारतीय राजकारणासमोरील सर्वात मोठे आव्हान म्हणजे धर्म होय. हे आव्हान भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या चौकटी अंतर्गत वेळीच सोडविल्या गेले नाही. तर देशाचे विभाजन झाल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. म्हणून एक जागृत नागरीकांची जबाबदारी आहे की, त्याने धर्महितापेक्षा देशहित कसे साधू शकते याचा विचार करावा.

भाषा: भारत हा बहुभाषिक देश आहे. भाषा, धर्म, जात आदि घटकांमुळे विविधता असणाऱ्या देशासाठी संघात्मक राज्यव्यवस्था योग्य ठरते.

हे मान्य केले तरीही लोकशाही प्रधान संघात्मक राज्याला आपले अस्तित्व व सातत्य टिकवून ठेवण्यासाठी जनतेमध्ये भावनात्मक ऐक्य निर्माण करणे आवश्यक ठरते. राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता निर्माण करण्याच्या कार्यात अनेक आव्हानांना सामोरे जावे लागले.

इंग्रजी ही ब्रिटिश राजवटीत कारभाराची भाषा होती. औपचारिक शिक्षणाचे माध्यमही होते. दुभाषांच्या मदतीने तत्कालीन राज्यकर्ते भारताच्या राज्यकारभार चालवित असत. इंग्रजी भाषेच्या वाढत्या प्रस्थाबाबत त्या काळात अनेक लोक नाखुष होते. एकीकडे काही लोकांनी भारतीय संस्कृती व परंपरा टिकवून ठेवण्याच्या हेतुने मातृभाषेच्या विकासासाठी प्रयत्न सुरू केले. दुसरीकडे राष्ट्रभक्ती व देशप्रेमाच्या भावनेमुळे हिंदी भाषेचे राजकारणातील महत्व वाढू लागले. स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर भाषावर प्रांतरचना निर्माण केली जाईल असे आश्वासनही तत्कालीन राष्ट्रीय नेत्यांनी स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनाच्या काळात जनतेला दिले होते.

भाषेबाबत संविधानात पूढीलप्रमाणे तरतुद करण्यात आली.

देवनागरी लिपीमधील हिंदी ही देशाची कामकाजाची भाषा राहिल. पण इंग्रजी भाषेचा अवलंब संविधान अमलात येत असल्याच्यावेळी ज्या प्रकारे कामकाजात होत असे तसा तो १९६५पर्यंत चालू राहिल. उच्च व सर्वोच्च न्यालयाने कामकाज तसेच सर्व कायदे, अध्यादेश, नियम. नियामने इत्यादींचे अधिकृत मसूदे इंग्रजीतच असतील या स्थितीत बदल करायचा झाल्यास संसदेला तो करता येईल.

प्रादेशिकता : भारताच्या राजकारणावर प्रभाव टाकणारा महत्वाचा घटक म्हणजे प्रादेशिकता होय. आज पण भारतातील लोक स्वतःला भारताचा नागरीक न समजून बंगाली, गुजराती, बिहारी, मद्रासी, राजस्थानी, पंजाबी असे समजतात. त्यामुळे हा घटक भारताच्या अखंडतेच्या वारंवार भुंकपाचे सौम्य व तीव्र असे धक्के देत असतो. भारताने अमेरिकेप्रमाणे संघराज्य पध्दती स्विकारली. पण त्याने एकेरी नागरीकत्वच स्विकारले. अमेरिकेप्रमाणे दुहेरी नव्हे. तरी प्रादेशिकतेच्या भावनाने लोकांवर असा काही कब्जा केला आहे की, लोक प्रादेशिकतेच्या संकुचित हितासाठी राष्ट्रीय भावनेला विसरतात.

प्रादेशिकता म्हणजे प्रातवाद होय. जेव्हा आपल्या देशापेक्षा देशातील विशिष्ट भागावर प्रेम करणे, राष्ट्र हितापेक्षा त्या विशिष्ट भागाचे हित पाहणे म्हणजे प्रादेशिकतावाद होय. द फाऊंडेशन ऑफ न्यु इंडिया ग्रंथामध्ये के.एम. पवनीकर म्हणतात की, प्रादेशिकतेने भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या समोर अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या, राष्ट्रीय दुर्बलता निर्माण करणारा एक दुदैवी घटक म्हणजे प्रादेशिकतावाद हो. ही प्रादेशिकतावाद निर्माण करण्यासाठी भौगोलिक विविधता, आर्थिक विषमता, धार्मिक विषमता, सांस्कृतिक विविधता, राजकीय पक्ष, प्रादेशिक संघटना, भाषिक भेदाभेद, असमर्थ नेतृत्व इ. घटक कारणीभूत ठरतात.

मोठया राज्यापेक्षा लहान राज्यामध्ये एकजिनसीपणा आर्थिक विकास कायदा व सुव्यवस्था मोठया प्रमाणात आढळते. पण असंख्य लहान राज्य भारतासारख्या आर्थिक दृष्टीने कमकुवत असलेल्या देशाला परवडणारे नाही. विविधता हे देशाचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे आणि हे वैशिष्ट्य टिकविण्याची जबाबदारी शासनाची आणि तेवढीच जनतेची आहे.

संदर्भ :

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बलुतेदारांच्या स्थितीचे वर्णन करणारी आत्मचरित्रात्मक कादंबरी—‘फिरल्या चाकावरती’**भास्कर भि. धारणे***सहयोगी प्राध्यापक तथा मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला.*

प्रस्तावना :- ‘फिरल्या चाकावरती’ ही निंबाजी हिवरकर यांची आत्मकथनात्मक कादंबरी आहे. आत्मकथनात्मक कादंबरीच्या बाबतीत प्रा. केशव मेश्राम म्हणतात, “प्रत्येक कादंबरी म्हणजे त्या त्या लेखकाचे आत्मकथनच असते”. कादंबरीत लेखकाने घेतलेला अनुभव व त्यांचे चिंतन काल्पनिक नाव देऊन लेखकाने व्यक्त केलेले असतात. त्यादृष्टीने पाहता निंबाजी हिवरकर यांचे संपूर्ण जीवन एखाद्या कादंबरीप्रमाणे आहे. कादंबरीच्या नायकाच्या जीवनात ज्या घटना व प्रसंग घटलेले असतात त्याप्रमाणेच निंबाजी हिवरकर यांचे जीवन आहे. आपल्या जीवनातील प्रसंगांचे वर्णन करताना लेखकाने तटस्थ राहून ते प्रसंग चितारलेले आहेत. प्रसंग व घटना जशा होत्या तशाच स्वीकाराव्या लागत असल्या तरी त्यांचे वर्णन करतांना अत्यंत काव्यात्मक रूप लेखकाने दिलेले आढळते. या घटनांना सत्याचा आधार असल्यामुळे त्यांच्यात कुठेही कृत्रिमपणा आलेला नाही. एक प्रकारच्या जिवंतपणा या कादंबरीला प्राप्त झाला आहे. जे घडले ते जसेच्या तसे वर्णन केल्यामुळे एक ओघवतेपणा प्राप्त झाला आहे. लेखकाच्या लहानपणापासून तर त्याचे लग्न होऊन मुले बाळे होईपर्यंतचे जीवन या कादंबरीत आलेले आहे. निंबाजी हा या आत्मचरित्रात्मक कादंबरीचा नायक. वडील रामभाऊ व आई भागीरथीबाई, कुटुंबात लेखकाची लहान बहीण शांता असते. दुसरी बहीण एक वर्षाची होऊन मरण पावते.

लेखकाचे गाव बुलढाणा जिल्ह्यातील निमगाव नावाचे खेडेगाव. निमगाव हे नांदुन्याला लागून असलेले गाव. गावातील लोकांकडे उत्पन्नाचा मुख्य व्यवसाय म्हणजे शेती. गावात देशमुख, पाटील यांच्याबरोबरच सर्व अठरापगड जातीचे लोक राहतात. अशाच कुंभार या बलुतेदार जातीत लेखकाचा जन्म झालेला. गावात कुंभारांची सात—आठ घरे असतात. गावात काहींजवळ स्वतःची जमीन आहे तर काहींजवळ स्वतःच्या मालकीची जमीन नसल्यामुळे ते फक्त आपल्या पारंपारिक मडके व कवेलू बनविण्याच्या व्यवसायावर अवलंबून असतात. ज्यांच्याजवळ शेतीवाडी आहे त्यांचे दिवस बरे असतात पण ज्यांच्याजवळ शेती नाही, फक्त पारंपारिक व्यवसायावरच अवलंबून राहावे लागते, त्यांचे मात्र खूप हाल होतात. निंबाजीच्या वडिलांजवळ मात्र शेती नाही. त्यांना लक्ष्मण व गणपत नावाचे दोन भाऊ असतात. त्यापैकी लक्ष्मणची परिस्थिती चांगली असते पण तो भावाला मदत करीत नाही. निंबाजीचे वडील रामभाऊ मडके बनवून विकण्याचे व घरावरील कवेलू बनविण्याचे काम करतात. यात त्यांना पोट भरेल इतकेही उत्पन्न होत नाही. कुंभार हा बलुतेदार असल्यामुळे बलुतेदारीतून धान्य व भाकरी मिळविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. खुडणाच्या वेळी शेतात मडके देऊन त्या मोबदल्यात ज्वारी मिळविली जाते. तसेच सणासुदीच्या वेळेस गावातील घरांमधून वाढण जमा करून त्यातूनही आपले घर चालवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. घराचे दारिद्र्य व त्यातही कुंभारांना समाजव्यवस्थेत फारसे वरचे स्थान नाही. कुंभाराला श्रीमंतीचा वारसा अजिबात नाही. आयुष्यभर माती चिवडून त्याच्या आयुष्याची माती होते. आजही हा समाज दरिद्रीच दिसतो. या दारिद्र्याच्या जोडीला अज्ञान, अंधश्रद्धा, निरक्षरता यामध्ये हा समाज खितपत पडलेला आहे. बलुतेदारांमध्ये स्थान असले तरी कुंभारांचे या समाजाने शोषणच केलेले आहे. कुमट्याचे पोर म्हणून निंबाजीची हेटाळणी होते. दिसायला तो थोडा लठ्ठ, बावळट, फाटके तुटके कपडे घालणारा. त्यात आड जात असली तरी निंबाजीला शिक्षणाची फार आवड आहे. वर्गात तो बऱ्यापैकी हुशार असतो. हलक्या जातीचा व थोडासा उनाड असला तरी अभ्यासातील हुशारीमुळे तेच शिक्षकही त्याला मदत करीत असतात. आपल्या मुलाने शिकून मोठे व्हावे, चांगले नाव कमवावे व त्याचे पुढील आयुष्य सुखात जावे असे त्याच्या आई—वडिलांना वाटत असते. त्यासाठीच ते त्याला शाळेत टाकतात. शाळेतील औपचारिक शिक्षण घेत असतानाच निंबाजीही आई—वडिलांना मदत करीत असतो. मडके बनवून विकण्याच्या पैशातून घर खर्च चालत नाही तेव्हा कवेलू बनविण्याचा व्यवसायही निंबाजीचे वडील करतात. परंतु पुरेसे भांडवल नसल्यामुळे त्यांना दरवर्षी व्याजाने काढावे लागतात. हे पैसे फेडण्यातच त्यांचे संपूर्ण आयुष्य जाते. मडक्यांसाठी माती आणणे, गारा करणे, मडके

घडविणे, आवा भाजने अशी अत्यंत कष्टाची कामे या कुटुंबाला करावी लागतात. एवढे सगळे करूनही या कुटुंबाचे दारिद्र्य मात्र कमी होत नाही. याचे अत्यंत हृद्य असे वर्णन लेखकाने केले आहे.

निंबाजीला दहावीत चांगले मार्क्स मिळतात तेव्हा आय.टी.आय. करावे की महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण घ्यावे असा प्रश्न निर्माण होतो. तेव्हा कॉलेज शिकून प्राध्यापक होण्याचा निर्णय निंबाजी घेतो. त्याचे वडील व शिक्षकवर्ग त्याला मान्यता देतात. वर्गणी करून शिक्षणासाठी लागणारे पैसे उभे केल्या जातात. परंतु पुढे निंबाजीचे शिक्षण अर्धवटच राहते. गाव सोडून विस्थापित होणे या कुटुंबाच्या नशिबी येते. घर विकून जमविलेला पैसाही संपून जातो. विटांच्या पजाळावर अत्यंत कष्टाचे काम या कुटुंबाला करावे लागते. दरम्यान निंबाजी शिकलेला असल्यामुळे त्याला काकोडा खरेदी विक्रीत चपराशाची नोकरी मिळते. दरमहा पगार सुरु झाल्याने कुटुंबाचे बरे चालले असते. परंतु नऊ-दहा महिन्यातच ही नोकरी सुटते व या कुटुंबाचे हाल पूर्ववत सुरु होतात. याच काळात शांताचेही लग्न होते. निंबाजीलाही धरणगाव येथील रामभाऊ सोनोने जावई म्हणून पसंत करतात व मंगलाशी त्याचे लग्न हाते. मंगला दहावीपर्यंत शिकलेली असते. आपल्या नवऱ्याच्या संसारात ती शिवणकाम करून मदत करते. पुढे निंबाजीला दोन मुली व एक मुलगाही होतो. पूर्वीची काकोडा वि.का. सोसायटीची गेलेली नोकरीही परत मिळते व बऱ्यापैकी दिवस येतात. म्हातारे आई बाप, मुला-बाळांचे पालन पोषण, घरातील सुखदुःख यामधुन मार्ग काढून तो यशस्वीपणे जीवन जगतो आहे याचे चित्रण या आत्मचरित्रात्मक कादंबरीतून येते.

निष्कर्ष :-

१) 'फिरत्या चाकावरती' या आत्मचरित्रात्मक कादंबरीतून कुंभार या बलुतेदार जातीच्या दारिद्र्याचे व समाजातील त्यांच्या स्थानाचे चित्रण आले आहे.

२) बलुतेदार या जातीचे पारंपारिक व्यवसाय कसे बंद पडत आहेत याचे वर्णन ही कादंबरी करते.

३) पारंपारिक व्यवसाय बंद पडत आहेत व शिक्षण घेऊनही नोकरी मिळत नाही त्यामुळे या समाजाला राखीव जागांमध्ये स्थान मिळावे असे लेखक सुचवितात.

संदर्भ ग्रंथसुची

१) हिवरकर, निंबाजी :- 'फिरत्या चाकावरती' कीर्ती प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद, मे, २००७.

२) कुळकर्णी मदन :- 'प्रादेशिक मराठी कादंबरी', मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर, १९८४.

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स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्य चळवळीचा ऐतिहासिक आढावा**प्रा.संतोष गोपाळकृष्ण कुळकर्णी***सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला.*

प्रस्तावना:— विदर्भ हा महाराष्ट्राचा एक घटक असूनही याची एक वेगळी अस्मिता व आगळी परंपरा आहे. विदर्भामध्ये स्वयं—शासनाची क्षमता, येथील राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक इ. क्षेत्रात विदर्भवासियांनी जे कर्तृत्वाचे कौशल्य दाखविले त्यावरून विदर्भाचे पुढारी हे विदर्भ राज्याचा कारभार चालविण्यात पूर्ण समर्थ आहेत हा दृष्टीकोन समोर ठेवून वेगळ्या विदर्भ प्रांताची मागणी पुढे आली. या मागणीतून विदर्भ—आंदोलन छेडले गेले. १९४६ नंतर देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळणार हे स्पष्ट झाले. परंतु देशाला स्वतंत्र मिळाले तरी वन्हाड मात्र निझामाचा मांडलिक प्रांत म्हणून राहणार आणि नागपूर प्रांत हा मध्यप्रांताच्या हिंदी भाषिक नेत्यांच्या अधिपत्याखाली राहणार अशी भिती व्यक्त करण्यात येवू लागली. त्यामुळेच विदर्भात मराठी—हिंदी वाद अधिकच तीव्र होवू लागला. वन्हाडचे चार व नागपुरचे चार मिळून आठ जिल्ह्यांचे विदर्भाचे वेगळे राज्य असावे अशी वैदर्भीय नेत्यांची भावना व मागणी फार जुनी आहे. वन्हाडवर अन्याय होता कामा नये, वन्हाडची उन्नती व्हावी व त्या उन्नतीसाठी वन्हाडावर खूप खर्च व्हावा, कमीतकमी जेवढे उत्पन्न आहे तेवढातरी खर्च व्हावा ही वन्हाडी जनतेची रास्त मागणी तत्कालीन वन्हाडमधील पुढाऱ्यांनी महाविदर्भ आंदोलनाच्या प्रारंभापासूनच केली आहे. आजदेखील हीच मागणी महाविदर्भ या प्रांतासाठी केली जाते व विदर्भाचा बॅकलॉग भरून निघावा यासाठी आंदोलन करावे लागते ही दयनीय वस्तुस्थिती आहे. इ.स. १९३७ पर्यंत केलेल्या वरील प्रयत्नांची एका गोष्टीला पुष्टी मिळते ती अशी की, वन्हाडच्या त्यावेळच्या चार जिल्ह्यांचे एक वेगळे घटकराज्य बनविण्यात यावे अशी वन्हाडवासीयांची तीव्र मागणी होती. पण ही मागणी पूर्ण झाली नाही, म्हणून ही मागणी प्रबळपणे रेटण्यासाठी त्यावेळच्या आठ जिल्ह्यांच्या विदर्भाला मध्यप्रांतापासून वेगळा करण्याचा विचार समोर आला. बुलडाणा, अकोला, अमरावती, यवतमाळ, वर्धा, नागपूर व भंडारा हे त्यावेळचे आठ जिल्हे होत. त्याप्रमाणे महाविदर्भ प्रदेशाच्या कल्पनेचा जन्म झाला. आता वन्हाड ऐवजी वन्हाड व नागप्रदेश या दोघांचा संयुक्त विदर्भ वेगळा करावा ही मागणी कायदेशीररित्या समोर आली. विदर्भाऐवजी महाविदर्भ असा शब्द मांडण्यात आला, पण व्यावहारिक दृष्टीने तो सफल घटकराज्य होईल की नाही यावर विचार विमर्श करण्यासाठी यवतमाळ डिस्ट्रीक्ट असोसिएशनने लोकनायक बापूजी अणे यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एक उपसमिती नियुक्त केली. या समितीने अभ्यास करून महाविदर्भ एक स्वयंपूर्ण व सफल राज्य होईल असा निर्णय दिला. या निर्णयाने उत्साहाचे वारे संचारले आणि महाविदर्भ हा वेगळा प्रांत बनविण्यासाठी लोकनायक अणे यांनी इ.स.१९३९—४० मध्ये नाग प्रदेश व वन्हाड या दोन्ही भू—भागात जागोजागी भाषणे देवून कमालीची जनजागृती केली.

स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्य चळवळीचा ऐतिहासिक आढावा:— विदर्भा संबंधाने महाराष्ट्रातील पुष्कळ लोकांनी आपला गैरसमज करून घेतला आहे. तो समितीने दूर केला पाहिजे. पुण्या—मुंबईच्या लोकांचे विदर्भावर आक्रमण होईल असे विदर्भीयांना वाटत नाही व कोणाच्याही आक्रमणाला भिण्याइतके ते भित्रे नाहीत. मतलबी लोकांनी हया वावट्या उठवलेल्या दिसतात. नागपुरात राजधानी असणे किंवा तेथे विधानसभेच्या बैठकी भरविणे हयाचे सर्व साधारण विदर्भीय जनतेला काही महत्व वाटत नाही. विदर्भ महाराष्ट्रात राहू इच्छितो, त्यात तो महाराष्ट्रावर काही उपकार करतो असे कोणीही विदर्भीय समजत नाही. त्या सर्व गोष्टींचा विचार करून समितीने त्यापुढे पाउल टाकले पाहिजे. विदर्भाची चळवळ हळूहळू कमजोर जरी पडत चालली होती तरी विदर्भातील जनता मात्र वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्याच्या बाजूनेच होती. बापूजी अणे, ब्रिजलाल बियाणी अशी काही मोजकीच नेतेमंडळी आता विदर्भाचे आंदोलन चालवित होती. अशातच फाजलअली कमीशनच्या शिफारसीनुसार भाषावार प्रांतरचना करण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला. मात्र हया आयोगाने विदर्भाचे वेगळे राज्य सुचविले असल्याने आणि पंडित नेहरुंसारख्या नेत्यांनी वारंवार विदर्भाच्या बाजूने वक्तव्ये केलेली असल्याने विदर्भाचे वेगळे राज्य होईल असे

विदर्भवाद्यांना वाटत होते. त्याचवेळी विदर्भातील विशेषतः वऱ्हाडातील नेते संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रात सहभागी होण्यास अधिक उत्सुक असल्याचे दिसत होते. तर नागपूर भागातही ना.भा. खरे आदिंसारखी नेतेमंडळी जी मध्यप्रांतातील हिंदी नेत्यांकडून दुखावल्या गेली होती आणि नेहरु तसेच काँग्रेसविरोधी होती, त्यांच्याकडून संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या चळवळीचा जोरदार प्रचार सुरु होता. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रांसाठी तरुण भारत ने तर आघाडीच उघडली होती. दादासाहेब ओगल्यानंतर महाराष्ट्र काँग्रेसकडे झुकले होते. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रही आता संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रवादी झाला होता.

संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र निर्मितीच्या मार्गात खोडे कसे घालावे, एवढेच त्यांना कळते. पण त्यांचे दुर्दैव असे की, विदर्भही आता जागृत होवू लागला आहे. आपले सच्चे पुढारी कोण व नकली पुढारी कोण याची विदर्भ जनतेला आता चांगली जाणीव होवू लागली आहे. याचे प्रत्यंतरही तेथील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेच्या ज्या निवडणुका नुकत्याच झाल्या, त्यात दिसून आले. अमरावती शहर वऱ्हाडची राजधानी म्हटले तर वावगे ठरणार नाही शिवाय बापूजी अणे व ब्रिजलाल बियाणी या स्वतंत्र विदर्भवाद्यांचा ते शहर बालेकिल्लाच मानण्यात येते. पण नुकतीच तेथे जी नगरपालिकेची निवडणूक झाली त्या भागात निवडणुकीत स्वतंत्र विदर्भवाद्यांच्या या बालेकिल्ल्यात संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र जनता आघाडीने चांगलाच सुरुंग लावून तो हस्तगत केला. हीच परिस्थिती त्या भागात इतरत्र तेलहारा, पुलगांव, उमरखेड, हिंगणघाट आदि ठिकाणीही दिसून आली. सं. म. आघाडीने या सर्व ठिकाणी मोठे घसघशीत विजय मिळवून स्वतंत्र विदर्भवाद्यांना चांगले खडे चारले आहेत. पण आघाडी पक्षाने एवढ्याने हूरहूरून जाऊ नये. त्याला अद्याप बराच मोठा पल्ला गाठायचा आहे, ही गोष्ट विसरून चालणार नाही. याचे एक जबरदस्त कारण म्हणजे स्वतंत्र विदर्भवाद्यांचे म्होरके मी वर म्हटल्याप्रमाणे भांडवलदार किंवा त्याचे हस्तक असे लोक आहेत. गरीब व भोळ्या वऱ्हाडी जनतेवर हे लोक आपल्या पुंजीचा प्रभाव पाडून त्यांची दिशाभूल करण्यात मोठे पटाईत आहेत. विदर्भाच्या लोकांची इच्छा नसतानाही सर्व मराठी भाषिकांचे एक राज्य ह्या तत्वानुसार द्विभाषिक मुंबई राज्यातून गुजरातचा भाग वगळून सर्व मराठी भाषिक जिल्हे एकत्र करण्यात आले आणि १९६० मध्ये महाराष्ट्र राज्य स्थापन करण्यात आले.

पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत आपला प्रदेश या राज्यात कधीच उठून उभा राहू शकणार नाही. राज्याचा समतोल विकास होणार नाही विदर्भ सतत विकासाबाबत मागास राहिल ही त्यांची भिती सार्थ होती. म्हणून महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीनंतरही वेगळ्या विदर्भाचे आंदोलन सुरुच होते. उलट १९६२ नंतर तर हे आंदोलन उग्र आणि हिंसकही झाले. आता या चळवळीचे नेतृत्वही बदलू लागले होते. नागपूरत १७ ऑक्टोबर १९४७ रोजी नागविदर्भ आंदोलन समितीची स्थापना काही तरुण नेत्यांनी केली होती. त्रिं. गो. देशमुख हे त्यात प्रमुख होते. या समितीने विदर्भाचे आंदोलन आपल्या हाती घेतले. नागपुरात या आंदोलनाचे विराटरूप धारण केले. याचवेळी ब्रिजलाल बियाणी यांनी अकोला ते नागपुर पदयात्रा काढून नागपूरत सत्याग्रह केला. शेकडो लोकांनी त्यात भाग घेतला. पोलिसांनी अनेकांना अटक केली. १९६० मध्ये नागपुरातील इतवारी चौकात विदर्भ चंडिकेची स्थापना करण्यात आली. या आंदोलनाने येथून प्रक्षोभक वळण घेतले. ह्या उग्र आंदोलनाने सरकार मेटाकुटीस आले. २७ एप्रिल १९६० रोजी नागपुरात महाराष्ट्राच्या स्थापनेप्रित्यर्थ मिरवणूक काढण्यात आली. त्यावेळी चितार ओळीत विदर्भवाद्यांचा मिरवणूक काढणाऱ्यांचे सोबत जोरदार हिंसक संघर्ष झाला. हजारो कार्यकर्त्यांना पकडण्यात आले, अनेक जखमी झाले. या आंदोलनात त्रिं.गो.देशमुख, वामनराव लांजेवार, वीर बाबुराव हरकरे, धोंडबाजी हेडावू, राजाभाउ डोंगरे, आचार्य दांडेकर, जनरल मंचरशा आवारी, पुंडलीकराव मासूरकर, कृष्णराव शेंडे, केशवराव गाडेकर, नवलचंद टोकसिया, ल.वा.पडोळे, हरिकिसन अग्रवाल, मंगलचंद खंडेलवाल, वसंतराव मासोदकर, विश्वभरदास घीवाले आदी अनेकांनी भाग घेतला होता. १९६२ च्या सार्वत्रिक निवडणुकीच्या वेळी तर विदर्भवादी फारच जोरात होते. आधीच्या पोटनिवडणुकीत बापूजी अणे काँग्रेसच्या तिकिटावर उभे होते. म्हणून विजयानंतर त्यांच्यावर प्रचंड टीका झाली. यावेळी अणे यांनी नागविदर्भ आंदोलन समितीतर्फे आपली उमेदवारी नागपुरातून भरली. त्यात त्यांनी काँग्रेस आणि इतर उमेदवारांचा पराभव करून विजय संपादन केला. त्याप्रमाणे विधानसभेच्या निवडणुकीत नागपूरच्या चारपैकी दोन जागी आचार्य दांडेकर आणि धोंडबाजी हेडाउ विजयी झाले. नागपूर महापालिकेच्या निवडणुकीत समितीचे १४ सदस्य विजयी झाले. यावरून विदर्भाची जनता अजूनही वेगळ्या विदर्भाच्या पाठीशी आहे हे स्पष्ट चित्र समोर आले.

पुढील काळात राजकीय स्थित्यंतरात या चळवळीला मरगळ येत गेली. समितीच्या नावाने राजकारण करणारे नेते मोठे होताच, राजकारणात, उच्च पदस्थ होवून सत्ताधारी होत गेले. सत्ता हाती येताच त्यांना विदर्भाचा विसर पडू लागला. म्हणून जनताही हया आंदोलनामागे आता उभी होण्यास तयार नव्हती. वृत्तपत्रांपुढेही नवनव्या चळवळी येत गेल्या. नंतरच्या काळात मरगळ झटकून पुन्हा एकदा जांबुवंतराव धोटे यांच्या नेतृत्वात ही चळवळी अत्यंत प्रभोक्षक आणि उग्र स्वरूपात पुढे आली. परंतु राजकीय बदलाव धोटेसह त्यांचे इतर कार्यकर्ते कॉॅंग्रेसमध्ये गेले आणि सत्ताधारी झाले. ही चळवळ मागे पडत गेली. नंतरच्या काळात तर ही चळवळ मृतप्रायच झाली. आताही मधूनमधून काही नेते वेगळ्या विदर्भाची भाषा बोलतात आणि वृत्तपत्रे यांना प्रसिध्दी देतात. परंतु आता या चळवळीत विशेष दम उरलेला नाही. तरी आज स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या एवढ्या मोठ्या कालखंडात विदर्भ सर्वच दृष्टीने विकासापासून दुर राहिलेला आहे यात दुमत नाही. निसर्गाची कृपा असणारा विदर्भ अनेक समस्यांनी आज ग्रस्त आहे.

संदर्भ सूची:-

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मराठीच्या बोली: एक प्रादेशिक समन्वय

डॉ. हरिदास देवीदास आखरे

श्रीमती कोकीळाबाई गावडे महिला महाविद्यालय, दर्यापूर

प्रास्ताविक- भारतामध्ये अनेक विस्तीर्ण आकाराने सलग असणारे प्रदेश एक भाषिक आहेत. भौगोलिक आणि स्वाभाविक प्रदेशामध्ये दर सहाकोसावर भाषा बदलतांना दिसते. मराठीच्या बोलीभाषा ह्या अशाच महाराष्ट्रा मध्ये विविध प्रदेशामध्ये वेगवेगळे रूप धारण करतात. एकट्या विदर्भातील बुलडाणा जिल्ह्याचे उदाहरण जरी आपण घेतले तरी त्यामध्ये भौगोलिक दृष्ट्या घाटावर आणि घाटाखाली असणा-या दोन विभागात हा जिल्हा व्यापलेला आहे. घाटाखालील सहा तालुक्यामध्ये जी मराठीची बोलीभाषा व-हाडी बोलली जाते ती वेगळी आहे. तर घाटावरील सात तालुक्यामध्ये जी भाषा बोलली जाते तीला घाटा वरील व-हाडी म्हणतात. त्यामध्ये एक प्रकारचा खटका आहे. मराठवाड्यातील भाषेशी ती भाषा सांधर्म्य साधते.

तसेच महाराष्ट्रातील वेगळ्या भौगोलिक प्रांतामध्ये वेगवेळ्या भाषा, पोटभाषा आज वेगवेळ्या गोष्टी सांगतात. त्यामधील नितीकथा ही वेगळ्या आहेत. हे जरी वेगळी वैशिष्ट्ये ती दाखवत असल्या तरी त्यामध्ये एकप्रकारचा समन्वय आपल्याला आढळतो. त्या मोदील सर्वात पहिला सारखेपणा हा आहे की, भाषा कोणत्याही प्रांतातील असो, ती मराठीच्या प्रमाणरूपाला अधिक रुपवतीकरण्याचे काम करीत आहे. नंतर ती मराठीचाच अर्थ वेगळ्या धाटणीने सांगत आहे. कर्नाटक, गुजरात, गोवा प्रांतात बोलल्या जाणारी ही मराठी वेगवेगळ्या राजकीय अमलांमुळे व राजवटीच्या प्रभावाखाली आलेल्या असल्यामुळे त्यांना त्यांची एक रंगछटा व भावछटा आहे. मराठीही एक भारतीय आर्यभाषा असून त्या आर्यवंशीयांच्या भाषेचे ते एक परिवर्तित रूप आहे. मराठीच्या बोली बदलली असून असे म्हणतो - मराठीच्या पोटभाषांचे फरक भाषिकदृष्टीने कमी महत्त्वाचे आहेत. पोटभाषा अशी खरोखरच एकच म्हणजे कोकणीही आहे. अर्थात सर्व ठिकाणी स्थानिकभेद आहेतच आणि त्यांचा उल्लेखही स्वतंत्र नावाने केला जातो, परंतू एकंदरीत पाहिले असता मराठीही एक विलक्षण सारखी भाषा आहे. तिची ती किंचितपरसिपर भिन्न रूपेदा खवून देता येतील. दख्खनची मराठी, व-हा आणि मध्यप्रांताची मराठी व उत्तरकोकणातील मराठी. एखाद्या प्रांताची मान्य असेलेली भाषा त्या प्रांतात कशी व कोठे व्यापलेली आहे, त्या त्या परिसरात तीने कसे स्वरूप धारण केले आहे. ह्या जिजासेतून भाषेचा जो अभ्यास केला जातो त्याला भाषिक भूगोल असे म्हणतात

- 1) व-हाडीभाषा- व-हाडी बोलीमध्ये साधारणता चतुर्थिला ले हाप्रत्यय पाहावयास मिळतो. उदा. मला - मले, तुला- तुले, त्याला - त्याले, व-हाडी ही एक महत्वपूर्ण बोली आहे की, जिच्यामध्ये घाटाखालील भागामध्ये काही स्त्रिया पुरुषी भाषा प्रयोग करतांना दिसतात. उदा. मी आलो होतो. मी ते काम केलो आहे.
- 2) अहिराणी- अहिराणी भाषेचा शब्दसंग्रह हा प्रमाण मराठीपेक्षा पूर्णपणे वेगळा आहे. अहिराणी हे मराठी भाषेचे एक असे रूप आहे की त्या प्रदेशातील लोकांना बोलीसाठी उपयुक्त आहे, परंतू व्यावहारिक लेखनीसाठी ती सर्व मराठी भाषिकांसाठी उपयोगी पडणार नाही. प्रमाणभूत मराठी मध्ये मुलगा- अहिराणीतील अंडोर होतो, तसेच सतरंजी- झो-या, दार- कावड, भाजी- साकरताळे- साकरू, कोनाडा - पोखल अशा विविध प्रकारच्या शब्दसंग्रह त्यामध्ये पाहावयास मिळतो.

संवाद- इमलना आजा घोडे उना - विमलचा आजा घोड्यावरून आला.

माला तुपान नौ सांगनं - मला तुझ्याजवळ नाही सांगायच.

- 3) हळबी- ज्यांना आपण पूर्णपणे बोली म्हणून संबोधतो त्या एकमेकींपासून कीती भिन्न असू शकतात हे हळबीच्या संवादावरून लक्षात येते. उडाऊ बेटा चे कोनी मुनुख चो दुरझान बेटा रहत आरु हुन दुनो म नानी बेटा आपके बाप के बल्लो. कोण्या माणसाचे दोघेजण मुलगे होते आणि त्या दोघातला आणि त्या दोघातला लहानगा मुलगा आपल्या बापाला बोलला.
- 4) डांगी- डांग प्रदेशातील लोकांच्या मुखात असणारी भाषा गुजरातीशी सांधर्म्य साधतांना दिसते. उदा- कोणा एक गोहाला दोन पो सा व्हातातत्याहून लाहाना पोसा म्हणू लागणा , जी आमदनीना वाटा देना व्हावा तो माला दे. प्रमाण मराठी- कोणा एका माणसाला दोन मुलगे होते. त्यातला लहानगा मुलगा म्हणाला - बाबा जो आपल्या मिळकतीचा वाटा द्यायला हवा तो मला दे. डांगी बोली व प्रमाण बोलीतील फरक असा आढळतो.
- 5) कोकणी- कोकणी ध्वनीरचना ही मराठीपेक्षा वेगळी आहे. मात्र कोकणीची उच्चारण पद्धती ही हेल, आंदोलन आघात, इत्यादी बाबतीत मराठीपेक्षा खुपच वेगळी आहे. एखादा कोकणी मनुष्य मराठी येणारा पण बोलण्याचा सराव नसणारा ती बोलू लागला तर केवळ त्याच्या उच्चाराच्या वैशिष्ट्यावरून त्याचे भौगोलिक मुळ लक्षात येते.

समारोप -प्रत्येक भाषा ही एक सामाजिक स्वायत्त संस्था असते. ज्याप्रमाणे एखाद्या सामाजिक संस्थेचा इतिहास लिहिला जातो. त्याप्रमाणे भाषेचा इतिहास हा विविध पुराव्यांच्या आधारे त्यामध्ये लिखित साधने साधनांची विपुलता व भूतकालीन स्वरूपाचे दर्शन त्याद्वारे घडत असते. भाषा ज्या समाजाची एक सामाजिक संस्था असते त्या भाषाद्वारे समाजाचा इतिहास व संस्कृती याचे प्रतिबिंब आपल्याला लोकांच्या मुखी असलेल्या बोली भाषेद्वारा ओळखता येते. भिन्नभिन्न कालखंडात त्या भाषेचे स्वरूप कसे होते हे दिसते. "भाषेच्या स्थैर्यावर समाजाचे स्थैर्य अवलंबून असते. एका विशिष्ट काळाची समाजाच्या विविध थरात थोड्याफार फरकाने बोलली जाणारी भाषा एका विशिष्ट प्रदेशात व्यापलेली असते. ती भाषा आपल्याला नीट समजली तरच तिच्या विविधतेची आणि वर्गसापेक्ष व स्थलसापेक्ष रूपाची कल्पना येईल"²

निष्कर्ष-

- 1) भाषा ही एक सामाजिक संस्था असून तिच्याद्वारा समाजाची संस्कृती व इतिहासाचा बोध आपणाला होतो.
- 2) बोलीभाषा ही प्रमाणभाषेची वैविध्यपूर्ण रूपे असून त्यांना ओळखण्यासाठी ती भाषा ज्या विशिष्ट प्रदेशामध्ये कशी व्यापलेली आहे, तीने कसे स्वरूप धारण केलेले आहे. हे बोलीच्या अभ्यासावरून कळते.
- 3) बोलीभाषेद्वारे आपण आपल्या अभिव्यक्ती अधिक प्रभावीपणे व्यक्त करू शकतो.
- 4) प्रमाण भाषा ही नागर समाजाची भाषा असली तरी ती प्रगल्भ होतांना तिला समृद्ध करणारी बोली हे जवळचेच रूप वाटते.
- 5) बोली वेगवेगळ्या असल्या तरी त्यांच्यामध्ये एक समान धागा असतो. तो समन्वय प्रादेशिकतेची सामाजिक, इतिहासिक व सांस्कृतिक एकता दर्शवित असते.

संदर्भ

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- 3) संदर्भ मराठी सेट वर्ग पुस्तिका काळ्या हौदाजवळ सदाशिवपेठ पुणे- 2005

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महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी जमातींचा सामाजिक असमतोल

दिलीप दामू कुमरे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, पदवी व पदव्युत्तर समाजशास्त्र विभाग, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना :मानव हा समाजशील प्राणी आहे आणि तो समाजात राहूनच आपल्या सर्व गरजा पूर्ण करित असतो तसा तो जीजासू वृत्तीचा असल्यामुळे तो सतत नवनवीन शोध करित असतो. त्यामुळे प्राचीन काळापासून मानवाने विविध व्यवस्थीतरीत्या ज्ञान संपादन केल्याचे आढळून येते. आधुनिक काळात शास्त्रीय अध्यनाला विशेष महत्त्व प्राप्त आहे. आजच्या आधुनिक काळत सर्वच प्रकारचे शास्त्र कींवा शास्त्राच्या शाखा उदयास आल्या आहेत या सर्व शाखामधून विशिष्ट घटनांचे अध्ययन सविस्तररीत्या केले जाते. ते विविध शास्त्र म्हणजे जीवशास्त्र, वनस्पतीशास्त्र, रसायनशास्त्र, भुगर्भशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्रा इत्यादी या सर्व शास्त्रांच्या विविध शाखासुद्धा निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. जसे की, राजकीय समाजशास्त्र आदिवासी समाजशास्त्र, गुन्हेगारीचे समाजशास्त्र इत्यादी थोडक्यात समाजातील सर्वच घटकांचे आतिशय सूक्ष्मरित्या अध्ययन करण्याच्या दृष्टीकोनातून समाजशास्त्राच्या शाखाचा उगम झाला आहे.

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात आदिवासीचे समाजशास्त्रा म्हणजे आदिवासी समाजाचे अध्ययन करण्यात येत आहे. भारतीय समाज विविध जातीमध्ये विभाजित झालेला आहे. भारतात ६ हजारापेक्षा जास्त जाती व उपजाती आहेत. जातीप्रमाणेच विविध आदिवासी जमाती सुद्धा आहेत देशातील बहुतेक सर्वच राज्यात आदिवासी जमात आढळून येते. २०११च्या जनगणनेनुसार महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी लोकसंख्या १०,५१०,२१५ एवढी आहे. भारतीय सांविधानात आदिवासींना अनुसूचित जमाती असे संबोधिले जाते. अनुसूचित जमातीमध्ये सर्वसाधारणपणे डोंगराळ प्रदेशात आणि जंगलात वास्तव्यास असणाऱ्या आणि आधुनिक संस्कृती तसेच जीवनपध्दती पासून अलिप्त ओत अशा लोकांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. म्हणूनच आदिवासी म्हणजे अनुसूचित जमाती असे समीकरण रूढ झाले आहे.

अनुसूचित जातींमध्ये सर्वसाधारणपणे डोंगराळ प्रदेशात आणि जंगलात वास्तवस असणा आणि जे आधुनिक संस्कृती तसेच जीवनपध्दती पासून आहेत अशा लोकांचा समावेश करणत आला आहे. म्हणूनच आदिवासी म्हणजे अनुसूचित जाती असे समीकरण रूढ आहे .

उद्दिष्टे :

१. आदिवासी सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक पारिस्थितीचे अध्ययन .
२. आदिवासी समाजतील सामाजिक मूल्य आणि प्रमाणाचे अध्ययन
३. अदिम जमातीच विविध समस्यांचे अध्ययन करणे

आदिवासीच सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक पारिस्थितीचे अध्नन : आदिवासी समाजाचे अध्ययन करतांना त्याची सांस्कृतिक पारिस्थिती आतिशय प्रभावी असलचे दिसून येते, कारण आदिवासी सामाजिक व्यवस्था ही सर्वतः संस्कृतीवर अवलंबून असते त्यांच्यामध्ये प्रथा, परंपरा, वैशिष्ट्ये, बोली भाषा, लोककला कथा, लोकगीते आजही अस्तित्वात आहे. परंतु प्रगत समाजाच्या संपर्कात आल्यापासून त्यांची सांस्कृतिक जीवन पध्दती बदलली आहे. त्यामुळे काही प्रथा परंपरा ह्या न्हास पावल्या आहेत. सण, समारंभ, उत्सव याचे प्रमाण या जमातीमध्ये खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात साजरे केले जातात. परंतु हे करण्याच्या पध्दती मात्र बदलल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे अदिवासींची वर्तमान संस्कृती मागासलेली असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यामुळे सामाजिक मूल्य व प्रमाणांच्या माध्यमातून ते आपली दैनदिन जीवनशैली तयार करित असतात.

निष्कर्ष :

१. आदिवासींची जीवनपध्दती पूर्णतः जंगलावर किंवा निसर्गावर आधारलेली दिसून येते.

२. आदिवासी जमातींवर धर्माचा प्रभाव अधिक असल्यामुळे ते आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनात विविध धार्मिक, प्रथा परंपरांचे जनत करतात.
३. आदिवासींची आर्थिक स्थिती निसर्गावर अवलंबून असल्यामुळे ती मागासलेली दिसून येते. म्हणूनच ते आपला विकास करण्यास असमर्थ दिसून येतात.

संदर्भ ग्रंथसूची :

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महाराष्ट्रातील लोकसंगीताचा प्रादेशिक विकास**प्रा. नाना व्ही. भडके**

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, संगती विभाग, सीताबाई कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना :उत्तर भारत व दक्षिण भारतात ज्या प्रमाणात संगीताचा विकास व विस्तार झाला, त्याच प्रमाणा भारताच्या इतर भागात हा होऊ शकला नाही. कालांतराने त्याचा प्रसार मात्र संपूर्ण देशात व विश्वात होत गेला. भारतातील महाराष्ट्र या राज्यात सुद्धा कालांतराने संगीताचा प्रचार हा तिब्र गतीने झाला असल्याचे लक्षात येते. महाराष्ट्र म्हणजे देशाच्या मध्यभागी असेलला हा प्रदेश. आर्थिक, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक दृष्टीन विचार करता विविधता असलेला प्रदेश म्हणावा लागेल. कारण या राज्याच्या भौगोलिक वैशिष्ट्यामुळे येथील लोकांच्या राहणीमानात सुद्धा विविधता निर्माण झाली आहे. भारताच्या उत्तर व दक्षिण भागातील सांस्कृतिक चेतनांचा इथे नेहमीच संगम घडत आलेला आहे. अनेक दिशांना येणारे प्रवाह महाराष्ट्राच्या धार्मिक व सामाजिक घडणीशी एकरूप होत गेले व साहित्य, दृश्य कला आणि प्रयोगित कला यातून अविष्कृत होत राहिले. यापैकी संगीताची परंपरा, मग ते वन्य जमातींचे असो, लोकसंगीत, शास्त्रीय संगीत वा लोकप्रिय असो – आपला समृद्ध आणि वैविध्यपूर्ण वारसा व्यक्त करते.

शोधनिबंधाचा उद्देश :

१. महाराष्ट्रातील लोकसंगीताचे अस्तित्व अभ्यासणे.
२. महाराष्ट्रातील लोकसंगीतातील विविध प्रकारांचे अध्ययन करणे
३. महाराष्ट्रातील लोकसंगीताचा वेगळेपणा स्पष्ट करणे.

अध्ययन पध्दती : प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये अध्ययनाकरिता द्वितीय स्त्रोतांचा उपयोग करण्यात आला असून त्याकरिता इंटरनेट, विविध संकेतस्थळ, संदर्भिय साहित्याचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

वन्य जमातींचे संगीत : लोकसंगीताचा उगम हा प्रामुख्याने भारताच्या दाट वनांच्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्रात नित्य राहणाऱ्या भिल्ल, महादेव कोळी, गोंडा, वारली, कोकणा, कातकरी, ठाकूर, गावीत, कोलाम, आंध, मल्हार आणि पारधी या लोकांच्या संगीतातून होतो. आदिम संगीताचे महत्त्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य हे की ते नृत्यबद्ध हालचालींशी जुळलेले असते. म्हणून बहुतेक संगीताच्या प्रसंगांना **नाच** असे संबोधण्यात येते. वारल्यांचे तारापी नाच आणि घोर नाच आणि आग्राचे गणेश नाच आणि होळी नाच. या लोकांचे सांगीतिक आविष्कार त्यांच्या व्यापक सामूहिकतेने लक्षणीय ठरतात. त्यामुळे पदन्यास, हालचाली आणि शब्दोच्चार यांचा अचूक एकमेळ जमणे आवश्यक असते. ही सामूहिकता हेच सांगीतिक आविष्कारातील संमोहित करणाऱ्या पुनरावृत्तीचे कारण असते. अशा संगीतासाठी प्रभावी नाद निर्माण करणाऱ्या वाद्यांची योजना आवश्यक ठरते. तीब्र स्वर आणि खणखणीतपणा यांचे अधिराज्य असते. त्यासाठी लहान बासच्या, ढोल, जोरकसपणे फुकून वाजविली जाणारी (सुषिर) वाद्ये उपयोगात आणली जातात. एकसुरी आघाताने किंवा घासून निर्माण होणारे ध्वनी निवडले जातात. आदिम वाद्ये बहुधा सहजी उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या आणि कमी खर्चाच्या वस्तूंपासून उदा. बांबू, जनावरांची कातडी, भोपळे, मातीची भांडी, पाने इत्यादी वस्तूंपासून तयार केली जातात. या वस्तूंपासून घडवलेली वाद्ये म्हणजे फाकवलेल्या, खुळखुळणाऱ्या बांबूच्या काड्या, तारपे, (एक आदिम सुषिर वाद्य, ज्यात नादांच्या प्रतिध्वनीसाठी दोन भोपळे जोडलेले असतात), डेरा (चामड्यावर घासून नाद निर्माण करणारे वाद्ये), थाळ (धातूच्या थाळीवर लांबट दांडा घासून एकसुरी नाद निर्माण करणारे वाद्य), घुंगरू (तालाकरता वापरात असलेले लोकवाद्य). ही वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण वाद्ये विलक्षण कुशलने वाजविली जातात. आदिम संस्कृतीतील वाद्यांचे महत्त्व वन्य जमातीतील पुराव्यावरून आणि नांवावरून ध्यानात येते. उदाहरणार्थ, आगरीना ढोल आगरी म्हणतात. त्यांच्या म्हणण्याप्रमाणे ते रावणाच्या दरबारातील ढोल वदक होते.

आदिम संगीतरचना धार्मिकतेने आणि उत्कट धर्मविधींनी ओथंबलेल्या असतात. जन्म, नामकरणविधी, विवाह, मृत्यू अशा व्यक्तीच्या जीवनचक्रातील महत्वाच्या घटना संगीताशी निगडित असतात. संगीत आणि नृत्य यातून अनेकदा पावसाच्या आगमनाचा आनंद किंवा सुगीचा उल्हासही व्यक्त होतो.

लोकसंगीत :लोकसंगीत म्हटले म्हणजे सर्वसामान्यपणे सहज समजल्या जाऊ शकणारच्या गीतांचे वैपुल्य. विवध कारणांसाठी लोकसंगीत हे एकत्रितपणे सादर केल्या जाणाऱ्या कार्यक्रमांचे स्वरूप घेते. अशा कार्यक्रमात सांघिक गायन, समूह नृत्य किंवा अभिनय यांच्यावर कमीअधिक प्रमाणात भर दिला जातो. परिणामतः लोकसंगीताची नेटकी वर्गवारी करणे शक्य होत नाही. महाराष्ट्रातील लोकसंगीताचे साठाहून अधिक प्रकार आहेत. या गीतप्रकारांचे सांगीतिक मूल्य योग्य रीतीने समजण्यासज्जठी त्यांची एकाच वेळी तीन आलेखांवर योग्य ठिकाणी स्थापना करावी लागेल.

१. ध्वनी—परिणाम पासून गीतापर्यंत
२. हालचालीपासून नृत्यापर्यंत आणि
३. सामान्य वागण्या दिसण्या पासून नाट्य आविष्कारपर्यंत.

नंदीवाला :या कलाप्रकारात ध्वनी—परिणामांचा उपयोग संगीतासारखा असतो. महाराष्ट्रातील नंदीवाला हा एक खास वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण मनोरंजन करणारा कलाकार आहे. त्याला नेमून दिलेल्या गावोगावी फिरून तो शिकवून तयार केलेल्या प्राण्यांचे खेळ दाखवतो. जोडीला भविष्य सांगतो. गुबगुबी (ज्यात चामड्याच्या दोन गोलाकार तबकड्यांवर घासल्याने नाद निर्माण होतो, असे वाद्य), घड्याळ—टिपरू (गुबगुबीवर ठोका वाजवण्यासाठी असलेला लाकडी हातोडा), आणि चिमुकल्या घंटा ही वाद्ये तो साथील घेते. तालयुक्त वादन, त्या लयांशी जुळणारे शब्दोच्चार , तसेच मोठ्याने आघात करून वा घासून निर्माण होणारा नाद या सर्वांमध्ये सांगीतिक तत्वांचा पुरेपूर उपयोग केलेला असतो. खेळ दाखवून झाल्यावर नंदीवाला बक्षिसी मागतो.

बहुरूपी :बहुरूपी या संज्ञेचा शब्दशः अर्थ अनेक वेष बदलणारा असा आहे. प्रत्यक्षात बहुरूपी हा रंजन करणारा व्यावसायिक कलाकार आहे. यामध्ये नाट्यभिमुख गीतांचा अंतर्भाव असतो. कलाकार हा वेगवेगळ्या वेषांमध्ये येऊन तो रिझवतो व भिक्षा मागतो. बहुरूपी हे बहिरोबा, खंडोबा, जारवाई, जनाई इत्यादी पंथीय दैवतांना वाहिलेले असतात. 'सखुबाई, बकुबाई, लग्नाला चला.. तुम्ही लग्नाला चला,' अशा प्रकारची विवाह निमंत्रणांची विनोदी गाणी गाणारे म्हणून सर्वपरिचित आहेत, स्त्रियांची, गरोदर स्त्रियांचे तरुण मातांची सोंगे ते उभे करतात. यमक—अनुप्रासांनी सजलेली पद्यरचना आकर्षक, जलद गतीने ते सादर करतात. साथील कोणतेही वाद्य नसते.

धनगरी ओव्या :या प्रकारातील गीतांमध्ये हालचालींना प्राधान्य असते. हा गीत प्रकार नगरांशी संबंधित आहे. व्युत्पत्तिशास्त्रानुसार 'दनश म्हणजे गुढेढेरे' या कानडी शब्दांपासून 'धनगर' हा शब्द आलेला आहे. ही गीते शंकराचा अवतार जो 'बीरुबा' याच्याभोवती गुंफलेली असतात.

धनगर रंगीबेरंगी पोशाख करून एकत्र जमतात. एक भला मोठा ढोल वाजवणाऱ्याभोवती फेर धरून नाचू लागतात. जोषपूर्ण हालचाली असलेल्या या नाचाला 'गजनृत्य' (खुल्या मैदानात धनगरांनी केलेले सामूहिक नृत्य) म्हटले जाते. 'ओव्या' गीते बहुधा अहिराणी या बोलीभाषेत रचलेली असतात. त्यातून बीरुबाची कथा सांगितलेली असते. त्याची स्तुती केलेली असते. बहुधा काही लौकिक विषयांनाही त्यात स्पर्श केलेला असतो. भरीव, जोषयुक्त लय कडव्यांच्या शेवटी आघात देण्याची पद्धत आणि आवाजाची भक्कम फेक ही या खुल्या मैदानातील गायनाची खास वैशिष्ट्ये. 'ओवी' हा (लोकसंगीतात उत्स्फूर्त रचनेसाठी वापरला जाणारा) छंद वापरल्याने रचनेतील लवचीकता व मार्दव निर्माण होते.

वासुदेव गीत :वासुदेव गीत हा कलाप्रकार नृत्याभिमुख सांघिक आविष्काराकडून गानाभिमुख एकल (सोलो) आविष्काराकडे झुकत असलेला दिसतो. वासुदेव हा कलाकार मस्तकावर मोरपिसांचा मुकुट घालून. मुरली वाजवीत हुबेहूब कृष्णाचा अवतार धारण करतो. पायात घुंगरू बांधून, हातात मंजिरीची जोडी घेऊन गात गात, स्वतःभोवती गिरक्या घेत वासुदेव चपळपणे नाजूक हलके नृत्याचे पदन्यासही करीत असतो. पहाटेच्या प्रहरी अंगणात भिक्षेसाठी येणारा हा वासुदेव फिरस्त्या भक्तांपैकी एक आहे.

वाघ्या मुरळी :गोंधळ या गीताचाच हा एक उपप्रकार. मात्र या प्रकारात अंतर्भूत असलेल्या 'स्त्री' या घटकामुळे गोंधळामध्ये नसलेली सुस्पष्ट अशी सौंदर्याभिमुखता त्यात येते व त्यामुळे एक गुणात्मक फरकही निर्माण होतो. वाघ्या हा पुरुष व मुरळी ही स्त्री हे खंडोबाचे भक्त असतात.

मुरळी ही मुख्य नर्तिका असते. तर सुरत्या—वाघ्या ही व्यक्ती तिला जी साथ करते त्याला 'जागरण' असे म्हणतात. मुरळीचे सुंदर, चपळ नृत्य, तिचा आकर्षक, नेटका पोषाख, व तिच्या हालचालीत भारून टाकणारी पण संस्कारित या साऱ्यामुळे या प्रयोगाला एक आगळाच उठाव मिळतो. तुणतुणे, खंजिरी, घुंगरु याबरोबरच मुरळीच्या साडीच्या पदराला बांधलेली छोटी घंटा,घोळ जी मुरळी वाजवीत असते ही सर्व साथ वाद्ये जागरणात वापरलेली असतात.

सारांश :

महाराष्ट्रा राज्यांची निर्मितीला जरी ६८ वर्षेच झाली असली तरी येथील विविध प्रांतीय रचना ही प्राचीन आहे. तसेच पुरातन काळापासून येथे लोकांचे वास्तव्य आहे. विविध जाती धर्माचे लोक राहत असल्याने व त्यांनी आपल्या जाती धर्मातील विविध रुढी परंपरा व संस्कृती यांचे जतन करत लोकसंगीताची निर्मिती झाली. या लोकसंगीताच्या आधारावर आजही संस्कृतीचे जतन केले जात आहे. या लोकसंगीताच्या माध्यमातून क्रीडागीते, श्रमगीते, विधीगीते अंगाई व स्त्रियांच्या इतर दैनंदिन उद्योगांशी निगडित असणारी गीते आजही ग्रामीण भागात पहावयास मिळतात.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

१. गर्ग लक्ष्मीनारायण, संगीत निबंधमाला, संगीत कार्यालय,हाथरस (उ.प्र.) २००६
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ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था, व तिच्या भारतातील भूमिका

प्रा. पुरुषोत्तम बांडे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, जीजामाता कला महाविद्यालय, दारव्हा, जि. यवतामळ

प्रस्तावना:— अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्थेचा आकार आणि महत्त्व या दृष्टिने भारत हा कदाचित जगातील एकमेव देश असावा. अर्थतज्ञांनी या संकल्पनेचा खरपूस समाचार घेतला असून अनौपचारिकतेचा संबंध राज्य किंवा त्याच्या कायद्याद्वारे अनिवार्यपणे नियमन केल्या न जाणाऱ्या व नोंदणीकृत नसलेल्या उपक्रमांच्या महत्त्वाच्या वास्तविकतेशी आहे. जनतेला हे चांगल्याप्रकारे समजले आहे. आणि त्यामुळे पुरेशी वैचारिक समज असून नियोजनकर्त्यांनी त्याकडे लक्ष देण्याची गरज आहे. धोरण आणि नियोजन यातील त्यांची भूमिका आणि त्याचे परिणाम याचा समावेश नुकत्याच झालेल्या संशोधनातून मिळालेल्या यथार्थ ज्ञानाच्या अंधारे या निबंधातून करण्यात आला आहे.

ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था ही मुख्यतः शेती व शेतीशी संबंधीत उद्योग— व्यवसायावर आधारलेली आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था हे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे ठळक वैशिष्ट्य मानले जाते. भारतात ५ लाखपेक्षाही अधिक खेडी आहेत. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार भारतातील ग्रामीण लोकसंख्या ६८.८४ एवढी आहे. म्हणजेच भारतातील बहुतांश भार हा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेवर असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. शेती क्षेत्राच्या समावेशासह, शहरीकरण आणि बँकींग यांच्या औपचारिक, शब्द उभारणीच्या प्रक्रियेत अतिशय लवकर समाविष्ट होतील. विकासाच्या मार्गामुळे हे स्पष्ट झाले आहे की, अनेक अर्थव्यवस्थांच्या संरचनेमध्ये अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था कायमस्वरूपी सहभागी झाली आहे.

उद्दिष्ट्ये

१. अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या भूमिकेत अध्ययन करणे.
 २. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेतील समस्यांचे अध्ययन करणे.
 ३. ग्रामीण भागातील उत्पादन, बाजार व गुंतवणूक यांचा अर्थव्यवस्थेतील प्रभाव
 ४. मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेचा ग्रामीण शेतीवरील प्रभावाचे अध्ययन.
१. **अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या भूमिकेचे अध्ययन:—** अनौपचारिक या संज्ञेचा अर्थ नोंदणी न झालेला , पंजीकृत नसलेला असा होतो. अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था ही शासनासह मोठ—मोठया व्यवस्थांमध्ये देखिल अंगभूत आहे अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था ही परिवर्तनशिल नाही १९७० च्या दशकात ही संकल्पना विकसीत करण्यात आली अनेक अर्थव्यवस्थांच्या संरचनेमध्ये अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था कायमस्वरूपी सहभागी झाली आहे. भारतातील आर्थिक स्थिती ही बहुतांशरित्या कृषी व कृषीशी संबंधीत उद्योगावर निर्भर आहे.
 २. **ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेतील समस्यांचे अध्ययन:—**ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था ही शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. त्यामुळे शेती ही निसर्गावर निर्भर असते. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात शहरी आणि ग्रामीण भरत अशी आलेखीत झालेली फाळणी, शहर आणि ग्रामीण विकासातील वाढते अंतर, शहरी भागाची होणारी सतत प्रगती अंतर्गत आणि बाह्य भव्य सजावट, औद्योगिक कारखाने जगण्यातील औपचारिकता इत्यादीमुळे जीवन हे बनावटी स्वरूपाचे दिसून येते. याउलट ग्रामीण भागात बेरोजगारी आर्थिक विषमता, शेती व्यवसायातील प्रश्न, शेतीची कमी उत्पादकता, शिक्षणाच्या अपूऱ्या सुविधा इत्यादीमुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेत अनेक समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या दिसून येतात.
 ३. **ग्रामीण भागातील उत्पादन बाजार व गुंतवणूक यांचा प्रभाव:—** नगदी पिकांचे उत्पादन घेउन विक्रीयोग्य माल वाढविणे म्हणजेच शेतीचे व्यापारीकरण होय. शेती हे उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन म्हणून पूर्वी उत्पादन घेतले जायचे. परंतु इ.स.१७६५ पासून शेतीच्या उत्पादनाचे व्यापारीकरण होण्यास सुरुवात झाली शेतीतून उत्पादीत मालासाठी मोठ—मोठया बाजारपेठांची निर्मिती झाली २० व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात म्हणजेच १९५० नंतरच्या काळात शेती करण्याच्या पध्दती बदलून

आधुनिक शेती पध्दतीचा स्वीकार करण्यात आला त्यामुळे शेतीतून उत्पादनाचे प्रमाण वाढले व उत्पादीत मालाची गुंतवणूक करण्यावर निरोप भर देण्यात आला.

४. **मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेचा/ बाजारपेठेचा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेवरीत प्रभाव:**— महात्मा गांधीजींच्या मते खेडी जोपर्यंत स्वयंपूर्ण होणार नाहीत तोपर्यंत गाव आपली प्रगती करणार नाहीत. त्याकरिता शहर आणि खेड्यांमध्ये दरी नसावी. हा विचार आजही पहिल्यासरख्या आहे. भारतात मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण झाली तेवहापासून एका विशिष्ट व्यापारी वर्गाचा विकास झपाट्याने झाल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यामुळे भारतीय व्यापाऱ्यांना आपल्या उद्योगामध्ये अनेक अडचणी निर्माण झाल्या. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था ही बहूतांशरित्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे.

शोडक्यात ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेतीचे अधिक वर्चस्व आहे हे वर्चस्व असणे मागासलेपणाचे लक्षण मानले जाते ग्रामीण भागात नियोजित गुंतवणूक होत असली तरी त्यातून मागणीजन्य गुंतवणूकीत वाढ होत नाही.

निष्कर्ष:—

१. बाजार यंत्रणेवर आधारित अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये व्यापार पूरकता असल्यामुळे ते नेहमी प्रतिकूल ठरतात.
२. शेतीचे व्यापारीकरण सतत होत असल्यामुळे उत्पादीत मालाला योग्य दर प्राप्त होत नाही.
३. शेतीचा मागासलेपणामुळे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था प्रभावीत झाल्याचे दिसून येते.
४. शेतीमाल प्रक्रियेत एकाचवेळी अनेक कारणांसाठी अतिरिक्त सेवा शुल्क वसूल केले जाते.

संदर्भसूची :

१. पानसे रमेश, शिक्षण— परिवर्तनाची सामाजिक चळवळ, डायमंड पब्लिकेशन्स, पुणे.
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लहान घटक राज्यांच्या संदर्भात भाषेतील क्षेत्रीय असमानता

हरिचंद नांगसू नरेटी

सहायक प्राध्यापक, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला.

प्रस्तावना :- गेल्या अनेक काळापासून भारताता भाषा, प्रांतीय प्रश्न, विभागीय असमानता, सांस्कृतिक भेदभाव इत्यादी प्रश्न जटिल झालेले आहेत. तेलंगणा, विदर्भ, गोंडवाण व इतर ठिकाणी लहान राज्यांची मागणी व भाषेवर आधारीत प्रश्नांमुळे लक्षात येत आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी भाषावार प्रांतरचनेला विरोध केला होता, विभागीय जागरूकता निर्माण होऊन राष्ट्राच्या सुरक्षेला धोका निर्माण होऊ शकतो. हे विचार बाबासाहेबांनी राष्ट्रहिताच्या दृष्टिकोनाचा विचार करून मांडले होते. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरही बाबासाहेबांनी या विषयाबाबत चिंतन, मनन करून भाषावार प्रांतरचनेबाबत आपले मत मांडले होते.

भाषा आणि वाङ्मय हे समाज-जीवनाचे वैभव आहे. यादृष्टीने त्या त्या समाजातील सांस्कृतिक जडणघडणीचा परिचय आपल्याला होतो. कोणत्याही बोलीतील वाङ्मयाचा आढावा घेताना या लोकवाङ्मयाचा समावेश त्या बोलीतील वाङ्मयातच करावा लागतो. त्यामुळे तेथील लोकांचे जीवन जाणीवा आणि संस्कृती उजेडात येत असते. बोलण्यामध्ये जास्तीत जास्त साम्य आढळणाऱ्या व्यक्तींचा एखादा गट विशिष्ट नामाभिधानाने ओळखता येण्याएवढा जाणवू लागल्यास या गटाच्या स्वाभाविक बोलण्याच्या गोळाबेरजेस 'बोली' अशी संज्ञा लावता येते. बोली हे दैनंदिन व्यवहाराचे स्वाभाविक साधन आहे. तिच्यात एक प्रकारचा जिवंतपणा असतो. बोलीच्या निर्मितीत ऐतिहासिक, भौगोलिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक ही कारणे असतात. व्यवसायापरत्वे माणसांच्या बोलण्यात वेगळेपणा दिसून येते. शिवाय सीमावर्ती प्रदेशात बोलीभाषेत असमानता दिसून येते हे त्या प्रदेशात राहणाऱ्या लोकांकडून कळून येते.

मराठी आणि तिच्या बोलीभाषेच्या अनुषंगाने विचार केला तर वऱ्हाडी, नागपुरी, हळबी, डांगी, अहिराणी आणि कोकणी या बोलींचा परिचय होतो. वऱ्हाडी मराठी ही एकीकडून अशातः प्राचीन व आद्य मराठी तर दुसरीकडून आधुनिक मराठीपासून दूर असलेली अशी महाराष्ट्रातील प्रमुख बोली आहे. विदर्भातील कोणीही वऱ्हाडी माणूस बोलू लागला की, हिंदीचा काही ना काही प्रभाव जाणवल्या वाचून राहत नाही. वऱ्हाडीच्या शब्द संग्रहात हिंदी शब्दांचा भरणा विशेष दिसतो. सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रात अशारीतीने बोलण्यात असमानता दिसून येते.

भाषेतील क्षेत्रीय असमानता आणि लहान घटक राज्य :-

बाबासाहेबांच्या लेखनात निबंध वक्तृत्व, अग्रलेख, प्रवचन, प्रवास वर्णन स्फुटलेख असे विविध वाङ्मयप्रकार अंतर्भूत आहेत. शिवाय भाषावर प्रांतरचनेच्या प्रश्नावर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे दोन पुस्तके प्रकाशित आहेत. भाषावार प्रांतरचना या विषयावर 'जनता' मध्ये बाबासाहेबांनी लेख लिहिलेले आहेत. १९४८ आणि १९५५ मध्ये लिहिलेल्या पुस्तकात काही विधानांबाबत विसंगती जाणवते, परंतु याच पुस्तकेत 'जबाबदार व्यक्तीला चुकीची दुरुस्ती करता आली पाहिजे. पुनर्विचार करण्याचे आणि तदनुसार मतांतर करण्याचे धाडसही त्याच्या अंगी असावे लागते, असे स्पष्टीकरण बाबासाहेबांनी दिले आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षिततेच्या आणि अखंडतेचा विचार करताना या सुचना केल्या आहेत. उत्तर भारत आणि दक्षिण भारत यात सांस्कृतिक आणि भाषिक दरी मोठी होती आणि दक्षिणेकडील राज्यांना उत्तरेकडील राज्यांच्या राजकीय आणि सांस्कृतिक वर्चस्वाची सतत भीती वाटत होती. उत्तरेकडील उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, बिहार आणि राजस्थान यांसारख्या विस्तीर्ण भूप्रदेश आणि मोठी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या राज्यांची भाषा एक तर हिंदी होती किंवा हिंदील जवळ असलेली अन्य भाषा होती. याउलट दक्षिण भारतातील प्रमुख राज्ये म्हणजे कर्नाटक, केरळ, आंध्रप्रदेश आणि तामिळनाडू ही आकाराने लहान आणि संख्येने कमी होती. त्यामुळे दक्षिण भारताच्या मनातील भीती अगदी निराधार नव्हती. त्यामुळे बाबासाहेबांनी राज्यघटनेत संघराज्य Federation असा शब्द न वापरता Union of the states असा शब्द वापरला आहे. हे सर्व देशाच्या हितासाठी बाबासाहेबांनी एकप्रकारे भाषिक संतुलन साधण्याचे कार्य केले.

केवळ एकच भाषा जास्त बोलणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येसाठी एक स्वतंत्र राज्याची संकल्पना बाबासाहेबांना मान्य नव्हती. एकभाषीय लोकसंख्येमुळे वांशिक, भाषिक असे स्वतःचे स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व ते निर्माण करतील व त्यातून विभागीय असमतोल व भाषीय, प्रांतीयवाद निर्माण होईल. भारताच्या विकासावर त्याचा विपरीत परिणाम होईल व त्यातून अंतर्गत सुरक्षा निवारण आणि व्यवस्थापनाबाबतीत अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण होतील. आजच्या संदर्भात विचार केला तर बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश या प्रांतातून आलेल्या युवकांना महाराष्ट्रात बराच विरोध होतो. याचे कारण विकासाचा असमतोल हे आहे परंतु स्थानिक लोक आणि राजकारणी प्रांतीय आणि भाषिक वादावरच अधिक भांडतांना दिसून येतात. बाबासाहेबांच्या मते , एकच भाषा बोलणाऱ्यांची जर विविध प्रांतात विभागणी केली, तर त्यांच्यात प्रांतीय व भाषीय अशी एकभावना निर्माण होणार नाही. त्यामुळे राष्ट्राच्या विकास चांगला होऊ शकतो.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी १९२८ ते १९५६ या कालावधीत भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता आणि अखंडतेसाठी विविध क्रांतिकारी बदल सुचविले होते. बाबासाहेबांनी १९२८ मध्ये सायमन कमिशनपुढे साक्ष देताना भाषावर प्रांताची भूमिका फेटाळून लावली होती. बाबासाहेबांनी भीती व्यक्त केली होती. ती म्हणजे भाषावार प्रांतामुळे स्थानिक राष्ट्रवाद, विभागीय वाद व स्थानिक लोकांमध्ये स्वतःचे जे अस्तित्व आहे, ते जोपासण्यासाठी चढाओढ लागेल व त्यामुळे भारताच्या स्थैर्याला आणि विकासाला खीळ बसेल. त्यामुळे आपण सर्व भारतीय एक आहोत अशी एकतेची भावना आपल्यामध्ये निर्माण होणार नाही.

भारतीय संघराज्य पध्दती यशस्वी होण्यासाठी आकाराच्या बाबतीत घटक राज्यांमध्ये समतोलपणा असला पाहिजे. त्यात विषमता ठेवल्यास ती संघराज्यास आणि भारताच्या अखंडतेस ऐक्यास घातक ठरेल. 'एक भाषा एक राज्य' हे तत्त्व सर्वमान्य झाल्यानंतर ही राज्यपुनर्रचना आयोगाने दक्षिणेकडील राज्ये लहान व उत्तरेकडील राज्ये मोठी निर्माण केली. त्यामुळे असमतोल निर्माण झाला. त्याचा परिणाम काही मोठी राज्ये मागेच राहिली. राज्य पुनर्रचनेच्या इतिहासात डोकावून पाहिल्यास असे लक्षात येते की, अनेक प्रसंगी राज्य पुनर्रचनेसाठी 'भाषा' हाच प्रमुख आधार मान्य करण्यात आला होता. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी १४ ऑक्टोबर १९४८ रोजी भाषावार प्रांतरचना समितीला 'महाराष्ट्र अँज अ लिंग्विस्टिक प्रोव्हिन्स' या नावाने एक विस्तृत निवेदन सादर करून त्यात स्पष्टपणे इशारा दिला की, 'मुंबई महाराष्ट्रात असली पाहिजे. त्याशिवाय लोकशाहीचे वहन उकृष्ट व योग्यरीतीने होऊच शकत नाही. सामाजिकता निर्माण करण्यासाठी लोकशाही त्या-त्या प्रांतातील भाषेचाच फार मोठा आधार आहे.'

संदर्भ ग्रंथसूची

- १) कानडे रा.गो. :- मराठी नियतकालिकांचा इतिहास, कर्नाटक प्रकाशन, मुंबई
- २) कीर धनंजय :- 'डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर', पाप्युलर प्रकाशन, मुंबई
- ३) कालेलकर ना.गो. :- 'भाषा इतिहास आणि भूगोल', मौज प्रकाशन, दु.आ.१९८५
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क्षेत्रीय विषमतेमुळे होणाऱ्या विदर्भातील शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचे अध्ययन**प्रा. सुनिल प्रल्हाद गायगोळ***साहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, पदवी व पदव्युत्तर समाजशास्त्र विभाग, सीताबाई कला महाविद्यालय, अकोला*

प्रस्तावना — भारत देशाने स्वातंत्र्यानंतर अनेक क्षेत्रात अतुलनीय प्रगती केलेली दिसते. परंतु ही प्रगती किंवा विकास साधत असतांना अनेक प्रकारच्या समस्या अस्तित्वात आल्या ज्यामध्ये विस्थापन, पर्यावरण पदूषण आणि प्रादेशिक विषमता या समस्या प्रमुख आहेत. भारतात आर्थिक विकास घडवून आणत असतांना सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि प्रादेशिक घटकांचा विचार करण्यात आला नाही. नियोजनकर्त्यांनी काही विशिष्ट प्रदेशांनाच जास्त महत्व दिल्याने अन्य क्षेत्रात विकासापासून दूरच राहिलेले दिसतात. त्यामुळे देशातील विशिष्ट प्रादेशिक क्षेत्रांचा विकास झाला, परंतु इतर क्षेत्रांचा विकास झाला नाही म्हणून प्रादेशिक किंवा क्षेत्रीय विषमतेची समस्या अस्तित्वात आली आहे.

“भारत कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. आज ही ७० टक्के लोकसंख्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. निर्यात क्षेत्रात शेतीची भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण आहे. शेतीतून ६० टक्के भारतीय लोकांना रोजगार मिळतो.”^१ अर्थात भारतात शेती हा प्रमुख व्यवसाय असून शेतीव्दारेच बहुतांश व्यक्तींचा उदरनिर्वाह चालतो. त्यामुळे शेती क्षेत्राकडे लक्ष देणे, शेतीसंदर्भात योग्य नियोजन करणे, शेतीला सुविधा देणे आणि शेतीसाठी विशेष आर्थिक तरतुदी करणे हे प्रत्येक सरकारचे आद्यकर्तव्य आहे. कारण शेती समृद्ध होईल तेव्हाच देश खऱ्या अर्थाने विकास करू शकतो. त्यामुळेच माजिद हुसैन लिहितात, “भारतातील ७० टक्के लोकांचा रोजगाराचे प्रमुख साधन शेती हेच आहे. त्याचबरोबर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील अन्य कामगार, दस्तकार आणि लघुउद्योग यांचा आधार शेती हाच आहे.”^२ अशाचप्रकारे महाराष्ट्र राज्यात सुद्धा शेतीला अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे. “महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येत २०११ नुसार ग्रामीण लोकसंख्या ६१५४५ हजार आहे.”^३ ज्यांचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष शेती हाच आहे. “महाराष्ट्राच्या जीडीपी मध्ये कृषीचा आणि कृषीशी संबंधित क्षेत्राचा वाटा १२ टक्के आहे आणि जवळपास ५५ टक्के व्यक्ती कृषिवर अवलंबून आहेत.”^४ परंतु दिवसेंदिवस शेती क्षेत्राकडे होणाऱ्या दुर्लक्षामुळे शेतीचे महत्व कमी होऊन शेतीशी संबंधित समस्या वाढत आहेत.

भारतातील शेती क्षेत्रातील सर्वात भिषण समस्या म्हणजे शेतकरी आत्महत्या होय. “भारतात २०१५ साली जवळपास बारा हजार शेतकरी आणि शेतमजुरांनी आत्महत्या केलेली आहे. यापैकी महाराष्ट्रात सर्वाधिक म्हणजे ४२९१ शेतकरी आणि शेतमजुरांची संख्या आहे.”^५ अर्थात महाराष्ट्र राज्यात प्रामुख्याने शेतकरी आत्महत्यांची तिव्रता जास्त आहे. म्हणूनच डॉ. नंदा बारहाते लिहितात की, “२००१ वर्षापासून शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांमध्ये सातत्याने वाढ होत आहे. या आत्महत्यांमध्ये कापूस उत्पादक आणि विशेषतः विदर्भातील शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या जास्त आहे.”^६ म्हणजेच महाराष्ट्रातील विदर्भ प्रांतात शेतकरी आत्महत्या प्रामुख्याने होत आहेत. त्यामुळेच शरद जोशी म्हणतात, “देशभरात आजपर्यंत घडलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांमध्ये सर्वाधिक प्रमाण कापूस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांचे आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण सर्वात अधिक विदर्भ या कापूस उत्पादक प्रदेशात आहे.”^७ याचाच अर्थ कापूस उत्पादक शेतकरी प्रामुख्याने आत्महत्या करतांना दिसतात. “महाराष्ट्रात कापूस उत्पादनाचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. विदर्भात कापूस उत्पादनाचे प्रमाण एकूण उत्पादनाच्या ४३.८६ टक्के आहे. आत्महत्यांची संख्यादेखील कापूस उत्पादक क्षेत्रात सर्वात जास्त असून महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण आत्महत्यांच्या तुलनेत ८२.२४ टक्के आहे.”^८ म्हणूनच डॉ. मार्टिंड खुपसे म्हणतात, “विदर्भातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांचा प्रश्न दिवसेंदिवस गंभीर होत चालला आहे. शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांचा काल असलेला आकडा आज जुना होतो. १ जानेवारी २००१ ते १ सप्टेंबर २००६ या कालावधीत विदर्भात १८२९ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या. दरदिवशी हा आकडा वाढतो आहे.”^९

शोध पध्दती — या शोध निबंधाकरिता अन्वेषणात्मक आराखड्यानुसार द्वितीयक स्रोतांच्या माध्यमातून जसे — संदर्भित पुस्तके, जर्नल्स, शोधप्रबंध, वृत्तपत्र इत्यादींच्या आधारे विदर्भ प्रांतातील भौगोलिक क्षेत्र, या ठिकाणचे व्यवसाय,

विदर्भासाठी सरकारी नियोजन, विदर्भासंदर्भात घेतले गेलेले निर्णय, विदर्भातील शेती आणि शेतकरी आत्महत्यांशी संबंधित तथ्य संकलन करण्यात आले आहे. प्राप्त तथ्यांच्या आधारे तथ्यांचे विश्लेषण व निवर्चन करून प्रस्तुत शोधकार्य करण्यात आले आहे.

उद्दिष्टे –

१. क्षेत्रीय विषमतेचा अर्थ आणि इतिहास जाणून घेणे.
२. भारतातील, महाराष्ट्रातील व विदर्भातील शेतीचे महत्व स्पष्ट करणे.
३. विदर्भातील शेती व शेतकरी वर्गासंदर्भात सरकारचे धोरण स्पष्ट करणे.
४. शेतकरी आत्महत्यांवर प्रभाव टाकणाऱ्या घटकांचा अभ्यास करणे.
५. विदर्भाबरोबर झालेला क्षेत्रीय भेदभाव आणि त्याचा शेतकरी आत्महत्यांशी असलेला सहसंबंध शोधणे.

क्षेत्रीय विषमतेचा अर्थ आणि विदर्भाची स्थिती – देशातील सरकार आणि नियोजन कर्त्यांनी काही विशिष्ट भागातच विकासाचे प्रकल्प, योजना, तरतूदी आणि आर्थिक साहाय्य दिल्याने त्या विशिष्ट प्रदेशाचा विकास भरपूर झाला तर अन्य प्रदेश वा क्षेत्र विकासापासून आजही वंचित असल्याचे दिसतात. म्हणजेच विकासाच्या केंद्रिकरणामुळे देशातील विकासाबाबत काही प्रदेश विकसीत झालेत तर काही प्रदेश विकासापासून कोसो दूरच राहिले. अशाप्रकारे विकासाबाबत भेदभाव असणे, करणे किंवा निर्माण होणे म्हणजेच प्रादेशिक विषमता किंवा क्षेत्रीय विषमतेला चालना देणे होय.

क्षेत्रीय विषमता निर्माण होण्यामध्ये अनेकवेळा काही प्रांताबरोबर झालेला भेदभाव जबाबदार असलेला दिसतो. भारतात आज अनेक राज्यात हा प्रादेशिक विषमतेचा प्रश्न निर्माण होऊन त्यातून अनेक लहान राज्य जसे – उत्तरांचल, हरियाणा, छत्तीसगढ, झारखंड, तेलंगाना अस्तित्वात आली आहेत. हे लहान राज्य आज चांगल्या प्रकारे स्वयंपूर्ण विकास साधत असतांना दिसतात. लोकशाही राज्यात सत्ता विकेंद्रिकरण आवश्यक असल्याने संबंधित क्षेत्रातल्या नेत्यांनी छोट्या राज्याच्या निर्मितीस सहमती दर्शविली. परंतु विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी अनेक वर्षांपासून जोर पकडत असतांना देखील आजपर्यंत विदर्भाला स्वातंत्र राज्याचा दर्जा देण्यात आला नाही आणि विदर्भाचा विकासही साधण्यात आला नाही. त्यामुळे या प्रदेशात बेराजगारी, दारिद्र्य, नक्षलवाद आणि मागिल दहा-पंधरा वर्षांपासून शेतकरी आत्महत्या या समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या दिसतात.

क्षेत्रीय विषमता म्हणजे, “एकाच देशातील वा प्रदेशातील काही प्रदेशाचा विकास होणे आणि काही प्रदेश विकासापासून वंचित राहणे, यालाच प्रादेशिक विषमता असे म्हणतात. प्रादेशिक विषमता स्पष्टपणे आपल्या लक्षात येते. ज्या प्रदेशाचा विकास होतो, त्या प्रदेशातील लोकांना त्याचा लाभ होतो. परंतु जे प्रदेश मागासलेले आहेत, तेथील लोकांना त्या विकासाचा लाभ मिळत नाही.”^{१०}

महाराष्ट्र राज्यात प्रामुख्याने ही क्षेत्रीय विषमतेची समस्या फार पूर्वीपासून अस्तित्वात असलेली दिसते. राज्याचा कोणताही एक भाग इतर भागांच्या तुलनेत फार मागे राहता कामा नये, या दृष्टीने देशाचा एकसंग विकास घडवून आणणे हे या समस्येचे खरे स्वरूप आहे. त्यामुळेच अविकसित प्रदेशांचा विकास करून समतोल साधणे असे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या धोरणाचे सार होते. विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, कोकण व दुष्काळी भाग यांच्या विकासाकडे विशेष लक्ष पुरविण्यात येईल असे धोरण सुरुवातीला ठरविण्यात आले. म्हणजेच अविकसित भागाचा प्रथम विचार होईल या दृष्टिकोणातून संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची निर्मिती करण्यात आली. स्व. यशवंतराव चव्हाण मुख्यमंत्री असे पर्यंत हा विचार प्रमुख होता. परंतु ते संरक्षण मंत्री म्हणून दिल्लीला गेल्यानंतर पुढील महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व नेत्यांनी यशवंतरावांच्या विचारांना पूर्णपणे तिलांजली दिली आणि त्यांनी महाराष्ट्रातील विशिष्ट प्रदेशाचाच विकास साधला त्यामुळे आजही विदर्भ प्रांताचा विकास झालेला दिसत नाही.

महाराष्ट्र राज्यात सुरुवातीपासूनच विदर्भ प्रांताला दुय्यम स्थान देण्यात आल्याने या भागात रस्ते, वाहतूक, विज, दळणवळणाची साधने, उद्योग प्रक्रिया, कारखाने कमीच निर्माण केल्याने या भागाचा विकास महाराष्ट्रातील अन्य भागांपेक्षा कमी झालेला दिसतो. त्यामुळे विदर्भात बेरोजगारी, निरक्षरता, आरोग्याच्या समस्या आणि शेती व शेतकरी वर्गाच्या

समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. विदर्भाच्या संदर्भात सरकारी प्रयत्न, नेत्यांची दूरदृष्टी यांचा अभाव आणि उदासीनतेमुळे या प्रदेशाचा विकास झालेला दिसत नाही अर्थात मानवी प्रयत्नांच्या अभावामुळे हा प्रदेश सतत मागासलेला आहे.

महाराष्ट्रात उद्योगांचे केंद्रिकरण प्रामुख्याने मुंबई, पुणे, औरंगाबाद या भागात जास्त झाले आहे त्यामुळे विदर्भात उद्योग सुरू करण्याचे प्रयत्नच करण्यात आले नसल्याने येथे बेकारीचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. विदर्भाच्या संदर्भात नेहमी सरकारने दोषपूर्ण नियोजन किंवा अपुरे नियोजन केले असल्याने येथे उद्योग, कारखाने, शेतीप्रकल्प सुरू झालेच नाहीत. त्याचबरोबर शेतीला आवश्यक सिंचनाच्या सुविधा निर्माण करण्यात आलेल्या नाहीत त्याचे दुष्परिणाम शेतकरी वर्गावर होतांना दिसतात. अर्थात दोषपूर्ण नियोजनातून विदर्भाचा विकास झालेला नाही आणि त्यामुळे या ठिकाणाचा शेतकरी तोट्यात असून पर्यायाने शेतकरी आत्महत्या वाढलेल्या दिसतात.

विदर्भ प्रांताबरोबर झालेला क्षेत्रीय भेदभाव आणि शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचा सहसंबंध

शेतकरी आत्महत्या प्रामुख्याने विदर्भात होत आहेत. विदर्भात शेतीवर आधारित लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्या अधिक आहे. याशिवाय एक पिक पध्दतीमुळे व पावसाच्या अनियमिततेमुळे आर्थिक उत्पन्न अशाश्वत स्वरूपाचे आहे. “शेतीवर अवलंबून असलेल्या लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण लक्षणीय असतांना शेती व्यवसाय अडचणीत आल्यामुळे अनेक शेतकरी कुटुंबांना आर्थिक अडचणींना सामोर जावे लागत आहे. याचे पर्यायाने नैराश्यात होऊन शेतकरी आत्महत्या वाढत असतांना दिसतात.”^{१९} शेतकरी आत्महत्यांना अनेक पैकारचे पैलू जबाबदार आहेत त्यामधील एक महत्त्वाचा पैलू म्हणजे विदर्भ प्रांताबरोबर करण्यात आलेला सामाजिक, राजकीय व आर्थिक भेदभाव हा होय.

विदर्भ हा प्रांत सुरुवातीला ब्रिटिश काळात 'सेंट्रल प्रॉव्हिन्सेस अँड बेरार' या राज्याचा भाग होता. ज्याला आपण 'वन्हाड' म्हणून ओळखतो. १९५६ पूर्वी हा भाग मध्यप्रदेशात होता. इतर मराठी लोकांपासून वेगळा होता. त्यावेळी सेंट्रल प्रॉव्हिन्सेसमध्ये विदर्भ मराठी भाग आणि हिंदी भाग अशी विभागणी होती म्हणून राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग १९५४ मध्ये निर्माण होऊन त्याने १९५६ मध्ये निवाडा दिला की, ज्यामुळे देशात अनेक राज्यांची पुनर्रचना झाली. काही राज्यांची विभागणी झाली त्यावेळेला विदर्भाबाबत आयोगाने एकमताने असा निर्णय दिला की, विदर्भाचे वेगळे राज्य निर्माण होऊ शकते कारण आर्थिकदृष्ट्या विदर्भ सक्षम आहे. परंतु संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राचे आंदोलनामुळे त्यावेळी विदर्भ राज्य होऊ शकले नाही. विदर्भ हा महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा भाग नव्हता तर तो वेगळा भाग असल्याने सेंट्रल प्रॉव्हिन्सेस अँड बेरार मधील मराठी भाग बाजूला करून विदर्भ निर्माण करण्याची शिफारस आयोगाने केली होती. विदर्भ महाराष्ट्राला जोडल्या गेला तर दोन्ही प्रदेशाचे हितच होईल या उद्देशाने त्याकाळात राजकारण्यांनी आपआपल्या फायद्यासाठी विदर्भाचे विलीनिकरण महाराष्ट्रात करून घेतले. परंतु आज ५७ वर्ष होऊनही विदर्भाचा विकास महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत झालेला नाही. दिवसेंदिवस विदर्भाच्या विकासाच्या सर्वच घटकांवरील अनुशेष वाढलेला दिसतो आहे त्यामुळे विदर्भातील व्यक्तींना अनेक प्रकारच्या समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे.

“संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या स्थापनेपासून विदर्भ मागासलेला आहे. या क्षेत्रात विकासाची जबाबदारी यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी घेतली होती. परंतु विकास झाला नाही. १९८४ साली प्रा. दांडेकरांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली सत्यशोधन समितीने महाराष्ट्राचा विकास असमतोल पध्दतीने झाला आहे असे स्पष्ट केले. या समितीने विदर्भाचा अनुशेष ३९.१२ टक्के सुचविला. १९९४ साली ४५.३३ टक्के अनुशेष झाला. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी विदर्भातील जनतेला त्यांचा विकास We will give the more हे आमचे मुलभूत कर्तव्य आहे असे आश्वासन दिले होते. परंतु १९८० च्या नंतर विदर्भातील जनतेचा भ्रमनिराश झाला व सिंचन व इतर अनुशेष हा वाढतच गेला.”^{२०} या सर्वांचे दुष्परिणाम म्हणजे शेती व शेतकरी वर्गाची स्थिती बिकट होवून शेतकरी आत्महत्या वाढलेल्या दिसतात.

विदर्भ महाराष्ट्राचा भाग झाल्यानंतर नेहमीच या क्षेत्राला विषमतेची वागणूक देण्यात आली. विदर्भासाठी बजेटवर कमी खर्च करण्यात आला आणि सिंचन क्षेत्र दुर्लक्षित ठेवण्यात आले. शेतीसाठी पाणी हा घटक सर्वात महत्त्वाचा आहे. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने सिंचनाच्या सुविधा विदर्भात निर्माण केल्या नाहीत परिणामतः सिंचनाचा अनुशेष या ठिकाणी या सर्वात जास्त आहे. त्यामुळे येथे कोरडवाहू पध्दतीनेच शेती करावी लागते अशाप्रकारच्या शेतीत तोटे आणि धोक जास्त आहेत.

म्हणूनच विनय डोंगरे लिहितात, “पाणी हा शेतीचा मुख्य आधार आहे. पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेवर शेतीचं उत्पादन आणि पर्यायाने शेतकऱ्यांचं उत्पन्न अवलंबून असते. महाराष्ट्रसारख्या प्रदेशात, जिथे पाण्याच्या बारमाही नैसर्गिक स्रोतांचा अभाव आहे आणि एकूण पाऊसमानही कमी आहे, तिथे शेतीसाठी पाण्याची उपलब्धता हा प्रश्न मोठा गंभीर आहे.”^{१३} महाराष्ट्रातील सरकारने शेतीसाठी पाण्याच्या सुविधेच्या संदर्भात मदत केलेली नाही. विदर्भात तर वर्षानुवर्षे सिंचन प्रकल्पांचे काम केवळ कागदोपत्री चालू आहे, काही सिंचन प्रकल्प सुरूच झालेले नाहीत आणि काहींची किंमत इतकी जास्त वाढली की ते बंद करावे लागले आहे. अर्थात पाण्याच्या अभावी विदर्भातील शेती धोक्यात आल्याने शेतकरी आत्महत्यांना चालना मिळालेली दिसते.

आर्थिक बजेटमध्ये सुरुवातीला विदर्भासाठी नगण्य तरतूदी करण्यात आल्या, कालांतराने मोठमोठ्या तरतूदी केवळ कागदोपत्रीच करण्यात आल्या कारण तो पैसा दुसरीकडे वळता करण्यात आल्याने विदर्भातील प्रत्येक गोष्टीवरचा अनुशेष वाढलेला दिसतो. विशेष करून विदर्भाचा पैसा, तरतूदी पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राकडे वळत्या करण्यात आल्याने त्या प्रदेशाचा झपाट्याने विकास झाला तर विदर्भ प्रत्येक गोष्टीत मागे राहिलेला दिसतो. हे धोरण म्हणजेच सरकारचे क्षेत्रीय असमतोल निर्माण करण्याचे असल्याने याचा सगळ्यात जास्त परिणाम शेतकरी वर्गाला बसला आणि वारंवार येथे दुष्काळ, नापिकी, मालाला हमीभाव न मिळणे यामुळे येथील शेतकरी आर्थिक बाबतीत कमकुवत झाला असून त्याने आत्महत्या करण्यास सुरुवात केलेली आहे. “सन २००६ मध्ये कॅंग रिपोर्ट नुसार विदर्भाचा अनुशेष ३११९.७९ कोटी रुपये होता. २००५-०६ या वित्तीय वर्षात १९४१ कोटी रुपये सिंचनासाठी उपलब्ध करण्यात आले. महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल एस. एम. कृष्णा यांच्या हस्तक्षेपाने विदर्भाला १२४८ कोटी रुपये, मराठवाडा ६४७ कोटी, कृष्णा खोऱ्यासाठी ४७ कोटी रुपये देण्यात आले. मात्र प्रत्यक्षात महाराष्ट्र शासनाने विदर्भाला ८५० कोटी रुपये, मराठवाड्याला ४१२ कोटी रुपये आणि कृष्णा खोऱ्यासाठी ५०० कोटी रुपये दिले. शासनाच्या या धोरणामुळे विदर्भावर आर्थिकदृष्ट्या अन्याय होत आहे आणि विदर्भाचा अनुशेष हा सतत वाढत आहे”^{१४}

शेतकरी पॅकेजमध्येही आत्महत्याग्रस्त विदर्भावर अन्याय झाला. पॅकेजचा फायदा पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातल्या शेतकऱ्यांना जास्त झाला तर विदर्भातील खरे आत्महत्या करणारे शेतकरी कुटुंब त्यापासून वंचित राहिलेले दिसतात. कारण शासनाने शेतकरी आत्महत्याग्रस्त पॅकेज आणि आर्थिक संकटात असलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांसाठी कर्जमाफी व ऋणयोजना जाहिर केली. परंतु त्यामध्ये अत्यल्प व अल्प अशा शेतकरी वर्गाची अट घातल्याने त्याचा फायदा विदर्भापेक्षा पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र आणि मराठवाडा प्रांताला जास्त मिळाला आहे. “भारत सरकारने देशातील चार राज्य आंध्रप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक आणि केरळ या राज्यातील ३१ आत्महत्याग्रस्त जिल्ह्यांसाठी १६९७८.६९ करोड रुपयांचे एक विशेष पुर्नवास पॅकेज जाहिर केले होते.”^{१५} परंतु शासनाने केलेली कर्जमाफी ही विदर्भातील आत्महत्याग्रस्त शेतकऱ्यांना कमी मिळाली असून त्याचा फायदा दुसऱ्या प्रांतातील शेतकरी वर्गाला जास्त मिळाला आहे. अशाप्रकारे हा भेदभाव प्रत्येक ठिकाणी शेतकरी वर्गाला भोगावा लागत असल्याने शेतकरी आत्महत्या पॅकेजनंतर कमी झाल्या नसून त्यामध्ये आणखीन वाढ झालेली दिसते आहे.

विदर्भात सतत कोरडा दुष्काळ पडतो आहे. परंतु तरीही सरकार दुष्काळ जाहिर करत नाही, मदत देत नाही. त्याचबरोबर यावर्षी तर कापसावर ‘बॉडअळी’ आल्याने संपूर्ण कापसाचे उत्पन्न आणि शेतकरी धोक्यात असल्यावरही अजूनही विधानसभेत त्यावर चर्चाच सुरू आहे. अर्थात विदर्भाबरोबर सततचा होणारा भेदभाव हे शेती व शेतकरी तोट्यात जाण्याचे प्रमुख कारण आहे. त्यामुळेच शेतकऱ्यांचे आर्थिक प्रश्न दिवसेंदिवस सतत वाढत जाऊन शेतकरी आत्महत्या होतांना दिसतात.

ग्रामीण भागात प्रत्येकाला वर्षभर काम देण्याकरिता रोजगार हमी योजना सुरू करण्यात आली. परंतु विदर्भात त्याचा उपायोग फारच कमी झाल्याने गावात बेरोजगारी आणि स्थलांतरणाचे प्रमाण वाढलेले दिसते. “ग्रामीण भागात शेती व्यवसायात लोकसंख्या जास्त गुंतलेली असते, ती संख्या कमी करण्याकरिता कृषी उद्योग सुरू केला तरी शेती उत्पादनात घट होणार नाही. शेतीत रोजगारनिर्मिती फार होत नाही. म्हणून रोजगारनिर्मितीकरिता कृषी उद्योग सुरू करावेत.”^{१६} अर्थात

विदर्भातील ग्रामीण बेराजगारी कमी करण्याकरिता आणि नगराकडे होणारे स्थलांतरण रोखण्याकरिता सरकारने रोजगार हमी योजना योग्य प्रकारे या भागात राबविलेली नाही.

विदर्भातील शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचा एकूण आकडा सुद्धा महाराष्ट्र सरकारकडे उपलब्ध नाही किंवा शेतकरी आत्महत्यांच्या नोंदी सुद्धा योग्य प्रकारे करण्यात येत नाहीत. याचाच अर्थ शेतकरी आत्महत्येकडे सरकारची उदासीन दृष्टी आहे. म्हणूनच पी. साईनाथ म्हणतात, “सरकारने मान्य केलेल्या आकडेवारीच्या पाच-सहा पट जास्त शेतकरी आत्महत्या झालेल्या आहेत. या आत्महत्यांच्या व्यतिरिक्त अनेक शेतीशी संबंधित शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या या आत्महत्याच गृहीत धरल्या जात नाहीत. अनेक आत्महत्या या जिल्हा नोंदणी अधिकारी, उपनोंदणी अधिकारी यांच्या शासकीय भाषेत आत्महत्याच नसतात!”^{१७} अर्थात विदर्भातील शेतकरी आत्महत्यां संदर्भात सरकारी आकडे आणि प्रत्यक्ष शेतकरी आत्महत्यांची आकडेवारी यामध्ये फार मोठी तफावत असल्याचे जाणवते.

शासनाने विदर्भातील कापसाला अनुकूल भाव आणि गावात रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण व्हाव्या याकरिता एकही शेतीउद्योग प्रकल्प ज्यामध्ये जिनिंग, प्रेसिंग, कापड उद्योग प्रक्रिया अस्तित्वात आणलेला नाही. याचाच अर्थ विदर्भाबरोबर सतत होणारा भेदभाव, असमानतेची वागणूक यामुळे येथील शेतकरी आत्महत्या झालेल्या आहेत आणि होत आहेत. क्षेत्रीय भेदभावामुळेच विदर्भातील विकास खुंटलेला दिसतो आहे. डॉ. रमाकांत पितळे लिहितात की, “२००४-०५ हे वर्ष मुबलकतेमुळे कापसाच्या किंमती आधारमूल्याखाली घसरल्यामुळे कापूस उत्पादकांसाठी फारच खराब ठरले. शासकीय संस्थांद्वारा अपुरी खरेदी आणि कापूस निर्यातीच्या उशिरा केलेल्या घोषणेमुळे शेतकरी कर्जबाजारी झाले आणि कित्येकांनी आत्महत्या केल्यात.”^{१८} त्यामुळेच शरद जोशी म्हणतात, “सुलतानी संकट म्हणजे शासनानं, समाजानं शेतकऱ्यांचं केलेलं शोषण.”^{१९} आज सरकार शेतीला हमीभाव, शेतीला कर्ज देण्यास उत्सुक दिसत नाही त्याचे दुष्परिणाम शेतकरी वर्गाला भोगावे लागतात. त्यामुळेच महाराष्ट्र सरकारचे शेतीविषयक धोरण अर्थात विदर्भाशी करण्यात आलेली सापत्न वागणूकच शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचे एक महत्त्वाचे कारण आहे.

सरकारचे विदर्भातील सहकारी बँक, बाजार समित्या यावर कोणतेही नियंत्रण नसल्याने हे घटक शेतकरी वर्गाचे सतत शोषण करतांना दिसतात. “भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील बँकेद्वारा प्रदान करण्यात येत असलेल्या कर्जापैकी १८ टक्के कर्ज शेतीला प्रदान करण गरजेचे आहे. ज्यामध्ये १३.५ टक्के प्रत्यक्ष शेती आणि ४.५ टक्के अप्रत्यक्ष शेतीशी संबंधित कार्याला कर्ज देणे अनिवार्य आहे. परंतु सर्व प्रयत्नांती सुद्धा बँका आतापर्यंत १८ टक्के कर्ज शेतीकरीता वितरित करू शकलेले नाहीत ही एक शोकांतीकाच आहे.”^{२०} अर्थात शेतकऱ्यांना कर्ज देतांना बँकांनी शेतकऱ्यांबरोबर पक्षपात व भेदभाव केलेला दिसतो. तसेच बाजारात दलाल, व्यापारी, मध्यस्थ वर्ग शेतकऱ्यांचे शोषण करतांना दिसतात. विदर्भात आजही ग्रामीण समुदायात लवकरात-लवकर कर्ज उपलब्ध करून देणारा घटक सावकार व व्यापारीच आहे. परंतु सावकारी कायदा संमत होऊन ही महाराष्ट्र सरकारने त्याची अंमलबजावणी योग्य प्रकारे केलेली नाही त्यामुळे आजही सावकारीचा धंदा विदर्भात सर्रास सुरू असून अनेक शेतकरी आणि त्यांच्या जमिनी सावकारी जाळ्यात अडकलेल्या दिसतात.

अशाप्रकारे उपरोक्त विश्लेषणावरून लक्षात येते की, विदर्भातील शेतकरी आत्महत्येसाठी विदर्भ प्रांताबरोबर केला गेलेला भेदभावच जबाबदार असल्याचे निष्पन्न होते. त्यामुळे विदर्भातील शेतकरी आत्महत्या थांबवायच्या असतील तर महाराष्ट्र सरकारला समतोल विकास साधने गरजेचे आहे. विदर्भाचा प्रत्येक अनुशेष दूर करावा त्याचवेळेस येथील शेतकरी वर्गाचे उत्पन्न वाढेल, शेतीवरचा विश्वास टिकून राहिल, मालाला हमीभाव मिळेल, कर्जमाफी आणि कर्जवितरण सुरळीत होईल, शेतकऱ्यांची सावकाराच्या चक्रव्युवहातून मुक्तता होईल आणि शेतीप्रती विश्वास कायम राहिल जो देशहितासाठी आज अत्यावश्यक झालेला आहे.

निष्कर्ष –

१. विदर्भातील सिंचनाचा अनुशेष दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे आणि त्याचे दुष्परिणाम शेतीवर होतांना दिसतात.
२. विदर्भातील सावकारी प्रथेवर संपूर्णपणे नियंत्रण ठेवण्यास महाराष्ट्र सरकार अयशस्वी झाले आहे.

३. महाराष्ट्र सरकारने विदर्भातील शेतकरी आत्महत्याग्रस्त पॅकेजमध्ये भेदभाव केल्याचे जाणवते
४. विदर्भातील शेतीला आवश्यक सबसिडी देण्यात आलेली नाही.
५. विदर्भातील शेतकऱ्यांना कर्जवितरण करतांना भेदभाव होतांना दिसतो आहे.
६. विदर्भातील कापूस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांना हमी भाव मिळत नाही त्यामुळे ते आर्थिक तोट्यात आहेत.
७. विदर्भात शेती उद्योगप्रक्रिया निर्माण करण्यात सरकारचे उदासीन धोरण असल्याने शेतमालाला हमीभाव मिळत नाही.
८. विदर्भातील शेतकरी हे सरकार, प्रशासन, मध्यस्थ, व्यापारी, सावकार, दलाल यांच्या चक्रव्युह्यात अडकलेले असल्याने त्यांनी आत्महत्येचा मार्ग स्वीकारलेला आहे.

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महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल

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१९६० मध्ये महाराष्ट्रा राज्याची स्थापना झाली. त्यापूर्वी मध्य प्रदेशात असलेले विदर्भ आणि हैदराबादेत असलेला मराठवाडा हा भाग महाराष्ट्रात समाविष्ट झाला. १९६० पूर्वी बाम्बे प्रांतात मुंबई, पुणे व गुजरात मधील काही भाग असा सधन प्रदेश होतो. भौगोलिक पारिस्थिती, पाश्चिम घाटाची नैसर्गिक समृद्धी, पाण्याची बारमाही उपलब्धता यामुळे कायमच सधन राहिलेला हा प्रदेश समृद्ध झाला. बरीच वर्षे मराठवाडा हा भाग निझामाच्या राजवटीमध्ये असल्यामुळे तिथले मराठीपण कमकुवत झालेच होते. विदर्भ प्रदेश नियमीत एका राजवटीतून दुसऱ्या राजवटीमध्ये असल्यामुळे तिथले मराठीपण कमकुवत झालेच होते. विदर्भ प्रदेश नियमीत एका राजवटीतून दुसऱ्या राजवटीत प्रवास करत होता पाश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत कमी समृद्ध असलेला हे दोन मोठे भौगोलिक आणि सांस्कृतिक वारसा असलेले प्रदेश महाराष्ट्रात विलीन करण्यात आले. विदर्भातली शेती पुर्णतः मोसमी पावसावर अवलंबून तर मराठवाड्यात मजुरी हाच उदानिर्वाह असल्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर असमतोल / प्रादेशिक विषमता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर दिसायला लागली.

ज्या राज्यात देशातील सर्वाधिक उद्योगधंदे आहेत त्या राज्यातील प्रति मानशी उत्पन्ना देशात सर्वाधिक आहे. अशा सर्वाधिक प्रगत महाराष्ट्र राज्यात प्रादेशिक असमतोल मात्र टोकाचा आहे. मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे, नाशिक, नागपूर या ठराविक भागातच उद्योग—व्यवसाय — व्यापार यांची वाढ व प्रगती आणि जागतिकीकरणामुळे शिक्षण, तंत्रज्ञान, राहणीमान यांत झालेले बदल बघायला मिळतात. उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रापर्यंत नवीन उद्योग — व्यवसाय, रोजगार, शिक्षणाच्या, विकासाच्या संधी अजूनही पोचलेल्या नाहीत, ग्रामीण अविकसित महाराष्ट्राला आजही शिक्षण, तंत्रज्ञान, रोजगार आणि उद्योग — व्यवसाय — बाजारपेठ यांचा अभाव या समस्यांनी ग्रासले आहे. याचा प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम राज्याच्या ग्रामीण भागातील राहणीमानाचा दर्जा सतत घसण्यावर होत आहे. बहुतांश जनतेपर्यंत पुरेसे अन्न सोयी या अगदी मूलभूत गरजा भागविण्याच्या संधी देखील पोहचत नाहीत पारिणामी राज्यातील लाखो लोकांच्या वाट्याला दारिद्र्य आले आहे. आधिक्य विकसित असलेल्या भागाचा आणाखी विकास झाला. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्र राज्यात विकासाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला आहे किंबहुना असे म्हटले जाते, राज्याच्या मूळ रचनेमध्ये विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत असतो आहे.

राज्यातला असमतोल अभ्यासण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र सरकारने १९८३ साली अर्थतज्ञ व्ही .एम दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली उच्चस्तरीय समिती गठीत विभागांना साधन — संपत्तीची गरज रु ३१८७ कोटी आहे असे दांडेकर समिताने सांगितले त्यात विदर्भाचा वाटा ३५ टक्के उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा ३७ टक्के व मराठवाड्याचा २४ टक्के इतका त्यांनी विभागून सांगितला आहे.

इंडीकेटर्स अँड बॅकलॉग कमीटी राज्यपालानी १९९५ मध्ये गाठित केली. या समितीने आपला अहवाल १९९७ मध्ये सादर केला. त्यामध्ये प्रादेशिक असमतोल भरून काढण्यासाठी असे सांगण्यात आले की, रु १५.३५५ कोटीची गरज आहे. त्यात विदर्भाचा ४७ टक्के वाटा, मराठवाड्याचा २८ टक्के उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा २३ टक्के वाटा राहिल. यामध्ये रस्ते, सिंचन, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण, शिक्षण, तंत्रशिक्षण, आरोग्य, पाणीपुरवठा जमिनीचा विकास आणि संवर्धन या मुद्द्यांना केंद्रस्थानी या अहवालामध्ये ठेवले आहे. पूनःचाचपणी करण्यासाठी राज्यपालानी १९९७ मध्ये पुन्हा एकदा Reconstituted Indicstors and Backlog Committee गठीत केली. या अहवासलामध्ये प्रादेशिक असमतोल भरून काढण्यासाठी रु १४,००६ कोटी ची गरज सिद्ध केली आणि विदर्भ आणि मराठवाड्याची टक्केवारी पुनः परीक्षणानंतर वाढवली.

३१ मे २०११ रोजी अर्थतज्ञ डॉ. विजय केळकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली अनूशेष अणि विकास खर्चाचे समान वाट्याचा नव्याने विचार करून साधन संपत्तीचे न्याय वाटप करण्यासाठी तशी तत्वे सुचित करण्यासाठी उच्चस्तरीय सामिती स्थापन करण्यात आली. शासनाने वेळोवेळी इतक्या समित्या, त्यांचे अहवाल वारंवार हजारो कोटी रुपयांची तरतूद करूनही असमतोल कुठेच कमी झालेला दिसत नाही. वास्तविक पाहता पैशांची तरतूद हा असमतोल कमी करण्याचा उपाय होऊ शकत नाही. यामुळेच विकासाच्या शक्यतेसाठी आजही वेगळ्या विदर्भाची मागणी होत आहे.

१९९१ च्या आर्थिक सुधारणा होई पर्यंत बंदिस्त अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे विकासाचा वेग व विकासाची व्याप्ती ही काही व्यापार केंद्रपुरतीच मर्यादित राहिली. १९९१ च्या आर्थिक सुधारणा उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरण जागतिकीकरण यांची देश व राज्य शासन पातळीवर देखील प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी झाली नाही. देशातील व तसेच महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची मळे ही केंद्र शासनाच्या उद्योग – व्यवसाय – व्यापाराचे केंद्रीकरण करण्याच्या धोरण निर्यातातच लपलेली आहेत. मराठवाड्यातील एकूण ७,६७४ गावापैकी केवळ २८५९ गावामध्ये केवळ रब्बी पिकेच घेण्यात येतात बाकी सर्व गावांमध्ये खरीप पीके घ्यावी लागतात. मराठवाड्याचे ४० टक्के हून अधिक दोन दुष्काळी आहे. जलसिंचन रस्ते, आरोग्याच्या सुविधा यांचा विकास अल्पप्रमाणात झाला आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण नैसर्गिक संसाधन साठ्यापैकी दोन तृतीयांश साठा हा विदर्भात असून देखील विदर्भाचा सुध्दा विकास झाला नाही. विदर्भामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर कापूस पिकते. पण केवळ शासनाच्या धोरणामुळे योग्य भाव मिळत नाही. म्हणून विदर्भाचा शेतकरी गरीब आहे.

महाराष्ट्राची मानवी विकास संबंधी आजपर्यंतची वाटचाल पाहता दरडोई उत्पन्न तसेच दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन शिक्षणप्रसार आणि नागरी सुविधा या संबंधीत झालेली राज्याची प्रगती उल्लेखनीय आहे. राज्यात १९९३ मध्ये गरिबांचे प्रमाण ४९ टक्के होते. ते २०१२ मध्ये १७ टक्क्यांवर आले. साक्षतेचे प्रमाण १९९१ मध्ये ६५ टक्के होते वाढून २०११ मध्ये ८२ टक्के झाले. माध्यमिक तसेच उच्च माध्यमिक प्रवेशाचे प्रमाण राज्यात २००७ – ०८ मध्ये ७१ टक्के होते, पण २०१४-१५ मध्ये ते ८७ टक्क्यांवर गेले. उच्चशिक्षणाचे प्रवेश २००७ – ०८ या शैक्षणिक वर्षात २० टक्के होते तेही वाढून २०१४ – १५ मध्ये ३९ टक्के झालेले आहे.

प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला राहण्याजोगी घरे, पिण्यायोग्य पाणी, वीज आणि स्वच्छतागृहे यामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे. जसे की, २००१ व २००११ मधील पाहले असता पिण्यायोग्य पाणी नसलेली घरे ३६ टक्क्यांवरून ३२ टक्क्यांवर आले शौचालयावीणा बाहेर जावे लागणारी कुटुंबे ६५ टक्क्यांवरून ४७ टक्के, विजेविना अंधारलेली घरे २२ टक्क्यांवरून १६ टक्के आली.

राज्याच्या मानवी विकासाचे हे चित्र जरी, सकारात्क असले, तरी सर्वासाठी चांगले जीवनमान हे आपले ध्येय दूरच आहे, मानवी विकासाची ही आकडेवारी देखील असमाधानकारक आहे हे खरच पण अस्वस्थ करणारी बाब म्हणजे या एवढ्या विकासात देखिल असमतोल भरपूर आहे.

मोठ्या प्रमाणातील प्रादेशिक विषमता आणि आर्थिक विकासातील वाढता प्रादेशिक असमतोल हा भारतरपुढील गंभीर प्रश्न आहे. देशातील व राज्यातील प्रदेशामध्ये दरडोई उत्पन्न, गरीबी, मूलभूत सोयी आणि अर्थ-सामाजिक विकासामध्ये खूप तफावत आढळून येते. भारताच्या पंचवार्षिक योजनांमध्ये औद्योगिक विकासाला प्रोत्साहन देवून प्रादेशिक विषमता कमी करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आले आहेत. तरीही उद्योगांची वाढ ही सर्वसाधारण पणे शहरी भागांमध्ये व बंदरांच्या शहरांजवळच जास्त होताना दिसते. अविकसित प्रदेशामध्ये उद्योगांना करसवलती व स्वस्त जमीन उपलब्ध करून प्रोत्साहन दिले जात आहे.

संदर्भ सूची :

१. दैनिक लोकसत्ता वृत्तपत्र
२. दत्त रुद्र आणि सुंदरम, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था
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स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीचा अस्तित्व बोध

प्रा.डॉ.बी.एस.वझिरे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला.

प्रस्तावना:— १८१८ पर्यंत विदर्भावर भोसले घराण्याचे राज्य होते. त्यानंतर १८५३ पर्यंत इंग्रजांचे मांडलीकत्व स्विकारून भोसले घराण्याने आपले राज्य टिकवून ठेवले. १८६१ ला ब्रिटीशांनी हा प्रांत आपल्या साम्राज्यात विलीन केला. परंतु १९०३ ला निजामाने त्यांच्या आधिपत्याखालील वऱ्हाडातील आणखी चार जिल्हे ब्रिटीशांकडे सोपविले. हे चारही जिल्हे एका अर्थाने आजच्या मराठवाडयाशी भाषीक व सांस्कृतिक दृष्ट्या जास्त जुळलेले होते. परंतु पुढे नागपुरचे चार व वऱ्हाडचे चार अशा आठ मराठी भाषीक जिल्हयांना हिंदी भाषीक जिल्हयांशी जोडून ब्रिटीशांनी आपल्या राजकीय सोयीसाठी मध्यप्रांत निर्माण केला. परंतु भाषीक व सांस्कृतिक भिन्नता असतांनाही हा भाग हिंदी भाषीक मध्यप्रांतात जोडल्यामुळे असंतोषाची भावना या प्रदेशातील नेतृत्वात निर्माण झाली त्यातूनच हिंदी भाषीक मध्यप्रांतातून वेगळे होऊन स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची भावना १९०५ पासून रुजल्या गेली. पुढे लोकनायक बापुजी अणे (१९२४), पंडीत रविशंकर शुक्ला यांनी विधीमंडळात मराठी भाषीक जिल्हयांच्या स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणी केली व ती मंजूर ही झाली. १९२० च्या नागपूर तसेच १९२७ च्या मद्रास येथील काँग्रेसच्या अधिवेशनातही स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीचा ठराव पास झाल्याचा इतिहास आहे.

पुढे १९४६ साली संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीस प्रारंभ झाला. मुंबई, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र, मराठवाडा, विदर्भ अशी ही संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची चळवळी होती. परंतु लोकनायक बापुजी अणे व ब्रिजलाल बियाणी यांनी स्वतंत्र विदर्भासाठी नाग विदर्भ चळवळ सुरु केली. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळ सक्षम करण्याच्या हेतूने ८ ऑगस्ट १९४७ साली या दोन चळवळीत समन्वय प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी अकोला करार झाला. यानुसार विदर्भाला उपप्रांताचा दर्जा, त्याचे स्वतंत्र कायदे मंडळ, मंत्रिमंडळ निर्माण करण्यासंबंधीची तरतूद करण्यात आली. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर १९४८ साली उच्च न्यायालयाचे माजी न्यायाधीश एस.के.दार यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली भाषावार प्रांत रचनेसंबंधी अभ्यास करण्यासाठी आयोग नेमण्यात आला. या आयोगाची शिफारस विदर्भासाठी अनुकूल होती. परंतु पुन्हा या आयोगाच्या शिफारशीवर विचार करण्यासाठी नेमण्यात आलेल्या एप्रिल १९४९ 'नेहरु, पटेल, सितारामय्या समितीने; महाराष्ट्र, मुंबई, विदर्भ, अशा त्रिराज्य निर्मितीची शिफारस केली. परंतु मराठी भाषीकांच्या तीव्र विरोधानंतर ती रद्द करण्यात आली.

विदर्भ वेगळा न करता विदर्भाचा विकास तसेच भावनीक व भाषीक एकात्मता जपण्याच्या हेतूने न्यायमूर्ती फाजल अली यांच्या अध्यक्षतेत राज्य पुर्नरचना आयोग नेमला. या आयोगाच्या अहवालातही विदर्भ राज्याबाबत सकारात्मकता दर्शविण्यात आली. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचाही स्वतंत्र विदर्भाला पाठींबा होता. परंतु १९५६ च्या संविधानात दुरुस्तीनुसार अनुच्छेद ३७१ द्वारे राज्यपालाच्या विशेष वित्तीय अधिकारात विदर्भ व मराठवाडयाच्या विकासासाठी वैधानिक विकास महामंडळाची तरतूद करण्यात आली आणि स्वतंत्र विदर्भाच्या मागणीची उपेक्षा करून द्विभाषीक मुंबई राज्य निर्माण झाले. पुढेही विदर्भासह महाराष्ट्र निर्माती करून १ मे १९६० काँग्रेसने राजकीय स्वार्थामुळे नागपूर करारातील तरतुदीचे आमिष दाखवून विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीची उपेक्षा केल्याचे दिसते.

महाराष्ट्राच्या स्थापनेनंतर स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणी:— परंतु १९५३ चा नागपुर करार असेल किंवा १९५६ च्या संविधान दुरुस्तीनुसार कलम ३७१ ला अनुसरून वैधानिक विकास मंडळाची तरतूद असेल या दोन्ही बाबी विदर्भाच्या विकासाबाबत पोकळ आश्वासन ठरल्याची भावना विदर्भातील नेत्यांच्या व काही प्रमाणात जनतेच्या मनात निर्माण झाली. कारण विदर्भातील काँग्रेस नेतृत्वाचा पध्दतशीर वापर महाराष्ट्रातील काँग्रेस नेतृत्वाने या काळात केल्याचे दिसते. त्यामुळे विदर्भातील काँग्रेस नेतृत्वाकडून विदर्भाचा विकासही झाला नाही किंवा त्यासाठी त्यांनी आक्रमक आग्रहसुध्दा धरल्याचे कधीच दिसले नाही. परिणामी १९८० च्या दशकात जांबुवंतराव धोटे, त्यानंतर भाजपासह बनवारीलाल पुरोहित यांनी विदर्भ

राज्याची मागणी आक्रमकपणे लावून धरली. परंतु प्रत्येकवेळी स्वतंत्र विदर्भाचे आंदोलन काँग्रेस पक्ष व नेत्यांच्या आशवासनात व खेळीत पध्दतशीर विरघळून गेल्याचे दिसते.

भाषावार प्रांतरचना आणि डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर:- १९५३ साली राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यापूर्वीच डॉ.आंबेडकरांनी १९४८ मध्ये भाषावार प्रांतरचना आयोगाला एक प्रतिवेदन सादर केले होते. Maharashtra is a linguistic province यात त्यांनी भाषेनुसार प्रांतरचनेचा मुद्दा उचलून धरला होता. परंतु त्यांनी एक भाषा एक राज्य हे सूत्र नाकारून एक राज्य एक भाषा या सूत्राचे समर्थन केले होते. याचा अर्थ असा की एक विशिष्ट भाषा बोलणाऱ्या लोकांचे एकच असे संपूर्ण राज्य असावे पण आकाराने ते कितीही मोठे झाले तरी चालेल या विचाराला त्यांचा विरोध होता. एकच भाषा बोलणारे लोक जर फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर असतील तर त्या भाषेच्या आधारावर एकापेक्षा अधिक राज्यांची निर्मिती केली पाहिजे असा त्यांचा आग्रह होता. म्हणूनच मराठी भाषा बोलणाऱ्या लोकांचे एकच मोठे महाराष्ट्र राज्य निर्माण करण्याच्या विचाराशी ते सहमत नव्हते. मराठी भाषिकांची १) महाराष्ट्र नगर राज्य-मुंबई, २) पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र (सांगली, सातारा, कोल्हापूर), ३) मध्य महाराष्ट्र (मराठवाडा) ४) पूर्व महाराष्ट्र (विदर्भ) अशा चार छोट्या राज्यांच्या निर्मितीचा विचार त्यांनी प्रकषिणे मांडला होता.

छोट्या राज्यांची कल्पना मांडतांना डॉ.आंबेडकरांनी केवळ महाराष्ट्रापुरताच विचार केला नव्हता. प्रशासनाच्या दृष्टीने आणि लोकशाहीच्या जोपासनेसाठी संपूर्ण भारतातील सर्व राज्यांचा आकार आटोपशीर असावा असे त्यांचे स्पष्ट मत होते. त्यामुळेच महाराष्ट्राबरोबरच उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार आणि मध्यप्रदेश या मोठ्या राज्यांचे विभाजन करून लहान-लहान राज्ये करावीत असे त्यांचे मत होते.

लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण व जनता पक्षाची भूमिका:- लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण यांनी १९७७ मध्ये सरकार व जनतेमधील अंतर कमी करण्यासाठी लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीचा सल्ला दिला होता. आपल्या मताच्या समर्थनार्थ स्पष्टीकरण करतांना ते पुढे म्हणाले की, जर लहान राज्यांची निर्मिती केली तर मुख्यमंत्री व मंत्रीमंडळाचा राज्याच्या जनतेचा संपर्क सहजपणे होवू शकेल. लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीमुळे सरकारचे विकेंद्रीकरण होवून जनतेचा आवाज सरकारपर्यंत त्वरित पोहोचू शकेल जे विशाल राज्यांच्या बाबतीत आज शक्य होत नाही. लहान राज्यांमुळे विकासाला गती मिळते अशी संकल्पना मांडणारा आणि छत्तीसगढ, झारखंड, उत्तराखंड या तीन राज्यांची निर्मिती करणारा भारतीय जनता पक्ष या देशातील १९ राज्यात स्वबळावर आणि मित्रपक्षांसोबत युती करून सत्तेत आहे. देशातील निम्म्यापेक्षा अधिक राज्यात सत्तेत असल्याने मोठी घटनादुरुस्ती करण्याची शक्तीही या पक्षाकडे आहे. लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीसाठी भाजपा वचनबद्ध आहे. १९९७ साली १९-२० डिसेंबर रोजी या पक्षाच्या राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारिणीचे अधिवेशन ओडिसाची राजधानी, भुवनेश्वर येथे झाले होते. त्या अधिवेशनात नागपूरचे संसद सदस्य बनवारीलाल पुरोहित यांनी विदर्भासह लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीचा राजकीय ठराव मांडला होता. तो पारित झाला. आज त्या घटनेला वीस वर्षे झाली. या काळात अनेक घडामोडी घडल्या. पुराहित आज तामिळनाडूचे राज्यपाल आहेत. विरोधी बाकावर असतांना विदर्भ राज्यनिर्मितीसाठी लोकसभेत अशासकीय प्रस्ताव मांडणारे, चंद्रपूरचे हंसराज अहीर आज केंद्रात गृहराज्यमंत्री आहेत. महाराष्ट्र विधानसभेत दहा वेळा अशासकीय ठराव मांडणारे सुधीर मुनगंटीवार या महाराष्ट्राचे अर्थ, नियोजन आणि वनमंत्री आहेत. सहा वेळा असाच ठराव मांडणारे देवेंद्र फडणवीस महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्यमंत्री आहेत. लोकसभेवर निवडून गेल्यास विदर्भ राज्याच्या निर्मितीसाठी सर्वकष प्रयत्न करू, असे शंभर रुपयाच्या स्टॅम्पवर लिहून देणारे नितीन गडकरी केंद्रात रस्ते वाहतूक मंत्री आहेत. ही सर्व चालती-बोलती उदाहरणे येथे नमूद करण्यामागचा उद्देश असा, की लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीसाठी अनुकूल भूमिका घेणारे आणि वचनबद्धता सांगणारे संपूर्ण शक्तीनिशी सत्तेत असूनही लहान राज्यांची, प्रामुख्याने विदर्भ राज्याची निर्मिती का होत नाही हा खरा कळीचा मुद्दा आहे.

स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणी व भाजप पक्षाची भूमिका:- नव्या राज्याची निर्मिती किंवा विघटन करणे हा संपूर्ण अधिकार राज्यघटनेतील तिसऱ्या परिच्छेदानुसार केंद्र शासनाचा आहे. केंद्राने मनात आणले, तर संबंधित बाधीत राज्याची इच्छा असो वा नसो, त्या राज्याचे विघटन करून नवीन राज्याची निर्मिती केली जाते. बिहारमध्ये राबडीदेवी मुख्यमंत्री होत्या. पर्यायाने

लालूची सत्ता होती. त्यांचा विरोध धुडकावून पंतप्रधान वाजपेयी यांच्या सरकारने बिहारचे विघटन करून १५ नोव्हेंबर २००० रोजी झारखंडची निर्मिती केलीच! तजा इतिहास तेलंगणा राज्यनिर्मितीचा आहे. डॉ. मनमोहनसिंग सरकारने २०१४ साली आंध्र प्रदेशचे विभाजन करून या राज्याची स्थापना केली. त्याविरुद्ध प्रचंड हिंसाचार उसळला. आंध्र प्रदेशात काँग्रेस पक्षाची धुळधाण उडाली, सत्ता गेली. तेलंगणातही पानिपत झाले. पक्ष म्हणून काँग्रेसची हानी झाली. तात्पर्य असे की, केंद्रातील राज्यकर्त्यांची इच्छा असेल तर वेगळे राज्य कधीही निर्माण केले जाऊ शकते. अन्यथा, जनतेची इच्छा कितीही तीव्र असली, तरी केंद्रातील राज्यकर्ते अनुकूल नसतील तर जनइच्छेला मूर्त स्वरूप येत नाही.

विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीसंदर्भात वरील चित्र अनुभवास येत आहे. राजकीय भूमिका जाहीर करूनही तिचे पालन करण्यास मोदी सरकार तयार नाही. महाराष्ट्रातील शिवसेना नाही म्हणते, आम्ही विदर्भ राज्य कसे द्यावे? असा पांगळा युक्तीवाद भाजपाचे नेते करतात. हेतूपर्वक दुर्लक्ष करण्याचाच हा प्रकार होय. वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्याला विरोध करणारी मंडळी भाषिक मुद्दा पुढे करते. आमचे म्हणणे असे, की या देशात राष्ट्रभाषा हिंदीचे राज्य किती? किमान एक इझन! हिंदीची बारा—तेरा राज्ये असू शकतात, तेलगू भाषेची दोन राज्ये असू शकतात, बंगाली भाषेच्या प्रभावाखाली दोन राज्ये असू शकतात, तर मराठीची दोन राज्ये अस्तित्वात येणे भाषेच्या दृष्टीने घातक कसे राहिल? विदर्भ वेगळा झाल्यास, विदर्भ अमराठी लोकांच्या ताब्यात जाईल असेही पालूपद विदर्भ राज्याच्या विरोधकांकडून ऐकवले जाते हे पण आश्चर्यच आहे!

निष्कर्ष:—

संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या चळवळीचा अभ्यास करणारे यावर अधिक प्रकाश टाकू शकतात. परंतु सोयीचे तेवढेच बोलायचे असा त्यांचा खाक्या आहे. विदर्भ ही सर्वच बाबतीत दुभती गाय असल्याने, संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रवादी किंवा विदर्भाला बटीक समजणारे वैदर्भीयांच्या इच्छा पायदळी तुडवत आहेत. अजूनही वेळ गेलेली नाही. मोदी सरकारने राज्यघटनेच्या आधारे वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्याची निर्मिती करावी. विविध प्रश्नांवर आव्हानात्मक भूमिका घेणाऱ्या मोदींसाठी वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्याची निर्मिती करणे शक्य आहे. आज महाराष्ट्र विधानसभेत भाजपाची सदस्यसंख्या १२२ एवढी आहे. उद्या या विधानसभेचे विभाजन होवून विदर्भाची विधानसभा अस्तित्वात आल्यास, त्या विधानसभेत ६२ पैकी ४५ भाजपाचे असतील. म्हणजे, विदर्भात भाजपाची निर्विवाद सत्ता असेल. उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातही २२६ आमदारांपैकी भाजपाचे ७७—७८ आमदार भाजपाचे असतील. म्हणजे, संख्येच्या दृष्टीने त्या राज्यातही भाजपाच अव्वल राहिल. महत्वाचे म्हणजे, वैदर्भीय जनतेच्या इच्छा—आकांक्षा पूर्ण करणारा पक्ष म्हणून इतिहासात त्याची नोंद होईल, यात शंका नाही.

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वैदर्भिय अर्थकारण –एक अभ्यास

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प्रस्तावना:— सन १९४७ मध्ये भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले आता भारताच्या अर्थकारणाला चालना मिळेल, प्राचीन काळातील सूवर्णयुग पन्हा अवतरेल अशी स्वप्न भारतीय पाहू लागली. भारतीय सक्षम अर्थकारणाकरिता आवश्यक धोरणांवर भारतीय सरकार गांभीर्याने विचार करू लागली त्याचाच एक भाग म्हणजे भाषिक प्रांतरचना करण्यास्तव फाजल अली कमिशन गठित करण्यात आले त्यानुसार १९५६ मध्ये भारतात प्रांतरचना करण्यात आली या कमिशनने विदर्भ नावाचा प्रांत निर्माण करण्याची शिफारस संभाव्य विदर्भाच्या आर्थिक सक्षमतेची खात्री असल्याने केलेली होती मात्र स्वतंत्र विदर्भ प्रांत निर्माण न होता तो सुरवातीस मध्यप्रदेशास आणि १९६० मध्ये संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रास जोडण्यात आल्याने तेव्हापासूनच स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणी कमीअधिक प्रमाणात होत असते. यापार्श्वभूमीवर वैदर्भिय अर्थकारणाचा अभ्यास होणे आवश्यक ठरते.

वैदर्भिय अर्थकारण –एक अभ्यास प्राचीन काळापासून विदर्भ प्रदेशाचे भौगोलिक स्थान वैशिष्टपूर्ण राहिलेले आहे. विदर्भप्रदेश उत्तर भारत आणि दक्षिण भारताला जोडणारा त्यामुळेच प्राचीन काळापासून ते ब्रिटिशापर्यंतच्या सर्वच महत्वाकांक्षी शासकांनी राज्यकर्त्यांनी विदर्भाला **दक्षिण भारताचे प्रवेशद्वार** मानून आपल्या वर्चस्वाखाली ठेवण्याचा सातत्याने प्रयत्न केलेला दिसतो. प्राचीन काळापासून विदर्भ प्रदेशाचे भौगोलिक स्थान वैशिष्टपूर्ण विदर्भाला **दक्षिणापथ** असेही म्हणत. प्राचीन काळापासून वर्तमान काळापर्यंत सुजलाम सुफलाम असलेल्या विदर्भाला शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांमुळे अवकळा आलेली आहे त्यामुळेच वैदर्भिय अर्थकारणाचा सूक्ष्म अभ्यास होणे गरजेचे आहे यामुळे वैदर्भिय अर्थव्यवस्था बळकट होण्यास चालना मिळेल.

वैदर्भिय हवामान :- विदर्भाच्या हवामान परिस्थितीचा आढावा घेतल्यास येथिल पर्जन्यमान बहुतेक सरासरी इतके असते क्वचित प्रसंगी दुष्काळ सादृष्यस्थिती उदभवते यामुळे योग्य पीकनियोजन केल्यास अर्थव्यवस्थेला पोषक स्थिती निर्माण केली जाऊ शकेल.

पीक पध्दती :- विदर्भातील पीक पध्दतीचा अभ्यास केल्यास त्यात विविधता आढळून येते विदर्भात ज्वारी, बाजरी, कडधान्ये, गहू, करडी, धान (तांदूळ) कापूस, सोयाबीन तूर, हरबरा, जवस आदी विविध धान्यप्रकाराचे उत्पन्न घेतले जाते. विदर्भातील संत्र्याला तर आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजापेठेत मागणी आहे. विदर्भातील कापूस पीकामुळे विदर्भाला पांढऱ्या सोन्याचा प्रदेश म्हणून ओळखले जाते. या विविधतेमुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेला चालना मिळते.

सिंचन क्षमता :- सिंचनाच्या दृष्टिने निश्चितपणे युध्दस्तरावर उपाययोजना करून सिंचन क्षमता वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे. ज्यामुळे शेतीव्यवसायामध्ये स्थिरता येईल. सध्या विदर्भात गोसे प्रकल्प, उर्ध्व वर्धा, पेनटाकळी, इटियाडोह, शिरपूर, खिंडसी, बोर, ज्ञानगंगा, निम्न पैनगंगा अश्या प्रकल्पातून सिंचन व्यवस्था आहे मात्र त्यात वाढ होणे गरजेचे तसेच अनिवार्य आहे. मामा तलावांची खोली वाढविणे, नविन मोठे प्रकल्प बांधणे, शेत तेथे शेततळे योजना राबविणे त्याकरिता अनुदान देणे शेततळ्याकरिता लागणाऱ्या जमिनीवर निश्चित प्रोत्साहन मदत दरवर्षी देणे एकंदरित आश्वस्त शेतीव्यवस्था निर्माण करणे त्याशिवाय वैदर्भिय अर्थव्यवस्थेला स्थिरता लाभणार नाही.

जंगले व खाणी :- महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण जंगलापैकी बहुतांश वाटा विदर्भाच्या वाट्याला आलेला आहे त्यामुळे जंगलापासून होणारे उत्पन्न ज्यात इमारत लाकूड, बांबू उत्पादन, लाख, तेदूपत्ता, लाख, मध, इ.

खाणीच्या बाबतीतही विदर्भातील कोळसाखाणी प्रसिध्द आहेत त्यापासून मिळणारे उत्पन्न.

पर्यटन :- विदर्भातील पर्यटन संधी या अनुषंगाने प्रचंड वाव या क्षेत्राला आहे. पेच अभयारण्य, बोर अभयारण्य, नागझीरा अभयारण्य, नवेगाव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, जगप्रसिध्द ताडोबा अभयारण्य, ज्ञानगंगा अभयारण्य, उमरेड – करांडला, चिखलदरा इ. जगातील लोकांचा ओढा निसर्गरम्य स्थानांकडे असल्याने या क्षेत्रातून रोजगार निर्मिती तर होईलच शिवाय विदर्भ जागतिक पर्यटन केंद्र

म्हणून विकसित होइल विदर्भातील वाघ हा बंगाल टायगर, गीरचा सिंह, आसामचा एकसिंगी सारखा जगप्रसिध्द म्हणून ओळखला जातो याशिवाय राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांचे गुरूकूँज आश्रम, महात्मा गांधीचा सेवाग्राम आश्रम, आचार्य विनोबा भावेंचा पवनार आश्रम, लोणारचे सरोवर ही जागतिक दर्जाची पर्यटन स्थळ आहेत. त्याचा फायदा विदर्भाच्या आर्थिक सक्षमतेकरिता उपयोगी ठरणार आहे.

धार्मिक पर्यटन :- भारत हा देश धार्मिक दृष्ट्याही वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आहे विविध धर्म, पंथ येथे सौहार्दपूर्ण वातावरणात नांदतात. यामुळे धर्मयात्रांना महत्व आहे. विदर्भात धार्मिक स्थळांना काही कमतरता नाही या स्थळांचा धार्मिक पर्यटनाच्या दृष्टीने विकसित केल्यास वैदर्भिय अर्थव्यवस्था नक्कीच बळकट होइल. पूर्वविदर्भातील पवनी हे वैनगंगेच्या काठावर वसलेले प्राचीन काळापासून प्रसिध्द धार्मिक स्थळ आहे पवनीला विदर्भाची काशी म्हणून ओळखतात. तेथे असलेली प्राचीन मंदिरे, मुर्त्या उल्लेखनीय आहेत. विवेकसिंधूचे निर्माते मुकुंदराज यांचे आंधोरा क्षेत्र, गडचिरोलीकडील मार्कंडाच मंदिर, रामटेक येथिल अंबातलाव व मंदिरे कामठीचा स्तूप, नागपूरची दिक्षाभूमी, चंद्रपूर आणि अमरावतीची अंबादेवी, तीन शक्तीपीठातील एक माहूरची रेणूका देवी, विदर्भातील गणेशाची अष्टविनायक स्थळे, श्री गजानन महाराज यांचे शेगाव येथिल समाधीस्थळ, आनंसागर प्रकल्प हा तर तेथिल सेवाभावामुळे जगाचे एक मार्गदर्शक केंद्र बनले आहे. या सर्व धार्मिक पर्यटन क्षेत्राचा लाभ विदर्भाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला प्रभावित करणारी आहेत. सर्व पर्यटन स्थळांचा परिपूर्ण विकास होणे आवश्यक आहे. तेथे जागतिक दर्जाच्या सोयीसुविधा निर्माण होणे अनिवार्य आहे.

व्यापार व उद्योग क्षेत्र :- विदर्भात व्यापार आणि उद्योग क्षेत्राला बराच वाव आहे विदर्भातील कापसाला आणि संत्र्याला जागतिक मागणी आहे त्यांच्यावरील प्रक्रिया केंद्र स्थापन होणे गरजेचे आहे. कोळसाच्या उपलब्धतेमुळे वीज उत्पादन केंद्र म्हणजे औष्णिक विद्युत केंद्र स्थापन होउन वीजनिर्मिती मोठ्या प्रमाणात होणे सहजशक्य आहे. बुटीबोरी औद्योगिक वसाहत आणि मिहान च्या माध्यमातून उद्योग, कारखाने वाढणे आवश्यक आहे ठिकठिकाणी उद्योग वसाहती स्थापन होउन उद्योगांना कारखान्यांना प्रोत्साहन देणे यामुळे वैदर्भिय अर्थव्यवस्था मुळापासून घट्ट होईल.

निष्कर्ष :::

वैदर्भिय अर्थकारणाचा अभ्यास अंतर्गत विविध अंगाने तपासला असता असे प्रकर्षाने निदर्शनास येते की, विदर्भाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला मजबूत करणाऱ्या बहूतेक सर्व संसाधने विदर्भ भूमीत आहेत तत्र त्याचे योग्य प्रकारे नियोजन न झाल्यामुळे विदर्भावर अवकळा पसरली आहे वरील साधनांच्या माध्यमातून विदर्भाला सक्षम अर्थव्यवस्था प्राप्त केल्या जाऊ शकते गरज आहे कुशल नेतृत्वाची आणि प्रामाणिक प्रयत्नांची.....

संदर्भ :-

- १) भारतीय अर्थतंत्र, इतिहास और संस्कृती— अर्मत्य सेन
- २) विदर्भ का सांस्कृतिक इतिहास—डॉ. नत्थुलाल गुप्त
- ३) प्रचीन विदर्भ का ऐतिहासिक भूगोल—डॉ. नंदकिशोर गुप्त
- ४) वन्हाडचा इतिहास—या. मा. काळे
- ५) विदर्भ ऐतिहासिक एवं भौगोलिक पृष्ठभूमी—डॉ. चंद्रशेखर गुप्त
- ६) विदर्भ अनुषेध व उपाय (दैनिके, मासिके, अहवाल इ.)

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महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल**Dr. Vasant Nanarao Patange***HOD (Asst.Prof.) Business Economics & Banking A.R.B.Garud College,Shendurni Tq- Jamner*

प्रस्तावना— निसर्गाने प्रत्येक देशाला काही विशेष वरदान देवून समानतेचा प्रत्येय दिला. मात्र निसर्गाने दिलेल्या साधन सामग्रीचा कार्यक्षमतेने वापर करून किंवा आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून विकासाच्या उच्चतम दर काही देशांनी गाठला मात्र काही देशांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती बिकट आहे. प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची समस्या जागतिक स्तरावरही भेडसावत आहे. अनेक देशात या समस्येने उग्ररूप धारण केले आहे. भारतातही प्रादेशिक असमानता मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येते. भारतातील काही राज्यांचा विकास जास्त झाला आहे तर काही राज्य पायाभूत सेवांपासूनही वंचित आहेत. भारतातील पंजाब, हरियाणा या राज्यांचा कृषी विकास जलसिंचन सुविधांमुळे इतरांच्या तुलनेत जास्त झाला आहे. तर महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तामिळनाडू इ. राज्य औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या विकसित आहेत. बिहार, अरुणाचल प्रदेश या राज्यांमध्ये नैसर्गिक साधनसामग्री विपुल प्रमाणात आहे मात्र त्यांचा विकास वेगाने झाला नाही. भारतातही काही राज्यात रेल्वे वाहतुकीला सुरुवातही झाली नाही. मात्र महाराष्ट्र, दिल्ली सारख्या राज्यात मेट्रो सारखी वेगवान रेल्वे वाहतूक सुरु झाली व बुलेट ट्रेन प्रस्तावित आहे. केंद्र सरकार दर पाच वर्षांनी वित्त आयोग नेमून राज्यनिहाय महसूल विभागणी करते या वित्त आयोगातही सधन राज्यांनाच अधिक प्राधान्य दिले जाते त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी होण्याऐवजी वाढत आहे.

अध्ययनाची उद्दिष्टे—

1. प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करणे.
3. महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे अध्ययन करणे.
4. प्रादेशिक असमतोल या समस्येवर उपाय सुचविणे.

प्रादेशिक असमतोल— देशातील विविध राज्यात, राज्यातील विविध विभागात विकासाच्या दृष्टीने किंवा इतर दृष्टीने जी तफावत निर्माण होते त्याला प्रादेशिक असमतोल असे म्हणतात. देशांतर्गत व राज्यांतर्गत असमान विकास होणे म्हणजे प्रादेशिक असमतोल होय. दरडोई उत्पन्न, दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकसंख्या, औद्योगीकरण, कृषिक्षेत्रातील जलसिंचन, वीज इ. सुविधा आणि शिक्षण, आरोग्य व इतर पायाभूत सुविधांची उपलब्धता या आधारे प्रादेशिक असमतोल ही संकल्पना अधिक स्पष्ट करता येते.

महाराष्ट्रातील विभाग निहाय साक्षरता दर (2011) :-

जनगणना वर्ष 2011 नुसार महाराष्ट्राची लोकसंख्या 1123740000 आहे व दशवार्षिक वाढीचा दर 16 टक्के असा आहे. (दशवार्षिक वृद्धी दर 2001 ते 2011) महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येत मराठवाड्याची लोकसंख्या 18732000 असून (महाराष्ट्राच्या लोकसंख्येच्या 17टक्के) दशवार्षिक वाढीचा दर 19.9 टक्के आहे व हा दर महाराष्ट्रापेक्षा तर अधिक आहेच मात्र हा दर इतर सर्व कोकण, नाशिक, पुणे, अमरावती व नागपूर विभागांपेक्षाही जास्त आहे. मराठवाड्यातील लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर जास्त आहे मात्र त्या तुलनेत साक्षरता दर व रोजगार इतर विभागांच्या तुलनेत कमी आहे. **तक्ता क्र.1**

विभाग निहाय महाराष्ट्रातील साक्षरता दर (2011)

अ क्र.	विभाग	साक्षरता दर (टक्के)
1	कोकण	86.6
2	नाशिक	78.0
3	पुणे	82.7
4	मराठवाडा	76.4
5	अमरावती विभाग	85
6	नागपूर विभाग	84.5
	महाराष्ट्र	82.3

स्रोत – महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी 2016–17

महाराष्ट्रातील लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर लक्षात घेता तो मराठवाड्यात सर्वाधिक असून साक्षरता दर मात्र सर्व विभागात कमी असल्याचे तक्ता क्र. 1. वरून दिसून येते तक्ता क्र 1 मध्ये दर्शविल्या प्रमाणे 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार महाराष्ट्राची साक्षरता 82.3 टक्के आहे ती राष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील साक्षरतेपेक्षा अधिक आहे.

मानव विकास निर्देशांक – मानव विकास निर्देशांक शिक्षण, रोजगार, लोकांचे आयुर्मान या आधारावर काढला जातो. 2016 मध्ये भारताचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक 0.624 असून भारताचा 131 वा क्रमांक आहे. महाराष्ट्राचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक 2011 मध्ये 0.752 होता तो उच्चस्थिती दर्शविणारा आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हा निहाय किंवा विभाग निहाय मानव विकास निर्देशांकाची तुलना केल्यास मराठवाड्यातील औरंगाबाद हा जिल्हा वगळता उर्वरित सर्वच जिल्ह्यांचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक 0.671 पेक्षा कमी असून तो अल्पस्थिती दर्शविणारा आहे. तर केवळ औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्याचा (0.727) मानव विकास निर्देशांक उच्च स्थिती दर्शविणारा आहे. या शिवाय विदर्भ व उत्तर महाराष्ट्रातील बहुतेक जिल्ह्यांचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक हा अल्प किंवा मध्यम स्थिती दर्शविणारा आहे. यावरून हेच सिद्ध होते की मराठवाडा अजून ही मानव विकासाच्या दृष्टीने पिछाडलेला आहे. मराठवाड्याच्या मानव विकासाच्या दृष्टीने प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न झाल्यास मानव विकास निर्देशांकात निश्चित वाढ होण्यास मदत होईल. आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील मानव विकास निर्देशांकात भारताची जी अवस्था आहे. त्याही पेक्षा वाईट अवस्था महाराष्ट्रात मराठवाड्याची आहे.

रोजगार विषयक माहिती – जीवनमान उंचावण्यासाठी उत्पन्न अधिक असणे आवश्यक आहे आपल्या किमान गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी प्रत्येकाला सहजतेने रोजगार उपलब्ध झाला पाहिजे. मराठवाडा व विदर्भ या विभागांमध्ये विविध आस्थापनांमध्ये अनुशेष आहे तो अजूनही पूर्ण केला जात नाही मराठवाड्यात औरंगाबाद वगळता उर्वरित जिल्ह्यात उद्योग नगण्य असल्यामुळे रोजगाराचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. मराठवाड्यात व विदर्भात कोरडवाहू शेतीचे प्रमाण जास्त असल्यामुळे तेथेही हंगामी रोजगार निर्माण होतो. सहावी आर्थिक गणनेनुसार (2013-14) विभाग निहाय रोजगार विषयक माहिती तक्ता क्र 2 मध्ये दर्शविली आहे.

तक्ता क्र. 2

विभाग निहाय रोजगार 6 वी आर्थिक गणना (2013-14)

अ क्र.	विभाग	एकूण रोजगार (लाखात)	टक्केवारी
1	कोकण	46.7	32.18
2	नाशिक	16.8	11.58
3	पुणे	46	31.70
4	मराठवाडा	14.8	10.20
5	विदर्भ	20.8	14.33
	महाराष्ट्र	145.1	100

स्त्रोत – अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालनालय महाराष्ट्र शासन तक्ता क्र. 2 नुसार 6 व्या आर्थिक गणनेनुसार सर्वाधिक रोजगार अनुक्रमे कोकण – 46.7 लाख (32.18 टक्के) व पुणे – 46 लाख (31.70 टक्के) या दोन विभागात असून कोकण व पुणे विभागातील रोजगाराचे प्रमाण महाराष्ट्राच्या 64 टक्के आहे. मराठवाड्यात ते केवळ 10.20 टक्के आहे. मराठवाड्यात रोजगाराच्या संधी खूप कमी असल्यामुळे स्थलांतराचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे हे स्थलांतर थांबविण्यासाठी मराठवाड्यात अधिकाधिक रोजगार निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे.

विभाग निहाय सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमांची माहिती – भारतात औद्योगिकरण झालेल्या राज्यांमध्ये महाराष्ट्राचा अव्वल क्रमांक आहे. मात्र महाराष्ट्रात जो औद्योगिक विकास झाला आहे त्यात प्रादेशिक विषमता जास्त आहे. महाराष्ट्राचा औद्योगिक विकास मुंबई सभोवतालच (नाशिक, पुणे) अधिक झाला आहे. उर्वरित बहुतेक विभाग मात्र या औद्योगिक विकासापासून वंचित राहिला आहे. विभाग निहाय सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमांची माहिती तक्ता क्र. 3 मध्ये दर्शविली आहे.

तक्ता क्र. 3

विभाग निहाय सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमांची माहिती (2015)

अ क्र.	विभाग	सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रम	टक्केवारी
1	कोकण	24786	10.2
2	नाशिक	39269	16.1
3	पुणे	27458	11.3
4	मराठवाडा	92233	37.8
5	विदर्भ (अमरावती व नागपूर)	18751	7.7
	महाराष्ट्र	41224	100

स्त्रोत – उद्योग संचालनालय, महाराष्ट्र शासन

सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमांची संख्या विभाग निहाय सर्वाधिक पुणे विभागात 92233 (37.8 टक्के) आहे. बृहन्मुंबई व कोकण या विभागांची संख्या अनुक्रमे 24786(10.2टक्के) व 39269 (16.1 टक्के) असून ती एकत्रित केल्यास जास्त आहे. विदर्भातील नागपूर व अमरावती विभागातील उपक्रमांची एकत्रित संख्या- 41224 (16.9 टक्के) आहे. महाराष्ट्रात सर्वात कमी उपक्रमांची संख्या मराठवाडा विभागात 18751 (7.7 टक्के) आहे. उर्वरित सर्व विभागांची संख्या यापेक्षा जास्त आहे. यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, मराठवाड्यात सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमांची संख्या तुलनेने कमी आहे.

मराठवाडा व विदर्भातील अनुशेष – मागासलेल्या मराठवाडा, विदर्भ व उत्तर महाराष्ट्र या भागांसाठी घटनेच्या 371(2) च्या कलमानुसार वैधानिक विकास मंडळाची स्थापना करण्यात आली. मराठवाडा व विदर्भाचा अनुशेष मात्र अद्याप भरून काढलेला नाही. मराठवाडा व विदर्भावर सिंचनामध्ये झालेल्या निधी वाटपात अन्याय झाला असून तो 70 वर्षांनंतरही दूर झालेला नाही. 5 सप्टेंबर 2011 रोजी मराठवाडा व विदर्भाचा सिंचन अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी राज्यपालांच्या आदेशानुसार आदेश काढण्यात आला. मराठवाडा व विदर्भाचा अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी सिंचन व सिंचनेतर क्षेत्रांच्या विकासासाठी निधी वाटपाचे अधिकार राज्यपालांना देण्यात आले मात्र मागास भागाना निधी देण्याचे राज्यपालांच्या आदेशाचे पालन होत नाही हे दुर्दैवच म्हणावे लागेल. 1983 मध्ये दांडेकर समितीच्या अहवालानुसार मराठवाड्याचा अनुशेष 751 कोटी होता. 1994 ते 2000 या काळात अनुशेष समितीने दिलेल्या अहवालानुसार, अनुशेष-4005 कोटींवर पोहचला होता. 2011 मध्ये केळकर समितीच्या अहवालानुसार मराठवाड्याचा अनुशेष 15 हजार 63कोटी होता तर 2017 मध्ये मराठवाड्याचा अनुशेष 20 हजार कोटींवर आहे. सिंचन होऊ शकणारे क्षेत्र 59.30 लाख हे आहे. आजवर केवळ 10.01 लाख हे क्षेत्रातच सिंचन निर्मिती होऊ शकली आहे. मराठवाडा व विदर्भावर होणाऱ्या या सततच्या अन्यायामुळे वेगळ्या राज्यांची मागणी जोर धरत आहे.

केळकर समिती – प्रादेशिक असमतोल व अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी वित्त आयोगाचे माजी अध्यक्ष डॉ. विजय केळकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली समिती नेमण्यात आली या समितीने आपला अहवाल शासनाला सादर केला त्यात 146 शिफारशी त्यांनी शासनाकडे केल्या आहेत. त्यातील काही ठळक बाबी – केळकर समितीच्या अहवालानुसार विदर्भाचे दरडोई उत्पन्न राज्यातील इतर विभागांची तुलना करता 27 टक्क्यांनी कमी आहे. विदर्भाचा विकास इतर विभागांच्या तुलनेत 39 टक्क्यांनी कमी आहे व मराठवाड्याचा विकास 37 टक्क्यांनी कमी आहे. केळकर समितीच्या शिफारशी नुसार विदर्भ व मराठवाड्याच्या सर्वांगीण व संतुलित विकासासाठी विभागीय मंडळाची स्थापना करून विकास व नियोजनाची जबाबदारी त्या मंडळांवर सोपवावी. उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत विदर्भ व मराठवाड्याला अर्थसंकल्पात केली जाणारी तरतूद कमी असून ती वाढवावी, विदर्भातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात कोळसा खाणी असून त्यांचा अधिकाधिक फायदा विदर्भ व्यतिरिक्त उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राला होतो तो अधिकाधिक विदर्भाला व्हावा व त्या त्या क्षेत्रातून खनिज संपत्तीच्या माध्यमातून मिळणारे उत्पन्न त्या विभागाच्या विकासासाठी खर्च करण्यात यावे अशी शिफारस केली आहे. मराठवाडा व विदर्भासारख्या मागास विभागांना कृषी व उद्योगांचा विकास होण्यासाठी कमी दरात वीज उपलब्ध करून द्यावी. अशा अनेक शिफारशी केळकर समितीने केल्या असून मराठवाडा व विदर्भाचे वास्तव चित्रण आपल्या अहवालातून समोर आणले आहे.

निष्कर्ष –

1. महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत मराठवाड्याची साक्षरता व मानव विकास निर्देशांक कमी आहे.
2. महाराष्ट्रातील विभाग निहाय रोजगाराची तुलना करता मराठवाड्यातील एकूण रोजगार 14.8 लाख (10.20टक्के) असून तो इतर विभागांच्या तुलनेत कमी आहे.
3. महाराष्ट्रातील विभाग निहाय सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमांची संख्या 2015 मध्ये इतर विभागांच्या तुलनेत मराठवाड्यात 18751 (7.7 टक्के) अतिशय कमी आहे.
4. दांडेकर समिती, अनुशेष समिती व केळकर समिती या सर्वांच्या अहवालानुसार मराठवाडा व विदर्भात मोठा अनुशेष आहे.
5. मराठवाडा व विदर्भातील अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी विभागांना दिले जाणारे विकास निधी वाटपाचे अधिकार राज्यपालांना देऊनही राज्यपालांच्या आदेशांचे पालन केले जात नाही.
6. जलसिंचन सुविधा कृषी उत्पादकता वाढीसाठी व कृषीच्या शाश्वत विकासाच्या महत्वपूर्ण घटक आहे मात्र विदर्भ व मराठवाड्यावर जलसिंचन सुविधांबाबत अन्याय झाला आहे. त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून मराठवाडा-विदर्भात कोरडवाहू शेतीचेच प्रमाण जास्त असल्यामुळे शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण या दोन विभागात सर्वाधिक आहे. विदर्भाची तर ओळखच शेतकरी आत्महत्यांमुळे होत आहे.
7. मराठवाडा व विदर्भाचे उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत दरडोई उत्पन्न, विकास दर कमी आहे.

शिफारशी –

1. डॉ. विजय केळकर समितीने केलेल्या शिफारशी अमलात आणणे.
2. मराठवाडा व विदर्भाच्या विविध घटक व विकास दरांची तुलना करतांना महाराष्ट्राच्या सरासरीच्या तुलनेत न करता उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत करून उपाय योजना करणे.
3. मराठवाडा व विदर्भाचा जलसिंचन अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी या विभागाला अधिक निधी प्रत्यक्षात उपलब्ध करून देणे व त्या निधीची वास्तव उपलब्धता झाली किंवा नाही याची वेळोवेळी खात्री करण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील तज्ञांची किंवा निवृत्त न्याधीशांची नेमणूक करणे.
4. मराठवाड्यात व विदर्भात उद्योजकांचा विकास करण्यासाठी दर्जेदार पायाभूत सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे.
5. कृषी निगडीत उद्योग या विभागांमध्ये यावेत यासाठी शासन स्थरावर विशेष प्रयत्न करणे.
6. रोजगारांच्या संधी अधिक निर्माण करण्यासाठी नवीन उद्योग व गुंतवणुकीसाठी प्रोत्साहन योजना राबविणे व ही गुंतवणूक व उद्योग प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यात येतील यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
7. केवळ समित्या किंवा महामंडळ स्थापन करून या विकासाचा विकास होणार नाही तर त्या समित्यांना प्रत्यक्ष कार्य करण्याचीही संधी मिळावी.
8. मराठवाडा व विदर्भातील लोकप्रतिनिधीनी केवळ बघ्यांची भूमिका न घेता या विभागांचा अनुशेष दूर करून या विभागांना प्रगती पथावर आणण्यासाठी आपले राजकीय वजन खर्ची करावे व वैयक्तिक हेवेदेवे बाजूला ठेवून प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न करावे.

सारांश-

वरिल सर्व विश्लेषणावरून महाराष्ट्रात विभागीय असमतोल मोठ्या प्रमाणात असल्याचे दिसून येते यात मराठवाडा व विदर्भ दुर्लक्षित विभाग आहेत असेच म्हणावे लागेल. त्यामुळे स्वतंत्र विदर्भ व मराठवाड्याची भावना लोकांच्या मनात बळावत चालली आहे. या विभागातील संसाधनाचा किंवा संपत्तीचा उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासात मोठे योगदान आहे. या दोन्ही विभागांच्या मागासलेपनासाठी राजकीय नेतृत्व हे कारण अनेकवेळा दिले जाते मात्र प्रत्यक्षात या दोन्ही विभागातील राजकीय नेत्यांकडेच बराच काळ महाराष्ट्राचे नेतृत्व राहिले आहे हे दुर्लक्षून चालणार नाही. मराठवाडा व विदर्भातील शेतकरी आत्महत्या, निम्न मानव विकास निर्देशांक, गरिबी, कृषी व उद्योग मागासलेपण इ. समस्या सोडवायच्या असतील तर शासनस्तरावर कोणताही भेदभाव न करता प्रामाणिक प्रयत्नांची गरज आहे.

अन्यथा असे म्हणावे लागेल की मागासलेल्या विभागांचा प्रगतीशील महाराष्ट्र माझा!

संदर्भ सूची-

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5. डॉ. विजय केळकर समितीचा अहवाल
6. दै. महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स, नवभारत टाईम्स, लोकसत्ता
7. विकिपीडिया

154.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा लहान राज्याविषयीचा दृष्टीकोण

डॉ. बी. जी. जोगदंड,

पदवी व पदव्युत्तर राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला.

राज्य पुनर्रचनेची समस्या भारतीय संघराज्यातील एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या आहे. ही समस्या केंद्र व राज्य अशा दोन्ही प्रकारच्या सरकारला व राजकारणाला प्रभावीत करणारी आहे. राज्यांची निर्मिती करताना आधारभूत तत्व म्हणून कोणता घटक आधार मानावा हा महत्वाचा प्रश्न आहे. भारतात राज्यांची निर्मिती करताना सुरवातीच्या काळात भाषा हा राज्यनिर्मितीचा आधारभूत घटक ठरविण्यात आला. भारतात राज्यपुनर्रचनेच्या वेळी मोठी राज्य निर्मिती करण्यावर भर देण्यात आला होता. पण हे करत असताना विविध प्रांतातील विकासाचे असंतुलन व त्या ठिकाणच्या विभिन्न अस्मिता व उपसंस्कृती याकडे दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले. त्यामुळे भारतीय संघराज्यात भाषावार प्रांतरचना केल्यानंतरही संघराज्यात इतर कारणावरून, आधारावरून नवीन राज्य निर्माण करावी लागत आहेत. यासंदर्भात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी लहान राज्याच्या संदर्भात मांडलेले विचार आज ही प्रासंगिक वाटतात. त्यांच्या या संदर्भातील विचारांचा आढावा प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात घेण्यात आला आहे.

१९५३ मध्ये राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यापूर्वीच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी १९४८ मध्ये भाषावार प्रांतरचना आयोगाला एक प्रतिवेदन सादर केले होते. **Maharashtra is a linguistic province** यात त्यांनी भाषेनुसार प्रांतरचनेचा मुद्दा उचलून धरला होता. परंतु त्यांनी 'एक भाषा एक राज्य' हे सुत्र नाकारून 'एक राज्य एक भाषा' या सुत्राचे समर्थन केले होते. याचा अर्थ असा की एक विशिष्ट भाषा बोलणाऱ्या लोकांचे एकच असे संपूर्ण राज्य आसावे पण आकाराने ते कितीही मोठे झाले तरी चालेल या विचाराला त्यांचा विरोध होता. एकच भाषा बोलणारे लोक जर फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर असतील तर त्या भाषेच्या आधारावर एकापेक्षा अधिक राज्याची निर्मिती केली पाहिजे असा त्यांचा आग्रह होता. एकसंघ भारत व एकसंघ संस्कृती निर्माण करण्यासाठी प्रत्येक राज्याची भाषा एक असणे व एक भाषेची अनेक राज्ये असणे भारतीय संघराज्याच्या सर्वांगीन विकासाठी खूप गरजेचे आहे. त्यासाठी बाबासाहेबानी एक भाषा अनेक राज्ये अशी मांडणी केली होती. स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर सर्व भारतीयांनी एकत्र राहण्याचे ठरवले होते, म्हणून सर्वांसाठी हिंदी या एका भाषेला त्यांनी राष्ट्रभाषा म्हणून मान्यता दिली. भाषावार राज्यपुनर्रचनेनंतर सर्वात मोठा संभाव्य धोका आंबेडकरांच्या दृष्टीने हा होता की, भाषावार प्रांतपुनर्रचनेनंतर त्या विभागाची मातृभाषा हीच दप्तरी भाषा असेल आणि त्यामुळे त्या भाषिकांमध्ये स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रीयत्वाची भावना निर्माण होईल. एकदा का ती झाली की स्वतंत्र राज्याचीही कल्पना अस्तित्वात येईल आणि हे स्वतंत्र राज्य अणि स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रीयत्व यांना दुर्भंगविणारा रस्त अगदीच अरूंद असल्यामुळे ही भेदरेषा अस्पष्ट होईल, आधुनिक अखंड भारत नष्टप्राय होईल आणि मध्ययुगातील विविध संस्थाप्रमाणे ही राज्ये विलग होऊन एकमेकांशी शत्रुत्वाने शत्रुत्वाने वागू लागतील, आपसात लढाया सुरू करतील. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारताने मात्र वाटचाल करताना या धोक्याच्या सूचनेकडे पूर्णपणे दुर्लक्ष केले आहे. राजकीय सत्ता मिळवणे आणि ती टिकवणे यापेक्षाही राज्याचे अस्तित्व टिकवणे यापेक्षाही राज्याचे अस्तित्व टिकवणे हे पहिल्यांदा जास्त महत्वाचे आहे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरानी १९२८ ते १९५६ या कालावधीत भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता आणि अखंडतेसाठी विविध क्रांतिकारी बदल सुचविले होते. ब्रिटिश कालावधीत बाबासाहेबानी १९२८ मध्ये सायमन कमिशनपुढे साक्ष देताना भाषावार प्रांताची भूमिका फेटाळून लावली होती, त्याच बरोबर त्यांनी भीती व्यक्त केली, ती म्हणजे भाषावार प्रांतांमुळे स्थानिक राष्ट्रवाद, प्रांतीय किंवा विभागीयवाद व स्थानिक लोकांमध्ये स्वतःचे जे अस्तित्व आहे ते जोपासण्यासाठी चढाओढ लागेल व त्यामुळे भारताच्या स्थैर्याला आणि विकासाला खीळ बसेल व त्यामुळे आपण सर्व भारतीय एक आहे अशी

एकतेची भावना आपल्यामध्ये निर्माण होणार नाही. बाबासाहेबांनी भाषावार प्रांतरचनेला दोन कारणासाठी विरोध केला होता. एक म्हणजे विभागीय जागरूकता निर्माण होऊन राष्ट्राच्या सुरक्षेला धोका निर्माण होऊ शकतो व दुसरे म्हणजे एकाच जातीच्या लोकांकडे राज्याची सत्ता किंवा सरकारे हस्तांतरित होऊ शकतात, असे बाबासाहेबांनी राष्ट्रहिताच्या दृष्टिकोनाचा विचार करून मांडले होते.

दक्षिण भारत व उत्तर भारत यामधील दरी कमी करण्यासाठी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी उत्तर भारताचे खालील पध्दतीने विभाजन करावे असे सुचवले होते.

१) उत्तर प्रदेश: डॉ. आंबेडकरानी उत्तर प्रदेशाचे तीन प्रांतात विभाजन करण्यास सांगितले, यात प्रत्येक प्रांताची लोकसंख्या साधारणपणे २ कोटी असावी व तीन प्रांताची राजधानी अनुक्रमे मेरठ, कानपूर व अलाहाबाद असावी. ही तीनही शहरे केंद्रीय ठिकाणी असल्याकारणाने प्रशासकीय दृष्टीने सोयीचे असणार आहे.

२) बिहार: बाबासाहेबांनी बिहारचे दोन प्रांतात विभाजन करण्याचे सुचविले होते, त्यात प्रत्येक राज्याची लोकसंख्या एक किंवा दीड कोटी असावी व त्यांची राजधानी अनुक्रमे पाटना व रांची ही असावी, कारण ही दोन्ही शहरे मध्यभागी आहेत.

३) मध्यप्रदेश: डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरानी मध्यप्रदेशाचे दोन विभागात विभाजन करण्याचे सुचविले होते, एक म्हणजे उत्तरेकडील मध्यप्रदेश व दुसरे म्हणजे दक्षिणेकडील मध्यप्रदेश, उत्तरेकडील मध्यप्रदेशात संपूर्ण विंध्य प्रदेश व भोपाळ असावा व दक्षिणेकडील मध्यप्रदेशात इंदोरसह इतर १४ जिल्हे असावेत. त्यांची लोकसंख्या दीड ते दोन कोटी दरम्यान असावी. त्याचबरोबर बाबासाहेबांनी भाषावार पुनर्रचना आयोगाला सूचित केले की, एक भाषा बोलणाऱ्यांचे एक राज्य केले म्हणजे राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षेचे किंवा विकासाचे प्रश्न सुटत नाहीत. गेल्या सहा दशकात भारताने कितीतरी प्रगती विविध क्षेत्रात केलेली आहे, पण हा प्रगतीचा आलेख विविध बाबतीत विखुरलेला आहे. विकासाची फळे फक्त काही मोजक्याच लोकांपर्यंत आज पोचलेली आहेत. विभागीय, प्रांतीय विषमता प्रचंड मोठ्या प्रमाणात आज आपल्याला पाहावयास मिळते. ती प्रांतीय विषमता कमी करण्यासाठी केंद्रसरकारला उत्तरेकडील राज्यांतून तीन स्वतंत्र राज्ये झारखंड, छत्तीसगड व उत्तरांचल ह्या राज्याची निर्माती करावी लागली. जर १९५० च्या दशकातच छोट्या राज्यांची निर्माती केली असती तर आज भारत २०२० मध्ये महासत्ता होण्याची जी स्वप्ने पाहत आहेत ती स्वप्ने भारताला २००० मध्येच पाहावयास मिळाली असती. पण दुर्दैवाने प्रस्थापित शक्तीने बाबासाहेबांच्या सामरिक व सुरक्षेविषयक विचाराकडे हेतुपुरस्सर दुर्लक्ष केल्यामुळे आज भारताला विविध प्रश्न विशेषतः प्रादेशिक असुतलनाचे भेडसावत आहेत.

४) महाराष्ट्राच्या बाबतीत ही बाबासाहेबांनी अतिषय दुरदृष्टीने विचार करून आपली मांडणी केली. त्यात त्यांनी महाराष्ट्राचे चार भागात विभाजन करावे असे सुचविले (१) मुंबई सिटी स्टेट (२) पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र (३) मध्य महाराष्ट्र (४) पूर्व महाराष्ट्र. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी अशा प्रकारे महाराष्ट्राच्या विभाजनाची संकल्पना मांडतांना अतिषय चांगल्या पध्दतीने मांडणी केली व त्यात त्यांनी सांगितले की पारंपारिक दृष्ट्या महाराष्ट्राचे तीन युनिटमध्ये आपणास विभाजन पाहावयास मिळते त्याच बरोबर पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र आणि मराठवाडा यांच्यात विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत मोठी तफावत दिसते. मराठवाडा हा भाग अविकसित आहे तर पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र हा विकसीत आहे. त्याच बरोबर मुंबईला सिटी स्टेटप्रमाणे दर्जा द्यावा, कारण मुंबई हे बहुसंस्कृतीतून तयार झालेले शहर आहे. बाबासाहेबांच्या सिंधांतानुसार एक भाषा व अनेक राज्य व लहान राज्यामुळे ज्या प्रबळ जाती आहेत त्यांच्यात विभागणी होईल व मागासवर्गीय व अल्पसंख्यांकानाही लोकशाहीच्या प्रक्रियेत चांगल्या पध्दतीने कार्य करण्यास वाव मिळेल. परिणामी भारताचा विकास चांगल्या पध्दतीने होऊ शकतो. महाराष्ट्राचे चार राज्यात विभाजनासंबंधी त्यांनी समर्थनार्थ कारणे दिली ती पुढील प्रमाणे. १) विशाल महाराष्ट्रामुळे सरकारच्या राज्यकारभार करण्याच्या क्षमतेवर मर्यादा येतील व लोकांच्या समस्या तातडीने सोडविता न आल्यामुळे लोकांमध्ये असंतोष निर्माण होऊन आंदोलन होऊ शकतील. २) मराठी भाषिकांची चार राज्य झाल्यास एकाऐवजी चार मुख्यमंत्री मराठी भाषिकांच प्रतिनिधित्व करून केंद्र शासनावर अधिक प्रभाव टाकू शकतील व मराठी भाषिक राज्ये शक्तीशाली बनतील. ३) मराठी भाषिकांचे एकच राज्य झाल्यास एका विशिष्ट जातीच्या लोकांचे प्रमाण अधिक होऊन त्यांच्या हाती राजकीय सत्तेचे केंद्रीकरण होईल. ४) महाराष्ट्राच्या वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशात आर्थिक विषमता आहे. मराठवाडा, कोकण व विदर्भ हे विकासाच्या

दृष्टीने मागसलेले आहेत. मोठ्या राज्यात त्यांच्या विकासाकडे दुर्लक्ष होणार नाही याची हमी देता येत नाही म्हणून त्यांच्या विकासासाठी त्यांना स्वतंत्र संधी देण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र राज्याचा दर्जा देणे हा अधिक चांगला पर्याय आहे. ५) पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र प्रादेशिकदृष्ट्या अधिक विकसीत असल्यामुळे विदर्भ व मराठवाडा या मागास भागांच्या औद्योगिक विकासासडे एकीकृत महाराष्ट्रात काळजी घेतली जाईल याबाबत खात्री देता येत नाही. ६) ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या हे स्पष्ट आहे की, प्राचीन काळापासूनच महाराष्ट्राचे तीन भाग होते. त्यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, परंपरा, जीवनशैली, सामाजिक परिस्थिती आणि आर्थिक परिस्थिती याबाबत तीनही भागात साम्य नाही. वेगळेपण आहे. ७) पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र, मराठवाडा आणि विदर्भ यांत शैक्षणिक विषमता फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आहे याच कारणामुळे मराठवाड्याबद्दल त्यांनी विशेष चिंता व्यक्त केली होती. कारण निझामाने विकासाकडे पूर्णतः दुर्लक्ष केले होते. म्हणून असा सल्ला मराठवाड्यातील लोकांना दिला की त्यांनी स्वतंत्र वेगळे राज्य केल्यास त्यांचा विकास होईल.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या मते भारताला एक सशक्त राष्ट्र म्हणून उदयास यायचे असेल तर त्यासाठी सर्व भारतीयांना व्हर्तिकल व हॉरिझॉन्टल एकत्र करणे आवश्यक आहे. प्रादेशिक लोकशाही, केंद्र-राज्य संबंध, नैसर्गिक साधन सामग्रीचा योग्य वापर व वाटप, सामरिक साधनसामग्रीचा वापर व त्याचे व्यवस्थापन हे राष्ट्राच्या चौकटीत करणे व त्यासाठी विभागीय व प्रादेशिकवाद बाजूला सारून राष्ट्रहिताला महत्व देणे गरजेचे आहे. व्हर्तिकल एकीकरण हे सामाजिक सलोखा, दैनंदिन जीवनातील गरजांचे व्यवस्थापन, जातीय व्यवस्थेचे व जातीवर आधारलेल्या समाजव्यवस्थेचे तथा वर्णव्यवस्थेचे उच्चाटन करून भारताचा विकास करणे हे बाबासाहेबांना अपेक्षित होते. त्यामुळे एक भाषा अनेक राज्य हा सिध्दांत मांडून छोटी राज्ये, लोकसभेत समान प्रतिनिधीत्व व हिंदी ह्या राष्ट्रीय भाषेचा वापर संपूर्ण भारतात असावा अशी बाबासाहेबांची भूमिका होती.

एक भाषा एक राज्य हा राज्यनिर्मितीचा नियम असंबंध आहे आणि तर्कशून्य आहे. म्हणूनच डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी या निकषला विरोध दाखविला व लहान राज्यांची भूमिका विशद करतांना निसंदिग्धपणे जाहीर केले की एक भाषा एक राज्य या सूत्राचा त्याग करून एक राज्य एक भाषा या सूत्राचा स्विकार करावा. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकारांचा छोट्या राज्यांच्या निर्मितीस पाठिंबा होता. भारतीय संघराज्य रचनेसाठी ही निर्मिती गरजेची आहे अशी त्यांची भूमिका होती. या संदर्भात ते म्हणतात, “संघराज्यातील घटकादरम्यान एक प्रकारचे रास्त संतुलन असले पाहिजे हे भारतासारखी संघराज्याची व्यवस्था सुरळीत नांदण्याच्या दृष्टीने अत्यावश्यक असणारी बाब ठरते अशी माझी धारणा आहे.” भारतीय राजकीय व्यवस्थेतील वास्तव ध्यानात घेता, मोठ्या राज्याचे विभाजन करून लहान राज्ये निर्माण करावीत अशी डॉ. आंबेडकारांची भूमिका होती. उत्तरप्रदेश सारखे लोकसंख्येच्या दृष्टीने मोठे आणि लोकसभा तसेच राज्यसभेमध्ये अतिशय प्रबळ संख्यात्मक प्रतिनिधीत्व असलेले राज्य भारताच्या लोकशाही संघराज्यात्मक व्यवस्थेच्या प्रकृतीचा विचार करता अनिष्ट ठरू शकेल या भूमिकेशी ते सहमत होते. थोडक्यात लहान राज्यांची संकल्पना ही आजची आहे असे नाही. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी १९५५ मध्ये लोकसभेला एक निवेदन सादर केले होते. त्यामध्ये त्यांनी एक भाषा एक राज्य या तत्वाला विरोध करून एक राज्य एक भाषा या तत्वाचा पुरस्कार करून एका भाषेची अनेक राज्ये होऊ शकतात असे त्यांनी प्रतिपादन केले. त्यामुळेच या विभागातील जनतेमध्ये नव्या जाणीवा निर्माण होतील व विकासाचे अग्रक्रम ही ठरवता येतील. लहान राज्ये विकासाची शाश्वती ठरू शकतात.

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स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्य : महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा आढावा

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प्रस्तावना : महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती १ मे १९६० रोजी भाषिक प्रांतरचनेच्या आधारावर करण्यात आली. महाराष्ट्रातील एक महत्वाचा परंतु तितकाच दुर्लक्षित झालेला विदर्भ हा एक प्रदेश होय. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या स्थापनेपूर्वी मध्यप्रदेशात असलेला विदर्भ आणि हैदराबाद संस्थानात असलेला मराठवाडा व १९६० पूर्वी बॉम्बे प्रांतात मुंबई, पुणे व गुजरात मधील काही प्रदेश अशी भौगोलिक परिस्थिती व पाश्चिम घाटातील नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती यामुळे बॉम्बे प्रांत अगोदरच सर्वांगाने समृद्ध असा प्रदेश होता. बरीच दशके मराठवाडा निजामाच्या राजवटीत असल्यामुळे तेथील मराठीपण कमकुवत झालेले होते. विदर्भ प्रांत कायमच एका राजवटीतून दुसऱ्या राजवटीत प्रवेश करित होता. पाश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत कमी समृद्ध असलेले मराठवाडा व विदर्भ हे दोन मोठे भौगोलिक आणि सांस्कृतिक प्रदेश राज्य स्थापनेच्यावेळेस महाराष्ट्रात आले . विदर्भातील शेती मौसमी पावसावर अवलंबून तर मराठवाड्यात , मजुरी हाच उदरनिर्वाह असल्यामुळे यांचे विलिनीकरण महाराष्ट्रात केल्यानंतर प्रादेशिक असमतोल महाराष्ट्रात दिसायला लागला त्याचाच आढावा प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात घेतलेला आहे .

महाराष्ट्रातील एक महत्वाचा व तेवढाच दुर्लक्षित राहिलेला विदर्भ हा एक प्रदेश होय . यामध्ये एकूण ११ जिल्हे १२८ तालुके, १३४५३ गावे व ९७४०४ चौ.कि.मी. चा भौगोलिक प्रदेश आहे अशा विस्तिर्ण व मोठया प्रदेशात मोठयाप्रमाणावर इतर मोठया महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत मोठयाप्रमाणावर असमतोल असल्याचे दिसून येते .

या प्रदेशात नागपूर व अमरावती हे दोन मुख्य प्रशासकीय विभाग आहेत . नागपूर विभागात , नागपूर वर्धा , चंद्रपूर, भंडारा, गडचिरोली व गोदिया अशा ६ जिल्हायांचा समावेश होता व अमरावती विभागात , अमरावती , यवतमाळ, अकोला, बुलढाणा, व वाशिम या ५ जिल्हयांचा समावेश होतो . विदर्भाचा दृष्टीने साधनसंपत्ती नटलेला प्रदेश असला तरीही बऱ्याच मोठया प्रमाणावर या प्रदेशातील शेती कोरडवाहू असून अल्पभूधारक व भूमिहीन असणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक आहे . त्यामुळे विदर्भप्रदेशातील दारिद्रय रेषेखाली असणाऱ्यांची संख्या ही आधिक आहे .

ज्या राज्यात देशातील सर्वात जास्त उद्योग आहे, ज्या राज्यातचे प्रातिमानसी उत्पन्ना देशात सर्वाधिक आहे अशा सर्वाधिक प्रगत महाराष्ट्रात प्रादेशिक असमतोल मात्र प्रदेशानुसार टोकाचा आहे . मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे, नाशिक व नागपूर या ठाराविक शहरामध्येच मोठया प्रमाणावर उद्योग, व्यवसाय व व्यापार हे निर्माण झालेले आहेत परंतु उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील, विदर्भात नागपूर शहर सोडून उर्वरित विदर्भात नवीन उद्योग, व्यवसाय, शिक्षण व विकासाच्या संधी पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात आजवर पोहचलेल्या नाहीत. ग्रामीण अविकसित विदर्भात आजही, शिक्षण तंत्रज्ञान, रोजगार, आणि उद्योग व्यवसाय, बाजारपेठा यांचा अभाव असल्याचे मोठया प्रमाणावर दिसून येते. या गोष्टीचा प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम विदर्भातील ग्रामीण भागातील राहणीमानाचा दर्जा सतत घसरण्यावर होत आहे. बहुसंख्या जनता मूलभूत गरजा भागविण्याच्या संधी देखील त्यांच्या पर्यंत पोहचत नाहीत. परिणामी विदर्भातील लाखे जनतेच्या वाट्याला दारिद्रय आलेले आहे . महाराष्ट्रात ज्या भागाचा अगोदरच विकास झालेला होता त्या भागाचा विकास झालेलाच नव्हता तो भाग आधिक दुर्लक्षित झाला व परिणामतः त्यामुळे गेल्या ५० वर्षात राज्यात विकासाची प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला व यामुळेच विदर्भीय जनता वेगळया विदर्भाची मागणी वेळेवेळी करित असल्याचे दिसून येते .

महाराष्ट्रा राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी व राज्यातील असमतोला संबंधित अर्थतज्ञ व्ही. एम दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली fact finding कमिटी उच्चस्तीय समिती गठीत केली या समितीने आपल्या अहवालात विविध विभागाना साधन संपत्तीची गरज, रुपये ३ हजार १८७ कोटी आहे असे अहवालात सांगितले त्यामध्ये विदर्भाचा

वाटा ३९ टक्के व मराठवाडयाचा वाटा २४ टक्के व उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राचा वाटा ३७ टक्के इतका आहे असे दिसून येते . यानंतर तत्कालीन राज्यपालापी १९९५ यसाली, इंडिकेटर्स अँड बॅकलॉग कमिटी गठीत केली. या समितीने आपला अहवाल १९९७ मध्ये शासनास सुपूर्त केला त्यामध्ये प्रादेशिक असमतोल भरून काढण्यासाठी १५३५५ कोटी रुपयांची गरज असल्याचे सांगितले या रक्कमेमध्येच विदर्भाच्या वाटयाला ४७ टक्के मराठवाडयाला २८ टक्के रक्कम खर्च करावी असे सांगितले आहे. यामध्ये रस्ते, सिंचन, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण, शिक्षण तंत्रशिक्षण, आरोग्य, पाणीपुरवठा, जमीन विकास व संवर्धन या घटकांची केंद्रस्थानी ठेऊन संगितल्याप्रमाणे प्रत्येक विभागावर आपला वाटा खर्च करावा असे ठरले आहे .

महाराष्ट्रातील अनुशेष आणि विकास खर्चाचे समान वाटपाचा नव्याने विचार करून साधनसंनतीचे न्याय वाटप करण्यासाठी व तशी तत्वे सुचित करण्यासाठी ३१ मे २०११ रोजी जेष्ठा अर्थतज्ञ डॉ. विजय केळकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली उच्चस्तीरासय समिती स्थापन करण्यात आली. या समितीला ३१ मे २०१२ पर्यंत अहवाल प्रसिध्द करण्याचे आदेश होते, परंतु याकाळात अहवाल सादर न झाल्यामुळे २० जुलै २०१२ च्या जी. आर. व्दारे महाराष्ट्र सरकारने मार्च २०१३ पर्यंत समितीला मुदतवाढ दिली शासनाने वेळोवेळी प्रादेशिक असमतोल संबंधित इतक्या सामित्या त्यांचे अहवाल वारंवार हजारो कोटीच्या निधिची तरतूद करून देखील सुध्दा प्रादेशिक असमतोल कुठेच दूर झालेला दिसत नाही. वास्तविक पाहता पैशाची तरतूद हा असमतोल दुर करण्याचा एकमेव उपाय घेऊच शकत नाही . यामुळे विकासापासून उ कोसो दूर असलेला विदर्भ विकासाची स्वपने पाहण्यासाठी आजही वेगळ्या विदर्भाची मागणी विदर्भातील जनता करीत असल्याचे दिसून येते .

विदर्भातील असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या उपाययोजप

१. विदर्भ प्रदेशामध्ये मोठया उद्योगांचा विस्तार व छोटया उद्योगांनीही प्राधान्य देणे व वेगवेगळया जिल्हयांमध्ये विस्तार होईल अशी उपाय योजना करणे
२. दुष्टकाळग्रस्त जिल्हयांच्या विकासासाठी तेथील शेतीच्या गरजांचा विकास करून आहे त्या नैसर्गिक ससाधनाचा वापर कसा करता येईल याचा अभ्यास करून विकास कार्यक्रम ची अंमलबजावणी ही जास्तीज जास्त स्थानिक शासनपातळीवर होणे गरजेचे आहे उदा. विदर्भातील उद्योगांचे प्रभावी खाजगीकरण, सिंचन प्रकल्पपाच्या विकासाला पूर्ण करून त्या ठिकाणी त्या जागी खाजगी गुंतवणूक सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे दर्जेदार शिक्षणाच्या सोयी खाजगी तंत्रज्ञान प्रशिक्षण संस्था यामधून मनुष्य बळ विकासाचा कार्यक्रम राबविणे.
३. प्रत्येक जिल्हायामध्ये तेथील लोकांना फायदा करून देण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र उद्योग – व्यवसाय व व्यापार या धोरणांचा अवलंबून करावा .
४. मोठया प्रमाणावर उ जिल्हा पातळीवर आर्थिक सुधारणाचा कार्यक्रम जसे व्यापार व उद्योगाला चालना असावी . स्थानिक लोकांना उद्योगोमध्ये भाग धास्क करून घ्यावे. बॅकाकडून लोकांना लहान लहान उद्योगासाठी अतिअल्प दरावर व्याजाने रक्कम उपलब्ध करून देण्यात यावी .
५. विदर्भ पातळीवरील हवामानाचा अभ्यास करून शेती, मनुष्यबळ, कार्यकुशलता यांचा अभ्यास करून धोरणाची स्वतंत्र आखणी केली जावी व स्थानिकाना रोजगाराची संधी उपलब्ध करून देण्यात यावी .
६. विदर्भातील अदिवासी भागात शिक्षणाच्या व रोजगाराच्या कार्यक्रमांना प्राधान्य देऊन या विकास कामाना राबविणे गरजेचे आहे.
७. अजूनही मूलभूत गरजापासून दुरावलेल्या मागासलेल्या व अविकसनशील ग्रामीण भागात विकास कामाना प्राधान्य देणे आवश्यक आहे .
८. तरूण वर्गाला शिक्षण व रोजगाराच्या सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देण्यात याव्या.

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वैदर्भीय शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या : कारणे व उपाय**प्रा. डॉ. दिनकर उंबरकर***सहयोगी प्राध्यापक तथा विभाग प्रमुख, समाजशास्त्र, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला*

प्रस्तावना : महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था आज कृषी आणि कृषीवर आधारित उद्योगांवरच आधारित आहे. निसर्गाचा लहरीपणा आणि त्यातून होणारी सततची नापिकी यामुळे कृषी व्यवसायाबद्दलचे आकर्षण दिवसेंदिवस कमी होत आहे. गेल्या अनेक वर्षांत महाराष्ट्रात सतत होत असलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांमुळे शासनाचे, विचारवंतांचे व अभ्यासकांचे लक्ष शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्यांनी वेधून घेतले आहे. १ जानेवारी २००१ ते ३० ऑक्टोबर २००६ पर्यंत महाराष्ट्रामध्ये २४०० शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केलेल्या असून त्यापैकी बहुतांश शेतकरी विदर्भातील आहे. विदर्भ आंदोलन समितीच्या दाव्यानुसार जुन २००५ ते २० ऑक्टोबर २००६ या १७ महिन्यांमध्ये विदर्भातील आत्महत्या करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या १००० इतकी आहे. ज्यामध्ये यवतमाळ जिल्हा २६१, अमरावती १८६, अकोला ११३, वाशिम ११२, बुलडाणा १२८, वर्धा ८०, नागपूर ३२, चंद्रपूर ३५, भंडारा २८, गडचिरोली १० व गोंदिया जिल्ह्यात १५ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केलेल्या आहेत. सर्वाधिक १२७ आत्महत्या सप्टेंबर २००६ मध्ये झालेल्या असल्यामुळे आत्महत्या रोखण्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारने दिलेल्या विशेष पॅकेज देखील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या रोखण्यास प्रभाव पाडू शकले नाही असे दिसून येते.

शेतकरी आत्महत्येची काही ठळक कारणे :

सिंचन सोयींचा अभाव : भारतीय शेती निसर्गाच्या लहरीपणावर अवलंबून असल्यामुळे भारतीय शेतीला जुगाराचे स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले आहे. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडात सिंचनाच्या सोयींची उपलब्धता काही प्रमाणात वाढली असली तरी सिंचनाच्या योजना राबवितांना राज्यकर्त्यांनी असमतोलाला जाणीवपूर्वक खतपाणी घातले असल्यामुळे काही भागातील शेती आजही निसर्गाच्या पाण्यावर अवलंबून आहे. विशेषतः पश्चिम विदर्भ म्हणजे वऱ्हाड हा प्रांत राज्यातील सर्वाधिक अनुशेषग्रस्त भाग असल्याचे खालील आकडेवारीवरून स्पष्ट होते. एक हेक्टर जमीन ओलीताखाली आणण्यासाठी १ लाख १० हजार रूपये खर्च विचारात घेऊन राज्यसरकारने जून २००४ च्या खरीपातील राज्याच्या सिंचन सरासरीनुसार अनुशेषाची स्थिती व सिंचन अनुशेष असलेले 'टॉप टेन' जिल्हे व त्यांचा अनुशेष खालील प्रमाणे

अ.क्र.	जिल्हा	सिंचन अनुशेष (कोटीत)
१	अकोला वाशिम (संयुक्त)	२४९९
२	अमरावती	२३४७
३	बुलडाणा	२१६१
४	औरंगाबाद	१९५५
५	यवतमाळ	१७७४
६	जालना	१५२९
७	धुळे	१४०९
८	नाशिक	८०६
९	लातूर	७९७
१०	रत्नागिरी	६९३

वरील आकडेवारीचा अभ्यास केल्यास असे दिसून येते की, प्रत्येक २ हजार कोटीपेक्षा अधिक रकमेचा अनुशेष असलेले केवळ तीन जिल्हे राज्यात आहेत. आणि ते तीनही जिल्हे अमरावती महसूल विभागातीलच आहेत. अकोला व वाशिम या दोन जिल्ह्यांचा अनुशेष अजूनही एकत्रित काढला जातो. आणि यातील तेरा तालुक्यांना या एकत्रित जिल्ह्यात सर्वाधिक म्हणजे २३९९ कोटी इतका प्रचंड अनुशेष आहे आणि त्यातही हा क्षारपान पट्ट्याचा भाग असल्यामुळे या जिल्ह्यातील शेतकरी दारिद्र्यात जीवन जगत असल्याचे चित्र सार्वत्रिक स्वरूपात दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्रातील सततची नापिकी आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत असलेल्या आत्महत्यांमुळे हा व्यवसाय फारसा आकर्षक नसल्याची वस्तुस्थिती आहे.

सन २००२ ते २००४ या वर्षात सात राज्यांमध्ये जवळपास ५८६२ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्याची माहिती सरकारतर्फे लोकसभेत देण्यात आली होती.

सन २००२ ते २००४ या वर्षात आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांची राज्यनिहाय स्थिती

अ.क्र.	राज्य	आत्महत्या करणाऱ्यांची संख्या
१	कर्नाटक	३३१९
२	आंध्रप्रदेश	१५१०
३	महाराष्ट्र	८३५
४	केरळ	१८०
५	गुजरात	१५
६	पंजाब	२
७	ओरिसा	१

वरील सांख्यिकीय माहितीवरून असे निदर्शनास येते की, कर्नाटक, आंध्रप्रदेश व महाराष्ट्रांमध्ये आत्महत्या करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या अधिक आहे. परंतु सिंचनाच्या भरपूर सोयी असलेल्या गुजरातमध्ये पंजाब आणि ओरिसा या राज्यांमध्ये आत्महत्या करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या मात्र कमी आहे. यावरून सिंचन सोयींचा अभाव, अर्थातच कोरडवाहू शेतीचे प्राबल्य शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांसाठी कारणीभूत असल्याचे निष्पन्न होते.

कृषि उत्पादनाला उचित मूल्य प्राप्त न होणे : कृषि उत्पादनाला उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित उचित मूल्या प्राप्त होत नसल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या मूलभूत गरजांची पूर्तता होत नाही. परिणामतः त्यांच्यावर आत्महत्या करण्याची पाळी येते. उदा. १९७२ पासून सोन्याच्या भावात झालेली वाढ व कापसाच्या भावात झालेली वाढ यांची तुलना करता शेती उत्पादनाची दरवाढ किती कमी आहे याचे चित्र खालील तक्त्यावरून स्पष्ट होते.

सोन्याच्या भावातील दरवाढ व कापसाच्या भावातील दरवाढ यांची तुलनात्मक स्थिती

अ.क्र.	वर्ष	१० ग्रॅम सोन्याचा दर	एकूण वाढ	१ क्वि. कापसाचे दर	एकूण वाढ
१	१९७२	२०२		३२५	
२	१९८२	१६४५	७१४	५५०	६९
३	१९९२	४३३४	२०४६	७००	११५
४	२००२	५०१०	२३८०	१८७५	४७७
५	२००५	७०००	२९१८	१९६०	५०३
६	२००६	९०००	४४५१	१९६०	५०३

वरील सांख्यिकीय माहितीवरून असे लक्षात येते की, १९७२ ते २००६ या ३४ वर्षांच्या सोन्याच्या भावात ४४५२ वाढ झाली तर कापसाच्या भावात ५०३ वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते. अर्थात कृषि उत्पादनाच्या तुलनेत इतर उत्पादनांमध्ये प्रचंड भाववाढ झाल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न व खर्चाचे कौटुंबिक अंदाजपत्रकात तफावत निर्माण झाली. व जीवन जगण्यामध्ये अडचणी निर्माण होत गेल्या. पर्यायाने त्यांच्यावर आत्महत्या करण्याची वेळ येऊन ठेपलली आहे.

कर्जबाजारीपणा : निसर्गाचा लहरीपणा, कृषि उत्पादनाला उचित मूल्य नसणे, तसेच लग्न समारंभामधील अवाढव्य खर्च इत्यादी कारणांमुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या कर्जबाजारीपणा दिवसेंदिवस वाढत गेला. पर्यायाने हाती आलेल्या उत्पन्नामधून कर्जाची परतफेड करण्यात उत्पन्नातील अधिक हिस्सा खर्ची पडतो. बहुतांश शेतकरी खाजगी सावकारांकडून २ ते १० टक्के (दरमहा) व्याज दराने शेती गहाण ठेऊन कर्ज घेतो. परंतु अशा प्रकारच्या कर्जाची परतफेड करणे त्याला शक्य होत नाही. परिणामतः सादकाराला गहाणात दिलेले शेत कालांतराने सावकाराला खरेदी करून द्यावे लागते. पर्यायाने उदरनिर्वाहाच्या समस्येने त्रस्त होऊन त्याला नाईलाजास्तव आत्महत्या सारख्या प्रसंगाना सामोरे जावे लागते. एका सर्वेक्षणानुसार विदर्भातील

अमरावती, अकोला, यवतमाळ, वर्धा, बुलडाणा व वाशिम या सहा जिल्ह्यांच्या ग्रामीण भागातील १७ लाख शेतकरी कुटुंबांपैकी जवळपास ९ लाख कुटुंबे कर्जाच्या विळाख्यात अडकलेली आहेत. मी स्वतः केलेल्या एका सर्वेक्षणानुसार शेतकऱ्यांची बचत व ऋण विषयक स्थिती खालील प्रमाणे आहे.

ग्रामीण शेतकऱ्यांची बचत व ऋण विषयक स्थिती

शेतकऱ्यांचा प्रकार	बचत करणारे	ऋण काढणारे	संतुलीत	एकूण
अल्पभूधारक शेतकरी	०७	४२	०५	५०
जास्त भूधारक शेतकरी	११	२६	०९	५०
एकूण	१८	६८	१४	१००

वरील तक्त्यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, बचत करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांपेक्षा ऋण काढणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रमाण चौपट आहे. एकूण ६८ टक्के शेतकरी कर्जबाजारी आहे आणि १८ टक्के शेतकरी बचत करण्याच्या क्षमतेचे आहेत. अल्प भूधारक शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये कर्जबाजारीपणाचे प्रमाण ८४ टक्के तर जास्त भूधारक शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रमाण ५२ टक्के इतके आहे. शेतकऱ्यांच्या कर्जबाजारीपणामुळे उत्पन्नातील अधिकांश भाग कर्जाऊ रकमेची परतफेड करण्याकरिता जात असल्यामुळे मूलभूत गरजांच्या पूर्ततेकरिता शेतकरी पुरेशी तरतूद करू शकत नाही.

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश म्हटल्या जात असला तरी प्रत्यक्षात मात्र कृषी क्षेत्रावर उद्योगातून प्राप्त होणारे एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न केवळ १० टक्के इतके मर्यादित आहे. मात्र कृषी क्षेत्रावर निर्भर असणाऱ्या एकूण लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण मात्र आजही ६५ टक्के इतके आहे. योजनाकत्यांच्या या विसंगत धोरणामुळे आज भारतीय शेतकरी आर्थिक विवंचनेत सापडला आहे.

बँकांचे व्याज आकारणीचे अतिरिक्त दर : १९६० आधी तालुका बँकांनी आणि नंतर जिल्हा बँकांनी शेतकऱ्यांना कर्ज देतांना (द.सा.द.श) व्याजाचे दर आकारलेले आहेत. आजही व्याजाचे दर १४ टक्क्यांपेक्षा कमी नाहीत. परंतु ठेवीच्या स्वरूपात कर्जातून कपात करून घेतलेल्या रकमेवर मात्र आजतागायत सुध्दा ७.५ टक्के लाभांश देणे बंधनकारक असताना सुध्दा लाभांश दिला गेला नाही. अशा प्रकारच्या बँकांच्या कर्जावू धोरणामुळे शेतकरी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर तगावला गेला. उलटपक्षी सहाकारी बँकांचे पदाधिकारी मात्र स्वहितसाधून अधिक संपन्न होत गेले.

वरील काही मुख्य कारणांव्यतिरिक्त कृषी उत्पादन साठविण्याच्या सोयींचा अभाव असणे, शेतीला जोडधंदा नसणे असेल तरी तो परवडण्यासारखा नसणे, कृषी बी-बियाणे व किटक नाशके उत्पादन करणाऱ्या कंपन्यांकडून व त्यांच्या वितराकांकडून त्यांची फसवणूक होणे तसेच बी-बियाणे, रासायनिक खते व जंतू नाशकाच्या किंमतीतील झालेला प्रचंड वाढीमुळे कृषी उत्पादनाचा खर्च जास्त व उत्पन्न कमी अशी स्थिती उत्पन्न होत असल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक समस्या दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहेत. परिणामतः शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्या निर्मूलनाकरिता केंद्र व राज्य सरकारने दिलेल्या विशेष पॅकेज योजना देखील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या रोखण्यास अपयशी ठरल्या आहेत.

उपाययोजना : ग्रामीण भागातील जनतेच्या मानसिकतेमध्ये बदल घडवून आणण्याकरिता लोकशाही राज्य असलेल्या लोककल्याणकारी राज्य व्यवस्थेने खाली उपाय योजना अमलात आणल्यास शेतकऱ्यांच्या दुरावस्थेत बदल होऊन २१ व्या शतकाची काहीशी चाहुल त्यांच्याही वाट्याला येईल. अशी अपेक्षा करावयास काही हरकत नसावी.

सिंचन अनुषेश दूर करणे : विदर्भातील बहुतेक भागात कोरडवाहू शेती केली जाते, त्यामुळे अनियमित निसर्गाचा परिणाम म्हणून दुष्काळाला सामोरे जाण्याची वेळ शेतकऱ्यांवर येते. शेतीची मुख्य समस्या ओलिताकरिता पाण्याचा अभाव ही आहे. तेव्हा विदर्भातील मोठ्या प्रमाणावर असलेल्या सिंचन अनुषेश दूर करून कोरडवाहू शेतकऱ्यांना सिंचनाच्या सोयी शासकीय पातळीवरून उपलब्ध करून देण्यात याव्या.

अल्प व्याजदराने कर्जपुरवठा : सहाकारी बँकांचे अतिरिक्त व्याजदर आणि खाजगी सावकारांची झुंडशाही यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नातील बहुतांश भाग व्याजापोटी बँकांच्या व सावकारांच्या घरात जातो. तेव्हा शासनाने सहाकारी बँकामार्फत शेतकऱ्यांना

अधिकतम दरसाल दर शेकडा २ टक्के दरावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात कर्ज पुरवठा केल्यास शेतकऱ्यांची खाजगी सावकारांच्या जाचातून मुक्तात होईल.

शेतीमालाला उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित भाव प्राप्त व्हावे : कृषी माल वगळता उद्योगामध्ये उत्पादित होणाऱ्या वस्तूवर उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित भाव प्राप्त होतात. मात्र कृषी मालाबाबत असे होत नाही. तेव्हा शासनाच्या पुढाकाराने कृषी उत्पादनाच्या किंमती निर्धारित व्हाव्यात व सहकारी, कृषी खरेदी विक्री केंद्रद्वारा कृषी मालाची खरेदी विक्री व्हावी.

पंचवार्षिक योजनांमध्ये कृषी व ग्रामीण विकासावर अधिक भर देण्यात यावा : आपर्यतच्या प्रत्येक पंचवार्षिक योजनांमध्ये कृषी व ग्रामीण विकासावर १० ते १२ टक्के पर्यंतच नाममात्र तरतूद करण्यात आली असल्यामुळे भारताच्या ग्रामीण भागात स्वातंत्र्याची खरी पहाट अद्यापही उगवलेलीच नाही. तेव्हा नियोजन कर्त्यांनी ७० टक्के ग्रामीण जनतेचा विचार करून कृषी व ग्रामीण विकास योजनांकरिता २० टक्के किंवा त्यापेक्षा अधिक निधीची तरतूद पुढील प्रत्येक पंचवार्षिक योजनांमध्ये करावी. सोबतच ग्रामीण विकासाच्या योजनांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी होते किंवा नाही याकरिता गावातील लोकांचा सहभाग असलेल्या देखरेख समित्या स्थापन करण्यात याव्यात.

कृषी उत्पादन साठविण्यासाठी सोयी : कृषी उत्पादन साठविण्यासाठी सोयीचा अभाव असल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना आपला माल मिळेल त्या किंमतीला व्यापाऱ्यास विकावा लागतो. परिणामतः शेतकऱ्यांना आपल्या मालाचे उचित मूल्य प्राप्त होत नाही. मात्र भांडवलाच्या मुबलकतेमुळे व्यापाऱ्यांना याच कृषी मालावर अधिक नफा प्राप्त होते. या करिता तालुका व प्रत्येक गाव पातळीवर कृषी माल साठविण्याची केंद्रे स्थापन करून याच मालावर अत्यल्प व्याजदरावर शेतकऱ्यांना कर्जे उपलब्ध करून देण्यात यावी. म्हणजे शेतकऱ्यांची व्यापाऱ्यांकडून आणि खाजगी सावकारांकडून होणारी पिळवणूक थांबू शकेल.

सेंद्रिय शेतीला प्राधान्य : शेतकऱ्यांनी स्वतःच सेंद्रिय शेतीला प्राधान्य देवून आधुनिक बी-बियाणे, रासायनिक खते व जंतू नाशकांवार होणाऱ्या अतिरिक्त खर्चाचे प्रमाण कमी करून उत्पादन खर्च मर्यादित करावा

ग्रामीण आरोग्यसुधार कार्यक्रम : ग्रामीण लोकांचे आरोग्य सुधारण्याकरिता गाव पातळीवर वैद्यकीय सेवा, अद्यावत दवाखाने व अल्प दरात औषधोपचाराच्या सोयी सुविधा शासकीय स्तरावर उपलब्ध करून देण्यात याव्यात.

या प्रमुख उपाय योजनांबरोबरच ग्रामीण भागात नियमित विद्युत सेवा पुरवविणे, शेतकऱ्यांना शेतीचा चांगल्या प्रतिचा विमा उपलब्ध करून देणे, सरकारी कार्यालयातील लालफितशाहीला आळा घालणे, उचित रोजंदारीवर ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजनेला निरंतर कार्यन्वित ठेवणे व शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक विकास करण्यासाठी जोडधंदा किंवा रोजगाराच्या इतर सेवा सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे. एकंदरित भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांचे दारिद्र्य हा सखोला चिंतनाचा व संशोधनाचा विषय आहे. याचा अधिकाधिक विचार मंथन होऊन वरील उपाययोजना प्रामाणिकपणे अमलात आणण्याचा प्रयत्न शासकीय यंत्रणा व स्वयंसेवी संस्थांनी केल्यास, स्वतः शेतकऱ्यांनी त्यास प्रामाणिक प्रतिसाद दिल्यास शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनात नवीन पहाट उजळण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. अन्यथा भारतीय शेती भारतीय अर्थकारणातून हद्दपार होण्यास फारसा विलंब लागणार नाही.

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“ **India is a Union of States, an indestructible Union of destructible States** भारत हा राज्यांचा संघ आहे, विघटीत होऊ न शकणा—या राज्यांचा न मोडता येणारा संघ आहे. संविधानाच्या कलम ३ नुसार नव्या राज्यांच्या निर्मितीबाबत, अस्तित्वात असलेल्या राज्यांच्या सीमा बदलविण्याबाबत, सीमा नष्ट करण्याबाबतचा अधिकार केंद्र सरकारला देण्यात आला आहे.”^१

त्यामुळेच अलिकडे नव्या लहान—लहान राज्यांच्या मागण्या पुन्हा जोर धरू लागल्या. आंध्रात ‘तेलंगाणा’ निर्मितीमुळे देशातील अन्य भागातून वेगवेगळ्या राज्यांच्या निर्मितीची मागणी नव्याने जोर धरू लागली आहे. मध्य प्रदेशात ‘स्वतंत्र विंध्य प्रदेश’, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात ‘विदर्भ’, ओरिसा मधून स्वतंत्र कोशल राज्य, पश्चिम बंगाल मधील ‘गोरखालॅंड’, उत्तर प्रदेशाला स्वतंत्र राज्याचा दर्जा देऊन ‘हरित प्रदेश’, आसाम मध्ये ‘बोडोलॅंड’, या नव्या राज्याची मागणी वाढतच आहे. विशेषतः गेल्या दोन दशकात एकपक्षीय प्रभूत्व पध्दतीनंतर आघाडी सरकारचे युग सुरू झाल्यामुळे प्रादेशिक अस्मिता, प्रादेशिक पक्षाचा प्रभावाला महत्व प्राप्त होऊ लागल्यामुळे व केंद्र सरकारच्या निर्मितीत वाढते महत्व व सहभागामुळे नव्या राज्यांच्या मागणीचे राजकारण करण्याची प्रवृत्ती वाढीस लागल्याचे दिसून येते. लहान व मोठ्या राज्यांमध्ये आकाराच्या दृष्टीने पहाता फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात असमानता दिसून येते. म्हणूनच मोठ्या राज्यांतील विकासात प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होतो. कारण मोठ्या राज्यांतील प्रभावी राजकीय नेतृत्व आपापल्या प्रादेशिक विकासावर अधिक भर देते. व अन्य प्रदेशांकडे दुर्लक्ष केले जाते. उदा. महाराष्ट्रातच पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र, विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, कोकण, या विकासाच्या अनुशेषावरून वेळोवेळी असंतोष प्रकट होतांना दिसतो. त्याचे कारण विकासातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलच आहे. हे नाकारून चालणार नाही. आर्थिक वाटप, औद्योगिक विकास, रोजगार मिळविण्याच्या संधी या कारणांमुळे विषमता वाढून त्या प्रदेशातील लोकांमध्ये वेगळेपणाची व उपेक्षा केल्याची भावना वाढीस लागते. व त्यांचे पर्यवसान स्वतंत्र राज्यांच्या मागणीत होऊ लागल्याचे सर्वत्र दिसून येत आहे यातूनच लहान राज्यांच्या मागण्यांनी जोर धरला आहे.

नव्या लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीमुळे प्रशासन व्यवस्था चांगली राहते, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक विकासाला गती प्राप्त होते. कायदा व सुव्यवस्थेवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे सोपे जाते. जनतेच्या भावनांचे, आशा—आकांक्षा प्रतिबिंब सरकारमध्ये पडते. या मुद्यांच्या आधारावर नव्या राज्यांची मागणी केली जात आहे. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात राज्यांच्या पुनर्रचनेसाठी ‘जे. व्ही. पी. आयोग’ ‘दार समिती’ व राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग १९५३’ नेमण्यात आले होते. भाषावार प्रांतरचनेला राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोगाने विरोध केला होता. या आयोगाच्या शिफारसीनुसार तत्कालीन २८ राज्यांपैकी १६ राज्यांची व्यवस्था करण्यात आली व ३ केंद्रशासित प्रदेश करण्यात यावयाचे होते परंतु त्यात बदल करून १४ राज्ये व ६ केंद्रशासित प्रदेश करण्यात आले. परंतु राज्यांच्या पुनर्रचनेसाठी ते आधारभूत तत्व निश्चीत करण्यात आले त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक असंतुलन तसेच विभिन्न अस्मिता व उप—संस्कृती यांच्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले. मुख्यतः स्वायत्तता व असंतुलनाच्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रादेशिक आंदोलन होऊन नव्या राज्यांची निर्मिती करण्यास केंद्र शासनावर दडपण येऊन आजपर्यंत एकूण २८ राज्यांची निर्मिती करावी लागलेली आहे. भाषावार प्रांतरचना करूनही अन्य कारणांनी नवीन राज्ये निर्माण करावी लागली तरी अनेक प्रदेशांतून नव्या राज्यांच्या मागण्या होतच आहेत. वास्तविक पाहता १९५६ च्या राज्यपुनर्रचनेच्या धोरणातच त्यांचे मूळ होते. प्रादेशिक असंतुलन व विषमता या कारणांमुळे नव्या राज्यांच्या मागण्या जोर धरू लागल्या आहेत.

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडात प्रशासकीय व्यवस्था लक्षात घेऊन राज्यांची पुनर्रचना करण्याकडे दुर्लक्ष झाले. ‘राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग १९५६’ च्या शिफारसीची पूर्णपणे अंमलबजावणी करण्यात आली नाही. तसेच स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात

देशात राज्याची पुनर्रचना अनेकदा झाली. तेव्हा कधी भाषा,लोकसंख्या,क्षेत्रफळ तर कधी सुरक्षितता अशा वेगवेगळ्या निकषांनुसार निर्णय घेतले गेले.जी राज्ये निर्माण करण्यात आलीत त्या राज्यांतील अंतर्गत संपर्काची – अंतराची समस्या असल्यामुळे ती एकजीनसी बनू शकत नव्हती त्यांच्या अस्मिता आणि परंपरा यात वेगळेपण होते. याच कारणामुळे अनेक राज्यांच्या राजधान्यांबद्दल त्या प्रांतातील जनतेचे मानसिक ऐक्य व आत्मीयता निर्माण होऊ शकली नाही. आर्थिक मागासलेपणा आणि वाढत्या विकासाच्या आकांक्षांच्या उत्पत्तीतूनच लहान राज्यांची मागणी होत आहे. विस्तार आणि लोकसंख्यावाढीच्या दृष्टीने मोठ्या राज्यांतच क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन सर्वाधिक आहे. उदा. जोपर्यंत हरीयाणाचा भाग पंजाब प्रांताचा होता तेव्हा त्या भागाचा विकास कुंठीत होता. पंजाबपासून जेव्हा तो स्वतंत्र अलग प्रदेश झाला तेव्हापासूनच त्याच्या आर्थिक विकासाला गती प्राप्त झाली. हे लक्षात घेऊनच अशा प्रकारची भावना लदद्राख आणि उत्तराखंडची होऊन बसली. त्यांची अशी समजूत आहे की आपण अलग झाल्याशिवाय आपले भविष्य उज्वल नाही. लहान राज्यांच्या मागणीच्या इतिहासाकडे पाहू जाता डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची लहान राज्यविषयक भूमिकेचा परामर्श घेणे अध्ययनाच्या दृष्टीने आवश्यक आहे.

२)पध्दतीशास्त्र – सामाजिक न्याय, प्रशासकीय सोय आणि समतोल विकास यासाठी घटक राज्यांची निर्मिती केली. लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीमुळे प्रशासन व्यवस्था चांगली राहते, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक विकासाला गती प्राप्त होते. कायदा व सुव्यवस्थेवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे सोपे जाते. जनतेच्या भावनांचे, आशा—आकांक्षा प्रतिबिंब सरकारमध्ये पडते. या मुद्द्यांच्या आधारावर नव्या राज्यांची मागणी केली जात आहे.या पार्श्वभूमीवर प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाच्या अध्ययनाकरीता संशोधकाने 'डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची लहान राज्यविषयक भूमिका' हा विषय निवडला आहे.'डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर', आणि 'डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची लहान राज्यविषयक भूमिका' या व्दिसूत्रातून प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाची मांडणी केली आहे.

३)गृहीतकृत्ये—

१)डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची सामाजिक न्यायविचार संविधानातून पदोपदी जाणवतात.

२)डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी लहान राज्ये निर्माण करावीत भूमिका सडेतोडपणे मांडली आहे.

३)डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांची अंमलबजावणी करून लहान आणि मोठ्या राज्यांचा विकासाचे समतोल संतुलन राखण्यासंबंधीची दिशा मिळते.

४ डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या लहान आणि मोठ्या राज्यविषयकविचारांवर अंमल केल्यास देश एकसंघ राहिल आणि त्यामुळे राष्ट्राचा विकास चांगला होईल.

४)संशोधनाचा उद्देश – सध्या अस्तित्वात असलेली मोठी राज्ये लोकशाहीच्या आधारभूत आणि मान्य सिद्धान्तांना नाकारून केवळ राजकीय प्रभूत्व टिकवण्यासाठी निर्माण केली असल्यामुळे या प्रजेचे राज्य नसून नेत्याचे राज्य आहे. लोकशाहीत प्रजेच्या कल्याणाची कार्ये आणि हितांचे संरक्षण व संवर्धन करण्याची जबाबदारी ही मोठी राज्ये पार पाडण्यास असमर्थ ठरलीत अशावेळी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या लहान आणि मोठ्या राज्यविषयकविषयक विचार जनजागृतीसाठी प्रेरक ठरतात.या पार्श्वभूमीवर डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी दिलेला राज्यकारभार, प्रशासन आणि प्रादेशिक समतोल विकास यासाठी लहान राज्ये जनतेच्या हिताची असतात हा विचार महत्वाचा ठरतो डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे हे अनमोल विचार जाणून घेणे हा या संशोधना मागचा उद्देश आहे.

५)संशोधन –

५— अ) 'डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर'— भारताच्या राजकीय आणि सामाजिक आणि धार्मिक इतिहासात डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची कामगिरी चिरंतन ठरणारी आहे. कोटयवधी दलित, बहुजन आणि स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात क्रांती करून त्यांनी भारताच्या सामाजिक विचारात आणि तत्वज्ञानात मोलाची भर घातली आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे 'प्रचंड धैर्य आणि विशाल बुद्धी' हे भारतीय समाजाला आदर्शभूत ठरेल. अन्यायाने आणि विषमतेने गांजलेल्या कोटयवधी भारतीय जनतेच्या

जीवनात परिवर्तन घडावे, त्यांना मानवी हक्क व समतेची वागणूक मिळावी म्हणून बाबासाहेबांनी आयुष्यभर लढा दिला. न्याय, समता आणि एक्य यांच्या पायावर भारतीय जनता संघटीत झाल्यापासुन या देशातील परकीय सत्ता नष्ट होणार नाही आणि देशाला स्वातंत्र मिळणार नाही असा त्यांचा विश्वास होता.

प्रखर बुद्धिचातुर्य, प्रगाढ विद्याव्यासंग, उदंड आत्मविश्वास, स्वमत प्रतिपादनाची रोखठोक शैली, दीर्घ व्यासंग, विषयाचे सार्वगामित्व आणि नवीन वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन, अखंड निर्भयता, देशकल्याणाची तळमळ या गुणांनी युक्त बाबासाहेबांनी मानव जातीला समता, दया,शांतीचा संदेश दिला. त्यांचे व्यक्तिमत्व अष्टपैलू हि—याप्रमाणे आहे. त्यांचे व्यक्तिजीवन अनेक पैलूंनी सुशोभित झालेले आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटनेचा शिल्पकार, धर्मातील ढोंगबाजीवर आपल्या प्रखर वाणीने प्रहार करणारा थोर मूर्तिभंजक, सत्याचा वारकरी, अस्पृश्यांची मने फुलविणारा घननीळा, दलितांचा कैवारी,थोर अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ, आंतरराष्ट्रीय कीर्तीचा गाढा विद्वान, निष्ठावंत समाजसेवक,निर्भयतेचा मेरुमणी, मानवतेचा महान उपासक, अस्पृश्यांचा भाग्यविधाता, स्त्रियांचा कैवारी अशा अनेक पैलूंनी डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे व्यक्तिमत्व समजलेले आहे.‘डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची लहान राज्यविषयक भूमिकेचा’ परामर्श यापुढे घेतला आहे

५- ब) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची लहान राज्यविषयक भूमिका — भाषावार प्रांत रचनेच्या प्रश्नांवर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची दोन पुस्तके प्रकाशित आहे. पहिले १९४८ मध्ये ‘मराठी भाषकांचा महाराष्ट्र’ हे पुस्तक म्हणजे भाषावार प्रांत कमिशनकडे सादर केलेले निवेदन आहे व डिसेंबर १९५५ मध्ये ‘ जेवनहीजे वद स्पदहनपेजपबैजंजम व्दारा नव्याने मांडणी केलेली आहे. डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या मते एकभाषा बोलणा—यांची जर विविध प्रांतात विभागणी केली तर त्याच्यात प्रांति व भाषिक अशी एक भावना निर्माण होणार नाही. परिणामी त्यामुळे राष्ट्राचा विकास चांगला होऊ शकतो. शिवाय जी मोठी राज्ये पुनर्रचना आयोगाव्दारा निर्माण केला आहेत. त्या राज्यांचीही लहान राज्यात निर्मिती करावी म्हणजे प्रशासकिय कामे सोपी होतील. शिवाय त्यांच्या मनामध्ये राष्ट्रांच्या एकात्मतेची भावना अधिक निर्माण झाल्यामुळे ती लहान राज्ये केंद्र सरकारला आव्हान देऊ शकणार नाहीत. म्हणून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी लहान राज्ये निर्माण करावीत अशी सूचना राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोगास केली होती. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी भाषावार प्रांतीत रचनेबाबत अशी मागणी केली की, भारतात सामाजिक आणि राजकिय समानता निर्माण करण्यासाठी बेमबो – ठसंदबमे ची गरज आहे. त्यांना अशी भिती वाटत होती की, नविन भाषावार प्रांतीत रचनेत प्रगत जातीचे प्राबल्य जास्त असणार आहे व त्यांच्याकडेच राज्याच्या सत्तेचे केंद्रीकरण होणार आहे. त्यांनी मोठया राज्यांची संकल्पना मोडीत काढली व लहान राज्ये निर्माण करण्यासाठी सूचना दिल्या. त्यामुळे अल्पसंख्याक,दलित,आदिवासी व उच्चवर्णीय यांचे समान विभाजन होऊन राज्ये निर्माण झाले पाहिजेत, ही त्यामागची त्यांची भूमिका होती. मोठया राज्यापेक्षा छोटया राज्यात अल्पसंख्याक अधिक सुरक्षित राहतील हे दार आयोगापुढील डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे मत कायम होते. याच आधारावर मे १९५४ मध्ये भंडारा जिल्हयातून लोकसभेची पोटनिवडणुक लढवितांना विदर्भाचे वेगळे राज्य झाल्यास त्याला पाठिंबा राहिल असे त्यांनी जाहिर केले होते.

राज्यकारभार, प्रशासन आणि प्रादेशिक समतोलविकास यासाठी लहान राज्ये जनतेच्या हिताची असतात अशी डॉ. आंबेडकरांची धारणा होती. “छोटया राज्यांची संकल्पना मांडतांना डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी केवळ महाराष्ट्रापुरताच विचार केला नव्हता. प्रशासनाच्या दृष्टीने आणि लोकशाहीच्या जोपासनेसाठी संपूर्ण भारतातील सर्व राज्यांचा आकार आटोपशीर असावा असे त्यांचे मत स्पष्ट होते. त्यामुळेच महाराष्ट्राबरोबरच उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार आणि मध्य प्रदेश या मोठया राज्यांचे विभाजन करून लहान—लहान राज्ये करावीत असे त्यांचे मत होते. या लहान —लहान राज्यांचा भौगोलिक सीमा देखील निर्धारित करताना त्यांनी उत्तर प्रदेशाचे पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश आणि पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश अशा तीन राज्यांत विभाजन करावे आणि क्रमशः मीरत, कानपूर आणि अलाहाबाद या ठिकाणी त्यांची राजधानी ठेवावी असा विचार मांडला. बिहारचे विभाजन उत्तर बिहार आणि दक्षिण बिहार अशा दोन राज्यात करावे आणि मध्यप्रदेशाचे विभाजन उत्तर मध्यप्रदेश आणि दक्षिण मध्यप्रदेश अशा दोन राज्यांत करावे असे स्पष्ट मत व्यक्त केले.

महाराष्ट्राच्या चार राज्यात विभाजनासंबंधी त्यांनी समर्थनार्थ कारणे दिलीत ती अशी.

(१) विशाल महाराष्ट्रामुळे सरकारच्या राज्यकारभार करण्याचा क्षमतेवर मर्यादा येतील व लोकांच्या समस्या तातडीने सोडविता न आल्यामुळे लोकांमध्ये असंतोष निर्माण आंदोलने होऊ शकतील.

(२) मराठी भाषिकांचे चार राज्य झाल्यास एकाऐवजी चार मुख्यमंत्री मराठी भाषिकांचे प्रतिनीधीत्व करून केंद्रशासनावर अधिक प्रभाव टाकू शकतील व मराठी भाषिक राज्ये शक्तीशाली बनतील.

(३) मराठी भाषिकांचे एकच राज्य झाल्यास एका विशिष्ट जातीच्या लोकांचे प्रमाण अधिक होउन त्यांच्या हाती राजकीय सत्तेचे केंद्रीकरण होईल.

(४) महाराष्ट्राच्या वेगवेगळ्या भागात आर्थिक विषमता आहे. मराठवाडा, कोकण व विदर्भ हे विकासाच्या दृष्टीने मागासलेले आहेत. मोठया राज्यात त्यांच्या विकासाकडे दुर्लक्ष होणार नाही ही हमी देता येत नाही म्हणून त्यांच्या विकासाची त्यांना स्वतंत्रपणे संधी देण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र राज्याचा दर्जा देणे हा अधिक चांगला पर्याय आहे.

(५) पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र प्रादेशिकदृष्ट्या अधिक विकसित असल्यामुळे विदर्भ व मराठवाडा या मागास भागांच्या औद्योगिक विकासाकडे एकीकृत महाराष्ट्रात काळजी घेतली जाईल याबाबत खात्री देता येत नाही.

(६) ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या हे स्पष्ट आहे की प्राचीन काळापासूनच महाराष्ट्राचे तीन विभाग होते. त्यावरूनहे स्पष्ट होते की परंपरा, जीवनशैली, सामाजिक परिस्थिती आणि आर्थिक परिस्थिती याबाबत तीनही राज्यात साम्य नाही. वेगळेपण आहे.

(७) पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र, मराठवाडा व विदर्भ यात शैक्षणिक विषमता मोठया प्रमाणात आहे. याच कारणामुळे त्यांनी मराठवाडयाबद्दल विशेष चिंता व्यक्त केली होती. कारण निझामाने विकासाकडे पूर्णतः दुर्लक्ष केले होते. म्हणून असा सल्ला मराठवाडयातील लोकांना दिला की त्यांनी स्वतंत्र वेगळे राज्य केल्यास त्यांचा विकास होईल.

अशाच प्रकारची परिस्थिती उत्तरप्रदेश व मध्यप्रदेश, बिहार या राज्यात असल्यामुळे यांचे विभाजन करून लहान-लहान राज्ये निर्माण करण्याची डॉ. आंबेडकरांची आग्रही भूमिका होती. 'एक भाषा एक राज्य' हा राज्यनिर्मितीचा नियम असंबद्ध आहे आणि तर्कशून्य आहे. म्हणूनच डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी या निकषाला विरोध दाखविला व लहान राज्याची भूमिका विशद करताना निसंदीग्धपणे जाहीर केले की 'एक भाषा एक राज्य' या सूत्राचा त्याग करून 'एक राज्य एक भाषा' या सूत्राचा विचार करावा.'३

लोकशाही योग्य पध्दतीने कार्यान्वित करावयाची असेल तर प्रजेची विभागणी करून भौगोलिक सिमा अश्या प्रकारे निर्धारित कराव्यात की ज्यामुळे एका प्रदेशातील राज्य हे स्वतंत्र असा एकात्म समुह मानून ओळखता येईल. पण भाषिक एकात्मता हा निकष योग्य नाही. भाषा प्रजेचा एकात्म समुह निर्माण करित नाही. एकात्मता ही इतर असंख्य घटकांवर अवलंबून असते. आणि राज्याची निर्मिती करताना या इतर घटकांकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालनार नाही.

समारोप :-

मोठी राज्येच कार्यक्षम व स्वयंपूर्ण असतात आणि लहान राज्यांना विकासाच्या स्पर्धेत उतरताही येत नाही हा आपल्या राजकारणाने पोसलेला आजवरचा भ्रम कायमचा निकालात निघावा असा हा अनुभव आहे. पंजाब, हरियाणा यासारखी लहान राज्ये विकासाच्या स्पर्धेत पुर्वीही पुढे होती आजही पुढे आहे. पण त्याचबरोबर नव्याने निर्माण झालेली उत्तराखंड, छत्तीसगड आणि झारखंडयांनी गाठलेली उंची यामुळे लहान राज्ये आपला विकास सक्षमपणे करू शकत नाही असे म्हणता येत नाही. उत्तराखंड, छत्तीसगड आणि झारखंड नव्या लहान राज्यांनीही विकासाचा फार मोठा वेग घेतल्याचे देशाच्या आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणात आढळून आले आहे. आदिवासींची ही लहान राज्ये याच काळात मोठया राज्यांनी गाठलेला ७ टक्के विकासाचा दर गाठू शकली आहेत. लहान राज्यांच्या वाढलेल्या विकास दरामुळेच राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाचा वाढीव दर देशात गाठता आला आहे. देशातील सर्वाधिक मागासलेले व सर्वाधिक अशांत म्हणून ओळखले जाणा-या राज्यांनी विकासाच्या क्षेत्रात उंची गाठली हे राज्य विकासाच्या क्षेत्रात एवढी उंची गाठू शकण्याचे कारण त्यांच्या सध्याच्या चांगल्या प्रशासनात व नेतृत्वात शोधावे लागणार आहे. नव्याने निर्माण झालेल्या तेलंगणा राज्याची सुध्दा विकासाच्या दिशेने वाटचाल सुरु आहे. त्यामुळे राज्यकारभार, प्रशासन आणि प्रादेशिक समतोल विकास यासाठी लहान राज्ये जनतेच्या हिताची असतात हे सिध्द होते. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी लहान राज्यांच्या मागणीचे समर्थन करतांना म्हटले आहे की, देश एकसंघ राहिल आणि त्यामुळे

राष्ट्राचा विकास चांगला होईल याच निकषावर जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणीही न्याय ठरते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी वैदर्भिय जनतेने वेगळ्या विदर्भाची मागणी करणेच त्यांच्या हिताचे राहिल असा इशारा दिला होता. लहान राज्य निर्मिती म्हणजे देश विभाजन नाही. ती भारत व राज्यांच्या मुलभूत स्वरूपाचे यथार्थ भान ठेवून केलेली मागणी आहे. ही मागणी पुनर्रचनावादी आहे, विधायक आहे. याबाबतचे गैरसमज जेवढ्या वेगाने दूर होतील तेवढीच विधायक पुनर्रचनेला गती मिळेल. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या लहान आणि मोठ्या राज्यविषयक विचारांवर अंमल केल्यास देश एकसंघ राहिल आणि त्यामुळे राष्ट्राचा विकास चांगला होईल.

निष्कर्ष:-

- १) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची सामाजिक न्यायविचार संविधानातून पदोपदी जाणवतात.
- २) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी लहान राज्ये निर्माण करावीत भूमिका सडेतोडपणे मांडली आहे.
- ३) लहान राज्य निर्मिती म्हणजे देश विभाजन नाही. ती भारत व राज्यांच्या मुलभूत स्वरूपाचे यथार्थ भान ठेवून केलेली मागणी आहे.
- ४) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांची अंमलबजावणी करून लहान आणि मोठ्या राज्यांचा विकासाचे समतोल संतुलन राखण्यासंबंधीची दिशा मिळते.
- ५) लहान राज्ये आपला विकास सक्षमपणे करू शकत नाही असा राजकिय अपसमज आहे.
- ६) राज्यकारभार, प्रशासन आणि प्रादेशिक समतोल विकास यासाठी लहान राज्ये जनतेच्या हिताची असतात
- ७) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या लहान आणि मोठ्या राज्यविषयकविचारांवर अंमल केल्यास देश एकसंघ राहिल आणि त्यामुळे राष्ट्राचा विकास चांगला होईल.

संदर्भ :- १) — डॉ. मोहन दिवान, प्रा. जयंत देवधर, प्रा. विवके दिवान, 'भारतातील राज्याचे राजकारण', विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर, प्रथमावृत्ती २००४, पृष्ठ. क्र. २०८

२) — डॉ. मोहन दिवान, प्रा. जयंत देवधर, प्रा. विवके दिवान, 'भारतातील राज्याचे राजकारण', विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर, प्रथमावृत्ती २००४, पृष्ठ. क्र. २०३

३) — डॉ. मोहन दिवान, प्रा. जयंत देवधर, प्रा. विवके दिवान, 'भारतातील राज्याचे राजकारण', विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर, प्रथमावृत्ती २००४, पृष्ठ. क्र. २०३, २०४

संदर्भ सूची —

- १) — डॉ. मोहन दिवान, प्रा. जयंत देवधर, प्रा. विवके दिवान, 'भारतातील राज्याचे राजकारण', विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर, प्रथमावृत्ती २००४,
- २) — भोळे भा. ल. 'भारतीय राज्यव्यवस्था', नागपूर.
- ३) — मोहन सुरेन्द्र समाजवाद, 'धर्म निरपेक्षता आणि सामाजिक न्याय', नई दिल्ली
- ४) — बेकिहाल, किशोर परिवतन वसंत पळशीकर यांचे निवडक लेख, मुंबई
- ५) — कांबळे पद्माकर राज्यनिर्मिती आणि आंबेडकर, लोकसत्ता, ९ ऑगस्ट २००९
- ६) — खादेवाले श्रीनिवास छोटया राज्यांची मागणी टाळता येईल काय? लोकमत ७ जाने २०१०
- ७) — पाठक सुधीर तेलंगणा होणार भारत, १३ डिसेंबर, २०१०
- ८) — प्रबोधन प्रकाशन ज्योती डिसेंबर २०१२
- ९) — प्रबोधन प्रकाशन ज्योती डिसेंबर २०१४

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डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे केंद्र व छोट्या राज्याचे सार्वजनिक आय—व्यय संबंधी विचार**प्रा.डॉ. ममता आर. साहू***अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, स्व. वसंतराव कोल्हटकर कला महाविद्यालय, रोहणा ता. आर्वी, जि. वर्धा.*

प्रस्तावना :- डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी त्यांच्या पी.एच.डी. साठी लिहिलेल्या प्रबंध राजस्व विषयक अर्थशास्त्रीय कामगिरीचा उत्कृष्ट नमुना आहे. या ग्रंथात त्यांनी १८३३ ते १९२१ या काळात ब्रिटीश सरकार आणि घटक राज्य यांच्यातील आर्थिक संबंध कसे विकसीत झाले त्याचा उहापोह केला. १८३३ ते १९२१ या काळात राजस्वचे संपूर्ण केंद्रीकरण झाले होते. कायद्याने राज्य सरकारचे कार्यकारी शासन मात्र घटक राज्याचे असे सर्वसाधारण स्वरूप होते. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी या व्यवस्थेतील दोष दाखवून दिले. या व्यवस्थेमध्ये खर्चाचा अर्थसंकल्प करण्याचा अधिकार घटक राज्यांच्या आणि त्यासाठी लागणारा पैसा उभारण्याची जबाबदारी मात्र केंद्र सरकारची त्यामुळे घटक राज्यांच्या मागण्या वाढत गेल्या. त्यांच्या मागण्या योग्य आहेत किंवा नाही हे तपासणारी यंत्रणा नसल्याने केंद्र सरकारला राज्यांच्या गैरवाजवी मागण्या दरेखील मान्य कराव्या लागल्या. याचा परिणाम केंद्र सरकारची अर्थसंकल्पातील तूट प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढत गेली. म्हणून १८७१ पासून केंद्र सरकार आणि घटक राज्ये यांच्यासाठी वेगवेगळे अर्थसंकल्प करण्याची पध्दती प्रथमच अस्तित्वात आली.

१८७१ ते १९२१ या काळामध्ये केंद्र सरकार आणि छोटे घटक राज्य यांच्यामधील आर्थिक संबंधामध्ये अनेक फेरबदल झाले. सुरुवातीच्या काळात उचलून दिलेले रक्कमेपुरतेच अंदाजपत्रक असे घटक राज्याचे स्वरूप होते. त्यानंतर उचलून दिलेल्या महसूलावर आधारित अंदाजपत्रक अशी पध्दत सुरू झाली. या दोन्ही पध्दतीमध्ये असलेले दोष लक्षात घेवून सध्याच्या काळात असलेल्या महसूलाच्या हिस्सा वाटपावर आधारित पध्दत सुरू करण्यात आली. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी या सर्व पध्दतीचा गुणदोष विचारात घेवून अभ्यास केला. प्रा. सेलिंगमन हे आंबेडकरांचे मार्गदर्शक होते. 'The Evolution of provincial in British India' हा ग्रंथ ऐतिहासिक संदर्भग्रंथ म्हणून अतिमूल्यवान आहे. त्यांच्या मते भारतातील प्रादेशिक वित्ताबाबत वस्तुस्थितीचे चित्रण आणि त्यातील बदलाचे तटस्थ विश्लेषण हे आंबेडकरांचे विशेष योगदान आहे. यातील निष्कर्ष इतर देशांनाही लागू पडतात. 'स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर केंद्र सरकार आणि राज्य सरकार यांच्यातील आर्थिक संबंध ठरविण्यासाठी दर पाच वर्षांनी वित्त आयोग नेमला जातो. गेल्या चार—पाच दशकांमध्ये वित्त आयोगांनी केंद्र राज्य आर्थिक संबंधाची पुनःरचना केली आहे.

सार्वजनिक आय—व्यय केंद्र राज्य संबंध :-

संघ राज्य पध्दतीत केंद्र व घटक राज्ये यांच्यातील संबंध महत्वाचे मानले जाते. ब्रिटीश राजवटीत केंद्र आणि घटक राज्ये अस्तित्वात होती. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी एम.ए. साठी 'अॅडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अँड फायनान्स ऑफ दी इस्ट इंडिया कंपनी' (१९१५) हा शोधनिबंध तर पी.एच.डी. पदवीसाठी 'दी इव्होल्युशन ऑफ प्रोव्हिन्शियल फायनान्स इन ब्रिटीश इंडिया (१९२५) हे प्रबंध लिहिले.

सार्वजनिक आय—व्ययाबाबत त्यांनी मांडलेल्या विचारसरणीचा तीन भागात अभ्यास करता येते.

१. ब्रिटीश साम्राज्य वादाचा आय—व्यय
२. घटक राज्य आय—व्यय
३. स्थानिक आय—व्यय

१. ब्रिटीश साम्राज्यवादाचा आय—व्यय :- आंबेडकरांनी 'अॅडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अँड फायनान्स ऑफ दी इस्ट इंडिया कंपनी' या शोधनिबंधात १७९२ ते १८५८ मध्ये इस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे प्रशासन व वित्तव्यवस्थेमध्ये कसे बदल झाले व ते भारतीयांना कसे अन्यायकारक ठरले याविषयी त्यांनी आपले विचार व्यक्त केले. व्यापाराच्या निमित्ताने आलेल्या इस्ट इंडिया कंपनीने भारतीय जनतेची प्रचंड पिळवणूक केली. या काळात कंपनीचा एकूण महसूल ५५ लाख पाँडावरून ३१७ लाख पाँड इतका वाढला. विशेष म्हणजे यापैकी ५४ टक्के वाटा जमिनीवरील कराचा होता. या अत्यंत जाचक करामुळे शेतकरी वर्गाची फार मोठी पिळवणूक होत होती. कर्जाच्या बाबतीत कर्जाची रक्कम ७० लाख पाँडावरून ६०७ लाख पाँड झाली. यावेळी विदेशी कर्जाचे प्रमाण तुलनेने कमी होते. १८५८ मध्ये कंपनी बरखास्त झाल्यानंतर ६९३ लाख पाँड कर्जाचा बोजा भारतावर टाकून अन्याय केला असे मत आंबेडकरांनी मांडले. महसूल उत्पन्नाचा विनियोग करतांना मात्र भारतीय जनतेच्या विकासासाठी अत्यंत नगण्य रक्कम खर्च करण्यात आली. मात्र बहुतांश खर्च हा भारताशी संबंधित नसलेल्या बाबींसाठी करण्यात आल्याचे त्यांनी दाखवून दिले.

२.प्रांत (घटक राज्य) आयव्यय :- डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे 'दी इव्होल्यूशन ऑफ प्रोव्हिन्शियल फायनान्स इन इंडिया' या प्रबंधात १८३३ ते १९२१ या प्रदीर्घ कालखंडात ब्रिटीश केन्द्र सरकार आणि त्या वेळची घटक राज्ये यांच्यातील आर्थिक संबंध कसे विकसित होत गेले. या विषयी विचार व्यक्त केले. या काळात भारताच्या वित्त व्यवस्थेचे संपूर्ण केन्द्रीकरण केंद्र सरकारकडे झाले होते. म्हणजेच पैसा उभारण्याची जबाबदारी केंद्र सरकारवर, तर खर्चाचा अर्थसंकल्प करण्याचा अधिकार राज्यांकडे अशी पध्दत होती. केंद्र सरकार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर शेतसारा वाढवून महसूल गोळा करित होती. त्यामुळे उत्पादनाला खीळ बसत होती. सरकारला मिळालेल्या उत्पन्नापैकी निम्मा भाग लष्करावर खर्च केला जाऊन शिक्षण, आरोग्य, रस्ते, कालवे याकडे दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले हे आंबेडकरांनी दाखवून दिले. प्रांतिक सरकारच्या मागण्या जास्त असल्याने त्यांच्या उत्पन्न आणि खर्चाचा मेळ बसत नव्हता. अशावेळी रयतेवर अधिक भार टाकला. आंबेडकरांनी असे मत व्यक्त केले की, उत्पन्नावरील कर आकारणी घटक राज्यांच्या दृष्टीने योग्य होती. महसूलाचा हिस्सा वाटपावर आधारित अंदाजपत्रकाची पध्दती सन १८८२-८३ ते १९२०-२१ मध्ये प्रचलित होत. यामध्ये केंद्र सरकार व घटकराज्ये यांनी गोळा केलेल्या महसूलाचा सुनिश्चित हिस्सा एकमेकांना देण्याची तरतूद करण्यात आली ही चांगली पध्दती होती.

करविषयक तत्वे :- देशाच्या उत्पन्नाचे प्रमुख साधन कर आहे म्हणून आंबेडकरांनी कर विषयक तत्व मांडली ती खालीलप्रमाणे आहे.

१. ब्रिटीशांनी शेतजमिनीवर भरमसाठ कर आकारल्यामुळे कृषी क्षेत्रावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाला. ही कर पध्दती अन्यायकारक आहे त्यात बदल करण्यात यावा असे आंबेडकरांचे मत होते.

२. ठराविक उत्पन्न मर्यादेपर्यंत कर आकारले जाऊ नये.

३. कर देण्याची क्षमता विचारात घेवून कराची आकारणी करावी. म्हणजे उत्पन्नापेक्षा भरण्याची पात्रता हा निकष कर आकारतांना असावा.

३. करामुळे राहणीमानाच्या पातळीवर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होऊ नये.

५. कर आकारण्याची पध्दत प्रगतीशील असावी. कारण करांचा भार श्रीमंतांवर जास्त व गरिबांवर कमी पडावा.

६. विक्री करावर राज्यशासनाचा अधिकार असावा. कारण घटक राज्यांच्या तिजोरीत या करामुळे भरीव वाढ होईल. त्यामुळे सार्वजनिक खर्चाची गरज पूर्ण होण्याला मदत होईल.

सारांश :- आज भारतामध्ये केंद्र सरकार व राज्य सरकार यांच्या उत्पन्नाचे साधन व खर्च करण्याच्या बाबी निश्चित झाल्या आहे. राज्य सरकार यांना आपआपल्या जबाबदाऱ्या पार पाडण्यामध्ये काही आर्थिक अडचणी जाणवल्या तर ते केंद्र सरकारकडे मागणी करतात. राज्याच्या विकासामध्ये केंद्र सरकारची भूमिका पण महत्वाची आहे. केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकार जर एकाच पक्षाच्या आहे तर केंद्र सरकारचे मदतीचे धोरण दिसून येते. पण जर केंद्रामध्ये एका पक्षाची सत्ता व राज्यामध्ये दुसऱ्या पक्षाची सत्ता तर राज्यांच्या विकासामध्ये अनेक अडचणी येतात. व या आर्थिक अडचणी तेव्हाच दुर होणार जेव्हा देशामध्ये राजकीय पक्षपात राहणार नाही. म्हणून कोणताही पक्ष केन्द्रामध्ये असो त्याचे उद्दिष्ट संपूर्ण राज्याचा विकास झाला तर आमच्या देशाचा विकास होऊ शकेल.

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महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे अध्ययन**प्रा.डॉ.संतोष उध्दवराव धामने***श्री तुळशिरामजी जाधव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय वाशिम*

प्रस्तवना : राज्यातील सर्व प्रदेशाचा समान विकास होणे हे राज्याच्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकिय, दृष्टीने अतिशय महत्वाचे असते. किंबहुना देशांतर्गत शांतता व सुव्यवस्था राखण्यासाठी ते आवश्यकच आहे. आज सर्वच राष्ट्रांनी विकासाच्या प्रादेशिक समतोलाची संकल्पना स्विकारलेली दिसून येते. त्याला अनुसरूनच विविध प्रकल्पची वाटणी करतांना इतर आवश्यक पायाभुत घटका बरोबरच प्रादेशिक समतोल कसा अबाधित राहिल याचाही विचार केल्या जातो. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्या नंतर भारताने सुध्दा जानिवपूर्वक मागास प्रदेशा मध्ये नियोजनाच्या माध्यमातुन विविध पायाभूत प्रकल्पाद्वारे त्या त्या प्रदेशातील नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा वापर करून मागास राज्यांना प्रवाहात आणण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. असे असले तरी आज ७० वर्षांनंतर देखील देशात आपन प्रादेशिक समतोल घडवून आणू शकलो नाही. पंजाब, गुजरात, पं.बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, केरळ तामिळनाडु अशी काही राज्ये इतर राज्याच्या तुलनेने विकासाच्या बाबतीत बरेच पुढे गेल्याचे दिसून येते. तर काही राज्य खुपच मागे पडल्याचे चित्र आहे. अशा प्रकारे देशाची जशी स्थिती आहे. तशीच स्थिती राज्यामधील विविध विभागात देखील आहे. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये तर ती प्रकषर्णने जाणवते.

प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा अर्थ : देशातील वेगवेगळ्या राज्याचा किंवा विभागाचा एकसारखाच किंवा समान विकास न होणे म्हणजे प्रादेशिक असंतुलन होय. विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत विकसीत आणि मागासलेले राज्याची अवस्था असने प्रादेशिक असंतुलन होय. प्रदेशात जी नैसर्गिक दृष्ट्या नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचे वितरण झाले आहे त्यामुळे तसेच उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा योग्य वापर न झाल्यामुळे प्रदेशात प्रादेशिक असंतुलन तयार होते. जगाच्या पाठीवर सर्वच विकसीत व अविकसीत देशात प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची परिस्थिती दिसून येते.

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल: देशाच्या पश्चिम व मध्य भागातील ३.०८ लक्ष चौ.कि.मी. भौगोलीक क्षेत्र व्यापलेले महाराष्ट्र राज्य २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार ११.२४ कोटी लोकसंख्याच्या दृष्टीने देशातील दुसऱ्या क्रमांकाचे राज्य आहे. देशाच्या ८.१ टक्के वनक्षेत्र लाभलेले, नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीने परिपूर्ण असलेले एक, विकसीत राज्य असे महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या वर्णन करता येईल. २०१२ नुसार राज्याचा माणव विकास निर्देशांक ०.७५२ असून सर्वाधिक माणव विकास निर्देशांक ०.८४१ हा ब्रह्मबुर्बईचा मात्र राज्यातील एकुण जिल्हयापैकी २७ जिल्हयाचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक राज्याच्या माणव विकास निर्देशांकापेक्षा कमी आहे. राज्याचा विभाग निहाय विचार करता प. महाराष्ट्र कृषी, उद्योग, सेवा क्षेत्रात सर्वात पुढे असून विदर्भ, मराठवाडा बराच मागे असल्याचे दिसून येते. आर्थिक असमतोल राज्यामध्ये मोठया प्रमाणात आहे. १ मे १९६० रोजी महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाल्यानंतर मागास असलेल्या विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, व राज्याच्या बाकीचा भाग असे तिन भाग करून विदर्भ व मराठवाडयाच्या विकासाची हमी देणारा १९५३ च्या नागपूर कराराचे पालन करुण या प्रदेशाचा विकास करण्याचे आश्वासन देण्यात आले होते. मात्र आजही ६८ वर्षांनंतर ही नागपुर कराराचे तंतोतत पालन न झाल्यामुळे विदर्भ मराठवाडयाचा विकास होतांना दिसून येत नाही. त्यामुळे मोठया प्रमाणात असमतोलाचा प्रश्न राज्यात निर्माण झाला आहे.

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची स्थिती : महाराष्ट्रात जो प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला आहे. त्यासंदर्भात व्यक्ती, संस्था, शासनाच्या वतीने समित्या गठीत करून असमतोलाची समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी उपाययोजना करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात येत असतो. त्यामधील काही अहवालाच्या साराचा विचार केल्यास असे दिसून येते कि, नियोजन आयोगाच्या तिसऱ्या पंचवर्षीक योजनेच्या मसुदयात महाराष्ट्रातील मुंबई, पुणे, नागपुर, औरंगाबाद या विभागाची काही निकषावरुण तुलना केली असता विदर्भ व मराठवाडयात विकासाचा अनुशेष भरुण काढण्यासाठी या विभागात जादा गुतवणुक करण्याची शिफारस करण्यात आली होती. तर १९६४ मध्ये अशोक मित्रा यांच्या अहवालानुसार भारतातील जिल्हयाचे विकास स्तरावरुन चार विभाग करण्यात आले होते त्या करण्यात आलेल्या विकासस्तरामध्ये मराठवाडयातील एकही जिल्हा त्यामध्ये समाविष्ट होउ शकत नसल्याचा अहवाल प्रसिध्द झाला. तसेच १९६८ साली केंद्रीय नियोजन आयोगाने औद्योगिक मागासलेपणाचा अंदाज घेण्यासाठी नियुक्त करण्यात आलेल्या पांडे समितीच्या अहवाला नुसार त्यावेळच्या महाराष्ट्रातील २६ जिल्हयापैकी १३ जिल्हे औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेले असल्याचे दिसून आले. त्याचप्रमाणे २०००.०१ मधील एका संशोधनानुसार कृषी क्षेत्रामध्ये पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हे हे उच्च विकसीत, मराठवाडा विदर्भातील जिल्हे हे मध्ये विकसीत व कोकणातील रायगड, रत्नागिरी, सिंधुदुर्ग व विदर्भातील गडचिरोली हे जिल्हे कृषी विकासाच्या

दृष्टीने मागे असल्याचे दिसून आले. उच्च औद्योगिकीकरण मध्ये मुंबई , मुंबई उपनगर, ठाणे, पुणे घ्यांचा समावेश करण्यात आला तर मध्यम औद्योगिकीकरण असलेल्या जिल्हयामध्ये रायगड, नाशिक, सोलापूर, कोल्हापूर, औरंगाबाद, नागपूर, या जिल्यांना समाविष्ट करण्यात आले. मात्र राज्यातील इतर सर्व जिल्हयामध्ये औद्योगिक मागासले पण दिसून आले. म्हणजेच १० राज्यातील जिल्हयात औद्योगिकीकरणाचा अभाव किंवा कमी औद्योगिक विकास असल्याचे दिसून आले. सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीने तर राज्यातील १९ जिल्हे हे मागासलेले तर १० जिल्हे मध्य विकसीत असल्याचा निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आला. वरील सर्व वर्गवारीनुसार राज्यातील ६० टक्के जिल्हे हे कृषी, उद्योग, या क्षेत्रात मागासलेले असल्याचा निष्कर्ष काढला. हयामध्ये, बहुतेक जिल्हे हे मराठवाडा, विदर्भातील असल्याचे दिसून आले. माणव विकास निर्देशांकाचा विचार केल्यास २०१२ नुसार महाराष्ट्राचा माणवविकास निर्देशांक हा ०.७५२ इतका असून प.राज्याच्या सरासरी पेक्षा कमी निर्देशांक हा मराठवाडा व विदर्भातील जिल्हयात असल्याचे दिसून आले.

विभाग निहाय सुक्ष्म , लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमाच्या आधारे विचार केला तर सप्टेबर २०१५ पर्यंत राज्यात २४३७२१ सुक्ष्म, लघु, व मध्यम उपक्रम कार्यरत असुण ३७.८ टक्के उपक्रम हे पूणे विभागात, १६.१७ कोकणटक्के १०.२ टक्के मुंबई तर ११.३ टक्के हे नाशिक विभागात असल्याचे दिसून येतात. मात्र अमरावती ५.९ टक्के औरंगाबाद ७.७ टक्के व नागपूर ११ टक्के म्हणजे या तिन विभागात केवळ २४.४ टक्के सुक्ष्म लघु व मध्यम प्रकल्प कार्यरत आहेत. रोजगाराच्या बाबतीतही औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात सर्वाधिक रोजगार पुणे ३४.४ टक्के कोकण २१.७ टक्के मुंबई १३.९ टक्के व नाशिक १०.८ असा सर्वाधिक रोजगार निर्माण झाला आहे. तर औरंगाबाद , अमरावती व नागपूर विभागात केवळ १९.२ टक्के रोजगार निर्माण होउ शकला आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील सेझचा विचार करता राज्यात २०१५ पर्यंत एकुण ६९ सेझला मान्यता देण्यात आली होती. त्यापैकी २५ सेझची अमलबजावणी होउन त्यामध्ये ३०५९ हेक्टर क्षेत्रावर ३२२५५ कोटी रुपयाची गुंतवणुक करण्यात आली. त्यापैकी सर्वाधिक मंजूर सेझ ही कोकण व पुणे विभागात करण्यात आली आहेत ते ६९ पैकी ५३ होते. त्यापैकी २० सेझ कार्यनवीत असुन त्याद्वारे ३४२ लाख रोजगार कार्यनवीत झाला मात्र औरंगाबाद , अमरावती व नागपूर या विभागात केवळ १४ सेझला मान्यता देण्यात आली होती. त्यापैकी १० सेझ कार्यनवीत होउन फक्त ०.१७ लाख या विभागात सेझद्वारे रोजगार प्राप्त होउ शकला. सहकारी औद्योगिक वसाहतीच्या बाबतीतही अमरावती, नागपूर विभाग खुप मागे आहे. राज्यातील एकुण औद्योगिक वसाहती पैकी केवळ २० वसाहती या विभागात असल्याचे दिसून येते.

अशा प्रकारे औद्योगिक दृष्टीने विचार केल्यास सुक्ष्म लघु व मध्यम प्रकल्प, सेझ, सहकारी औद्योगिक वसाहती, औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळ क्षेत्रातील घडला या सर्वच बाबतीत औरंगाबाद , नागपूर , अमरावती, हे विभाग मागे असल्यामुळे राज्यात औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या असमानता असल्याचे दिसून येते.

समारोप : महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे देशातील एकुण राज्यामध्ये औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या विकसीत राज्य असुन एकुण उत्पन्नात कृषी क्षेत्राचा ही महत्वाचा वाटा आहे. प्रगत औद्योगिकीकरण बरोबरच कृषी क्षेत्र देखील प्रगत आहे. मात्र विभाग निहाय विचार केल्यास पुणे, नाशिक, हे विभाग कृषी व औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या सर्वात पुढे आहेत. त्या तुलनेत औरंगाबाद, नागपूर, अमरावती, हे मागासलेल्या विभागाचे प्रतिनिधीत्व करित असल्याचे दिसून येते मराठवाडा विदर्भ विभागामध्ये मुख्य व्यवसाय शेती असुन सिंचनाच्या अभावा मुळे शेतीचा विकास होउ शकला नाही हे वास्तव्य आहे. त्याला नैसर्गिक कारणाबरोबरच काही राजकीय कारणे देखील असल्याचे दिसून येतात. प. महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासात राजकीय घटकाचे महत्वाचे योगदान असल्याचे सत्य मान्य करावेच लागेल.

संदर्भ:

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- २) महाराष्ट्राची अर्थव्यवस्था, रिठे कुटे
- ३) औद्योगिक अर्थशास्त्र, कुरुलकर
- ४) योजना २०१३
- ५) महाराष्ट्राची अर्थव्यवस्था, भालेराव, निकम

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विदर्भ राज्याची मागणीची कारणमीमांसा

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सहायक प्राध्यापक, विभाग प्रमुख, इतिहास, श्री. धावेकर कला महाविद्यालय, खडकी, अकोला

प्रस्तावना : भारतीय संघराज्यात स्वतंत्र राज्य मागणीच्या चळवळीचे समकाळात दोन अविष्कार पाहावयास मिळतात. एक मोठ्या घटकराज्यांमध्ये काही समूहांना आपली कुचंबना होत असल्याचे अनुभवास आल्यामुळे ते आपल्या स्वतंत्र राज्याची मागणी करतात, आणि दुसरा असा की काही समूहाना आपली वेगळी स्वतंत्र वांशिक, सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता धोक्यात आल्याचे प्रकर्षाने जाणवल्यावरून ते संघटीतपणे स्वतंत्र राज्याचा दर्जा स्वतःसाठी मागतात. १९६६ पूर्वी केवळ एकभाषिकता हाच राज्यनिर्मितीचा आधार होता नंतर मात्र हे स्प झाले की केवळ एकभाषिक राज्य निर्माण झाले म्हणजे समस्या सुटतात, राज्यातील सर्व घटकांना विकासाची समान संधी मिळतेच असे नाही. एकभाषिक राज्यतही प्रगत भागाचे मागास भागावर वर्चस्व प्रस्तापित होते, प्रगत घटक मागासांचे शोषण ठरतात, त्याच्या प्रदेशातील नैसर्गिक व खनिज विषयक संपत्तीचा वापर करतात, सांस्कृतिक बहुमतवाले सांस्कृतिक अल्पमतवाल्यावर अतिक्रमण करतात, राज्यांतर्गत विभागाच्या विकासात असंतुलन निर्माण होते व मागास भागात विकसीत भागांच्या बरोबरीने आणण्याचे प्रयत्न केले जात नाहीत. अशा विविध अनुभवामुळे जवळपास सर्वच मोठ्या राज्यांमध्ये काही प्रांत स्वतंत्र राज्याच्या मागणीची चळवळ चालवत आहेत.

स्वतंत्र वेगळ्या विदर्भाची मागणीही सर्वात जुनी मागणी आहे ही मागणी १०८ वर्ष जुनी असून तत्कालीन वन्हाडचे चार जिल्हे मिळून एक स्वतंत्र विदर्भराज्य निर्माण करावे अशी मागणी दादासाहेब खापर्डे यांनी सर्वप्रथम केली होती. या राज्याच्या मागणीला इतिहास आहे. विदर्भ महाराष्ट्राचा घटक असूनही त्याची एक वेगळी अस्मिता व परंपरा राहिली आहे. येथील राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक जीवनाने स्वतःचे एक स्थान व ओळख निर्माण केली आहे, त्याच्या या ओळखीतूनच वेगळ्या राज्याची मागणी पुढे आली आहे. विदर्भात नागपूर व अमरावती हे दोन प्रशासकीय विभाग आहेत. ह्या दोन्ही प्रदेशाला ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी आहे हे प्रदेश अनुक्रमे नागप्रदेश व वन्हाड या नावाने ओळखले जात होते. वन्हाडप्रांत निजामाकडून ब्रिटीशांनी घेतल्यानंतर हिंदी भाषीक असलेल्या मध्यप्रांताला जोडण्यात आला होता. वन्हाड हा मराठी भाषीक प्रांत, हिंदी भाषीक मध्यप्रांताला जोडण्यात आल्याने या प्रांतील नेते नाराज होते. शिवाय साठ लाखापर्यंतची रक्कम विदर्भाच्या उत्पन्नातून मध्यप्रांतावर खर्च केली जात होती. यामुळे वन्हाड प्रांत मध्यप्रांतातून वेगळे करण्याची मागणी पुढे आली, यातून तत्कालीन वन्हाडातील लोकनेते लोकनायक बापूजी अणे ब्रिजलाल बियाणी यांनी 'वन्हाड सर्वपक्षीय समिती' आपल्या मागणीसाठी स्थापन केली होती. वन्हाडला मध्यप्रांतातून वेगळे करण्यासाठी १ अक्टोबर १९३८ ला रामराव देशमुख यांनी मध्यप्रांत व वन्हाड (सी.पी.अॅन्ड बेरार) च्या कॉन्सील मध्ये एक ठराव मांडला. त्यात वन्हाड व मध्यप्रांतातील मराठी भाषिकांचा एक वेगळा प्रदेश निर्माण केला जावा ही मागणी करण्यात आली. पुढे विदर्भातील बुलढाणा, अकोला, अमरावती, यवतमाळ, वर्धा, नागपूर व भंडारा या जिल्हाचे एक स्वतंत्र महाविदर्भ राज्य बनविण्यात यावे याची मागणी पुढे आली. यासाठी या प्रदेशात लोकनायक बापूजी अणे व ब्रिजलाल बियाणी वन्हाड सर्वपक्षीय समिती आपल्या मागणी करण्यात आली. पुढे विदर्भातील बुलढाणा, अकोला, अमरावती, यवतमाळ, वर्धा, नागपूर व भंडारा या जिल्हाचे एक स्वतंत्र महाविदर्भ राज्य बनविण्यात यावे याची मागणी पुढे आली. यासाठी या प्रदेशात लोकनायक बापूजी अणे व ब्रिजलाल बियाणी यांनी चळवळ देखील चालवली स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात दार कमिशन, राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग व इतर आयोग ही नमेले यातील अनेक आयोगाने स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीचे समर्थन केले होते. पण आज पर्यंत ही मागणी मान्य होऊ शकली नाही. ऑगस्ट १९४७ मध्ये अकोला करार व २८ सप्टेंबर १९५३ चा नागपूर करार झाला यातून विदर्भ काही अटीसह महाराष्ट्रात सामिल झाला. पण नंतरही वेगळ्या विदर्भाची चळवळ सुरूच राहिली आहे. ब्रिजलाल बियाणी यांनी अकोला ते नागपूर पदयात्रा काढून नागपूरात सत्याग्रह केला. पुढील काळात जांबुवंतराव धोटे यांनी ही चळवळ विदर्भात मोठ्या ताकदीने चालवली. त्याच्या काळात विदर्भाच्या मुद्यावर १८ आमदार

विधानसभेत पाठविण्यात चळवळीला यश मिळाले. ७० च्या दशकात लाखो लोकांचे मोर्चे काढून त्यानी लोक चळवळ बनविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्याच्यासह विदर्भात बाबासाहेब तिरपुडे, वसंत साठे, एन.के.पी.साळवे. शंकरराव गेडाम, नानाभाऊ एंबडकर, भगवंतराव गायकवाड, रणजीत देशमुख, मधुकर किकतकर, दत्ता मेघे, हरिभाऊ केदार आदीनी स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची चळवळ चालवली यातील अनेक नेत्यानी वेगळ्या विदर्भाच्या मागणीला खतपाणी घातले पण, त्यांचे सत्ताकेंद्री राजकारण, पक्षश्रेष्ठीचा दबाव यामुळे त्यांना फारसे यश मिळाले नाही.

लहान राज्य मागणीची मागणीचे कारणे : लहान राज्याची मागणी भारतात वेळेची मागणी आहे. मोठ्या राज्यात विकासात असमतोल निर्माण होतो कारण विशालकाय राज्यातील प्रभावी राजकीय नेतृत्व आपल्या प्रादेशिक विकासावर अधिक भर देते व अन्य प्रदेशांकडे दुर्लक्ष केले जाते. उदा. महाराष्ट्रात विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, गुजरातमध्ये सौराष्ट्र – कच्छ, कर्नाटक मध्ये कुर्ग. त्यामुळे लहान राज्य निर्माण केल्यास अविकसीत प्रदेशावर अधिक लक्ष देता येईल. लहान राज्याची निर्मिती केल्यास केंद्राकडून प्राप्त अनुदानाचे व मदतीचे प्रमाण वाढेल. त्याचा परिणाम विकास योजनावर पडेल, अनेक लहान राज्याच्या विकासाचे गमक म्हणजे त्याचे लहान असणे हे होय. आर्थिक मागासलेपणा आणि वाढत्या विकासाच्या आकांक्षांच्या उत्पत्तीतूनच लहान राज्याची मागणी होत आहे. विस्तार आणि लोकसंख्या वाढीच्या दृष्टीने मोठ्या राज्यातच क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन सर्वाधिक आहे. म्हणून विशालकाय राज्यांचे विभाजन करून लहान राज्ये निर्माण करण्याची मागणी प्रत्येक मोठ्या प्रांतातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात जोर धरू लागली आहे. औद्योगिक विकास, कृषी व जलसिंचन योजना, रोजगार मिळविण्याच्या संधी व आर्थिक वाटप या कारणामुळे विषमता वाढून त्या प्रदेशातील लोकांमध्ये वेगळेपणाची व उपेक्षा केल्याची भावना वाढते व त्याचे पर्यावसन स्वतंत्र राज्याच्या मागणीत होऊ लागल्याचे सर्वत्र दिसून येते. यातूनच लहान राज्यांच्या मागण्यांनी जोर धरला आहे. विचारवंत व राजनेते त्यांची अशी धारणा आहे की, देशाच्या व समाजाच्या व्यापक हितासाठी लहान राज्याची निर्मिती केली जावी. त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल दुर होईल आणि विकास व प्रशासनासंबंधीच्या निर्णयात जनता सहभागी होईल. व खालच्या पातळीवर लोकांचा सहभाग सुनिश्चित होण्यासाठी मदत होईल. लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण यांनी १९७७ मध्ये सरकार व जनतेमधील अंतर कमी करण्यासाठी लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीचा सौ दिला होता. आपल्या मताच्या समर्थनार्थ स्वीकरण करताना ते पुढे म्हणाले की, 'जर लहान राज्याची निर्मिती केली तर मुख्यमंत्री व मंत्रिमंडळाचा राज्याच्या जनतेचा संपर्क सहजपणे होऊ शकेल.' लहान राज्याच्या निर्मितीमुळे सरकारचे विकेंद्रीकरण होऊन जनतेचा आवाज सरकारपर्यंत त्वरीत पोहचू शकेल जे विशाल राज्यांच्या बाबतीत आज शक्य होत नाही. मोठ्या राज्याचे मुख्यमंत्री, त्याचे मंत्रीमंडळ व प्रशासकीय अधिकारी सर्व जनतेच्या समस्या तत्परतेने व तात्काळ सोडवू शकत नाहीत. त्यामुळे अनेक प्रांतातील व त्या ठिकाणची जनता विकासापासून वंचित राहते. त्यामुळे लहान राज्याच्या समर्थकांच्या मते अशा वेळी प्रादेशिक विकास कामांना गती प्रदान करण्यासाठी व त्यात लोकांची भागीदारी वाढविण्यासाठी लहान राज्य आवश्यक आहे.

समारोप : विकास व प्रशासनिक दृष्ट्या लहान राज्य चांगली मानली जातात. शिवाय त्यामुळे भ्रष्टाचाराला नियंत्रीत ठेवण्यास मदत होते. लहान राज्य निर्माण केल्यास कायदा व सुव्यवस्था ठेवण्यास सोयीचे होते. अनेकदा दुरच्या प्रदेशात कायदा व सुव्यवस्था बिघडल्यास सरकारला ती नियंत्रीत ठेवण्यासाठी राजधानीतून पोलीस व इतर प्रशासनाला कार्यवाही करावी लागते. जोपर्यंत अधिकारी तेथील परिस्थिती समजून घेतात तोपर्यंत अनेक बाबी हातातून निघून गेलेल्या असतात. लहान राज्याची मागणी प्रामुख्याने प्रशासनीक अकुशलता, भेदभावपूर्ण विकास, राजकीय नेत्यांची महत्वकांक्षा यामुळे तो असते.

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रियाजाचे महत्व

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श्रीमती राधादेवी गोयनका महिला महाविद्यालय, अकोला

संगीत कलेवर प्रभुत्व मिळविण्यासाठी आपण शिकत असलेले, गायन, वादन किंवा नृत्य यासाठी नियमित रियाजाची आवश्यकता असते. किंबहुना ती कलाकाराची गरज असते. परंतू हल्ली ताबडतोब रंगमंचावर चमकण्याची इच्छा इतकी प्रबळ असते की रियाजाच्या पाठीमागे न लागता, किंवा रियाजाचे महत्व न समजता 'पब्लिसिटी' च्या पाठीमागे लागतात. त्याचा परिणाम असा होतो की ते आपली लोकप्रियता टिकवू शकत नाहीत. खरी आवश्यकता असते ती दीर्घकालीन रियाजाची.

खऱ्या कलेचे रहस्य रियाजात असते या विधानामागे एक सत्यही आहे कारण संगीताच्या दुनियेत एक सर्वसामान्य विचार असा आहे की, भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीतात रियाजाला सर्वश्रेष्ठ स्थान आहे. संगीत आणि साधना एकमेकांशी अतूट बंधनाने जोडलेले आहेत. आजकाल जे कलाकार सर्वोच्च शिखरावर पोहचले आहेत त्यांनी आपल्या जीवनातील अनेक वर्षे संगीत साधना करण्यासाठी किंबहुना संगीताला वाहुन घेण्यासाठी रियाजामध्ये अर्पण केली आहेत. या वस्तुस्थितीकडे दुर्लक्ष करून कसे चालणार? योगेंद्र नारायण यादव यांनी आपल्या "संगीत में अभ्यास का महत्व" या लेखात असे लिहीले आहे की, संगीत तज्ञांची अशी श्रद्धा आहे की, दररोज आठ तास अखंड या प्रमाणे एकशे वीस दिवस मेहनत केली तर संगीतात अपूर्व सिध्दी प्राप्त होते. संगीताच्या अशा प्रकारच्या मेहनतीला किंवा रियाजाला आम्ही 'चिल्ला' म्हणतो असे कमीत कमी तीन चिल्ले पूर्ण केल्यावर विद्यार्थी 'उस्ताद' म्हणवून घेण्यास पात्र होते. १२० दिवस X ८ तास = ९६०X ३ = २८८० तास रियाज सातत्याने केल्यास, उस्ताद म्हणवून घेण्याची लायकी प्राप्त होते. वरील उदाहरणावरून स्पष्ट होते की संगीत मेहनतीची विद्या आहे. महान गायक अथवा वादक होण्यासाठी 'चिल्ला' रियाज केलाच पाहिजे म्हणून एक संत वचन आहे. 'तेथे. पाहिजे जातीचे, येड्या गबाड्याचे काम नोहे.

रियाजाचा अगदी सरळ साधा अर्थ म्हणजे 'सा'सुर साधो मन, सा ला साधण्यासाठी तानपुऱ्यावर सा चा स्वर इतका लावावा की तानपुऱ्या मधून निर्माण होणारा ध्वनी आणि आपण लावत असलेला षडज एक झाला पाहिजे. संगीत कला प्रॉक्टिकल आहे म्हणून कधी कधी शब्दात मांडणे कठीण होते. ती गुरूमुखी विद्या असल्यामुळे गुरूकडूनच शिकावी. एखादा अलंकार किंवा बंदिश वारंवार गाणे अथवा वाजविणे. रियाज ही एक साधना आहे, मनन आहे, चिंतन आहे, रियाज करतांना कोणत्या गोष्टींची सावधगिरी बाळगली पाहिजे. या बाबतीत डॉ.मुकेश गर्ग यांनी 'संगीत' च्या अभ्यास अंकाच्या संपादकीय लेखात रियाजाच्या आवश्यक पैलुंवर प्रकाश टाकतांना म्हटले आहे.

- १) रियाज नियमितपणे केला पाहिजे. रियाजासाठी मुड ची वाट पाहता उपयोगी नाही.
- २) रियाजासाठी पहिली गरज म्हणजे एकाग्रता.
- ३) एका वेळी एकाच चीजेचा रियाज करावा.
- ४) रियाज उद्देशरहित असता कामा नये. उशहीन रियाज गायक—वादकांच्या दोषांचा विकास करून ते अधिक पक्के करायला कारणीभूत होतो.
- ५) रियाजासाठी कमजोर चीजा निवडून त्यांच्यावर सातत्यपूर्ण रियाज केला पाहिजे.
- ६) रियाजाच्या वेळी स्वरांबरोबर शब्दांवरही लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे.
- ७) रियाजाचे तीन भाग करावे.

१) स्वर, अलंकार, पलटे, खटके, मिंड, मुर्की, गमक इत्यादींचा अभ्यास / रियाज करावा.

२) आलाप/जोड, गम किंवा बंदिशींचा अभ्यास.

३) श्रेष्ठ व ज्येष्ठ कलाकारांचे संगीत श्रवण करणे.

वरील गोष्टींचा विचार केल्यानंतर आपण रागा संबंधी विचार करू. राग हा शब्द संस्कृत भाषेतील आहे. रंजकतेमुळेच रागाला अस्तित्व आहे. मर्तंगाने आपल्या 'बृहदेशी' या ग्रंथात लिहीले आहे. रंजयते जन चित्तानां स च राग उदाहृतः म्हणजे जो

लोकांचे रंजन करतो तो राग होय. आता प्रश्न पडतो की, रागात रंजकता कशी येते? 'चिल्ला' रियाजामुळे रंजकता येवु शकेल? रंजकता निर्माण करण्यासाठी शरीर थकेल आणि आवाज नैसर्गिक बनेल, इतका रियाज केला पाहिजे काय?

रागात रंजकता आणावयाची असले तर आधी आपण 'व्हाईस कल्चर' चे महत्व समजून घेतले पाहिजे. 'Voice culture चा हेतु The cultivating of Voice to considerate degree of the perfection is the aim of voice-culture'. गायनात ध्वनीवर संपूर्ण ताबा असणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण चांगल्या आवाजाशिवाय गायन चांगले वाटत नाही. जरी सुरेल आणि मधुर आवाज ही ईश्वरी देणगी मानली जात असली तरी माणसाला हवा असेल तर तो आवाज मधुर बनवू शकतो. स्वर—सुधारणेच्या शास्त्रीय विधीला 'व्हाईस कल्चर' म्हणतात. ध्वनी निर्मातीमुळे किंवा अंदाज बिघल्यामुळे किंवा अन्य कारणामुळे गळ्यामध्ये जो बिघाड निर्माण होतो त्यामुळे निर्माण होणारा आवाज पुन्हा ठीक करण्यासाठी जे उपाय करावे लागतात त्याचा अभ्यास Voice-Culture मध्ये केला जातो.

वैज्ञानिक दृष्ट्या पाहिले तर एकच बंदिश वारंवार गाणे म्हणजे रियाज नव्हे. आवाज स्वच्छ, दमदार, मोकळा व्हावा हाच रियाजाचा मुख्य उद्देश असतो. गायन वादन सहज व्हायला हवे. गायक आपला आवाज दमदार करण्यासाठी जोर लावून रियाज करतो. अनावश्यक जोर दिल्यामुळे आवाजावर हानिकारक असाच परिणाम होतो. आवाज अनैसर्गिक होतो व गायनामध्ये दोष निर्माण होतात. ज्या प्रमाणे चालणे, खाणे, उठणे, बसणे अशा क्रियामध्ये शरिरातील स्नायू नैसर्गिकरित्या काम करतात, तशाच आवाज निर्मातीच्या वेळी काही विशिष्ट स्नायु काम करित असतात. स्वरयंत्र, जबडा, जीभ, टाळू, ओठ वैगरे अवयव व त्यांच्या पेशी यांचे सहकार्य आवश्यक असते. भारतात प्राचीन काळापासून संगीत विद्वानांनी पुढील दोन गोष्टी आवाज शुध्द ठेवण्यासाठी दिल्या आहेत.

१) बेंबीपासून श्वास

२) खर्ज साधना

शास्त्रीय दृष्टीने वरील दोन्ही गोष्टींना फार महत्व दिले आहे. बेंबीपासून श्वास घेतल्यामुळे फुफ्फुसे खालच्या बाजुने पूर्णपणे पसरतात व गायकही सरळ बसतो. त्यामुळे फुफ्फुसांना योग्य रितीने पसरण्यास वाव मिळतो. यामुळे Rectus Abdominal सुध्दा योग्य ठिकाणी राहते. यामुळे गाण्यात सरळपणा येतो.

खर्ज साधनेला आपण क्रीको थॉयराईडचा सरावही म्हणू शकतो. खर्ज सप्तकाचे स्वरसुध्दा मध्य आणि तार सप्तका सारखेच मधुर आणि सहजपणे निघावे म्हणून खर्ज साधना करायला सांगत असत. आजही या साधनेवर भर दिला जातो. हल्लीच्या काळामध्ये शैक्षणिक संस्थामधून 'व्हाईस कल्चर' कडे लक्ष दिले जात नाही. आवाजाच्या गुणधर्मानुसार विद्यार्थ्यांचे योग्य वर्गीकरण आणि आवाज तयार करण्याची व्यवस्था केली जात नाही. वास्तविक पाहता रियाजाची पध्दत एखाद्या चांगल्या गुरूंकडून शिकून घेतली पाहिजे, बसण्याची पध्दत स्वरांचे उच्चारण, श्वास घेण्याची क्रिया, अशा मूलभूत गोष्टी गुरू समोर बसूनच शिकल्या पाहिजेत.

संगीत शिकणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी आपला नैसर्गिक आवाज ओळखावा कुठल्याही गायकाची किंवा गुरूच्या आवाजाची नक्कल करू नये. नक्कल केल्यामुळे आपला आवाज अनैसर्गिक होतो. सहज, सुंदर, मधुर आवाजात गायन करावे. रियाजामुळे सृजनशक्ती वाढते, हे एक सत्य आहे. असा कलाकार चिंतन आणि कल्पना यांच्या मध्ये सामंजस्य निर्माण करून नवसृजन करत असतो. त्यामुळे रागात रंजकता येते. रंजकता हा रागाचा मुख्य उद्देश असतो. म्हणून म्हणतात रियाज हे रागाचे रहस्य आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

१. संगीत विशारद — वसंत
२. संगीत कला विहार — अ.भा. गांधर्व महाविद्यालय मंडळ, मिरज
३. उत्तर हिंदूस्थानी संगीताचा इतिहास, उमेश चौबे, हाथरस
४. संगीतातील घराणे व चरित्रे, डॉ. नारायण मंगरूळकर, स्वर संपदा प्रकाशन नागपूर

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औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील असंघटीत कामगारांच्या आर्थिक समस्यांचे अध्ययन**प्रा. योगेश कराळे***संशोधक विद्यार्थी, जे.जे.टी.विश्वविद्यालय, झुनझुनू, राजस्थान*

प्रस्तावना:— भारतात स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळापासून १९ व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात औद्योगिककरणाला प्रारंभ झाला. त्यामुळे उद्योगात काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांची संख्या दिवसेंदिवस वाढत गेली. व एक कामगार वर्ग उदयास आला. कामगारो सर्वेतोपरी सत्कर्म मिळाल्याशिवाय उत्पादन वाढीसाठी करण्यात येणाऱ्या प्रयत्नांना यश मिळविणे शक्य नाही. तरी सुध्दा आजच्या आधुनिक काळात कामगारांना अनेक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागणे “पुढे होउन लढणारा केवळ जवानच नव्हे. पण त्याच्यामागे सतत असणारा कामगारही राष्ट्राचा कणा आहे.” असे पंडीत जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांनी म्हटले आहे. कोणत्याही उद्योगधंद्यातील बहुतांश कामगार हे सर्वसामान्य वगृतील असतात. भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेत जास्तीत — जास्त नफा मिळविणे हे प्रत्येक उद्योजकाचे मुख्य ध्येय असते.

जास्तीत — जास्त नफा मिळविण्यासाठी त्यांच्यासमोर दोन मार्ग असतात एक म्हणजे उत्पादीत झालेली वस्तु जास्त किंमतीला विकणे आणि दूसरा मार्ग म्हणजे उत्पादन कार्याच्या खर्चात घट करून बाजार भावाने मालाची किंमत आकारणे, उत्पादन खर्चात घट करण्यासाठी कारखानदार अनेक उपायांचा अवलंब करतात त्यातील एक उपाय म्हणजे कामगारांना कमीत—कमी मजुरी देणे आणि त्यांच्याकडून जास्तीत — जास्त काम करून घेणे व सोयी—सुविधा न देणे इत्यादीमुळे कामगारांचे शोषण होउन त्यांना आर्थिक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागते.

वाढत्या यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे उद्योगात असंघटीत कामगारांची संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढली आहे. संघटीत व असंघटीत कामगारांना न्याय वेतन मिळावे या हेतूने १९४८ चा कामगार अधिनीय (कारखाना कायदा) लागू करण्यात आला भारतात असंघटीत आणि टसरंक्षित कस्टकरी बहुसंख्य आहेत प्रामुख्याने शारिरीक मेहनतीवर जगणाऱ्या, कामाची शाश्वती नसणाऱ्या आणि कोणत्याही कायद्याचे संरक्षण नसणाऱ्या कामगारांचा यात मोठा भरणा आहे हे सर्व कामगार म्हणजेच बहुतांश कामगार हे ग्रामीण भागातून आलेले असतात शेतीवर उपजिवीका पूर्ण न झाल्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील मजूर कामाच्या, रोजगारीच्या शोधात शहराकडे आले आहेत किंवा येत आहेत. भारतात. एकूण कामगारांच्या तुलनेत असंघटीत कामगारांची संख्या बरिच जास्त आहे. महाराष्ट्रात एकूण कामगारांपैकी ८७ % कामगार असंघटीत आहेत त्यात महिलांचे प्रभाव जास्त आहे.

उद्दिष्टे:—

१. औद्योगिक कामगारांच्या असंघटीत आर्थिक व सामाजिक समस्यांचे अध्ययन करणे.
२. असंघटीत कामगारांना कामाच्या ठिकाणी येणाऱ्या अडचणीचे अध्ययन.
३. असंघटीत कामगारांना त्यांच्या अतिरीक्त कामाचा मोबदला प्राप्त होत नाही याचे अध्ययन.
४. असंघटीत कामगारांच्या दारिद्र्य व उपासमारीच्या कारणांचे अध्ययन करणे.

आर्थिक व सामाजिक समस्यांचे अध्ययन:— भारताचे नवीन आर्थिक धोरणे स्विकारल्यानंतर त्याचे परिणाम जाणवू लागले रोजगाराच्या क्षेत्रात या नविन आर्थिक धोरणाचे सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक दोन्ही परिणाम जाणवत आहेत. भारतातील एकूण श्रम करणाऱ्या कामगारांपैकी ९३ % लोक असंघटीत क्षेत्रात काम करतात. हे कामगार १४० पेक्षा जास्त कामगार ज्या उद्योगात काम करतात त्या ठिकाणी काम करतात. या संघटीत कामगारांना कोणत्याही प्रकारे कायदेशीर सुरक्षितता प्राप्त होत नाही. या संघटीत कामगारांची आर्थिक स्थिती ही अतिशय हालाकीची झाली आहे. ग्रामीण भागातून येणारे असंघटीत कामगारांना अनेक समस्या सतत भेडसावत असतात त्यामध्ये निवासाची समस्या मुख्यत्वेकरून दिसून येते. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था जगातील तिसऱ्या क्रमांकाची अर्थव्यवस्था असल्याने औद्योगिक क्षेत्राला महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त आहे व उद्योगात कामगारांना महत्त्व आहे.

असंघटीत कामगारांना कामाच्या ठिकाणी येणाऱ्या समस्यांचे अध्ययन :- असंघटीत क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या श्रमिकांकरीता कोणत्याही प्रकारे वेतन निश्चितीचे धोरण अस्तित्वात नसल्याने त्यांना असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांपेक्षा मिळणारे वेतन हे कमी असते. याचा परिणाम त्यांच्या राहणीमान व कार्य कौशल्यावर पडतो. त्यांना कामाच्या ठिकाणी विशीष्ट सोयी, सुविधा उपलब्ध

होत नाहीत. असंघटीत कामगारांना सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्राप्त होत नाही. कामाच्या मोबदल्यात वेतन कमी मिळत असल्यामुळे त्यांची कामाप्रती उदासिनता दिसून येते. तसेच असंघटीत कामगारांना आपल्या अतिरीक्त कामाचा मोबदला सुध्दा प्राप्त होत नाही. कामाच्या ठिकाणी त्यांना संघटीत कामगारापेक्षा कमी महत्त्व दिल्या जाते. कारण ते हंगामी कामगार म्हणून नियुक्त केलेले असतात अशा कामगारांना वर्षभर काय मिळत नाही म्हणून ते कामाच्या ठिकाणी सामधानी नसतात.

असंघटीत कामगारांच्या गरिबी व उपासमारीच्या कारणांचे अध्ययन:— असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांविषयी पाहणी करून डॉ. अर्जून सेनगुप्ता आयोगाने केंद्र शासनाला अहवाल सादर केला या अहवालानुसार अशा असंघटीत कामगारांची संख्या कमी होण्याऐवजी वाढतच गेली. १९९९-२००० साली देशातील एकूण कामगारांची संख्या ३९.७कोटी होती यापैकी ३६.९ कोटी असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील होते. २० रूपये रोज किंवा त्यापेक्षा कमी अपघात जीवन जगणाऱ्या या देशात ८४ कोटी कामगारांची अवस्था हालाखीची आहे. देश आर्थिक विकासाचा दर सतत वाढत आहे देश महासत्ता बनणार असा दावा सरकारच्या माध्यमातून करण्यात येत आहे. पण या विकासाचा फायदा असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांना झाला का? तर याचे उत्तर बहुतांशीरित्या नकारार्थी दिसून येते.

थोडक्यात असंघटीत क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांचे वर्गीकरण केले असता आदिवासी – दलितांपैकी ८६%ओबिसी पैकी ८०% आणि अल्पसंख्याक समूहदायापैकी ८४ %असंघटीत क्षेत्रात मजूर म्हणून काम करतात. उद्योग क्षेत्रातील कामगारांची अपरिवर्तनीय आकांक्षा ही असते की, त्यांना उद्योगात आर्थिक सुरक्षितता मिळावी. प्रा. स्नायकर यांच्या मते आर्थिक सुरक्षितता म्हणजे कामगाराला त्यांच्या कुटूंबियांच्या अत्यावश्यक गरजा पूर्ण होवू शकेल एवढे वेतन वेळेवर व नियमितपणे मिळावे याशिवाय पगारतून त्यांच्या कुटूंबियांचे आजारपण अपघात, वंध्यत्व व स्वतःपेक्षा उच्च दर्जा मिळविण्यासाठी आवश्यक ते शिक्षण मुलांना देण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या खर्चाची तरतुद कामगाराला करता आली पाहिजे. परंतु असंघटीत कामगाराला हे सहज शक्य होत नाही ह्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याकरिता त्यांना अनेक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागते.

कामगारांना उद्भवणाऱ्या आर्थिक समस्या दर्शक सारणी.

अ.क्र.	समस्या	वारंवारिता	टक्केवारी शे. प्रमाण
१.	पगार कमी असल्यामुळे	०९	१८.००%
२.	घरातील समस्यांमुळे	१९	३९.००%
३.	कमावणारे व्यक्ती कमी असल्यामुळे	१३	२६.००%
४.	इतर	०३	०६.००%
५.	लागू नाही	०६	१२.००%

वरील सारणीवरून ३८% कामगारांना घरातील समस्यांमुळे आर्थिक समस्या उद्भवतात २६ %कामगारांना कमावणारे व्यक्ती कमी असल्यामुळे १८ %कामगारांना वेतन कमी असल्यामुळे आर्थिक समस्या सतत उद्भवतात.

निष्कर्ष:—

१. असंघटीत कामगारांना वर्षभर काम प्राप्त होत नाही. त्यामुळे ते सतत आर्थिक समस्येच्या विळख्यात असतात.
२. असंघटीत कामगारांचे वेतन निश्चित नसल्यामुळे त्यांच्यावर अतिरीक्त कामाचा भर जास्त दिसून येतो.
३. असंघटीत कामगारांसाठी कोणत्याही कायदेशीर सुविधेची व्यवस्था दिसून येत नाही. म्हणजेच हे कामगार असुरक्षित असतात.
४. असंघटीत कामगारांना अधिक उत्पन्नाची शाश्वती नसते. त्यामुळे त्यांचा परिणाम त्यांच्या कार्यक्षमतेवर पडत असतो.

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महाराष्ट्रात प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होण्याची कारणे

प्रा. प्रतिभा येवले (म्हातारमारे) & प्रा. शितल ताथोड (ठाकरे)

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, सीताबाई कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना : भारतातील विविध राज्यातील विविधता येथील विकासाला पोषक आहे. तसेच संपूर्ण जगात सर्वाधिक लोकसंख्या असलेल्या देशांच्या पंक्तीत भारताचा दुसरा क्रमांक लागतो. म्हणजेच येथे मुबलक मनुष्यबळ असल्याचे चिन्ह आहे. अशा या विशालयकाय विविधता संपन्नतेच्या देशात विकासला गती देणे गरजेचे आहे. निसर्गाने दिलेल्या साधन सामग्रीचा कार्यक्षमतेने वापर करून किंवा आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून विकासाच्या उच्चतम दर काही देशांनी गाठला. मात्र काही देशांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती बिकट आहे. यातचे भारताने सुध्दा या परिस्थितीचा पुरेपूर फायदा घेतलेला दिसत नाही. कारण आजही या देशात प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची समस्या भेडसावत आहे. अनेक देशांन बरोबरच भारतातही या समस्येने उग्ररूप धारण केले आहे. भारतातही प्रादेशिक असमानता मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येते. भारतातील काही राज्यांचा विकास जास्त झाला आहे तर काही राज्य पायाभूत सेवांपासूनही वंचित आहेत. केंद्र सरकार दर पाच वर्षांनी वित्त आयोग नेमून राज्यनिहाय महसूल विभागणी करते या वित्त आयोगातही सधन राज्यांनाच अधिक प्राधान्य दिले जाते त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी होण्याऐवजी वाढत आहे.

प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची कारणे—

प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची अनेक कारणे असून त्यापैकी प्रमुख कारणे पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत.

नैसर्गिक संसाधनाची उपलब्धता—देशाच्या, राज्याच्या किंवा विभागाला उपलब्ध असलेली नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती असमतोलाचे कारण आहे. ज्या भागात ही साधन संपत्ती उपलब्ध आहे अशा भागाचा वेगाने विकास झाला आहे मात्र याला भारतातील अनेक राज्य व विभाग अपवाद आहेत. विदर्भात नैसर्गिक खनिज संपत्ती मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे त्या प्रमाणात मात्र विदर्भाचा विकास झाला नाही.

भौगोलिक स्थान —जी राज्य किंवा राज्यातील विभाग व्यापार, दळणवळण किंवा इतर दृष्टीने मोक्याच्या ठिकाणी वसलेली आहेत. त्यांचा इतरांच्या तुलनेत जास्त विकास झाला आहे.

राजकीय वर्चस्व —महाराष्ट्रात ज्या भागातील नेत्यांचे महाराष्ट्रावर अधिक काळ वर्चस्व राहिले आहे अशा भागाचा अधिक विकास झालेला आहे.

शासनाचे धोरण —विदर्भ व मराठवाडा अनुशेष असेल किंवा इतर बाबतीत ही उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत पिछाडीवर आहे. या विभागांचा आर्थिक विकास करण्यासाठी त्यांचा अनुशेष भरून काढण्यासाठी विविध अभ्यासगटानी व राज्यपालानीही शिफारशी केल्या आहेत मात्र त्यांची अंमलबजावणी प्रभावीपणे होत नाही म्हणजेच शासनाचे दुटप्पीधोरण या असमतोलात वाढ करित आहे.

प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची कारणे : भारतातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल ही प्राचीन काळापासून उदभवलेली समस्या आहे. ही समस्या एका कोणत्या कारणाने निर्माण झालेली नसून ती बऱ्याच प्रमाणावर निसर्ग निर्मित आहे . याची काही प्रमुख कारणे पाहूया

नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीची मुबलकता : भारत हा नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती बाबत असा देश आहे. या देशामध्ये वेगवेगळ्या राज्यात वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारची नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती आहे त्यामुळे ती राज्य प्रगत झाली तर ज्या राज्यात कोणत्याही प्रकारची नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती नाही ती राज्य आज ही मागास म्हणून ओळखली जातात.

ऐतिहासिक कारण :इंग्रज भारतात व्यापारी म्हणून आले आणि राज्यकर्त बनले . त्यांनी व्यापारासाठी पश्चिम बंगाल (कोलकत्ता) महाराष्ट्र (मुंबई), तामिळनाडू (चेन्नाई) व दिल्ली ह्या राज्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात उद्योग, कारखाने स्थापन केली.

यासाठी त्यांनी रस्ते वाहतूक, जल वाहतूक, रेल्वे वाहतूक मोठया प्रमाणावर सुधारण केल्या त्यामुळे ही राज्य आर्थिकदृष्टया प्रगत बनली आणि इतर राज्य माज जशीच्या तशीच राहिली .

भौगोलिक कारणे :भौगोलिक कारणे सूद्धा प्रगतीला व विकासाला तारक आणि मारक असल्याचक दिसून येते. उदा: हिमाचल प्रदेश . जम्मू कश्मीर. उत्तरप्रदेश. अरूणाचल प्रदेश या राज्यात मोठया प्रमाणावर डोंगरदऱ्या, खोऱ्या, नद्या आहेत. त्यामुळे तेथे मोठया स्वरूपाचे उद्योग स्थापन करणे, रस्ते बांधणी, रेल्वे वाहतूक करणे फारच खर्चीक व अडचणीचे आहे. त्यामुळे ही राज्य आजपर्यंत ही मागास म्हणून ओळखली जातत.

हरित क्रांती : १९६५-६६ च्या काळात देशामध्ये मोठया प्रमाणवर दुष्काळ पडला होता. लोक अन्ना म्हणून जीव सोडत होते. त्यामुळे सरकारने इंग्लंड च्या फाऊंडेशनच्या सहकार्याने देशात हरीत कांतीची १९६६ च्या खरीप हंगामात सुरूवात झाली. त्या दुष्टाने सरकारने पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तरप्रदेश या राज्यांची निवड केली आणि त्या शेती सुधारणांचे वेगवेगळी साधने संकरीत सुधारीत बियाणे, रासासनिक, खते, पाणी पुरवठा, शेत तंत्र वापरली गेली त्यामुळे या राज्यातील शेतीची उत्पादकता वाढून उत्पादन मोठया प्रमाणावर गहू, तांदूळ वाढले आणि ही राज्य विकसीत बनली माज इतर राज्यात याचा म्हणवा तसा फायदा झाला नाही.

राजकीय इच्छा शक्ती: भारतात वेगवेगळी राज्य व केंद्रशासित प्रदेश आहेत. त्यामुळे लोकशाही व्दारे निवडणूका हेत असतात. त्यात वेगवेगळया यशाची लोक निवडले जातात. त्यात काही नेते मंडळी आपल्या राज्याचा आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय दृष्टया विकास व्हावा या उदेशाने प्ररीत होतात. उदा शरद पवार, नरेंद्र मोदी तर काही नेते स्वताची तिजोरी भरण्यापलीकडे उद्देश ठेवत नाहीत. उदा: लालू प्रसाद यादव त्यामुळे देशात प्रादेशिक असतोल निर्माण होते.

उद्योगाचे केंद्रीकरण –महाराष्ट्रात काही विभागात विशिष्ट शहरांपुरतेच उद्योग केंद्रित झाले आहेत. उर्वरित भागांमध्ये मात्र उद्योगाची स्थापना व विकास झाला नाही कारण तेथे उद्योगांसाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या सुविधा उपलब्ध नाहीत.

कृषिक्षेत्राचे प्राबल्य –ज्या विभागात कृषी क्षेत्राचे प्राबल्य आहे. विशेषत: कोरडवाहू शेतीचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे असे विभाग आर्थिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेले आहेत. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र जलसिंचन सुविधेमुळे कृषी संपन्न विभाग आहे.

पायाभूत सुविधांची कमतरता –काही राज्यांमध्ये, विभागांमध्ये रस्ते, वीज, शिक्षण आरोग्य, पाणी इ. पायाभूत सुविधांची उपलब्धता मोठय प्रमाणात आहे. मात्र काही विभाग दर्जेदार पायाभूत सुविधांपासून वंचित आहे. त्यामुळे असे वंचित विभाग विकास प्रक्रियेत मागे पडले आहेत.

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संगीताचा समाजजीवनावरील प्रादेशिक प्रभाव**सहा. प्रा. सुनिल बाबुलालजी पटके***संगीत विभाग, कला महाविद्यालय मलकापूर, ता.जि. अकोला*

प्रस्तावना : समाजात परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या सामाजिक संस्थांना संगीतातील लोकसाहित्याद्वारा समर्थन लाभते त्याचे स्वरूप स्थिर राहण्यास मदत मिळते. कुटुंबसंस्था त्याचप्रमाणे समाजातील विवाह संस्था इत्यादी अवाधित राहतात त्यातील विधींमध्ये थोडा बदल होत असला तरी त्यांचा मूळ गाभा कायम राहतो. निरनिराळ्या प्रदेशातील सामाजिक संस्था तसेच निरनिराळ्या प्रदेशातील धार्मिक संस्थांचे स्वरूप, त्याचे कार्य इत्यादी संबंधीची माहितीही या संगीतातील प्रदेशानुसार वेगवेगळ्या लोकसाहित्यातून मिळते. विविध प्रदेशातील माणसाच्या मनातील सुप्त भावना व बंडखोरीला चालना मिळते. प्रादेशिक विविधतेनुसार समाज जीवनात जे काही निषिद्ध असेल त्यासंबंधीचे संकेत मोडण्याची संधी विधी, रूढी यातून मिळत असते. विविध प्रादेशिक क्षेत्रातील लोकसाहित्य व संगीत हे सामाजिक निषेधाचे वाहक असते समाजातील संगीतातील विविध लोकसंगीत प्रकार जसे लोकगीते, लोककथा, उखाणे, विनोद चुटके, पोळ्याच्या झडत्या, दिवाळीचे डोयरे, होळीचा फगवा, लग्नातील थट्टामस्करी इत्यादी क्षेत्रीय प्रादेशिक प्रसंगाद्वारा व्यक्ती स्वतःची तसेच संगीताचा समाजावरील परीणाम व सामाजिक प्रादेशिक दर्जा बाबतील प्रतिक्रिया नोंदवितो.

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात संगीताचा समावरील परीणामाचा प्रादेशिक दर्जा यावर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न करित आहे.

संशोधनाची आवश्यकता व मर्यादा : भारतीय संगीत हे समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या रोमारोमात भिनलेले आहे व ते भारतातील प्रादेशिकतेनुसार वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात वेगवेगळ्या प्रमाणात बहरलेले आहे. त्याचे प्रमाणे भिन्न-भिन्न प्रादेशिक क्षेत्रात भिन्न-भिन्न आहे. समाजामध्ये कोणतीही गोष्ट रूजवायची असेल तर त्यामध्ये थोड्या किंवा अधिक प्रमाणात संगीताचा वापर केला जातो. उदाहरण द्यायचेच झाल्यास 'भारत स्वच्छ अभियान' या मध्ये लोकांची जन-जागृती होण्याकरीता सर्वात जास्त प्रमाणात संगीताचा उपयोग घेण्यात येत आहे. अशा या महान संगीत परंपरेचा समाजावर आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक, प्रादेशिक दृष्टीकोनातून परिणाम होते, हे आधुनिक काळातील कॉम्प्युटर, मोबाईल, आयपॅड वापरणाऱ्या युवक वर्गाला संगीताच्या माध्यमातून कोणकोणत्या क्षेत्रात त्याचा परिणाम होतो व उत्तपन्नात खुप अधिक प्रमाणात वाढ होते व एक प्रादेशिक विशिष्ट दर्जा प्राप्त होते, याची जाणीव करून देणे हा या संशोधनाचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे. म्हणूनच महाराष्ट्रातील विविध प्रादेशिक क्षेत्राचा मर्यादीत अभ्यास प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात करण्यात येत आहे. महाराष्ट्र हे सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक व आर्थिक दृष्ट्या भारतातील अग्रेसर राज्य आहे. म्हणून महाराष्ट्रातील संगीताचा समाजावर होणारा परिणाम व त्याद्वारे प्राप्त होणारा प्रादेशिक दर्जा यावर नव्याने संशोधनाची आवश्यकता संशोधकास वाटते.

संशोधन पध्दती : प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध हा सामाजिक व ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पध्दतीवर आधारित आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधासंबंधीत पुस्तके, मासिके, साप्ताहिके, पत्रिका, इंटरनेट या सर्वांमधून द्वितीय सामुग्री गोळा करून त्याचे यथोचित विश्लेषण केल्या गेले आणि या द्वितीय सामुग्रीचा शोध निबंधात समाविष्ट केल्या गेले आहे.

संगीताचा प्रादेशिक ऐतिहासिक व पुरातत्वशास्त्रातील प्रभाव : इतिहासाच्या वस्तुनिष्ठ अभ्यासासाठी लागणाऱ्या सामुग्रीत लोकसंगीताचा प्रामुख्याने समावेश होतो. भाषाशास्त्रीय अभ्यासातून लोकसाहित्याची कालनिश्चिती करणे कठीन जाते ही उणीव इतिहास आणि पुरातत्वशास्त्र यांच्या आधाराने केलेल्या लोकसाहित्याच्या अभासाने भरून निघते. लोकसाहित्या आणि इतिहास व पुरातत्वशास्त्र यांच्या घनिष्ठ संबंध आहे. इतिहासाची साधने उपलब्ध होत नाहीत तोपर्यंत लोकसाहित्य हीच इतिहासाची अध्ययन सामुग्री असते. "लोकसाहित्यातील मौखिक परंपरेमध्ये दंतकथा, आख्यायीका, परंपरागत चालत आलेली कथागीते इत्यादीचा मोठा भरणा असतो. ऐतिहासिक घटनेसंबंधी आठवण कल्पना व गुंठित स्वरूपात एका पिढीपासून दुसऱ्या पिढीपर्यंत झिरपत चालत येते. त्याच्या भोवती लोकप्रतिभेने निर्माण केलेल्या कल्पनासंबंधाची पुढे चढत जातात आणि मूळ सत्य हे अधिकाधिक धुसर होत जाते."

संगीताचा समाजावरील परिणामाचा अभ्यास इतिहासाच्या अभ्यासकांना आवश्यक असतो. या संदर्भात डॉ. रा.चिं. ढेरे यांनी दिलेले उदाहरण असे आहे, 'महाराष्ट्रात इतिहास संशोधनाचे भरभक्कम पायाभरणी करणारे पहिले थोर संशोधक इतिहासाचार्य राजवाडे होते, राजवाडे यांच्या दृष्टीपुढे इतिहासाची जी संकल्पना होती ती अत्यंत व्यापक होती समाज जीवनाच्या सर्वांगीण स्थितीगतीचे चित्र त्यांच्या इतिहास संकल्पनेत सामावलेले होते. त्यामुळे त्यांनी इतिहासाच्या वस्तुनिष्ठ रचनेचला नितांत उपकारक असाणाऱ्या साधनांची जेवढी कदर केली तेवढीच त्यांच्या दृष्टीने 'भ्रांत' ठरलेल्या भौतिक परंपरेतील, लोक परंपरेतील साधनांची ही योग्य दखल घेतली, वस्तुनिष्ठ दृष्टीने इतिहास लिहिण्यासाठी अस्सल कागदपत्रे, शिलालेख, ताम्रपट, नाणी, वस्तु इत्यादींचाच वापर करणे योग्य आहे या वर जसा त्यांचा कटाक्ष होता, तसेच ज्या समाजाचा प्रादेशिक क्षेत्राचा इतिहास आपल्याला सिध्द करायचा असेल त्या समाजाच्या मनोवस्थेचा, त्यांच्या धारणाचा, जीवन दृष्टीचा, श्रध्दा-संकेतांचा धाडोळा घेण्यासाठी 'भ्रांत' मानल्या गेलेल्या साधनाचीच कास धरली पाहिजे हे ही त्यांनी पुरतेपणी जाणले होते.

संगीताचा समाजातील धर्माचा प्रादेशिक प्रभाव : संगीत हा मानवी जीवनातील अत्यंत सहज, आपोआप होत असलेला प्राकृतिक आविष्कार आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे धर्म हा सुध्दा मुलभूत अर्थाने मानवी जीवनातील प्राकृतिक आविष्कार आहे. धर्मांमुळे समाजाची संरचना कळते. त्या समाजात त्या घटकांतले ऐक्य किती आहे व त्यात सुसंवादित्व कशा प्रकारचे आहे हे लक्षात येते. लोकसाहित्याचा अभ्यास हा पारंपारिक लोकजीवनाचा अभ्यास असल्यामुळे लोकजीवन ज्या विविध माध्यमातून व्यक्त होते त्या सर्वांचा विचार करणे लोकसाहित्या विशारदाला आवश्यक असते. लोकजीवनात प्रचलित असलेल्या मौखिक परंपरेबरोबरच प्रादेशिक लोक रूढी, प्रादेशिक लोक विश्वास, प्रादेशिक विधी इत्यादीचा अभ्यास करणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते, पर्यायाने लोकसंस्कृती आणि लोकधर्म याचाच हा प्रादेशिक अभ्यास असतो."

डॉ. प्रभाकर मांडे यांच्या मतानुसार, "भारतातील लोकसंस्कृती धर्मप्रधान आहे. लोकसंस्कृतीच्या प्रादेशिक क्षेत्रात येणाऱ्या प्रादेशिक देवदेवता, त्यांचे प्रादेशिक उपासना विधी, प्रादेशिक नवप्रकार, प्रादेशिक कुळधर्माचार, प्रादेशिक सणव्रते, प्रादेशिक उत्सक, प्रादेशिक यात्रा, प्रादेशिक संस्कार विधी इत्यादी पाहिल्यास याचा प्रत्यय येऊ शकेले. लोक देवतांचा त्यासंबंधीच्या विधी-विधानांचा फार मोठा प्रभाव लोक जीवनावर आहे, या लोक संस्कृतीचा अविष्कार तेथिल प्रादेशिक लोक साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून झालेला आहे."

संगीत आणि अर्थशास्त्र याचा प्रादेशिक प्रभाव : अर्थशास्त्र मानवी गरजांची पूर्ती करण्यासाठी केलेल्या प्रश्नांचा विचार केला जातो. अर्थशास्त्र वस्तुचे प्रादेशिक उत्पादने, प्रादेशिक वितरण, प्रादेशिक विनिमय, प्रादेशिक उपभोग इत्यादीचा अभ्यास करते. लोक जीवनाच्या बदलत्या सरणीनुसार लोकसाहित्य बदलते आणि अर्थोत्पादनाची साधने बदलली की माणसाची जीवन सरणीच बदलते "लोकधर्म, लोकसंगीत, लोक वाङ्मय, लोक विश्वास, लोककला हे सर्व जिवंत लोकसमूहात आपोआप निर्माण होते. या समूहाच्या अर्थ व्यवहाराचे परिणाम लोक जीवनातील सर्वांगावर होत असतांना म्हणून समाजातील अर्थव्यवहार व लोकसाहित्य यांचा निकटचा संबंध आहे." मानवाची शिकारी अवस्था, अन्न गोळा करण्याची अवस्था, पशुपालन अवस्था, प्राथमिक स्त्री प्रणित शेती अवस्था या दरम्यान प्रादेशिक लोककथा, प्रादेशिक लोकसंगीत, प्रादेशिक म्हणी, प्रादेशिक चाली-रीती, प्रादेशिक रूढी, श्रध्दा, लोकभ्रम यात बदल होत गेले असल्याचे सहज लक्षात येईल. तात्पर्य लोकसंगीत, साहित्याचा अभ्यास करताना तत्संबंधी अर्थोत्पादनाची साधने व आर्थिक व्यवहार विसरता येत नाहीत. कारण, अर्थशास्त्र मानवी व्यवहाराच्या आर्थिक अंगाचा अभ्यास लोकसाहित्यात केला जातो. त्यामुळे लोकसाहित्य आणि अर्थशास्त्र यांचा जवळचा संबंध आहे.

समाजिक शास्त्रांचा अभ्यास करताना लोकसंगीत व साहित्याचा अभ्यास साहाय्यभूत होत असतो. तसेच लोकसाहित्याचा अभ्यास करतांना इतिहास, मानसशास्त्र, मानववंशशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र, पुरातत्वशास्त्र, भुगोल, अर्थशास्त्र इत्यादी शास्त्रांचा अभ्यास साहाय्यभूत ठरत असतो. संगीत, लोकसाहित्याच्या अभ्यास उपयुक्त ठरणारा आहे.

संगीताचा सामाजिक जीवनातील परिणामाचा प्रभाव : संगीतातील सामाजिक जीवनात संगीतातून अविष्कृत होणाऱ्या समाजजीवनाचे विविध पैलू पहावयास मिळतात. त्यात निरनिराळ्या सामाजिक अवस्था, समाजजीवनात होणारे परिवर्तन

यांचाही उल्लेख लोकसंगीतातील लोकसाहित्यात मिळतो. आई, लेक, भाऊ, बहीण, नणंद, भावजय, सासू—सून, पती—पत्नी, सखी—शेजारणी यासारख्या नात्याचे हळूवार, वात्सल्यपूर्ण, प्रसंगी तीव्र किंवा कटू असे विविध प्रसंग आढळतात. जनमानसातील आदर्श कल्पना विलास, निसर्गप्रेम, उत्स्फूर्त काव्यकल्पना याही प्रतीत होतात.

विदर्भाला अखिल महाराष्ट्रात मानाचे स्थान आहे, या प्रदेशातील 'वन्हाडी बोली' ही जशी वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आहे तद्वतच 'वैदर्भी रीती' ही विशेषत्वाने मानली जाते. जीवनात लागणाऱ्या अन्न आणि वस्त्र या दोन गोष्टीपैकी विदर्भने राष्ट्राला अन्नदान आणि वस्त्रदान केले आहे. विपूल कापूस पिकविणारा सोन्यांचा तुकडा म्हणून तर या प्रदेशाची भारतभर ख्याती आहे. अंगाला वस्त्र पुरविणाऱ्या या विदर्भात ग्रामीणांच्या विविध जीवनाचे आणि चालीरीतीचे मूर्तिमंत प्रतिबिंब उमटलेली अशी अनेक लोकगीते आहेत. या लोकगीतातून भाषा आणि संस्कृती यांचे दर्शन घडते. प्राचीन काळापासून समाज पोषक व राष्ट्र संवर्धक अविष्कार घडविण्यात आला आहे. भारताच्या धर्मग्रंथात आणि शास्त्रात या सर्वांच्या हितप्रद वाटा आणि दिशा कर्तव्यासह नमुद करण्यात आल्या आहेत. सर्व कोटुंबिक भावाचा अन् जीवनाचा जेवढा रोचक व मनोरंजक तेवढाच प्रेरक व बोधक अविष्कार ही संगीतात घडविण्यात आला आहे.

उपसंहार : प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधामध्ये समाजावर संगीताचा परिणाम कशाप्रकारे होतो व त्याचा प्रादेशिक दर्जा या बाबत मत व्यक्त करण्यात आले आहे. भारतीय लोकजीवना व लोक संस्कृती यांच्या अभ्यासाचे साधन म्हणून संगीताचे मोल विशेष आहे. ' लोकसंगीत म्हणजे परंपरागत चालत आलेल्या लोकजीवनाचा अविष्कार हा विचार लक्षात घेऊनच पाश्चात्य लोकसंगीतच्या अभ्यासकांनी समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टीकोणातून अभ्यास केलेला दिसतो. संगीत हे सांस्कृतिक जीवनाची, लोकजीवनाची अखंड परंपरा नदीच्या प्रवाहाप्रमाणे वाहत असते. या प्रवाहात लोकजीवनाची जीवन जगण्याची पध्दती, लोकजीवनातील आचार—विचार, विधी, लोकसंस्कृती, लोकसंगीत इत्यादीचे प्रतिबिंब संगीतातून दिसते. संगीताचा समाज जीवनावर खुप खालेवर परिणाम झालेला आहे व त्यामध्ये प्रादेशिक क्षेत्रानुसार कमी—अधिक प्रमाणात बदल दिसून येतात.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :

लोकसाहित्य—स्वरूप आणि विवेचन	—	डॉ. पुरुषोत्तम कालभूत
लोककला आणि नागर रंगभूमी	—	डॉ. प्रभाकर मांडे
लोकप्रतिभा आणि लोकतत्त्वे	—	डॉ. मधुकर वाकोडे
लोक संस्कृतीचा अंतःप्रवाह	—	डॉ. शरद व्यवहारे
धर्म आणि लोकसाहित्य	—	दुर्गा भागवत
महाराष्ट्राची ग्रामीण समाज रचना	—	दांडेकर/जगताप
लोकसाहित्य : भाषा आणि संस्कृती	—	डॉ. सरोजिनी बाबर (संपादक)
सामाजिक मानसशास्त्र	—	डॉ. भा. कि. खडसे

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**विदर्भातील शेती व शेतक.यांची अर्थव्यवस्था
प्रा.डॉ.विकास तु.निंघोट**

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, बोरी अरब ता. दारव्हा जि. यवतमाळ.

प्रस्तावना:— विदर्भात पूर्व विदर्भ, नागपूर, वर्धा, भंडारा, गडचिरोली चंद्रपूर, व गोंदिया हे ६ जिल्हे व पश्चिम विदर्भात अमरावती, अकोला, यवतमाळ, वाशिम व बुलढाणा हे जिल्हे येतात. विदर्भ हा निश्चित पावसाचा प्रदेश म्हटला जातो. पूर्व विदर्भात थोडा जास्त पाऊस (१००० ते १४००० मिमी) तर पश्चिम भागात मध्यम (७०० ते ८०० मिमी) पाऊस पडतो. मात्र गेल्या २००० सालापासून पाऊसमान अनियमित, लहरी व कधी कधी अतिशय कमी पडते. (२००४) येथील जमीन काळी कपाशीची सुपीक, भारी ते मध्यम या प्रकारची आहे. येथे घेतली जाणारी प्रमुख पिके कपाशी मूग, उडीद, ज्वारी धने, जवस, तीळ, तूर, भुईमूग,, सोयाबीन, सूर्यफूल, संत्रा लिंबू, मिरची, हळद ही होत. रब्बीत गहू, हरभरा व वाल घेतात. विदर्भात गेल्या काही वर्षात पावसामध्ये अनियमितता दिसून येत आहे. त्याचा परिणाम येथील शेतीवर झाला असून शेतीचे एकूण नियोजनच कोलमडले आहे. त्यामुळे विदर्भातील शेतक.यांसमोर अनेक अडचणी, आव्हाने उभी राहिली आहेत. परंतु या अडचणीवर योग्य नियोजनाच्या आधारे उपाययोजना केल्यास विदर्भातील शेतीचे चित्र नक्की बदलू शकते.

शेतीमध्ये नियोजनाचे महत्व :- शेती आणि त्यावर आधारित पूरक व्यवसाय किंवा जोडधंदे हे जर आजच्या शेतक. यांकडे असतील तरच त्यांचे अस्तित्व टिकून राहते. कारण विदर्भाची अर्थव्यवस्था आणि सर्वसामान्य माणसाचे जीवनमान हे फक्त शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. शेती हाच मुख्य व्यवसाय आहे. परंतु जर शेतीला शेतीवर आधारित जोडधंद्याची सोबत मिळाली तर शेतकरी हा नुसता शेतकरी राहणार नाही तर तो शेती उद्योगपती नक्कीच राहील. यामुळे डॉ.पंजाबराव देशमुख यांनी जी स्वयंपूर्ण शेती आणि शेतकरी याची जी कल्पना साकारली होती ती सत्यात उतरण्यास वेळ लागणार नाही. आज शेतीपायी बळीराजाचा बळी जात आहे. ही मोठी दुःखाची व खंतजनक गोष्ट आहे.

विदर्भाच्या मातीतील शेतकरी त्याची फक्त पारंपारिक पिके घेण्याकडेच ओढ असते. त्यामध्ये विदर्भातील शेतक.यांची तर कहरच केला आहे. म्हणतात ना “ऊस गोड लागला की मुळापासून खावू नये” त्याचप्रमाणे शेतकरी सोयाबिनसारखं सोन्याचं पिक ९५ टक्के क्षेत्रावर १५.२० वर्षापासून घेऊन त्यासोबत उडिद, मूग व तूर ही पिके खरिपात घेतात. सोयाबीनमुळे त्यांना भरपूर अर्थार्जन मिळते यात शंकाच नाही. त्या परिस्थितीने या सोन्यासारख्या पिकास बदलून टाकले आहे. परंतु आज त्याचा एवढा अतिरेक झाला आहे की, पिकावर चक्किभोंगा, पाने खाणारी अळी, केसाळअळी यासारख्या किडी रोगांचा प्रादुर्भाव वाढला आहे. तसेच एकरी उत्पादनसुद्धा अत्यंत कमी झाले आहे. एकच एक पीक वारंवार घेतल्याने त्याच जमिनीत किडींची पुनरावृत्ती होते व ते पीक धोक्यात येते. आणि असे झाले तर शेतक.यांच्या जवळ एकही मुख्य पीक राहणार नाही. कापसासारख्या पांढ.या सोन्याच्या पिकाला शेतक.यांनी आधीच मूठमाती दिली आहे वातावरणात होणारे अनपेक्षित बदल, दिवसेंदिवस जाणवणारी मजुरांची कमतरता, घेतलेले पिकाचे उत्पादन जमिनीचा खालावलेला कस या सर्व कारणांमुळे शेती नियोजनबद्ध करणे महत्वाचे ठरते व त्यासाठी शेतीला पूरक जोडधंद्याची सोबत असणे आवश्यक आहे.

“शेती सोबतच उद्योगधंदे उभारणे गरजेचे आहे” असे शेतक.यांना म्हटले तर शेतकरी भांड्यात पडतो. उद्योगधंद्या उभारायचा म्हणजे मोठी **industry** उभारायची असे त्याला वाटते. त्यासाठी पैसा कोठून आणायचा ? त्यासाठी बँकेकडे माराव्या लागणा.या अगणित फे.या यात तो भांभारून जातो व उद्योग करण्याचा विचार डोक्यातून काढून टाकतो, त्याने एक गोष्ट समजावून घेणे फार महत्वाचे आहे की मोठ्या उद्योगांच्या मागे न लागता त्याला जमेल, परवडेल असे असंख्य शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय करता येणे शक्य आहे आणि शासनसुद्धा विविध माध्यमातून अनुदानाच्या योजना राबवते.

शेतकऱ्यांना याची भीती वाटते, की आपण जर व्यवसाय केला तर तयार झालेल्या मालाला कोण घेणार? हे शेतक.यांनी समजावून घेणे जरूरी आहे की ज्या देशात विष विकलं जाऊ शकते तर “आपण उत्पादित केलेल्या मालाला कोण बरं घेणार नाही” त्यासाठी नियोजन मात्र हवे. आपल्या मालाची प्रत उत्कृष्ट ठेवायला हवी आणि मार्केटिंग म्हणजे

दुसरे तिसरे काही नसून बोभाटा करणे होय. हे जर शेतकऱ्यांना जमलं तर शेतकरी हा शेतीमध्ये स्वयंपूर्ण होऊ शकतो. आणि गावाचा, राज्याचा व पर्यायाने देशाचा विकास होण्यास वेळ लागणार नाही.

आजच्या काळात शेती हा धंदा शेतकऱ्यांना परवडणारा राहिलेला नाही. पाणी टंचाई, वाढती महागाई, रासायनिक खतांची कमतरता, रोगराईचा वाढता प्रादुर्भाव, मजुरांची कमतरता, वाढती वीज टंचाई, बेभरवशाचे बाजारभाव, नाशवंत उत्पादने, अतिपाऊस किंवा दुष्काळ सदृश्य परिस्थिती, वातावरणातील अचानक होणारे बदल यांसारख्या अनेक गोष्टींचा शेतीवर प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पडत असल्याने इतर सर्व उद्योगधंद्यांपेक्षा शेती ही नुकसानदायी ठरते. त्यामुळे शेतकरी खुद्द कंटाळला आहे. म्हणून शेतीला जोड किंवा उत्पन्नाची पातळी वाढवावी म्हणून शेतकऱ्यांना शेती सोबतच शेतीला पूरक असलेल्या जोडधंद्याची गरज आहे.

विदर्भातील शेतीच्या प्रमुख समस्या :-

१. बहुतांश शेती कोरडवाहू असून ओलीताचे क्षेत्र कमी आहे, त्यामुळे पिकांची उत्पादकता कमी आहे.
२. धरणे, तळी, कालवे बांधण्याचा अनुशेष भरपूर त्यामुळे ओलिताच्या क्षेत्रात अपेक्षित वाढ झालेली दिसून येत नाही.
३. मजुरीत भरमसाठ वाढ, मजुराची कमतरता यांत्रिक पद्धतीच्या शेतीचा अवलंब फार कमी त्यामुळे शेती खर्च जास्त येतो.
४. पाणलोटविकास कार्यक्रम प्रत्येक शेतात राबवलेला नसल्याने माती संधारण होत नाही त्यामुळे पावसाचे पाणी जमिनीत जिरविले जात नाही.
५. उपलब्ध पाण्याचा (विहीर, बोअरवेल) उपसा खूप जास्त त्यामुळे जमिनीतील पाण्याची पातळी खूपच खोल गेलेली आहे (वरूड मोर्शी भागात तर ही पातळी ४०० फूटाच्या खाली ही पातळी गेली आहे.)
६. उताराला आडवी पेरणी, कंटूर बांध, शेततळे ह्या सारख्या गोष्टी सर्वच शेत जमिनीत अवलंबल्या गेल्या नाहीत.
७. खते औषधी, हार्मोन ह्यांच्या किंमतीत भरमसाठ वाढ झाली आहे.
८. शेतमालाला योग्य भाव मिळत नाही. प्रत्येक उद्योजक आपल्या मालाचा भाव ठरवतो. शेतमालाचा भाव मात्र व्यापारी ठरवतो.
९. अडते दलाल, हमाली यामुळे खर्च वाढतो, त्यामुळे नफा कमी होतो.
१०. वाहतूक खर्चात भरमसाठ वाढ झालेली आहे.
११. शेतकरी संघटित नाही त्यामुळे त्यांचा न्याय्य हक्कासाठी भाव योग्य मिळण्यासाठी त्याला लढा देणे कठीण होते.
१२. शेतीसोबत जोडधंद्याची जोड नाही.
१३. शेतावर सजीव कुंपन / चर नसल्याने वन्य पशू (रानडुक्कर हरीण) व पाळीव पशू (गायबैल, म्हशी), शेतपिकाचे खूप नुकसान करतात.

वरील सर्व कारणांमुळे शेतकरी कर्जबाजारी व शेती तोटयात व न परवडणारी झाली आहे. त्यामुळे आत्महत्येच्या घटना घडतांना दिसतात. व.हाड सोन्याची कु.हाड अशी ही म्हण इतिहासजमा झाली आहे.

उपाय व सूचना :-

१. पावसाच्या पाण्याचे मूल्यस्थानी संधारण करणे तसेच घराच्या छतावरील पाण्याचे पुनर्भरण (रेनवॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग) हे महत्वाचे ठरेल. १ किलो तांदूळ उत्पादनासाठी ५००० लिटर पाणी लागते, १ किलो साखर उत्पादनासाठी ३४०० लिटर, गव्हासाठी २६०० लिटर, ज्वारीसाठी १३०० लिटर पाणी लागते. पुढचे महायुद्ध पाण्यासाठी होईल असे तज्ज्ञ सांगतात. यासाठी शेततळे तयार करणे, उतारास आडवी पेरणी, अंजन गवताचे कंटूर बांध, नालाबँडिंग इ. कामे करावी लागतील. 'झाडे लावा झाडे जगवा' हे महत्वाचे कार्य आहे.
२. ओलिताच्या विदर्भाचा अनुशेष, लवकरात लवकर भरून येण्यासाठी माधवराव चितळे समिती व केळकर समितीच्या शिफारशी त्वरित अमलात आणाव्यात.
३. शेतीत यांत्रिकीकरण करणे जरूरीचे असून त्यामुळे मजुरीचा खर्च कमी होईल.

४. शेताच्या सभोवताल सजीव कुंपन (घायपात, कोरफड, शिकेकाई, करवंद ही झाडे TCM वर म्हणजे चर व वरंबा यावर) तयार करणे, पशूंचा त्रास व त्यामुळे नुकसान टाळेल.
५. शेतातील पिकांना पटपाणी न देता, ठिबक सिंचन वा तुषार सिंचन करावे, त्यामुळे पाण्याची बचत होईल व तेवढ्याच पाण्यात जास्त क्षेत्र भिजेल.
६. अपारंपरिक पिके जसे आले, बडीशेप, ओवा सफेद मुसळी, सिमला मिरची अश्वगंधा, गवतीचहा, माका, गोड ज्वारी मधुभक्षक तुळस, कोरफड घ्यावीत व त्यावर आधारित उद्योग वाढीस लागून उत्पन्न वाढेल.
७. कपासी ते कापड असे कृषिउद्योग वाढल्यास शेतकरी संपन्न होईल. ३ किलो कापसापासून एक किलो रूई व दोन किलो सरकी मिळते. ३ किलो रूईपासून १ किलो कापड मिळते. ३ किलो रूईची किंमत १५० रू येते तर १ किलो कापडापासून ३ शर्ट तयार होतात व ३ शर्टाची किंमत २५०० ते २६०० रू होते. यावरून दिसेल की कपाशी विकण्यापेक्षा कापड विकण्यात अनेकपट फायदा आहे. याचप्रमाणे उसाऐवजी गूळ, साखर विकणे, तूर, हरभरा, मूग या ऐवजी त्यांच्या डाळी विकल्यास जास्त नफा मिळेल.
८. शेतमालाची विक्री शेतकऱ्यांनी संघटितपणे एकत्रित येऊन केल्यास उत्पन्न वाढून नफा जास्त मिळेल व विक्रीची हमी राहिल, यासाठी कृषी उत्पादन संस्था स्थापन करावी लागेल. उदा. अकोला येथे ग्राहक पंचायतचे सरस्य श्री. जयप्रकाश पाटील यांनी विदर्भ अॅग्रो प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी स्थापन केली आहे. अशा कंपनीला नाबाई बँका व शासनाकडून सुविधा मिळू शकतील.
९. शेतीसोबत जोडधंदे हवेच. उदा. मिल्क अँड सिल्क म्हणजे दूध उत्पादन, रेशीम उत्पादन, मधमाशीपालन, कोंबडी पालन, शेळ्या.मेंढयापालन ह्यामुळे उत्पन्नात समतोल राहिल व तोटा भरून निघेल.
१०. कर्ज वेळेवर मिळाले पाहिजे, नुकसान भरपाईही वेळेवर व योग्य प्रमाणात मिळावी, पीकविमा सर्व पिकांना लागू करावा.
११. रोहयो अंतर्गत शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतावर शेतीची कामे मजुरांकडून करावीत.
१२. इंटरनेट व कृषी वाहिणी दूरदर्शनवर २४ तास चालवावेत. गांडूळ सेंद्रिय कीट/रोगनाशके, गोबरगॅस प्रत्येक शेतकऱ्याकडे हवा.
१३. शेतकामावर मालकाची सतत निगराणी हवी.

निष्कर्ष :-विदर्भात गेल्या काही वर्षात पावसामध्ये अनियमिततादिसून येत आहे. त्याचा परिणाम येथील शेतीवर झाला असेन शेतीचे एकूण नियोजन कोलमडले आहे. त्यामुळे विदर्भातील शेतकऱ्यांसमोर अनेक अडचणी, आव्हाने उभी राहिली आहेत. परंतु या अडचणीवर योग्य नियोजनाच्या आधारे उपाययोजना केल्यास विदर्भातील शेतीचे चित्र नक्की बदलू शकते. विदर्भातील शेतकऱ्यांना याची भीती वाटते की आपण जर व्यवसाय केला तर तयार झालेल्या मालाला कोण घेणार? हे शेतकऱ्यांनी समजावून घेणे गरजेचे आहे की, ज्या देशात विष विकलं जाऊ शकते तर “आपण उत्पादित केलेल्या चांगल्या मालाला कोण बरं घेणार नाही” त्यासाठी मात्र नियोजनाची गरज आहे. आपल्या मालाची प्रत उत्कृष्ट ठेवायला हवी आणि मार्केटिंग म्हणजे दुसरे तिसरे काही नसून बोभाटा करणे होय. हे जर शेतकऱ्यांना जमलं तर शेतकरी हा शेतीमध्ये स्वयंपूर्ण होऊ शकतो आणि गावाचा, विदर्भाचा, महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा व पर्यायाने देशाचा विकास होण्यास वेळ लागणार नाही.

संदर्भसूची :-

१. कृषि पणन मित्र मासिक डिसेंबर २०१४
२. सहकारी महाराष्ट्र मासिक जून २०१५
३. कृषि पणन मित्र मासिक सप्टेंबर २०१४

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विदर्भ प्रांतातील मराठी साहित्यनिर्मितीचे स्वरूप

प्रा. बंडू चौधरी

मराठी विभाग, समर्थ महाविद्यालय, लाखनी

विदर्भ प्रांतातील मराठी साहित्यनिर्मितीच्या एकंदर स्वरूपाचा विचार करताना सुरुवातीला स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात मराठी साहित्यनिर्मितीच्या प्रांतात वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशानुसार, विभागानुसार काही भेद पडल्याचे दिसून येते. हा भेद मराठी साहित्यात का पडला ? या भेदाला प्रादेशिकता म्हटल्या जाते का ? या प्रादेशिकतेनुसार विदर्भप्रांतात सुद्धा साहित्याची निर्मिती झाली का ? प्रादेशिकतेनुसार निर्माण झालेल्या विदर्भातील साहित्यनिर्मितीचे वेगळेपण काय ? त्याचे एकंदर स्वरूप काय ? याचा परामर्ष घेणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते.

स्वतंत्र महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीनंतर कारभार चालविण्याच्या हेतूने मुंबई विभाग, कोकण विभाग, मराठवाडा विभाग, खानदेश विभाग, उत्तर महाराष्ट्र विभाग, विदर्भ विभाग अशी विभागणी केल्या गेली. या प्रत्येक विभागाच्या स्वतःच्या बोलीभाषेने मराठीत स्वतःचे स्थान निर्माण केले आहेत. या बोलीभाषा इतर विभागातील लोकांना फारषा कळत नसल्याने त्यांच्या समस्या महाराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर समजून घेता येऊ शकत नव्हत्या. म्हणूनच राज्यकारभार सुरळित चालावा व सरकारी निर्णय, योजना तळागळातील लोकांपर्यंत पोहचव्या या उद्देशाने स्वतंत्र विभागांची निर्मिती झाली. याच विभागणीचा परिणाम मराठी साहित्यनिर्मितीवर झाला.

साहित्यनिर्मितीत महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व विभागातील साहित्यिकांनी महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावली. या प्रांतामध्ये विदर्भ हा प्रांत विशेष उल्लेखनीय ठरतो. म्हणूनच विदर्भ प्रांतातील मराठी साहित्यनिर्मितीचे स्वरूप समजून घेणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते.

प्राचीन व स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील विदर्भ प्रांतातील मराठी साहित्यनिर्मिती :- आजमितीला विदर्भ प्रांतात मोठ्या प्रमाणात साहित्याच्या विविध प्रकारात, प्रवाहात साहित्यनिर्मिती होत असली तरी विदर्भप्रांताला साहित्यनिर्मितीचे वावडे नवीन नाहीत. विदर्भप्रांतात १० व्या शतकापासूनच साहित्यनिर्मितीला सुरुवात झाल्याचे दिसून येते. मराठीतील आद्यग्रंथ ठरलेला 'विवेकसिंधू' हा ग्रंथ मुकुंदराजानी विदर्भाच्या भूमीत साकारल्याचे वि. भि. कोलते व इतर समीक्षकांनी अभ्यासाअंती सिद्ध केले आहेत. तर ११ व्या शतकात निर्माण झालेल्या महानुभाव संप्रदाय व त्यांची साहित्यसंपदा ही अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील ऋद्धिपूर येथे साकार केल्याचे दिसते. १८ व्या शतकापर्यंत विदर्भप्रांत हा राजकीयदृष्ट्या महत्त्वाचा ठरल्याने मोगलांचे आक्रमण, मराठ्यांची सत्ता यात व्यस्त झाला. त्यामुळे या कालखंडात विदर्भप्रांतात फारसी साहित्यनिर्मिती झाल्याचे दिसत नाही. ज्यांनी साहित्यनिर्मिती केली असेल ते इतिहासाच्या आत गडप झाल्याचे दिसते. १९ व्या शतकात मात्र गंगाधर शास्त्रीच्या रूपाने विदर्भात मराठी साहित्याची निर्मिती झाली. गंगाधर शास्त्रींनी 'जैमिनीय अश्वमेध' व 'रसकल्लोल' या ग्रंथाची मराठीत रचना करून विदर्भप्रांतात पंडिती परंपरा जिवंत ठेवली. या संदर्भात हर्षदा दवे म्हणतात की "लालित्यपूर्ण पांडित्याचा स्पर्श असलेल्या या भक्तीपर रचना आणि रचनाकार कवी गंगाधरशास्त्री मंगरूळकर हे एकोणिसाव्या शतकातील विदर्भातील विद्वत्परंपरेचे प्रतिनिधी ठरतात"⁴ यावरून असे म्हणता येते की १५ व्या शतकात निर्माण झालेली पंडिती परंपरा १९ व्या शतकात अवकळेली लागली असताना तिला जिवंत ठेवण्याचे काम विदर्भप्रांतानी केले. त्यामुळे आजमितीला ज्या पुणे शहराला शिक्षणाचे माहेरघर मानल्या जाते. ते माहेरघर मराठी भाषेच्या उदयाच्या वेळी विदर्भप्रांत हाच ठरते.

पुढे इंग्रजांच्या पाश्चात्य शिक्षणाच्या आगमनाने महाराष्ट्रातील सुशिक्षित लोक या शिक्षणाचा फायदा घेत समाजसुधारणा घडवून आणू लागले. आपल्या व्यथा, वेदना मांडण्यासाठी साहित्याचा आश्रय घेऊ लागले. त्यात मराठी साहित्यानेही महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावली. केशवसुतांनी मराठी काव्यात 'जुने जाऊ द्या मरणालागूनी' म्हणत मराठी काव्याला आधुनिकता बहाल केली. टिळक, आगरकरांनी निबंध वाड्मयाला चालना दिली. म. फुलेंनी नाटकात सामाजिक वास्तवता मांडली. अशाप्रकारे मराठी साहित्याच्या विविध प्रवाहात आधुनिकता आणल्या गेली. ही साहित्यसंपदा मराठीत असल्याने

अनेक साहित्यवाचक जागृत होऊन त्यांनी मराठी साहित्यनिर्मितीत भर घातली. यात विदर्भप्रांतातील मराठी साहित्यनिर्मितीने महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावली.

१९ व्या शतकात आधुनिकतेच्या पर्वावर महाराष्ट्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात साहित्यनिर्मिती होताना दिसते. त्यातही 'काव्य' या परंपरेला प्राचीन वारसा लाभल्याने मराठीत पहिल्यांदा काव्यपरंपरेत परिवर्तन झाले. काव्यप्रवाहाच्या आधुनिकतेच्या कालखंडात केशवसुत मराठी काव्यात विविध पायडे पाडत असताना विदर्भप्रांतात सुद्धा त्यांच्या तोलामोलाची नसली तरी मराठी काव्य परंपरा विदर्भप्रांतात जिवंत ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला. यात ना. के. बेहरे, आनंद टेकाडे, ब. ग. खापर्डे, ज. के. उपाध्ये, तुकडोजी महाराज यासारख्या कवींनी विदर्भाच्या भूमीत आधुनिकतेच्या पहिल्या कालखंडात काव्य जिवंत ठेवले. याच कालखंडात रविकिरण मंडळाच्या आगमनाने अनेक कवी काव्य करू लागले. याच पार्श्वभूमीवर केशवसुतांचे समकालीन असणारे कवी 'बी' या विदर्भ भूमीपुत्राने आपल्या काव्याभिव्यक्तीच्या जोरावर वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण स्थान निर्माण केले. पुढील कालखंडात कवी अनिलांच्या रूपाने मराठी काव्यात परिवर्तन घडवून आणून काव्यक्षेत्रात क्रांती झाली.

एकूणच भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याच्या कालखंडापर्यंत मराठी साहित्यनिर्मितीत काव्य हा साहित्यप्रवाह प्रमुख म्हणून पुढे आला. केशवसुत, पंचकवी, रविकिरणमंडळ, तांबे संप्रदाय, अग्नी संप्रदायाच्या माध्यमातून खऱ्या अर्थाने कविता वाचकांसमोर आली. याच प्रवाहाचा आधार घेत पुढे 'ग्रामीण कविता', 'दलित कविता' आली. यांच्या परिणामस्वरूप विविध विभागातून काव्यनिर्मितीला सुरुवात झाली. यात विदर्भ प्रांतातील कवींची कविता महत्त्वपूर्ण मानावी लागते. कारण या कालखंडात इतर प्रांताच्या तुलनेत आशय अभिव्यक्तीदृष्ट्या विदर्भातील कवितेने सक्षमपणे पुढे येऊन मराठी काव्यात महत्त्वाचे स्थान निर्माण केले. यात कवी बी व कवी अनिलांचा प्रामुख्याने उल्लेख करावा लागतो.

एकूणच अशा प्रकारे स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातच विदर्भात मोठ्या प्रमाणात साहित्याची निर्मिती होवून वैदर्भीय साहित्याने मराठी साहित्याचे महत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त केल्याचे दिसते.

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प्रादेशिकवादाचे कारणे व उपाय

प्रा.डॉ.श्याम आर दुतोंडे

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, साखरखेडा जि.बुलडाणा

प्रस्तावना: विकासाचा विचार करित असताना जसा विकास सर्वांगीण पाहिजे. त्याचप्रमाणे विकासात प्रादेशिक समतोल साधला गेला पाहिजे. प्रगत देशाच्या विकासापेक्षा मागास भागाच्या विकासाला अग्रक्रम दिला पाहिजे. परंतु प्रत्याक्षात असे घडले नाही. याउलट प्रगत देशाचा जास्त विकास होतो. आणि मागास प्रदेश तसेच राहतात. काही अभ्यासक विकास प्रक्रियेतील प्रादेशिक असमतोल हा केवळ एका राज्यापुरताच मर्यादित प्रश्न नसून त्याचे प्रत्यंतर आंतरराष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय व राज्यापातळीतही असल्याचे स्पष्ट करतात, अमेरिका, इंग्लंड, इटली, स्पेन इ. देशातही या समस्येकडे लोकांचे लक्ष वेधले आहे. प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होण्यासाठी तेथील नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती, भूमी, पर्जन्यमान, नद्या आणि त्याचबरोबर भांडवल, उद्योगास लागणारी मानसिकता, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक मूल्ये इ. घटकांचा प्रभाव कारणीभूत ठरतो.

प्रादेशिकवादाचा अर्थ :

१) देशातील एखाद्या विशिष्ट भागावर देशापेक्षा अधिक प्रेम करणे, त्या विशिष्ट भागाचे हित पहाणे म्हणजे प्रादेशिकवाद होय .

२) ज्यांच्या निष्ठा अनेक प्रसंगी राष्ट्रापेक्षा त्यांच्यावर आणि कधी कधीतर राज्यापेक्षाही राज्यांतर्गत असलेल्या त्यांच्या भागावर केंद्रीत होतात त्यास प्रादेशिकवाद असे म्हणतात.

प्रादेशिकवादाची कारणे:—

१) **भौगोलिक घटक :** कोणत्याही प्रदेशाच्या विकासासाठी भौगोलिक घटकाचे योगदान महत्वाचे असते. सुपीक जमीन, पाण्याची उपलब्धता, दळणवळणाच्या सोयी असल्यास प्रदेशाचा योग्य विकास होत असतो. पाऊ स डोंगराळ भूमी, पाण्याचे दुर्मिक्ष्य, उत्पादनाच्या पारंपारिक पध्दती एकाच प्रदेशातील उपप्रदेश हे वेगवेगळे असते. त्यामुळे असमतोल प्रत्यायास येतो. पंजाब व राजस्थानमध्ये फरक आहे. महाराष्ट्र व पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र यात फरक आहे. विदर्भाचे वेगळेपण हा मुद्दा यातूनच उदयाला येतो.

२) **ऐतिहासिक घटक :**

शासनकर्त्यांनी ज्या भूभागावर राजधान्या, व्यापारी केंद्रे सुरु केली त्या क्षेत्राचा विकास जलदगतीने झाल्याचे आढळून येते. अशा क्षेत्रांमध्ये कलकत्ता. दिल्ली, मुंबई, नागपूर, मद्रास इ. शहराचा उल्लेख करता येईल. शासनकर्त्यांनी या भागाकडे जास्त लक्ष वेधून दुसऱ्या भागाकडे दुर्लक्ष केलेले दिसते. वास्तविक पाहता सर्व क्षेत्राचा संतुलित विकास हे ध्येय अपेक्षित असते. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात योजना कार्यान्वित करतांना हा उद्देश विसरला जातो. आणि प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा प्रश्न निर्माण होतो.

३) **उद्योगधंद्याचे केंद्रीकरण :** ज्या भागात उद्योगधंद्याचे केंद्रीकरण झालेले असते. त्या भागाचा विकास सहज लक्षात येतो. रोजगाराच्या संधी आणि जीवनमान वरच्या पातळीवरचे असते. उद्योगांच्या दृष्टीने लहान मोठे उद्योग सुरु होऊ न उद्योगाचे एक जाळे तयार होते. उद्योगासाठी कच्चा माल, वीज, पाणी, श्रमिक, भांडवलाची गरज असते. परंतु ह्या गोष्टीची उपलब्धता असताना काही भाग मागासलेले आहेत. महाराष्ट्रात गडचिरोली जिल्हा, पुणे, मुंबईचे मोठया प्रमाणात औद्योगिकरण झालेले आहे. याउलट विदर्भातील काही जिल्हयात औद्योगिकरण नगण्य स्वरु पाचे आहे. थोडक्यात काही भागात उद्योगांच्या केंद्रीकरणाचे क्षेत्र असल्यामुळे ती पूढे आली आहेत.

४) **नियोजनातील दोष:** प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे महत्वपूर्ण कारण म्हणजे नियोजनातील दोष हा होय . नियोजनकर्त्यांना विकासाचा समतोल साधने उद्देश ठेवला आणि प्रदेशातील उपप्रदेश तसेच जिल्हा या घटकाला आधार म्हणून योजनांची आखणी केली. आवश्यक तो अर्थ प्रबंध केला तर प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचा प्रश्न उदभवत नाही. महाराष्ट्राचे उदा. लक्षात

ध्यावयाचे झाल्यास शासनकर्त्यांनी योजना तयार करताना हया गोष्टी लक्षात घेतल्या नाहीत. त्यामुळे विदर्भ, मराठवाडयात अनुशेष वाढत गेला. त्यामुळे असमतोल स्पष्ट दिसत गेला.

५) **राजकीय इच्छाशक्तीचा अभाव** : भारतात लोकशाही शासनप्रणाली असून लोकसभा व विधानसभेत त्या त्या भागाचे प्रतिनिधित्व अनुक्रमे खासदार व आमदार करित असतात. लोकशाही विकेंद्रीकरणातून तीन स्तरीय संस्था निर्माण केल्या आहेत. लोकांचे स्थानिक पातळीवरचे प्रश्न लक्षात घेऊन ते सोडविण्याची पध्दती स्वीकारलेली आहे. असे असताना प्रादेशिक असमतोल सारखा वाढत आहे. यामागे महत्वाचे कारण म्हणजे राजकीय इच्छाशक्तीचा अभाव हे होय. राजकीय नेतृत्वाने जागृत राहून आरंभापासून विकासाचा योजना राबविल्या तर अनुशेष राहत नाही.

६) **वंचिततेच्या भावनेचा अभाव** : प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण होऊन तो सातत्याने त्याच स्थितीत राहण्यासाठी अविकसित क्षेत्रातील लोकांच्या मनात वंचिततेच्या भावनेचा अभाव हे कारण सांगता येईल, अविकसित क्षेत्रातील राजकीय नेते, उद्योजक, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते, शिक्षणक्षेत्रातील अभिजन आणि सामान्य लोकांच्या मनात वंचितता निर्माण झाली नाही तर आहे ते योग्य आहे असे समजून ते कालक्रमण करित राहतात. आणि त्याचवेळी विकसित क्षेत्रातील अभिजन विकासाच्या योग आपल्या प्रदेशात कार्यान्वित करून विकास घडवून आणतील. विकासासाठी लोकजागृती महत्वाची असते. तसेच आपण वंचित आहेत ही जाणीव सर्व क्षेत्रात पाझरली पाहिजे.

७) **उदासीनता** : आपला प्रदेश उपप्रदेशासाठी राजकीय नेते, उद्योजक उदासीन असले म्हणजे विकासाला गती देता येणार नाही. शेवटी प्रादेशिक विकास हा बाह्य असला तरीही त्यातून साधतो तो मानव विकास. लोक उदासीन असले म्हणजे योजनांच्या संबंधात आग्रही राहत नाहीत. त्यासाठी अंदाजपत्रकात करावयाची तरतुद होत नाही. परिणाम इतर प्रदेशातील लोक सक्रिया होऊन जास्तीत जास्त फायदा करून घेतला. थोडक्यात विकासाच्या प्रबळ प्रेरणांचा अभाव आणि लोकमतातील उदासीनता या मागासलेपणाला कारणीभूत आहेत.

८) **ईहवादी प्रेरणांचा अभाव** : विकासासाठी लोकांच्या मनात इहवादी प्रेरणा प्रभावी असल्या पाहिजेत. मॅक्स वेबरने म्हटल्याप्रमाणे इहवादी प्रेरणातून उन्नती साध्य होते. परंतु अशा इहवादी प्रेरणांचा अभाव असेल तर विकासाला महत्त्व दिले जात नाही. अर्थाजन, संपन्न जीवन मानवी क्षमतांचा उदय विकास होत नाही. म्हणून इहवादी प्रेरणांचा अभावातूनही असमतोल प्रत्ययास येतो.

९) **सांस्कृतिक आक्रमण** : भारत हा विविध संस्कृतीने युक्त असा देश आहे. त्यामुळे काही प्रदेशात सांस्कृतिक कारणानेच आक्रमणे होतात. स्वतःच्या संस्कृतीविषयी अभिमान बाळगणारे दुसऱ्याची संस्कृती नगण्य समजतात. त्यामुळे आपला भाग हा यांच्यापेक्षा पूढे गेलेला आहे. आमची माणसे म्हणजे योग्य बाकीच्या त्या भागातील लोकांविषयी न्युनगंड निर्माण होतो. आपल्या संस्कृतीविषयी असणारा अभिमान हाही घटक प्रादेशिकवादाला चालना देत असतो.

१०) **भाषिक भेद** : मॉरिस जोन्सच्या मते, भारतातील प्रांतवादाच्या सर्व समस्यांचे मुळ भाषिक मतभेदात आहे. भारतातील प्रदेशाची पूर्वीपार रचना अशा प्रकारची आहे की, एक किंवा विशिष्ट भाषा बोलणारे लोक विशिष्ट प्रदेशात फार मोठ्या संख्येने राहतात. त्यामुळे तेलगू, गुजराती, मारवाडी अशा भाषावाचक जाती अस्तित्वात येतात. भाषावार प्रांतरचनेचा परिणाम असा झाला की त्यातूनच प्रादेशिकवादाला अनुकूल परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली. भारतात भाषिकप्रश्न अत्यंत ज्वलत असा प्रश्न आहे. विशिष्ट जनतेच्या मनात विशिष्ट भाषा बोलणाऱ्या समुहाविषयी अस्मितेची भावना व इतरविषयी तिरस्कार निर्माण होतो.

११) **प्रादेशिक संघटन** : प्रादेशिकता ज्याप्रमाणे राजकीय पक्षांच्या भूमिकेमुळे निर्माण झाली विकासाला गती देता येणार नाही. शेवटी प्रादेशिक विकास हा बाह्य असला तरीही त्यातून साधतो तो मानव विकास लोक उदासीन असले म्हणजे योजनांच्या संबंधात जे आग्रही राहत नाहीत. त्यासाठी अंदाजपत्रकात करावयाची तरतुद होत नाही. परिणाम इतर प्रदेशातील लोक सक्रिया होऊन जास्तीत जास्त फायदा करून घेतला

१२) **परकीय हात** : काही वेळा एखाद्या देशातील प्रादेशिकवादाचा बाबतीत परकीयांचा हात हा घटक देखील जबाबदार मानण्यात येतो कारण अनेक राष्ट्रे जाणीवपूर्वक दुसऱ्या राष्ट्रात फुटीरतेची भावना कशी निर्माण होईल आणि राष्ट्रीय

एकात्मतेस कसा तडा जाईल यासाठी प्रयत्न करतात. आर्थिक पाठबळ, आधुनिक शास्त्राने इ. स्वरु पाची मदत पाठवून प्रादेशिक वादास खतपाणी देण्याचे कार्य अनेक राष्ट्रे करीत असतात. भारतीय प्रादेशिकवादास कारणीभूत परकीय हात आहे असे वारंवार म्हटले जाते.

प्रादेशिकवादाचे परिणाम:

प्रादेशिकवादावरील उपाययोजना :

- १) निकोप भावनेची रूजवणूक करावी :
- २) संस्कारक्षम शिक्षणप्रणालीचा विकास :
- ३) आर्थिक सामाजिक मागासलेपण निर्मुलनासाठी प्रयत्न :
- ४) एकसमान राष्ट्रभाषेचा विकास :
- ५) संस्कारक्षम शिक्षणप्रणालीचा विकास :
- ६) अतिरेकी चळवळींना पायबंद घालावा:

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छोटे राज्य : डॉ. आंबेडकरांची वैचारिक भूमिका

प्रा.हर्षवर्धन दामोदर जाधव & डॉ. विजय साहेबराव तुटे

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प्रास्ताविक— भारतातील राज्यांचे राजकारण हे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि आणि मानसशास्त्रीय रचनेसंबंधी अनुभववादी व विकासाच्या दृष्टीने आशावादी आढळते. अशा स्वरूपाचा बदल हा राजकीय प्रक्रिया आणि शासन संस्थेच्या हाती असते. सन १६४८ मध्ये वेस्ट फालियाचा तह झाल्यानंतर 'प्रत्येक देशाचे स्वतंत्र राज्य' या संकल्पनेस पश्चिम युरोपात बरीच प्रसिध्दी मिळाली. (टी.के.ओमन : २००८ : १२९) परंतु अलिकडे राज्यांच्या अस्तित्वाचे आधार व आयाम बदलत आहेत, जे चिंतनाचा प्रश्न उपस्थित करतात.

विकसित प्रक्रिया गतीशील असावी हा राज्यांचा हेतू असतो, परंतु हा हेतू पूर्ण होण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत काही अडथळे आढळतात, त्यास राजकारणातील मुद्दे अधिक बळ देतात, उदा. प्रदेशवाद, उपप्रदेशवाद, भाषावाद, सरंचनात्मकवाद, जातीवाद आदि राज्यशास्त्राचे पाश्चात्य विद्यार्थी याकडे परंपरावादाचे बळ आणि आधुनिकतावाद या दृष्टीने पाहतात. याचप्रमाणे हा विचार सामाजिक रचना आणि राजकीय प्रक्रियेतील एक घटक आहे. कारण अनेक नविन मुदयांना सामाजिक आधार व संदर्भ असतो. एकंदरीत प्रस्तुत प्रकरणाचा हेतू व सूत्र म्हणजे प्रदेशवादाचा अर्थ समजून आजच्या परिप्रेक्ष्यात राज्य स्थापनेच्या चळवळीचे अध्ययन करणे हे आहे.

प्रदेशवाद :- प्रदेशवाद हा यापैकी एक महत्वाचा घटक आहे. ही एक देशातील राजकारणातील विस्तृत तत्वप्रणाली आहे. यामागे राजकी पूनरुज्जीवन संकल्पना कार्यरत असलेली दिसते. या संदर्भातील खालील विधान अधिक उद्बोधक स्वरूपाचा वाटतो तो असा की,

Regional disparities become more and more marked and engender a sense of cumulative deprivation in the mind of the people of certain areas called 'regions'

प्रदेशवादासंबंधीच्या चळवळी ह्या वेगळ्या घटकाच्या मागणीवर भर देणारी आहे. भू-भाग या संकल्पनेचा अर्थ बहूविध स्वरूपाचा आहे. यात लहान भू-भागांचा अधिक अंतर्भाव होतो. भू-भागाच्या लहानशा भागासंबंधी उपयोगात आणला जाणारा हा विचारप्रवाह आहे: ज्याचा अर्थ असा की, राज्याचा एक भाग किंवा राज्याच्या एका भागाकडे पाहणे, किंवा पर्यावरणाचा परिणाम, सांस्कृतिक जडणघडण, भाषापध्दती इत्यादी दृष्टीने विशेष भूमी होय. उपरोक्त आधार वा निकषाशिवाय सामाजिक जडणघडण, भौगोलिक स्थिती, आर्थिक जीवन, ऐतिहासिकता, राजकीय पार्श्वभूमी, समूह ओळख इत्यादी संदर्भ व घटकसुद्धा वेगळ्या राज्यांच्या मागणीसाठी महत्वपूर्ण असतात. प्रदेशवादात अस्मिता, समूहाचे एकत्रीकरण महत्वाचे समजले जाते. मोठ्या प्रमाणावर संसाधनांची विपूलता असते. इतरांपासून आपण वेगळे आहोत ही जाणीव त्यामागे कार्यरत असते.

महाराष्ट्रात उप-प्रादेशिकवादाची प्रक्रिया गतीमान झालेली आढळते. असमतोल विकास, आर्थिक विषमता, नेतृत्व ही त्यामागची कारणे आहेत. आज महाराष्ट्रातील विविध व्यक्ती, जनसंघटना विदर्भाची मागणी करतात आणि त्याचे काही आधार प्रस्तुत करतात. अशा विविध राज्यांमध्ये वेगळेपणाची भावना का निर्माण झाली ? या प्रश्नांच्या उत्तरातून ते सहजपणे लक्षात येते. सरकारने १९८५ नंतर अंदाजपत्रकामध्ये २०० कोटीपासून ते ५०० कोटीपर्यंत अनुशेष भरण्यासाठी आर्थिक तरतूद केली, परंतु ही आर्थिक तरतूद एवढी तुटपूंजी होती की, अनुशेष कमी होण्यापेक्षा तो वाढत गेला, यामुळे विकसित आणि अविकसित विभाग यांची दरी वाढतच गेली. चर्चेचा महत्वाचा मुद्दा असा की, विदर्भ हा सिंचन क्षेत्रामध्ये कमालिचा मागे आहे. गेल्या ६० वर्षांच्या कालावधीत विदर्भ मागे का पडला. १९९० पर्यंत राज्यात सिंचनाचे प्रमाण हे १७.१३ टक्के होते २०१० यावर्षी सिंचनाचे प्रमाण हे केवळ २.१६ टक्के होते. एकंदरीत सिंचनाची सोय न झाल्यामुळे तेथे श्शेती व्यवसायावर परिणाम झाला. परिणाम स्वरूप जगण्याचा ज्वलंत प्रश्न निर्माण झाला त्यातून विदर्भातील

शशेतक—यांच्या आत्महत्या मोठया प्रमाणात झाल्या असा युक्तीवाद या संदर्भात केला जातो. सिंचन हे गृहीत धरुन विदर्भाचा असमतोलपणा आपणास स्पष्टपणे दिसतो.

विदर्भासंबंधी दुसरी घटनात्मक समिती, नियोजनमंडळ यांनी नेमलेली फॅक्ट फायडिंग कमिटीचे विधान पुढील प्रमाणे उद्धृत करता येईल.

The planning commission fact finding team felt there was inadequate explanation for this lackadaisical attitude in implementation projects for Vidharbha and that there was ample reason to suspect collusion and connivance in not sanctioning the funds for the region and later to move for supplementary budgets, mostly for irrigation in western Maharashtra .

उपरोक्त विधानाचा अर्थ हा महाराष्ट्रातील विदर्भाचा आर्थिक निधी, प्रकल्पाच्या अंमलबजावणी संबंधी आहे. विदर्भाची ओळख :- विदर्भाची स्वतंत्र ओळख ही भौगोलिक दृष्टीने महत्वपूर्ण आहे: कारण महाराष्ट्रात तीन प्रमुख नदया आहेत. ते म्हणजे कृष्णा खोरे, तापी खोरे, गोदावरीचे खोरे या तीन नदयांच्या नावावरुन हा विभाग ओळखला जातो. साधारणपणे हया नदया आंतरराज्ये असल्यामुळे पाणी वाटपाचा न्यायनिवाडा १९९५-९६ मध्ये करण्यात आला या न्यायनिवाडयाप्रमाणे पाण्याचे वाटप खालीलप्रमाणे निर्दर्शनास येते.

तक्ता क्रमांक १

हिस्सा	कृष्णा	तापी	गोदावरी
महाराष्ट्र	५९९ टीएमसी	१९१ टीएमसी	१२०८ टीएमसी
उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	५९९ टीएमसी	—	९६ टीएमसी
मराठवाडा	—	—	२९२ टीएमसी
विदर्भ	—	९६ टीएमसी	८२२ टीएमसी

आधार : लोकसत्ता, मुंबई, रविवार १४ फेब्रुवारी. २०१० पृ. ०६

विदर्भाचा परिचय हा तसा जूना आहे; भौगोलिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक व ऐतिहासिक दृष्टीने या विभागाचे महत्व आहे. नागपूर हा या भागातील महत्त्वाचे शहर असून ती महाराष्ट्राची उप-राजधानी आहे, विधीमंडळाचे हिवाळी अधिवेशन याच भागात भरविले जाते. तसेच नागपूर मध्ये डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी १४ ऑक्टोबर १९५६ रोजी बौद्ध धम्मांची दीक्षा घेतली यामुळे दीक्षा भूमीचे ऐतिहासिक स्थळ नागपूर शहरात आहे. राजकीय दृष्टीने विचार केल्यास विदर्भात अनेक अनुभवी, जेष्ठ लोकप्रतिनिधी आढळतात.

भौगोलिक दृष्टया विदर्भात १६ टक्के वन आढळते. फक्त ७ टक्के वन हे उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रात आढळते, कारण महाराष्ट्रात फक्त २३ टक्के वने आहेत. या संदर्भात असा युक्तीवाद केला जातो की, विदर्भाचा सिंचन क्षेत्रात विकास होत नाही, कारण या क्षेत्रातील बहुतांश जमीन ही वनाखालील आहे. विदर्भ राज्य झाले तर सर्व प्रकल्प उभारण्यासाठी १ टक्का जंगल नष्ट करावे लागेल. अशी एक भिती या विचार संदर्भात व्यक्त केली जाते.?

ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी :- पूर्व महाराष्ट्राचा हा भाग अमरावती आणि नागपूर विभागातून स्थापन झाले. विदर्भ हा स्वतंत्र राज्य म्हणून पुढे यावा, स्थापन व्हावा या विचाराचा आधार हा राज्यशासनामार्फत हया भागाची झालेली उपेक्षा दर्शविणारी आहे. स्वतंत्र विदर्भ व्हावा याकरिता एन.के.पी.साळवे व वसंत साठे यांनी प्रयत्न केले. वास्तविक पाहता या भागातील जनता स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणी करते. परंतु राजकीय प्रक्रियेची विशेष रुची दिसून येत नाही. (समसामयिकी महासागर : फेब्रुवारी २०१०: ५१)

भारताचे पहिले पंतप्रधान पंडित नेहरु म्हणाले होते की, (३० एप्रिल १९६०) ' विदर्भाला सुखी करा नि मुंबईचे वैभव कायम ठेवा ' या विधानाचा अन्वयार्थ असा की, विदर्भाचा विकास करा. विदर्भास सुखी करण्यासाठी त्यास राज्य म्हणून दर्जा मिळावा असा सूर लावल्या जातो. म्हणून या विषयाकडे सूक्ष्म दृष्टीने पाहणे गरजेचे आहे. सन १९५६ मध्ये राज्य पुनर्गठन पूर्व विदर्भ विभाग हा खऱ्या अर्थाने वेगळ्या राज्याच्या दृष्टीने अस्तित्वात होता. परंतु मागील काही वर्षांपासून निरंतर दिसणारी गरीबी आणि शशेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यामुळे वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी कधी गतीशील तर कधी मंदावताना आढळते.

विदर्भासाठी आंदोलन उभे करण्याचा पहिला प्रयत्न लोकनायक बापूजी अणे यांनी केला. त्यांचे सहकारी म्हणून वीर बाबूराव हरकरे, बियाणी आदि पुढाऱ्यांनी त्यांना साथ दिली. त्यानंतर जांबुवंतराव धोटे यांनी काही काळ वेगळ्या विदर्भासाठी जोरदार प्रभावी आंदोलन करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला.

विदर्भाचा प्राचीन इतिहास :- विदर्भाचा इतिहास अनेक अंगाने महत्वपूर्ण वाटतो. विदर्भ हे नामाधिमान इ.स. पूर्व १५०० ते १६०० पासून म्हणजे अगस्ती आणि लोपा समुद्राच्या लग्नापासून अस्तित्वात असून महाभारतात दक्षिणेतील एक देश असा विदर्भाचा उल्लेख केला जातो. त्याचप्रमाणे कालीदासाचे महाकाव्य, हयू-एन-त्संग यांचे प्रवासवर्णन, राजशेखराची कर्पूर मंजिरी इत्यादी मध्ये सुध्दा विदर्भ राज्याचा उल्लेख दिसून येतो. सन १७९५ मध्ये मराठ्यांनी विदर्भ जिंकून घेतला आणि यानंतर निजामाला बहाल करण्यात आला, असे अध्ययनातून स्पष्ट होते.

न्यायमूर्ती फाजल अली आयोग :- केंद्र सरकारने न्या. फाजल अली यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोगाची स्थापना २९ डिसेंबर १९५३ रोजी केली. सरदार पण्णीवकर व एच.एन.कुंझर याचप्रमाणे सी. चौधरी (सचिव) सुध्दा या आयोगात कार्यशील होते. या आयोगाने हैद्राबाद हे स्वतंत्र राज्य कायम ठेवावे आणि विदर्भ सुध्दा स्वतंत्र राज्य म्हणून तयार करावे, अशी मूलभूत शिफारस केली. परंतु या दोन्ही शिफारसी तत्कालीन केंद्रशासनाने मंजूर केल्या नाहीत (साधना : १६ जाने २०१०) न्या. फाजल अली आयोगाच्या शिफारसीत असे म्हटले गेले की, नागपूर, भंडारा,चांदा,वर्धा,यवतमाळ,अकोला,अमरावती, बुलडाणा या मराठी भाषिक जिल्ह्यांचे विदर्भ या नावाने वेगळे राज्य करावे ही शिफारस मध्यवर्ती माणून विदर्भाची मागणी करणारे शिफारसीचा हवाला वा पुरावा देत आहेत. परंतु या संदर्भात चर्चेचा एक वेगळा मुद्दा असा की, काँग्रेस पक्षाच्या कार्यकारणीने नोव्हेंबर १९५५ च्या आपल्या एका ठरावात असे म्हटले होते की, विदर्भ या नावाने ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या मध्यप्रदेशातील मराठी भाषिक जिल्ह्यांना महाराष्ट्र राज्यात समाविष्ट होण्याचे आवाहन करावे व तिथल्या लोकांची इच्छा जाणून घ्यावी.

उपरोक्त विषयाचा अर्थ असा की, वेगळ्या विदर्भासाठी जनमत महत्वपूर्ण मानले. वास्तविक पाहता जनमत जाणून घेण्याचे दोन मुख्य मार्ग महत्वपूर्ण आहेत. पहिले – आंदोलन, दुसरे-निवडणूक, या दोन पध्दती लोकशाहीप्रणित आहेत. या दोन पध्दतीच्या यशानंतरच हा मुद्दा अधिकदृढ पध्दतीने समाजमान्य होईल. परंतु तोपर्यंत हा विषय रास्त आहे किंवा नाही यांचे सांगोपांग चिंतन होणे, हे समाजहिताचे असणार आहे.

विदर्भ राज्य समित्या :- विदर्भ आंदोलन संघटित करण्यासाठी 'महाविदर्भ राज्य संघर्ष समिती' या नावाने एक संघटना कार्य करित होती. परंतु यास म्हणावा तसा लोकांचा प्रतिसाद मिळाला नाही. या संघटनेने परिषद, मोर्चे काढले परंतु यापलीकडे विदर्भ आंदोलनाची मजल कधी गेली नाही. ज्याप्रमाणे तेलंगाणा आंदोलन उग्र व हिंसक झाले तसे विदर्भाच्या संदर्भात घडले नाही; परंतु विदर्भ आंदोलन संघ गतीने सुरु आहे. ही नोंद घेणारी घटना आहे. विदर्भ आंदोलन संघटित करण्यासाठी महाविदर्भ राज्य संघर्ष समिती या नावाने एक संघटना कार्य करित होती. एखादी परिषद, एखादा मोर्चा या व्यतिरिक्त ही समिती मजल मारू शकली नाही. अलिकडे स्वतंत्र विदर्भासाठी ४ जाने २०१० रोजी एक बैठक संपन्न झाली. त्या बैठकीस काँग्रेस, शिवसेना,सी.पी.एम. चा ग्रुप अपवाद वगळता सर्व राजकीय पक्ष, सामाजिक संघटना, विदर्भवादी व्यक्ती उपस्थित होते. या बैठकीत स्वतंत्र विदर्भासाठी एकत्र राहण्याची ग्वाही देण्यात आली. त्याचप्रमाणे स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्य निर्माण करिता विदर्भ राज्य संग्राम समिती ची स्थापना करण्यात आली. तिचा स्वतंत्र झेंडाही असेल, असे जाहीर करण्यात आले. या समितीने २० जानेवारी २०१० रोजी विदर्भ बंदचे जोरदार आवाहन केले आणि त्यास ठिकठिकाणी चांगला प्रतिसादही मिळाला. एकंदरित या आंदोलनात सार्वत्रिक भावनांचे प्रदर्शन दिसून येते. आम्ही मागास, उपेक्षित, वंचित आहोत ही भावना सुध्दा स्पष्टपणे आढळते. अशा आंदोलनाचे खरे शिलेदार असतात. स्वतंत्र विदर्भ व्हावा म्हणून महाविदर्भ राज्य संघ समितीने निवडणुका लढविल्या, परंतु विदर्भात असणाऱ्या सर्व जागांसाठी त्यांनी निवडणुका लढविलेल्या नाहीत. त्यांना भ्रष्टोप यशही मिळविता आले नाही.

भारतीय जनता पक्षाची भूमिका :- भारतीय जनता पार्टीने आपल्या सन १९९५ च्या निवडणूक जाहिरनाम्यात वेगळ्या विदर्भाचे आश्वासन दिल्याने विदर्भातील लोकांनी त्यांच्या उमेदवारांना निवडून दिले. त्यावेळेस विदर्भातील विधानसभेच्या

एकूण ६६ पैकी २३ भाजपाला, ११ शिवसेना, १६ काँग्रेस, २ जनता दल, १४ इतरांना मिळाल्या. या निकालावरून असे दिसते की, भाजपास विदर्भात सर्वाधिक जागा मिळाल्या यामागे विदर्भ हा मुद्दा असू शकले, परंतु ज्या १४ जागा इतरांना प्राप्त केल्या ते प्रतिनिधी मूळ कुठल्या पक्षाचे होते, हा ही प्रश्न मतांच्या राजकारणात महत्वाचा आहे.

राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोगाने अशी शिफारस केली होती की, मध्य प्रदेशातील मराठी भाषा बोलणारे जिल्हयांचा वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्यात समावेश करण्यात यावा. परंतु केंद्र शासनाने त्यास नामंजूर केले. पुढे सन १९६० मध्ये विदर्भासंबंधी चर्चा झाली. नागपूर येथील काँग्रेस लोकप्रतिनिधींनी विदर्भ राज्य निर्मितीची जोरदार मागणी केली. त्या मागणीचे वैचारिक आधारही होते. परंतु त्यास अन्य काँग्रेस पुढाऱ्यांनी विरोध दर्शविला, ४ डिसेंबर १९६९ रोजी काँग्रेस कार्यकारी मंडळाने विदर्भ राज्याच्या विरोधी ठराव स्विकारले. (डी.जी.गुप्ता : १९७२: ५८५) परंतु विदर्भाच्या हितास संरक्षण देणे आणि नागपूरची स्थिती संबंधीची शिफारस केली. याचप्रमाणे १४ मार्च १९६० रोजी राज्यशासन नागपूर येथे काही निश्चित काळासाठी प्रत्येक वर्षी हस्तांतरित झाले. तेव्हा विदर्भासाठी वेगळी विकास महामंडळ स्थापन करण्यात आले.परंतु हे मंडळ विदर्भ भागातील सर्व जनतेला समाधान देऊ शकले नाही. या पार्श्वभूमीवर नाग विदर्भ आंदोलन समिती ही वेगळ्या विदर्भासाठी स्थापन झाली.

या आंदोलनाचा एक भाग म्हणजे मार्च १९६१ मध्ये नागपूर च्या सभोवताली कत्तल व हिंसा झाली. पोलीस कर्मचाऱ्यांनी केलेल्या गोळीबारात अनेकांना आपला जीव गमवावा लागला. परंतु ही विदर्भ चळवळ न थांबता त्यास एकप्रकारे गती मिळालेली दिसते.

राज्यांचे स्वरूप: डॉ. आंबेडकरांची भूमिका :- डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी राज्यांच्या स्वरूपासंबंधी मूलभूत चिंतन केले आहे.वेळोवेळी राज्यांच्या निर्मितीच्या आधारभूत घटकासंबंधी आपले मत नोंदविलेले दिसून येते. एखाद्या विषयाच्या सखोल अध्ययन करून बाबासाहेब आपले मत प्रकट करीत असत. तर्कसंगत व विवेकाधिष्ठीत विधानातून त्यांनी काही मते मांडली. भाषावार प्रांतरचना आयोगास एक निवेदन सादर केले होते. महाराष्ट्र या राज्यास भाषीक अन्वयार्थ आहे: म्हणून भाषावार प्रांतरचनेस अधिक प्राधान्य दिले होते. परंतु त्यांनी एक राज्य एक भाषा हा मुद्दा उचलून धरला. प्रस्तुत मुद्द्याचे समर्थन करतांना हे सुध्दा लक्षात घेतले की, विशिष्ट भाषा बोलण्याच्या समूदायांचे संपूर्ण राज्य असावे, परंतु त्याचा आकार विशाल व मोठा असू नये. परंतु भाषीक लोकसंख्या मोठी असेल, तर एकापेक्षा अधिक राज्यांची निर्मिती केली पाहिजे. असे मत मांडले. हाच विचार महाराष्ट्र संदर्भात केला गेला. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी महाराष्ट्राचा भूभाग, भाषा, आकार, संख्या, इतिहास, लक्षात घेवून चार छोट्या राज्यांच्या निर्मितीचा आग्रही विचार मांडला होता.

एक भाषा, एक जीवन पध्दती, एक धर्म हे राष्ट्रीयत्वाचे आधार आहेत, असे डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे मत होते. निरनिराळ्या प्रांतांचे भाषेच्या आधारावर एकत्रीकरण करण्यापेक्षा भारतीयांचे एकत्रीकरण करणे त्यांना अधिक महत्वपूर्ण वाटत होते. षषावार प्रांतरचनेत प्रत्येक प्रांताची अधिकृत भाषा केंद्र सरकारची अधिकृत भाषा असेल, या आधारावर प्रांताच्या मागणीस अनुकूलता दर्शवितात. भाषीक राज्यांसंबंधी डॉ. आंबेडकरांचा दृष्टीकोण व्यापक स्वरूपाचा आढळतो.त्यांच्या मते, प्रांताची भाषा ही त्या घटकराज्यांची अधिकृत भाषा झाल्याने त्या प्रांताची निराळी संस्कृति तयार होईल, त्यास एका प्रकारे घनता प्राप्त होईल. भाषावाद प्रांतरचन ही घातक ठरणार आहे. कारण केंद्र सरकार आणि घटक राज्ये यांच्यातील आवश्यक ते प्रशासकीय संबंध राहणार नाही. परिणामी भारताचे तुकडे होण्याची क्रिया सुरु होईल.

भाषिक राज्यामुळे विभाजन होत असले तरी डॉ. आंबेडकर भाषावाद प्रांतरचनेचे काही गुणसुध्दा प्रतिपादन करतात. त्यांच्या मते, एकभाषी प्रांत हे लोकशाहीच्या दृष्टीने अधिक चांगले असते. कारण त्यात सामाजिक एकजिनसीपणा असतो. चर्चेचा दुसरा मुद्दा म्हणजे घटक राज्यांच्या विविध भाषा निरुपयोगी आहेत. आपण जर हिंदी या एका भाषेचा आग्रह धरून त्यांचे अध्ययन केले पाहिजे. यातून राष्ट्रीय भावना वृद्धीगत होईल. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी एक राज्य, एक भाषासह एक भाषा व अनेक राज्ये हा विचारदेखील मान्य केला. हिंदी भाषा प्रमाणेच मराठी भाषी लोकांची महाराष्ट्र शहर राज्य, प. महाराष्ट्र, पूर्व महाराष्ट्र, असे चार राज्ये सूचविले.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी भारतातील इतर राज्यांच्या संदर्भातही काही सैध्दांतिक युक्तीवाद केलेला दिसून येतो. संसदीय लोकशाहीच्या बळकटीसाठी आणि समृद्ध प्रशासनासाठी राज्यांचा आकार हा मर्यादित वा आटोपशीर असावा, अशी स्पष्ट भूमिका मांडून त्यांनी मोठ्या राज्यांच्या विभाजनातून लहान-लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीस समर्थन दिले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सन १९५५ मध्ये उत्तरप्रदेशाचे विभाजन करून पश्चिम, पूर्व आधारावर उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार मध्यप्रदेश वर्गीकरण करावे असे मत व्यक्त केले होते. आजच्या परिप्रेक्ष्यात पाहिले असता भाषिक व अन्य आधारावर लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीच्या चळवळी संघटनात्मकरित्या आंदोलन करतांना दिसतात. या आंदोलनाचे स्वरूप उग्र रूप धारण करणारे आहे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर महाराष्ट्राच्या संबंधी असे म्हणतात की, महाराष्ट्राच्या विविध भागात कमालिची आर्थिक विषमता दिसून येते. फार मोठ्या महाराष्ट्राच्या विविध भागात कमालिची हमी देता येत नाही. महाराष्ट्राच्या विविध भागाचे कमालिचे अध्ययन करून असे मत मांडतात की, निजामराजवटीने मराठवाडा भागातील विकासाकडे कमालिचे दुर्लक्ष केले आहे. हा भाग विकासापासून वंचित राहिला आहे. म्हणून स्वतंत्र राज्य निर्मितीतून या भागातील लोकांचा विकास होईल. तात्पर्य एक राज्य एक भाषा हा महत्वाचा असा सिध्दांत आहे. याचप्रमाणे एकात्मता निर्माणाचे अन्य घटकही महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावतात म्हणून त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करता येत नाही. एकदरीत डॉ. आंबेडकर या विचारात मी भारतीय आहे. मी आशियाई आहे, हा राष्ट्रवादी दृष्टीकोण महत्वाचा संदर्भ घटक ठरतो.

सारांश :- भारतीय राज्यांच्या राजकारणात छोट्या राज्यांच्या निर्मितीची प्रक्रिया दृश्य स्वरूपात आज आपणास दिसून येते, या निर्मितीचे सामाजिक, भाषिक, ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक आधार असले तरी त्या मागे राजकारणही अस्तित्वात वा दडलेले दिसते. विविध राजकीय पक्ष या संदर्भात आश्वासने देतात यातून त्यास बळ व गती प्राप्त होताना दिसते. याचप्रमाणे एखाद्या राज्याचा अंतर्गत भाग हा राज्य म्हणून अस्तित्वात येऊ शकेल काय? त्याचे सर्व आधार रास्त आहेत काय? त्यापासून संघराज्यास धोका उत्पन्न होईल काय? ह्या सर्व प्रश्नांचे तर्कसंगत चिंतन होणे अपरिहार्य आहे, राज्य निर्मितीची मागणी रास्त असू शकेल, पण त्या भागातील जनतेचे सार्वभौमत्व देखील लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे.

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संसाधनांची संपन्नता –स्वतंत्र विदर्भाच्या मागणीस सहाय्यक

डॉ. (सौ.) मंजूषा राजेंद्र ठाकरे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, अण्णासाहेब गुंडेवार महाविद्यालय, काटोल रोड, नागपूर

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात विदर्भात असलेल्या विविध नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचा उहापोह करण्यात आला आहे. संसाधनाची विपुलता असुनही विदर्भ आज मागासलेला, गरीबी व कुपोषणाने ग्रासलेला दिसून येतो. गेल्या ७० वर्षांपासून विदर्भाचा अनुशेष सतत वाढतच चाललेला आहे. अनुशेष वाढण्यामागचे कारण कोणते ? जंगलपट्टा, औष्णिक विद्युत केंद्र, खनिज संपत्ती, सिंचन प्रकल्प लाभलेला विदर्भ आज पर्यावरणास अनुकूल भूमिका बजावत असताना विदर्भवासी मात्र प्रत्येक बाबतीत उपेक्षित दिसून येतो. आणि म्हणून स्वतंत्र विदर्भ झाल्याशिवाय विदर्भातील संसाधनांची संपन्नता विदर्भवासी उपभोगुच शकणार नाही. प्रस्तुत निबंधात विदर्भातील अनुकूल नैसर्गिक घटकांवर प्रकाश टाकुन उपलब्ध संसाधनांचा पुरेपुर वापर केल्यास स्वतंत्र विदर्भ एक विकसित राज्य म्हणून गणल्या तर जाईलच परंतु एक सक्षम अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून विदर्भाकडे बघण्याचा दृष्टिकोन सकारात्मक राहिल यात शंका नाही.

उद्देश:-

बेकारी, दारिद्र्य, मागासलेपणा दुर करण्याकरिता

संसाधनांच्या संपन्नतेचा वापर विदर्भवासीयांच्या विकासासाठी करण्याकरिता

विदर्भाची अर्थव्यवस्था सक्षम करण्याकरिता

गृहितक:- विदर्भ स्वतंत्र झाल्यास सर्वच क्षेत्रातील अनुशेष कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.

संशोधन पद्धती:- प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात दर्शविण्यात आलेली माहिती व आकडेवारी उपलब्ध शासकीय व निमशासकीय अहवाल, मासिक, वृत्तपत्रे इ. द्वितीय सामुग्रीच्या आधारावर घेण्यात आली आहे.

पार्श्वभूमी:- केंद्र सरकारच्या पर्यावरणीय मार्गदर्शक तत्वांप्रमाणे प्रत्येक राज्याच्या भूभागाच्या ३३ टक्के भूभागावर हवामान सुरक्षेकरिता जंगले असणे आवश्यक आहे. २००७-०८ मध्ये महाराष्ट्राचे भौगोलिक क्षेत्र ३०८ हजार चौ. कि.मी. होते व वनाच्छादित क्षेत्र ६२ हजार चौ.कि.मी. म्हणजे १३.९५ टक्के इतके होते. म्हणजेच राष्ट्रीय मानकाच्या निम्मे . परंतु जेवढे जंगल आहे त्यापैकी ८० टक्के जंगल विदर्भातच आहे. परंतु वनविभागाकडून पाणी व माती संधारण करून वनीकरणासाठी वैधानिक मंडळांना जो निधी दिला जातो त्याद्वारे २००७-०९ हया दोन वर्षांकरिता उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राला रु. ४८५ कोटी, मराठवाडयाला रु. २४९ कोटी, तर विदर्भाला रु. ००.०० कोटी दिले गेले. विदर्भातील कोळसा, पाणी व जमीन वापरून जी वीज निर्मिती रोज होते त्यापैकी सरासरी ६० टक्के वीज विदर्भाच्या बाहेर महाराष्ट्रात पाठविली जाते. म्हणजे संसाधन विदर्भाची आणि संपत्ती निर्मिती अन्य प्रदेशात होत आहे. तसेच कापसाचे उत्पादन विदर्भात तर सूतगिरण्या अन्य प्रदेशात असे का घडत आहे ?

विदर्भात गेल्या ७० वर्षात औद्योगिकरण न झाल्यामुळे उच्च शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या मुलामुलींना त्यांच्या लायकीच्या व पगाराच्या नोकऱ्या विदर्भात उपलब्ध नसल्यामुळे रोजगारासाठी पुणे-मुंबईकडे स्थलांतर करावे लागते. आज पुण्यात पिंपरी-चिंचवड निगडीच्या औद्योगिक परिसरात अतिशय मोठया संख्येत विदर्भाचे इंजिनियर जबाबदारीच्या जागा भूषवून आपले योगदान करीत आहेत. त्यामुळे विदर्भातील कुटुंबे विखुरलेली जात आहे.

विदर्भात उपलब्ध असलेल्या शेतमाल व संसाधनांचे सविस्तर विवेचन पुढीलप्रमाणे :-

कापूस:- महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण कापूस उत्पादनापैकी विदर्भात सुमारे ६२ टक्के, मराठवाडयात सुमारे २६ टक्के आणि पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात १२ टक्के कापूस पिकतो. पन्हाटीची हिरवी पाने, सरकीचे तंतू, टरफले, रुई, सरकीचे बी, वाळलेली पन्हाटी इ. पासून सायट्रिक ॲसिड, फॉलिक ॲसिड, चामडे कमविण्यासाठी रसायने, पन्हाटयांपासून घरबांधणी वस्तू, गन कॉटन, सर्जिकल कॉटन, कागद, पृष्ठे, सरकीच्या टरफलांपासून जैविक खत, सरकीचे तेल इ. सुमारे २०० प्रकारचे उपपदार्थ कापूस

पिकविणाच्या इतर देशात तयार केले जातात. ह्या सगळ्या उत्पादनांसाठी विदर्भात औद्योगिक संशोधन आवश्यक आहे. त्या उपउत्पादनाची दोन-दोन जिल्हयाला एक अशी दोनतीन संकुले शेतकऱ्यांच्या सहकारी क्षेत्रात निर्माण केल्यास सूतगिरण्यांसह विकेंद्रित ग्रामीण रोजगार व संपत्ती निर्मिती होऊ शकते. पण महाराष्ट्रात ऊसाकडे जेवढे लक्ष दिले गेले तेवढे कापसाकडे दिले गेले नाही. विदर्भ राज्य झाल्यास वऱ्हाडच्या शेतकऱ्यांचा हाती कापसाच्या रुपाने खऱ्या स्वरुपात पांढरे सोने दिसेल. आज ह्या सर्व बाबींकडे दुर्लक्ष आणि सूतगिरण्यांचे केंद्रीकरण पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात दिसून येते. विदर्भात कापसाचे दर हेक्टरी उत्पादन महाराष्ट्रापेक्षा कमी आणि महाराष्ट्राची उत्पादकता देशाच्या सरासरीपेक्षा कमी, अशी स्थिती आहे. कृषि विद्यापीठाच्या कायद्यात बदल करून विद्यापीठाद्वारे सगळ्या प्रकारच्या विस्तार सेवा शेतकऱ्यांचा अधिकार म्हणून देऊ केल्या गेल्या आणि विदर्भातील कापसाची दर हेक्टरी उत्पादकता दीडपट ते दुप्पट वाढविता आली तर शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न वाढू शकेल. सगळ्या उपपदार्थांचे उत्पादन सुरु केल्यास बुलढाणा, अकोला, वाशिम, यवतमाळ, अमरावती, वर्धा आणि नागपूर, चंद्रपूर जिल्हयांचे कापूसपट्टे येथील शेतकऱ्यांना दारिद्र्यातून वर उचलू शकण्याची क्षमता बाळगतात. वाढीव उत्पादकता आणि सर्वच शेतमालाला किफायशीर भावाची हमी हे विदर्भ राज्याच्या कृषि धोरणाचे आधार राहिले पाहिजे. वर्धा नदीच्या काठावरील कापसाला म्हणजेच हिंगणघाट कापसाला उत्तर प्रदेशात गंगेवर आणून नावेतून तो कापूस ढाक्यापर्यंत नेला जात असे. व ढाक्याची मलमल विदर्भाच्या ह्या कापसापासून बनत असे. हे वैभव व मूल्य विदर्भाच्या कापसाला मिळवून देण्यासाठी त्या पिकाकडे तितकेच विशेष लक्ष देण्यासाठी विदर्भाचे वेगळे राज्य असलेच पाहिजे. आज विदर्भातील कापूस शेतकऱ्यांपुढे आत्महत्या हा जगण्यापेक्षा बरा पर्याय वाटू लागला आहे. स्वतंत्र विदर्भाच्या मागणीकडे होणारे दुर्लक्ष यास कारणीभूत आहे.

जंगलः— २००७-०८ च्या आकडेवारीनुसार महाराष्ट्रात सुमारे ६१९३९ चौ.कि.मी. चे जंगल आहे. त्यापैकी सुमारे ५२ टक्के जंगल एकट्या विदर्भात आहे. विदर्भ वगळता महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण जमीनीपैकी फक्त १६.६७ टक्के जमीनीवर जंगले आहेत. हवामान व शेतीच्या सुरक्षेकरिता भूभागाच्या ३३ टक्के जमिनीवर जंगल असावे असा नियम आहे. महाराष्ट्रात एका टोकाला कोकणात आणि दुसऱ्या टोकाला विदर्भात जंगले आहेत. विदर्भात सुमारे २८.९ टक्के जमीनीवर जंगल आहे. विदर्भाची थोडी समाधानकारक स्थिती वगळता विदर्भाचे राज्य झाले तर महाराष्ट्राला स्वतःची जंगले विकसित करण्याकरता इतर उपयोगांपासून जमीनी जंगलाच्या निर्मितीकडे वळवाव्या लागतील. वनक्षेत्राचे प्रमाण बुलढाणा— १२ टक्के, वाशिम—अकोला—७ टक्के, अमरावती—२७ टक्के, यवतमाळ—२० टक्के, वर्धा — ११ टक्के, नागपूर — २० टक्के, भंडारा—गोंदिया—२९ टक्के, चंद्रपूर — ३६ टक्के व गडचिरोली — ७५ टक्के दिसून येते.

विदर्भ प्रदेश फार नशीबवान आहे की त्याला अमरावती विभागात मेळघाट आणि नागपूर विभागात चंद्रपूर, गडचिरोली, भंडारा, गोंदिया ह्या जिल्हयांचा जंगलपट्टा लाभलेला आहे. त्यामुळे जंगलाच्या आधारे आणि आधुनिक विज्ञानाच्या आधारे जंगलाचा विकास करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. जंगलाचा पर्यावरणाच्या दृष्टीने उपयोग बघता विदर्भ फारच अनुकूल स्थितीत आहे.

विदर्भातील बांबू हा सामान्य किंमतीच्या सुपे—टोपल्या करण्यासाठी किंवा अतिस्वस्तात कागद कारखान्यांमध्ये वापरला जातो. परंतु जपानमध्ये बांबूवर रासायनिक प्रक्रिया करून त्याची तणाव शक्ति पोलादापेक्षाही अधिक असल्यामुळे औद्योगिक कच्चा माल म्हणून विकून त्याची अत्युच्च किंमत मिळविली जाते. आरा मशीनमधून भुसा विदर्भात पडणे आणि त्यापासून पार्टिकल बोर्ड बनविणारे औद्योगिकरण इतरत्र असणे, हे कोणते वनाधारित—उद्योग धोरण आहे ? आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारात बर्मा सागवनांतर गुणवत्तेमध्ये विदर्भ सागवनाचा क्रमांक लागतो. पण ७० वर्षात सागवनाचा विकास काय झाला आणि त्याचा फायदा स्थानिक लोकांना किती झाला ?

पाणीः— भूगोलाच्या भाषेत विदर्भ हा आश्वासित पर्जन्याचा प्रदेश म्हटला जातो. बुलढाणा जिल्हयाच्या १५ से.मी. ते २० से.मी. पावसापासून पूर्वेकडे वाढत जाऊन गोंदिया—गडचिरोलीकडे ३५ से.मी. ते ५० से.मी. इतका पाऊस होतो. विदर्भाच्या उत्तरेला बुलढाणा—अकोला—अमरावती—वर्धा—नागपूर—भंडारा—गोंदिया ह्या जिल्हयांना नद्या देणारा सातपुडा पर्वत आहे. विदर्भाचा मुख्यप्रदेश गोदावरी खोरे म्हटला जातो. ह्याशिवाय नागपूर—भंडारा—गोंदिया—चंद्रपूर—गडचिरोली ह्या जिल्हयांमध्ये

मोठ्या प्रमाणावर तलाव आहेत. तज्ञांच्या मते विदर्भातील संपूर्ण पाण्याचा वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीने व परिपूर्ण उपयोग केल्यास जवळपास ७० टक्के शेतजमीन सिंचित होऊ शकते. २००७-०८ मध्ये नागपूर विभागात सिंचन क्षेत्राशी एकूण लागवड क्षेत्राचे प्रमाण केवळ १४.६३ टक्के होते. म्हणजे बाकीचे क्षेत्र म्हणजे जवळपास ८५ टक्के कोरडवाहू होते. २००५-०६ साली अमरावती विभागात एकूण लागवड क्षेत्रापैकी कोरडवाहू क्षेत्र (महाराष्ट्रातील सर्वात जास्त) ९४.९८ टक्के होते. म्हणजे सिंचित क्षेत्र केवळ ५ टक्के आहे. म्हणजेच विदर्भातील शेतकरी सिंचनामध्येही उपेक्षितच राहिला. त्यामुळे विदर्भात ग्रामीण दारिद्र्य आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या होत आहे. विदर्भातील या दुष्काळी परिस्थितीला व ग्रामीण दारिद्र्याला सरकारचे पक्षपाती धोरण कारणीभूत दिसून येते.

गोदावरी खोऱ्यात विदर्भातील मुख्य नद्या व उपनद्या येतात. त्यांच्यापासून जे पाणी विदर्भाला मिळावयास पाहिजे त्याचे नियोजन व प्रस्तावच अजून तयार केलेले नाहीत. जेवढ्या पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेचे वर्णन वर केलेले आहे त्याचा विकास गेल्या ७० वर्षात केला गेला नाही. त्यामुळे विदर्भाच्या सततच्या कृषि व ग्रामीण दारिद्र्याला राज्य सरकारचे पक्षपाती सिंचन विकास धोरण जबाबदार आहे. उपलब्ध निधीपैकी मुख्य निधी उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र व मराठवाड्यात खर्च होत आहे. १ एप्रिल २००८ रोजी असलेला सिंचन निधीचा अनुशेष विदर्भासाठी ८०.३९ टक्के, मराठवाड्यासाठी १९.६१ टक्के आणि उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रासाठी ००.०० टक्के होता.

वनजमिनींवर सिंचन प्रकल्प पर्यावरणाच्या कारणामुळे पूर्वपरवानगीशिवाय बांधता येत नाही. अशा वनबाधित सिंचन प्रकल्पांचा पाठपुरावा करणे आवश्यक आहे. मार्च २०१० पर्यंत विदर्भात एकूण ६२८३४२ हेक्टर सिंचन क्षमतेचे प्रकल्प अजून प्राथमिक अवस्थेत आहेत. त्यामुळे विदर्भातील शेतीचे दारिद्र्य स्पष्ट होते. हे पुढील तालिकेवरून अधिक स्पष्ट होते.

मंजुरीच्या प्रक्रियेतील विदर्भ पाटबंधारे विकास महामंडळाकडील वनबाधित प्रकल्पांचा गोषवारा, मार्च २०१०

स्थिती	प्रस्ताव संख्या	सिंचनक्षमता हेक्टर	वनक्षेत्र हेक्टर	प्रलंबित प्रकल्प
अ)अंतिममंजुरीसाठी				
—नागपूर विभाग	१७	११५४१९	७११७	
—अमरावती विभाग	१२	३५४३२१	२७८९	१
एकूण	२९	४६९७४०	९२०६	
ब)तत्त्वतःमंजुरीसाठी				
—नागपूर विभाग	३६	१३३६९६	४९४४	
—अमरावती विभाग	२५	२४९०६	४१८	३
एकूण	६१	१५८६०२	५३६२	
(अ) + (ब)	९०	६२८३४२	१५२६७	४

स्त्रोत:- प्रकल्प राज्यशासन वनविभाग, महसूल विभाग व प्रकल्प यंत्रणा

३० जून २०१० च्या स्थितीनुसार अति दुष्काळग्रस्त व मागास अशा वाशिम जिल्हयाच्या लघु पाटबंधारे विभागाच्या माहितीनुसार मूळ रु. २४४.२२ कोटीचे ३८ प्रकल्प लांबत गेले म्हणून त्यांच्यावर आता रु. ६७२.३१ कोटी खर्च करावे लागणार आहेत. ह्या ३८ प्रकल्पांपैकी ९ प्रकल्प मान्यतेच्या प्रतिक्षेत आहेत. तर २९ प्रकल्पांचे प्रस्ताव तयार करणे सुरु आहे. अशी स्थिती विदर्भातील सर्वच जिल्हयांच्या लघुप्रकल्पांबाबत दिसून येते. थोडक्यात लहान प्रमाणावरील सिंचनसुविधा गेल्या ५० वर्षात तयार न झाल्यामुळे विदर्भातील शेतकरी आत्महत्या करित आहेत.

जलसंपदा विभागातील माहितीनुसार तापी खोऱ्यात येणाऱ्या अकोला, अमरावती व बुलढाणा जिल्हयात रु. १९३९ कोटी खर्चाच्या व ७२०२० हेक्टर एवढी सिंचन क्षमता असलेल्या ४९ प्रकल्पांना प्रशासकीय मान्यता मिळाली आहे. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील सिंचन क्षमता पूर्णपणे उपयोगात आणल्यानंतर आता विदर्भाकडे पाहणे सुरु आहे. ही विदर्भाची शोकांतिका. विदर्भातील नद्या व शेकडो तलाव हयांच्या आधारे मत्स्य संवर्धनाच्या व्यवसायात किती ग्रामीण रोजगार व संपत्ती निर्माण होईल हयाचा अंदाज येऊ शकतो.

खनिजे:-महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण खनिजापैकी ७० टक्के खनिज संपत्ती विदर्भात आहे. तर ३० टक्के कोकणात आहे. सर्वेक्षणानुसार एकूण ६९५६ दशलक्ष टन खनिजांचे साठे विदर्भात आहेत. नागपूर, भंडारा, चंद्रपूर, यवतमाळ, वर्धा आणि गडचिरोली जिल्हयात हे

साठे आहेत. विदर्भाचा खनिज महसूल वर्ष २०००-०१ मधील रु. २८१ कोटींपासून सन २००६-०७ मध्ये रु. ४५६ कोटीपर्यंत वाढला. परंतु या सर्व खनिजांवर प्रक्रिया करणारे उद्योग मात्र विदर्भात गेल्या ७० वर्षात काढल्या गेले नाहीत. इतर राज्यांमध्ये खननाची परवानगी देतानाच प्रक्रिया उद्योगांची अट घातली जाते. त्यामुळे रोजगार, गुंतवणूक वाढते, कच्च्या मालाची किंमत वाढते आणि प्रदेशाचा तांत्रिक विकास होतो. परंतु विदर्भावासी या विकासाला मुकले. स्वतंत्र विदर्भ असते तर नक्कीच चित्र वेगळे पहावयास मिळाले असते. यात शंका नाही.

वीज:—वीज कारखान्यांना लागणारी जमीन, कोळसा व पाणी विदर्भातील वापरून दोन-तृतीयांश जास्त वीज जेव्हा रोज विदर्भाबाहेर नेली जाते तेव्हा तिकडे ती वीज बागा-मळे फुलविते, कारखाने चालविते आणि त्यातून दर क्षणाला रोजगार व संपत्ती निर्माण करते. विदर्भाला मात्र वापरलेल्या कोळशाची राख, प्रक्रियेतील धूर आणि प्रदेशाला पुरेशी वीज दिली जात नसल्यामुळे भारनियमन, बेरोजगारी आणि गरीबी गेली ७० वर्षे विदर्भवासीयांना सहन करावी लागली आहे. आजच्या परिस्थितीत विदर्भाची स्थापित वीजनिर्मिती क्षमता ४२७५ मेगावॉट्स आहे. त्यापैकी १५०० मे.वॅ. विदर्भाला दिले जातात. आणि २७७५ मे. वॅ. विदर्भाबाहेर नेल्या जातात. विदर्भाचे राज्य झाले तर आज उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या विजेपेक्षा निदान दुप्पट वीज तरी विदर्भ स्वतःजवळ राखू शकेल म्हणजे त्यावर आधारित रोजगार व संपत्ती विदर्भाच्या लोकांना मिळेल.

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने ५४,५०८ मे.वॅ. अधिकची वीज निर्माण करण्यासाठी ८५ औष्णिक वीज प्रकल्पांना नुकतीच मान्यता दिली आहे. विदर्भाला आज फक्त १५०० मे. वॅ. वीज मिळत असताना आणि आजची उत्पादित ४२७५ मे.वॅ. वीज विदर्भ वापरू शकल्यास विदर्भ भरपूर विकास करू शकेल. असे असताना हे अकरा पट संकल्पित वीज उत्पादन व ११८ कोळसा-आधारित उद्योग, रोज ४ लाख टन राख, १७ लाख टन कार्बनडायऑक्साईड, २ लाख ४ हजार किलो कॅलरी उष्णता वातावरणात फेकणे हे विदर्भासाठी शाश्वत विकासाचे प्रतिमान म्हणता येईल का ? विदर्भवासियांची भूमिका विचारात न घेता पर्यावरण विरोधी विकास विदर्भाच्या विकासात खरंच हातभार लावू शकेल का

कारखान्यांना ५०-६० वर्षांच्या भाडेपट्टयाने किंवा थेट मालकीने जमीनी व सिंचनाचे पाणी वापरण्याचे अधिकार देणे म्हणजे तेवढी संसाधने लोकांच्या हातातून काढून घेण्यासारखे आहे. त्याचा अन्नधान्य उत्पादनावर विपरीत परिणाम होईल तो वेगळाच. ह्या सर्व प्रकल्पांकरिता विदर्भातील जमीन, पाणी आणि कोळसा प्रचंड प्रमाणावर वापरून तयार होणारी वीज अन्यत्र नेली जाईल म्हणून कृषी सिंचनाचे पाणी, वीज निर्मितीकरता वापरून शेती कोरडीच ठेवली जाईल व शेतकरी गरीबच राहिल म्हणून या प्रकल्पांना पश्चिम विदर्भातील जनतेचा विरोध आहे. वीज निर्मितीकरता रोजगार निर्माण होईल असे प्रकल्पांचे समर्थक म्हणत आहेत. परंतु खरा रोजगार वीज निर्मितीत होत नसून वीज वापरणाऱ्या उद्योगांमध्ये निर्माण होत असतो. ह्या प्रस्तावित वीज प्रकल्पांना समर्थन मिळविण्यासाठी विदर्भवासीयांनी एकजुट होऊन स्वतंत्र विदर्भासाठी लढा देणे आज काळाची गरज होऊन बसली आहे.

जर विदर्भाचे राज्य निर्माण झाले व विदर्भ आणखी ३००० मे. वॅ. वीज ठेऊन घेऊ शकला तर मिळणाऱ्या एकूण ३००० मे. वॅ. चा मिळून रु. प्रति युनिटप्रमाणे रु. १५०० कोटींचा दरवर्षी महसूल आणि वीज कंपन्यांच्या तांत्रिक गणनानुसार सुमारे ७०,००० इतका प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार निर्माण होईल. आज निर्माण होणारी वीज विदर्भात संपत्ती व रोजगार वाढविण्यासाठी वापरल्या गेली तर विदर्भाचे औद्योगिकरण झपाटयाने होण्यास मदत होईल. परंतु विदर्भ वेगळे राज्य झाले नाही तर विदर्भातील वीज अन्य राज्यात पाठविल्या जाईल. आणि विदर्भ पुन्हा उपेक्षितच राहिल.

विदर्भात पर्यटन व्यवसायाचा अजून विकास सुरुच व्हावयाचा आहे. विदर्भात पर्यटन विकास केल्यास २०० कोटी रु. खर्च करून सुमारे १ लाख रोजगार निर्माण होईल.

अशारीतीने इतर अनेक क्षेत्रांचा अभ्यास केल्यास विदर्भात भरपूर रोजगार व संपत्ती निर्माण करण्याइतकी संसाधने आहेत. आणि ती विदर्भाला एक संपन्न राज्य म्हणून निर्माण करण्यास निःशंकपणे पुरेशी आहेत.

उपाययोजना:— विदर्भातील जंगलाची घनता वाढविणे, सततच्या कटाईमुळे न्हास पावलेल्या जंगलांचे पुनर्वनीकरण करणे आणि झुडपी जंगलांची समस्या केंद्र सरकार व सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ह्यांच्या पातळीवर सोडवून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या ७० वर्षात हे घडलेले नाही. कारण पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासाचा तो अग्रक्रम नाही. जी वने आरक्षित नाहीत व घनदाटही नाहीत अशा वनांवर मोठ्या प्रमाणात चारा उगवल्यास सर्व जिल्ह्यांत दुग्ध विकासास मदत होईल. फळबागा विकास कार्यक्रम, रेशीम किडे

संवर्धन हे स्थानिक श्रम वापरून दर हेक्टरी उच्च उत्पन्न देणारे उपक्रम आहेत. केरळने जंगलामध्ये रसशाळा स्थापन करून उच्च प्रतीची व उच्च किंमतीची आयुर्वेदिक औषधे निर्माण करून वन उत्पादनांच्या मूल्यवर्धनाचे एक उत्तम उदा. निर्माण केले आहे. विदर्भाला हे करणे शक्य नाही का ?

निष्कर्ष: विदर्भाचे विकासाचे मॉडेल हे पर्यावरणप्रिय असेच असावयास हवे. ते चिरंजीवी राहिल. विकास म्हणून मुंबई—पुण्यासारखे औद्योगिकरण आणल्यास आज मुंबई—पुण्यापुढे ज्या उग्र मानवी समस्या आहेत त्या काही वर्षात विदर्भापुढे उभ्या ठाकतील. केवळ उद्योगांचा नफा आणि संसाधनांचे अनियोजित शोषण ही धोरणे विदर्भापुढे ठेवणे मानवी विकासाकरिता घातक आहे. म्हणून उद्योग हे नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा आधुनिक विज्ञानावर आधारित उपयोग आणि बाहेरच्या श्रमिकांचे लोंढे न बोलावता स्थानिक लोकांच्याद्वारा केले गेले तर जंगल पट्ट्यांच्या जिल्हयांमध्ये ग्रामीण नवतांत्रिक रोजगार आणि संपत्ती निर्माण होईल. त्यामुळे आदिवासींमधील कुपोषण, दारिद्र्य आणि राजकीय अशांतता दूर होण्यास मदत होईल. सध्याचे विकासाचे एक उत्कृष्ट विकृत उदा. म्हणजे गोंदिया जिल्हयात सुमारे २९ टक्के भूभाग जंगलाखाली आहे. तलावातील गोड पाण्याच्या मत्स्य व्यवसायासाठी अनुकूल परिस्थिती आहे. पण गोंदियात एकतर तेंदूपांनांवर आधारित परंपरागत बिडी वळण्याचा उद्योग नाहीतर एकदम पायलट ट्रेनिंग इस्टिट्युट , किती विरोधाभास. आणि म्हणूनच स्वतंत्र विदर्भ झाल्याशिवाय विदर्भवासियांचा विकास होणे शक्य नाही.

संदर्भसूची:-

१. खांदेवाले श्रीनिवास, विदर्भ राज्य संकल्पना, विसा बुक्स, प्रथम आवृत्ती २०१०.

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लोकसंगीतातील ग्रामीण लोकसंस्कृती आणि सद्यःस्थिती यातील असमतोल

प्रा. वंदना मधुकरराव देशमुख

कला महाविद्यालय मलकापूर, ता. जि. अकोला

प्रस्तावना :- महाराष्ट्रातील वेगवेगळ्या भागात वेगवेगळ्या संस्कृतींचा अंतर्भाव आपणास दिसून येतो वेगवेगळ्या संस्कृती म्हणजे वेगवेगळे समूह, असे म्हटल्या जाते की, संस्कृतीचा इतिहास लोकगीतात बघावयास मिळतो.ज्या काळात लोक समूहाने राहत असत तेथे लोकसंगीताचे अस्तित्व जाणवते.

लोकसंगीतामध्ये १) लोकगीत २) लोकनृत्य ३) लोकवाद्ये ह्या तीनही कला समाविष्ट असतात.आणि या तीनही कला आपल्याला ग्रामीण संस्कृतीतील लोकसंगीतातील उपासकांमध्ये बघावयास मिळतात.समाजाच्या बदलत्या स्वरूपामध्ये तसेच औद्योगिकीकरण, शहरीकरण, व्यावसायीकरण,व्यापारीकरण,इत्यादींमूळे लोकगायक कलावंतांच्या परंपराही क्षीण होत चालली आहे. हा ह्या लोकगायक कलावंतांच्या कलेमधील सर्वात मोठा असमतोल म्हणता येईल.

एवढेच काय तर, पुर्वी शिवार गायचे, शिवारातील लोक गायचे अशी स्थिती होती. मात्र आधुनिकीकरणाच्या बदलत्या प्रवाहामुळे या शिवारातील लोकांची जागा ही आधुनिक यंत्रांनी घेतली आहे. हा यांच्या कलेमध्ये आलेला असमतोल दाखविण्याचा प्रयत्न शोधनिबंधात करणार आहे.

संशोधनाची आवश्यकता व मर्यादा :- प्रस्तूत विषयामध्ये लोकगायक –कलावंतांच्या कलाचे प्रमाण हे क्षीण होण्याची जाण या पिढिला असावी,याचे महत्व हे केवळ लोक प्रदर्शनाच्या मंचावर न राहता त्याचे समाजाकडून अध्ययन व्हावे याकरिता उपरोक्त विषयाची चर्चा प्रस्तूत शोध–निबंधात केली आहे. करिता याची आवश्यकता निर्माण झाली आहे.

उपरोक्त विषयाच्या मर्यादेसाठी महाराष्ट्रात अनन्य अशा लोकगायक कलावंतांच्या कला आहेत. की ज्यांचे अध्ययन होणे आवश्यक आहे.करिता मर्यादा म्हणुन प्रस्तूत शोध–निबंधात लोकसंगीतातील मोजक्या लोककलावंतांचा उल्लेख केला आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती :-मानवी जीवनाच्या व्यक्तिगत, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक घटनांचा कालक्रमानुसार ज्या पद्धतीत समावेश होतो ती पद्धत म्हणजे ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धती होय. करिता प्रस्तूत शोध–निबंधाच्या अध्ययनासाठी ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धती वापरली आहे. मागील साहित्य, कला, भाषा, यासारख्या घटनांना पुनःप्रकाशात आणण्याचे काम ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धतीद्वारे होत असते.

लोकसंगीतातील ग्रामीण संस्कृतीमधील काही निवडक लोककलावंतः पुर्वापार चालत आलेल्या देवदिकांच्या पुजाअर्चने सोबत संगीताचे सर्वात मोठे अधिष्ठान राहिले आहे.अशाच पुजा–अर्चना रूढीपरंपरांनी करणा–या जाती–जमातीमध्ये काही लोकगायक कलावंत महाराष्ट्रभर विखुरलेले आहेत.की जे संगीताचा आधार घेउन परंपरेने चालत आलेली गाणी ऐकून आपली उपजिविका करित मात्र या लोकागायक कलावंतांचे दर्शन आज क्वचितच आढळते. कारण या लोककलावंतांपर्यंत आधुनिकीकरणाचे वारे पाहोचले आहे. त्यामुळे यांचे व्यावसायांतर होउ पाहात आहे. थोडक्यात प्राचीन परिस्थिती व सद्यःस्थिती यांचेतील हा असमतोल म्हणता येईल.

वासुदेव :-प्रसन्न पहाटेची वेळ,दिशा फांकू लागल्या आहेत, चंद्राची फिकट प्रभा अजून अंगणातल्या वृक्षवेलींवर रेंगाळत आहेत. त्या फिकट चांदण्यात जाई–जुईच्या फुलांचा सुगंध, झाडावरील पक्ष्याची किलबिलाट, अंगणात सडा घालणा–या गृहिणीच्या कंकणाची किणकिण, आणि मंदिरात सुरू असणारी काकड आरती. अशा रम्य वातावरणात रामकृष्णाचा नामघोष सोबत टाळ–चिपळ्याची साथ, विशिष्ट तालावरील गायन, जागच्या जागी पाय नाचवून पायातील घुंगराचा ध्वनी, अशा संगीतमय वातावरणात वासुदेवाची स्वारी यायची व शेवटी ‘दान पावल’ याची पावती देउन अंगाभोवती लयीने गिरक्या घेत पाव्याचा (बासरी) मंजूळ आवाज करित वासुदेव निरोप ध्यायचा. वरिल वर्णानुसार असे वासुदेव दर्शन क्वचितच असावे.

सद्यःस्थिती :-अलीकडच्या काळात शहरी भागात तर सोडाच, परंतू ग्रामीण भागात देखील यांचे दर्शन क्वचितच घडून येते. आज वासुदेवाला एक वेगळेच स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले आहे.बदलेल्या आर्कषक स्वरूपात दुरदर्शन आणि चित्रपट यांनी त्यांचे दर्शन

घडविले जाते.हे करित असतांना त्यांच्या एकुणच प्रतिमेत बदल केल्या जातो.एवढेच नव्हे तर काही मंदिराच्या समोर टाळ वाजवित वासुदेव भिक्षा मांगतांना आढळून येतात.हा त्यांच्यातील सर्वात मोठा बदल होय.त्यामुळे वासुदेव मोठया प्रमाणात व्यवसायांतर करित आहेत. हा यांच्या संस्कृतीमध्ये आलेला सर्वात मोठा असमतोल म्हणता येईल.

गोंधळी :- मराठी लोकधर्माच्या क्षेत्रात गोंधळी ही संस्था अत्यंत महत्त्वाची आहे. महाराष्ट्रात या गोंधळाला कुलाचाराची प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त आहे. कुलदेवतेच्या नावाने गोंधळ घालण्याचा कुलाचार मराठयांत प्रचलित आहे. हा विधी चौरंगावर चोळखण पसरून त्यावर घटाच्या देवीची स्थापना करतात. चौकाभोवती शाळुच्या ताटांचे वा उसाच्या चिपराचे मखर उभे करतात. सबळ-तुणतुणे या वाद्याच्या साथीने गोंधळ सुरू करतात.यजमान जोवर दिवटीत तेल ओतीत राहिल तोवर बहुधा तांबडे फुटु लागेपर्यंत गोंधळ चालत असे.गोंधळामध्ये गितमाध्यमात गुंफलेली विविध कथा,गद्य,संपादणीतील वक्तृत्व अशा पद्धतीने गोंधळ साजरा होत असे. मात्र आज हे दृश्य विरळ बनू लागले आहे. एवढेच नव्हे तर त्याच्या स्वरूपामध्ये बदल झालेला आहे.

सद्यःस्थिती : अलीकडच्या काळात शशालेय आणि महाविद्यालयीन समूहा कडून लोकनृत्ये सादर करण्यात येत आहे. त्यामुळे कुणीतरी नृत्यदिग्दर्शक यांचे स्वरूप ठरवितो.या गोंधळात देवतेचे अधिष्ठान नसते. भक्तिचा आनंद नसतो. संगीत,नृत्य, ताल या कलांचे दर्शन घडवून दर्शकांना आनंद देण्याचे प्रयोजन असते. अशा प्रकारचे बदल हे हया कलावंतांच्या मुळ संस्कृतीतील असमतोल म्हणता येईल.

पोतराज :- मौखिक वाङ्मयात मोडणारी ही प्राचीन ग्रामीण संस्कृतीतील पोतराज ही संस्था 'मरिआई'ला प्रसन्न करून तिच्याकडून गावाचे कुशल विचारण्याचा विधी करित असे.मरिआई ही देवी दक्षिणेतील द्रविडाच्या ग्रामदेवींपैकी एक आहे.तर महाराष्ट्रात हिला मरिआई म्हणतात. हिच्या शक्तींचा गावावर कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या आजाराचा कोप होउ नये हा उद्देश त्यामागे असायचा. मरिआईचा हा उपासक पुरुष असायचा. पोतराजाची वेषभुषा ही स्त्री प्रमाणे असून सोबत संगीताच्या वाद्यांची साथ असायची.म्हणजेच कंबरेला सैलसर माळ अडकविलेली तर पायात वाजणारी खुळखुळे असे हे पोतराजाचे ध्यान घुंगरे आणि वाळे यांच्या नादात चालणु हातातील डफडे वाजवित आरोळ्या ठोकीत मरिआईच्या आगमनाचा डांगोरा मिरवित गावात दाखल होत असे आणि बया! दार उघड बया! दार उघड , मरिआई बया ! दार उघड असे म्हणत ब-याच कायाक्लेशांनी युक्त असे भीषण नृत्य करित असे. अखेरिस आया-बायांकडून ओटीच्या स्वरूपात दान दिले जात असे. अशा उपजिविकेवर जीवन जगणा-या या पोतराजाच्या संस्कृतीमध्ये असमतोल बघावयास मिळतो.

सद्यःस्थिती :-गावची काळजी घेणा-या हया पोतराजाचे दर्शन हे विरळच होत चालले आहे.सांथीचे रोग दैवी उपायांनी बरे होत नाही यासाठी वैद्यकीय उपाययोजना करावी लागते. आरोग्याचे नियम पाळावे लागतात.हे आता खेडयापाडयातील लोकांनाही कळू लागले आहे.जिथे जुन्या धारणा टिकून आहेत तेथेही हे विधी आता अभावानेच होतात. कारण अनेक ठिकाणीची महार मंडळी ही आपले धर्मांतर करून गेली आहे. त्यामुळे पुर्व धर्मातील संस्कारापासून दुरावली आहे,त्यामुळे त्याच्यात आलेला हया असमतोलाचे कारण अधुनिकीकरण म्हणता येउ शकते.

निष्कर्ष :- प्रस्तुत शोध-निबंधात लोकसंगीतातील ग्रामीण संस्कृतीतील लोकगायक कलावंत यांच्या कलांवर प्रकाश टाकला आहे. मात्र आजच्या आधुनिकीकरणामुळे लोकसंगीतातील लोकगायक-कलावंतांच्या ज्या जाती-जमाती आहेत,त्यातील काहीं जातीचा तर -हास झालेला दिसून येतो तर काहीचे दर्शन क्वचितच आढळते. त्यामुळे हया जाती आपले व्यवसायांतर करून घेत आहे. याचा परिणाम त्याच्या मूळ संस्कृतीवर पडलेला निदर्शनास येतो कारण उपरोक्त कलेचे जतन, संवर्धन करण्याकरिता संस्कारामध्ये पाळल्या जाणा-या रूढीपरंपरा, नियम यांना पुरेसा अवधी मिळत नाही. त्यामुळे या पूर्णपणे नष्टही होउ नये याकरिता लक्ष देणे क्रमप्राप्त झाले आहे. करिता नवपिढिने या लोकसंगीतातील सांगितिक वातावरणाचे मिश्रण असणा-या या कलांचा सन्मान करून यांच्यात जिवंतपणा आणण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :-

- १ मराठी लोकसंस्कृतीचे उपासक - रा. चि. ढेरे
- २ लोकगायकांची परंपरा - प्रभाकर मांडे
- ३ महाराष्ट्रातील लोकगीते - प्रा. विठ्ठल कोळी

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आर्थिक असंतुलनाचा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारा परिणाम

सौ. हर्षदा एस. वाधोने

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प्रास्ताविक :- साधारणपणे भारताला अल्पविकसित देश म्हणून संबोधले जाते. भारतात फार पूर्वीपासूनच दारिद्र्य दिसून येते. तसेच नैसर्गिक साधनसामग्रीचा अल्प वापर होतांना दिसून येतो. अल्पविकसित अर्थव्यवस्थेचे स्वरूप भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत दिसून येते. म्हणून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला विकसनशील अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून संबोधले जाते. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात भारताने पंचवार्षिक योजना पूर्ण केल्या असून १ एप्रिल १९९२ पासून आपली ८वी पंचवार्षिक योजना सुरू झाली आहे. भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात व दरडोई उत्पन्नात जरी बरीच वाढ झाली असली तरीही प्रगती समतोल पध्दतीने झाल्याचे दिसत नाही. मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील प्रादेशिक विषमता आणि आर्थिक विकासातील वाढता प्रादेशिक असमतोल हा भारतापुढील गंभीर प्रश्न आहे. भारतातील विविध राज्यांमध्ये दरडोई उत्पन्न, गरीबी, मूलभूत सोयी आणि अर्थ सामाजिक विकासामध्ये खूप तफावत आढळून येते. नियोजनाच्या प्रक्रियेत महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब, हरियाणा अशी राज्य खूपच विकसित झाली असून त्यामानाने बिहार, ओरिसा, मध्यप्रदेश, राजस्थान ही राज्ये फारशी प्रगती करू शकली नाहीत. ती बरीच मागास राहिली यालाच विभागीय असमतोल असे म्हणतात. राज्यराज्यातील दरडोई उत्पन्नातील वाढती तफावत म्हणजेच विभागीय असमतोल होय. खाजगी मालमत्तेच्या मूलभूत हक्कावर आधारलेल्या भांडवलशाही राष्ट्रांमध्ये, व्यक्तिव्यक्तीमध्ये आणि कुटुंबा-कुटुंबामध्ये राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाची विभागणी विषम प्रमाणात झालेली दिसून येते. हीच आर्थिक विषमता होय.

दरडोई उत्पन्नाच्या निकषावर विभागीय असमतोलाचा अभ्यास :- राज्यराज्यातील विकासातील असमतोल मोजण्याचे दरडोई उत्पन्न हा एक प्रमुख निकष मानल्या जातो. कोणत्याही विभागाची आर्थिक प्रगती मूलतः त्याभागात निसर्ग संपत्ती, भांडवल व मनुष्य बळ किती प्रमाणात उपलब्ध आहे. या गोष्टीवर अवलंबून असते. उदा. नद्या, खाणी, जंगले ही निसर्ग संपत्ती मध्यप्रदेश, ओरिसा, बिहार या राज्यात भरपूर प्रमाणात उपलब्ध आहेत. तरी सुध्दा हीच राज्ये दरडोई उत्पन्नात सर्वात शेवटी असून त्यांची स्थिती सातत्याने घसरलेली दिसते. याउलट महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, हरियाणा या राज्यात निसर्ग संपत्ती तुलनेने कमी असून सुध्दा ही तीन राज्ये वरच्या क्रमांकावर आहेत. याचे कारण भांडवल व कुशल मनुष्यबळ व उद्योजकता या गुणामुळे ही राज्ये वेगाने प्रगती करू शकले.

कृषी क्षेत्रातील असमतोल :- भारताच्या कृषिक्षेत्रातील असमतोल सतत वाढला आहे. पंजाब, हरियाणा, तामिळनाडू व पश्चिम बंगाल इत्यादी राज्यांनी कृषिक्षेत्रात इतर अनेक राज्यांच्या तुलनेने अधिक प्रगती केलेली दिसते. उत्तरप्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र इत्यादी राज्ये खूप मागे राहिली. कृषिक्षेत्रातील असमतोलाचे मापन करण्यासाठी समिश्र निर्देशांकाचा वापर केला जातो. १. प्रत्येक राज्यात किती टक्के जमीन सिंचनाखाली आहे. २. शेतकरी दर हेक्टरी खतांचा वापर करतात. ३. राज्यातील भूमी- मनुष्य प्रमाण.

औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील असमतोल :- औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील असमतोल काढण्यासाठी 'समिश्र निर्देशांकाचा' वापर करावा लागतो. उदा. १. दर लाख लोकसंख्येमागे कामगारांची संख्या २. औद्योगिक उत्पादनात विजेचा वापर ३. दर कामगाराने केलेले सरासरी औद्योगिक उत्पादन ४. दर हजार चौरस किलोमीटर क्षेत्रात कारखान्यांची संख्या. प्रत्येक राज्यासाठी वरील घटकांचे स्वतंत्र निर्देशांक काढून त्याची बेरीज केली जाते. व शेवटी ४ ने भागाकार केल्यास औद्योगिकरणाच्या समिश्र निर्देशांक समजतो.

आर्थिक संरचनेतील असमतोल :- आर्थिक संरचनेत प्रामुख्याने रस्ते, रेल्वे व इतर वाहतुकीच्या सोयी, टेलिफोन, पोस्ट ऑफिस इत्यादी बँकाचे जाळे इत्यादी सेवांचा उपयोग विचार केल्या जातो.

आर्थिक विषमतेची कारणे :- राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या विषम विभागणीला थोड्या बहुत प्रमाणात भांडवलशाही किंमत यंत्रणा तर ब—याच अंशी भांडवलशाहीच्या आधारभूत संस्था कारणीभूत झालेल्या आहेत. समाजातील मालमत्तेच्या विभाजनामुळे व निरनिराळ्या व्यवसायामध्ये व उद्योगधंदयामध्ये कामगारांना व मजुरांना प्राप्त होणा—या कमी अधिक उत्पन्नामुळे आर्थिक विषमता निर्माण झाली आहे. मालमत्तेच्या खाजगी हक्कामुळे मूठभर धनिक वर्गातील व्यक्तींना भांडवलावरील व्याज, जमिनीचा खंड, भाडेपट्टी, स्वामीत्व शुल्क व भांडवलाच्या विनियोगापासून मिळणारा नफा अशा वेगवेगळ्या मार्गांनी उत्पन्न मिळते. तसेच मालमत्तेवरील वंशपरंपरागत वारसा हक्कामुळे आर्थिक विषमतेत मोठी भर पडते. धनिक वर्गाला अनेक मार्गांनी उत्पन्न मिळते तर श्रमिक वर्गाला केवळ मजुरी मासिक वेतन या स्वरूपात उत्पन्न मिळते. औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या पुढारलेल्या भांडवलशाही देशात राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या ३० ते ३५ टक्के भाग एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या १० टक्के असलेल्या भांडवलदार वर्गाकडे तर उरलेल्या ६५ ते ७० टक्के उत्पन्न उर्वरित ९० टक्के जनतेला प्राप्त होते. समाजातील आर्थिक विषमता बहुतांशी मालमत्तेच्या विषम विभाजनामुळे व मालकी हक्काच्या परंपरागत प्राप्तीमुळे निर्माण झाली आहे. निरनिराळ्या उद्योग—धंदयातील कमी अधिक वेतनामुळे किंवा मजुरीच्या दरामुळे निर्माण होणारी आर्थिक विषमता त्यामानाने मर्यादित स्वरूपाची असते.

उपाय :-

सरकार उद्योगांमि प्रत्यक्ष कर योजना अर्गीकारून आणि तिची अंमलबजावणी करून धनिक लोकांच्या उत्पन्नाचा बराच मोठा भाग कर रूपाने काढून घेणे.

राज्याराज्यातील आर्थिक विषमता कमी करण्यासाठी औद्योगिक विकास समतोल पध्दतीने घडवून आणण्याचे धोरण स्वीकारावे.

औद्योगिक परवाना देतांना खाजगी उद्योजकांना मागास राज्यात कारखाने उघडण्यास प्रोत्साहन देणे.

सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनांचा कार्यक्रम हाती घेऊन कार्यान्वित करणे. व त्याद्वारे गरीब श्रमजीवी जनतेला

सामाजिक विमा योजना, बेकारी भत्ता, निवृत्ती वेतन या स्वरूपात आर्थिक संरक्षण देणे.

वारसाहक्काने प्राप्त होणा—या मालमत्ता व धन यावर जबर कर लावून तसेच शेतजमीन धारणा विषयक कायदे करून संपत्तीचे विभाजन अधिक समप्रमाणात घडवून आणण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे.

शेतजमिनी खाणीचे व इतर उत्पादन साधनाचे संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण करून ती सर्व सार्वजनिक व्यवस्थापनाखाली आणल्याशिवाय आर्थिक विषमतेची समस्या सुटणे अशक्यप्राय आहे.

सर्वांचा सामाजिक दर्जा समान होऊन देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाचा वेग वाढेल व सर्वसाधारण जीवनमान उंचावण्यास चालना मिळायला हवी.

निष्कर्ष :- भारत सरकारने राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या विभागणीचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी नेमलेल्या समितीच्या अहवालानुसार पहिल्या दोन पंचवार्षिक योजनांच्या काळात भारतामध्ये आर्थिक विषमता अधिक प्रमाणात वाढली. भारताच्या एकंदर राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात आणि दरडोई उत्पन्नात सुध्दा वाढ झाली. या काळात श्रीमंत लोक अधिक श्रीमंत झाले. व मध्यमवर्गाचे आर्थिक स्थिती तुलनात्मक दृष्ट्या खालावली आणि श्रीमंत व गरीब या दोन वर्गामधील अंतर अधिकच वाढले. तृतीय पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या कालावधीत आणि त्यानंतर या एकंदर परिस्थितीत विशेष फरक झाला नाही. विकसनशील देशात सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक उद्दिष्टे गाठण्यासाठी विकासाचा वेग वाढविला पाहिजे. तसेच आर्थिक विषमता दुर करणा—या उपाययोजनांची देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाकार्याशी सांगड घालणे आवश्यक आहे.

संदर्भ :-

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था डॉ. कुरुलकर

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था डॉ. डमढेरे

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आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्य तसेच संगीतातील पारंपारिक वाद्यांचा एकमेकांवर पडणारा आर्थिक प्रभाव

प्रा.अमोल वासुदेवराव गावंडे

सहा.प्राध्यापक, संगीत विभाग, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला.

प्रस्तावना:— अतिप्राचीन काळापासुन भारतात वाद्यांचे व वाद्य वादनाचे महत्व जागोजागी, वेहोवेळी उल्लेखिलेले आढळते. शिल्प व चित्रकलेत वाद्यांच्या आकृत्या आढळतात. देवदेवतांच्या वाद्यांसहित मूर्ती भारतीय संगीत संस्कृतीच्या द्योतक ठरतात. प्राचिन, मध्ययुगीन ग्रंथांमध्ये वाद्यांचा परिचय मिळतो. “नाटयशास्त्र” हा ग्रंथ त्या दृष्टीने आदर्श ग्रंथ होय. श्रीशंकरने डमरूच्या नादात तांडव नृत्य केले, विद्येची देवता सरस्वतीच्या हातात वीणा, विष्णूच्या हातात शंख, नारदऋषी वीणा, तर भगवान श्रीकृष्ण तर भारताचे आद्य बासरीवादक आहेत. तसेच रामायण—महाभारत काळातील वाद्यवृंद जय—घोष, यज्ञयागादी प्रसंगी गीतवाद्य नृत्यविष्कार, राज्याभिषेक, वसंतोत्सव, लढाईप्रसंगी वाद्यघोष, वाद्य वाजवितांना शिल्प चित्रकलेत तद्रूप असलेल्या आकृत्या दृष्टीस पडतात.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:—

- १) आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचे वाद्य संगीताची बदललेली स्थिती अभ्यासणे.
- २) परंपरागत वाद्य संगीत आणि आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संगीत तफावत अभ्यासणे.
- ३) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संगीत वाद्यांची महत्व स्पष्ट करणे.
- ४) आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्य तसेच संगीतातील पारंपारिक वाद्यांचा एकमेकांवर पडणारा आर्थिक प्रभाव अभ्यासणे

संशोधन पध्दती:— प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध हा सामाजिक व ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पध्दतीवर आधारीत आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधसंबंधीत पुस्तके, मासिके, पत्रिका, साप्ताहिके, इंटरनेट या माध्यमांद्वारे माहिती गोळा करुन त्याचे यथोचित विश्लेषण केल्या गेले आणि या द्वितीय सामुग्रीचा शोध निबंधात समाविष्ट केला गेला आहे. परिवर्तन हा मानवाच्या विकासातील मूलभूत घटक बनला आहे. शास्त्रीय संगीतात ज्या पध्दतीने क्रमाक्रमाने बदल घडत गेला त्याचप्रकारे पारंपरिक काळानुरूप परिवर्तन घडले. या बदलामध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे. तंत्रज्ञान हे देखील समाजाच्या विकासाचा पाया असल्याने जगात सर्वच ठिकाणी याचा स्वीकार केला गेला आहे. भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत हे विश्वव्यापक बनले आहे. त्यातही त्याला आधुनिक संगीताची जोड लाभली आहे. याचा स्वीकार भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीताची परंपरा चालवणाऱ्यांनी केला आहे.

आधुनिक युग हे यंत्र—तंत्राचे व इलेक्ट्रॉनिकचे युग आहे. त्यामुळे संगीतामध्ये इलेक्ट्रॉनिकसने प्रवेश करणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते. शास्त्रीय संगीतामध्ये सुध्दा पारंपारिक वाद्यांची जागा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणांनी घेऊन भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीताच्या विकासामध्ये मोलाचा मान मिळवला आहे. संगीतातील काही इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्यांचे याठिकाणी विश्लेषण करणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते.

शास्त्रीय संगीतातील निवडक पारंपारिक वाद्य:—

१) तंबोरा/ताणपुरा (तंतुवाद्य):— तंबोरा हे अतिशय प्राचीन वाद्य असुन, नारदांच्या हातातील वाद्य तंबोरी म्हणजे तंबोऱ्याचा लहान प्रकार असावा. तंबोऱ्याच्या भोपळ्याला तुंबा असा शब्द वापरला जातो. त्यावरुन तंबोरा, तंबोरु हा शब्द प्रचारात आला असावा. प्राचीन काळात स्वरविस्ताराचा एक प्रकार या अर्थाने ‘तान’ असा शब्द वापरलेला आढळतो, त्यावरुन स्वरविस्तारास पूरक या अर्थाने तानपुरा हा शब्द प्रचलित झाला असावा. तंबोऱ्याचे भाग खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत. १) भोपळा २) तबली ३) ब्रिज किंवा घोडी ४) तारदान ५) दोडी ६) सांधा ७) अट किंवा मेरु, ८) तारगहन ९) खुंटया १०) मणी ११) जव्हारी/सूत तंबोऱ्यामध्ये ४ तार असतात. मधल्या दोन तारा तार षड्ज आणि एक तार पंचम/मध्यम व एक तार खर्जाची असते. अलीकडच्या काळात पाच किंवा सहा तारांचा तंबोराही वापरला जातो. यातील अतिरिक्त तारांमध्ये रागस्वरूपानुसार येणारे स्वर लावले जातात.

२)तबला (अवनध्द वाद्य):— अवनध्द वाद्य प्रकारामध्ये स्वतंत्र वादन आणि साथसंगतीला उपयुक्त वाद्य म्हणजे तबला हे वाद्य होय. तबला या शब्दाची उत्पत्तीविषयी निरनिराळी मते प्रचारात आहे. तबल म्हणजे नगारा हा मुळात फारसी शब्द आहे. यावरून तबला हा शब्द बनला असावा. दुसरी एक लोकप्रिय उत्पत्ती म्हणजे उ.सुधारखॉ यांनी पखवाजाचे दोन तुकडे करून दोन भाग बनविले आणि पखवाज फोडला असतांनाही (तब—बोला) तरीसुद्धा त्यातून बोल उत्पन्न झाले. यातून तबला हा शब्द बनला असावा. तबला आणि डग्गा यांचा आकार असलेल्या शिल्पकृती वेरुळ—अजिंठयाच्या लेण्यांत पहावयास मिळतात. यावरून हे वाद्य भारतीय आहे. हे सिध्द होते. तबल्याचे भाग खालीलप्रमाणे आहे. १) खोड २)पुडी ३) वादी ४) गुडरी ५) गजरा ६) लव किंवा मेदान ७) गोठ किंवा चाट ८) शाई ९) धातुचे भांडे डग्ग्यासाठी धातु किंवा मातीचे भांडे वापरतात. यातील तबला किंवा चाटी वेगवेगळ्या स्वरात मिळविल्या जाते.

३)स्वरमंडळ (तंतुवाद्य) भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीतातील तंबोच्या नंतरचे अतिशय महत्वाचे वाद्य म्हणजे स्वरमंडळ होय. स्वरमंडळ मधुर वाद्य असून रागाला पोषक वातावरण निर्माण करण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य पार पाडत असते. हे एक तंतु वाद्य असून यामध्ये २१ ते ३६ तारा असतात. तार स्वर पासून तर खर्ज स्वरापर्यंत याची रचना असते. प्रत्येक तार हा त्या रागातील स्वरानुसार मिळवावा लागतो. या वाद्यालासुद्धा लाकडापासून बनविल्या जाते. मंद्रसप्तक, मध्यसप्तक व तार सप्तक यामध्ये या तारांची रचना केली असते.

आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्य उपकरणे:—

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तंबोरा किंवा तानपुरा, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तबला, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरमंडळ: विजेच्या शोधानंतर महत्वाचा शोध म्हणजे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सर्किटचा या सर्किटच्या सहायाने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तंबोरा, तबला उपकरण विकसित करण्यात आले. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तंबोरा आकाराने लहान असतो. यात तारा नसता त्यामुळे तो हाताळायला सोयीस्कर जातो. शिवाय तारा तुटण्याची व परत लावण्याची गरज पडत नाही. त्याचप्रमाणे पांढरी १ पासून ते पांढरी ७ पर्यंत सर्व स्वर यात लावता येतात. तर साध्या तंबोच्याला याबाबतीत मर्यादा येतात. साधा तंबोरा हा भोपळ्यापासून बनतो व निसर्गावर अवलंबून राहणे कठीण झाले आहे व ते आकाराने मोठे असल्याने डेवण्यास जागाही बरीच लागते व नाजूक असल्याने जपावे लागते. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तंबोरा प्रवासात कोठेही घेऊन जाण्यास सोयीस्कर असतो. शिवाय याचा आवाजही खऱ्या तंबोच्याप्रमाणे हुबेहुब असतो. त्याचप्रमाणे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तबल्याचे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तबल्यामध्ये २४ ताल असता व आपल्याला हव्या त्याप्रमाणे नवीन मात्रांचा व नवीन बोलांचा ताल आपण यामध्ये तयार करू शकतो. ते वेगवेगळ्या लयकारीत व स्वरांमध्ये वाजवण्याची यामध्ये सुविधा असते. महत्वाचे म्हणजे हे यंत्रे बॅटरीवर सुद्धा चालविता येतात. आजकाल सर्व मोठे कलावंत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तंबोच्याचे तसेच तबल्याचा वापर करतांना आपणास दिसून येतात. या दोन वाद्याप्रमाणेच इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरमंडळ हे वाद्य या काळात महत्वाची भूमिका शास्त्रीय संगीतामध्ये बजावत आहे. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरमंडळ हे हाताळायला एकदम सोपी व सोयीस्कर असून आवाजमध्ये साध्या स्वरमंडळाप्रमाणे मधूर आहे. यामध्ये रागानुसार तारा स्वयंचलित लागतात. कमी वेळेमध्ये हे वाद्य कार्य पार पाडते. यामध्येच विविध रागांची रचना अंतर्भूत असल्याने संगीत कलावंताना इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरमंडळ हे अतिशय उपयुक्त वाद्य उपकरण होय.

पारंपारीक व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्यांच्या किंमतीमधील प्रादेशिक आर्थिक तफावत:— भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीतातील वाद्यांचा विचार करता आपणास असे दिसून येते की, सर्वसामान्यता: हि वाद्ये विविध झाडांच्या लाकडांपासून किंवा विविध धातूच्या माध्यमांद्वारे बनविले जाते. विशेषत: एखादे लाकूड म्हणजे वृक्ष हे विशिष्ट वातावरणामध्ये किंवा प्रदेशामध्ये विकसित होते व ज्या प्रदेशामध्ये ते वृक्ष वाढता त्या ठिकाणी ही वाद्य तयार केली जातात साहजिकच त्या ठिकाणी या वाद्यांच्या किंमती कमी असतात मात्र हिच वाद्य आपण परप्रांतात किंवा प्रदेशामध्ये विकत घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला असता आपणास असे दिसून येते की, यांच्या किंमतीमध्ये विशेष तफावत आहे व प्रत्येक कलाकाराला कला सादर करण्याकरीता त्याच्या सोयीनुसार वेगवेगळ्या पट्टीमध्ये तंबोरा, तबला लागत असतो. विविध पट्टीमध्ये ही वाद्य विकत घेणे हे संगीत अभ्यासकाला किंवा कलावंताला आर्थिकदृष्ट्या कठीण ठरते. परंतु आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्य उपकरण हे यांच्या विरुध्द आहे. यांचे कार्य सारखे असून हाताळायला सोयीस्कर आहेत. विशेषत: एकच वाद्य हे विविध पट्टीमध्ये लावता येते. एका उपकरणाच्या द्वारे

विविध पट्टीमधील वाद्य वापरण्याची कलावंताला गरज भासत नाही आणि यांच्या किंमतीमध्ये सुध्दा अतिशय तफावत दिसून येते. मात्र इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्य हे MRP किंवा इरलेल्या किंमतीद्वारे विकली जातात. उदा:- एका भोपळ्याच्या तंबोच्याची साधारणतः किंमत ही १०,०००/- ते २०,०००/- असते हेच इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तंबोच्याची किंमत रु.७७४९/- ते ६४००/- मिळते. तसेच सर्वसाधारणपणे धातुचा तबला हा रु.१०,०००/- पासून वर मिळतात तर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तबला रु. ६८००/- ला मिळतो यासारखे भारतीय स्वरमंडळ हे वाद्य १८,५००/- पासून वरच्या किंमतीला बाजारामध्ये उपलब्ध आहेत व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरमंडळ हे वाद्य १३२००/- रु. बाजारामध्ये विकत मिळते. महत्वाची बाब म्हणजे सर्व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्य हे विविध स्वर पट्टीनुसार वापरता येतात परंतु पारंपारीक वाद्य विविध पट्टीनुसार वेगवेगळी वापरावी लागतात.

निष्कर्ष:-

- १) भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीतातील पारंपारीक वाद्य हे शास्त्रीय संगीताा प्राण आहे.
- २) पारंपारीक वाद्य हे निसर्गाचा म्हणजेच झाडांचा आधार घेतल्याशिवाय किंवा झाडांची कत्तल करूनच ही वाद्य बनविल्या जातात आणि शासनाकडून वृक्ष कापण्यास बंदी आहे.
- ३) या विरुध्द इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्य हे निसर्गाला कोणत्याही प्रकारे अपाय न करता तयार करता येते.
- ४) हे वाद्य हाताळायला व एका जागेवरून दुसऱ्या जागेवर घेऊन जाण्यास सोयीस्कर आहेत.
- ५) पारंपारीक वाद्य हे आर्थिकदृष्ट्या किंमतीने महाग असून ते प्रत्येक कलाकराच्या स्वराच्या पट्टीनुसार वेगवेगळी विकत घ्यावी लागतात.
- ६) या विरुध्द इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण हे किंमतीने योग्य दरात असून ते एक उपकरण (वाद्य) विविध स्वरांमध्ये वापरता येते.
- ७) आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्य उपकरणे हे काळाची गरज होय.

समारोप :- भारत हा संस्कृतिप्रधान देश आहे. या देशातील विविधता येथील विविध प्रांतात दडलेली आहे. तसेच प्रत्येक प्रांताचे आपले असे वेगळे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. जरी आर्थिक बाबतीत प्रत्येक प्रांतात विषमता पहायला मिळत असली तरी परंपरागत रुढी, संस्कृति इत्यादींनी संपूर्ण देशात आजही एकता पहायला मिळते. या देशातील संगीताची परंपरा ही प्रांता प्रांतानुसार वेगवेगळे आहे. परंतु देशाच्या संगीत इतिहासाला प्राचीन इतिहास लाभलेला आहे. त्यामुळे जर आजच्या आधुनिक युगात नव तंत्र आत्मसात करण्यात आले असले तरी ही संगीताची गोडी कमी झालेली नाही. फक्त परंपरागत संगीताबरोबरच इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स संगीताने जागा घेतली व त्याची प्रगतीही तेवढ्याच गतीने होत आहे. शेवटी आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्य किंवा संगीतातील पारंपारिक वाद्य असो या दोन्ही प्रकारांचा रजिकांच्या मनाचे कलेच्या माध्यमातून रंजन करणे हा प्रामाणिक उद्देश होय.

संदर्भ ग्रंथसूची:-

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- २) संगीतशास्त्र विजयिनी: लेखक — डॉ. नारायण मंगरुळकर
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- ४) संगीत विशारद — हाथरस प्रकाशन
- ५) भारतीय वाद्ये: लेखक — बी. चैतन्य देव
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महाराष्ट्रातील संगीताच्या विकासात भारतातील घराणेशाहीचे योगदान

प्रा. प्रितम जे. बैस

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, संगीत विभाग, सीताबाई कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

भारतीय संगीताला प्राचीन इतिहास लाभलेला आहे. संगीत हे केवळ मनोरंजनाचे साधन नसून ती एक कला आहे. भारतात प्राचीन काळापासून संगीताला वेगवेगळ्या जाती धर्माच्या परंपरेद्वारे विभागले गेले आहे. तसेच देशातील क्षेत्रीय विविधतेबरोबरच ह्या कलेमध्येही विविध पहावयास मिळते. पूर्वीच्या काळी गायकांनी आपली स्वतःची अशी खास गायनशैली विकसित केली. हे गायक ज्या मूळ ठिकाणाहून आले त्या ठिकाणावरून त्या गायनशैलीला विशिष्ट घराण्याचे गाणे म्हणून ओळखले जाऊ लागले. उदाहरणार्थ, जयपूर—अत्रौली घराण्याचे संस्थापक उस्ताद अल्लादिया खान ह्यांचे मूळ गांव उत्तर प्रदेशातील अलीगढजवळच्या अत्रौली हे होते. जयपूरच्या महाराजांनी राजाश्रय दिल्यामुळे ह्या घराण्याचे नाव जयपूर—अत्रौली पडले.

आपल्या भारतीय संगीतात पूर्वी संगीत शिक्षण गुरुकुल पद्धतीने होत होते. संगीत शिकणारी व्यक्ती गायकाची मनोभावे सेवा करून, त्याच्या सानिध्यात राहून संगीतकला अवगत करून घेत असे. पूर्वीच्या काही श्रेष्ठ व प्रतिभासंपन्न गायकांनी आपल्या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण गायकीने आपल्या स्वतःच्या गायकीची एक विशिष्ट शैली निर्माण केली व पुढे आपल्या शिष्यांकरवी ती तशीच तशी जतन करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्यातून त्यांना संगीतशैलीची एक विशिष्ट कुटुंबेच संगीतक्षेत्रात वावरू लागली. त्यातून संगीतातील घराण्यांचा जन्म झाला. या संगीतातील ही घराणी म्हणजे विविध संगीतशैलीची परंपरा जतन करणारी कुटुंबेच होय. घराण्याच्या संगीतशैलीचा प्रसार आणि हस्तांतरण मुख्यतः हे गुरु—शिष्य परंपरेतून पुढे होत राहिले आहे. संगीतातील विविध घराणी ही प्रामुख्याने गायन, वादन, तबला आणि नर्तन या विभागात विभागली गेली आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचा उद्देश :

संगीतातील काही घराण्यांचे अध्ययन करणे

या घराण्यांची वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करणे.

महाराष्ट्रातील संगीताची प्रगतीचा आढावा घेणे.

अध्ययन पध्दती : प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये अध्ययनाकरिता द्वितीय स्त्रोतांचा उपयोग करण्यात आला असून त्याकरिता इंटरनेट, विविध संकेतस्थळ, संदर्भिय साहित्याचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

ग्वालेर घराणे : प्रख्यात संगीतकार खॉ नथन पीरबक्ष हे या घराण्याचे संस्थापक. त्यांचे नातू प्रख्यात ख्यालगायक हस्मु खॉ व हददू खॉ हे ग्वालेर दरबारचे गायक होते. महाराष्ट्रात ख्याल गायकी आणणारे कै. बाळकृष्णबुवा इचलकरंजीकर हे याच घराण्याचे. संगीताचा सर्व भारतभर प्रभावी प्रचार करणारे व विद्यालयीन पद्धतीच्या संगीतशिक्षणाचा पाया घालणारे कै.विष्णु दिगंबर पलूस्कर व त्यांचे शिष्य पं.ओंकारनाथ ठाकुर, कै. विनायकराव पटवर्धन, कै. नारायणराव व्यास ही सर महाराष्ट्रीय कलाकार मंडळी ग्वालेर घराण्याची देणगी आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे कुमार गंधर्व, कै.प्रो.बी.आर. देवधर, तरुण गायकात सौ. वीणा सहस्रबुध्ये, अतुल व्यास, शरद साठे इत्यादी गायक ग्वालेर घराण्याची परंपरा चालवीत आहेत. पं.शरदचंद्र आरोलकर हे या घराण्याचे आदरणीय असे ज्ञानवृद्ध गायक आहेत .

ग्वालेर घराण्याच्या गायकीचे वैशिष्ट्ये : जोरदार व खुल्या आवाजातील गायन हे या गायकीचे वैशिष्ट्ये आहे. ख्यालगायन थोडेसे धृपद अंगाने गाण्याची पद्धत आहे. ग्वालेर घराण्याची प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्ये म्हणजे अनेकदंगी, भारदस्त व रसभरीत असे अस्ताई — अंतरे. त्याच अंगाने होणारा रागाचा विस्तार. रागाचा प्रारंभ आणि शेवट यांच्याकडे विशेष लक्ष. तिलवाडा, झुमरा हे या घराण्याचे आवडते ताल आहेत. बेहलावेयुक्त आलाप, बोलतान, आरोह, अवरोही, संचारी अशा

ताना हे या घराण्याचे आणखी एक वैशिष्ट्य सरल सपाट तान आणि रागांची शुद्धता याकडे या घराण्याचे विशेष लक्ष असते.

किराणा घराणे :खांसाहेब अब्दुल करीम खां यांना त्यांचे वडील कालेखां, चुलते अब्दुल्लखां आणि चुलत चुलते हैदरबख्श यांच्याकडून शिक्षण मिळाले. खांसाहेब अब्दुल करीमखां यांचे शिष्य म्हणजे रामभाऊ कुंडगोळकर उर्फ सवाई गंधर्व. सुरेश बाबू माने, रोशन आरा बेगम, गानहिरा हिराबाई बडोदेकर आणि सरस्वती राणे या किराणा घराण्याच्याच गायिका. पं. भीमसेन जोशी व गंगूबाई हनगल हे सवाई यांचे शिष्य. प्रभा अत्रे पण याच घराण्याच्या प्रसिद्ध गायिका.

किराणा घराण्याच्या गायकीचे वैशिष्ट्ये :या घराण्याचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे सुरेलपणा. या घराण्याचे तंबोरे इतके सुरेल लावलेले असतात की नुसते तंबोरे वाजू लागले की मैफलीत रंग भरायला सुरवात होते. अत्यंत भावपूर्ण गायन हे या घराण्याचे आणखी एक वैशिष्ट्ये आहे. तोडी, जोगिया, मालकंस, शुद्ध कल्याण, हे या घराण्याचे आवडते राग. हळुवारपणा, नाजूकपणा हा या घराण्याचा विशेष आहे.

जयपूर घराणे :या घराण्याला अत्रौली घराणे असेही म्हणतात. संगीतातले गानमहर्षी उ. अल्लादीयाखां यांनी या घराण्याच्या गायकीचा प्रसार केला. पटियाळा घराणे हे याच घराण्यातील एक प्रवाह. महाराष्ट्रात या घराण्याचा प्रसार तो मुख्यत्वेकरून सुरश्री केसरबाई केरकर, गानतपस्विनी मोंघुबाई कुर्डीकर, पं. मल्लिकार्जुन मंसुर इत्यादीमुळे . सौ. किशोरी आमोणकर यांनी या घराण्याची पुढे वाटचाल सुरू ठेवली.

जयपूर घराण्याच्या गायकीचे वैशिष्ट्ये :संपूर्ण मालकंस, बसंती केदार, रामसा कानडा, कबीर भैरव, खोकर असे अप्रसिद्ध राग घराण्याचे खास राग आहेत. विलंबित तीनतालात बहुतेक चिजा गाण्याचा प्रघात आहे. अत्यंत लयबद्ध गायन हे या घराण्याचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. या घराण्याचे आणखी एक वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे वक्र आणि लांबलचक ताना. भरपूर दमसास हे या घराण्याचे खास वैशिष्ट्य. भावगीत, तुमरी, भजन, गझल, दादरा हे प्रकार प्रामुख्याने गायले जातात. आकारयुक्त खुला आवाज, पेचदार वक्र ताना, भरपूर दमसास, अप्रसिद्ध राग आणि समेवर येण्याची खास शैली या घराण्याची प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत.

आग्रा घराणे :संगीतसम्राट तानसेन यांचे जावई हाजी सुजान हे आग्रा घराण्याचे प्रवर्तक मानले जातात. गगे खुदाबख्श यांनी ग्वाल्ले घराण्याचे भरपूर शिक्षण घेतले. बडोद्याचे रंगीले गायक उस्ताद फैयाजखां यांच्यामुळे हे घराण्याचा प्रसार झाला. उस्ताद विलायत हुसैनखां, दिनकर कायकिणी, सौ. ललीत राव, बबनराव हळदणकर याच घराण्यातील प्रसिद्ध गायक होत.

आग्रा घराण्याच्या गायकीचे वैशिष्ट्ये :या घराण्यात खुला व जोरकस आवाज लावण्याची पद्धत आहे. आग्रा घराण्याचे गायन अत्यंत आक्रमक आहे. जबड्याच्या ताना, आक्रमक बोल ताना, तालाशी झटापट अशी काही घराण्याची वैशिष्ट्ये आकर्षक आणि आक्रमक आहेत. आलाप करताना नोम् तोम् करणे हे या घराण्याचे आणखीन एक वैशिष्ट्ये धृपद, धमार, होरी हे प्रकार या घराण्याचे गायक आकर्षकपणे गातात. आक्रमक आणि जोरकस तान घेऊन अचूकपणे समेवर येणे हे या घराण्याचे खास अंग आहे.

समारोप : भारतीय संगीताचे ही एक परंपरा अशी आहे जी की, पुरातन काळापासून जोपासली जात आहे. या परंपरेनुसार संगीत हे देशातील विविध रुढी, परंपरा, संस्कृतिमध्ये जोपासले जात आहे. संगीतातील ही घराणी म्हणजे विविध संगीतशैलीची परंपरा जतन करणारी कुटुंबेच होय. घराण्याच्या संगीतशैलीचा प्रसार आणि हस्तांतरण मुख्यतः हे गुरु-शिष्य परंपरेतून पुढे होत राहिले आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :

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लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मिती संदर्भात डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची भूमिका: (विशेष संदर्भ विदर्भ राज्य)

प्रा. एस. आर. दामोदर

साहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, पदवी व पदव्युत्तर राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, सीताबाई कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला

प्रस्तावना : भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये 'संघराज्य' हा शब्दप्रयोग झाला नसला तरी संघात्मक शासनपध्दतीचे जवळपास सर्वच वैशिष्ट्ये भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये दिसून येतात. केंद्राला जास्त अधिकार दिल्यामुळे राज्यांच्या अधिक स्वायत्तेची तसेच स्वातंत्रप्राप्तीपासूनच नव्या घटक राज्याची मागणी नेहमी होताना दिसते. या मागण्यांमुळे केंद्र शासन व घटकराज्य यांच्या संघर्षाला सुरुवात होऊन संघराज्याच्या अस्तीत्वाला धोका निर्माण झाला आहे. आज भारतात २९ पूर्ण राज्य व ०७ केंद्रशासीत प्रदेश आहेत. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी सुरुवातीपासूनच लहान राज्यांच्या निर्मितीची संकल्पना मांडली होती. मोठ्या राज्यात आर्थिक व सामाजिक दृष्ट्या दुर्बल अशा घटकांवर अन्याय होईल म्हणूनच डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी लहान राज्यांचे समर्थन केले होते. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी १९५५ साली लोकसभेला एक निवेदन सादर केलेले होते त्यामध्ये त्यांनी 'एक भाषा एक राज्य' या तत्वाला विरोध करून 'एक राज्य एक भाषा' या तत्वाचा पुरस्कार करून एका भाषेची अनेक राज्ये होवू शकतात असे प्रतिपादन केले. तेलंगणा या स्वतंत्र घटक राज्याचा निर्मितीने या विचाराला चालना दिली. लहान घटक राज्यांच्या मागणीमध्ये विदर्भ हा प्रदेश अतिशय महत्वपूर्ण समजला जातो. दक्षिण भारत आणि उत्तर भारत यांच्यामध्ये विदर्भ प्रदेश असल्यामुळे भारतीय राजकारणात सद्यःस्थितीत विदर्भाला जास्त महत्व आहे.

१९४७ मध्ये संविधानसभेने न्या.एस.के.दार यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली समिती नेमली. या समितीने राज्यनिर्मितीसाठी भौगोलिकता, आर्थिक, प्रशासकीय सहजता आणि विकासाची क्षमता यावर भर दिला. या अहवालावर विचार करण्यासाठी स्त्रीस्तरीय समितीने सुध्दा सुरक्षा आणि आर्थिक समृद्धी यालाच महत्व दिले. त्यानंतर २९ डिसेंबर १९५३ मध्ये न्या.सैय्यद फजल अलीच्या नेतृत्वात राज्यपुर्नगठन आयोग स्थापण करण्यात आला. या आयोगाने १९५५ ला आपला रिपोर्ट सादर केला. यामध्ये राज्य पुर्नगठणासाठी भाषेचा आधार मान्या केला. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी १९४८ मध्येच भाषावार प्रांतरचना आयोगाला एक प्रतिवेदन सादर केले होते. **maharashtra is a linguistic province** यात त्यांनी 'एक भाषा एक राज्य' हे सूत्र नाकारून 'एक राज्य एक भाषा' या सूत्राचे समर्थन केले होते. एकच भाषा बोलणारे लोक जर फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर असतील त्या भाषेच्या आधारावर एकापेक्षा अधिक राज्यांची निर्मिती केली पाहिजे असा त्यांचा आग्रह होता. म्हणूनच मराठी भाषा बोलणाऱ्या लोकांचे एकच मोठे महाराष्ट्र राज्य निर्माण करण्याच्या विचारांशी ते सहमत नव्हते. मराठी भाषिकांची (१) महाराष्ट्र नगरराज्य—मुंबई (२) मध्य महाराष्ट्र (मराठवाडा) (३) पूर्व महाराष्ट्र (विदर्भ) (४) पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र अशा चार छोट्या राज्यांच्या निर्मितीचा विचार त्यांनी प्रकर्षाने मांडला. छोट्या राज्यांची कल्पना मांडतांना डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी केवळ महाराष्ट्रापुरताच विचार केला नव्हता. प्रशासनाच्या दृष्टीने आणि लोकशाहीच्या जोपासनेसाठी संपूर्ण भारतातील सर्व राज्यांचा आकार आटोपशीर असावा असे त्यांचे स्पष्ट मत होते. त्यामुळेच महाराष्ट्राबरोबरच उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार आणि मध्यप्रदेश या मोठ्या राज्यांचे विभाजन करून लहान लहान राज्ये करावीत असे त्यांचे मत होते. प्रस्तूत शोध निबंधातून भारतातील लहान घटक राज्यांच्या निर्मितीचे धोरण स्पष्ट केले आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे

- भारतात लहान राज्यांची आवश्यकता स्पष्ट करणे.
- भारतातील लहान राज्यांचे स्वरूप व व्याप्ती स्पष्ट करणे.
- विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीकडे का दुर्लक्ष होते याचे अध्ययन करणे.

संशोधन साधने :विविध संदर्भग्रंथ, मासिके व सरकारी अहवाल इत्यादी स्रोतांचा अवलंब केला आहे.

संशोधनाची गृहितकृत्ये

- विकासाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे.
- पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील नेत्यांचा विदर्भाबाबत उपेक्षित दृष्टीकोन आहे.
- विदर्भातील नेतृत्व स्वार्थी होत आहे
- विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीसाठी सामान्य जनतेचा सहभाग कमी आहे.
- **विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीची कारणे** :न्या.सैय्यद फजल अलीच्या नेतृत्वात राज्यपुर्नगठन आयोगाने सर्व परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास करून भाषेच्या आधारावर राज्याचे पुर्नगठन करण्याच्या शिफारशी सुचविल्या त्यानुसार भारताचे १६ घटक राज्यात विभाजन केले जावे असे ठरले.नविन घटक राज्ये आकाराने मोठे होते.त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक समतोल साधने जबाबदारीचे होते. उत्तरप्रदेश,मध्यप्रदेश,बिहार यासारखे मोठी राज्ये यामध्ये अपयशी ठरली.त्यामुळेच छोट्या राज्याची मागणी पुढे आली. त्यातच १९५३ पासून २०१३ पर्यंतच्या ७५ वर्षात विदर्भ प्रदेश विकासाच्या बाबतीत दुर्लक्षित राहिला. या पार्श्वभूमीवर स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी अधिक अधिकृतपणे पुढे येत आहे.

विकासाचा असमतोल :राज्याच्या पुर्नरचनेसाठी जे आधारभूत तत्व निश्चित करण्यात आले, त्यामुळे प्रादेशीक असंतुलन तसेच विभिन्न अस्मिता व उपसंस्कृती यांचेकडे दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले. मुख्यतः स्वायत्तता व प्रादेशीक असंतुलनाच्या प्रश्नावरून मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रादेशीक आंदोलन होवून नव्या राज्याची निर्मिती करण्यास केंद्रशासनावर दडपण येवून आजपर्यंत २९ राज्यांची निर्मिती करावी लागली आहे.भाषावार प्रांतरचना करूनही अन्य कारणानी नवी राज्ये निर्माण करावी लागली तरी अनेक प्रदेशातून नव्या राज्याच्या मागण्या होतच आहेत जी राज्ये निर्माण करण्यात आली त्या राज्यातील अंतर्गत संपर्काची समस्या असल्याकारणाने ती एकजीनसी बसू शकत नव्हती.महाराष्ट्रात पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत कृषी,आरोग्य,शैक्षणिक,सिंचन,रस्ते,औद्योगिक या सारख्या क्षेत्रात विदर्भ प्रदेश सतत जाणीवपूर्वक मागासलेला ठेवण्यात आला. विकासाचा हा असमतोल सतेबाहेर असलेल्या नेत्यांनी समाजासमोर मांडला.त्यामुळे स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी जोर धरू लागली.

पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील नेत्यांचा दृष्टीकोन : १९६० साली विभाषीकातून महाराष्ट्र राज्य तयार होतांना ३७१ (२) अनुच्छेदातील वैधानिक मंडळाची तरतूद विदर्भ व मराठवाडयासाठी केली होती.तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री श्री.यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी पहिल्या भाषणात आश्वासन दिले की, महाराष्ट्र सरकार विदर्भाला त्याचा न्याय हिस्सा तर देईलच पण गरज पडल्यास त्यापेक्षा जास्त सुध्दा निधी देईल? याविषयी शंका बाडगू नये'परंतू १९९४ पर्यंत ही मंडळेच स्थापनच केली नव्हती. श्री.यशवंतराव चव्हाणांपासून ते आजपर्यंतच्या कोणत्याही पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील नेत्याने विदर्भाच्या विकासाबाबत सकारात्मक भावना ठेवली नाही. थोडक्यात पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राची जनता विदर्भाला आर्थिक न्याय मिळू देणार नाही हे सत्य लक्षात येते.

विदर्भ विकासासाठी आर्थिक साधनांचा वापर नाही.: स्वतंत्र घटक राज्य म्हणून विदर्भाची स्वावलंबनाची क्षमता फार मजबूत आहे असे म्हणणे चूक ठरणार नाही विपूल खनीज संपत्ती, बारामाही वाहणाऱ्या नद्या,कसदार शेती, गावतलाव, विद्युत निर्मिती, घनदाट वने,पर्यटन यासारख्या अनेक गोष्टी इथे आहेत.त्यांचा नियोजनबद्ध विकास महत्वाचा आहे.परंतु याचा योग्या वाटा विदर्भाला कधीच मिळाला नाही.महाराष्ट्र सरकारची प्रचंड उदासिनता सतत दिसून आली.

स्वार्थी काँग्रेस नेतृत्व :महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश काँग्रेसमध्ये स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याच्या प्रश्नावरून मतभेद दिसतात.साधारणपणे विदर्भातील काँग्रेसचे शिर्ष नेतृत्व स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी व समर्थन करत आलेले आहेत विलास मुत्तेवार,रणजीत देशमुख,अनिस अहमद,सतीश चतुर्वेदी,राजेंद्र दर्डा,नितीन राउत,एन.के.पी.साळवे,वसंतराव साठे अशी काँग्रेसमधील विदर्भ समर्थक नेत्यांची मोठी यादी व लॉबी सक्रीय राहत होती. महाराष्ट्र राज्य अस्तीत्वात आल्यानंतर आजपर्यंत काँग्रेस या पक्षानेच सर्वाधिक काळ सत्तेचा उपभोग घेतला आहे. काँग्रेस पक्षाचे मुख्यमंत्री पदाचे दावेदार या प्रांतातीलच झालेले आहेत. त्यामुळे स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याला त्यांचा नेहमीच विरोध राहिला आहे.महाराष्ट्राचे माजी मुख्यमंत्री विलासराव

देशमुख,सुशीलकुमार शिंदे,अशोक चव्हाण,पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण यासारख्या मुख्यमंत्र्यांनी चक्क विरोध दर्शविला. स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याबद्दल विदर्भातील अनेक काँग्रेस नेत्यांची भूमिका जरी स्पष्ट असली तरी काँग्रेस नेतृत्वाने विदर्भातील नेत्यांना विदर्भाच्या मागणी संदर्भात प्रसंगी लाभाचे पद पदरात देवून मागणीची तीव्रता कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न वारंवार झाल्याचे अनेक नेतृत्वाच्या बाबतीत दिसून येते.

विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीत जनतेचा सहभाग : स्वातंत्र विदर्भासाठी आजवर झालेली आंदोलने फलदायी झालेली नाहीत विधानभवनावर अनेक वर्षांपासून मोर्चे काढले जातात.ती तेवढ्यापुरतीच असतात आणि नंतर ती विस्मरणातही जातात त्याचा राजकीय व प्रशासकीय पातळीवर काहीही परिणाम होत नाही. जांबुतराव धोटे यांचा अपवाद सोडल्यास इतरांना फारसा प्रतिसाद मिळाल्याचे उदाहरण नाही.जांबुतराव धोटे किंवा इतरही नेत्यांना ही चळवळ तिव्र करून विदर्भाच्या मागणीला परिणामकारक करता आले नाही. कारण स्वातंत्र विदर्भासाठी लढणाऱ्या नेत्यांना सामान्य जनतेने पाठींबा दिला नाही.

निष्कर्ष:

- राजकीय व प्रशासकीय पातळीवर आंदोलनाने काहीच परिणाम होत नसेल तर राजकीय पक्ष स्थापन करून सत्ता मिळवून स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची निर्मिती करणे हा एकच पर्याय आहे. .
- स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी विरोधात इतर पक्ष आक्रमक होत असतील तर विदर्भवादी कार्यकर्त्यांनी जास्त आक्रमक व्हावे कोणत्याही प्रकारचा अपमान सहन करू नये .
- फक्त भाषावाद निर्माण करून पक्षांना राजकीय पोळी शेंकून घेण्यास आनंद वाटत असेल तर अशा राजकीय पक्षांना मतदारंनी मतपेटीतून त्यांची जागा दाखवून द्यावी..
- स्वातंत्र विदर्भ झाल्यास विदर्भाची आर्थिक व सामाजिक प्रगती झपाट्याने होईल

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**सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालये एक चिकीत्सात्मक अध्ययन
प्रा. सिध्दार्थ पाटील**

श्री. धाबेकर कला महाविद्यालय, खडकी बु. अकोला.

प्रस्तावना : भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीला काळानुरूप आधुनिक प्रगत स्वरूप मिळत असतांना ग्रंथालयांना सर्व पातळ्यांवर महत्वाचे स्थान मिळू लागले आहे. ग्रंथ आणि ग्रंथालये ही शिक्षण पध्दतीची अविभाज्य अंगे आहेत याची आपल्या देशातील शैक्षणिक विचारवंतांना रास्त जाणिव होती. म्हणूनच शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात विविध स्तरावर ग्रंथालयाच्या स्थापनेला व विकासाला प्राधान्य देण्यात आले आहे. डॉ. एस. आर. रंगनाथन यांच्या सारख्या ग्रंथप्रेमी व्यक्तींनी महाविद्यालयीन व विद्यापीठ पातळीवरील ग्रंथालये कशी असावीत या बाबतचे पाच सिध्दांत सांगितले आहेत. परिणामी आपल्या देशातील उच्च शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात प्रगत स्वरूपाचे ग्रंथालयाचे जाळे निर्माण झाले.

शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी हे शिक्षण प्रक्रियेतील दोन महत्वाचे घटक आहेत. शिक्षक वर्गामध्ये विशिष्ट विषयाबाबत मार्गदर्शन करतात. केवळ वर्गातील शिक्षणाव्दारे कोणताही विषय पुर्णपणे समजावून घेणे शक्य नसते. विद्यार्थ्यांना त्या विषयाबाबत अधिक माहिती पाहिजे असते ही माहिती ग्रंथालयातील वाचन साहित्यामध्ये उपलब्ध असते. ग्रंथालये विद्यार्थ्यांना उपयुक्त असे वाचन साहित्य उपलब्ध करून देतात. अशा प्रकारे शिक्षकांनी शिकविलेल्या विषयाचे अधिक आकलन होण्यासाठी ग्रंथालये विद्यार्थ्यांना मदत करतात व शिक्षणास पुरक अशी भूमिका बजावतात.

भारतीय समाज बऱ्याच प्रमाणात दैववादी व परंपराभिमानी असल्याचे दिसून येते. स्वतःची मदत स्वतःच करून परिस्थितीला नवे वळण देण्याची जिद्द व स्वतंत्र विचार करण्याची क्षमता सामान्य जनतेत अत्यंत कमी प्रमाणात असल्याचे दिसून येते. स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर भारतात लोकशाही राज्यपध्दतीचा स्विकार करण्यात आला आहे. तेथे प्रौढ नागरिकांनी शक्य तेवढ्या कमी कालावधीत साक्षर, सुशिक्षित होण्याची गरज आहे. औपचारिक शिक्षण पध्दतीव्दोर हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यास बराच काळ जावा लागेल, म्हणून अल्पशिक्षित, नवसाक्षर अशा लोकांना अक्षर ओळख टिकवून ठेवण्यास तसेच त्यांच्या आवडीनुसार सुलभ अशी वाचनसामुग्री सहजतः उपलब्ध होण्यासाठी सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये हेच उपयुक्त ठिकाण आहे. उत्तम शेती करण्यासाठी काय करावे, कोणती तंत्रे वापरावी, विविध शेती कामे कशी करावी यांचे मार्गदर्शन सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयाव्दारे मिळते आहे. शेतीला पुरक असे दुग्धउत्पादन, कुक्कुटपालन, रेशीम पैदास करणे, मधुमक्षिकापालन इत्यादी व्यवसाय किफायतशीर करण्याचे मार्गदर्शन शेतकऱ्यांनी सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयाव्दारे प्राप्त केले आहे.

शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयाची व्याख्या व घटक : व्याख्या :- शैक्षणिक संस्थेतील विद्यार्थी आणि अध्यापक यांना ग्रंथालय सेवा पुरविणाऱ्या ग्रंथालयास शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालय म्हणतात.

शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयाचे घटक : शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयामध्ये शालेय महाविद्यालयीन व विद्यापीठीय ग्रंथालयाचा समावेश होतो. यामध्ये महाविद्यालयीन

आणि विद्यापीठीय ग्रंथालये ही उच्च शिक्षणामध्ये आपली भूमिका बजावत असतात.

महाविद्यालयीय ग्रंथालय : महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थी आणि अध्यापक यांना ग्रंथालय सेवा देण्यासाठी महाविद्यालयाने चालविलेले ग्रंथालय म्हणजे महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालये होय.

विद्यापीठीय ग्रंथालय : विद्यापीठातील विद्यार्थी, अध्यापक आणि संशोधक यांना आवश्यक ते वाचन साहित्य पुरविण्यासाठी व योग्य त्या संदर्भ व माहिती सेवा देण्यासाठी विद्यापीठाने चालविलेले ग्रंथालय म्हणजे विद्यापीठीय ग्रंथालय होय.

शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयाचे कार्ये :

१) विद्यार्थी अध्यापक आणि संशोधक यांच्या वाचन साहित्याबाबतच्या व्यक्त आणि अव्यक्त गरजा माहित करून घेणे व त्याची पूर्तता करणे.

२) विद्यार्थी आणि अध्यापकांना घरी वाचण्यासाठी वाचनसाहित्य उपलब्ध करून देणे.

- ३) ग्रंथालयात बसुन अभ्यास करण्यासाठी योग्य अशी अभ्यासिका (रिडींग हॉल) विद्यार्थ्यांना उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- ४) विद्यार्थी, अध्यापक आणि संशोधकांना संदर्भ व माहिती सेवा पुरविणे.
- ५) लेखाच्या प्रती (झेरॉक्स) व भाषांतर सेवा उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- ६) आंतरग्रंथालयीन देवघेव सेवा पुरविणे.
- ७) माहिती साधनांबाबत विद्यार्थी व अध्यापकांमध्ये जागरूकता निर्माण करणे, त्यांची उपयुक्तता समजावून घेणे.
- ८) संशोधकांना वाचन साहित्य सुची तयार करून देणे व वाङ्मय शोध कार्यामध्ये मदत करणे.

समाजाचा अविभाज्य घटक म्हणून समाजाचे आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि राजकिय प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी मदत करणे हे विद्यापीठाचे कर्तव्य आहे. विद्यापीठ ग्रंथालय विद्यापीठाचा महत्वाचा घटक आहे. विद्यापीठ ग्रंथालय विद्यापीठास वरील कार्य करण्यास मदत करते.

शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयाची गरज : महाविद्यालयीन जीवनात प्रवेश केल्यावर विद्यार्थ्यांसमोर उभी राहणारी आव्हाने पेलण्यासाठी एक आदर्श ग्रंथालय निश्चितच सहाय्यक होवू शकते. ग्रंथालयाच्या चार भिंतीमध्ये बसुन विद्यार्थी आपला फावला वेळ नविन ज्ञान ग्रहण करण्यात खर्च करू शकतो व त्यातुन अनेक गोष्टीची त्याला माहिती होवू शकते. वाचनातुन त्याला अनेक नव्या कल्पना सुचू शकतात. नवे उपक्रम व प्रयोग यांची प्रेरणा मिळू शकते. वर्गाच्या चार भिंतीपेक्षा ग्रंथालय हे त्याला एखाद्या कार्यशाळेसारखा अनुभव देवू शकते. म्हणून विद्यार्थ्याला महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयाची मोठ्या प्रमाणात गरज भासते.

उच्च शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या अभ्यासात सहाय्य करण्याबरोबरच संशोधक, तज्ञ, अधिकारी व पदाधिकारी या सर्वांच्या माहिती व संदर्भविषयक विविधांगी गरजांची पूर्तता सातत्याने करावी लागते. यासाठी उच्च दर्जाची ग्रंथालयीन सेवा विद्यापीठीय ग्रंथालयामार्फत विद्यार्थ्यांना पुरविली जाते.

शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयात खालीलप्रकारे नियोजन करता येते.

आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर : परंपरागत ग्रंथालये व त्यातर्फे दिल्या जाणाऱ्या सेवा यामुळे वाचकांचा वेळ वाया जातो. तसेच ज्ञानाची नविन क्षेत्रे त्यांना अवगत होत नाही, यासाठी ग्रंथालयामध्ये आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणे अगत्याचे ठरते. सर्वप्रथम ग्रंथालयाने संगणकीकरण प्रक्रिया करण्यासाठी आवश्यक ती साधनसामुग्री खरेदी करावी. ही बाब एका क्षणात घडणारी नाही, याची कल्पना आहे. पण सतत पाठपुरावा केला तर ते अशक्यही नाही असे मी स्वानुभवाने बोलतो. सुरुवातीला एक संगणक मिळेल व पुढे हळूहळू सर्व गोष्टी घडत जातील असा प्रयत्न करावा.

आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे इंटरनेट, फोटोकॉपीची सोय ऑनलाईन सेवा इ. मुळे वाचक वर्ग ग्रंथालयाकडे आकर्षिला जाईल व त्याच्या ज्ञानात भर पडेल.

उत्तम वाचक बक्षिस योजना : शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयाचा वाचक वर्ग प्रामुख्याने शिक्षक, विद्यार्थी, संशोधक हा असतो. शिक्षक, संशोधक यांना न वगळता प्रामुख्याने विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये वाचनाची चढाओढ निर्माण व्हावी या दृष्टीने ग्रंथालयाने उत्तम वाचक बक्षिस योजना (**Best user award**) सुरू करावी. सहशिक्षण असेल तर विद्यार्थी व विद्यार्थीनींमधून प्रत्येकी एक वाचक निवडावा. यासाठी ग्रंथालयाला प्रत्येक वाचकाचा स्वतंत्र तपशील ठेवावा लागेल. त्यांना ग्रंथ देवाणघेवाणाचा हिशोब तसेच त्यांची वाचनालयातील उपस्थिती लक्षात घ्यावी लागेल व त्यानुसार उत्तम वाचक निवडुन त्याला एखादा नविन ग्रंथ भेट म्हणून द्यावा. यामुळे अन्य वाचकांत सुध्दा वाचनाची गोडी निर्माण होईल.

वाचक उपस्थिती फलक : ग्रंथालयात रोज येणाऱ्या वाचकांची संख्या एखाद्या फलकावर लिहून ठेवली तर त्यामुळे येणाऱ्या प्रत्येक वाचकाला व ग्रंथालयाला भेट देणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना यामुळे ग्रंथालयाच्या प्रसिध्दीची कल्पना येईल व सदर फलक ग्रंथालयात दर्शनी भागात लावावा व त्यातील नोंदी रोज अद्यावत कराव्यात.

सुभाषित / सुविचार दर्शक फलक : ग्रंथालयाच्या प्रवेशद्वारावर एक लाकडी फलक करून त्यावर विचारवंत, लेखक वा अन्य मान्यवर मंडळीचे वचने, सुभाषिते वा सुविचार रोज लिहावे, फलकावर सुरुवातीला आजचा सुविचार असे लिहून त्याखाली ते सुभाषित/वचन लिहावे. यामुळे येणाऱ्या प्रत्येकास ते वचन/सुविचार दृष्टिपथास पडेल व त्यातून विद्यार्थ्यांना नवनविन विपचार वाचायला मिळतील व त्याच्या ज्ञानात भर पडेल (हा उपक्रम सदर लेखक आपल्या ग्रंथालयात गेली ४

वर्षापासून राबवित आहे) प्रत्येक दिवशीचा सुविचार तारीखवार एका वहीत नोंदवून ठेवावा म्हणजे तो ग्रंथालयाच्या उपक्रमाची नोंद म्हणून कामात येईल व वरिष्ठांना तसे सप्रमाण दाखविता येईल.

वाचक प्रपत्र : आपण जरी शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयाबाबत चर्चा करित असलो तरी आपल्या नियमित वाचकांव्यतिरिक्त अन्य काही जिज्ञासू वाचक ग्रंथालयांना भेट देत असतात. त्यात काही शिक्षक, असू शकतात. अशावेळेस एक वाचक प्रपत्र त्यांच्याकडून भरून घ्यावे. त्यात त्यांचे नाव, हवी असलेली माहिती, माहिती प्राप्त झाली अथवा नाही, याचा शेर हा तपशील भरून घ्यावा. तसेच त्यांचा ग्रंथालयीन सेवेबाबतचा अभिप्राय द्यायला लिहावे. त्यामुळे आपल्या ग्रंथालयात अन्य वाचकांना दिल्या जाणाऱ्या सेवांची नोंद आपोआप होईल.

हा उपक्रम सुध्दा सदर लेखक आपल्या ग्रंथालयात राबवित आहे.

बंदव्यारला सुट्टी : बहुतेक शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयात विद्यार्थ्यांना मुक्तप्रवेश नसतो. त्यामुळे त्यांचा हिरमोड होतो. त्यांना ग्रंथालयीन ग्रंथांसाठी पाहण्याची उत्सुकता असते. ग्रंथालयातील सर्वच्या सर्व ग्रंथ ग्रंथप्रदर्शनात ठेवता येत नाही. त्यामुळे संदर्भग्रंथ, दुर्मिळग्रंथ पाहण्यासाठी, त्यांचे अवलोकन करण्यासाठी महिन्यातून एकदा विद्यार्थ्यांना गटागटाने ग्रंथालयात मुक्तप्रवेश द्यावा. अर्थातच त्यांच्यासोबत त्यांचे संबंधित शिक्षक असावेत जेणेकरून विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन मिळेल व सुरक्षिततेच्या दृष्टिने उपयोगी ठरेल.

सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयची भूमिका व कार्य : सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांचा समाजाच्या विकासामध्ये महत्वाचा सहभाग असतो. समाजातील सर्वसामान्यांना वाचन साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून मनोरंजन, माहिती आणि नवे ज्ञान देण्यासाठी केलेली सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था म्हणजेच सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय होय. तसेच जात पात, वर्ण, लिंगभेद न मानता लोकशाही तत्वावर आधारित विनामूल्य वाचनसेवा देणारी सार्वजनिक सामाजिक संस्था म्हणजे सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय.

ज्ञानाची तृष्णा : ज्ञान प्राप्त करून घेण्याची तृष्णा अथवा लालसा मनुष्यप्राण्यामध्ये अनादिकालापासून आहे. मानवाच्या या प्रवृत्तीमुळे ज्या ज्या मार्गाने ज्ञान मिळू शकेल त्या सर्व मार्गांनी ते प्राप्त करून घेवून आपले जीवन अधिकाधिक समृद्ध करण्याचा प्रयत्नच माणसाने सतत केला आहे. मनुष्यामध्ये ही ज्ञानलालसा जन्माला येण्याची स्थूलमानाने पुढील कारणे संभवतात.

१) स्वतःचे हक्क व स्वातंत्र्य अबाधित राखण्यासाठी विचार करणे, मत प्रदर्शन करणे, इतरांशी संपर्क साधणे हे माणसाने आपले मुलभूत अधिकार मानले व त्याचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी तो सातत्याने ज्ञानाची प्राप्ती करून घेत राहिला.

२) विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानाचा अभ्यास करून त्या ज्ञानाच्या बळावर आपल्या आजूबाजूच्या एकूण नैसर्गिक परिस्थितीवर ताबा किंवा वर्चस्व मिळविण्यासाठी माणूस सातत्याने नवे ज्ञान शोधित राहिला.

३) आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक क्षेत्रांतील स्पर्धेत यश मिळावे, आपण मागासलेले राहू नये या जाणिवेने मनुष्य सतत ज्ञान संपादित करित राहिला.

४) सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रात पुढारलेपण मिळावे, आधुनिक दृष्ट्या सुसंस्कृत व सभ्य असावे या भूमिकेमुळे मनुष्य ज्ञान प्राप्त करित राहिला.

साक्षरता प्रसार : लिहीणे, वाचणे, अंकगणिती ज्ञान औपचारिक शाळांमधून मिळत असले तरी सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांद्वारे पुस्तके, वृत्तपत्रे, नियतकालीके, व्याख्यानमालांद्वारे अनौपचारिक शिक्षण दिले जाते व समाजाची साक्षरता टिकवून समाज शिक्षित व सुसंस्कृत करण्याचा प्रयत्न होत असतो.

समाजासाठी लोकशिक्षण : समाजाची उन्नती म्हणजे राष्ट्राची उन्नती. समाजाची उन्नती होण्यासाठी समाजातील सर्व स्तरांतील लोकांना सामुहीक अथवा सार्विक स्वरूपात शिक्षण देणे आवश्यक ठरते. यामधूनच मोफत व सक्तीचे शिक्षण, मुक्त विद्यापीठ, इत्यादी कल्पना उदयास आल्या. सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये देखील अशाच प्रकारचे निरंतर शिक्षण किंवा स्वाध्याय स्वरूपाच्या शिक्षणाचा पुरस्कार करित आहे. अशाप्रकारे सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांद्वारे समाजाच्या सर्व स्तरांत लोकशिक्षण दिले जात आहे.

प्रागतिक नेतृत्व व उदारमतवाद : थोर उदारमतवादी, पुरोगामी प्रागतिक दृष्टीने थोर नेत्यांनी ज्ञानाचे महत्त्व ओळखले. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील अग्रणी, संसदपट्ट, शिक्षणतज्ञ, राजकीय नेते आदि लोकांनी स्वतः प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीत ज्ञान प्राप्त करून आपआपल्या क्षेत्रात यशस्वी झाले. म्हणूनच समाजातील ज्या तळागाळातील वर्गाला ज्ञान प्राप्तीची साधने उपलब्ध नव्हती त्यांना शिक्षणसंस्था, सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये, इमारती, पैसा, पुस्तके इत्यादी साधने उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी समाज हितैषी नेत्यांनी प्रयत्न

केले. विशेषतः पाश्चिमात्य देशांत सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय चळवळीचा विकास अशा प्रयत्नांमधूनच झाल्याचे दिसून येते. आज त्या देशातील विशाल सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये अत्यंत समृद्ध व संपन्नस्थितीत आपले ज्ञानदानाचे कार्य करतांना दिसत आहे.

विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञानाची प्रगती : सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयामधून रेडिओ, चित्रपट, दुरदर्शन, व्यापक जनसंपर्क माध्यमे, टेपरेकॉर्डर, संगणक, इंटरनेट यासारख्या आधुनिक साधनांचा व माध्यमांचा वापर करण्यात येत असल्यामुळे सर्व सामान्य नागरिकांना त्वरीत माहितीचे वितरण करणे ही गोष्ट साध्य होण्याची किमया ही आधुनिक विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानाची आहे. त्यामुळे समाजशिक्षण व समाजपरिवर्तनाच्या कार्यास गती प्राप्त झाली आहे.

स्वाध्यायाचे केंद्र : मनुष्य हा अनेकविध विषयात सहभाग घेणारा असल्यामुळे जीवनासाठी आवश्यक म्हणून, अनेकदा छंद म्हणून, केवळ ज्ञानलालसा म्हणून व्यक्ती विद्यार्थीदशा पूर्ण झाल्यानंतरही मिळेल तेथून माहिती घेत राहतात. वाचन व अभ्यास करित असतात. आवडीच्या विषयामध्ये पारंगतता मिळविण्याचे प्रयत्न करित असतात. अशा व्यासंगा करिता सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये अत्यंत उपयुक्त ठरतात. अर्थात सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये ही स्वाध्यायाचे म्हणजेच स्वयं-अध्ययनाचे केंद्र म्हणून शैक्षणिक भूमिका करते.

सांस्कृतिक केंद्र : मनुष्याचा जाणिवेचा विकास तसेच त्याच्या रिकाम्या वेळात त्याला ज्ञान व आनंद देण्याचे कार्य ग्रंथ करित असतात. ग्रंथ या संज्ञेचा अर्थ मुद्रित सामग्री होय. मनुष्याने आपल्या आदिम अवस्थेपासून आजच्या प्रगत अवस्थेपर्यंतच्या प्रदीर्घ प्रवासात जे जे महत्वाचे, जतन करण्यासारखे वाटले ते ते सर्व विविध सामग्रीच्या आधारे जतन करून ठेवले आहे. त्यात गद्य साहित्य, काव्य, नाट्य, संगीत, शिल्प, नृत्य, चित्र, कला यांचाही समावेश आहे. या सर्व गोष्टी एकप्रकारचे सांस्कृतिक वैभव मिळवून देणाऱ्या आहेत. सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयातून या समृद्ध परंपरेचे दर्शन घडते. सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये ही आपआपल्या भौगोलिक स्थानाचा विचार करता सांस्कृतिक वारशाचे संरक्षण करतांना दिसून येतात.

निष्कर्ष : आज साऱ्या जगभर शिक्षण व्यवस्था व शैक्षणिक प्रणाली यात नित्यनवे बदल होत आहेत. सारे शिक्षण क्षेत्रच आज संक्रमण अवस्थेत आहेत या बदलाचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या पुढारलेल्या देशात होणारे तंत्र वैज्ञानिक संशोधन विशेषतः संगणक व संज्ञापन शास्त्रात जी प्रगती होत आहे तिचे अपरिहार्य परिणाम शिक्षण पध्दतीवर होत आहेत. बदलत्या शैक्षणिक वातावरणाला अनुकूल अशा रितीने विद्यापीठ ग्रंथालयांना देखील बदलणे कर्मप्राप्त आहे. तथापि शिक्षण पध्दती तंत्र वैज्ञानिक साधन सामग्रीत जरी असे बदल होत असले तरी शिक्षणाची जी मुलभूत धेय्य आणि उद्दिष्टे आहेत अर्थात उच्च दर्जाची प्रगत बुद्धिमत्ता व मानवी मुल्यांनीयुक्त असे मनुष्यबळ निर्माण करणे त्यात मात्र कधीच बदल होणार नाही.

वरील विवेचनावरून, सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय म्हणजे समाजातील सर्व घटकांना विनामूल्य वाचन सुविधा देणारे मूक्तद्वार केंद्र, समाजाच्या गरजेनुसार माहिती उपलब्ध करणारे स्वाध्यायकेंद्र, माहितीकेंद्र तसेच मानवाची सांस्कृतिक परंपरा जतन करणारे, परिचय देणारे सांस्कृतिक केंद्र आहे. म्हणजेच आपल्याला असे म्हणता येईल की, सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये समाजातील प्रत्येक घटकाच्या विकासास मदत करणारे केंद्र आहे. समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण विकास करणारे, प्रगती करणारे केंद्र आहे. तसेच सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये समाजोन्नतीचे एक प्रभावी असे साधन आहे.

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मानव विकासाच्या अनुषंगाने महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक विषमतेचे वास्तव

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प्रस्तावना प्रादेशिक विषमता ही निसर्ग निर्मित आणि मानव निर्मित दोन्हीही असते. निसर्गाद्वारे निर्माण झालेल्या प्रादेशिक विषमतेत बदल करतस येत नाही. परंतु मानव निर्मिती प्रादेशिक विषमता ही जास्त घातक स्वरूपाची असते त्यात वाढ होत गेली तर टोकाचे असंतुलन निर्माण होउन सर्वच आर्थिक विकासावर त्याचा विपरित परिणाम होतो.

भारतामध्ये महाराष्ट्रामध्ये आर्थिक विषमता निर्माण होण्यामागे प्रादेशिक विषमता हे मोठे कारण आहे. मानव विकास अहवालांच्या माध्यमातून जागतिक, राष्ट्रीय व राज्य पाजळीवर असणाऱ्या प्रादेशिक विषमतांचा अभ्यास केला जातो. विषमतेच्या कारणांचा शोध घेउन ती कमी कशी करता येईल यावर विचारमंथन केले जाते. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने २००२ आणि २०१२ या दोन वर्षी महाराष्ट्राचे मानव विकास अहवाल प्रसिद्ध केले आहेत. महाराष्ट्रातील उत्पन्न, आरोग्य, शिक्षण, या निकषांच्या आधारे विविध घटकांचा सखोल अभ्यास केला आहे. या निकषांच्या अनुषंगाने प्रादेशिक विषमतेचे वास्तव समोर येते. प्रस्तुत लेखामध्ये मानव विकास निर्देशकांच्या आधारे महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक विषमतेची वास्तविकता मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

प्रादेशिक विषमता : आर्थिक विकास होताना तो किती झाला यापेक्षा तो कशाप्रकारे झाला ही बाब जास्त महत्त्वाची आहे. विकास प्रक्रियेमध्ये सर्व घटकांना, सर्व क्षेत्रांना सामावून घेतले गेले तरच समन्यायी समान विकास निर्माण होतो.

१९९० पासून होणाऱ्या मानव विकास हे तत्त्व अंगिकारले आहे. “ लोकांना मिळणाऱ्या संधींचा परीघ मोठा करण्याची प्रक्रिया म्हणजे मानव विकास ” हे सर्वज्ञात आहेत. परंतु त्याची प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी झालेली दिसत नाही. देशाच्या अकाराव्या आणि बाराव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेमध्ये “ जलद व सर्वसमावेशक विकास ” (Faster and more Inclusive Growth) हे लक्ष्य समोर ठेवले. या दोन्ही योजनांमध्ये प्रादेशिक, सामुदायिक, क्षेत्रीय व लैंगिक विषमता कमी करण्यासाठी आरोग्य व शैक्षणिक सुविधांच्या योग्य उपलब्धतेवर भर देण्यात आला. ग्रामीण शहरी भेद, जातीनिहाय सामाजिक भेद, राज्यांतर्गत आणि जिल्हांतर्गत असणारी प्रादेशिक विषमता कमी करणे यासाठी समन्यायी विकासाचे लक्ष्य समोर ठेवले गेले.

महाराष्ट्राचे वास्तव : महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे १ मे १९६० रोजी दोन मराठी भाषिक भाग मराठवाडा आणि विदर्भ यांना एकत्र आणून तयार झाले. १) विदर्भ २) मराठवाडा ३) उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र हे तीनही भाग मराठी भाषिक म्हणून एकत्र बांधले गेले असले तरी या विभागांमध्ये कमालीची विषमता अस्तित्वात आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासातील तो प्रमुख अडथळा आहे. १९९२ मध्ये सीताप्रभू आणि सरकार यांनी सादर कलेल्या विश्लेषणानुसार महाराष्ट्रातील २९ जिल्हांपैकी ११ जिल्हे उच्चविकसित ३ मध्यम विकसित तर १५ जिल्हे मागास होते. १५ मागास जिल्हात विदर्भ व मराठवाडयातील जिल्हे जास्त आहे. १९९२ मध्ये दांडेकर समितीने जो अहवाल दिला त्यानुसार राज्यातील १७ जिल्हे मागास होते. या १७ जिल्हात ६ जिल्हे मराठवाडयातील तर ८ जिल्हे विदर्भतील होते. १९९७ मध्ये भारत सरकारने देशातील अतिगरीब असे १०० जिल्हे दशविले त्यात मराठवाडयातील ८ आणि विदर्भतील ३ जिल्हे अतिगरीब होते. २००७ मध्ये भारत सरकारच्या समितीने केलेल्या पाहणानुसार सुद्धा विदर्भ व मराठवाडयातील जिल्हे गरीब असल्याचे वास्तव पुढे आले.

२००९ मध्ये सुर्यनारायण यांनी कर्नाटक व महाराष्ट्र यांच्या राज्यांतर्गत आर्थिक विषमतेचा अभ्यास केला. त्यांनी दर्शविले की, महाराष्ट्रातील स्थल उत्पन्नामध्ये मुंबई, पुणे, नाशिक व ठाणे यांचा वाटा अर्धा आहे. तर उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील ३१ जिल्हांचा राज्य उत्पन्नात अर्धा वाटा आहे. एवढी कमालीची आर्थिक विषमता महाराष्ट्रात अस्तित्वात आहे.

२००२ आणि २०१२ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासनाने राज्याचा मानव विकास अहवाल प्रकाशित केला. महाराष्ट्राच्या जिल्हानिहाय क्षेत्रनिहाय विषमतेचे वास्तव यातून स्पष्ट होते. मानव विकास अहवालामध्ये मानव विकास निर्देशकां

काढण्यासाठी उत्पन्न, आरोग्य व शिक्षण हे तीन निकष विचारात घेतले. उत्पन्न निकषामध्ये दरडोई उत्पन्न, आरोग्य व शिक्षण निकषामध्ये सरासरी आयुर्मान आणि शिक्षण निकषामध्य साक्षरता दराचा आधार घेउन विकास पातळी मोजली, निर्देशांकाच्या सहाययाने महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक विषमता समोर येते.

मानव विकासाच्या आधारे महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक विषमता : महाराष्ट्रामध्ये प्रशासकीय सोयीच्या दृष्टीने सहा विभाग आहेत. मुंबई, पुणे, नाशिक, औरंगाबाद, अमरावती व नागपूर या प्रशासकीय विभागांमध्ये कमालीची तफावत अस्तित्वात आहे. २०१२ च्या MHDRनिर्देशांकाच्या मधील मानव विकास निर्देशांकाची तुलना करून ही स्थिती अधिक स्पष्ट होते.

२००२ आणि २०१२ च्या महाराष्ट्राच्या मानव विकास अहवालानुसार मुंबई विभागनिहाय मानव विकास निर्देशांकात उच्चस्थानी आहे. विशेषे म्हणजे मुंबई विभागातील ५ जिल्हांपैकी ४ जिल्हे अति अच्च मानव विकास गटात असल्याचे दोन्ही अहवालाच्या आखरे स्पष्ट होते. तर एक जिल्हे अच्च मानव विकास गटातील आहे. पुण विभागातीलही ५ पैकी ४ जिल्हे अति अच्च गटात आहेत. तर १ जिल्हा अति अच्च गटात आहे. त्याजुलनेत औरंगाबाद व अमरावती विभागातील एकही जिल्हा अति अच्च गटात नाही तर फक्त प्रत्येकी १ जिल्हा अति अच्च गटात आहे. २०१२ च्या अहवालानुसार मुंबई ,पुणे व नाशिक गटातील एकही जिल्हा मध्यम गटात नाही आणि कनिष्ठ गटामध्ये मुंबई व पुण विभागातील एकही जिल्हा नाही. नाशिक विभागातील नंदुरबार व धुळे हे आदिवासी बहुल जिल्हे कनिष्ठ गटात आहेत. असे भीषण वास्तव याद्वारे लक्षात येते. औरंगाबाद विभागनिहाय ५ जिल्हे कनिष्ठ गटात आहे. म्हणजे औरंगाबाद विभाग हा मानव विकासामध्ये सर्वात मागासलेला विभाग असल्याचे लक्षात येते. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये मुंबई पुण विभाग असे आहेत जे अतिउच्च व उच्च मानव विकास असणारे तर औरंगाबाद विभाग असा आहे ज्यातील एकही जिल्हा अतिउच्च गटातही नाही. ही प्रादेशिक विषमतेची वास्तवता आहे.

मराठवाड्यातील प्रत्येक जिल्हयाचा आणि राज्यातील काही जिल्हयाचा निर्देशांक सरासरीपेक्षा खूप कमी आहे या सर्व बाबी विचारात घेऊन अति मागासलेल्या जिल्हयांचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक वाढविण्यासाठी राज्य सरकारने दि २९ जून,२००६ च्या शासन आदेशान्वये महाराष्ट्रा मानव विकास मिशन गठित करण्यात आले. मिशनच्या अमलाखाली २५तालुके व महाराष्ट्रातील १२ जिल्हयाचा ज्यांचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक ०.४३ पेक्षा कमी आहे, त्याचा समावेश करण्यात आला. हे बारा जिल्हे १ जालना, २ परभणी ३ हिंगोली ४ नांदेड ५ उस्मानाबाद ६ यवतमाळ ७ चंद्रपूर ८ गडचिरोली ९ बुलढाणा १० वाशिम ११ धुळे १२ नंदुरबार. मानव विकास निर्देशांकात वाढ होण्याकरिता दरडोई उत्पन्नात वाढ, आरोग्य, दारिद्रय निर्मूलन, शिक्षण सुविधा याकरिता विशेष प्रयत्न करण्यात येत आहे.

मानव विकास निर्देशांकामध्ये दरडोई उत्पन्न, साक्षरता दर आणि सरासरी आयुर्मान हे निकष महत्वाचे आहेत. महाराष्ट्राचे अपेक्षित आयुर्मानाची जिल्हानिहाय माहिती उपलब्ध नसल्याने राज्याचे सरासरी आयुर्मान विचारात घेतले जाते. २००२-०६ या काळातील महाराष्ट्राचे सरासरी आयुर्मान ६७.२ वर्षे आहे. त्याचाच आधार घेतला जातो. परंतु दरडोई उत्पन्न आणि साक्षरता दर हे निकष जिल्हानिहाय तपावत दाखविणारे महत्वाचे निकष आहेत.

१) दरडोई उत्पन्न : २००२ आणि २०१२ या दोन्ही मानव विकास निर्देशांकामध्ये दरडोई उत्पन्नाबाबत मुंबई विभाग पहिल्या क्रमांकावर आहे. २००२ मध्ये तिसरया क्रमांकावर असणारा नागपूर विभाग २०१२ मध्ये चौथ्या क्रमांकावर गेला. अमरावती व औरंगाबाद विभाग अनुक्रमे ५ व्या व ६ व्या क्रमांकावर आहेत. औरंगाबाद विभागनिहाय आठ जिल्हांपैक लातूर, नांदेड, हिंगोली, उस्मानाबाद व जालना हे पाच जिल्हे अति गरीब गटात आहेत तर दुसरया बाजूला पुण व मुंबई विभागातील एकही जिल्हा अतिगरीब व मध्यम गरीब गटातही मोडत नाही. एवढी भीषण उत्पन्न विषमता महाराष्ट्रात अस्तित्वात आहे. मध्यम उत्पन्न व अतिउपन्न असणारया गटामध्ये फक्त औरंगाबाद हा एकच जिल्हा वगळता अमरावती व औरंगाबाद विभागातील एकही जिल्हा नाही हे धगधगते वास्तव यामधून समोर येते. मुंबई, ठाणे व पुणे या तीन जिल्हांचा राज्य उत्पन्नातील वाटा ४५% आहे, लोकसंख्या या जिल्हामध्ये २९.५% आहे तर उर्वरि सर्व जिल्हांचा राज्य उत्पन्नात वाटा ५५% आणि लोकसंख्या मात्र ७०.५% आहे.

२) साक्षरता दर : उत्पन्नाबाबतची विषमता हा मानव विकास निर्देशांकावर जास्त प्रभाव पाडणारी आहे हे साक्षरता दर समोर आल्यावर लक्षात येते. दरडोई उत्पन्नाबाबत ५ व्या क्रमांकावर असणारा अमरावती जिल्हा साक्षरताबाबत मात्र महाराष्ट्रात दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आहे. दोन्ही मानव विकास निर्देशांकमध्ये मुंबई विभाग पहिल्या तर अमरावती विभाग दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आहे. नागपूर विभागात मात्र ४ थ्या क्रमांकावरून तिसरा क्रमांक मिळवून पुढे गेला तर ३ च्या क्रमांकावरून हासून ४ थ्या क्रमांकावर जाणारा पुणे विभाग मादारला. नाशिक व औरंगाबाद विभागाचीही अशीच स्थिती आहे. ५ व्या क्रमांकावरून नाशिक ६ व्या क्रमांकावर तर ६ व्या क्रमांकावरून ५ ६ व्या क्रमांकावर औरंगाबाद विभागाने पटकावला. म्हणजे औरंगाबाद व नागपूर विभागाचा साक्षरता दर, नाशिक व पुणे विभागापेक्षा निश्चितच सुधारला आहे हे वास्तव.

निष्कर्ष

१ मुंबई विभाग शिक्षण, दरडोई उत्पन्न याबाबत अव्वल आहे.

२ साक्षरता दर आणि दरडोई उत्पन्न हे दोन निकष महत्त्वाचे असले तरी दरडोई उत्पन्न हा निकष जास्त परिणामकारक आहे. कारण साक्षरता दराबाबत महाराष्ट्रात दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर असणारा अमरावती विभाग दरडोई उत्पन्नाबाबत ५ व्या क्रमांकावर असल्याने मानव विकासातही ५ व्या क्रमांकावर आहे. म्हणजे साक्षरता दर वाढून मानव विकास साध्य होउन शकत नाही तर त्या बरोबरीने उत्पन्नात वाढ होणे अतिशय गरजेचे आहे.

३ दरडोई उत्पन्नात होणारी वाढ ही विशिष्ट जिल्हामध्ये जास्त वेगाने तर काही जिल्हात अतिशय कमी गतीने झाली आहे. मुंबई व पूणे विभागातील सर्वत्र जिल्हांचे दरडोई उत्पन्न २००१-०२ ते २०११-१२ या काळत ४ ते ५ पटीने वाढले तर औरंगाबाद, नाशिक, नागपूर व अमरावती विभागातील काही जिल्हे मात्र दरडोई उत्पन्न वाढीचा वेग कमी असणारे आहे. औरंगाबाद विभागातील औरंगाबाद वगळता सर्व जिल्हे हे महाराष्ट्राच्या सरासरी दरडोई उत्पन्नाच्या अर्धे सुद्धा उत्पन्न नसणारे आहेत. अमरावती विभागातील बुलढाणा व यवतमाळ जिल्हाची आणि नाशिक विभागातील नंदुरबार जिल्हाची हीच स्थिती आहे.

४ प्रादेशिक विषमता जेवढी वाढत जाईल तेवढा मागास भागाच्या विकासावर विपरित परिणाम होउन असमतोल वाढले. म्हणून शैक्षणिक सुविधा वाढवतांना रोजगाराभिमुख शिक्षण दिले गेले तरच उत्पन्न वाढीमध्ये हातभार लावणारा प्रमुख घटक आहे. अमरावती, औरंगाबाद अशा औद्योगिक विकासाची जास्त गरज आहे तरच दरडोई उत्पन्न वाढून या राज्याचा विकासात्मक मानव विकास निर्देशांक सुधारेल. परिणामी महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक विषमता कमी होईल. “ मानव विकासात स्पष्ट केल्याप्रमाणे संधीचा विस्तार म्हणजे मानव विकास होय ” प्रादेशिक विषमता कमी करण्यासाठी उपलब्धता, विविधता आणि उपलब्ध संधी निवडण्याची संधी उपलब्ध होणे गरजेचे आहे.

संदर्भ

१ मानव विकास अहवाल, महाराष्ट्र २००२.

२ मानव विकास अहवाल, महाराष्ट्र २०१२.

३ *Regional Disparity In Maharashtra, Deogirkar Epw 2009*

४ *Doc.Ing.Alois kutscherauer,Csc.Phdr Mgr.Hana Fachinelli,Ph.D & Other: Disparities In Country Regional Development -Concept, Theory, Identification And Assessment*

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महाराष्ट्र आणि वेगळ्या विदर्भाची मागणी: ऐतिहासिक दृष्टीक्षेप**प्रा.डॉ.बी.आर.तनपुरे,***इतिहास विभाग, मातोश्री शांताबाई गोटे कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, वाशिम*

आपल्या देशामध्ये सध्या एकूण २९ घटकराज्ये आहेत. या घटकराज्यांची संख्या स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले तेव्हापासून म्हणजे १९४७ पासून वाढते आहे. महाराष्ट्र हे १ मे १९६० पूर्वी एक द्विभाषिक राज्य होते आणि त्याची राजधानी मुंबई होती. भाषावार प्रांतरचनेच्या आधारे गुजराथी भाषिकांचे गुजराथी आणि मराठी भाषिकांचे मराठी असे दोन राज्ये तयार झाले. फार मोठ्या संघर्षानंतर मुंबई शहर महाराष्ट्राचा एक अविभाज्य भाग बनले. महाराष्ट्राची राजधानी बनले. भाषेचाच विचार केला तर गोवा हे आणखी एक मराठी भाषिक राज्य आहे. मात्र गोव्याच्या सांस्कृतिक भिन्नतेमुळे आणि त्याठिकाणी दिर्घकाळ राहिलेल्या पोर्तुगिज सत्तेमुळे गोवा हे एक स्वतंत्र राज्य बनले आहे. महाराष्ट्र हे मराठी भाषेमुळे एक राज्य राहिलेले आहे.

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात किंवा अगदी प्राचीन काळाचा विचार केला तर महाराष्ट्रामध्ये अनेक प्रदेश असे आहेत ज्यांची भौगोलिक वैशिष्ट्ये एकमेकांपासून भिन्न होती आणि त्या ठिकाणी राजकीय सत्ताही भिन्न असल्याचे दिसते. प्राचीन काळात कोकण ही भूमी कुंतल प्रदेश म्हणून ओळखली जात होती. याठिकाणी बोलली जाणारी कोकणी, मालवणीया भाषा मराठी भाषांचाच एक भाग असल्या तरी त्या आपल्या गुणवैशिष्ट्यांमुळे आपले वेगळेपण टिकवून आहेत. सहयाद्री पर्वतराजीमुळे कोकण महाराष्ट्रापासून भौगोलिक दृष्ट्याही वेगळा पडतो. खानदेशामध्ये अहिराणी भाषा बोलली जाते. वऱ्हाडात, वऱ्हाडी भाषा बोलली जाते. याही भाषा आपल्या गुणवैशिष्ट्यांमुळे आपले वेगळेपण टिकवून आहेत.

महाराष्ट्राच्या पश्चिमेस अरबी सागर आहे. राज्याच्या उत्तरेस मध्यप्रदेश आहे. दक्षिणेला, गोवा, कर्नाटक ही राज्ये आहेत. आग्नेयेला तेलंगणा हे राज्य आहे. वायव्येला गुजराथ राज्य व दादरा, नगरहवेली हे केंद्रशासित प्रदेश आहेत. पूर्वेला छत्तीस गड हे राज्य आहे. या राजकीय हद्दीशिवाय महाराष्ट्राला नैसर्गिक हद्दीही लाभली आहे. महाराष्ट्राला पश्चिमेला ७२० कि.मी. लांबीचा समुद्रकिनारा लाभला आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या उत्तरेस सातपुडा पर्वत रांगा आहेत. पूर्वेस चिरोली टेकड्या व भामरागड डोंगर आहेत. दक्षिणेस हिरण्यकेशी व तरेखोल नद्यांचे प्रवाह आहेत. ईशान्येला दरकेसा टेकड्या आहेत.

महाराष्ट्राच्या व्युत्पत्ती आणि या शब्दाच्या अर्थाबाबत विद्वानात एकमत नाही. सातवाहन काळात 'महाराठी' या शब्दाचा उल्लेख सातवाहन लेखात आढळतो. महाराष्ट्र या शब्दाचा विग्रह 'महान-राष्ट्र, महान असे राष्ट्र' असा होतो. या प्रदेशात राहणाऱ्या लोकांना 'महारट्ट' असे म्हटले जात होते. त्यावरूनच या भूमीला 'महाराष्ट्र' हे नाव मिळाले असावे.

आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राची निर्मिती ही १ मे १९६० रोजी झालेली आहे. त्यापूर्वी महाराष्ट्रात कोणत्याही काळात एकसंघ अशी कोणतीही एक सत्ता नव्हती. महाराष्ट्रात मौर्य, सातवाहन, चालुक्य, परमार, शिलाहार, कंदव, यादव, राष्ट्रकुट, वाकाटक अशा अनेक राजवंशानी राज्य केले आहे. त्यामुळे राजकीय दृष्ट्या आज दिसत असलेली महाराष्ट्र भूमी एक कधीच नव्हती. यादवांच्या विनाशानंतर याठिकाणी बहामनी साम्राज्य स्थापन झाले आणि महाराष्ट्राचे विभाजन पुढे बहामनी साम्राज्याच्या तुकड्यामध्ये झाले. ब्रिटिश काळामध्येही महाराष्ट्र, मुंबई प्रांत, सी.पी. अॅण्ड बेरार, आणि हैद्राबाद अशा राज्यामध्ये विभागला गेलेला होता. प्राचीन काळापासून विदर्भ हा आपली वेगळी राजकीय ओळख राखून होता. अगदी सोळा महाजनपदांच्या काळात विदर्भ हे स्वतंत्र राज्य होते. शृंग सत्तेच्या काळात शृंगाचे आणि विदर्भाचे राजकीय आणि वैवाहिक संबंध होते. महाभारतामध्ये कृष्ण-रुक्मिणी विवाहामध्ये विदर्भाचा संदर्भ आहे. अगस्ती ऋषीची पत्नी लोपामुद्रा विदर्भकन्या होती. या सर्व संदर्भांवरून लक्षात येते की, विदर्भ ही महाराष्ट्रापासून नेहमी वेगळी राहिलेली भूमी आहे.

महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या स्थापनेपासून वेगळ्या विदर्भाची मागणी विदर्भाच्या जनतेकडून होत राहिलेली आहे. मराठवाड्यातील जनताही वेगळ्या मराठवाड्याची मागणी करीत असते. राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल अशाप्रकारच्या मागणीसाठी कारणीभूत असतो. याशिवाय त्या त्या प्रदेशातील राजकीय संस्कृती, भौगोलिक गुणवैशिष्ट्येही अशाप्रकारच्या पृथकतेच्या भावनेस कारणीभूत असतात.

कोणत्याही राज्याचा विकासाचा एक घटक म्हणजे त्या राज्यातील लोकसंख्येची घनता कशी आहे यावरही ठरत असतो. नुकत्याच आंध्रप्रदेशातून वेगळ्या झालेल्या तेलंगणा राज्याचा विचार केला तर या राज्याला वेगळे होतांना कमी लोकसंख्या आणि

अधिक उत्पादनाची साधने मिळाली त्यामुळे या राज्याचा आंध्र राज्याच्या तुलनेत मोठा आर्थिक फायदा झाला. या मध्येच तेलंगणाचे लोक वेगळ्या राज्याबाबत आग्रही का होते आणि आंध्रप्रदेशाचे लोक एकसंध आंध्राचे आग्रही का होते हे लक्षात येते.

विदर्भाच्या बाबतीतही अशाचप्रकारची स्थिती आहे. विदर्भाचा पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या किंवा उर्वरीत महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत विकास झाला नाही ही विदर्भातील लोकांची साधार भावना आहे. उर्वरीत महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत विदर्भात सूक्ष्म, लघू व मध्यम उपक्रम १६.९ टक्के आहेत, तर रोजगार १२.६ टक्के इतके आहे.^१ महाराष्ट्राच्या काही भागामध्ये सिंचन क्षमता वाढली त्यातुलनेत विदर्भात सिंचन क्षमता वाढली नाही. विदर्भाचा सिंचना अनुशेष जून १९८२ मध्ये ५७.०५ टक्के इतका होता, तो जून १९९४ मध्ये ५६.७३ टक्के इतका होता, तर जून २०१३ मध्ये तो ६३.५८ इतका होता.^२ विदर्भातील जनता सातत्याने हा अनुशेष भरून काढण्याची मागणी सरकारकडे करित असते आणि ती मागणी पूर्ण न झाल्याने अनुशेष सातत्याने वाढताच असल्याने लोकांच्या मनात वेगळा विदर्भ व्हावा वा वेगळ्या राज्याची भावना वाढत राहते.

वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीची सुरुवात ही संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या लढयापूर्वीच झाली होती. जेव्हा मध्यप्रांताच्या विधिमंडळाने एकमताने १ ऑक्टोबर १९३८ रोजी 'महाविदर्भ' राज्याचा ठराव पारित केला होता. विदर्भामध्ये महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या २१ टक्के लोकसंख्या आहे आणि ३१ टक्के प्रदेश आहे. लोकसंख्येच्या या घनतेकडे एक दृष्टीक्षेप टाकल्यानंतरच आपल्याला विदर्भाच्या समृद्धतेचा अंदाज येतो. विदर्भाची ही स्थिती एकप्रकारे तेलंगणाप्रमाणेच आहे. यामुळे विदर्भातील लोकांना वेगळ्या विदर्भाची आकांक्षा आहे. २९ डिसेंबर १९५३ रोजी राज्यपुनर्रचना समितीची फझल यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली स्थापना करण्यात आली. विदर्भातील मोठे नेते असलेल्या माधव श्रीहरी अणे आणि ब्रिजलाल बियाणी यांनी या समितीला वेगळ्या विदर्भाबाबतचे निवेदन सादर केले होते. भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरही लहान लहान राज्याच्या निर्मितीचे पक्षधर होते. त्यांचा 'एक भाषा, एक राज्य' या धोरणालाच विरोध होता. महाराष्ट्रा सारख्या मोठया प्रदेशात एकच शासन असणे हे प्रशासकीय दृष्ट्या अडचणीचे असल्याने नागपूर राजधानी असलेले विदर्भ वेगळे राज्य असावे असे त्याचे मत होते.

१९५३ मध्ये झालेल्या 'नागपूर करारा'मध्ये एक महत्वाचे कलम होते, ते म्हणजे महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या विधिमंडळाचे एक अधिवेशन दरवर्षी नागपूरला भरविण्यात येईल आणि त्यामध्ये विशेषत्वाने विदर्भाच्या प्रश्नांचा विचार केला जाईल. नागपूर कराराचे सरकारकडून याबाबत तंतोतंत पालन केले जाते. दरवर्षी शिरस्त्याप्रमाणे नागपूरला विधिमंडळाचे अधिवेशन भरते मात्र या अधिवेशनात विदर्भाच्या प्रश्नांचा फारसा विचार होत नाही. विदर्भासह सर्व विभागाच्या अनुशेषाचा पाढा वाचला जातो करारात ठरल्यानुसार सहा आठवड्याचेही अधिवेशन होत नाही आणि अधिवेशनाचे सूप वाजते. सरकारी पक्षाकडून या अधिवेशनाची एक औपचारिकता तेवढी पाळली जाते.

'नागपूर करारा'प्रमाणे १ मे १९६० रोजी विदर्भ जो एकेकाळी मध्यप्रांताचा एक भाग होता आणि नागपूर मध्यप्रांताची राजधानी होती, महाराष्ट्रात सामील झाले. महाराष्ट्रात सामील झाल्यामुळे एकेकाळी नागपूर ही एका राज्याची राजधानी असलेले शहर आता उपराजधानी बनले.

वेगळा विदर्भ बनविण्याच्या आशवासनावर विदर्भात अनेक नेत्यांनी आपले राजकीय बस्तान बसविले. केवळ याच मुद्दयवर अनेक नेत्यांनी निवडणूका जिंकल्या मात्र विदर्भ वेगळे राज्य होऊ शकले नाही. माधव श्रीहरी अणे, राजे विश्वेश्वरराव, जांबुवंतराव धोटे आदी नेते वेगळ्या विदर्भाच्या मुद्दयावर निवडणूका जिंकत गेले मात्र त्यांना विदर्भ वेगळा करण्यात यश आले नाही. २००३ मध्ये एन.के.पी.साळवे व वंसत साठे यांनी यासाठी 'विदर्भ निर्माण कॉंग्रेस' स्थापन केली. २००४ मध्ये बनवारीलाल पुरोहित यांनी वेगळ्या विदर्भासाठी 'विदर्भ राज्य पार्टी' स्थापन केली. मात्र अलिकडे हे आंदोलन निरस बनले आहे. सद्यस्थितीत विदर्भ वेगळा मागणाऱ्या नेत्यांना लोक नाकारू लागले आहेत. अर्थात लोकांचा यापूर्वी नेत्याकडून झालेला भ्रमनिराश हे त्याचे मोठे कारण आहे.

कॉंग्रेसचे एक नेते डॉ. श्रीकांत जिचकार यांनी आयुष्यभर विदर्भ महाराष्ट्रापासून वेगळा न होण्यातच विदर्भाचे हित कसे आहे हे पटवून देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्यांनी आर्थिक दृष्ट्या विदर्भाला महाराष्ट्रापासून वेगळे होण्यात कसा धोका आहे हे चिकित्सक दृष्ट्या लोकांना पटवून दिले. महाराष्ट्रातील कॉंग्रेस, भाजप हे दोन्हीही पक्ष वेळोवेळी वेगळ्या विदर्भाची भूमिका मांडत असतात. राष्ट्रवादी कॉंग्रेस हा पक्ष याबाबत सावध भूमिका बाळगून आहे. 'विदर्भाच्या जनतेची इच्छा असेल तर वेगळा विदर्भ व्हायला पाहिजे' अशी भूमिका त्या पक्षाचे नेते घेतात. वेगळ्या विदर्भाला कडाडून विरोध करणारा पक्ष म्हणून शिवसेनेची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे. हा पक्ष अखंड महाराष्ट्राच्या भूमिकेवर ठाम आहे. त्यापाठीमागे कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या व्यावहारिक बाजूपेक्षा त्या पक्षाला भावनिक बाजू महत्वाची वाटते. अखंड महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीसाठी हुतात्म्य पत्करलेल्या हुतात्म्यांचा हवाला ते नेहमी देतात. अलिकडेच महाराष्ट्रावर कर्ज वाढत आहे आणि विदर्भाचा अनुशेषही वाढत आहे. पुढे मागे विदर्भ वेगळा झाला तर त्याला महाराष्ट्राचे कर्जही विभागून घ्यावे

लागेल आणि विकासही होणार नाही अशी स्थिती उद्भवेल त्यापेक्षा 'विकास नको, वेगळा विदर्भ हवा' अशी भूमिका 'विदर्भ राज्य आंदोलन समितीने घेतली आहे.'^३

नुकतेच आंध्र आणि तेलंगणा ही दोन राज्ये वेगळी निघाली. या राज्याच्या विभाजनात आंध्रप्रदेशाचे मोठे नुकसान झाले मात्र तेलंगणाचा फायदा झाला कमी लोकसंख्या आणि अधिक संसाधने या राज्याच्या वाटयास आली. विदर्भाच्या बाबत वेगळी स्थिती आहे. विदर्भामध्ये कोळसा खाणी मुबलक आहेत म्हणून या प्रदेशात औष्णिक विद्युत भरपूर आहे, विदर्भात जंगले भरपूर आहेत. खाणी आहेत. सूपिक जमीन आहे. विदर्भातच निर्माण होणारी विज विदर्भातीलच जनतेला महाग घ्यावी लागते जर विदर्भ वेगळा झाला तर येथील उद्योगाला ही विज मुबलक मिळू शकते. नागपूर करारानुसार विदर्भाला प्रशासकीय सेवा, शिक्षण, आरोग्य ह्या गोष्टी मिळाल्या नाहीत. त्यामुळे 'वेगळा विदर्भ हाच विदर्भाच्या विकासाचा पर्याय' असल्याचे मत प्रसिद्ध अर्थतज्ज्ञ डॉ. श्रीनिवास खांदेवाले यांनी व्यक्त केले आहे.^४

विदर्भाची उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राशी तुलना केली असता विदर्भ कसा मागे पडत गेला हे लक्षात येते. १९६१ ते १९८१ या काळात विदर्भाचे स्थान लोकसंख्या, नागरी लोकसंख्या, कृषीउत्पादन, कृषिक्षेत्रातील श्रमिक, कारखान्यातील श्रमिक, एकूण कामकरी, गावखेड्यांचे विद्युतीकरण, रस्ते, शाळा, व्यापारी बँका, सहकारी बँका, साक्षरता याबाबतीत विदर्भ हा जैसे थे राहिला, पेरणीक्षेत्र, दवाखाने याबाबत विदर्भाचे स्थान सुधारले तर एकूण ओलित क्षेत्र, सिंचनासाठी विद्युत पंप, पोस्ट-टेलिग्राफ ऑफिसेस, टेलिफोन्स इत्यादी बाबत विदर्भाची इतर विभागाच्या तुलनेत घसरण झाली.^५ म्हणजेच विदर्भाचा इतर विभागाच्या तुलनेत विकास होऊ शकला नाही. विदर्भाच्या वाट्याला उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत आलेली कर्जमंजुरीही १९७१ ते १९८७ च्या काळाचा विचार केला तर १२.८५ टक्के ते २०.८१ टक्केच्या या दरम्यानच राहिलेली आहे.^६ उलट विदर्भाच्या लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण महाराष्ट्राच्या २१ ते २३ टक्के आहे आणि क्षेत्रफळाचे प्रमाण ३१ टक्के आहे.

मात्र सिंचनाचा अभाव आहे. कारखानदारी आणि उद्योगांचा विकास होऊ शकलेला नाही. वेगळा विदर्भ झाल्यास महसुलाचा मोठा हिस्सा जिथून प्राप्त होती ती मुंबई महाराष्ट्राकडे जाईल, विदर्भाला खत आणि बी बियाणे, औषधीचा पुरवठा पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातून होतो. या सर्व बाबीचाही विचार वेगळे राज्य मागण्याआधी विदर्भाच्या जनतेला करावा लागणार आहे.

थोडक्यात, विदर्भ ही पूर्वापार महाराष्ट्रापासून राजकीय दृष्ट्या पृथक राहिलेली भूमि आहे, विदर्भ आणि महाराष्ट्राची भाषा जरी मराठी असली तरी विदर्भात वऱ्हाडी ही वेगळ्या ढंगाची प्रादेशिक भाषा बोलली जाते, भौगोलिक दृष्ट्याही विदर्भभूमिही महाराष्ट्रापेक्षा वेगळी आहे. विदर्भाचा विकास हा महाराष्ट्रापासून पृथक होण्यातच आहे. विदर्भातील जनतेची आकांक्षा ही वेगळ्या विदर्भ राज्याचीच आहे.

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**महाराष्ट्रातील सिंचनक्षेत्रातील असमतोल आणि परिणाम
प्रा.मधुकर दलपतराव वडते**

समजाशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, नेहरु कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, नेर परसोपंत, जि. यवतमाळ.

प्रस्तावना : भारताच्या कृषिप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या दृष्टिने शेती व्यवसायाचे महत्त्व अनन्य साधारण आहे. शशेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. सन २०११ च्या शिरगणतीनुसार २५.७ टक्के लोकसंख्या शहरी भागात राहत असून उ लोकसंख्या शहरी भागात राहत असून उर्वरीत ७४.३ टक्के लोकसंख्या ही ग्रामीण भागात राहत आहे ही ग्रामीण लोकसंख्या प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्षरित्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. भारतातील एकूण श्रमशक्तीपैकी जवळपास ६५ टक्के श्रमशक्तीला शेतीतून रोजगार प्राप्त होतो. सन २०१०.२०११ मध्ये भारतातील राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील शेती क्षेत्राचा १४ टक्के होता. इतर देशांच्या तुलनेत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात शेतीचा वाटा अधिक आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे भारतीय शेती ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा असून शेतीवर आधारित अनेक उद्योग निर्माण झालेले आहेत. औद्योगिकीकरणासाठी आवश्यक बाजारपेठ शेती उपलब्ध करून देत आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे औद्योगिकीकरणासाठी शेतीतून आदान घटकांचा पुरवठा होत आहे. त्यामुळे औद्योगिकीकरण होण्यास महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान शेतीचे आहे. मानवी जीवनामध्ये उदरनिर्वाहासाठी आवश्यक अन्नधान्य व पशुसाठी चारा उपलब्ध करून देणारे एकमेव क्षेत्र शेती आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे ग्रामीण मुलभूत साधन सुविधा शेती क्षेत्रामुळे निर्माण होत आहेत. शहरी समस्यांचे निर्मुलन करण्याचे कार्य शेतीक्षेत्र करीत असल्यामुळे शेतीला भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत महत्त्व आहे. सन २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार भारतातील ७४.३ टक्के लोकसंख्या प्रत्यक्षपणे शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे सन २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार भारतातील कामधंदा करणाऱ्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी ५९ टक्के लोक शेती व्यवसायात काम करतात. ग्रामीण भागात लघु व कुटीर उद्योगांची पुरेशी वाढ न झाल्याने शेती क्षेत्रातून मोठा रोजगार निर्माण होतो. यासाठी शेतीचा विकास होणे आवश्यक असून शेतीच्या विकासातील महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणजे सिंचन होय. सदर शोध निबंधात महाराष्ट्रातील सिंचन क्षेत्रातील असमतोल अभ्यासला आहे.

सिंचन क्षेत्र : मानवाच्या जीवनामध्ये पाण्याला फार महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. तसेच कृषी व्यवसायामध्येही 'पाणी' या घटकाचे अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व आहे. सर्वच पिकांना पाण्याची गरज असते. त्याशिवाय ते जिवंतच राहू शकत नाहीत. परंतु जर का हे पाणी पिकांना नैसर्गिकरित्या मिळणार असेल तर ते कृत्रिमरित्या देण्याची गरज पडत नाही पण पिकांना नैसर्गिकरित्या मिळणारे पाणी अपुरे असेल किंवा मिळणारच नसेल तर त्या पिकांना कृत्रिमरित्या पाणी देण्याची आवश्यकता असते. त्यालाच 'सिंचन' म्हटले जाते.

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील आर्थिक विकासाचा कणा शेती आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील शेती व्यवसाय हा मुख्यतः निसर्गावर व सिंचनावर आधारलेला आहे. सिंचनाचे प्रमाण त्या त्या जिल्ह्यातील कृषी विकासाच्या पातळीचा निर्देशांक मानता येतो. महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीनंतर महाराष्ट्रामध्ये सिंचनाचे मोठया प्रमाणात मोठे, मध्यम व लघु प्रकल्प राबविण्यात आले. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रामध्ये सिंचनाची सुविधा मोठया प्रमाणात वाढली असली तरी या क्षेत्रातील प्रादेशिक विषमतेचे चित्र भीषण आहे. सिंचनाचे जिल्हावार प्रमाण व सिंचनाची क्रमवारी संशोधकाने तयार केली आहे. त्यावरून राज्याच्या सरासरी सिंचना प्रमाणापेक्षा (१७ टक्के) कमी सिंचन प्रमाण असणारे १९ जिल्हे आहेत. महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हानिहाय सिंचना क्षमता पुढीलप्रमाणे होय.

तक्ता क्र १

महाराष्ट्रातील सिंचन क्षेत्राची लागवडीखालील स्थूल टक्केवारी व जिल्हा क्रम (सर्वात कमी सिंचन ते सर्वाधिक सिंचन या क्रमाने)

अ. क्र.	जिल्ह्याचे नाव	सिंचित क्षेत्राची टक्केवारी	जिल्हावार क्रम.
१	रत्नागिरी	४.० %	१
२	अकोला	४.९ %	२
३	वाशिम	५.० %	३
४	ठाणे	५.४ %	४
५	बुलडाणा	५.७ %	५
६	यवतमाळ	५.७ %	५
७	रायगड	७.९ %	६
८	वर्धा	८.७ %	७
९	अमरावती	९.४ %	८
१०	परभणी	९.६ %	९
११	धुळे	१०.६ %	१०
१२	लातूर	१०.७ %	११
१३	नांदेड	११.६ %	१२
१४	सिंधुदुर्ग	१२.२ %	१३
१५	नंदुरबार	१२.६ %	१४
१६	जालना	१३.५ %	१५
१७	जळगाव	१५.२ %	१६
१८	औरंगाबाद	१५.८ %	१७
१९	उस्मानाबाद	१६.१ %	१८
२०	हिंगोली	१७.४ %	१९
२१	चंद्रपूर	२०.५ %	२०
२२	नागपूर	२१.५ %	२१
२३	सांगली	२४.४ %	२२
२४	बीड	२४.५ %	२३
२५	सोलापूर	२४.६ %	२४
२६	नाशिक	२५.३ %	२५
२७	कोल्हापूर	२६.० %	२६
२८	पुणे	२८.४ %	२७
२९	अहमदनगर	२९.८ %	२८
३०	गडचिरोली	३१.७ %	२९
३१	सातारा	३२.३ %	३०
३२	गोंदिया	४५.३ %	३१
३३	भंडारा	५१.० %	३२

आधार: पुरोगामी महाराष्ट्राचा विद्रूप चेहरा जलश्वेतप्रत्रिका २०११.

वरील तक्त्यावरून महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या सरासरी सिंचन प्रमाणापेक्षा १७ टक्के कमी सिंचन प्रमाण असलेल्या १९ जिल्ह्यांपैकी ६ जिल्हे विदर्भातील, ६ जिल्हे मराठवाड्यातील तर उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील ७ जिल्हे आहेत. याउलट महाराष्ट्रातील राज्याच्या सरासरीपेक्षा अधिक सिंचन क्षेत्र असलेले १४ जिल्हे आहेत. त्यापैकी ७ जिल्हे उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील ५ जिल्हे विदर्भातील व

२ जिल्हे मराठवाड्यातील आहेत. यावरून सिंचन क्षेत्रामधील महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल कशा प्रकारचा आहे हे स्पष्ट होते.

सिंचन क्षेत्रासाठी प्राप्त अनुशेष :सिंचन क्षेत्रामध्ये असलेला प्रादेशिक असमतोल हा त्याक्षेत्राला प्राप्त अनुशेषाच्या माध्यमातून आणि त्याच्या वितरणातून निर्माण झाला आहे. याबाबत अध्ययन करणारा तक्ता

तक्ता क्र.२
सिंचन क्षेत्र (२००४-२००६)

विभाग	मा.राज्यपालाच्या निर्देशानुसार देय निधी	प्रत्यक्ष दिलेला निधी	दिलेला कमी अधिक निधी
२००४-२००५			
विदर्भ	१८३५.२७ कोटी	५३६.४७	- १२९८.८०
उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	१४७७.९५ कोटी	१२४६.१८	+ २३१.७७
२००५-२००६			
विदर्भ	१८३८.९० कोटी	१३४८.३३	-५२०.५७
उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	२०७८.४३ कोटी	२६०२.००	+५२३.५७

आधार - मराठवाडा जनता परिषद अहवाल -२०१३.

वरील अध्ययनाच्या आधारे असे स्पष्ट होते की, मागास विभागातील निधी हा त्या विभागातील क्षेत्रावर खर्च न होता तो दुसरीकडे वळविला जात आहे. सन २००४.०५ च्या आकडेवारीनुसार सिंचन क्षेत्रामध्ये राज्यपालांच्या निर्देशानुसार देय निधीपैकी विदर्भाला १२९८.८० कोटी इतका कमी निधी मिळालेला तर याचवेळी उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राला मात्र मिळालेला अनुशेष हा धनात्मक असलेला दिसून येतो. हीच परिस्थिती सन २००५.०६ मध्ये असून या काळात सुध्दा विदर्भाच्या वाट्याला विषमता असलेली दिसून येते. यामुळे विदर्भाच्या विकासावर म्हणजेच शेती, उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकतेवर एकूणच विपरित परिणाम झाला असून या परिणामांची चर्चा पुढीलप्रमाणे

सिंचनाचा पूर्ण अनुशेष विदर्भाच्या वाट्याला न आल्यामुळे विदर्भात सिंचित क्षेत्राचे प्रमाण घटले.

सिंचनाच्या अनुशेषाची रक्कम दुसरीकडे वळविल्यामुळे विदर्भातील शेतक-यांना उपलब्ध सिंचन क्षेत्राचे प्रमाण कमी झाले.

विदर्भात पावसाचे प्रमाण कमी झाले तसेच उपलब्ध अनुशेषाचे प्रमाण कमी त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पादकतेत घट झाली.

सिंचनाच्या अनुशेषातील घटीमुळे उत्पादकता घटून शेतकरीकर्जबाजारी झाले.

शेतकऱ्यामध्ये आत्महत्या करण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले.

शोडक्यात शेतीक्षेत्रात आढळणाऱ्या समस्यांचे मुळ हे सिंचनाच्या विषमतेत आढळते. सिंचनक्षेत्राला प्राप्त अनुशेषाच्या रक्कमेचा योग्य वापर झाला तर शेतकऱ्यांच्याशेताला व पिकाला प्राणवायु मिळेल त्यांच्या उत्पन्नात व उत्पादनात वाढ होईल. परिणामी त्यांच्या जीवनमानात आणि राहणीमानात सुधारणा होण्यास मदत होईल. त्यांच्या कुटुंबांचा शैक्षणिक व आरोग्यविषयक दर्जा वाढेल. त्यामुळे आर्थिक विकासाला महत्त्वाचा सहभाग असणाऱ्या कृषी क्षेत्राचा निकोप विकास होण्यास मदत होईल. कारण, आजही ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येपैकी जवळपास ७० टक्के लोकसंख्या ही रोजगारासाठी कृषी क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून असून यासाठी सिंचनाचा विकास होणे काळाची गरज आहे.

संदर्भ-

भोगळे सुधीर (२००५), विकासवाटा, सुशांत प्रकाशन, पुणे.

गौतम एस.जी., प्रश्न पाण्याचा, आपल्या सर्वांचा,साहित्य प्रसार केंद्र, नागपूर.

देशपांडे अजय, सिंचन तंत्र, साकेत प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.

महाराष्ट्राची जलनीती, माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालय, महाराष्ट्र शासन.

जाधव या. रा.,महाराष्ट्रातील जलसंपत्ती आणि विकासाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल, औरंगाबाद, मराठवाडा विकास आणि संशोधन प्रतिष्ठाण

179.

डॉ.भिमराव रामजी आंबेडकर यांचे शिक्षण विषयक विचार

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प्रस्तावना :डॉ.भिमराव रामजी आंबेडकर यांना डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणून ओळखले जाते. भारतीय साविधानाचे शिल्पकार भारताच्या सामाजिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक व्यवस्थेवर कायमचा ठसा उमटवणारे कृतीशील विचारवंत होते. तसेच सामाजिक, आर्थिक लोकशाही भारतात यावी यासाठी सतत धडपणारे व विचार मांडणारे व्यक्तिमत्व म्हणजे डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर होय. मागासवर्गीयांचा मसिहा हा त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्वाचा पैलूच अधिक सांगितला जातो. तसेच देशाची एकता यासाठी त्यांनी केलेले मुलभूत कार्य तितकेच महत्वाचे आहे. डॉ.आंबेडकर हे थोर समाजसेवक, राजनितज्ञ, प्रकांड कायदे पंडीत आणि श्रेष्ठ विचारवंत होते. स्वतंत्र बुद्धीने प्रामाण्याच्या आधारावर निर्णय घेण्याची त्यांची क्षमता उच्च प्रतीची होती. निर्भय, परिश्रमी आणि वाईट रूढी विरुद्ध दंड थोपटून उभा राहिलेला श्रेष्ठ पुरषोत्तम म्हणून इतिहास त्याची गणना करील झुंजारपणा हा त्यांच्या स्वभावाचा विशेष आहे. दीन दलित मग ते कोणत्या जातीचे असोत त्यांचे बदल त्यांना मनापासून कळवळा वाटत होता. एक जबरदस्त शक्तिप्रवाह डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या विचारानी तयार केला. दलितात स्वाभिमान व स्वत्व त्यांनी जागविले .त्यांचे अस्तित्व म्हणजे नव्या युगाची नवी पहाटच होती. चरित्र :आधुनिक काळातील एक थोर विचारवंत, झुंजार नेते, प्रभावी समाज सेवक आणि प्रकांड व घटनातज्ञ म्हणून डॉ. आंबेडकरांचा प्रामुख्याने विचार करावा लागेल. त्यांचा जन्म १४ एप्रिल १८९१ साली मध्य प्रदेशातील महु या गावी एका गरीब आणि दुर्देवी अशा अस्पृश्य घराण्यात झाला. त्यांनी आपले सुरवातीचे शिक्षण दापोली येथे पूर्ण केले. सन. १९०० पासून प्रथम सातारा येथे आणि त्या नंतर १९०४ पासून मुंबई येथे एल्फिनस्टन हायस्कूल मध्ये त्यांचे शिक्षण झाले. त्यांचे वडील सैन्यात सुभेदार होते. आंबेडके हे त्यांचे मूळ गाव त्यावरून आंबेडकर हे त्यांचे नाव पडले शाळेत शिक्षण घेत असतांना त्यांना अस्पृश्य जातीचे म्हणून खूपच त्रास सोसावा लागला. अनंत अडचणी आणि अपमान यास तोंड द्यावे लागले. वयाच्या सोळाव्या वर्षी सन. १९०७ साली मॅट्रिक परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण झाल्यानंतर एल्फिनस्टनमहाविद्यालयात उच्च शिक्षणासाठी प्रवेश घेतला याच काळात ते विवाहबद्ध झाले. गायकवाड यांच्याकडून मिळालेल्या शिष्यवृत्तीच्या आधारे सन.१९१३ मध्ये बी.ए.ची पदवी संपादन केली सयाजीराव गायकवाड यांनी त्यांना अमेरिकेत जाण्यास मदत केली. तेव्हा त्यांनी अमेरिकेत न्युयॉर्क मधील कोलंबीया विद्यापीठात प्रवेश घेऊन एम.ए. पदवी संपादन केली. भारतातील जातीची वाढ व उत्पतीवर प्रबंध लिहिला. त्यामुळे त्यांना पी.एच.डी ही पदवी मिळाली

अमेरिकेतील शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यावर बडोदा येथे लष्करी सचिव म्हणून कार्य करित असताना अस्पृश्यतेचा त्रास होऊ लागला म्हणून ती नोकरी सोडून ते मुंबईला परत आले. सन १९१७ मध्ये मुंबई येथे सिडनेहन महाविद्यात प्राध्यापकाची नोकरी पत्करली मध्यंतरीच्या काळात त्यांनी “मूकनायक” आणि “बहिष्कृत भारत” या नावाची वर्तमान पत्रे चालवली. सन. १९१८ साली नोकरीचा राजीनामा दिला. व ते कायद्याचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी लंडनला गेले. भारतात परत आल्यावर त्यांनी दलितांच्या उधारसाठी त्यांनी आपले कार्य चालू ठेवले. सन. १९२० मध्ये पुन्हा लंडनला गेले. सन. १९२१ मध्ये एम.सी.सी. ची पदवी बहाल करण्यात आली. त्यानंतर त्यांनी लंडन मध्ये डी.एस.सी. ची पदवी मिळविली.

भारतात परत आल्यावर मुंबई येथे बॅरीस्टर म्हणून कार्य सुरु केले परंतु अस्पृश्य हा शिक्का असल्याने त्यांना या व्यवसायात फारशे यश आले नाही.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरानी स्वतःच अस्पृश्यते विरुद्ध चळवळ सुरु केली या क्रांतीकारी चळवळी मुळेच ते अस्पृश्योधारक म्हणून प्रसिद्ध झाले. सन.१९२७ मध्ये त्यांची मुंबई प्रांताच्या कायदे मंडळाचे सदस्य म्हणून नियुक्ति झाली. सन. १९२८ मध्ये सायमन कमिशन पुढे साक्ष देऊन अस्पृश्यसाठी स्वतंत्र मतदार संघाची मागणी केली. सन.१९३० मध्ये अस्पृश्याचे प्रतिनिधी म्हणून इंग्लंडमध्ये गोलमेज परिषदेस उपस्थित होते.

सामाजिक सुधारणांसाठी त्यांनी “मनुस्मृती दहन” महाडच्या चवदार तळ्याचा सत्याग्रह, काळाराम मंदिर प्रवेशासाठी सत्याग्रहा सारखी आंदोलने करून जगजाग्रण केले. गांधीजींशी सन.१९३२ मध्ये करार करून अस्पृश्यांसाठी कायदे मंडळात जागा मिळवून घेतल्यात. सन.१९३५ मध्ये मुंबईच्या लॉ कॉलेजच्या प्राचार्य पदी नेमणूक झाली. सन.१९३७ मध्ये प्रांतिक निवडणुकीच्या वेळी अस्पृश्याच्या हित रक्षणासाठी स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्षाची स्थापना केली. सन.१९४२ मध्ये त्यांची व्हाईसरॉयच्या कार्यकारी मंडळावर कामगार खात्याचे प्रमुख म्हणून नेमणूक झाली. सन.१९४६ मध्ये ते बंगालमधून घटना समिती वर निवडून आले. घटना समितीचे मसुदा समितीचे अध्यक्ष या नात्याने त्यांनी केलेल्या कामामुळे ते भारतीय घटनेचे शिल्पकार म्हणून ओळखले जातात.

भारतीय घटनेचे शिल्पकार म्हणून कोलंबीया विद्यापीठाने त्यांना डी.लिट. ही पदवी सन्मानपूर्वक बहाल केली. स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्ती नंतर त्यांनी मंत्री मंडळात कायदे मंत्री म्हणून कार्य सुरु केले. सन.१९५१ साली बौद्ध जनसंघ स्थापन केला. सन.१९५६ मध्ये नागपूर येथे बौद्ध धर्माचा स्वीकार केला. व त्यांचा मृत्यू ६ डिसेंबर १९५६ रोजी झाला आजही या विचारवंताचे विचार अमर आहे.

शिक्षण विषयक विचार

राज्य व शिक्षण :- डॉ. आंबेडकराना आपल्या देशातील निरक्षरता व शैक्षणिक मागासलेपणा यांची पूर्ण जाणीव होती. शिक्षण ही समाजाची अत्यंत महत्वाची गरज आहे. सामाजिक प्रगतीचे ते एक मोठे साधन आहे. हे ही ते जाणत होते. शिक्षण हा व्यक्ति च्या प्रगतीच्या व सामाजिक विकासाचा पाया आहे. शैक्षणिक प्रगती शैक्षणिक विकास यांचा जवळचा संबंध आहे. हे ते ओळखून होते. म्हणून राज्याने दलितांच्या शैक्षणिक उद्वारासाठी लक्ष पुरविले पाहिजे. अशी त्यांची मागणी होती. त्यांच्या मते शैक्षणिक सुविधा पुरवण्याची जास्तीत जास्त जबाबदारी राज्यावर आहे. तसेच शासनाने हे ही

पहिले पाहिजे कि, पुरविण्यात येणाऱ्या शैक्षणिक सुविधांचा जास्तीत जास्त फायदा समाजातील सर्व वर्गाना मिळतो. यास्तव शैक्षणिक कार्यात शासकीय प्रयत्नाचे स्वागत ही त्यांनी केलेले दिसून येते **स्त्री शिक्षण आणि स्त्री स्वतंत्र** :डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरानी समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी स्त्री शिक्षणावर भर दिला. त्याचे मते स्त्रियांना शिक्षण मिळाल्यास कुटुंबाचा खरा विकास होईल.जीवनमान सुधारण्यासाठी चांगेल संस्कार करून कुटुंबाला नैतिक वळण लावण्यासाठी स्त्रियांना शिक्षण देणे आवश्यक आहे.

हिंदू कोड बिलाच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी हिंदू स्त्रियांचे कल्याण साधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. मात्र मतभेद झाल्यामुळे त्यांनी हिंदू कोड बिलाच्या प्रश्नावर केंद्रीय मंत्रीमंडळाचा राजीनामा दिला नंतर त्यांचाच विचारावर आधारित काही कायदे भारतीय शासनाला करावे लागले. हे सर्व कायदे हिंदू कोड बिलावर आधारीत होते. बाल विवाहास विरोध, विधवा विवाहास आणि आंतरजातीय, विवाहास उत्तेजन ही त्यांच्या विचाराची विविध रूपे होती.

स्त्री पुरुष समानता :डॉ. आंबेकरांचे स्त्री पुरुष समानता असावी असे आग्रही मत होते. ही समानता होण्यासाठी स्त्री शिक्षणाचा मार्ग त्यांनी सांगितला. स्त्रियांना समाजात व कुटुंबात उत्तम वागणूक व समान दर्जा मिळाला पाहिजे. स्त्री शिक्षणाने कुटुंब पुढे जाते. स्त्री अडाणी असली तर कुटुंबाची उन्नती होत नाही असे आंबेडकरांचे मत होते.

स्त्रियांनी उत्तम कपडे, दागिने, यासाठी हट्ट न धरता स्वच्छ, टापटीप असावे. गुणवत्तेवर व चारित्र्यावर भर द्यावा. मुलामुलींवर चांगले संस्कार करावेत. असा डॉ.आंबेडकरांचा स्त्रियांना उदेश होता

निरक्षरता :भारतीय लोकांची निरक्षरता हा विकास, उन्नतीतील फार मोठा अडथळा आहे. ब्रिटीशांचा काळात फारच थोड्या लोकांनी उच्च शिक्षण घेतले. बहुसंख्य लोक अडाणीच राहिले. लोकशाही ही लोकांनीच चालवयाची असते. त्यामुळे राज्य कारभाराचे आवश्यक ज्ञान व त्यासाठी शिक्षण असावे लागते. यातून डॉ. आंबेडकरानी समाजाला शिक्षणाचे महत्व पटवून दिले.

समारोप :आपल्या देशातील सर्व स्तरावरील शिक्षणाला व्यापकपणे लागू पडणारे विचार डॉ.आंबेडकरानी मांडले. शिक्षणाची ध्येये विद्यापीठ शिक्षण, नैतिक शिक्षण, व्यवसाय, शिक्षण, प्राध्यापक या संबंधी त्यांनी मांडलेले विचार हे आजही उपयुक्त आहेत. त्यांनी व्यक्त केलेल्या अपेक्षा या तर आपल्या शिक्षणाची सुधारणा करण्याचा व दर्जा वाढविण्याच्या दृष्टीने निश्चितच प्रेरक मार्गदर्शक आहेत.

संदर्भ पुस्तके

२१ व्या शतकाच्या विकासासाठी शिक्षण, लेखक - प्रा.ए. एस गोल्हार, प्रा. के. डी. शिंदे प्रकाशन- श्री प्रकाशन पुणे

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प्रा. अमरिष एस. पावडे

प्रमुखा, समाजशास्त्र विभागा, श्री. धाबेराला महाविद्यालय, डांडी, कोला

प्रस्तावना : 'भारताने उदार विचार आणि जातिविरागीत रीतिरिवाजाचा स्वीकार करून, १९९१ साली अर्थव्यवस्था सुलीचीली. सर्व बाजूंनी आपण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था विकसित करित आहोत. भारतातील बरेचसे उद्योगांमध्ये गुपच विकसित झाले असून, या शतकात पुढे असलेल्या संधीचा फायदा घेण्यासाठी ही लघुउद्योगा, यात प्रामुख्याने माहिती आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून निर्माण झालेले उद्योग सरसावत आहेत. १९३० मध्ये ९ टक्के लघुउद्योगांची संख्या असलेल्या जपानमध्ये १९७५ मध्ये ९० टक्के पर्यंत पोहचली. लघुउद्योग क्षेत्र आणि ग्रामीण औद्योगिक रीतिरिवाजावर भर दिल्यामुळे जपानचा विकास होवू शकला.'

भारतीय शासनाच्या माध्यमातून लघुउद्योगांना सर्व प्रकारची मदत आणि सहाय्य रीत्यात येते. लघुउद्योग हे औद्योगिक रीतिरिवाजा समजला जात असून लघुउद्योगांच्या माध्यमातून सर्वांगीण आर्थिक विकास साध्य केला जावू शकतो. बहूना लघुउद्योग हे भारतीय आर्थिक विकासाचे प्रभावी साधन असल्याचे राज्य तयारना समजले आणि लघुउद्योगांच्या माध्यमातून देशाचा विकास साध्य होवू शकतो म्हणून लघुउद्योगांच्या विकासासाठी सर्व साहाय्यता रीत्याचे धोरण भारतीय शासनाने स्वीकारले. स्थानिक संसाधन, रोजगाराची निर्मिती, अत्यल्प भांडवल, उत्पादनामध्ये गुंतवणूक या सर्व बाबींमुळे लघुउद्योग भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे इंजिन बनले असून या माध्यमातून वस्तुपुरवठ्याच्या समस्यांपासून जवळपास मुक्तता प्राप्त झाली. ग्राहकांना दर्जेदार वस्तु आणि सेवांचा पुरवठा रीत्यात लघुउद्योगांना यश प्राप्त झाले आहे. आजच्या वर्तमान परिस्थितीत उच्च तंत्रज्ञान, सर्वोच्च गुंतवणूक आणि स्पर्धात्मक निर्यात यामुळे लघुउद्योग आर्थिक विकासाचे प्रभावी साधन बनले असून यामुळे दरडोई उत्पन्न प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढलेले आपण ग्राहक दिसून येते.

लघुउद्योगाची संल्पना लघुउद्योग हे नावापुरतेच लहान असून या माध्यमातून होणारी देशाची सर्वांगीण प्रगती फार मोठी आहे. लघुउद्योग म्हणजे अत्यल्प भांडवल, मीतमीमारांना म आणि मी वस्तुंची निर्मिती त्याचबरोबर अत्यल्प तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर रीत्यात व्यवस्था असे म्हणणे चुकीचे होईल. मीतमी हा शब्द सर्वच लघुउद्योगांना लागू होत नसून मध्यम व मोठ्या उद्योगांच्या तुलनेत या उद्योगातील क्रिया ह्या मी प्रमाणात असतात. लघुउद्योग हे टुंब, दुान, विकासाच्या मोठ्या उत्पादन स्थळे डून चालविले जातात लघुउद्योगामध्ये यंत्र सामग्रीतील गुंतवणूक रोड रुपये, पुरवठा लघुउद्योगामधील ७५ ला, अति लहान उद्योगासाठी २५ ला आणि सेवा व व्यापार क्षेत्राशी निडित लघुउद्योगासाठी मर्यादा १० ला एवढी आहे.

भारतातील लघुउद्योगांची भूमिका आर्थिक विकास साध्य रीत्यांना सामाजिक ध्येय गाठणे आणि औद्योगिक रीतिरिवाजाच्या माध्यमातून देशातील दारिद्र्याचे उच्चटन रीत्याचे प्रयत्न भारत सरकारने मोठ्या प्रमाणात केले. औद्योगिक रीतिरिवाजा आणि लघुउद्योगांच्या विकासांना सर्वात जास्त प्राधान्य देण्यात आले त्याचाच परिणाम भारतात कृषी व्यवसायानंतर लघुउद्योगांच्या माध्यमातूनच सर्वात जास्त उत्पादन आणि रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होतात. भारतात लघुउद्योगामध्ये जवळपास १ ला वस्तुंची निर्मिती केली जाते आणि भारतातील ९५ टक्के रीत्याने लघुउद्योगावर अवलंबून आहेत. भारतात होणाऱ्या उत्पादनापैकी ४० टक्के उत्पादन हे लघुउद्योगांच्या माध्यमातून होत असून मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगाराची निर्मिती रीत्यात.

लघुउद्योग आणि रोजगार निर्मिती भारतात साधारणतः १० रोडपेगा जास्त पंजीकृत बेरोजगार आहेत प्रत्येकात याची संख्या अर्धे असले म्हणूनच लघुउद्योगांची मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्मिती रीत्या आवश्यक आहे. रीत्या विस्तीर्ण भूप्रदेश असणाऱ्या भारतासारखा देशात लघुउद्योगांच्या माध्यमातूनच रोजगाराची निर्मिती होवू शकते. २००९-२०१० मध्ये लघुउद्योगामध्ये काम रीत्या कामगारांची संख्या ६.९५ रोड इतकी असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. मोठ्या उद्योगांच्या तुलनेत लघुउद्योगांच्या मार्फत जास्त लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून दिला जातो. लघुउद्योगामध्ये मी भांडवलाची गुंतवणूक करून अनेक लोकांना काम मिळवून

दिल्या जाते. एं या व्यक्तिला रोज गार मिळवून दे यासाठी मोठ्या उद्योगांना ५,६०,००० रुपये गुंतवणी करावी लागते एवढीच भांडवली गुंतवणी लघुउद्योगांमध्ये केली तर त्यामधून आठ व्यक्तींना रोज गार उपलब्ध होते.^४ अर्थात भारतासारखा प्रचंड लोकसंख्या असणाऱ्या आणि प्रादेशिक विविधता असणाऱ्या देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था विकसित कर यासाठी आणि सर्वांना आर्थिक विकासासाठी साध्य करत असतांना रोज गार निर्मिती कर यासाठी लघुउद्योग हे प्रभावी माध्यम आहे. भारतातील लघुउद्योगांच्या माध्यमातून निर्माण होणारी विविध प्रकारची वृद्धी पुढिल तक्त्याच्या आधारे अधि स्पष्ट होईल.

लघुउद्योगांमधील स्थितीदर्शक आंशिकेवारी स्पष्ट करणारा तक्ता (आंशिकेवारी रोडमध्ये)

अ.क्र.	विश्लेषण	२००५-०६	२००६-०७	२००७-०८	२००८-०९	२००९-१०
१	लघुउद्योगांची संख्या	१.२३	२.६१	२.७२	२.८५	२.९८
२	श्रमींची संख्या	२.९५	५.९४	६.२६	६.५९	६.९५
३	गुंतवणी रुपये	१८८११३	५००७५८	५५८१९०	६२१७५३	६९३८३५
४	उत्पादन मूल्य रुपये	४९७८४२	७०९३९८	७९०७५९	८८०८०५	९८२९१९
५	निर्यात रुपये	१५०२४२	१८२५३८	२०२०१७	२१२४०८	२२३०२७

लघुउद्योग आणि भांडवल निर्मिती मोठ्या निवा मध्यम प्रमाणात भांडवल गुंतवणी करून रोज गार निर्मिती करणे आणि उत्पादनावरील नफ्याच्या माध्यमातून भांडवल निर्मिती कर याचे कार्य सर्वांना शक्य होत नाही निवा त्यास अनुकूल परिस्थिती असण्याची शक्यता कमी असते तसेच मोठ्या उद्योगांची निर्मिती करून देशाचा विकास करतांना विकास एं द्वित होण्याची शक्यता निर्माण होते त्याच बरोबर भांडवल निर्माण करतांना अडचणी येतात म्हणूनच लघुउद्योगांच्या माध्यमातून भांडवल निर्मिती करणाला महत्त्व देण्यात आले. त्याचाच परिणाम देशात लघुउद्योगांच्या माध्यमातून सर्व क्षेत्रातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात भांडवल निर्मिती करणायते. लघुउद्योगांच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण आणि निमशहरी भागातील लोकांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोज गार उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जाते त्यामुळे त्यांच्यात बचतीचे प्रमाण वाढत असून त्याची गुंतवणी करणायत साहाय्यता मिळते. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकां अतिरीक्त उत्पन्नातून सुनिश्चिच्या वस्तु मध्ये गुंतवणी करणायत पैशाची बचत करता निवा पुर्ण गुंतवणी करणायत त्यामुळे त्यांच्या माध्यमातून भांडवल निर्मिती करणायत सहकार्य प्राप्त होते. त्याचबरोबर भांडवलदारांच्या मक्तेदारीला आळा बसविण्यात सुद्धा लघुउद्योगांची महत्त्वाची भूमिका आहे लघुउद्योगांमुळे संपत्तीच्या समान वाटपास चालना मिळत असून सर्व क्षेत्रात आणि सर्वांना अनुकूल परिस्थिती निर्माण कर यास सहाय्य करणायत. भांडवलदार मक्तेदारी निर्माण करून लोकांचे शोषण करणायत अशी भीती सरकारला होती मोठ्या भांडवलदारांची मक्तेदारी निर्माण होवू नये म्हणून सरकारने समाजवादाची तत्वे स्विकारली व लघुउद्योगांचा विकास व्हावा, त्यांना चालना मिळावी म्हणून सरकारने आवश्यक ती मदत केली.^५

लघुउद्योग आणि संतुलित प्रादेशिक विकास लघुउद्योगांच्या निर्मिती आणि उत्पादन प्राप्ती करिता फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात आणि तांत्रिक दृष्टिने परिपूर्ण साधनांची आवश्यकता असतेच असे नाही स्थानिक पातळीवरील उपलब्ध संसाधनांच्या माध्यमातून लघुउद्योगां स्थापन करणायत येतात आणि त्यामुळेच अशा उद्योगांची देशाच्या सर्वच ठिकाणी आणि बहुसंख्ये निर्मिती करणायत येत असून स्थानिक पातळीवर असणाऱ्या लोकांच्या, उपलब्ध साधनांच्या, च्यामालाच्या, प्राप्त होणाऱ्या मजुरांच्या सहकार्यातून लघुउद्योगांमधून उत्पादन घेतल्या जात असल्यामुळे देशाच्या सर्वच भागाचा विकास साध्य केल्या जावू शकतो. कोत्याही राष्ट्राच्या विकासाकरिता राष्ट्राचा आर्थिक आणि संतुलित विकास होणे आवश्यक आहे व राष्ट्र हीताचे आहे. पायाभूत सुविधा उपलब्ध नसतांनाही लघुउद्योगांची निर्मिती करणे शक्य असल्यामुळे धोरणांची आणि कर योजने अंमलबजावणी करून अल्प भांडवलाची निर्मिती करून औद्योगिकीकरण झालेल्या मागास भागात लघुउद्योगांची स्थापना करून संतुलित प्रादेशिक विकास करणायत लघुउद्योगांचे मोलाचे योगदान आहे. कमी उत्पादन कार्यामध्ये लघुउद्योगां विकसित होत असल्यामुळे या क्षेत्रात जास्तीत जास्त लोक वळतांना दिसतात. १९९९ मध्ये भारतीय लघुउद्योगां विकास अधिषाने केलेल्या अभ्यासात असे दिसून

आले ि, एू ा औद्योगि ं उत्पादना पै ि लघुउद्यो ांनी २० टक्े उत्पादन ेले त्यातून ३५-४० टक्े रोज ाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध झाल्या आि त्यासाठी फक्त ७-१५ टक्े एवढ्या भांडवलाची ारज भासते.^१ लघुउद्यो ामध्ये साध्या आि सोप्या तंत्र ानाचा वापर ेला जात असल्यामुळे उत्पादना िरिता ंमी ार्च ला ातो म्हू ान अने ंलो ं या पद्धतीच्या व्यवसायाची निवड ंरतात आि देशाच्या सर्वच ंेत्रात असे उद्यो ा स्थापन होत असल्या ं ार ाने संतुलित प्रादेशि ं वि ासाचे प्रभावी माध्यम म्हू ान लघुउद्यो ा अत्यंत उपयुक्त सिद्ध होत आहे.

लघुउद्यो ा औद्योगि ं समस्या सोडवि ाचे प्रभावी माध्यम

लघुउद्यो ाच्या माध्यमातून भांडवदार आि श्रमि ं अशी दोन र्वा निर्मा ा हो ाची शक्यता नसते ार ा लघुउद्यो ामध्ये विविध ठी ा िी ंमी ाम ारांच्या साहाय्याने व्यवसाय स्थापन होत असल्यामुळे आि ामाल ं व श्रमि ं ांचे सामाजि ं संबंध दृढ असल्यामुळे तसेच पारस्पारी ं सामजंय जास्त प्रमा ात असल्यामुळे मोठ्या उद्यो ामध्ये अस ारी ामाल ं आि श्रमि ं संघर्षाची स्थिती लघुउद्यो ामध्ये पाहावयास मिळत नाही. औद्योगि ं ार ामध्ये पाहावयास मिळ ारे संप, ं लह, टाळेबंद, व घेराव अशा अशांती निर्मा ा ंर ाच्या घटना लघुउद्यो ामध्ये पाहावयास मिळत नाहीत अर्थात ामाल ं आि श्रमि ं संघर्षाच्या समस्या ंमी ंर ासाठी लघुउद्यो ा साहाय्यभूत ठरतात. रोज ार निर्मिती, उत्पादन निर्मिती, ाम ारांच्या समस्यावरील उपाय, जाेच्या उपलब्धतेची समस्या, ंच्चा ामाल उपलब्ध ंर ाची समस्या अशा अने ं समस्या सोडवि ासाठी लघुउद्यो ा प्रभावी ठरत असून ए ा शांततामय वातावर ात आर्थि ं वि ास ंर ासाठी उत्तम माध्यम असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.

शोध निबंधाचे निष् ंर्षलघुउद्यो ाच्या माध्यमातून मोठ्या प्रमा ात रोज ार निर्मिती ंर ात येते.

- १) लघुउद्यो ा सामान्य जनतेच्या उत्पादनात वृद्धि झालेली दिसून येते.
- २) लघुउद्यो ा ंमी भांडवल, ंमी जा ा, ंमी मजुर ांच्या साहाय्याने चालवता येत असल्यामुळे अने ंलो ं लघुउद्यो ा स्थापन ंरतांना दिसतात.
- ३) भारतातील जास्तीत जास्त ंर ाने लघुउद्यो ांच्या साहाय्याने चालतात.
- ४) भारतासार ा या विविधता अस ाच्या देशात लघुउद्यो ा संतुलित वि ासाचे प्रभावी माध्यम आहे.
- ५) भांडवलदार आि श्रमि ं ांचा वाद ंमी ंर ात लघुउद्यो ा महत्वाची भूमि ा वठवत असतात.
- ६) लघुउद्यो ाच्या माध्यमातून भांडवल निर्मिती िरिता अनु ंलता निर्मा ा ंरता येते.
- ७) लघुउद्यो ा हे भारतातील युव ांना आर्थि ं वि ासाचे प्रभावी साधन म्हू ान अवलंबविता येते.

संदर्भ ंत्रथ सुची बारबोले टि. एल.(२००४), बेरोज ारी व दारिद्र्याचया निर्मूनासाठी औद्योगि ं ार ा हो ंे ारजेचे आहे.योजना, ंडि ३२, ंमां ं १ ऑ ास्ट पृ. २६

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महाराष्ट्रातील शेतीक्षेत्रातील विभागीय असमानता - एक अभ्यास

डॉ. सौदागर दा. काळे

सी. वी. खेडगीज महाविद्यालय अक्कलकोट

प्रस्तावना - महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे भारतातील आर्थिकदृष्ट्या संपन्न राज्य म्हणून ओळखले जाते. एवढीच ओळख या महाराष्ट्राची नसून या राज्याने अनेक महानिय राज्यकर्ते देशाला दिले आहेत. त्यांच्या या योगदानामुळे महाराष्ट्र आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजकीयदृष्ट्या सतत आघाडीवर राहिला आहे. १९६० सालापासून या राज्याने जी शेती, औद्योगिक व सेवा क्षेत्रात प्रगती केली आहे याचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक आहे. गेल्या ५० वर्षांचा आर्थिक आढावा घेतल्यास महाराष्ट्राची आगेकूच वेगाने झाली आहे. परंतु या राज्यातील सर्व विभागात अशीच प्रगती झाली आहे काय याचा आढावा घेणे आवश्यक आहे. विशेषतः शेती क्षेत्रातील आर्थिक प्रगतीचा आढावा घेणे अपरिहार्य आहे कारण महाराष्ट्राच्या आर्थिक प्रगतीत याच क्षेत्राचा वाटा अमोल आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर महाराष्ट्रातील शेतीक्षेत्रातील प्रगती सर्वच भागमध्ये सारखी आहे का याचाही अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे कोंकण, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र, मराठवाडा तसेच विदर्भ असे विभाग आहेत. या विभागातील भौगोलिक परिस्थिती समान नाही. कोंकण आणि विदर्भात पावसाचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. तर मराठवाडा व पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र हे दुष्काळग्रस्त आहेत. त्यामुळे कोंकण व विदर्भ हे शेती क्षेत्रात आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम असणे गरजेचे होते. परंतु पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र आघाडीवर असलेला दिसून येतो.

अभ्यासाचा हेतु -

१ महाराष्ट्रातील विविध विभागातील शेती क्षेत्रातील असमानतेचा अभ्यास करणे

२ या असमानतेच्या कारणांचा व परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.

साधनसामग्री - अभ्यासासाठी दुय्यम साधनांचा आधार घेतला आहे.

पावसाचे वितरण महाराष्ट्रातील कोंकण व विदर्भामध्ये १००० मि. मि. पेक्षा जास्त पाऊस पडतो. परंतु त्याचवेळी पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात सरासरीने ५०० ते ७०० मि. मि. असा पाऊस पडतो. तर मराठवाड्यात हा पाऊस ५. महाराष्ट्रापेक्षा अधिक असतो. त्यामुळे पावसाचे वितरण असमान असल्याचे दिसून येते.

२ दरडोई उत्पन्न

विभागानुसार दरडोई उत्पन्न (२००४-०५ स्थिर किंमतीनुसार)

आकडेवारी रूपयात

विभाग	२०००-०१	२००५-०६	२००८-०९
उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	२३, ४५२	३७, ४९१	६, ८८१८
मराठवाडा	१५, ५९५	१९, ९३७	४०, ८२४
विदर्भ	१९, ३३६	२५, ७४७	५२, २८२
महाराष्ट्र	२२, ८०३	३२, १७४	६०, ७०८

महाराष्ट्रातील दरडोई उत्पन्नाचा आढावा घेता असे दिसून येते की, २००४- ०५ स्थिर किंमतीनुसार २००० साली सर्वात कमी दरडोई उत्पन्न हे मराठवाड्यात रु. १५, ५९५/- इतके आढळले आहे. त्याखालोखाल विदर्भात ही दरडोई उत्पन्नाची स्थिती रु. १९३३६/- इतकी होती आणि उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रात ते प्रमाण रु. २३४५२/- इतके होते. तर महाराष्ट्राचे सरासरी दरडोई उत्पन्न हे रक्कम रु. २२८०३/- होते. २००८-०९ याकाळातील ही दरडोई उत्पन्नाची स्थिती

बदलेली आढळत नाही. मराठवाड्यात हा सर्वात कमी दरडोई उत्पन्न असून उर्वरित महाराष्ट्राची स्थिती सर्वात वरची असल्याचे दिसून येते. यावरून मराठवाडा व विदर्भ आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मागे आहे हे दिसते.

३ शेती क्षेत्रातील मनुष्यबळ

एकूण मनुष्यबळातील शेती क्षेत्रातील मनुष्यबळाची टक्केवारी-

विभाग	२००८-०९
औरंगाबाद	७३.८३
कोंकण	२९.१६
नाशिक	६६.७२
पूणे	५५.६९
अमरावती	७५.५१
नागपूर	५९.५३

Source: Census 2001

एकूण मनुष्यबळापैकी या क्षेत्रात मनुष्यबळ कसे विभागले आहे याचा आढावा घेता असे दिसून येते की, अमरावती विभागामध्ये सर्वात जास्त मनुष्यबळ ७५.५ टक्के इतके शेती क्षेत्रात गुंतले आहे. त्याखालोखाल औरंगाबाद विभागाचा क्रम ७३.८३ टक्के आहे तर सर्वात कमी मनुष्यबळ कोंकण क्षेत्रात आहे. यावरून मराठवाडा व विदर्भ या क्षेत्रात अधिक प्रमाणात रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देण्याची जबाबदारी शेती क्षेत्राने उचलली आहे. पावसावर अवलंबून असणाऱ्या या क्षेत्रात फक्त हंगामामध्येच काम उपलब्ध होत असल्याने या लोकांना अर्धवेकारी व हंगामी बेकारीला तोंड द्यावे लागते हेही दिसून येते.

४ सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्र

एकूण लागवडीखालील क्षेत्रापैकी स्थूल सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्राची टक्केवारी - (२००८-०९)

विभाग	२००८-०९
औरंगाबाद	१४.०८
कोंकण	८.०९
नाशिक	१८.१५
पूणे	२७.०२
अमरावती	५.९०
नागपूर	२५.६७

Source : Constructed from DESdata

महाराष्ट्रातील स्थूल सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्राची स्थूल लागवडीखालील क्षेत्राची तुलना करता पुढील बाबी आढळल्या आहेत अमरावती विभागात सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्र सर्वात कमी (५.९ टक्के) आहे. त्याखालोखाल कोंकण क्षेत्राचा क्रम (८.९ टक्के) आहे. त्याखालोखाल औरंगाबाद विभागाचा क्रम आहे. तर पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील ही टक्केवारी ४५.२० इतकी आहे. यावरून मराठवाडा व विदर्भातील बहुतांशी जमिन कोरडवाहू असल्याचे आढळते. परीणामी शेती क्षेत्र मागासलेले आहे हे सिध्द होते. सिंचनाचे मोठे प्रकल्प पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात असल्यामुळे आणि पश्चिम घाटमाथ्याच्या उपलब्धतेमुळे सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्रात मोठी वाढ झाली आहे. तुलनेने मराठवाडा व विदर्भाला अशी नैसर्गिकता उपलब्धता नसल्यामुळे सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्र मर्यादित आहे. त्याचा शेती क्षेत्रावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम पहावयास मिळतो.

सिंचनाच्या उपलब्धतेमूळे सर्वात कमी पर्जन्यमान असणाऱ्या सोलापूर जिल्ह्यात अधिक पाणी लागणाऱ्या ऊसाचे क्षेत्र महाराष्ट्रात सर्वात जास्त आहे . ऊसासारखी पिके पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात अधिक प्रमाणात घेतल्यामुळे आर्थिक सुबत्ता अधिक असल्याचे आढळते . पर्जन्यछायेखालील असणाऱ्या पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील क्षेत्रात कमी पाण्यावर येणारी डाळिव, द्राक्षे, बोरे यासारख्या फळपिकांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उत्पादन घेतले जात आहे . त्यामुळे पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचे क्षेत्र हे विदर्भ व मराठवाडा या क्षेत्रापेक्षा अधिक संपन्न असल्याचे आढळले आहे .

निष्कर्ष-

पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र शेती क्षेत्राचा विचार करता अधिक संपन्न आहे .

अमरावती विभाग व मराठवाडा विभाग शेती क्षेत्राचा विचार करता सर्वात मागे आहे .

सिंचनाखालील अधिक क्षेत्र सुध्दा प . महाराष्ट्रात अधिक आहे .

व्यापारी पिके घेणाऱ्या विदर्भ व मराठवाड्यात शेतकऱ्यांच्या अधिक आत्महत्या होत आहेत हे चिंताजनक आहे .

उपाययोजना -

सिंचन प्रकल्प जे अर्धवट आहेत ते प्राधान्याने पूर्ण करावेत .

मराठवाडा व विदर्भात शेतकऱ्यांना प्राधान्य देऊन सिंचनक्षेत्र वाढवावे .

पिक पध्दतीत बदल घडवून आणून शाश्वत उत्पन्न मिळविण्याची गरज आहे .

संदर्भ

१ B.B.Mohanti- *Regional Disparity in Agricultural Development of Maharashtra*

२ *Report of the high level committee on balanced regional development issues in Maharashtra.*
2013

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विदर्भाचे आर्थिक मागासलेपण व उपाय

श्री.सचिन रामदासराव राऊत

संशोधक विद्यार्थी, मु.पो.पाळा, ता.मोर्शी, जि.अमरावती

प्रस्तावना : विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी ही मगासलेपणा आणि हेतू पुरस्परपणे केलेल्या दुर्लक्षातून झालेली आहे. विदर्भ राज्यात स्थानिक लोकांच्या क्षमता पूर्ण करणारा प्रदेश असतांनाही राज्यकर्त्यांकडून तो सातत्याने डावलला गेलेला आहे. स्वतंत्र राज्याकरीता लागणाऱ्या सर्व बाबी व अटी पूर्ण करणारा प्रदेश असून देखील विदर्भाला अद्यापही स्वतंत्र राज्याचा दर्जा बहाल करण्यात आलेला नाही. विदर्भामध्ये मुबलक प्रमाणात नैसर्गिक घटक व सर्व सोई सुविधा असतांनाही कोटयावधी रूपयांचा अनुपेक्ष वाढत राहिला आहे. मान्सून पर्जन्याचा लहरीपणा व शेती उत्पादनाला हमी भावापेक्षाही कमी भाव बाजारपेठेत मिळत असल्यामुळे शेती व्यवसाय तोट्याचा झाला असून शेतकरी आत्महत्याही नव्याने निर्माण झालेली गंभीर समस्या आहे. विदर्भातील सुशिक्षित तरूणांना रोजगार उपलब्ध होत नसल्यामुळे त्यांचा लोंढा पुण्या-मुंबईकडे जात असून तो १००० ते १०००० हजार रूपयावर काम करतो. येथील स्थानिकांचे दारिद्र्य वाढत चालले आहे. विदर्भातील नागपूर आणि अमरावती विभागामध्ये आवश्यक बाबींची पूर्तता करण्यात आलेली नाही. अलिकडच्या काळात भारतात आणि विदर्भ वगळता उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रमध्ये सुंदर व स्वच्छ रस्ते, गगनचुंबी इमारती, उड्डाण पुल, बुलेट ट्रेन, मेट्रो ट्रेन, ब्रॉडगेज लोहमार्ग, हवाई वाहतूक, बाजारपेठा, औद्योगिक वसाहती, आरोग्यविषयक सुविधा आणि उच्च दर्जाच्या शैक्षणिक संस्था निर्माण होतांना आढळतात. परंतु खाजगीकरण व जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रीयेमध्ये विदर्भाच्या वाटयाला घोर निराशा मिळाली आहे. एकंदरीत वैदर्भीयांची परिस्थिती चिंताजनक व समस्याग्रस्त झालेली आहे.

विदर्भाची भौगोलिक पार्श्वभूमी:- इ.स.१९६० मध्ये नवनिर्मित महाराष्ट्र राज्यात विदर्भाचा समावेश झाला. विदर्भ हा महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या ईशान्य दिशेला असणारा प्रदेश आहे. विदर्भाच्या उत्तरेला सातपुडा पर्वत व मध्य प्रदेश, पूर्वेला छत्तीसगड व दक्षिणेला तेलंगाणा हे राज्य आहेत. तर पश्चिमेला मराठवाडा हा विभाग आहे. विदर्भाचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार १८° ४०' उत्तर अक्षवृत्त ते २१° ४५' उत्तर अक्षवृत्त आहे. तर रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ७६° पूर्व रेखावृत्त ते ८०° ५५' पूर्व रेखावृत्त आहे. विदर्भाचे नागपूर व अमरावती असे दोन विभाग आहेत. विदर्भामध्ये एकुण ११ जिल्हे आहेत. यामध्ये नागपूर, अमरावती, अकोला, बुलढाणा, वाशिम, यमवतमाळ, वर्धा, चंद्रपूर, भंडारा, गोंदिया आणी गडचिरोली यांचा समावेश होतो. विदर्भाचे एकुण क्षेत्रफळ ९७,३२१ चौ.की.आहे. ते महाराष्ट्राच्या एकुण क्षेत्रफळाच्या ३१.६ टक्के आहे. विदर्भाची लोकसंख्या २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार २,३०,०३,१७९ एवढी आहे. ती महाराष्ट्राच्या एकुण लोकसंख्येच्या तुलनेत २१.३ टक्के आहे. विदर्भातील लोकसंख्येची घनता २४० चौ.की.मी. एवढी आहे. विदर्भाचे हवामान हे उष्ण, कोरडे व विषम स्वरूपाचे आहे. येथे उन्हाळ्यात तापमान जास्त व हिवाळ्यात कमी तापमान असते. मे महिन्यात सर्वात जास्त तापमान असून ते सरासरी कमाल ४०° से. पेक्षा जास्त आढळून येते. महाराष्ट्रात पावसाळा हा ऋतु जुन ते सप्टेंबर या कालावधीत असतो. विदर्भात ६० ते ६५ दिवस पावसाचे असून येथे १०० ते २०० से.मी. पाउस पडतो. विदर्भामध्ये सर्वात जास्त पाउस गोंदिया व गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यातमध्ये ४०० से. मी. च्या जवळपास पडतो.

विदर्भातील नैसर्गिक व आर्थिक घटक :-विदर्भ हा वनसंपत्तीने, खनिज संपत्तीने, जल संपत्तीने आणि जनसंपत्तीने संपन्न व सुप्रसिध्द असा प्रदेश आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या एकुण क्षेत्रफळाच्या २३ टक्के क्षेत्र हे वनाखाली आहे. त्यापैकी ५८ टक्के वनक्षेत्र हे एकटया विदर्भात आहे. म्हणजेच भारताच्या एकंदरीत वनक्षेत्रापैकी १६ टक्के वनक्षेत्र विदर्भात आहे. विदर्भात गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यात सर्वात जास्त वने आहेत. येथील गर्द हिरव्या वनराई मध्ये विविध प्रकारचे वृक्ष, झाडी-झुडपे, वेली, वन्य पशु व पक्षी आढळतात. महाराष्ट्रातील पाच राष्ट्रीय उद्यानापैकी ०४ राष्ट्रीय उद्याने एकटया विदर्भात आहेत. तर महाराष्ट्रातील ३० अभयारण्यापैकी १५ अभयारण्य विदर्भात आहेत. तसेच महाराष्ट्रातील ०७ व्याघ्र प्रकल्पापैकी ०५ व्याघ्र प्रकल्प विदर्भात आहेत. महाराष्ट्राच्या एकुण क्षेत्रफळांच्या फक्त १९ टक्के क्षेत्रातच खनिज संपत्ती आढळून येते. यापैकी १५ ते १६ टक्के खनिज संपत्ती विदर्भात आहे. यामध्ये लोहखनिज, मॅंगनिज, चुनखडी, डोलोमाईट, कायनाईट, अभ्रक, कोळसा, तांबे इ. खनिजांचे साठे

मुबलक प्रमाणात आढळतात. तापी, वर्धा, पैनगंगा, कन्हान, पेंच, पुर्णा आणि वैनगंगा हया विदर्भातील प्रमुख नद्या आहेत. याशिवाय विदर्भामध्ये लोकसंख्या, तरूणांचे प्रमाण, साक्षरता व लिंग गुणोत्तर इतर विभागाच्या तुलनेत चांगले आहे.

प्रादेशिक विकास व प्रादेशिक असमतोल :- प्रादेशिक विकास म्हणजे प्रतिव्यक्ती उत्पन्न, जीवनस्तर आणि उपलब्ध मुनष्य शक्ती व संसाधने यांच्या महत्तम उपयोगातून सर्व प्रदेशांचा आर्थिक विकास होणे होय.

अशा स्वरूपाचा विकास समतोल स्तरावर संपूर्ण राष्ट्रांमध्ये असेलच असे नाही. ज्याप्रमाणे अविकसीत वा विकसनशिल राष्ट्रांमध्ये प्रादेशिक असंतुलित विकासाची समस्या प्रकर्षाने जाणवते त्याचप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये विदर्भात व मराठवाड्यात देखील प्रादेशिक आणि आर्थिक असंतुलीत विकासाची समस्या प्रभावीपणे दिसून येते. विदर्भातील ८० टक्के लोकसंख्या प्राथमिक व्यवसायावर अवलंबून आहे. लोकसंख्येचा शेतीवर असलेला प्रचंड भार, मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील शहरीकरणाची उणीव, कृषी व कुटीर उद्योगांची कमतरता, शेतातील उत्पादनाला हमी भावापेक्षा बाजारपेठेत मिळणारा कमी भाव, रस्ते, लोहमार्ग आणि हवाई वाहतूकीची कमतरता, कारखाण्यांची कमी, वाढती बेरोगारी, विदर्भाचा सतत वाढत असलेला अणुशेष इत्यादी मधून विदर्भाचे आर्थिक मागासलेपण स्पष्ट होते. व त्यामधून प्रादेशिक असमतोलता निर्माण झाली आहे.

अणुशेषाचा अणुशेष:- १९६१ ते १९८१ या दरम्यान विदर्भाचा आर्थिक विकास अतिशय मंद गतिने किंवा नगण्य झाला. हि गोष्ट निर्वावादपणे सिध्द झाल्याने राजकीय नेते, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते व विचारवंत यांच्यामध्ये असंतोष वाढू लागला. मराठवाड्याची स्थिती जवळपास अशीच असल्याने तिथेही अशाच तऱ्हेची मनःस्थिती निर्माण झाली. म्हणून महाराष्ट्र शासनाने प्रादेशिक असमतोलतेचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी एक समिती नेमली. गोखले इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ पॉलीटीक्स अँड इकॉनॉमीक्स चे संचालक डॉ.वि.म.दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षपदाखाली असलेल्या या समितीने १९८४ मध्ये आपला अहवाल प्रसिध्द केला. या समितीने आर्थिक विकासासंबंधी एक नविन शब्दप्रयोग प्रचलित केला. तो म्हणजे विकासाचा अणुशेष(Development Backlog). या समितीने विदर्भ व मराठवाडा या प्रदेशासंबंधी असलेला अणुशेष रूपयामध्ये काढला. या समितीचा अहवाल डिसें.१९९८ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे अर्थमंत्री मा.शिवनकर यांनी विधानसभेत सादर केला त्याचा तपशिल पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे. विदर्भाचा एकूण अणुशेष ६९६१ कोटी रूपयांचा होता. त्याचा तपशिल पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.

अ.क्र.	पायाभूत सोईसंबंधी	कृषीसंबंधी
०१	पाटबंधारे	४४२०.०० कोटी रू.
०२	रस्ते वाहतूक	९९०.७६ कोटी रू.
०३	उच्च व्यावसायिक शिक्षण	११२.४९ कोटी रू.
०४	आरोग्य सेवा	२१३.१६ कोटी रू.
०५	अन्य	२१३.९० कोटी रू.
	एकुण	५९५०.३१ कोटी रू.

विदर्भाचा एकूण अणुशेष (५९५०.३१ कोटी रू. व १०१०.६९ कोटी रू.) ६९६१.०० कोटी रू. आहे.

विदर्भ विकास मंडळ नागपूर यांच्या २०१५-१६ च्या अहवालानुसार विदर्भातील सिंचनाची परिस्थिती निर्देशांक व अणुशेष समिती १९९४ आणि महाराष्ट्रातील जलसंपत्ती नियमन प्राधिकरण २००५ यांच्या आकडेवारीचा आधार घेवून राज्याच्या अणुशेषात विदर्भाचा अणुशेष हेक्टर मध्ये निश्चीत केला आहे.

डॉ.दांडेकर समितीने अणुशेष ठरविण्याचे जी पध्दत ठरविली त्याच पध्दतीने अणुशेष निर्देशांक समितीने व जल संपत्ती प्राधिकरण समितीने विभागावार ठरविला आहे. व या दोन्ही समितीचा अहवाल पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.

विभागावार सिंचन अनुशेष (हेक्टरमध्ये)

वर्ष	राज्य सरासरी	एकुण राज्याचा अनुशेष	उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र	मराठवाडा	विदर्भाचा अनुशेष
१	२	३	४	५	६
जुन १९९४	३५.११	१३८३.२४	१६७.८९	४३०.६४	७८४.७१
	टक्केवारी	१००.००	१२.१४	३१.१३	५६.७३

जून २०१३	५६.६२	१५६९.४८	१४२.०२	४२९.६७	९९७.८०
	टक्केवारी	१००.००	९.०५	२७.३८	६३.५८

संदर्भ :- विदर्भ विकास मंडळ, नागपूर-वार्षिक अहवाल सन २०१५-१६

एकुण घरेलु उत्पादनाचा असमतोल (G.D.P.) महाराष्ट्रातील विभागवार G.D.P. चा अभ्यास केला असता असे दिसून येते की, G.D.P. मध्ये देखील विभागवार असमतोल आहे. या विदर्भ व मराठवाड्याचा G.D.P. सर्वात कमी आहे. विभागावार G.D.P. चे तुलनात्मक अध्ययन पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.

२०१३-१४ महाराष्ट्राचा विभागवार G.D.P.

प्रदेश	कोटी रूपयामध्ये	डॉलर बीलियन मध्ये
कोकण	३७३.९६९	६१.८
नाशिक	१०४,५९४	१७.३
पुणे	२०९,७००	३३.३
मराठवाडा	८३,७६५	१३.८
विदर्भ	१३२,७५०	२१.९
महाराष्ट्र	८९६,७६७	१४८.२

प्रकल्प उभारणी मार्गातील अडथळे :- सिंचनाकरीता विदर्भात गोदावरी व तापी खोऱ्यात भरपूर पाणि उपलब्ध आहे. जवळपास ७५ टक्के पिकाखालील क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली येवू शकते. परंतु यातील अंदाजे फक्त ३० टक्के सिंचन क्षमता निर्माण झाले. जवळपास ३० टक्के पाणि वापराचे प्रकल्पाचे काम सुरू आहे. परंतु या बांधकाधीन प्रकल्पातील बऱ्याच प्रकल्पाचे काम अनेक करणांनी बंद आहे. शिवाय बाकी पाण्याचे अजूनही नियोजन झालेले नाही. याउलट राज्याच्या इतर भागात उपलब्ध असलेले संपूर्ण पाण्याचा वापर, चालू प्रकल्प व नविन प्रकल्पाचे संपूर्ण नियोजन झाले आहे.

विदर्भात पूर्णा, वर्धा, वैनगंगा, पैनगंगा, कन्हाण, बेंबळा इत्यादी नद्यांवर सुध्दा प्रकल्प, पाटबंधारे व कोल्हापूरी बंधारे बांधले तर विदर्भातील बरीच शेती सिंचनाखाली येवू शकते.

नदी जोड प्रकल्प:- विदर्भाच्या आर्थिक मागासलेपणाचे आणखी एक कारण म्हणजे नदी जोड प्रकल्पाचा असणारा अभाव होय. अमरावती विभागात सिंचनाकरीता पाण्याची काही प्रमाणात कमतरता आहे. मा.राज्यपालांनी अमरावती विभागात सिंचनाकरीता अधिकचे पाणि उपलब्ध होण्यास दि.२७ मे २००९ च्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे तापी खोऱ्यात अतिरिक्त पाणी मागणीचा प्रस्ताव करण्याचे शासनास सुचविले आहे. परंतु या प्रस्तावामध्ये फारशी प्रगती झाली नाही. त्यामुळे तापी खोऱ्यात अमरावती विभागाला उपलब्ध होवू शकणारे जवळपास ३३ टी.एम.सी. पाण्याची उपलब्धी होवू शकली नाही. तसेच पूर्व विदर्भात गोदावरी खोऱ्यात बरेचसे अतिरिक्त पाणी उपलब्ध आहे. पूर्व विदर्भातील हे अतिरिक्त पाणी नदी जोड प्रकल्पाव्दारे अमरावती विभागात नेण्याचा प्रस्ताव शासनाच्या विचाराधिन असला तरी अध्यापही यावर अंमलबजावणी झालेली नाही.

उच्च उत्पादन खर्च:- कृषीतील उच्च उत्पादन खर्च हा घटक देखील विदर्भाच्या मागासलेपणास जबाबदार आहे. कारण विदर्भातील ८० टक्के लोकसंख्या ही शेती व शेतीवर आधारीत इतर प्राथमिक व्यवसायावर अवलंबून आहेत. रासायनिक खते, बी-बीयाणे व किटकनाशके यासारख्या कृषी आदनाच्या किंमतीत दिवसेंदिवस वाढ होत आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे विदर्भातील नैसर्गिक संकटे व शेतीमालाला मिळणारा उत्पादन खर्चापेक्षाही कमी भाव व शेत मजुराची वाढलेली मजुरी या सर्व कारणामुळे शेती व्यवसाय तोट्यात आलेला आहे.

निकृष्ट प्रतिचे आदाने:-नफा कमविण्याच्या उद्देशाने अनेक बि-बियाणे, खते आणी किटकनाशके यासारख्या आदानांचा कंपन्या निकृष्ट दर्जाचा पुरवठा शेतकऱ्यांना करतात. बि-बियाण्यांच्या निकृष्टपणामुळे उत्पदकतेमध्ये घट होते. बऱ्याच वेळा तर शेतीखर्चाएवढे उत्पन्नही मिळत नाही. रासायनिक खते, बियाणे आणी किटकनाशकांच्या निकृष्टपणामुळे कृषी उत्पादनावर विपरीत परीणाम होतो. सन २०१७-१८ या वर्षी किटकनाशकांच्या निकृष्टपणामुळे व संपलेल्या मुदतीचे किटकनाशके फवारणीमुळे पश्चिम विदर्भात ५५ शेतकऱ्यांचा व मजुरांचा मृत्यू झाला आहे. तसेच बी.टी.या बोगस बियाणामुळे बोंड अळीचा प्रादुर्भाव झाला आहे.

नैसर्गिक आपत्ती :-विदर्भात अतिवृष्टी, गारपीट, हवामानाचा लहरीपणा, पीकांवरील रोगराई इ. कारणामुळे शेतीतील पिकांची उत्पादन मात्रा घटते. त्यामुळे अगोदरच कर्जबाजारपणामुळे त्रस्त असणारा शेतकरी अशा नैसर्गिक आपत्तीमुळे आणखीच हतबल होतो. विदर्भातील शेती ही मान्सूनचा जुगार आहे. कारण सर्व शेतीतील उत्पादन मान्सूनच्या पावसावर अवलंबून असल्यामुळे व पावसाच्या लहरीपणामुळे शेतातील उत्पादन कमी होते.

शेतीपुरक व्यवसायाचा अभाव:-विदर्भातील शेतकऱ्यांना भांडवलाच्या अभावामुळे शेतीपुरक व्यवसायाची निर्माती करता येत नाही. दुग्धव्यवसाय, कुक्कुटपालन, शेळीमेंढी पालन, मत्स पालन, वराह पालन, गांडुळ खत प्रकल्प या शेतीपुरक व्यवसाय उभरण्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांजवळ भांडवल नसते. शेतीपुरक व्यवसायामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पादनात वाढ होवू शकते. या व्यवसायाची निर्माती करण्यासाठी ते कर्ज घेवून भांडवल उभारणी करतात. मात्र त्यामध्ये आलेल्या अपयशामुळे ते खचून जातात.

औद्योगिक असमतोल:-महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये प्रादेशिक असमतोलाबरोबर औद्योगिक असमतोल सुद्धा दिसून येतो. कोकण, नाशिक व पुणे विभागाच्या औद्योगिक विकास मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेला आहे. परंतु विदर्भ आणि मराठवाड्याचा औद्योगिक विकास फारसा झालेला नाही. राज्यामध्ये सर्वात जास्त औद्योगिक विकास पुणे विभागाचा तर सर्वात कमी औद्योगिक विकास अमरावती विभागाचा आहे. पुढील सारणीवरून आपल्याला औद्योगिक असमतोल दिसून येतो.

विभागनिहाय सुक्ष्म, लहान व मध्यम उद्योगांची माहिती(सप्टें.२०१५ पर्यंत)

अ.क्र.	विभाग	सुक्ष्म, लहान व मध्यम उद्योग	टक्केवारी	रोजगार(लाखात)	टक्केवारी
०१	कोकण	६४,०५५	२६.३०	१०.३७	३५.६०
०२	नाशिक	२७,४५८	११.३०	३.१५	१०.८०
०३	पुणे	९२,२३३	३७.८०	१०.०५	३४.४०
०४	औरंगाबाद	१८,७५१	७.७०	१.९३	६.६०
०५	नागपूर	२६,७१४	११.००	२.५५	८.७०
०६	अमरावती	१४,५१०	५.९०	१.१४	३.९०
०७	एकुण	२,४३,७२१	१००.००	२९.१९	१००.००

संदर्भ:- उद्योग संचालनालय, महाराष्ट्र शासन

वरील सारणी वरून असे लक्षात येते की, सर्वात जास्त औद्योगिक विकास पुणे विभागात ३७.८० टक्के झालेला आहे. तर अमरावती विभागात ५.९० टक्के व नागपूर विभागात ११.०० असा मिळून एकुण महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत १६.९० टक्के असा सर्वात कमी औद्योगिक विकास विदर्भाचा झाला आहे. याचाच अर्थ असा की, विदर्भ व इतर महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत औद्योगिक विकासात असमतोलता आहे.

पर्यटनाकडे दुर्लक्ष: विदर्भाच्या आर्थिक मागासलेपणाचा आणखी एक महत्वाचा घटक म्हणजे विदर्भातील पर्यटन स्थळाकडे केलेले दुर्लक्ष होय. विदर्भामध्ये भौगोलिक, ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थळे आहेत. अशा सर्व प्रकारच्या पर्यटन स्थळांकडे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने दुर्लक्ष केले आहे. त्यामुळे येथिल पर्यटन स्थळांचा पाहिजे तसा विकास झाला नाही. तसेच विदर्भातील लोक पर्यटनापासून उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या वंचीत राहिले आहे.

शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या: विदर्भामध्ये १९९० नंतर शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांची वाढती संख्या बघुन १९९५ पासून नॅशनल क्राईम रेकॉर्ड ब्युरो हे शेतकरी आत्महत्यांची नोंद ठेवत आहे. विदर्भ हे महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांचे केंद्र बनले आहे. सन २००६ मध्ये विदर्भात १०४४ शेतकरी आत्महत्यांची नोंद केली गेली तर २०१७ यावर्षी १२०० पेक्षा अधिक शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. गेल्या पाच वर्षांमध्ये ७,१२७ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. तब्बल ५,७२२ आत्महत्या अमरावती, अकोला, यवतमाळ, बुलढाणा, वाशिम आणि वर्धा या सहा जिल्ह्यामध्ये झाल्या आहेत. गेल्या १५ वर्षात या जिल्ह्यामध्ये ११,७६८ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत.

उपाय :-

१. विदर्भातील शेतीमध्ये सिंचनाच्या अपुऱ्या सुविधा असल्यामुळे उत्पादकता कमी आहे. कृषी उत्पादनाच्या वाढीचा लाभ घेण्यासाठी सरकारने विदर्भाचा सिंचन अणुशेष भरून काढला पाहिजे.

२. वित्तीय संस्था आणि व्यापारी अधिकोषाद्वारे कृषीसाठी देण्यात येणारे कर्ज शेतकऱ्यांना लवकर मिळावे यासाठी सुलभ कर्जपुरवठा करणे गरजेचे आहे.
 ३. शेती आधारित उद्योगधंद्याची निर्माती झाल्यास शेतकऱ्यांना शेतीतील हंगाम संपल्यानंतर स्थानिक पातळीवर रोजगार उपलब्ध होईल.
 ४. शासनाद्वारे कुक्कुटपालन, मत्स्य पालन, वराह पालन, दुग्ध व्यवसाय, शेळी मेंढी पालन यासारख्या शेतीपुरक व्यवसायांना अनुदान देवून शेतकऱ्यांना प्रोत्साहित करणे.
 ५. संकरीत बीयाणांची निर्माती करणे.
 ६. अमरावती विभागात उद्योग धंदा वाढीसाठी उद्योजकांना शासनाद्वारे प्रोत्साहित करणे.
 ७. सरकारने विदर्भातील पर्यटनाच्या विकासाकरीता लक्ष देणे, पर्यटनाच्या जाहिराती करणे व त्यामध्ये विदर्भातील पर्यटन स्थळांचे महत्त्व लोकांना सांगणे, पर्यटनातून स्थानिक लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- निष्कर्ष :-विदर्भाचे आर्थिक मागासलेपण दूर करण्यासाठी शासनाने पर्याप्त अनुषंग विदर्भाला द्यावा तसेच सावकारी कर्जाला व छळाला कंटाळून शेतकरी आत्महत्या करतात म्हणून शासनाने सावकरांवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे गरजेचे आहे. विदर्भाचे आर्थिक मागासलेपण दूर करायचे असेल आणि विदर्भाची प्रगती करायची असेल तर स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची निर्माती होणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सुध्दा देशाची प्रगती होण्यासाठी लहान आकाराचे राज्य असणे गरजेचे आहे. असे मत व्यक्त केले आहे. बाबासाहेबांनी १९५३ मध्ये संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र राज्याला विरोध दर्शविला होता. तसेच राज्य पुररचना आयोगाने सुध्दा २८ सप्टें.१९५३ च्या नागपूर करारास विरोध दर्शविला होता. त्यांच्या मते मराठी भाषीकांचे दोन प्रांत असावा.

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भीमा कोरेगाव शौर्याची यशोगाथा**प्रा. डॉ. गंजानन गोपाळराव हेरोळे***श्रीमती कोकिळाबाई गावडे म. महा, दर्यापूर, जि. अमरावती*

भीमा कोरेगाव येथील विजय स्तंभाचा इतिहास खरोखरच महार सैनिकांच्या शौर्याची यशोगाथा सांगणारे अजरामर असे विजयशिल्प आहे. पेशवाईत फक्त महासंताच ते पराक्रमी शौर्यवान व बुध्दीमान असनानासुध्दा पशुतल्य जीवन जगण्यास भाग पाडित असल्यामुळे महार फार दुखावलेले होते . पेशव्यांच्या सत्तेविरुध्द ते भडकलेले होते . महाराचे सरदार दुसरे शिंदनाक यांनी स्वसभीमान एकर करुन श्रीमंत पेशव्यांना आपली आस्मिता बदलण्याबाबत विनंती करुन त्यासाठी "महार " सैनिक आपले "प्राण " मायभुमीसाठी देण्यास तयार असल्याचे जाहीर केले. तरीही पेशव्यांनी ऐकले नाही.

पेशव्यांच्या अफाट सैन्याला पळ काढण्यावयास लावणारीउ जी प्रमुख तुकडी होती .तीउ सर्व लढवण्यास महार सैनिकांचीच होती. या तुकडीचे नेतृत्वा रतनाक जतनाक आणि भिकनाक यांनी केले होते . बॉम्बे नेटीव्ह म्हणजे महार पायदळाची एक फलटणच होती . त्यात काही मुसलमान ,मराठा व ख्रिश्चनही होते . पायदळी चालणारा महार त्यावेळी "नाक " असे खास संशोधन वापरण्यास येत होते . त्यामुळे शजुला पळ काढण्यास लावणारे सर्व महार योधे होते हे सिध्द होते . महार सैनिकांनी पेशव्यांच्या सैन्याला फुलगाव च्या दिशेने वळवुन लावले . खुद दुसरे बाजीराव पेशव्यांनी या अगोदरच पळ काढला होता . त्यामुळे जयंबकजी ढवळे , विचूरकर , शिंदे व होळकर इत्यादींनी युध्दा पलायन केले . सकाळी ९ वाजता सुरु झालेली ही लढाई राजी ९ वाजता संपली .

या लढाईत पहील्या व दुसऱ्या रेजिमेन्टेच्या एकूण ५० सैनिकांना वीर मरण आले यामध्ये १६ मराठी , २२ महार , ८ रजपूत , जखमी झाले यामधे १ ख्रिश्चन अशा सैनिकांचा समावेश होता.

भारत वर्षातील महाराष्ट्र हे अत्यांतिक पुरोगामी राज्य असून महाराष्ट्रातील प्रत्येक गावात महार जातीची वस्ती आहे. 'मोल्सवर्थ मराठी शब्दकोशात महार जातीवरूनच महाराष्ट्र हे नाव पडते असे म्हटले आहे.' आदिम काळापासून महारांची राज्यकर्ते म्हणून ओळख आहे. महर्षी विठ्ठल रामजी शिंदे यांनी 'भारतीय अस्पृश्यतेचा प्रश्न' या ग्रंथात म्हटले आहे की, 'महार हे एके काळी राज्यकर्ते होते.'२

अस्पृश्य समाजात 'महार' जातीच्या लोकांचीच संख्या अधिक आहे. बारा बलुतेदारांपैकी व महत्त्वाचा बलुतेदार म्हणून महारांची ओळख होती. गाववतनदार म्हणून गावाची आणि सरकारची रात्रंदिवस चाकरी त्याला करावी लागत होती. 'सरकारी कामाच्या मोबदल्यात त्याला सालाना २० रु. व ईनाम म्हणून सरकारी जमीन मिळत असे तिला हाडकी हाडोळा असे म्हणत असत.' अजूनही शासनाच्या कृषी खात्यातील काही नोंदीवरून व सातबाच्यावरून खेळ हाडोळ असा जमिनीच्या संदर्भातला उल्लेख आढळतो.

सरकार व बारा बलुतेदारी ही चाकरी करताना महारांना बावण प्रकारचे हक्क होते. त्यांच्या पोटजातीतील सोमवंशी ही श्रेष्ठ जात होती. सोमवंशींना बावळा हक्काचा सनदा ह्या दोन प्रकारच्या होत्या. त्यापैकी एक सनद ही बेदरचा बहामनी बादशहा महंमदशहा दुसरा यांच्या काळातील इ.स. १४७५ मधली आहे. तर दुसरी निजामशाहीतील इ.स. १६१५ मधली आहे. बहामनी काळातील सनद अधिक जूनी तपशीलवार आणि अधिक हक्काची व महत्त्वाची आहे.

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या काळातही इतर महत्त्वाच्या कामगिरीशिवाय लढाईच्या वेळी तोफखाना सांभाळण्याची व शत्रुवर तोफा डागण्याची महत्त्वाची कामगिरी महारांवर होती. शिवाजी महाराजांच्या सैन्यात व ब्रिटीशांच्या लष्करात महारांबद्दल जातीभेद पाळला जात नव्हता. पेशवाईच्या काळात मात्र सैन्यातील ब्राम्हणी जाच व विषमतेचे ते बळी ठरले. कर्नल बर यांच्या अधिपत्याखाली असलेल्या पुण्यातील ब्रिटीश वकिलातीवर हल्ले करणाऱ्या पेशव्यांच्या सैन्याचा पाडाव करण्यासाठी पुण्यापासून वायव्येस ३८ मैलावर असलेल्या शिरूर येथून कॅप्टन प्रान्सिस स्टॅटन निघाला तेव्हा भीमा नदीच्या तीरावर कोरेगाव जवळ त्यांची गाठ पेशव्यांच्या सैन्यासोबत झाली. त्यांच्यात ३१ डिसेंबर १९१८ ते १ जाने२०१८ या दोन दिवसात

तुंबळ युध्द होवून २५ तासांच्या घनघोर लढाईत पेशव्यांना पराभव पत्करून युध्द भूमीवरून पळ काढावा लागला. ब्रिटीशांच्या या सैन्यात प्रामुख्याने महार सैनिक होते व त्यांनी त्यांच्यापेक्षा चाळीसवर जास्तीचे सैनिक असलेल्या पेशवे सैनिकांचा धुव्वा उडविला व त्यांना पळून जाण्यास भाग पाडले. या लढाईत शौर्याने मृत्युला सामोरे गेलेल्या शूर सैनिकांच्या स्मरणार्थ ब्रिटीशांनी भीमा कोरेगावला भव्य असा विजयस्तंभ उभारून कृतज्ञतेने महार सैनिकांच्या शौर्याला मानाचा मुजरा केले आहे . या भव्या विजयस्तंभावर लढाईत मृत्यू पावलेल्या ब्रिटिश सैनिकांसोबतच महार सैनिकांची सुध्दा नावे कोरलेली आहेत. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना या विजयस्तंभ बदल खूप अभिमान वाटत असे. मुंबई येथे दि. २८ ऑक्टोबर १९५४ डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी केलेले भाष हृदयाचा ठाव घेणारे आहे. ते म्हणतात मी खरोखर महार लोकांचा अतिय ऋणी आहे. महार लोकांच्या बळावर मी सर्व काही करू शकलो. माझा हा तीस वर्षांचा अनुभव आहे. महार रणशूर आहेत. लढू शकतात. त्याग करू शकतात. तेव्हा माझ्या दृष्टीने त्यांचे अनेक उपकार आहेत. मी येथे जातीवाचक उच्चार करतो त्याबद्दल मला फार मोठा सार्थ अभिमान वाटतो. खरोखरच आपण या शूर पराक्रमी वीरपुरूषांचे वंशज आहेत याचा सार्थ अभिमान वाटतो. अज्ञान आणि अलसिन पणामुळे जरी आपण मागे असलो तरी आपणास भीमा कोरेगाव येथील महार रेजिमेंटची शौर्यगाथा सातत्याने प्रेरणा देते राहिल. या लढाईत ज्यांनी आपले रक्त सांडले त्या सर्व शूर विरांना विनम्र अभिवादन.

संदर्भ सूची :

डॉ. रमेशचंद्र धनेगावकर, महारांचा इतिहास, लोकसाहित्य प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद, प्र.आ. २०१५ पृ.क्र. १३

कित्ता पृ.क्र. १८

कित्ता पृ.क्र. १८

किर्तीलता रामभाऊ पटेकर, महार सैनिकांच्या दैदिप्यमान शौर्याचे प्रतिक, भीमा कोरेगावचा क्रांती विजयस्तंभ कौशल्य प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद, प्र. आ. २०१६

सुधाकर खांबे, शौर्य आणि पराक्रमाचे प्रतिक भीमा कोरेगावचा विजयस्तंभ, सुंदर पब्लिकेशन, पुणे तृतीय आवृत्ती २०१६

सुधाकर खांबे, भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि सदैव अग्रगामी महार रेजिमेंट सुंदर पब्लिकेशन, पुणे तृतीय आवृत्ती २०१७

डॉ. धनराज डाहाट, भीमा कोरेगावचा विजयस्तंभ, संकेत प्रकाशन नागपूर, चतुर्थ आवृत्ती २०१५

चांगदेव भ. खैरमोडे अस्पृश्यांचा लष्करी पेशा, प्रकाशक महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळ मुंबई, तृतीय आवृत्ती २००२

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FREEDOM STRUGGLE OF YAOLI: 18 August 1942

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In early morning 18 August 1942, people gathered in Gandhi Chowk, preparation for defence war was on, Gofan and heap of stones were gone through observation. Shri Maroti Kalal and Barkya Maratha were sent to Maholi on horseback. They had the responsibility of bringing information after patrolling near about by 12.00 pm. Amravati deputy commissioner J.W. Meldrom had arrived at Maholi. There was then superintendent of Police Shri Prat, Sergeant Queen, Nayab Thasildar Anik Ahmad and eight other police constables with Loaded Raffles with him. The team from Maholi, the station Inspector, police, Kamdar, Mahar, Patil and Patawari also joined had with them. As soon the spy, Shri Maroti Kalal and Barkya Maratha saw the force, they sent the news to the village, four fronts were made alert. 1

Before actual entrance of the Government force, the villagers were also on high alert. Some people were deliberately standing outside of the village, to look at the sirs –majesty. Deputy Commissioner became furious at the sight of the rustic villagers. Meldrom ordered the police to lathi charge the crowd around in the village. 2

The force, after entering the village, left the Gandhi chowk back and reached upto the house of Anand Akaji Patil. Some people were gathered near the house of Shri Rajaramji Panchaghare. Leaving aside the direction of Panjabraoji house, The Government force ran after the people, thus with help of some strategy people compelled the force to leave aside the direction of Panjabrao's house and caused to collect in Gandhi chowk. 3

50 to 100 men were in Gandhi chowk. Deputy Commissioner Shree. J.W. Meldrom, Sergeant Queen, S.P. Prat, fiercely attacked the people, as they reached in the front of Gandhi chowk. The men of government became more furious at the sight of few people with sticks standing near the flag pole, one of them i.e. Superintendent of police fired on the people by furious intensity as the SP started firing, people lost their temper, started gathering around them. They determined to conclude this war with its resultant effect in Gandhi chowk. Now the Gandhi chowk became a real battle field. 4

The Tulsiram Ambalkar became angry as the SP touched the flag pole. He slept the SP on ground under him. Here Sergeant Queen was beating the people mercilessly. Ramchandra Bhojane and Bapurao Khasbage collided over him. They also felt slept him on the ground with a push. People lifted him towards nearing well and rebuked. "We have arrested you, don't move: Shree Tulsiram was wrestling with Prat with full might. He begged for mercy. He cried with pain, "I have surrendered, leave me." At the yailing voice Tulsiram became conscious, released him. People also arrested Prat and snatched his revolver and made him stand near Sergeant Queen. Firing was still on. Blood was offered to the Gandhi chowk. But the no brave men standing protecting the flag was ready to retreat flag stood with its neck with pride. 5

The victims of the opponent's bullet were being carried to the nearby houses for curing and banding their wounds. The young man Motiram Badone when fell on ground in the firing his father Jayramji Badone thrust into the battle field with raised stick to strike. Even commissioner Meldrum left terror stricken as he beheld the old man with his skill moving speedily the stick in every direction. He himself bore those powerful strokes from Jairamji's. Meldrum retreated to save himself and Jairamji was aggressive attacking like tiger. There was at the back of the Meldrum, pottery wheel used by the potter. At one thunder strike of the age old rustic, this pillar of the British government fell flat on that

pottery wheel. He tried to run away, but people caught him and brought near the well. The people were triumph in struggle. They made festive slogans. 6

Found in trouble Meldrom regretted over the incident “We live for our village, you mind your business” told Meldrom. The villagers also released, you are released, and you may leave the village.” They returned their snatched weapons. The surrendering statements of the government officials were a befalling attempt with feigned words of surrender. Going away about 25-30 yards they stopped and thought loading their guns and opened the fire in all directions. People climbed over the roofs spread and threw stones in response on enemy. The flag at Gandhi chowk fluttering high with pride had hurted Prat. As there was nobody near the flag, he stole away and hiding it under the revenue inspector, he had joined the retreating team. People shouted aloud with one voice saying “ Flag was taken away by the officials , it should be got back “Flag is token of our honour the bloodshed hitherto was not in vain” stones were thrown from all directions, looking at the people coming from all four corners, once again guns were loaded and firing began, third time. 7

28 years Baliram Barode moved forward, thrust him, breaking police chain, on Meldrom. Two bullets were fired on him, one slipped over him but one thrusts into his heart and he fell down. He was carried away to house, blooded. Old sister, wife and cried carried with server pain as thunder shock. He died late at night, consoling them. 8

Krishna Pawar was eighteen years young youth. When the enemy opened fire second time, he had seen that his soldiers were fighting from south end, he attacked from west end. He fell bleeding on the ground as the bullet struck his eye. He was taken to the neighbouring house where he drank full throat water and died, his younger brother was also shot. 9

In the deceived second time firing the young Tulshiram Tadas was the first victim. He was seventeen years old. He was sent to home. Under the showering of stones and Gofan, the opponent had to change the battle field. They reached running to the back steps of Anand Akaji’s house. The door was closed. Patil requested and under the feeling of obedience, his wife opened the door and sheltered the enemy. Sending Patwari on the roof, message was given to calm down the people. 10

They wanted to run away with the flag. People sensed them. Rajaram Panchaghare and other people followed them. Rajaram took hold of the Revenue Inspector, he noticed him carrying flag. Struggling with them, they returned to home. The news of stealing of the flag spread all over the village. Thereby to run after the flag thief a new team from the village came ahead. Seventy years old Muslim came forward and ran after the Meldrom and company. Neighbouring village Narsingpur at the bank of river had heard the second of firing. They decided to come over to help ‘Yaoli’. 11

Here, old fakir, Akbarshaha had Backup with his gathering. He shouted “ Pakado! Chhudake Laoo!!”.The opposites targeted him and had fired. The first bullet slipped over him, still he moved forward. Sergeant Queen took hold of the rifle and shot at him, Akbarshaha fell on the ground. His young son, Mehetabshah came forward. His young son was also stricken by the bullet. Thus, this pair of father and son will be immemorial in history. 12

When the government force was running away crossing the river, at that time, people back from the farming had gathered at Gandhi chowk. When reached at the Gandhi chowk the first thing they noticed was the absence of Flag over the pole. They felt certainly that the officials were running away had theft the flag. Aurangpure fetched the sward from his house and wandered with the sword open, held high with great speed. Aurangpure and his fellow men jump hurriedly and ran after the Meldrom. 13

The sahib people reached running near “Shami Vruksha” in the farm of Babu Shet. Escaping reach of Prat and Queen Aurangpure tried to strike at Meldrom with his sharpened sword. Snatching the gun

from a Police, sergeant Queen fired, targeting at Aurangpure. The bullet thrust into his belly, there his sward stroke at Meldrum's head. Dasharath Maratha had neared. Seeing Aurangpure falling on the ground, he thrown strike his axe in the direction on Meldrom with anger, but it hurdled with the branch. Sergeant Queen, shot at Dasharath. Dasharath became wounded. In this last battle field, once again two youth from Yaoli shed their blood. 14

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Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR'S VIEW ON SMALL STATE

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The Indian Union is a federation formed by the coming together of peoples inhabiting various regions of India. Most of these have had an independent political existence in the historical past and have enjoyed a status comparable to that of the nationalities on the continent of Europe. The division of the country into administration units during British rule bore no connection, in a number of areas, with fundamental facts of political tradition and sentiment and were results chiefly of historical accident

On 15 August, 1947 there were 17 Provinces in India. Out of these 17 provinces Baluchistan, Sindh, North-East Frontier Provinces merged in Pakistan. Panjab, Bangal and Asam divided in India and Pakistan. Remaining eleven provinces merged in India.

After independence prime minister Nehru appointed linguistic provinces commission with S.K. Dar it's chairman on 17 June, 1948. Dar commission stated the formation of the provinces on exclusively or even mainly linguistic consideration was not in the larger interests of the Indian nation and should not be taken in hand.

To solve the problem of linguistic provinces Congress appointed JVP committee consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya. The tone of the JVP report, released on 6 April, 1949 was less polemical and it was not as vituperative as the Dar Commission's report.

To reorganise the states, the Government of India constituted the State Reorganisation Commission (SRC) under the chairmanship of Fazl Ali, a former Supreme Court judge. The report was tabled in the Loksabha on 14 December 1955. The Commission clearly said that "it is neither possible nor desirable to reorganise States on the basis of the single test of either language or culture, but that a balanced approach to the whole problem is necessary in the interest of our national unity.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was very against of the North-South divide of the nation on any ground. His perception was very pragmatic and quite different than the others. In his opinion, India can be united horizontally by shunting out the regional feeling. That is possible through while re-organizing states of India. For a single larger language group of population a single state should not be made. Because that single ethnic group will develop a separate identity in the long run, where as if that single larger language group divided in to many states will not get opportunity to develop in to a single dominant entity. By making smaller states, a collective national feeling would develop, and the single dominant state would not be challenging the centre or dominant the smaller states. Therefore, he suggested smaller size many more states than what has been curved by the commission on re-organization of Indian states.

From 1928 to 1956 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar tried to bring reforms for our national unity and integration. During the British period Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was opposed to the formation of the linguistic states. While appearing before the Simon Commission in May 1928, he opposed the formation of the linguistic provinces because he feared that encouragement to local patriotism, regionalism and group consciousness would danger the cause of stability and development of common Indian nationality

He opposed the formation of linguistic provinces on two principles (a) they would encourage regional consciousness (b) they would establish the government of one caste After independence, he continued

to express these fears in the light of the social and political implications of the creation of linguistic provinces.

Dr. Ambedkar published his first major writing on this subject in 1948 when he submitted his statement to linguistic province commission as "Maharashtra as a Linguistic province". Dr. Ambedkar regarded unification of Indians more vital and essential than unification of different provinces on linguistic basis. To him, a linguistic province meant a province, which by the social composition of its population would be homogeneous and therefore more suited for the realization of those social ends, which a democratic government must fulfill. In his view, a linguistic province had nothing to do with the language of the province. He remarked the constitution should provide that the official language of every province should be the same as the official language of the central government

According to Ambedkar, he wants linguistic states for two reasons. To make easy the way to democracy and to remove racial and cultural tension Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar gave thought on dangers of linguistic stale. A linguistic state with regional language as its official language may easily develop into an independent nationality. The road between an independent nationality and an independent state is very narrow. If these happens, India will cease to be modern India we have and will became the medieval India

According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, he gave solution that to provide in the constitution that the regional language shall not be the official language of the state. The official language of the state shall be Hindi and until India becomes fit for this purpose English will Indians accept this. If they do not, linguistic states may easily become a peril. One language can unite people. Two languages are sure to divide people.

After 1951-52 his writings on this issue clearly express this anxiety. Dr. Ambedkar continued to support the principle of re-organization of states on a linguistic basis but he now demanded certain safeguards against the dominant castes. He made it clear that establishment of linguistic states would place numerically and economically dominant castes in the region in an advantage position, thus power would go in the region in an advantage position, and thus power would go in the hands of a communal majority. He argued that it was not necessary to consolidate states into big state interest of size and population like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the name of linguistic provinces. There could be two provinces of the same linguistic group in the small states the danger of communal majority could be minimized.

Dr. Ambedkar wrote his thought on linguistic states in response to recommendations of the Fazal Ali commission. In the preface of this book, which was published in 1955, he made it clear that it was an important issue and one could not sleep over it in silence. Important point raise by Dr. Ambedkar states reorganization commission had consolidated big state in north India and Balkanized the states in South India. He predicted that the big North Indian states would dominate politics of India. He held that there is vast difference between the North and South as the North was reactionary and south was progressive. The North India backward in education and South India are better than North India in terms of social development and education. Therefore Dr. Ambedkar wanted to correct the imbalance by dividing large north Indian states into small and administratively manageable states.

According to Dr. Ambedkar It is necessary to divide the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh into smaller states. Uttar Pradesh may be divided into three states with Meerut, Kanpur and Allahabad as capitals. Bihar may be divided into two states with Patana and Ranchi as the capitals. Madhya Pradesh may be divided into Northern Madhya Pradesh and Southern Madhya Pradesh.

As far as Maharashtra was concerned. Dr. Ambedkar suggested the formation of four different units.

1) City state of Bombay 2) Western Maharashtra 3) Central Maharashtra 4) Eastern Maharashtra. He

had given some interesting reasons for this proposal. He said that traditionally Maharashtra was divided into three units and this was nothing new. Secondly there were regional imbalances as western Maharashtra was an advanced area and Marathwada was a backward area and the latter would suffer in united Maharashtra. Thirdly the city-state of Bombay should be kept independent because it was of a cosmopolitan character. Due to its non-communal character, it could very well become refuge to all the minorities who would be at the receiving end at the hands of communal majority in linguistic states.

Dr. Ambedkar stated that the danger posed by the communal majorities received his attention and to minimize this danger he suggested the formation of smaller states, because he thought that, " as the area of states increases the proportion of the Minority to majority decrease and the position of minorities becomes precarious" He held that the crux of the problem, was that of communal majorities that would be automatically created due to the creation of linguistic province. He was argued that Indian political structure based one the social structure and Indian social structure based on caste system.

Ambedkar suggested some safeguards to protect the minorities from the communal tyranny. He suggested two points (1) large states should be divided into two or three states so that it would not be possible for communal majorities to consolidate their position. (2) The people's representation Act should be amended. The supporters of the linguistic states did not appreciate these ideas of Ambedkar.

With the growing demands for the creation of new States and granting autonomy to the existing States, it seems what Dr. Ambedkar said once is proving true. He said " God seems to have laid a heavy curse on India and Indians saying " Ye Indians are always, shall always remain divided and ye shall always be slaves."

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Sports Law : An Overview

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Introduction: Coaching is the process of imparting techniques, skills, knowledge and attitude, which is aimed at improving. The performance of the individuals by using methods appropriate to their ability and aspirations. In general sense the term coaching refers to providing help so that a sports person can execute his work or job efficiently.

How many career options can provide the excitement, challenges and satisfaction of coaching? Coaches at all levels experience the pleasure of watching young people develops sports skills and contribute to successful teams. However, coaches also have important legal and ethical obligations to their schools and their athletes. Many of these obligations or responsibilities are natural extensions of the mission and goals of the high school athletic program. Others are defined legally or are expectations of society for a “teacher” in a school activity.

Legal responsibilities are usually well-defined and are often points of emphasis in coaching certification programs. State athletic associations, departments of educations and other government organizations determine the range of legal responsibilities for a coach. These responsibilities usually are formulated to maintain the safety and well-being of the athletes and to maintain the educational focus of the athletic program. Mandatory child-abuse reporting is a legal responsibility of coaches in many states and is a good example of a coach’s duty that is mandated by a governmental body.

International sports Law:- International sports law provides a dynamic, although still incomplete process to avoid, manage and resolve disputes among athletes, national sports bodies, international sports organizations and governments. 18 international sport organizations make some rules and regulations, for players and organization or leagues arranging events of sports. When sports are to be played at international level, it is necessary to treat all players with birds eye view, to give them some opportunity. For that purpose some international conventions and charter like Olympic charter came into force. To prevent doping at international level, World anti-doping code 19 came in action.

Sports law is an amalgamation of laws that apply to athletes and sports they play. It is not a single legal topic with generally applicable principles. Sports law touches on variety of matter including contract, torts, agency, antitrust, constitutional, labor, trademark, sex discrimination, criminal and tax issues. Some laws depend on status of athletes, some laws differ according to the sports and some laws vary for other reason.

Sports law is an umbrella terms used to describe the legal issues applicable to amateur and professional sports.

Can it provide the excitement, challenges and satisfaction of coaching? Coaches at all level experience the pleasure of watching young people develop sports skills and contribute to successful teams. However, coaches also have important legal and ethical obligations to their schools and their athletes. Many of these obligations or responsibilities are natural extensions of the mission and goals of the high school athletic program. Others are defined legally or are expectations of society for a “teacher” in a school activity.

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focus of the athletic program. Mandatory child-abuse reporting is a legal responsibility of coaches in many states and is a good example of a coach's duty that is mandated by a governmental body.

Definition of legal: Legal mean allowable or enforceable by being in conformity with the law of the land and the public policy not condemned as illegal.

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List of Legal duties of Coach:

Conducting practices and games in a safe physically environment. Coaching Youth Sports Web Site (Stratton – 1999)

Use of current knowledge of Proper skill and methods of instruction.

Use of Safe and appropriate equipment.

Proper short and long term planning.

Proper matching of athletes in practices and games by size; experience and ability.

Provision of adequate supervision of athletes.

Provide warning to parents and athletes of risk inherent in sport participation.

Sensitivity to the health and well – being of athletes under a coach's care.

Provision of appropriate emergency care.

The IOWA coaching authorization course on coaching ethics includes a few additional responsibilities (Osmundson–2001)

1)Prevent harassment and discrimination by coaching staff and athletes.

2)Report suspected child abuse to proper authorities.

3)Respect and protect the confidentiality of student record.

4)Report beaches of ethical behavior by colleagues.

Definition of Ethical: Ethical mean equitable, fair and just dealing with people that, although pragmatically flexible according to the situation and times, conforms to self-imposed high standards of public conduct. Once practically interchangeable with moral. This term has acquired quasi-legal connotation and has moved closer to legitimate following the recent (second half of the 20th century) schism between private morality and public morality

Ethical responsibilities of a coach:

1. Operate within the rules and spirit of your sport, promoting fair play over winning at any cost.

2. Encourage and support opportunities for people to learn appropriate behaviors and skills.

3. Support opportunities for participation in all aspects of the sport.

4. Treat each person as an individual.

5. Display control and courtesy to all involved with the sport.

6. Respect the rights and worth of every person regardless of their gender, ability, cultural background or religion.

7. Respect the decision of officials, coaches and administrators in the conduct of the sport.

8. Wherever practical, avoid unaccompanied and unobserved one-on-one activity (When in supervisory capacity or where a power imbalance will exist) with people under the age of 18 years.

9. Adopt appropriate and responsible behavior in all interactions.

10. Adopt responsible behavior in relation to alcohol and other drugs.

11. Act with integrity and objectivity, and accept responsibility for your decisions and actions.
12. Ensure your decisions and actions contribute to a safe environment.
13. Ensure your decisions and actions contribute to a harassment free environment.
14. Do not tolerate harmful or abusive behaviors.
15. Place the safety and welfare of the athletes above all else.
16. Help each person (athlete, official etc) reach their potential – respect the talent.
17. Developmental stage and goals of each person and compliment and encourage with positive and supportive feedback.
18. Any physical contact with a person should be appropriate to the situation and necessary for the person's skill development.
19. Be honest and do not allow your qualifications to be misrepresented.

Conclusion: Interscholastic and collegiate sport is important in the lives of many young people today in addition. Our schools colleges and communities would be much less vibrant without it. In order to maintain the importance of sport in the lives of the youth and of our communities it is imperative that sports contribute to the educational mission of the school and colleges. If a coach adopts and practices the legal and ethical responsibilities described, interscholastic and collegiate sport will grow and prosper and benefit all who participate.

An Indian sport is changing much like our economy was when Manmohan Singh opened it up to the World in early 1990s. Now as then, we must work with checks and balances, which in present context, as indigenously developed sport law can well provide. Sports Law originated because of increased public dissatisfaction and media scrutiny of a variety of conflicts in franchise based leagues. We need to adopt this discipline of law very seriously, as law schools, law firms, corporations, athletes and as practitioners

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Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Views On Small State

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Introduction : Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the undisputed leader of the insulted, degraded and oppressed people. He was the emancipator of suffering humanity. He is not only the father of constitutional India but also the father of backward classes. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was not only a great national leader but also a distinguished scholar of international repute. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was one of the illustrious sons of India who struggle throughout his life to restructure the Indian society Dr.B.R.Ambedkar ideas were proved right and his assessment of the creation of new states in the federal polity is relevant in post independent India.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was very against of the north-south divide of the nation on any ground this perception was very pragmatic and quiet different than the others. In his opinion India can be united horizontally by shunting out the regional feeling. This is possible through while re-organizing states of India.

The constitution of India which come into effect on 26th Jan. 1950, made India a sovereign, democratic, republic and a union of states (replacing provinces) and territories. The constitution of 1950 distinguished between types of states. PART-A – states which were the former governor's provinces of British India, were ruled by an elected governor and state legislature. The nine part A states were Assam, Bihar, M.P., Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and Uttarparadesh.

The eight PART-B states were former princely states governed by the Rajpramukh, was often a former prince, along with the elected legislature. The RajPramukh was appointed by the parliament of India. Part-B states were Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Mysore, Madhya Bharat, Rajsthan etc.

The ten (Nine According to Dr.B.R.Ambedkar) Part-C states included both the Chief commissioner's provinces and princely states and were governed by the chief commissioner. Part-C states include Delhi, Kutch, Himachal Pardesh, Bhopal, Tripura etc. Jammu and Kashmir had special states until 1957.

In the first few decades of the 20th century the bruisers made provinces like Bihar, Sind, North, Westfrontier provinces, Asam and Orissa on a Linguistic Basis.

At the time of independence the Indian leaders were opposed to the formation of linguistic states from 1928 to 1956. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar tried to bring reforms for our national unity and integration. During the British period Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar was opposed to the formation of linguistic state. While appeasing before the Simon Commission in may 1928 he apposed the formation of the linguistic provinces because he feared that people. This is an inexorable law culture is conserved by language. Since Indian wish to unite and develop a common culture. It is the bounden duly of all Indian to own up Hindi as their language. Any Indian who does not accept this proposal as a part of linguistic state has no right to be an Indian.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar seemed to have solutions to all such problems. According to him into how many states a people speaking one language should be cut up, should depend upon.

- a) The requirement of efficient administration.
- b) The need of the different ideas.
- c) The sentiments of the different areas.
- d) And the proportion between the majority and minority.

Conclusion : Dr.B.R.Ambedkar clarified 'One language one state' should be the rule but people with the same language can diuide themselves into many states, this promotes more uniform balance

of power within the country, satisfied social needs and most importantly, creates units that can be administrated with ease leading to better growth performance for the nation.

Thus Dr.B.R.Ambedkar believed that tensions between two linguistic groups is created by forcing them to come together in common cycles of participation such as government.

Thus smaller states are easier to govern and develop. There is every reason to believe that smaller states fashioned from up, Bihar, Tamilnadu will follow Goa's stable pattern.

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REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIA AND ITS REASONS-AN OVERVIEW

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Research Student

INTRODUCTION : The co-existence of comparatively developed & economically depressed states and even regions within each state is known as regional Disparity. Regional disparity in India started from its British rule. The British rulers commenced to expand only those earmarked regions of the country which as per their own interest were possessing rich potential for prosperous manufacturing and trading activities. They mostly favored to focus their activities in two states like West Bengal and Maharashtra and more predominantly to three metropolitan cities like Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. They focused all their industries in and around these cities neglecting the rest of the country to remain backward. The unequal pattern of investment in industry as well as in economic activities resulted unequal growth of some regions, keeping the other areas totally neglected.

In India, striking regional disparities inherited from colonial rule of over two centuries have increased during the plans because of faulty unified and centralized planning, social and political structure.

Indicators of Regional Disparity

The following are the major indicators for Regional Disparity

Population

Per Capita Income

Infrastructure

Growth Rate

Physical Quality of Life

Reasons for Regional Disparity The growth pattern of Indian economy has reflected mainly due to the various reasons of social, economic, political, geographical and infrastructural disparities. This change in dimensions has come due to the following factors.

1. Natural Resources- This is the first important reason responsible for regional disparity in the India's regional setting. India's some areas are more endowed than others, in terms of natural resources, these cover everything from minerals to cultivable land and river systems. For example :- Punjab and Haryana have better irrigation facilities as compared to other states like Jharkhand and odisha.

2. Government Policies- Government policies also play an important role. The government sometimes focuses on few key regions and the others are left in a state of utter neglect.

3. Availability of infrastructural facilities- Economic overheads like transport and communication facilities, electricity and infrastructural facilities etc. are considered very important for the development of a particular region. Due to unequal distribution of such economic overheads, some regions are getting a special favour in respect of settlement of some developmental projects. in addition, new investment in the private sector has a general inclination to focus much on those regions having essential infrastructural facilities.

4. Lack of Growth of Ancillary Industries in sackward states- The Government of India has been following a decentralized approach for the development of backward regions through its investment programmes on public sector industrial enterprises located in backward areas like Rourkela, Barauni, Bhilai, Bongaigaon etc.

5. Political Instability- Unstable political structure responsible for regional disparity existing in the backward regions of the country. Political instability in the form of unstable government, law and

violence etc. Political instability existing in same backward regions of the country are footing as a difficulty in the path of economic development of these areas.

6. Income inequality- Income inequality is one of the most important concerns presently India is facing. In 2016, the richest 1% in India owned nearly 58% of country's total wealth (according to study of rights group Oxfam). To reduce this inequality, a strong political will is needed. For this, a proper education to all is needed. Providing proper loans and facilities to new entrepreneurs is required.

Corrective steps for reducing regional disparities:-

1. Inter-state cooperation:- reforming the functioning and approaches of regional bodies at play like that of Inter-State committee, Zonal council, Municipals and Panchayats so as to motivates development policies which can make an surroundings of competition as well as collaboration among themselves.

2. Intra-State cooperation:- Every region has some specific advantages over others which can be recognized, nurtured and promoted so as to facilitate it to compete in the local and international market. This can attract investment and catalyze its development to a higher level.

3. Infrastructural facilities:- Infrastructural facilities is the main reason behind the sluggish economic growth of East- India. This reason have plentiful source of the natural resources and have the benefit of the cheap labor. Govt should give focus on the roads, electricity and Internet network in this region.

4. Unskilled Labour:- India is holy with a high demographic share. However, bigger amount of its population is unskilled. The largely unskilled labour must be utilised to make states engines of exports as the low-skilled sectors prevail mainly in backward states.

5. Diversification of economy:- Regions can be recognized for economic diversification.

6. Transparency in execution:- Though well-organized schemes are developed and funds are discharged, execution phase does not show anticipated results. Thus, execution of projects needs to be monitored and regulated cautiously.

CONCLUSION

Regional disparity is one of the biggest challenges to India's overall prosperity as the fruits of development continue to be concentrated in the hands of few. Unless, every person of the country gets an equitable share of the national development, prosperity will stay far-away and distrust will keep on building among the population.

In overall the Bottom line is fit for this challenge that, SAB KA SAATH SABKA VIKAS. If constructive efforts are taken as said in the above lines, the regional disparities can be reduced.

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A Study of Socio- Economic indicators for regional disparity in India.*Asst. Prof. Mohammed Fazil Shareef & Asst. Prof. Marium Bhala*¹*Poona College of Arts, Science, Commerce, Pune*²*Abeda Inamdar Senior College, Pune*

INTRODUCTION : A region may be known as economically backward as it is indicated by the symptoms like excessive pressure of population on land, too much dependence on agriculture, high incidence of rural employment and high degree of under-employment, low productivity in agriculture and cottage industry, under urbanisation, absence of basic infra-structural facilities etc.

Among the various axes of inequality in India, regional disparities have acquired greater salience in recent times, with demands being made for special status for certain states on this basis. What has been completely overlooked in the process is that regional backwardness in India is a moving frontier with the most intense forms of poverty and deprivation getting increasingly concentrated within enclaves of backwardness, especially those inhabited by adivasi communities. This paper reports on a recent exercise within the Planning Commission that tries to capture this dynamic of regional backwardness in India.

Indicators of Regional Disparity:

In India, some important socio-economic indicators are very prominent to reflect the regional imbalances between various regions or states of the country.

The following table reveals such socio-economic indicators:

States	Per capita Income at 1993-94 prices [2002-03]	Per cent of population below poverty line [1999-2000]	Percentage of urban population to total population [1991]	Average daily employment workers of factory per lakh [1985]	Net irrigated area as per cent of net area [1994-95]	Per capita consumption of electricity [1996-97]
1. Andhra Pradesh	10,634	15.77	27	910	39.6	332
2. Arunachal Pradesh	NA	33.47	12	N.A.	N.A.	85
3. Assam	6,221	36.09	11	400	15.0	108
4. Bihar	4,048	42.60	13	600	43.2	145
5. Goa	NA	4.40	41	N.A.	12.0	450
6. Gujarat	14,539	14.07	34	1,890	28.9	686
7. Haryana	14,694	8.74	25	1,630	77.2	508
8. Himachal Pradesh	NA	7.63	9	N.A.	20.0	240
9. Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	3.48	24	N.A.	45.0	250
10. Karnataka	11,799	20.04	31	1,340	23.9	338
11. Kerala	10,389	12.72	26	1,080	13.6	236
12. Madhya Pradesh	7,015	37.43	23	750	22.3	368
13. Maharashtra	15,466	25.02	39	1,750	15.3	557
14. Manipur	N.A.	28.54	28	N.A.	50.0	100
15. Meghalaya	N.A.	33.87	19	N.A.	30.0	120
16. Mizoram	N.A.	19.47	46	N.A.	15.0	90
17. Nagaland	N.A.	32.67	17	N.A.	35.0	90
18. Orissa	5,836	47.15	13	400	25.8	447
19. Punjab	15,264	6.16	30	1,400	94.8	790
20. Rajasthan	7,608	15.28	23	520	29.1	295
21. Sikkim	N.A.	36.55	9	N.A.	20.0	90
22. Tamil Nadu	12,839	21.12	34	1,400	49.5	469
23. Tripura	N.A.	34.44	15	N.A.	20.0	60
24. Uttar Pradesh	5,610	31.15	20	470	62.6	194
25. West Bengal	10,982	27.02	27	1,510	28.7	197
All India	11,088	26.10	26	1,050	36.5	338

1. State per Capital Income as an Indicator of Regional Imbalance:

The most important indicator of regional imbalance and disparity among the different states of India is the difference in per capita state income figures. It is revealed from Table 6.8 that in 2000-01, the national average per capita income in India was Rs. 10,254. The states whose per capita income

figures were higher than this national average include Punjab, Goa, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Among these nine states, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujarat have attained a high degree of agricultural as well as industrial development. Although West Bengal and Karnataka attained per capita income higher than the all India average in 1994-95 but it started trailing behind the all India average in recent years due to its poor rate of economic growth.

In 2002-03, the per capita income of the bottom poorest states, lying below the national average of Rs. 11,088 were Rs. 4,048 for Bihar, Rs. 5,836 for Orissa, Rs. 7,015 for Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 5,610 for Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 6,221 for Assam and Rs. 7,608 for Rajasthan. In 1971-72, all these states also remained at the bottom stage.

Moreover, the range of regional disparity in India has been widening continuously is reflected from the differences between per capita income of Bihar at the bottom and that of Punjab at the top. In 1971-72, the per capita income of Bihar at the bottom was only Rs. 406 as compared to that of Rs. 1,084 of Punjab at the top and in 2002-03, the per capita income of Bihar at the bottom was Rs. 4,048 as compared to that of Rs. 15,264 of Punjab at the top. While in the former case, the ratio between the two lowest and highest figures was 1 : 2.7 and in the second case the same ratio stood at 1 : 3.8. This shows how the regional disparity between the states is widening gradually.

The present trend of growing income disparity among various States of India has been continuing in recent years. In 2004-05, the per capita income figures at current prices of different major Indian states reveals that Delhi tops the list having the per capita income of Rs. 53,976 followed by Punjab at Rs. 30,701, which is 135 per cent higher than the all India average per capita income of Rs. 22,948.

At the bottom of the ladder comes Bihar with per capita income of Rs. 5,772, which, is less than half the national average. The states whose per capita income figures was lower than that of all India average include Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka.

In 2004-05, the per capita income of Bihar at the Bottom (at current prices) was only Rs. 5,772 as compared to that of Rs. 53,976 of Delhi at the top showing the ratio between the two lowest and highest figures at 1 : 9.35. This again proves how the income disparity among the major Indian states is widening gradually with the passage of time.

2. Inter-State Disparities in Agricultural and Industrial Development: Another important indicator of regional disparities is the differences in the levels of agricultural and industrial development between different states of the country. In India, states like Punjab, Haryana- and part of Uttar Pradesh had recorded a high rate agricultural productivity due to its high proportion of irrigated areas and higher level of fertilizer use.

In 1987-88, net irrigated area as per cent of net area sown in Punjab was as high as 91 per cent in Punjab, 80 per cent in Haryana as compared to that of only 14 per cent in Kerala, 17 per cent in Himachal Pradesh and 21 per cent in Assam.

Due to the adoption of HYVP or New Agricultural Strategy the combined share of Punjab and Haryana in total production of food grains of the country increased from 7.5 per cent in 1964-65 to 16.8 per cent in 1992-93 and more particularly the share in wheat production was as high as 34.3 per cent in 1992- 93 although these two states accounted for only 4.3 per cent of the total population of the country.

Accordingly, in 1990-91, the per capita output of food grains in Punjab and Haryana were 968.1 kg and 577.6 kg respectively as compared to that of national per capita output of 197.4 kg. Moreover, the pace of industrialization is also an important indicator of regional imbalance. Before independence,

West Bengal and Maharashtra were the two most industrialized states of India. But after independence Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have developed the industrial sector considerably by developing industrial units of all different sizes.

On the other hand, states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been lagging behind in respect of the pace of industrialization. Taking Western region and West Bengal together, their combined share was 59.25 per cent of total productive capital, 63.03 per cent of total persons employed, 60.41 per cent of gross ex-factory value of output and 63.95 per cent of value added by manufacturing sector of the country.

3. Population below Poverty Line: Percentage of population living below the poverty line in different states is another important indicator of regional imbalance or disparities. Table 6.8 shows that the percentage of population living below the poverty line for the whole country was 26 per cent in 1999-2000 and there were 12 states whose percentage of population living below the poverty line have exceeded this all-India average.

Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the four states which have the highest percentage of population below the poverty line as well as they have the lowest per capita income in the country.

Again there are some states like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which have achieved a comparatively higher per capita income but instead they maintain higher percentage of population living below the poverty line. The main reasons behind such poverty are greater inequality of incomes and the neglect of the backward classes of population.

Again Punjab is the state which is maintaining the highest per capita income among all the states and the lowest percentage of population living below the poverty line i.e., only 6.16 per cent as compared to that of 42 per cent for Bihar, 47 per cent for Orissa and 26 per cent for all India.

The main reasons behind this low percentage of poverty in Punjab and Haryana are their strong production base and better distribution of income. Although Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are having a strong production base but they did not experience a fair distribution of income. This has resulted a comparatively higher degree of poverty in these states in spite of having strong production base.

4. Spatial Distribution of industries: Another important indicator of regional imbalance is the uneven pattern of distribution of industries. Since independence, states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana have achieved considerable development in its industrial sector. But West Bengal could not keep pace in its industrial growth as much as other industrially developed states. In this way disparities in industrial growth between different states have been reduced to some extent.

One more thing that is to be noticed is that as the country as a whole has achieved industrial development at a fair rate since independence but the spatial distribution of such industrial development between different states remained almost uneven.

5. Degree of Urbanisation: Disparities in the degree of urbanisation are another important indicator of regional imbalance. In respect of urbanisation, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. The all-India average of such percentage of urban population stands at 26 per cent in 1991.

The states which are maintaining higher percentage of urban population than the national average include Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat and then followed by Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Whereas, the states which are having a lower degree of urbanisation include Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh etc.

6. Per Capita Consumption of Electricity: Per capita consumption of electricity is also another important indicator of regional disparities. States like Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra etc., having higher degree of industrialisation and mechanisation of agriculture, have recorded a higher per capita consumption of electricity than the economically backward states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Thus the per capita consumption of electricity of Punjab was as high as 790 kWh in 1996-97 as compared to that of only 108 kWh in Assam.

7. Employment Pattern: Employment pattern of workers is also an important indicator of regional disparities. States attaining higher degree of industrialisation are maintaining higher proportion of industrial workers to total population. Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population as shown in Table 6.8 is an important indicator in this regard.

It is found that industrially developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are maintaining a higher average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population as compared to that of lower average maintained in industrially backward states like Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan etc.

8. Intra-State Imbalance: Intra-state imbalance is another important indicator of regional imbalance existing within each particular state. There is a growing tendency among most of the advanced states to concentrate its developmental activities towards relatively more developed, urban and metropolitan areas of the states while allocating its industrial and infra-structural projects.

REASONS FOR REGIONAL DISPARITY IN INDIA

1. Natural Resources Most important reason for regional disparity is that India's different regions are endowed with different natural and human-based resources. Some states such as West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh etc. are endowed with better mineral resources while others such as Punjab and Haryana have better irrigation facilities.

2. Manmade / Historical Reasons The manmade reasons for regional disparity lie in the neglect of some regions and preference of other regions in terms of investments and infrastructure facilities. Apart from uneven distribution of geographical advantages, *historical factors that go back to mughal era and became prominent in British Era*, have also contributed to regional inequities.

3. Government Polices / Planning/ Economic Liberalization etc.

To a great extent, the faulty planning process has been responsible for that. The striking regional disparities, inherited from colonial rule of over two centuries, have increased in the post-independence era because of faulty unified and centralized planning, political structure and social traditions.

However, while income growth performance has diverged, there is a pleasant evidence of some convergence in Human Development indicators across the states.

The government's development policies adopted during successive plan periods have stressed the need to develop backward regions of the country. In promoting regional balanced development, public sector enterprises were located in backward areas of the country during the early phase of economic planning. However, despite of the pro-backward areas policies and programmes, considerable economic and social inequalities exist among different States of India, as reflected in differences in per capita State Domestic Product.

However, the income differentials between more developed and relatively poorer states show a widening trend which is a matter of serious concern.

Inter-state disparities in growth of GSDP have increased post economic reforms period. In general the richer states have grown faster than the poorer states, leaving the backward states struggling even for basic amenities such as universal primary education, primary health care, housing, rural

roads, drinking water and electricity. Moreover, the regional disparities in per capita GSDP growth are even greater because the poorer states in general have experienced a faster growth in population.

Disparity in other Parameters

Apart from the disparities in GSDP and Incomes, there are wide variations between the states even on other parameters such as health (IMR, MMR, expectancy of life at birth, access to safe drinking water, etc.), education (Adult literacy, Gross enrolment ratio at elementary, intermediate and higher education level) and infrastructure indicators.

Intra-State Disparity

Various economic and social indicators confirm the higher level of inter-state disparities in India. Almost the same picture emerges among the different districts and regions within the states. Even in highly developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana, there are districts and regions whose indicators are comparable to those of the poorest districts in most backward states. Maharashtra is one of the most developed states in India but maximum numbers of farmers have committed suicides over there. This proves to the hypothesis that the benefits of the economic growth have not percolated downward.

CONCLUSION

The successive Finance Commissions with their recommendations on devolution of tax revenue between Union of India and States have tried to benefit the backward states, sometimes even on biased parameters, yet we have not been able to fill the gap between the states. Other measures to equally distribute wealth amongst various states must be undertaken to reduce the disparity.

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महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल आणि वेगळ्या विदर्भाची गरज

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प्रस्तावना : जागतीक पातळीवर बहुतेक देशात असमतोलाची स्थिती आढळून येते कारण समतोल प्रादेशिक विकासांमुळे स्थानिक पातळीवर उपलब्ध असलेल्या उत्पादन संसाधनाचा योग्य वापर करणे, नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा अपव्यय टाळणे, रोजगाराच्या संधीचे समान वाटप करणे, इत्यादी शक्य होते परंतु आज भारतातच नव्हे तर संपूर्ण जगातच, एकाच देशातील काही प्रदेशात शेती, उद्योग व्यापार वगैरे सर्व क्षेत्रे भरभराटीस आलेले दिसतात तर काही प्रदेशात शेतीशिवाय इतर व्यवसायाचे अस्तित्व नसते शेती सुद्धा उपजीविका करण्यापुरती आणि मागासलेल्या स्वरूपाची असते. एकाच देशात किंवा राज्यात अश्या स्थितीला प्रादेशिक असमतोल असे म्हणतात.

महाराष्ट्र हे भारतातील प्रगत राज्यांपैकी एक राज्य म्हणून आळखले जाते परंतु विकासाच्या बाबतीत काही समस्या आहेत त्यापैकी एक महत्त्वाची समस्या म्हणजे प्रादेशिक असमतोल होय. १ मे १९६० रोजी महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाली त्यावेळी पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र इतर विभागाच्या मानाने अनेक बाबतीत प्रगत अवस्थेत होता तर विदर्भ व मराठवाडा हे दोन प्रदेश महाराष्ट्रात सामील होताना अतिशय मागास होते. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्र राज्यात सर्व प्रकारच्या विकास प्रशासनासाठी विदर्भ, मराठवाडा व राज्याचा बाकी भाग असे तीन भाग करून विदर्भ व मराठवाड्याच्या विकासाची हमी देणारा १९५३ साली ऐतिहासिक नागपूर करार करण्यात आला. परंतु दुर्दैवाने नागपूर कराराचे शासनाकडून पालन न झाल्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रात विदर्भ आजही आर्थिक दृष्ट्या अविकसित असल्याचे दिसते.

आजच्या वर्तमान स्थितीला लक्षात घेतले असता आज विदर्भ प्रान्तामध्ये अनेक प्रश्न ज्वलंत स्वरूपामध्ये असल्याचे दिसून येतात. ज्यामध्ये सिंचन अनुशेष, शेतकरी आत्महत्या, पर्यटन विकास यासारख्या प्रश्नांना आज वाचा फोडण्याची गरज आहे त्यासाठी स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी समोर येत आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाच्या माध्यमातून विदर्भातील वर्तमान स्थितीला लक्षात घेवून महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल व त्यामधून स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची गरज कशी निर्माण झाली यावर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दीष्टे :-

१. महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे अध्ययन करणे.
२. प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या कारणांची चर्चा करणे.
३. विदर्भातील विशेष प्रश्नाचे अध्ययन करणे.
४. वेगळ्या विदर्भाची गरज व त्याच्या फायद्यांची चर्चा करणे.

संशोधनाचे महत्व :- प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या स्थितीला अभ्यासण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्रातील एकंदर स्थिती व विदर्भाची वर्तमान स्थिती अभ्यासणे आवश्यक आहे. आज विदर्भामध्ये शेतकरी आत्महत्यांसारखे ज्वलंत प्रश्नांवर उपाययोजना आखण्याची गरज लक्षात घेता सदर विषयाचे महत्व लक्षात येते. आज सर्वच स्तरातून स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची मागणी होतांना दिसते आहे त्या अनुषंगाने सदर विषयाचे महत्व जाणवते.

महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची कारण :- महाराष्ट्र राज्य औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या विकसित राज्य असले तरी आद्योगिक विकास प्रादेशिकदृष्ट्या अतिशय विषम स्वरूपाचा आहे. महाराष्ट्रच्या निवडक विभागांना उद्योगधंदे प्रमाणाबाहेर केंद्रिकृत झाल्याचे आढळते. राज्यातील उद्योगांपैकी बहुतेक उद्योग मुंबई, कोकण, पुणे नाशिक विभागात आहेत. त्यामुळे विदर्भ प्रांत आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेला दिसतो. महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलासाठी अध्ययनापुढील कारणे अभ्यासणे आवश्यक आहे.

१) **भौगोलिक स्थिती** :—महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रादेशिक असमतोलासाठी भौगोलिक स्थिती कारणीभूत आहे कारण भौगोलिक रचना, साधनसामग्रीची उपलब्धता, हवामान इत्यादी घटकाचा उद्योगावर प्रभाव होतो. त्याचप्रमाणे शेतीच्या उत्पादनावर देखिल मोठा प्रभाव जाणवतो.

२) **आर्थिक स्थिती** :—आर्थिक स्थिती ही प्रत्येक राज्यातील असमतोलासाठी कारणीभूत ठरते. ज्या ठिकाणी बँका, वित्तपुरवठा करणाऱ्या संस्था, दळणवळण व वाहतुकीची साधने, विमा कंपन्या, बाजारपेठा इत्यादी घटक उपलब्ध आहेत. अशाच भागांचा विकास होतो. विदर्भात या घटकांचा अभाव असल्यामुळे उद्योजक उद्योग स्थापन करण्यास उदासिन आहेत.

३) **सामाजिक कारणे** :—रूढीप्रीय समाजव्यवस्था, साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण, प्राचिन परंपरा इत्यादी सामाजिक घटक प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे कारण ठारतात. शिवाय जातीय आधारावर समाजाची रचना असल्यामुळे आर्थिक विकासात पायबंद बसतो.

४) **राजकीय कारणे** :—लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेमध्ये आर्थिक विकास राजकीय नेतृत्वावर अवलंबून असतो. महाराष्ट्रात प्रामुख्याने विदर्भात योग्य नेतृत्व मिळाल्याने महाराष्ट्रात प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला.

विदर्भ प्रांताची पार्श्वभूमी :— विदर्भाच्या सिमांमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या कालखंडामध्ये बदल होत गेले. आज विदर्भामध्ये भंडारा, गडचिरोली चंद्रपूर, वर्धा, यवतमाळ, बुलढाणा अकोला, अमरावती, नागपूर, गोंदिया व वाशिम अश्या अकरा जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश आहे.

१ ऑगस्ट १९३८ रोजी त्यावेळच्या मध्यप्रांत आणि वन्हाड विधानमंडळाने विदर्भाच्या आठ जिल्ह्यांचे एक स्वतंत्र राज्य निर्माण करण्यात यावे, असा ठराव मंजूर केला होता. ऑगस्ट १९४७ रोजी विदर्भ आणि मराठी भाषिक क्षेत्र यांचा एकसंघ निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न म्हणून योजना आखण्यात आली. तो 'अकोला करार' अमलात आलाच नाही. १९४८ च्या दार आयोगाने राज्यांच्या पुनर्रचेबाबत विचार करतांना दोन मराठी भाषिक राज्ये स्थापन करता येतील असे म्हटले होते. विदर्भ राज्याच्या मागणीस विरोध विचारात घेता विदर्भ, मराठवाडा व उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रातील नेत्यांनी २८ सप्टेंबर १९५३ रोजी 'नागपूर करार' केला. या करारानुसार मुंबई मध्यप्रदेश आणि हैद्राबाद राज्यातील सर्व सलग्न मराठी भाषिक प्रदेशाचे एक राज्य बनविण्यात आले. त्याला महाराष्ट्र म्हणण्यात आले.

केंद्र शासनाने डिसेंबर १९५३ मध्ये फाजल अली यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली स्थापन केलेल्या राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोगाने विदर्भ राज्याच्या निर्मितीची शिफारस करण्यात आली. पुढे १९५६ साली भारतामध्ये भाषावार प्रांत रचना करण्यात आली. मात्र विदर्भाची मागणी अमान्य करण्यात आली. पुढे १ मे १९६० रोजी विदर्भासह महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाली.

राज्याच्या निर्मिती नंतर शासनाला दिलेल्या आश्वासनांचा तसेच विदर्भाच्या विकासाचा विसर पडल्याने पुन्हा विदर्भ राज्याची मागणीने जोर धरला. विदर्भाकडे शासनाने वेळोवेळी दुर्लक्ष केल्याचे दिसून येते. विदर्भातील शेती अपुऱ्या सिंचनामुळे आज शेतकरी आत्महत्या व सिंचनाचे प्रश्न वाढीस लागले आहेत.

स्वतंत्र विदर्भाच्या मागणीसाठी वेळोवेळी आंदोलने झाल्याचे दिसून येते. २००९ मध्ये विदर्भातील ६५ संघटनांनी एकत्र येऊन विदर्भ राज्य संग्राम समितीची स्थापना केली होती. २०१३ मध्ये विदर्भ राज्य आंदोलन समितीची नव्याने स्थापना झाली. डिसेंबर २०१३ मध्ये विदर्भ राज्याच्या निर्मितीचा कौल घेण्यात आला. तेव्हा सुमारे ८५.७ टक्के लोकांनी विदर्भ राज्य हवे असा कौल दिला. परंतु तरीही राजकीय स्वार्थामुळे स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणी पूर्ण झाली नाही. विदर्भातील प्रश्नांची ओळख करून घेतल्यास स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची ही मागणी कशी योग्य आहे हे दिसून येते.

विदर्भातील विशेष प्रश्न :—

विदर्भ प्रांत भौगोलिक व आर्थिकदृष्ट्या अविकसित आहे त्याचप्रमाणे सिंचनाचे विविध प्रश्न लक्षात घेता सिंचना अनुशेष अपुर्ण असल्याचे दिसते. त्यामुळे विदर्भात विविध समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत.

१) **शेतकरी आत्महत्या** : महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने २००९ पासून शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचा प्रश्न गंभीर स्वरूप धारण करित आहे. विदर्भात कापूस हे मुख्य पिक असून विदर्भ प्रामुख्याने कोरडवाहू भूमी असलेला प्रांत आहे. विदर्भात केवळ ११ टक्के जमीनीलाच पाणी पुरवण्याची सोय उपलब्ध असून तब्बल ८९ टक्के जमीन ही कोरडवाहू आहे. जमीन निसर्गावर

अवलंबून असल्याने मोठ्या प्रमाणात अनिश्चितता आहे. त्यामुळे विदर्भातील शेतकरी आत्महत्या करतात. २००१ ते २०१५ या कालावधीमध्ये महाराष्ट्रात ५३,७११ शेतकरी आत्महत्याची नोंद झाली. त्यापैकी १२,४७५ शेतकरी आत्महत्या विदर्भातील आहेत. यावरून हा विदर्भात गंभीर प्रश्न बनला आहे.

२) **सिंचनाचा प्रश्न** : विदर्भातील विकासाच्या अनुशेषामध्ये सिंचन अनुशेष हा महत्वाचा मुद्दा आहे. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये १९६८ पुर्वीचे समतोल विकासाचे तत्व राबविल्या गेले ची अंमलबजावणी न झाल्याने विदर्भ अधिक मागासला. विदर्भ विकास मंडळ, नागपुर यांच्या २०१५-१६ च्या अहवालानुसार विदर्भातील सिंचनाची स्थिती लक्षात घेतली असता तो अपुरा असल्याचे दिसून येते. यासर्व परिस्थितीचा गांभीर्याने विचार केला असता विदर्भासमोरील प्रश्न व त्यावर उपाययोजना म्हणून स्वतंत्र विदर्भ राज्याची निर्मिती हा एकमेव पर्याय असल्याचे दिसून येते.

समारोप :-

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असमानता लक्षात घेतांना प्रामुख्याने विदर्भ प्रांतावर दुर्लक्ष झाल्याचे आढळले त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीपासून तर आजपर्यंत करण्यात आलेल्या सर्व उपायांचे अपयश तसेच विविध समित्यांचे अहवाल यावरून विदर्भ राज्याच्या निर्मितीची गरज असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. त्यामुळे सर्व राजकीय मतभेद विसरून व स्वार्थ सोडून जनतेच्या हितासाठी इथल्या शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या थांबविण्यासाठी विदर्भाला स्वतंत्र राज्य घोषित करण्याची गरज आहे असे दिसून येते.

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महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल

सहा. प्रा. डॉ. राजाराम केरबा पाटील,

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, वसुंधरा कला महाविद्यालय, जुळे सोलापूर, सोलापूर,

प्रास्ताविक :- देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत राज्यांची भूमिका महत्वाची असते. राज्यांच्या विकासावरच देशाचा आर्थिक विकास अवलंबून असतो. सर्व राज्यांचा सारखा विकास झाला तरच देशाचा समतोल विकास घडून येतो अन्यथा देशाच्या विकासामध्ये आर्थिक असमतोल निर्माण होतो. अशा स्थितीत तो देश अविकसित समजला जातो. जोपर्यंत एखाद्या देशामध्ये आर्थिक असमतोल असेल तोपर्यंत त्या देशाचा सर्वांगण आर्थिक विकास होऊ शकत नाही. म्हणून आर्थिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीने सर्व राज्यांच्या विकासात समतोल साधण्याला महत्व प्राप्त होते. देशातील काही राज्यांचा अधिक विकास तर काही राज्य अविकसित असल्यास देशात प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची समस्या निर्माण होते. अशा स्थितीत प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर करण्याचे अनेक प्रयत्न झाले तरी त्यात सर्वसमावेशक यश प्राप्त होतेच असे नाही. प्रामुख्याने प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची समस्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय व राज्यपातळीवर अशी सर्व दूर आढळून येते. अर्थशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासात आर्थिक वृद्धीबरोबरच संतुलित विकास व सामाजिक न्यायालाही समान महत्व दिलेले आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे भारतातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक व औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या प्रगतशिल राज्य म्हणून ओळखले जाते. असे असले तरी विकासाचे मापदंड सर्व जिल्ह्यात समान दिसत नाहीत हे वास्तव आपणास नाकारता येत नाही.

उद्दिष्टे :-

१. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या स्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाबाबत झालेल्या काही समित्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाचे काही घटक अभ्यासणे.

संशोधन पध्दती :- प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध दुय्यम तथ्यांवर आधारित आहे. या विषयाची मांडणी करण्यासाठी संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, सरकारी अहवाल इत्यादींचा वापर केला आहे.

महाराष्ट्र राज्याची स्थिती :- १ मे १९६० रोजी महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाली. आज देशपातळीवर औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या एक प्रगत राज्य म्हणून महाराष्ट्राचा उल्लेख करण्यात येतो. असे असले तरी विकासाच्या बाबतीत काही समस्या असल्याचेही आपणास दिसून येते. प्रामुख्याने प्रदेशवार विभागणीनुसार महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे मुंबई, कोकण, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र, मराठवाडा आणि विदर्भ असे विभाग पडतात. वास्तविक पाहता महाराष्ट्र भौगोलिक व लोकसंख्येच्या बाबतीत भारतातील दुसऱ्या क्रमांकाचे सर्वात मोठे राज्य आहे. देशाच्या एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात महाराष्ट्राचा वाटा सन २०१३-२०१४ मध्ये १४.४२ टक्के होता. सन २०१५-२०१६ च्या आकडेवारीनुसार महाराष्ट्राचे दरडोई उत्पन्न रूपये २,४७,३९९/- इतके होते. हे देशाच्या दरडोई उत्पन्नापेक्षाही काहीसे अधिक होते. परंतु हे आकडे केवळ औद्योगिक व सेवाक्षेत्राच्या प्राबल्यामुळे अधिक दिसून येतात. महाराष्ट्र आर्थिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत असला तरी राज्यातील दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण देशाच्या सरासरीपेक्षा अधिक असल्याचे दिसून येते. एकूण गरीब लोकांच्या संख्येचा विचार करता महाराष्ट्राचा उत्तर प्रदेश व बिहार नंतर तिसरा क्रमांक लागतो. मानव विकास निर्देशांकाच्या बाबतीत महाराष्ट्राचा देशातील एकूण राज्यांच्या यादीत सातवा क्रमांक लागतो. या अहवालानुसार महाराष्ट्रातील मुंबई, पुणे, ठाणे, रायगड, सिंधुदुर्ग, सातारा, सांगली, कोल्हापूर व नागपूर हे जिल्हे सोडता उर्वरित जिल्ह्यांचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक देशाच्या सरासरी निर्देशांकापेक्षा कमी आहे. अलिकडील अहवालानुसार मुंबई, पुणे, ठाणे व कोल्हापूर या मानव विकास निर्देशांकातील विकसित जिल्ह्यांच्या तुलनेत

नंदूरबार, गडचिरोली, जालना, हिंगोली आणि वाशिम या जिल्ह्यांनी आपल्या मानव विकास निर्देशांकात चांगली प्रगती केली आहे.

दरडोई उत्पन्नाच्या बाबतीत विदर्भ व मराठवाड्यातील सर्वच जिल्ह्यांचे दरडोई उत्पन्न राज्यांच्या सरासरी दरडोई उत्पन्नापेक्षा कमी आहे. मुंबई, मुंबई उपनगर, ठाणे व पुणे या शहरांचे एकूण राज्यांच्या उत्पन्नात ५० टक्क्यापेक्षा अधिक योगदान आहे. एका बाजूला प्रगत महाराष्ट्र आपणास देशपातळीवर पहावयास मिळते. पण महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासातील असमानताही तितकीच प्रकर्षाने जाणवते. त्यासाठी समतोल विकासाची प्रक्रिया गतिमान करणे आवश्यक असते. राज्यातील अविकसित प्रदेशांच्या बाबतीत जो अनुशेष राहिलेला असेल तो भरून काढणे आणि प्रदेशांना राज्यातील प्रगत विभागांच्या बरोबरीने आणणे म्हणजेच समतोल प्रादेशिक विकास साधने होय.

प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाबाबतचे काही अभ्यास :- महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाबाबत अनेक व्यक्ती, संस्था व सरकारने नियुक्त केलेले विविध अभ्यास समित्यांनी राज्यातील प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाचा अभ्यास केला आहे. त्यामध्ये नॅशनल कॉन्सिल ऑफ अॅप्लाइड इकॉनॉमिक रिसर्च, दिल्ली यांनी सन १९६३ मध्ये अभ्यास केला आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या तिसऱ्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत प्रथम प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाचा विषय मांडला गेला. त्यानंतर सन १९६४ मध्ये अशोक मित्र, सन १९६८ मध्ये पांडे समिती नियुक्त करण्यात आली होती. सन १९७५ मध्ये पुणे येथील गोखले राज्यशास्त्र व अर्थशास्त्र संख्याच्या प्रा. खोखले यांनी “महाराष्ट्रासाठी प्रादेशिक नियोजन” हा महत्वपूर्ण लेख प्रकाशित केला होता. त्यानंतर सन १९७६-१९७७ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र आर्थिक विकास परिषदेचे प्रमुख डॉ. साखळकर, सन १९७८ मधील विवरामन समिती, सन १९८३ मध्ये प्रा. व्ही. एम. दांडेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली नेमलेल्या समितीचा अहवाल सरकारने स्विकारला नाही. मात्र या अहवालाच्या आधारावर नंतरच्या काळात शासनाने मागासलेल्या जिल्ह्यांसाठी निधी वाढविला.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य नियोजन मंडळाने श्री. भुजंगराव कुलकर्णी यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली महाराष्ट्रातील मागासलेल्या भागांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी समिती नेमली होती. या अभ्यास गटाचा अहवाल अत्यंत उपयुक्त ठरतो. कारण या अहवालात महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या आर्थिक विकासाचे मुद्दे मांडण्यात आले होते. या समितीने अभ्यासासाठी एकूण १२ निकष ठरविले होते. त्यापैकी ५ आर्थिक निकष, ५ सामाजिक निकष व २ वाहतुकीचे निकष होते. त्यांनी असे स्पष्ट केले की, महाराष्ट्रातील १७ मागासलेल्या जिल्ह्यांपैकी ६ जिल्हे मराठवाड्यातील, ८ जिल्हे विदर्भातील व ३ जिल्हे इतर विभागातील होते. सन १९९७ मध्ये भारत सरकारने ई.ए.एस. शर्मा यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एक समिती नेमली होती. या समितीने भारतातील १०० गरीब जिल्हे निवडावयाचे होते. या समितीने सादर केलेल्या अहवालातून असे स्पष्ट झाले की, भारतातील १०० जिल्ह्यांपैकी १० जिल्हे महाराष्ट्रातील होते व त्यातही ०७ जिल्हे मराठवाड्यातील व ०३ जिल्हे विदर्भातील होते. त्यानंतर भारत सरकारने अशाच पध्दतीची समिती सन २००८ मध्ये पुन्हा श्री. राधाकृष्णन यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली नेमली होती. त्यांनी केलेल्या अभ्यासानुसार १०० पैकी १० जिल्हे महाराष्ट्रातील होते व ते सर्वात मागासलेले होते. याचा अर्थ सद्यस्थितीत महाराष्ट्र जरी एक औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या विकसित राज्य असले तरी एकूणच मराठवाडा, विदर्भ व कोकण हे विभाग अद्यापही विकासाच्या प्रवाहात आल्याचे दिसून येत नाही.

सदर शोधनिबंधात प्रामुख्याने महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असंतुलनाचा अभ्यास केला आहे. परंतु सदर विषयाची व्याप्ती खूप मोठी असल्याने काही घटकांच्याद्वारे हे असंतुलन स्पष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील औद्योगिक स्थिती :- औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात महाराष्ट्र हे देशातील प्रगतशिल राज्य म्हणून गणले जाते. खऱ्या अर्थाने ब्रिटिश काळापासून सुती कापड उद्योगास सुरवात झाली होती. परंतु आज राज्यात अनेक प्रकारच्या उपभोग्य वस्तूपासून ते अवजड भांडवली वस्तूच्या उत्पादनात महाराष्ट्राने आघाडी घेतली आहे. देशाच्या एकूण औद्योगिक उत्पादनात जवळपास १८ टक्केच्या आसपास महाराष्ट्राचा वाटा आहे. प्रामुख्याने मुंबई, मुंबई उपनगर, ठाणे, पुणे या शहराभोवती राज्याचे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकसित झाले आहे. महाराष्ट्र हे जरी औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत

राष्ट्र असले तरी विभागवार औद्योगिक विकासात समानता दिसून येत नाही. त्यामुळे एकूण रोजगार निर्मिती, दरडोई उत्पन्न, मानव विकास इत्यादींवर त्याचा परिणाम झाल्याचे दिसून येते. सन २०१० पर्यंत देशात २७७ सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातले उद्योग कार्यरत होते, त्यापैकी ३६ उद्योग महाराष्ट्रात होते. यापैकी २९ उद्योग मुंबई व नवी मुंबई, २ उद्योग पुणे, चंद्रपूर व अकोला येथे प्रत्येकी एक तर नागपूरला ३ उद्योग होते. म्हणजेच मुंबई शहरातच मोठ्या प्रमाणात उद्योगाचे केंद्रीकरण झालेले आहे.

खालील तक्ता क्रमांक १ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील विभागवार लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांची विभागणी दर्शविली आहे.

तक्ता क्रमांक १

अ. क्र	विभाग	अतिलहान उद्योग	लघु उद्योग	मध्यम उद्योग
१.	कोकण	३२२७	१६७०	६३
२.	नाशिक	१५११	२८७	१४
३.	पुणे	६०९८	६४८	३४
४.	औरंगाबाद	२४३४	१५६	१२
५.	अमरावती	२००६	५२	०९
६.	नागपूर	१५५३	१८०	०९
एकूण :- महाराष्ट्र		१७८२९	३५९३	१२४

संदर्भ :- Industrial State Profile of Maharashtra, MSEM Development Institute, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, GOI – 2015 – 2016.

वरील तक्त्यात दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्रातील सुक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांची विभागवार माहिती दिली आहे. कोकण विभागात मुंबई व मुंबई उपनगरांचाही समावेश केला आहे. एकूण उद्योगांची तक्त्यात दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे स्थिती पाहिली असता, सुक्ष्म उद्योगांच्या बाबतीत पुणे, कोकण, औरंगाबाद व अमरावती विभागात संख्या अधिक आहे तर सर्वात कमी संख्या नागपूर व नाशिक विभागात आहे. लघु उद्योगांच्या बाबतीत कोकण विभागात सर्वात जास्त संख्या असून त्यानंतर पुणे, नाशिक व सर्वात कमी अमरावती विभागात सर्वात कमी केवळ ५२ उद्योग नोंदविले आहेत. मध्यम उद्योगांच्या बाबतीतही कोकण विभागात सर्वात जास्त ६३ त्यानंतर पुणे ३४ व सर्वात कमी अमरावतीत केवळ ०९ इतकी नोंदणी आहे.

यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, सुक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांच्या बाबतीत कोकण, पुणे विभागाच्या तुलनेत मराठवाडा व विदर्भात खूपच कमी विकास झाला आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील मानव विकास :- मानवी विकास निर्देशांक हा आजच्या आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेचा मापदंड मानला जातो. मानवी विकास निर्देशांक मोजण्यासाठी लोकांची सरासरी आयुर्माण पातळी, राहणीमानाचा दर्जा व ज्ञान किंवा शिक्षण या तीन मूलभूत घटकांचा वापर केला जातो. महाराष्ट्रात मानव विकासात सर्वात प्रगत जिल्हा मुंबई व मुंबई उपनगर आहे तर सर्वात कमी मानव विकास निर्देशांक नंदूरबार जिल्ह्याचा आहे. मराठवाडा विभागात फक्त औरंगाबाद ०.५० पेक्षा कमी आहे. सन २००२ च्या मानवी विकास निर्देशांकानुसार महाराष्ट्रातील ३५ जिल्ह्यांपैकी २२ जिल्ह्यांचा मानवी विकास निर्देशांक ०.५० पेक्षा कमी आहे. त्यात विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, खान्देश व कोकणातीही काही जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होतो. महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासातील ही विषमताही कमी करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत.

महाराष्ट्रातील शेतीचा विकास :- महाराष्ट्र हे राज्य देशात उद्योगप्रधान म्हणून गणले जात असले तरी शेती विकासाच्या बाबतीत मात्र अप्रगत आहे. महाराष्ट्राची जवळपास ५० टक्क्यांपेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. भारताप्रमाणेच राज्यांचाही शेती विकासाचा दर वेगाने घटत आहे. सन १९९५-१९९६ ते सन

२००४:२००५ या दशकांमध्ये शेती विकासाचा दर ०.१० टक्के इतका कमी झाला. महाराष्ट्रातील सर्वात जलवंत प्रश्न म्हणजे शेतकरी आत्महत्या होय. शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यास मराठवाडा व विदर्भातील शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रमाण सर्वात जास्त आहे. राज्यात सातत्याने पडणारे दुष्काळामुळे एकूण जवळपास ०९ जिल्ह्यांतील ४५ तालुके हे दुष्काळग्रस्त आहेत. वाढता उत्पादन खर्च, खाजगी सावकारी कर्ज, निसर्गाची अवकृपा, शेतमालाला हमीभाव देण्यास सरकारची उदासिनता, कर्जमाफी सारख्या प्रश्नात आलेले राजकारण, सिंचन प्रकल्पावर अवाढव्य खर्च करूनही या मागास जिल्ह्यांचा अद्यापही अनुशेष पूर्ण न होणे, पाण्याअभावी सरासरी खतांचा वापर ही कमी असणे इत्यादी भिन्नता राज्याच्या सर्वच विभागात दिसून येते. त्यामुळे शेतकरी आत्महत्यास प्रवृत्त होतो. वास्तविकता कोल्हापूर, पुणे, नागपूर या विभागांच्या तुलनेत कोणक, नाशिक, लातूर, अमरावती या विभागांचा शेतीचा विकास अत्यंत कमी आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील दारिद्र्य :- भारतात दरडोई उत्पन्नाच्या बाबतीत महाराष्ट्राची गणना श्रीमंत राज्यांमध्ये केली जाते. त्याचबरोबर एका बाजूला उत्तम विकासाचा दर असूनही सन २००७-२००८ च्या आर्थिक पाहणी अहवालानुसार राज्यातील ३०.७ टक्के लोकसंख्या दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली जीवन जगत होती. सन २००९-२०१० च्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकारच्या जिल्हा सामाजिक-आर्थिक पुनरावलोकन अहवालानुसार नंदूरबार जिल्ह्यात दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटुंबाचे प्रमाण ७२ टक्के, गोंदिया - ५७.२९ टक्के, गडचिरोली - ५४.६९ टक्के, धुळे - ५३.६५ टक्के, भंडारा - ५१.२० टक्के असे होते तर दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटुंबाचे सर्वात कमी प्रमाण कोल्हापूर - १७.५७ टक्के, सांगली - १६.५९ टक्के तर सातारा - १५.९७ टक्के एवढे होते. या आकडेवारीवरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, औद्योगिक व दरडोई उत्पन्नाच्या बाबतीत प्रगत अशा महाराष्ट्र राज्यात दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटुंबाच्या प्रमाणात प्रचंड असमानता दिसून येते.

महाराष्ट्रातील रोजगार निर्मिती :- भारतात महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत राज्य आहे. दरडोई उत्पन्नाच्या बाबतीतही अग्रेसर असणाऱ्या या राज्याचे नागरिकीकरणही वेगाने होताना दिसते. परंतु राज्याच्या विभागानुसार रोजगार निर्मितीची आकडेवारी पाहिली असता रोजगाराच्या बाबतीतही असमानता पहावयास मिळते. पुढील तक्ता क्रमांक २ मध्ये ते दर्शविले आहे.

तक्ता क्रमांक २

विभागवार रोजगारीची स्थिती (२०१३-२०१४)

(लाखात)

अ. क्र	विभाग	ग्रामीण	शहरी	एकूण
१.	कोकण	४.५	४२.५	४६.७
२.	नाशिक	८.६	८.२	१६.८
३.	पुणे	२८.६	१७.४	४६.०
४.	औरंगाबाद	८.८	६.१	१४.८
५.	अमरावती	४.२	४.०	८.२
६.	नागपूर	६.०	६.६	१२.६
एकूण :- महाराष्ट्र		६०.६	८४.५	१४५.१

संदर्भ :- Economic Survey of Maharashtra – 2016 – 2017.

वरील तक्ता क्रमांक २ मध्ये दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे सन २०१३-२०१४ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण रोजगार निर्मिती १४५.१ लाख इतकी होती. विभागवार विचार करता सर्वात जास्त रोजगार कोकण विभागात ४६.७ लाख त्यानंतर पुणे विभागातही ४६.० लाख इतका होता. विशेषतः कोकण विभागात ग्रामीण रोजगाराचे प्रमाण खूपच कमी होते. त्या

तुलनेत पुणे विभागात सर्वात अधिक २८.६ लाख इतके होते. हे दोन विभाग वगळता इतर विभागात ग्रामीण आणि शहरी विभागात फारसा फरक दिसत नाही. परंतु सर्वात कमी रोजगार अमरावती विभागात केवळ ८.२ लाख, नागपूर विभागात १२.६ लाख व औरंगाबाद विभागात १४.८ लाख व नाशिक जिल्ह्यात तो १६.८ लाख इतका दर्शविला आहे. यावरून असे दिसून येते की, एकूणच महाराष्ट्राच्या विभागवार रचनेत मराठावाडा व विदर्भ या विभागातीलच रोजगार निर्मितीचे प्रमाण खूपच कमी आहे.

समारोप :- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत महाराष्ट्र हे एक औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या विकसित राज्य म्हणूनच ओळखले जाते. राज्याचे दरडोई उत्पन्नही इतर राज्यांच्या तुलनेत श्रीमंत राज्यांच्याबरोबर असल्याचे दिसून येते. असे असूनही राज्याने आपल्या विकास प्रक्रियेत औद्योगिकरणाबरोबरच शेती विकासालाही तितकेच प्राधान्य देणे गरजेचे होते. असे प्राधान्य दिले असते तर समतोल प्रादेशिक विकास काही प्रमाणात साधता आला असता. वास्तविकता महाराष्ट्राच्या विभागवार रचनेचा विचार करता आणि वर नमूद केलेल्या काही घटकांचा आधार घेता प्रचंड प्रमाणात असमानता निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यामुळे आज राज्याला अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. जसे सर्वात भयंकर शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या, वाढत्या शहरीकरणातून भौतिक सुविधांवर पडत असलेला ताण, स्थलांतर, बेरोजगारी, दारिद्र्यातील लोकांचे वाढते प्राण, स्वतंत्र विदर्भाची मागणी इत्यादी. अशा स्थितीत राज्य सरकारने विशेष लक्ष घालून विकासाचा अनुशेष पूर्ण केला पाहिजे. विकास प्रक्रियेत मागास विभागांना सामावून घेतले पाहिजे. अर्थात त्यासाठी वैधानिक विकास मंडळ, मराठावाडा वैधानिक विकास मंडळ, जिल्हा विकास व नियोजन मंडळ स्थापन करूनही आज प्रादेशिक असमतोल प्रकर्षाने जाणवतो आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील ही असमतोलाची दरी दूर करण्यासाठी सरकारने सिंचन सुविधा सर्व जिल्ह्यांसाठी सम प्रमाणात उपलब्ध करून सिंचनाचा अनुशेष पूर्ण केला पाहिजे. औद्योगिक विकेंद्रीकरणाचे धोरण आखून लघू व मध्यम उद्योगांचे जाळे मागास भागात विस्तारले पाहिजे. मानव विकास निर्देशांकाच्या संदर्भात मागास भागात आरोग्य, शिक्षण, पिण्याचे स्वच्छ पाणी इत्यादी सुविधा मुबलक पुरविल्या पाहिजेत. मागास विभागांच्या विकासासाठी विशेष आर्थिक तरतूद करून ग्रामीण विकासाचे उद्दिष्ट निश्चित केले पाहिजे. या सर्व बाबी पूर्ण करण्यासाठी राजकीय इच्छाशक्तीचे व पाठबळ असेल तर येत्या भविष्यकाळात मराठावाडा व विदर्भही इतर विभागांच्या बरोबरीने महाराष्ट्राच्या विकास प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होईल.

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