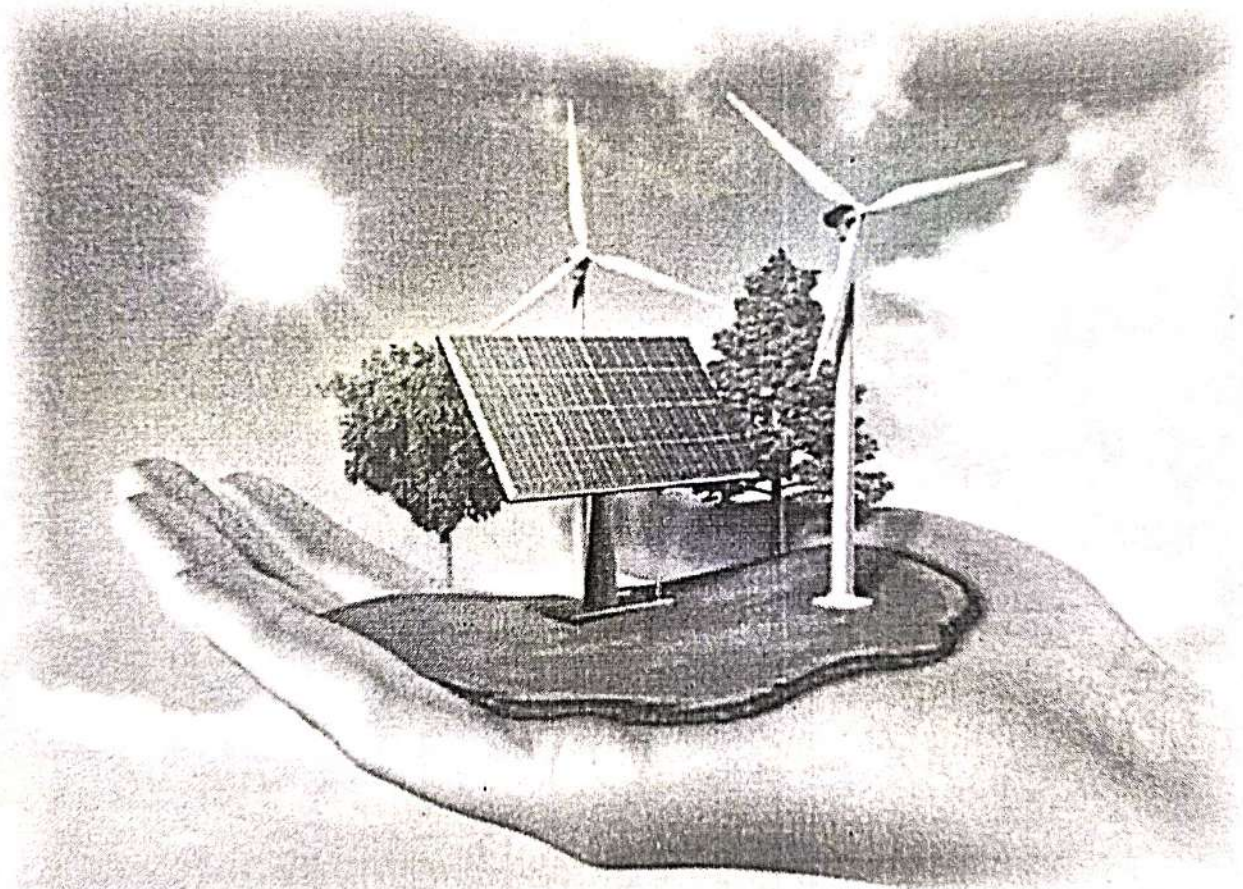




International Multidisciplinary Conference on
**Environment: Issues, Challenges, Impact and
Steps Towards Sustainable Development**

24 September 2022



Organized by

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THE GROWING ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS OF E-WASTE

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ABSTRACT

Electronic waste and e-scrap are terms often used to describe used electronics components that are useless, donated or given to a recycler. Whole the world is facing various problems due to e-waste. For this paper primary and secondary data collected. The main objective of the research is to take review of impact of e-waste on the environment. Descriptive method of research is used for the study. United Nations and other NGOs are taking efforts to aware people about e-waste and its side effects.

Keywords: E-waste, Environment, Recycle, Health

Introduction

E-waste means any surplus product with a battery or plug, and features noxious and hazardous substance such as mercury, that can cause severe threat to human and environmental wellbeing.

As per united nation, in 2021 each person on the earth will produce on average 7.6 kg of e-waste, meaning that a very big 57.4 million tons will be generate all-inclusive. Only 17.4% of this electronic waste, containing a combination of dangerous substance and valuable materials, will be recorded as being properly collected, treated and recycled. Many initiatives are undertake to attempt this growing problem, but none of them can be fully effective without the active role and correct education of consumers.

The International Telecommunication Union also indicates that e-waste is one of the major and most difficult waste streams in the civilization. As per the Global E-waste observe 2020, the world generate 53.6 Mt of e-waste in 2019, only 9.3 Mt (17%) of which was recorded as being collected and recycled. E-waste contains valuable materials, as well as harmful toxin, which make the efficient material recovery and safe recycling of e-waste tremendously important for economic value as well as environmental and human health. The difference in the amount of e-waste produced and the amount of e-waste that is properly

recycled reflects an urgent need for all stakeholders.

The effects of disgusting disposal of this E-waste on the environment are little known; these impacts however cause very real pressure and dangers to the universal environment at large. Unsuitable disposal of electronic wastes affects the soil, air, and water components of the environment.

Environmental Risks

E-waste can be poisonous, is not environmental and accumulates in the environment, in the soil, air, water and living things. For example, open-air flaming and acidic baths being used to recover valuable materials from electronic components release poisonous materials release into the environment. These practices can also depiction workers to high levels of contaminants such as lead, mercury, beryllium, thallium, cadmium etc.

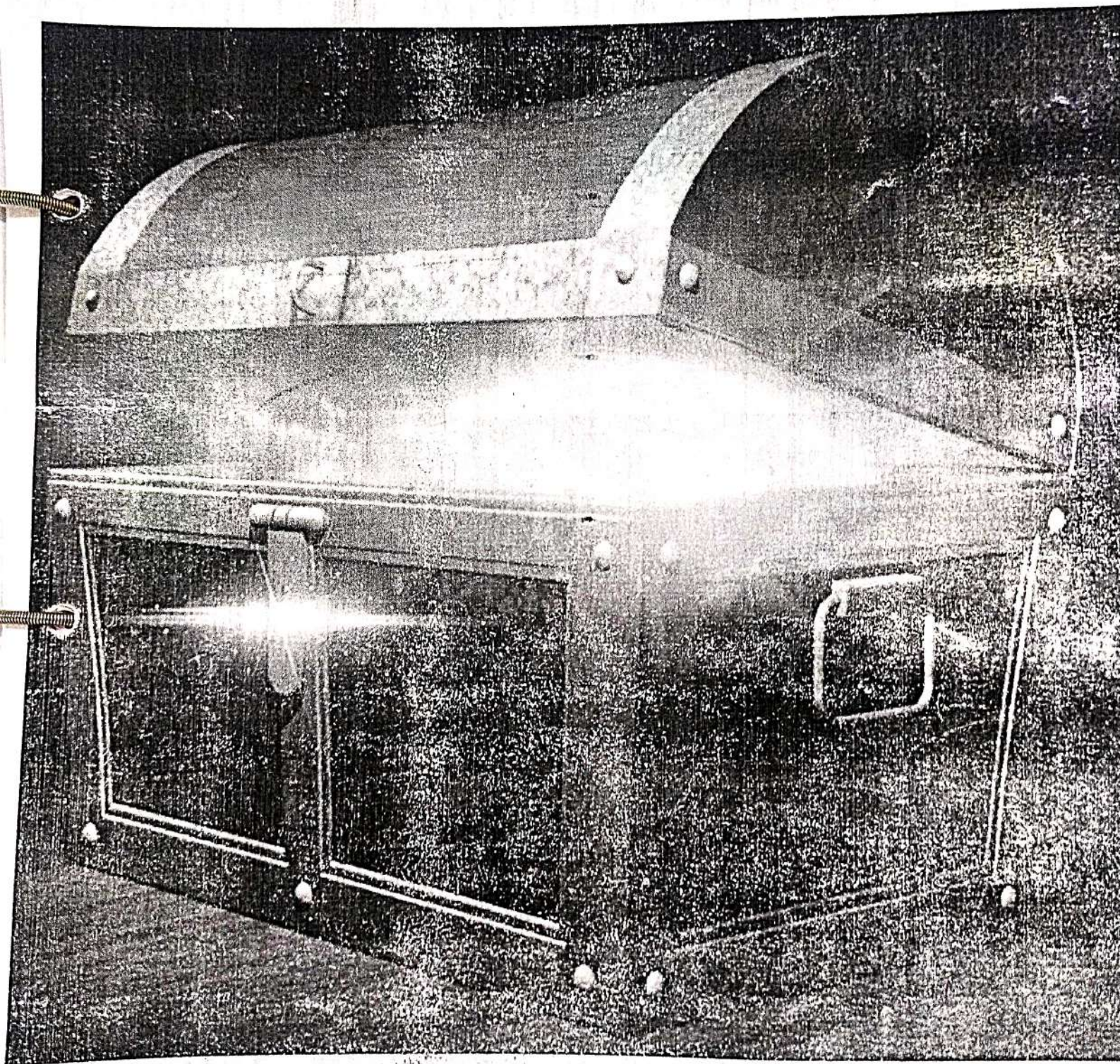
The inappropriate conduct of e-waste is resulting in a significant loss of insufficient and valuable raw materials, including such valuable metals as neodymium, indium and cobalt. Almost no rare earth minerals are extracting from informal recycling; these are polluting to mine.

Climate Change

It is also demand allowing for the effects electronic goods have on climate change. Every mechanism ever produced has a carbon hoof marks and is contributing to human-made global warming. Produce a tone of laptops and potentially 10 tones of CO₂ are emitted. This

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IMPACT OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA



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Abstract

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), launched on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. The National Policy on Education (NPE) is a policy formulated by the Government of India to promote education amongst India's people. The policy covers elementary education to colleges in both rural and urban India. The first NEP was promulgated by the Government of India by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968, the second by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986, and the third by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2020.

After the Union Cabinet approved the New Education Policy, the debate on the state of the Indian Education System has started yet again. The Indian education system has been deemed as outdated and archaic by many as its examination scoring system inadvertently emphasizes rote learning models of memorization and repetition with little to no incentive for real life applications. Couple it with skyrocketing and perpetually increasing cut-offs for student admissions, the model of education in India was failing.

New Education Policy has come up with changes that have been necessary for a long time now. The Edtech sector has started growing too. While there are positive signs, it is important to be mindful of the long-term impact on the less privileged. This paper highlights on various policies announced in the higher education system and compare them with the currently adopted system. Various innovations and predicted implications of NEP 2020 on the Indian higher education system along with its merits and drawbacks are discussed. Finally, some suggestions are proposed for its effective implementation towards achieving its objectives.

Keywords: New Education Policy, Higher Education, Student, Primary Education

Introduction

The New Education Policy has changes that have been necessary for a long time now. The policy has squashed the 10+2 system and changed it to a 5+3+3+4, i.e., 5 years of primary education, 3 years of preparatory stage, 3 years of middle stage, and 4 years of secondary school. Examinations in this system will only be held for class 5th, 8th, and 12th.

The new system has also removed the rigid distinctions between the streams that one has to pick in XI standard. In a new multi-disciplinary course method, one can pick physics with psychology and arts if they so desire. While these changes will take immense burden off the shoulders of the students, and might result in more kids engaging in extracurricular activities and sports, there is a part of the policy that isn't sitting well with many, including us.

However, The National Education Policy is expected to bring positive and long-lasting impact on the higher education system of the country. The fact that foreign universities will be allowed to open campuses in India is a commendable initiative by the government. This will help the students experience the global quality of education in their very own country. The policy of introducing multi-disciplinary institutes will lead



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CERTIFICATE

This certificate is awarded to

Mr./Miss./Prof./Dr. **Vandana K. Mishra**
of Smt. L. R. T. College of Commerce, Akola

for participating in the conference held on 24 September 2022.

He/She has presented/published paper entitled
"IMPACT OF E-WASTE ON ENVIRONMENT"

Dr. K.D. Bompilwar
IQAC Coordinator & Convener

Dr. M.B. Kadam
Principal

IMPACT OF E-WASTE ON ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Today's world is facing a major problem, electric or electronic waste products approaching the end of their useful life. The current and the future production of e-waste are viewed as risky, as specific elements of some electronic items contain material that are dangerous, in regards to their density and conditions. The harmful content of these materials pose a threat to environment. Its toxic emissions mixed with virgin soil and air and causing harmful effects to the entire biodiversity either directly or indirectly.

The Paper is based on the contents related to the impact of electronic waste on Environment, the need for its appropriate management and options that can be implemented. Improper disposal of these e-waste and other substances reach the soil and groundwater. Most of the e-waste materials can be reused, or recycled in an environmentally sound manner so that they are less harmful to the ecosystem. It was established that there existed immense e-waste generation with lack of proper manage it. Further it was established that e-waste impact heavily on Environment.

Keywords: E-Waste, Environment, Electrical or Electronic Devices.

Introduction

Day by day E-waste is a popular name for electronic products nearing the end of their useful life. Electronic industry is the world's largest, innovative and fastest growing industry during the last century which radically changed the people's lifestyle. Although this development

has helped the human race, mismanagement has led to new problems of contamination and pollution.

Electrical and Electronic waste (e-waste) is defined as any discarded, obsolete, or broken electrical or electronic devices. As per current estimates, e-waste is growing almost three times the rate of municipal Solid Waste globally. E-waste, being one of the largest sources of heavy metals and organic pollutants in municipal waste and the fastest growing waste stream, has become a serious problem in Asian developing nations. These countries not only generate tremendous amounts of domestic e-waste due to their fast consumption rates of electrical and electronic (EE) products, but also receive enormous quantities of used information technology (IT) devices from overseas.

India is a developing county, from the last decades increase in population & change of lifestyle, the demand of using electronic

products is increased. In India e-waste generation is growing at 15% & is expected to cross 8000000 tons per year in 2012. A Central pollution control board (CPCB) report said 65 cities in India generate more than 60-70% of the total e-waste in India. Most recyclers were exporting the toxic materials such as leaded glass, circuit boards, and mercury lamps usually to China, Africa and India. It is an emerging problem as well as a business opportunity of increasing significance, given the volumes of e-waste being generated and the content of both toxic and valuable materials in them. The fraction including iron, copper, aluminum, gold and other metals in e-waste is over 60%, while plastic account for about 30% and the hazardous pollutants comprise only about 2.70%. Today, electrical and electronic waste (hereafter referred to as e-waste) is the fastest growing waste stream (about 4 per cent growth a year). About 40 million tons of e-waste are created each year. In the last years, there is an increasing acknowledgment of our impact on the environment due to our lifestyle, while the need to adopt a more sustainable approach concerning our consumption habits emerges as of particular significance.

Objectives of the Study

1. To discuss the concept of E-Waste
2. To study E-Waste in India
3. To examine Impact of E-Waste on Environment

Research Methodology

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

Concept of E-Waste

e-waste or electronic waste are broadly described as broken, electrical or electronic devices which are disposed or dismantled to recover some valuable components. The problem of e-waste has become unregulated and improper accumulation and recycling endangering not only human and animal health but other dangerous materials available in them.

Source

Electrical and electronics devices generating e-waste are from IT & telecommunication equipment and consumer electrical/ electronic products such as refrigerators, washing machines, computer and its accessories, monitors, printers, keyboards, central processing units, typewriters, mobile phones and chargers, remotes, compact discs, headphones, batteries, LCD/Plasma TVs, i-pods, air conditioners, dryers, fridge, VCRs, Stereos, Copiers, fax machines, video games, presenters, music system and other household appliances etc. many of which contain toxic materials.

E-Waste Generation

Individual consumers, private and public sectors contribute to the generation of e-waste with 44.7M tons of e-scrap produced globally in 2016. The Global e-waste monitor explains that only 20% (about 8.9 metric tons) of 44.7Mt of e-waste were recorded to be gathered and recycled appropriately, while the remaining 80% (35.8 metric tons) were undocumented. From these 80%, 4% was disposed in residual waste in higher income nations, while the remaining 74% electronic

waste was unknown and it was probably disposed, exchanged or recycled in substandard situations.

Asia recorded the highest quantity of e-waste generated in 2016 of 18.2Mt, then Europe with 12.3Mt, America with 2.2Mt and Oceania 0.7Mt. It was found out that personal consumption, public and private sectors in developed nations such as in Oceania, for instance New Zealand and Australia produce more electronic waste per occupant than developing nations. Oceania is the leading e-waste producer per inhabitant with 6% collection rate, followed by Europe with of 35%, America with 17%, Asia with 15% and Africa's collection rate, information is very little. However, it should be noted that only 41 nations have provided official data on e-waste. This implies that a substantial amount of major environmental problems, management and trading is lacking due to toxic and

E-Waste Scenario in India

The electronics age made unprecedented impact on Environment and spectacularly enhanced our connectivity across the globe. The widespread use of electronic items has made communication easier, boosted business activities and created employment opportunities. However, along with the benefits, it has brought into focus many challenges, like the rising problem of e waste that have to be boldly dealt with by society. In the current scenario, it is always possible that environment would be drastically endangered if concerted legislations and actions were not taken efficient management and disposal of e-waste. The main sources of electronic waste in India are:

- A. Solder in printed circuit, glass panels & gaskets in computer monitor
- B. Chip resistors & Semiconductors
- C. Refrigerators & Batteries
- D. Mobiles
- E. Microwave & Air Conditioners etc.

The story of current Indian e-waste management is different from the worldwide. Practices E-waste is a serious issue because of the informal recycling activities. Therefore, quantification of e-waste in India is very

difficult and, there is no mechanism and policy to check the flow of e-waste in the system. In case of PCs, 22% of the e-waste is generated by households and it is the business sector which accounts for the 78% the e-waste, because 83% of household customers are first time buyers. So business sector is mainly responsible for the waste generation. In addition to this, about 1050 tons per year of computer waste come from retailers and manufacturers. This is important to note that in spite of global agreements, e-waste from developed nations is imported to developing nations like India .IT and telecom are two fastest growing industries in the country. India, by 2011, has achieved a PC penetration of 95 per 1000 from the 14 per 1000 in 2008. At present, India has 95 million one of the most threatening substances is lead, of which only 5 percent is recycled in India.

Pollutants In E-Waste

Pollutants or toxins in e-waste are typically concentrated in circuit boards, batteries, plastics, and LCDs (liquid crystal displays). Pollutants and their occurrence in waste electrical and electronic equipment are:

POLLUTANTS	OCCURRENCE
Arsenic	Semiconductors, diodes, microwaves, LEDs (Light-emitting diodes), solar cells
Barium	Electron tubes, filler for plastic and rubber, lubricant additives
Brominated flame-proofing agent	Casing, circuit boards (plastic), cables and PVC cables
Cadmium	Batteries, pigments, solder, alloys, circuit boards, computer batteries, monitor cathode ray tubes (CRTs)
Chrome	Dyes/pigments, switches, solar
Cobalt	Insulators
Copper	Conducted in cables, copper ribbons, coils,

Lead	circuitry, pigments Lead rechargeable batteries, solar, transistors, lithium batteries, PVC (polyvinyl chloride) stabilizers, lasers, LEDs, thermoelectric elements, circuit boards
Liquid crystal	Displays
Lithium	Mobile telephones, photographic equipment, video equipment (batteries)
Mercury	Components in copper machines and steam irons; batteries in clocks and pocket calculators, switches, LCDs
Nickel	Alloys, batteries, relays, semiconductors, pigments
PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)	Transformers, capacitors, softening agents for paint, glue, plastic
Selenium	Photoelectric cells, pigments, photocopiers, fax machines
Silver	Capacitors, switches (contacts), batteries, resistors
Zinc	Steel, brass, alloys, disposable and rechargeable batteries, luminous substances

Impact of E-Waste on Environment

Environment is always the host of any waste disposed. High levels of both organic and metallic contaminants have been established in the soil, air and water. Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are additional risky substances in e-waste which promote toxic landfills. Plastics cater for a big proportion of the e-waste and those that are retardant can be dangerous to the environment if not properly disposed.

Lead-acid batteries contain Sulphur that causes acid rain when release to the environment. The European Union banned the sale of Nickel-cadmium batteries that have at

least 6-8% cadmium. This is because cadmium can seep into the soil and not only cause damage to the microorganisms, but also disrupt the ecological setup of the soil if not correctly recycled. Some toxins like persistent organic pollutants are non-biodegradable hence their environmental bioaccumulations signify a long-term health risk. Subsequently, prolonged exposure of soil and water to pollution elements promotes chemical loadings that eventually result in high uptake levels of toxic substances in crop.

Among the informal recycling techniques is the open air burning that is used for component separation such as solder recovery and copper recovery from electric cables. Open air burning has direct ecological effect such as release of several harmful substances into the air, accumulation of pollutants on the soil and water resources. The remaining ash is carried on the surface waters resulting in water pollution. For instance, a research carried out on river sediments and surface soils in Vietnam in areas around and in WEEE places found high levels of toxins of dioxin-like compounds from open burning. Continuous burning of e-

waste and PVC cables has an immediate environmental result such that the thick black smoke engulfs the atmosphere and takes long periods to clear.

Conclusion

Changes in people's lifestyles, technological advancements, and ease of accessibility of electronic devices have prompted expanded utilization rates of electronic items. Because of high production of e-waste and the absence of proper disposal frameworks for this sort of waste, it is anticipated that such waste would have some dire consequences on nature. In this way, it is vital that the proper mitigation measures be put in place to curb the pollution levels instigated by e-waste chemicals. Various countries have accessible standardized e-waste guidelines and regulations which can be adopted. The appropriate e-waste management will assist in proficient tracking and collection from extraction to the disposal of material, ensuring that these huge piles of e-waste transform into worthwhile items and business opportunities.

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— Dr. Aslam Y. Suriya
— Dr. Roshan A. Fulkar

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CHAPTER - 7

COVID-19 EFFECTS ON EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract :

The Covid-19 pandemic has created the largest disruption of education systems in history, affecting nearly 1.6 billion learners in more than 190 countries and all continents. Closures of schools and other learning spaces have impacted 94 per cent of the world's student population, up to 99 per cent in low and lower-middle income countries. Global lockdowns could set millions of children further back in their learning. Countries such as India are among the worst hit. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) found that across the Indian states, the learning of about 240 million children who are currently enrolled in school got severely affected amid Covid-19. Similarly, a study of NCERT (2020) reflects that approximately 27% of the students do not have access to smart phones/laptops to attend classes in a virtual world. Swabhiman (2020), 'Digital Education in India' Will students with disability miss the bus' found that almost 43 lakh disabled students across states may drop out due to the inability to cope with online education. Recent OXFAM study (2020), highlights that, the dominant mode of online education delivery is WhatsApp followed by phone calls between teachers and students. Further, half of the teachers faced problems related to expensive data and slow internet and almost 84% teachers reported facing challenges in delivering online mode of education.

Keywords:

Covid-19, Disaster, Impact, Education System, Online Teaching & Challenges.

Introduction :

The pandemic Covid-19 has spread over whole world and compelled the human society to maintain social distancing. It has significantly disrupted the education sector which is a critical determinant of a country's economic future. Outbreak of Covi-19 has impacted more than 120 crores of students and youths across the planet. In India, more than 32 crores of students have been affected by the various restrictions and the nationwide lockdown for Covi-19. As per the UNESCO report, about 14 crores of primary and 13 crores of secondary students are affected

which are two mostly affected levels in India. According to a UNESCO estimate, nearly 321 million Indian children were asked to stay home. Ten weeks later, they remain away from classrooms and have been advised online or distance learning. The Annual Status of Education Report, released by nonprofit Pratham, offers some disturbing answers. In 2018, just 50 percent rural children in Class 5 could read a Class 2 level text, and only 28 percent could do division problems, the survey found. The data showed that the states with poorer learning were also the ones where students had lesser academic support at home that they would need during the lockdown, such as educated and computer-literate family members. Worse, dropout rates in poor-learning states also tend to be high.

Objectives :

The present research paper focused on the following objectives:

1. To study the impact of Covid-19 on Education system in India.
2. To know the Online Teaching-Learning Process.
3. To know Challenges of Education system in India.
4. To find various measures taken by Govt. of India for education during this Covid-19.

Methodology :

The present paper is based on secondary source of data. The secondary Information is collected from various authentic websites. Some journals and E-contents relating to impact of Covid-19 on educational system are referred.

Online Teaching-Learning Process :-

At present online education is the way to go except if we try turning to teach through television and radio. This does not have a solution to keep our teachers and students engaged meaningfully and effectively. Organizations and institutions must look into their specific needs, challenges, and opportunities and accordingly bring the best out of the situation that is healthy and productive in the long run for all. There are various levels in our education system like the pre-school, primary, secondary, higher secondary, and higher education. Apart from that, we have professional, vocational and special education too. One method of Teaching through virtual mediums is not suitable for all. Many families are struggling every day with the growing demand for personal space and individual gadgets for each member of the family. Concept learning is fundamental to pre-school and primary schools. The teacher's input and parental involvement must be much more than the student's participation. Hence, the design of the syllabus to teach effectively must sync with the objectives to achieve. The secondary and higher secondary level of education emphasizes logical thinking, critical analysis, hence more problem-solving assignments has to be given with guided

instructions by the teachers. Students in higher education must be self-motivated and require less classroom learning and more practice-oriented exercises. Analytical thinking and problem-solving skills of the student are essential at this stage and they can be judged through a variety of dynamic assignments.

Challenges of Online Teaching-Learning Process :-

Many challenges are created by Covid-19. More than 1 billion children are at risk of falling behind due to school closures aimed at containing the spread of Covid-19. To keep the world's children learning, countries have been implementing remote education programmes. Yet many of the world's children-particularly those in poorer households-do not have internet access, personal computers, TVs or even radio at home, amplifying the effects of existing learning inequalities. Students lacking access to the technologies needed for home-based learning have limited means to continue their education. As a result, many face the risk of never returning to school, undoing years of progress made in education around the world. Due to Covid-19 pandemic, many new modes of learning, new perspectives, new trends are emerged and the same may continue as we go ahead to a new tomorrow. So, some of the post Covid-19 trends which may allow imagining new ways of teaching learning of higher education in India are outlined. The Government of India has also taken number of preventive measures to prevent spread of pandemic Covid-19. The MHRD and University Grants Commission (UGC) have made several arrangements by launching of many virtual platforms with online depositories, e-books and other online teaching-learning materials, educational channels through Direct to Home TV, Radios for students to continue their learning. During lockdown, students are using popular social media tools like WhatsApp, Zoom, Google meet, Telegram, Youtube live, Facebook live etc. for online teaching learning system.

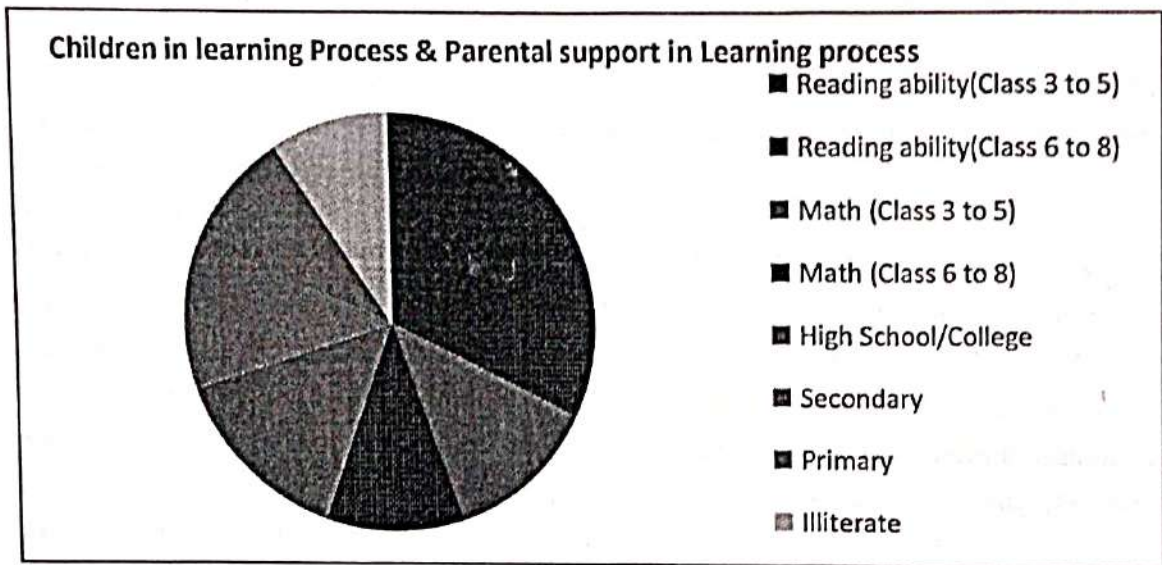
Table: 1- Children in learning process & Parental support in Learning Process

Children in learning process	Highly privileged	Moderately privileged	Under-privileged
Reading ability(Class 3 to 5)	72	54	33
Reading ability(Class 6 to 8)	77	63	47
Math (Class 3 to 5)	57	37	22
Math (Class 6 to 8)	50	35	24
Parental support in Learning Process			
High School/College	66	53	42

Secondary	53	41	28
Primary	43	31	20
Illiterate	43	26	17

Source: ASER 2016 unit-level data

Figure: 1 Children in learning process & Parental support in Learning Process



Households without any of the attributes or only one of these attributes have been classified as under-privileged. Reading ability (Class 3 to 5) refers to % children in this category who can read Class 1 level text. Reading ability (Class 6 to 8) refers to % of children who can read Class 2 level text. Maths (Class 3 to 5) refers to % of children who can do at least subtraction. Maths (Class 6 to 8) refers to % of children who can do at least division. The data was collected from rural parts of the country. As it happens, some states with poorer learning levels may not want to open schools soon enough as their corona virus curves are still going up rapidly.

Effects of Covid-19 on Education Sector :

Covid 19 has impacted tremendously to the education sector of India. It has created many challenges as well as various opportunities also. Covid 19 impacted positively as well as negatively on education sector.

So we will discuss here

- a) Positive impact of covid-19 on education sector
- b) Negative impact of covid19 on education sector

a) Positive impact of covid-19 on education sector

- 1) Universities and colleges will shift to a model of blended learning where both face to face delivery along with an online model will become a norm. This will require all teachers to become more technology savvy and go through same training to bring themselves to the level.
- 2) The ongoing covid-19 crisis has presented an opportunities to rethink the deep rooted classroom mode of education and underscored the significance of online learning
- 3) Use of learning management system by educational Institutions become a great demand. It opened a great opportunity for the companies those have been developing and strengthening learning management systems for the use of educational institutions.
- 4) There is a new opportunity where collaborative teaching and learning can take a new form. The pandemic has created a massive rise in teleconferencing, virtual meeting, webinars and conferencing opportunities
- 5) The pandemic situation induced people to learn and use digital technology and resulted in increasing the digital library
- 6) During the pandemic situation most of the students preferred ODL mode as it encourages self-learning providing opportunities to learn from diverse resources and customized learning as per their needs.

b) Negative impact of covid-19 on education sector

- 1) Universities in many countries such as Australia, UK, Newzealand and Canada are highly dependent on the movement of students from China and India. Many parents will avoid sending students to abroad for higher education due to high risk from the pandemic.
- 2) The sudden shift to online learning without any planning especially in countries like India where the backbone for online learning was not ready and the curriculum was not designed for such a format has created the risk of most of our students becoming passive learners and they seems to be losing interest due to low level of attention span.
- 3) Online learning is a special kind of methodology and not all teachers are good at it or at least not of all of them were ready for this sudden transition from face to face learning to online learning.
- 4) Universities and colleges worldwide are facing a major risk in the area of student recruitment and retention. The risk of losing students is so high that they will not to relook at their admission, practices, admission criteria and the overall recruitment process itself which will include new methods of outreach and application process itself.
- 5) Parents are very confused about this online teaching may be parents have played the role of their teachers. They have struck at home for their kids.
- 6) The situation is very different when one looks at rural colleges and universities. Many students in rural areas may not have access to smart phones or computers. Even if they do,

the net connectivity may not be as high as in urban area. That's why many colleges in urban areas are having online classes, while the majority of rural colleges do not

- 7) Examination have either been postponed or cancelled. Cancelling of exams will only weaken the foundation of the students.

Suggestions :

1. Educators and learners should be trained to utilize online teaching learning process using technology.
2. Policy should be adopted by Government/educational institutions to provide free internet and free digital gadgets to all learners in order to encourage online learning as a result of which people would get engaged and remain safe during pandemic.
3. Many online learning platforms offer multiple programmes on the same subjects with different levels of certifications, methodology and assessment parameters.
4. Continues, new approaches for academic assessment should be adopted by educational institutions.
5. Government should support to strengthen their resources to run virtual educational activities. Students also need to be supported with better access to internet and technology as most students are unable to afford the facilities.
6. Indian traditional knowledge is we known for its scientific innovations, values and benefits to develop sustainable technologies and medicines and this knowledge systems in different fields should be integrated with a present-day mainstream education system.

Conclusion :

- 1) It is safe to say that the present pandemic will not only affect the economy adversely, but it will also affect the education sector adversely.
- 2) The interaction between the teachers and the students is a crucial component of teaching and cannot be replicated in online classes
- 3) Covid-19 outbreaks poses serious concerns to global education systems.

This study has outlined various impacts of Covid-19 on education system in India. The recent pandemic created an opportunity for change in pedagogical approaches and introduction of online education in all levels of education. The online education is the demand of the current crisis. UGC and MHRD have lunched many virtual platforms with online depositories, e-books and other online teaching-learning materials. All service providers need to be mobilized to provide proper access to the educational service platforms to the disadvantaged groups of population also. Online education is the most preferred mode of education at this time of crisis due to the outbreak of Covid-19. The universities should design a plan, so that along with

Following their regular courses, students also get to participate in some fun-loving activities as they enthusiastically continue to learn an amount in the online instance.

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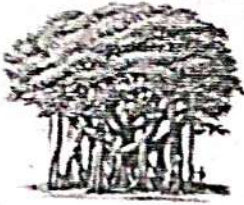
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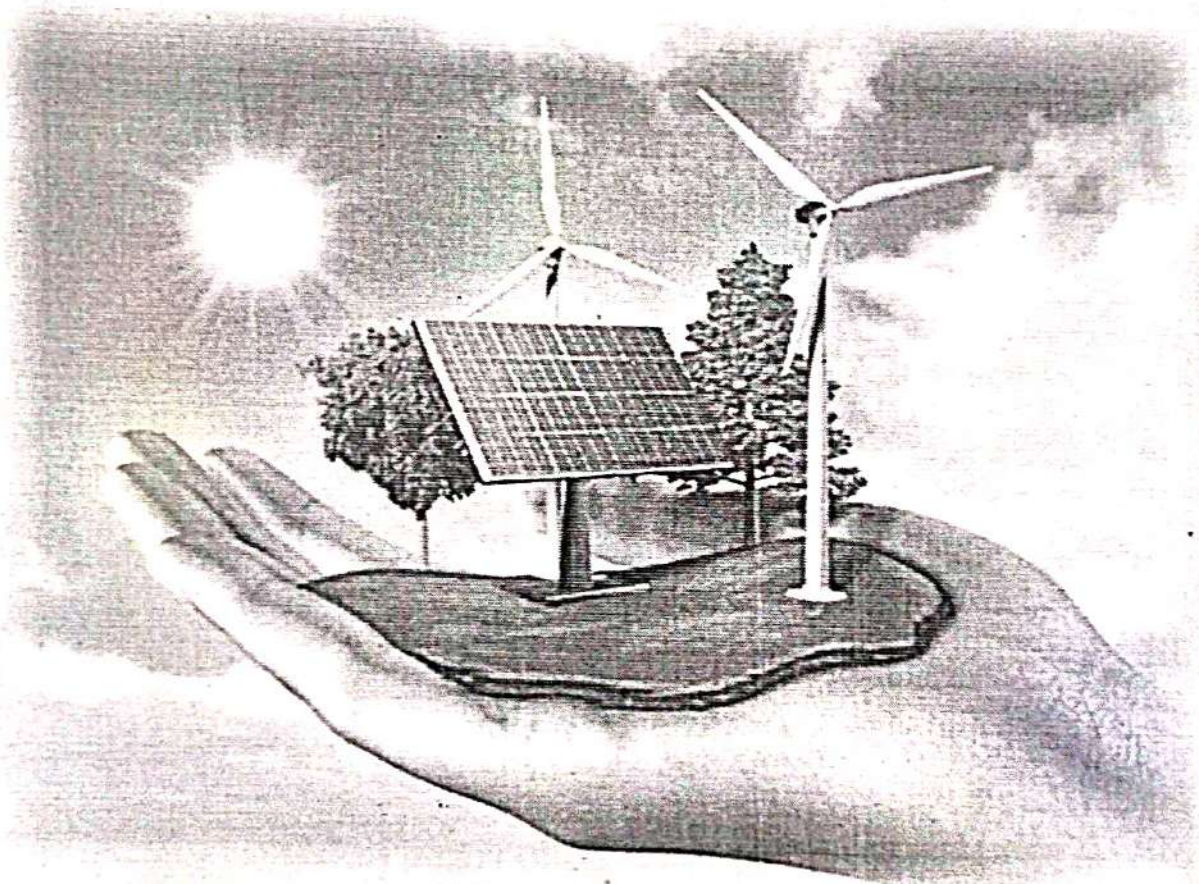
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THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENT IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

Environment is most important for development and the growth of every sector. Hence, economic growth is also depending on environment. Environmental degradation not only affects human resources but also productivity, intellectual activity, survival of humanity and many more factors. Environmental damage results in depletion of ozone layer, which in turns increases global warming and ultimately various hazardous effects can be observed. Which are curse for economical growth Bad impact of Environmental degradation can also be seen on various species on earth. Deforestation is one of the reasons of environmental damage. Hence, planting as many trees as possible, Avoiding for quailing global warming, Controlling manmade disasters for Saving environment & ultimately saving Society are some of the ways to control environmental damage, Hence, favorable environment is very essential for economical growth as economic growth & environment are co-factors. By observing various factors, the ultimate way for achieving economic growth and development is saving environment.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Environment Development, Global Warming, Small Species & Animals, Societies, Controlling the Disaster & Saving flora-fauna.

Introduction

Today the economic growth of a country is depended upon the environment social environment political environment as well as the economic environment and environment of the globe as well as environment of the society atmosphere etc so that this all will contribute in the economic development as well as the economic growth of a country because whenever the particular circumstances will not be suitable for development of a particular sector it will not take place well because the other factors as like the environment is most favorable as well as important for development and the growth of that particular sectors.

Objective

Environment in economic growth is very important topic as the environment is very favorable for all type of development that may be economic political as well as socials because society are surrounded by environment and Environment degradation particularly the soil water and air are affecting the human resource as well as their productivity and intellectual activity also where as the environment is very important for survival of the humanity survival of the company growth as well as survival of the habitats natural

habitats also the small Species animals as well as the surrounding peoples also depended upon the environments and it is favorable that every insect every kinds of peoples are supportive in the development of a country the ozone layer is the main factor for survival of the globe if the Environment degradation remain continuously hazardous and become becoming deteriorating situation of our environment then what will happens that global warming will increase automatically and then rainy seasons as well as the water requirement will be affected , situation of drought like condition will come fourth and the farmers will face the lot of problem for taking their productions so Environment protection is very important for the total development as well as growth of initials the environment is very favorable how the political situation as well as situation of a country as the environment is very important for social economic as well as all type of productive activities as like agriculture as like company enterpreurship may be.

Demerits

The environment protections wrong effect is very degrading natures for example hazardous gases hazardous waters as well as sewage as well as the degraded fumes as well sewage wastages as well as the plastic are more

degrading for the environment for example flora as well as small species and animals as well as the human resource also affecting the environment for the economic developments so environment is very protected natures and it also saves the small species flora fauna as well as the small insect which is very important for the growth of this globe as well as the protection of environment so environment protections should be legalise it should save the whole human resource as well as the small species also which is very important for protecting the environment there is lot of lot of degradation or continuously going on mainly most of the companies are pouring out the sewage into the rivers flowing out the most of the wastage into the social water bodies for example medical equipments and medical stages of taking into the rivers and that's why degradation are taking places into the Environment.

Importance

Saving the societies very important as the society is depended up on the companies in growth and development of a particular economy development of economy environment is very important for favorable situations if the environment is very favorable than the economic activities will flourish the productivity of a particular labors as well as human resources as well as the productivity of a particular ingredient natural resources as well as the raw materials will increase automatically otherwise the environment is affected then the productivity as well as the efficiency will effect on the human resource and if human resource is very degraded then the productivity as well as the quality will affect automatically and if the quality and the quality and productivity will affect it will naturally the growth and development will environment is very protective nature and it is very important for the saving the life of a company as well as the human society and the another important very important things regarding environment is that the total cost will not increase if the lot of productions and the prices of the company prices of the humans and materials will fall down and at the low materials are there the

total cost of production will be very less and total cost of production is very less growth as well as the profit will increase and total growth and development of a company will take place.

Global Situations

Today at the global level various countries are cutting the trees as well as the erecting the cement jungles as well as the urbanizations of villages as well as road development company creations also taking the lands of a forest and if the forest becoming less and less the extra Oxygen will not come into the environment and if the Oxygen will not come into environment that environment pollution will take place and environment effect the society with wrong effect and it will be very effective for the rainy seasons various type of droughts as well as wetland output will come for and farmers as well as the small enterprises will affect the business and it will affect the economic development and the growth today diseases also and most of the poor countries one country to another country and another country to another country making the global situations very effective so it should be control and it should be very stopping nature today Environment protection is very nature so that populations is main factor effect to importance by the increase if the increase of population are growing the requirement of the basics needs will increase but the land as well as the native will be very less of population the lands as well as habitats will be finish and it should be very clear Environment protection will be very dangerous situation

Action

Today the Environment protection act the laws and the various rules and regulations are not efficient or not sufficient for the production of the environment but the awareness of the society awareness of the companies as well as various ethics and social media as well as the environment education is very important for the awareness of the people so that they will not declared the environment and the good environment at the good functionality will save for the another space so that next generation will see the first type of situation so which is

not will be existed for them for existence of such environment as well existence of such type of peoples should protect the environment so that the most of the space is most of the important monuments most of the human resource also most of the intellectual peoples also traditional process traditional culture old

culture old society will survive otherwise the environment will bad environment degrading environment will all finish from this countries as well as globe also this is the ultimate warning for the future generation that is very important.



Scope of Environment for Economic Development:

- 1) **Education Sector:** Today environment education are spreading most among the students as well as most of the higher education are also providing education towards the environment protection awareness but the projects rules regulation and practical Education is needed for it.
- 2) **Sustainable Development:** Whether the prevailing resources will service for future for next generation will the sustainable development take place or not if it will not then we are in danger position and we should change it for sustainable development controlling the environment degradation.
- 3) **Controlling the Disaster, Drought:** The rainy flood, dry draught, wet draught as well as the cloud bursting is very dangerous for economic development it finish the all economic activities special farming and farming is base of economy.
- 4) **Calamities & Danger:** Natural calamities like sunami, earthquake as electrocution as well as danger for dieses is degrading nature for economic development.
- 5) **Global Economy:** Global economy depended upon the economic development of a particular country if the country is not flourishing well the global trade will not take place.
- 6) **Controlling the viral Dieses as like Covid:** Viral dieses is gift for the human from its actives which come for degradation of soil water gases and plant trees and day to days of activities and factories pollution of water bodies.
- 7) **Global Warming:** Global warming is also another gift of the environment degradation if the global environment of favorable situation for its survival will finish it will automatically show the sign for global warming the plants trees flora fauna small species and oxygen is needed for global warming protection.
- 8) **Saving Flora Fauna and Culture for next generation:** it is very important for sustainable development every natural situation as small species is important as it continues the life cycle

and protect the environment by their ways.

9) **Science, Technology and Export:** The Environment is very important for science technology and export as well as also as the technology is not update the export to globe will not take place,

10) **Physical Infrastructure and Small Business Development:** The physical infrastructure and small business is today's need the small entrepreneurship can increase the employment at lot and create the balance of economic development and growth of business among all population which is very important for monitory situation a as the people having high standard of living the purchasing power will

increase and economic development take place.

Conclusion

The Economic growth and environment is co-factor for economy and though one is affected the other side effect is observed so for economic growth and development the favorable economic development the favorable environment is essentials so that the agriculture sector as well as industrial sector and the natural resources and last but most the rains and natural calamity and natural environment is essential for development of overall growth and so for economic growth the favorable environment is essential.

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SPECIAL ISSUE OF
ONE DAY NATIONAL LEVEL E-CONFERENCE ON PROSPECTS OF
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN THE PRESENT ERA

[26 APRIL 2023]



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ROLE OF WOMEN IN CORPORATE SECTOR - INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Since few decades the role of women is changed drastically. Today women are more rational than earlier. Indian women is now more expressive and independent. Indian woman now shouldering the key responsibilities in the corporate sector also. The key source for the woman is her education and the opportunities provided to them equally. While the corporate sector of India have not yet fully recognised or utilised this pool of a talent. The ever growing gender diversity in Indian corporate scenario now offers a pathway for change to Indian women. Cultural and societal changes are providing increasing opportunities for Indian women in corporate sector. Ironically this change is slow to gain premier positions at top management level but they made progress in this in relatively short period. This research paper aims to focus on the contribution of women incorporate sector. It also discusses prospects for womens for their development and suggestions to overcome the bottlenecks in this regard.

Keywords: Women, Corporate Sector, Board

Introduction

Today the woman is excelling in almost every field so in the corporate sector also. The talent of a woman as managers is under-utilised in corporate Sector of India. Hence there is a need to strengthen and streamline their role in development of various sectors by harnessing their powers. A strategic perspective needs to be developed to enhance role of women for enterprise development. The promotion of diverse management practices and accepting women in management through proactive human resource policies and procedures is one way for Indian organisations to expand horizons of their talent pool. Good education, training and development skills, mentoring, family support and opportunity for lifelong learning are essential for the development of Indian women. The contribution of women in corporate sector is important for the success and prosperity of nations across the world. In spite of many obstacles women across the globe continued to make incredible progress. It is also required to note that multitasking is a unique skill which is natural to women leaders. This itself adds enormous value to corporate world. Further, women as a leader can bring different perspectives at this level. Thus this brings fresh approaches in corporate sector.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this paper is to discuss the Impact of the Artificial Intelligence

- 1) To study role of Women in Corporate Sector.
- 2) To suggest themeasures to improve their participation in Corporate Sector boards.

Research Methodology

Research Methodology is a scientific procedure for acquiring knowledge based on empirical observation and logical reasoning and it is analytical, descriptive and quantitative research. Widespread secondary data sources had been used for this research. The Secondary sources, explain the theoretical and conceptual concepts related to role of women in corporate sector of India.

Central Government Initiative

On 9th March 2010, a day after International Women's day, Rajya Sabha passed the Women's Reservation Bill requiring that 33% of seats in India's Parliament and state legislative bodies be reserved for women. Similarly their participation in corporate sector is also ensured.

The Companies Act 2013 - made it mandatory for public and private companies with a given yearly turnover to have at least one woman director - and now the SEBI's extended deadline to enforce the same.

Representation of Womens

According to the CFA institutestudy in an analysis of voluntary Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting disclosures by 134 companies during financial year 2021-22 .

PANCHAYAT RAJ

(STATUS & GOALS)

PANCHAYATI RAJ: THE REVOLUTION THAT CHANGED INDIA



EDITOR

DR. DNYANESHWAR S. SHAMBHARKAR

PANCHAYAT RAJ

(STATUS & GOALS)

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Introduction :

Panchayat Raj System is a system of institutions through which the self-government of villages is realized. The Panchayat Raj system play a major role in the socio and economic development of people at the grassroot level. India has had a tradition of panchayats since vedic period in one form or another. Since centuries, the inhabitants of a village used to meet together under the leadership of village elders to discuss and resolve village problems. This system displayed the spirit of participatory democracy. It is aimed with economic development, strengthening social justice and implementation of Central and State Government Schemes including 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule. This institutional system has three levels for efficient functioning -

- Gram Panchayat at village level
- Mandal/Panchayat Samiti at block level.
- Zila Parishad at district level.

Constitutional Provisions for Panchayat Raj System :

After the independence from the British rule the importance of Panchayat were laid by our constitution makers. Article 40 of Directive Principle of State Policy in The constitution of India states: "The state shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government". After years, several committees were formed to reform the existing state of affairs of the village society.

The committees are:

- 1) Balwantrai Mehta Committee, 1957
- 2) Ashok Mehta Committee, 1977
- 3) G.V.K.Rao Committee, 1985
- 4) L.M.Singhvi Committee, 1986

The amendments were passed by the parliament. India to make Panchayat Raj system as local self government institutions. The Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 added part 9 to the Constitution which contains article 243. This amendment provided a framework under and mandates all the states to adopt the system. Thus the Panchayat Raj system was introduced in India by the 73rd Amendment in 1992, which is based upon the Panchayat Raj System of the Indian sub-continent. In the modern Panchayat Raj system was formalized and introduced in April 1999 in India as the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution. Now the Panchayat Raj functions as a system of local self government. So, the Gram Panchayat is a basic governing institution of Indian villages. It is a political institution, acting in the best interests of the people. India has about 250,000 Gram panchayats for proper administration at rural level.

Role of Panchayat Raj System :

The socio-Economic development of rural region depends largely upon the Panchayat Raj system in India. Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic status of people living in relatively remote and less populated areas. Since centuries rural development has centered on the exploitation of natural resources. But with change at global level vis-a-vis, at the national level it have changed the character of rural areas. Now, the rural areas are featured with niche manufacturing and several allied activities like tourism etc., which replaced resource extraction and agriculture as dominant economic drivers. With the change in government, the need for rural area to approach development from a wider perspective has propelled policy makers to focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely encouraging infrastructure of primary sector. Along with this, developing educational facilities, encouraging micro, small and medium enterprises, physical infrastructure and social infrastructure all play an important role in

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Vidyabharati International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (ISSN 2319-4979) in the month of December 2012 has brought its 1st issue by publishing quality research articles written by researchers all over the globe. Since then it has regularly published research articles spanning all disciplines till the date.

The journal is open access, online, Peer Reviewed & Editorial Reviewed, Refereed and has been indexed with ASI-Advanced Science Index Germany, ISI-International Scientific Indexing, CiteFactor-Academic Scientific Journals and Index Copernicus International. Due to its high quality publications the *Impact Factor* of the journal is 1.6. Currently, VIIRJ was a part of Web of Science Core Collection and UGC-CARE GROUP II journal till December 2021.

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Dr. Navin Jambhekar
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VIIRJ

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REBUILDING THE INDIAN ECONOMY: ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY AND SUSTAINABLE

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Assistant Professor, Smt. L.R.T. College of Commerce, Akola, India

ABSTRACT

In today's mechanical age, we are passing through such a situation. Today there is a need to make the available knowledge related to environment practical so that the public can understand the problem easily. In such a difficult situation, it is necessary for the society to realize its duty and responsibility. In this way environmental awareness can be created in the society. In fact, living and non-living components together make up nature. When the economy develops the potential for rapid growth, many new challenges also arise. Natural resources and raw materials such as water, timber and minerals are used in industrial production and due to this industrial growth becomes the cause of environmental damage. It is very important for human beings to have a friendly and balanced environment. If we do not pay attention to environmental protection now, then the coming human life will be dark. We also have to take care of the economic environment. By saving the economic environment, we can make human life happy and secure. In the present paper studied transform India's current economy into an eco-friendly economy.

Keywords: *Electronic, Pollution, E- waste, Environment, Human Health*

1. Introduction

The existence of man is dependent on the existence of flora and fauna. We know the environment around us like trees, water, air and various natural factors. The environment is directly related to nature. In our environment, we find different types of animals, plants and other living and non-living things. All these together make up the environment. In today's mechanical age, we are passing through such a situation. Today there is a need to make the available knowledge related to environment practical so that the public can understand the problem easily. In such a difficult situation, it is necessary for the society to realize its duty and responsibility. In this way environmental awareness can be created in the society. In fact, living and non-living components together make up nature.

When the economy develops the potential for rapid growth, many new challenges also arise. We have to decide how the scarce resources will be optimally used from the point of view of economic growth and sustainable development. There is a lot of evidence that suggests that overall human welfare may also decrease due to such policies. Economic growth should be based on optimum use of natural resources and at the same time development should be kept environmentally balanced. Poverty alleviation and sustainable prosperity cannot be achieved without taking

care of the environment and natural resources. There is a correlation between the environment and economic growth. Environment and socio-economic development are intertwined in such a way that development cannot be imagined without their impact on the environment.

Natural resources and raw materials such as water, timber and minerals are used in industrial production and due to this industrial growth becomes the cause of environmental damage. Therefore, it is very important to strike a good balance between environmental protection and sustainability of the economic development agenda. Sustainable development in the environmental, economic and social spheres requires a balanced use of all dimensions. Development can be sustainable only if it preserves the natural balance. The environment can generally be divided into two parts. The first is the geographical and natural environment and the second is the artificial and social environment. Natural and geographical environment includes water, vegetation, livestock, mineral wealth etc.

The natural environment has a huge impact on our social and economic life. Artificial and social environment is created by our happy and prosperous life. In this way the economic environment includes the state of the economy, economic rules, beliefs, direction of economic development etc. Economic environment is related to the economic activities of human beings. It includes all the activities related to

earning money and spending it efficiently by human beings. It includes agriculture, industry, trade, commerce, transport, communication, insurance, banking, government income and expenditure and all other statutory economic activities. The economic environment does not remain static. The economic environment is also influenced by the internal and international conditions of the country. Economic prosperity and development depend on the environment. The economic environment is employment oriented. And it also helps in controlling the progress of the country. If the economic environment is unfavourable, then poverty, unemployment, hunger, public discontent have to be faced which blocks the development of any country. If the economic environment of the country is right and balanced, then the country will move forward on the path of progress and development. Public welfare schemes will also be run in the right direction. The happy life of human also depends on the balanced development of economic environment. Therefore, it can be said that the compatibility of the economic environment acts as a helper in taking forward the development of the country. It is very important for human beings to have a friendly and balanced environment. If we do not pay attention to environmental protection now, then the coming human life will be dark. We also have to take care of the economic environment. By saving the economic environment, we can make human life happy and secure.

2. Rebuilding the Indian Economy:

Between 1970 and 2015, India registered a six-fold increase in the consumption of goods. This figure increased from 1.18 billion tonnes to 7 billion tonnes. India will become the most populous country in the world by 2022 and it is expected that India's annual consumption of goods will double to 14.2 billion by 2030 due to population growth, urbanization, economic dynamism and the consequent increase in per capita resource consumption. Tons will be Presently, the resource collection in India is 1,580 tonnes per acre, which is 251% higher than the world average of 450 tonnes per acre. While Europe recycles 70% of its

consumption, India recycles only 20%. India is also the third largest country in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and India's contribution to the total emissions of the world is 9.2%. In a situation when India wants to become a major center of global production, we will see India's consumption of raw materials exceeding its domestic requirement. In such a situation, India's traditional economic approach will cause a lot of damage to the environment, which will have difficult economic and social consequences.

Maximum collection from raw material, finished goods is most important for an eco-friendly economy. Given that India currently recycles only 20% of its consumption, there is a lot of work to do in this matter and it provides new inventions and employment opportunities. Therefore, the journey from the current economic model to the eco-friendly economic model is full of environmental and economic benefits. According to the Alan MacArthur Foundation, having an eco-friendly economy would benefit US\$624 billion and reduce carbon emissions by 44% in 2050 alone (comparing to the current economic growth trajectory). Under the major economic changes announced in view of the Kovid-19 epidemic, an environment-friendly economic development model must be developed for the country in coordination with the Central Government and the State Governments. Building an eco-friendly economy requires a multi-pronged approach involving active participation of government, industry and citizens. This requires a robust approach involving the participation of the central, state and local governments and must take into account the following aspects:

- Citizen awareness and distribution of resources across the population
- Tax incentives and financial support to make an eco-friendly economy more financially efficient
- Industry specific roadmap to transform key industries into an eco-friendly economy
- Technological inventions that enable and enable an eco-friendly economy
- Policy roadmap and coordination between central government, state government, local government and industries

3. Citizen awareness and sharing of resources

With the increase in per capita consumption, citizens should be aware of the impact of their consumption patterns on the environment. By doing this they will become responsible consumers. For example, 27.6 kg of carbon dioxide is emitted to make one kilogram of cloth. To make one kilogram of computer parts, 96 kilograms of carbon dioxide is emitted. Just as every food product mentions its calorific value, so should the carbon emissions from packaged products and polluting services such as airlines consume that product/service. Apart from this, the school curriculum all over India must make the children aware about the environment friendly economy and encourage them about the benefits of adopting the environment friendly economic development model.

India must also run a nationwide awareness campaign emphasizing the importance of segregating waste at the domestic level. Segregation of wet and dry waste is important for ascertaining the calorific value of wet waste and recycling dry waste. In India, 70% of the garbage is not treated and therefore to overcome the growing problem of landfills across the country, they should be segregated at an early stage.

4. Tax incentives and financial help

An eco-friendly economy requires significant investment in infrastructure and technology. A large part of this investment needs to be done by the state and local governments while some part by the private sector. To make such investments financially sustainable, the central government must provide funds to the state and local governments. Given that cities are most important for creating an eco-friendly economy, they should also be an important part of the central government's smart city mission. Private sector companies should be provided with special tax incentives to promote eco-friendly practices and reduce carbon footprint. For example, French car company Renault uses 33% recycled raw materials in all its cars in Europe. If a car manufacturing company in India does this then it must be provided with tax benefits. ITC has been ranked first

worldwide by Sustainlytics, a global ESG rating company, in recognition of its excellent ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) model. There are many companies like ITC, Tata, Mahindra etc. which focus a lot on ESG method as their business strategy. Such companies must be given financial incentives so that they do more work and also persuade other companies to adopt eco-friendly business practices.

5. Industry Specific Based Roadmap

India needs to develop an industry specific roadmap. It needs to target the 10 industries that cause the most damage to the environment, while also providing opportunities for significant progress on the adoption of eco-friendly practices, such as: transportation, food and agriculture, plastics, packaging, metals and minerals, cement, textiles, automobiles, electronics and construction. Of these, governments at different levels play an important role in making the transport industry more sustainable by linking it to the proper disposal of food and other forms of wet waste. According to the United Nations, 25% of the food produced in India is wasted. These wasted food items could have been used to provide food to the hungry citizens. Foods that cannot be consumed also have significant caloric value which can be converted into energy. If collected in an organized manner, food waste as well as other forms of wet waste (agriculture waste, market waste etc.) can be converted into bio-CNG and used to generate energy for the public transport system. This type of public transport model is working in many cities of Europe such as Stockholm. There are also many cities that are working extensively to introduce a biofuel based public transport system. In view of the huge amount of food and agricultural waste in India, biofuel based public transport system can be introduced in big cities and this will be of great benefit to the environment.

It is estimated that by 2050, 70% of the buildings in India are yet to be constructed. In such a situation, linking the entire construction industry with an eco-friendly economic method is important for India's residential and urbanization roadmap. Similarly, it is important

for every industry to incorporate eco-friendly practices into their business and strategy. Developing and following an industry specific roadmap can be of significant benefit.

6. Technological Invention

There are a variety of digital, engineering and process technologies that need to be created and developed to successfully transition to an eco-friendly economic model. While the market will benefit from developing digital technology, the government must play a bigger role in promoting the development of engineering and process technologies needed to create an eco-friendly economy. Engineering and process technologies should be identified to develop robust eco-friendly models for production in 10 polluting sectors. Funding for their development should be arranged either directly by the government or such a model should be developed in which the private sector is attracted for investment.

7. Policy Roadmap and Coordination

To transform India's current economy into an eco-friendly economy, there is a need for strong policy roadmap and coordination between different government departments. The central government should take the initiative in this matter and develop this comprehensive and focused roadmap in close coordination with the state and local governments. Along with this, various other

rules issued by the Central Government like Plastic Waste Management Rules, E-Waste Management Rules, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, Metals Recycling Policy etc.

While there is still an economic slowdown due to the lockdown, people living in Jalandhar and Saharanpur got a glimpse of the Himalayas after several decades due to the reduction in air pollution.

8. Conclusion-

During the last three decades, the Indian economy has registered a huge growth and this clearly shows the adverse relationship between environmental and economic well-being. The eco-friendly economic model of development links environmental and economic well-being in India. Many progressive cities and countries have adopted strategic motivation to build an eco-friendly economy. A number of reforms have been proposed to reduce the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, making it imperative that environmental welfare is not sacrificed for economic growth. This period is the right time to walk on the path of eco-friendly economic development. Such an eco-friendly economic development that will not only become a way of life across India, but we should also be ready to take advantage of it when our per capita consumption reaches unprecedented levels.

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"ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA"

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IQAC Coordinator & Convener

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International Multidisciplinary Conference on
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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMTN OF INDIA

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“Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the Present Generation without compromising with the need of Future Generations.”

(Define by Brundtland Commission Report “Our Common Future” in 1987)

ABSTRACT

A study of environment refers the study of interrelationship between biotic (living elements) and abiotic (physical and non-living resources) components of the environment. Environment provides renewable and non-renewable resources; it sustains life by providing genetic and bio diversity etc. Sustainable development of an economy is crucial for any country. With the rapid growth of population, urbanization, constructions, industries and other economic sectors in recent years has affected and continuously degrading the environment globally. The development community and 193 member-states of the United Nations as the development agenda from 2015 to 2030 have set Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. India follows a holistic approach for achieving the SDGs. Current flagship policies and programmes of Government of India such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) have been contributing towards achieving the SDGs. To achieve SDG – 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) the **Namami Gange Mission** was launched as a priority programme with a budget outlay of Rs.20,000 crores. Major components include sewerage project management, urban and rural sanitation, tackling industrial pollution, water use efficiency and quality improvement, ecosystem conservation and Clean Ganga Fund, among others. It is time for the global community to exhibit the requisite momentum to act upon their responsibilities on establishing the enabling environment for sustainable development and climate actions. India’s NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution) has set clear targets for achieving its climate goals. However, a substantial scaling up of financial resources and technology are needed to implement this target by 2030. It is found after reviewing the available literature relating to this burning issue of climate change and the initiatives taking place for overcome the situation globally that the continuous contribution is needed by all the countries with a long term vision of environment protection and sustainable development. Collective efforts right from individuals, NGOs, corporate and government needed to move together in the same direction of safe and secure environment to live in this beautiful earth.

Keywords: Climate Change, Environment Degradation, Ecosystem, Sustainable Development.

Introduction

Sustainable development of an economy is crucial for any country. With the rapid growth of population, urbanization, constructions, industries and other economic sectors in recent years has affected and continuously degrading the environment globally. Can we are ready for such economic development at the cost of our health? Is this kind of development will be rational for our future generation? What are the current issues have to be considered with economic development? What are the responsibilities of stakeholders of economy and remedies which may results sustainable development of economy in true sense are the issues have to be discussed and find out solutions over it.

This research paper will specifically focus the present environmental issues, challenges and remedies/alternatives through which protecting environment in which we live and the sustainable economic development. It will also highlight the initiatives of the Government of India in this regard.

Current Environmental Issues in India

According to the latest report of IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) published in April, 2022, specifically warns as “now or never” to take seriously the global warming to 1.5 degrees as the climate change and crisis is accelerating at a vulnerable pace.¹ Globally the deforestation, droughts, air and plastic pollution and other such factors are affecting climate change. Some of the major

environmental issues in India are highlighted below.

1. Degrading Air Quality Index.
2. Rampant Environmental Degradation.
3. Loss of Biodiversity.
4. Urbanization in the Himalayas.
5. Loss of Resilience in Ecosystems.
6. Lack of Waste Management.
7. Depletion of Resources (land, air, water).
8. Growing Water Scarcity.
9. Pollution from industries (air and water).
10. Lack of Sanitation etc.

These are some critical environmental issues facing not only by our country but are the concerns at globally. The climate changing factors like air and water pollution having global concern and therefore each and every nation has to contribute to control it. In India, the major challenges are extremely high growth in population especially the growing urban centers, air and water pollution and lack of sanitation.

Environment and Sustainable Development

A study of environment refers the study of interrelationship between biotic (living elements) and abiotic (physical and non-living resources) components of the environment. Environment provides renewable and non-renewable resources; it sustains life by providing genetic and bio diversity etc. The environment is providing all these necessities for the smooth functioning of life cycle on the earth. But the developments taking place in the world affecting the environmental capabilities of providing resources and ultimately results in environmental degradation. The pollution and wastes generation is going beyond the absorption capacity of the environment and this is the actual environmental crisis which affecting the sustainable development of economy.

Following are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to transform our world:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. No Poverty | 10. Reduced Inequality |
| 2. Zero Hunger | 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities |
| 3. Good Health and Well-being | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production |
| 4. Quality Education | 13. Climate Action |
| 5. Gender Equality | 14. Life Below Water |
| 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 15. Life on Land |
| 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 16. Peace and Justice Strong Institutions |
| 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 17. Partnerships to achieve the Goal |

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) emphasized the concept of sustainable development by defining it as : ‘Development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs’.² Sustainable development means a development that meets the basic needs of all, particularly the poor majority provided with employment, food, energy, water, shelter, and ensures growth of agriculture, manufacturing and allied services to fulfill these needs. Providing these needs to the targeted segment it has to be ensure that the there should be a minimum depletion of resources, growth of agriculture, development of all economical sectors including manufacturing and service sectors, all should grow but not at the cost of environmental degradation.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The development community and 193 member-states of the United Nations as the development agenda from 2015 to 2030 have set Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. It is an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. The Government of India has designated NITI Aayog as the institution responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of the SDGs in the country, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

To achieve these goals and actual implementation of strategies right from the grass root level in India, NITI Aayog has been encouraging the States/UTs to develop their own Indicator Framework and monitoring mechanisms at the State and district levels.³ NITI Aayog has come up with a single measurable index to track the progress of all the States and UTs across 13 out of 17 SDGs (excluding Goal 12, 13, 14 and 17 on account of unavailability of comparable data across States/UTs).⁴

Government Initiatives For Environment Protection in India

Following the global agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, the countries are moving forward by contributing their efforts in minimizing ill effects of poverty, inequalities (gender, economic, utilization of resources, etc.) with the ultimate aim of sustainable development. India with implementation of its different policy measures, schemes and programs stepping forward for tackling current environmental crisis and contributing for the best possible outcomes for environment protection.

India follows a holistic approach for achieving the SDGs. Current flagship policies and programmes of Government of India such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) have been contributing towards achieving the SDGs.

To achieve SDG – 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) the **Namami Gange Mission** was launched as a priority programme with a budget outlay of Rs.20,000 crores. Major components include sewerage project management, urban and rural sanitation, tackling industrial pollution, water use efficiency and quality improvement, ecosystem conservation and Clean Ganga Fund, among others.

Further, in order to deal with the increasing air pollution across the country in a comprehensive manner, Government of India has launched a **National Clean Air**

Programme in 2019 as a pan. India has introduced time bound national level strategy for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution besides augmenting the air quality monitoring network across the country.

The Survey states that a harmonized overarching **National Policy on Resource Efficiency (RE)**, building upon the existing policies to address multiple sectors should be devised for mainstreaming Resource Efficiency approach in the development pathway for achieving SDGs. Resource Efficiency can be a major tool to meet the resource needs of the country, at the least possible cost to the environment.

The Union Cabinet approved India's updated climate pledge August 3, 2022 to communicate to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The notification elaborated India's enhanced climate targets toward achieving net-zero by 2070. However, reducing carbon emissions from thermal power plants is still a big blind-spot.

The latest Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) has committed to reducing emissions intensity of its GDP by 45 per cent by 2030 from its 2005 levels. India will also target about 50 per cent of cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

Conclusion

It is time for the global community to exhibit the requisite momentum to act upon their responsibilities on establishing the enabling environment for sustainable development and climate actions. India has abundant natural resources in terms of rich quality of soil, hundreds of rivers and tributaries, lush green forests, plenty of mineral deposits beneath the land surface, vast stretch of the Indian Ocean, ranges of mountains, etc. It needs to contribute its best possible efforts within their own available domestic resources, keeping in mind the sustainable development goals.

Efficient utilization of resources also plays an important role. With increasing demand for resources to cater to the different developmental needs, policies towards achieving the maximum output from the available resources. India's policies have

already taken the correct initiatives in this direction. For the gaining maximum output it is needed to implement at grass root level.

India's NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution) has set clear targets for achieving its climate goals. However, a substantial scaling up of financial resources and technology are needed to implement this target by 2030. The fulfillment of pledges by developed countries through provision of 'new and additional' financial resources is an important contingent factor.

Appropriate measures are being taken under various schemes and programs across many sectors, including water, agriculture, forest,

energy and enterprise, sustainable mobility and housing, waste management, circular economy and resource efficiency, etc.

It is found after reviewing the available literature relating to this burning issue of climate change and the initiatives taking place for overcome the situation globally that the continuous contribution is needed by all the countries with a long term vision of environment protection and sustainable development. Collective efforts right from individuals, NGOs, corporate and government needed to move together in the same direction of safe and secure environment to live in this beautiful earth.

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Gender, Identity and Caste Politics

A Critical Reading of Indian Writings in
English

August - 2022



Edited by

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Gender Issues in Indian English Fiction: An Overview of Women's Writing

Ratanlal L. Yeul & Ravindra M. Sadanshiv

Abstract

This paper deals with the treatment of gender issues reflected in the women's writing in Indian English literature. The women writers of Indian origin who have contributed to the enrichment and development of Indian writing in English have shown their calibre in the articulation of the women's issue through fictional work. It is undoubted fact that the Indian English fiction developed with the significant creative works of international repute and recognition by winning the prestigious awards for literature. The theme of women's issues related to gender in the social and cultural context has been a striking feature of their fictions. Their novels, mostly appearing after 1960s, have established new dimension to the study of Indian feminism.

Keywords: Gender, Feminism, Marginalization, Victimization, Consumerist, Patriarchy

Introduction

In the canon of Indian English literature, especially in handling the fiction, the women writers have shown their greater influence compared to their male counterpart towards the enrichment of Indian English literature. The journey of Indian English fiction began in the second half of the Eighteenth century. However, the real development occurred in the second half of the twentieth century. It seems that the Indian women novelist constituted a significant group in the tradition of Indian English fiction. They provided a wealth of insights, understanding, a reservoir of meanings and basis of discussion. The epoch making novels

theme of gender discrimination, exploitation of women, victimization of women, atrocities against women, as well as commodification of women through the hands of consumerist culture of the modern Indian society. The prominent Indian women novelists like R. P. Jhabvala, Nayantara Sahgal, Kamla Markandaya, Anita Desai, Shashi Deshpande, Arundhati Roy, Shobha De, Bharati Mukherjee, Jhumpa Lahiri, Rama Mehta, Manju Kapur and Geeta Mehta and very recent Kiran Desai heralded a new consciousness and experiences of the woman in Indian society and culture. They reflected the pathetic plight of the Indian women caught between traditions and modernity.

In the art of fiction through the women writers' insight, we can see the woman's world differently. It is true that the art of in its initial stages was likely to appear to be Western art form applied to an Indian mode of storytelling. From the content, it seemed that it was restricted to the revealing of the real Indian sensibility and the Indian social and political situations through that Western framework. But after global acceptance of full version of philosophical insight of the Indian novelists, especially the women novelists make it a new experience of international repute. In some of the women novelists who have adopted the new style and technique in their narratives, they have surpassed their male counterpart. The male writers seemed to have concentrated on the individual's predicament, socio-economic and political changes and tried to over simplify the feminine, and female issues. While the women writers have dealt with themselves with their lived experiences, subtle ties of operations, issues of power in patriarchal setup and the unjust marginalization of the women.

It is found that during feminist movement in the 1960s in the West much was written and thought about the women. Some of the few women novelists and feminists made their contribution to the women's movement in matters of dealing with the issue of

"हमारे अंदर अज्ञान से जये हिमशैत को
तोड़ने के लिए पुरस्कृत एक कूटार है।" -बाल्मिकी

समीक्षा, संवाद और सुचर्चाओं की

साहित्य नदिनी

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विसंगतियों से मुठभेड़ करती लघुकथाएँ

एक संवेदनशील रचनाकार सामाजिक परिवेश में बदलाव, सामाजिक विडम्बनाओं और ग्रासदियों के प्रति मुखर होता है। जो सामान्यतः उसकी रचनाओं में दर्ज हो जाता है। ये रचनाएँ पठन के साथ ही उल्लेखित विषयों पर गंभीर चिंतन हेतु विवश करती हैं। समाज की इन विसंगतियों में अधविधिस, कुप्रथा, अत्याचार, अत्याप और पाखंड के साथ ही भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या प्रमुखता से उजागर होती है। भ्रष्टाचार केवल भौतिक नहीं होता बल्कि अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और बौद्धिक भी होता है। मुर्दा से डर नहीं लगता लघुकथा संग्रह इसका ज्वलंत दस्तावेज है। जो समाज का कटू सत्य बयां करता है। संग्रह के लेखक श्यामबाबू शर्मा ने इन विसंगतियों पर अपनी कलम से यथार्थ चित्रन से तहरीर पेय्य की है। मुस्तक के प्रक्षेप पर प्रकाशित इबारत में महेंद्र-नारायण पंखज ने अपनी टिप्पणी में लिखा है कि - "लेखक के अदभूत चिन्तन ने रचनात्मक साहस के साथ अपनी लेखनी के माध्यम से सामाजिक विसंगतियाँ पर जिस तरह से कड़ा प्रहार किया है वह आज की ठकुरसोहता में प्रायः दुर्लभ है।"

जीवन में जो कुछ भी अनुभव किया उसे उनकी लेखनी ने कागज पर उतारते हुए रचनात्मक साहस का परिचय दिया है। लघुकथाओं के बीच कल्पनिकता से परे वास्तविकता के धरातल पर अंकुरित हुए हैं। सौपनीकृत समाज व्यवस्था कथाकार की भीतर तक सातती है। संग्रह की भूमिका में श्यामबाबू लिखते हैं कि - "अनुभूति हुई कि हमारी परम्पराएँ भयानक दुर्भाव्यता की शिकार हो रही हैं। उनमें जो बासी-पिछड़ा है उसे महिमा महिमत किया जा रहा है। आध्यात्म और विराट के सहज समंदन को निरे विशाळ कर्मकाण्ड में तब्दील कर माकैटिम करने की साधियाँ। अहसास हुआ की धक्कती विताओं की ज्वाला चूटा जाने-राख में बदल जाने पर भी किसी इन्सान की नहीं बल्कि ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य या अश्रुत की ही संशोधित होती है। तंग सीबों और डाह-दूबों के तापों से तपित शुभचिन्तक पड़ोसी-साबन्धों के दारुण हाहाकार से अतिचलित, टस से मस नहीं।" संग्रह की लघुकथाएँ जीवन और समाज के तेजी से बदलते परिवेश, समाज की विसंगतियों और मुख्य रूप से भ्रष्टाचार की झलकियाँ प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इन कहानियों को पढ़ते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि समाज की व्यवस्था की हर विकृति पर रचनाकार की चूड़स और घेनी नजर है। जो कहानियों को गढ़ने की अदभूत कला को और अधिक धारदार करती है। विषय संवेद्यित जानकारी, जीवन के विविध खड़े-मीठे अनुभव और स्थित्य का ज्ञान होना अलग बात है किन्तु, इन सबको लघुकथाओं में भिरोना चिन्कृत अलग बात है और श्यामबाबू इस फन में माहिर हैं।

अनशा प्रकाशन, दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकाशित इस संग्रह की पहली कथा सेवाभाव जीवन मूल्यों पर आधारित है। किस तरह आज के दौर में स्वयंपरता के कारण अपनी रिश्ते टूट रहे हैं। मनुष्य के भीतर संवेदनाओं की नदी सूख रही है। आधुनिक परिवेश में भौतिक प्राप्तिवताओं में बौद्धि, मनुष्य की व्यक्तिवादी मनोवृत्तियों के वर्चस्व और शाश्वत सामाजिक मूल्यों के हनन ने पारिवारिक स्थायित्व को बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त किया है। बतौर जगत्सक रचनाकार उनकी सामाजिक चिंता लेखन में स्पष्ट

दिखाई देती है। मूलाकान, 'चित्त', माफिया, 'दमदाद', सफेदी, 'उपहार', 'बख्शीश', 'तरक्की', 'झाड़प रूम', 'दगावत' पाँच वर्तन आदि कथार्थ दरकते वर्तमान पारिवारिक रिश्तों का चित्रण है। आधुनिकीकरण के दौर में रिश्तों के बीच एक अलनबोपन बढ़ता जा रहा है। सहज मानवीय संबंध की उष्णता तेजी से उदासीनता में बदल रही है। धीरे-धीरे सबदतन शूलता, निःशोभा और जड़ता बढ़ रही है। इसी पर आधारित 'चित्त' लघु कथा में कैसर पीड़ित सास के इलाज के लिए बहू अपने गहने को बेचने से मना कर देती है और साथ ही उनकी सेवा करने से भी। बहू कहती है - "ममी ने कितने प्यार से गहने दिए थे, मैं इन्हें बेच नहीं सकती। इनको तो....। और छ, महीने तक मैं मूल की टहल मुझसे न ही पाएगी। ओपसो....." (चित्त, पृ०३६)

कथनी और कथनी, नैतिक और अनैतिक में फर्क को गिरदान कहानी के माध्यम से बखूबी रेखांकित किया गया है। 'माफिया कहानी में लेखक ने भीतिक भ्रष्टाचार को सिद्ध से अभिव्यक्त किया है। 'बख्शीश' कथा में कामवाली बार्ड की दी जाने वाली साड़ी पाकर अम्मा लक्ष्मी माता से पूरे परिवार की सुख, शांति, ऐश्वर्य और मंगल की प्रार्थना करती है। यह कहानी दृढ़तनी मार्मिक है कि पाठकों के दिल को छू जाती है। सवेदनहीनता को दर्शाती कथा 'तरक्की' में मनुष्य तरक्की के लिए अपने मूल्यों, पत्नी, परिवार तक को ताक पर लगा देता है।

संग्रह में अभिव्यक्त शब्द शक्ति से भ्रष्टाचार का कच्चा चिट्ठा प्रस्तुत किया गया है। प्राण प्रतिष्ठा और 'वील्डा अजिया' कथा में मनुष्य की स्वार्थवृत्ति का वर्णन कर वर्ण व्यवस्था पर रचनात्मक कथना व्यक्त है। जहाँ मानव धर्म से ज्यादा महत्व जात-पात और ऊँच-नीच को दिया जाता है और जब आवश्यकता होती है तो छुआ-छूत को ताक पर रख दिया जाता है। अब ती निपटा दो सामाजिक भ्रष्टाचार पर आधारित भावपूर्ण और मार्मिक लघुकथा है जो हृदयस्पर्शी वीणा के तारों को झुकृत कर देती है। एक ओर अपने जवान बेटे की मौत का दुःख तो दूसरी ओर पत्नी का मंगलसूत्र बेचकर उन पैसे से पंजा, पुलिसवालों और पोस्टमाटम करने वाले डॉक्टरों को रिशत देकर पचानामा निपटाने की गुहार पाठक के माध्यम से समझी से है। 'समरसा' के माध्यम से सामाजिक विसंतियों पर व्यथ्य का तीखा नशर चलाया है। अगला कौन कथा में एक बार फिर से भ्रष्टाचार का नया उदाहरण दिखाई देता है। योग्य उर्मादवार के बजाए यादुकरिता करने वाले उर्मादवार को पहले से ही सिलेक्ट कर लिया जाता है।

शिक्षा पत्रकारिता और सेना जैसे क्षेत्रों की असंततियों पर भी रचनाकार की लेखनी साधिकार समान रूप से चली है। बौद्धिक भ्रष्टाचार अन्य तमाम भ्रष्टाचारों से कहीं अधिक कर्क शोणीय प्राणान्तक है। 'एक और पना', 'इनापत', 'गिरदान', 'बगुला आदि कथार्थ शिक्षा व्यवस्था और शिक्षकों के नैतिक पतन का साक्ष्य है। साहित्य जैसे पवित्र क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार की दर्शाने में लेखक श्यामबाबू की कल्पम बेवोफ चली है। चेतना शिविर में स्वार्थी वृत्ति का, जिससे कि योगी-साधु भी अछूते नहीं रह सकते हैं का चित्रण है। आज हर क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार नए कीर्तिमान स्थापित कर रहा है तो सेना में भी यह अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से अपनी पैठ बना रहा है। 'जगल जलेबी', 'फमिली', 'शूलाराम' कथाओं में सेना में होने वाले भ्रष्टाचार और 'ब्रैकिंग न्यूज' में लोकतंत्र का बोधा सशक्त स्तंभ कहे जाने वाली मीडिया के बिकाऊ रूप को रेखांकन है। रचनाकार ने इन क्षेत्र की विकृतियों का स्वर बुलंद कर संवर्धित लोगों की मनोवृत्ति पर तीखा कटाक्ष किया है।

'अकाल लघुकथा को इसके सीमित अर्थ तक नहीं देखा जा सकता। यह हमारी उस चेतना के अकाल का द्योतक है जहाँ अप्रत्यक्ष के लिए सब कुछ स्वाहा परन्तु जीते जागते इंसानों के लिए परम्परागत प्राचीर। रचनाकार लिखता है, "रात घिर रही थी। असनी महाराज की आशानुसार पवि ब्राह्मण कन्धों दीया लेकर हेरी जा रही थी।" (अकाल, पृ०४६) कहानी में केवल बरिष का ही नहीं बल्कि अकाल है मानवीय सवेदान, नैतिक मूल्य, आस्था और चेतना का भी। "एक पाख (पक्ष) बीत गया। कहीं बादल की पुतली नहीं। पता नहीं इन्द्रदेव कहीं गौतम ऋषि की अनुपस्थिति तलाश रहे हों। हाँ सूर्य देव अवश्य अपनी प्रखर किरणों से सब कुछ स्वाहा....." (अकाल, पृ०४५)

स्वर्ग के ऐजेन्ट में भक्त और भगवान के बीच में बाधक धर्म के ठेकेदारों पर कथारा व्यंग्य किया गया है। 'संयोग' कथा अप्रत्यक्ष भ्रष्टाचार को दर्शाती है। 'कल्याण' कथा भ्रष्टाचार के नए रूप को उजागर करती है। जिसमें अस्था के नाम पर सेकड़ों लीटर किन्तु दूध से महारूम कैलिसम की कमी और कुपोषण का कारण गरीब गुटिया का बेटा अपाहिज का जीवन जीने की मजबूर है। माँ का दर्जा प्राप्त गाय को किस तरह सत्ता प्राप्ति का साधन बनाया जाता है। 'पुनर्पाठ' इसी पर आधारित कथा है। आनर किर्तिया जैसे ज्वलंत विषयों को सफेदी कथा के माध्यम से उठाया गया है। 'गुरू' कहानी में दल-बदल् राजनैतिक भ्रष्टाचार को समटा गया है। 'अपाहिज' कथा में लेखक ने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि शारीरिक रूप से नहीं बल्कि संकीर्ण मानसिकता वाले लोग असली अपाहिज होते हैं। मुर्दा से उर नहीं लाता' कथा को पढ़कर ऐसा लगता है कि शारीरिक रूप से नहीं बल्कि संकीर्ण मानसिकता वाले लोग चल रहा है। वधित दृश्य का वर्णन कुछ ऐसा है कि रोगट खड़े हो जाते हैं। एक ओर रात भर चल-चलवाला वैश्यालय है और दूसरी ओर सुनसान श्रमशान घाट। 'किन्तु एक अकेली विधवा स्त्री को भीड़-भाड़ वाली जगह से सुनसान डराराना श्रमशान ज्यादा सुरक्षित स्थान लगता है। यही एक ऐसी जगह है जहाँ कोई नहीं आता। "तुम्हें इन चिताओं और मुर्दों से उर नहीं लाता?" पूछने पर वह बताती है कि - "भइया, इन मुर्दों से क्या डरना..... उर तो इंसानों से लगता है जो न जाने कब क्या कर बैठें....." "मुर्दों से उर नहीं लाता, पृ०६२) जानवरों से भी खतरनाक मनुष्य के जंगलीपन को बड़े ही साहस के साथ 'विडिया पर' कहानी पाठकों के समक्ष रखती है। बड़ा भाई अपने छोटे भाई को जोकर के बोरे में बताता है कि - "आदमी को विज्ञान में होमोसोपियस कहा जाता है। इसके विषय में कहा जाता है कि यह एक सामाजिक पशु है तथा जंगली जानवरों से कम

वाक्यर होता है।
कर सकता है।
पुष्पोंमाद फल
नवावर बना
उत्तम लो
कुसी

संग्रह में सम्मिलित अन्य कथाएं भी पठनीय हैं जो प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था, वेदा-वेदी असमानता, उर्मादाओं की संवेदनहीनता एवं वर्तमान राजनीति, नक्सलवाद, जैसी विविध समस्याओं को उजागर करती हैं। संग्रह की अंतिम कथा 'तेवर' है। लेखक की शिक्षा तंत्र के अंदरूनी और बाहरी दोनों हिस्सों पर बखूबी नजर है। आज की शिक्षा व्यवस्था विकृत शिक्षा व्यवस्था का कटु सत्य है। इस कहानी में गुरजी अपने उस्ताँ से किसी तरह का समझौता करने के बजाए त्यागपत्र देना उचित समझते हैं। शांत सेनाभाव के साथ लघुकथा संग्रह की संवेदनशील शुरुआत होती है और नए तेवर के साथ उसका समापन। जो यह दर्शाता है कि सामाजिक विसंगतियों पर कठोर प्रहार करने वाले कालमकार समय के साथ अपने जीवन यापन का तरीका तो बदल सकते हैं किन्तु अपने तेवर नहीं। 'स्पामबाब्' की कथाएं सिर्फ पाठकीय तोष ही नहीं देती बल्कि अन्तर्दृष्टि भी देती हैं। ये पाठक के मन-मास्तिष्क पर ऐसी अभिष्ट छाप छोड़ती हैं कि पाठक सामाजिक विकृतियों पर विचार करने के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं। रचनाकार के लेखन में जबरदस्त आग है जो हर अन्त्याय को जला देना का माहा रखती है।

वर्तमान विकृत भ्रष्ट सोपानीकृत व्यवस्था सर्वाधिक विवादास्पद और खिंतनीय विषय है। रचनाकार की सशक्त जागरूक कलम इन खतरों से आगाह कर हमें सावधान करती है। भविष्य की पृष्ठभूमि में हमारे सामाजिक ढाँचे, मानवीय संवेदना और संभावित खतरों की ओर इंगित करती इन लघुकथाओं से पाठक सहज जुड़ जाता है। शुरुआत में ही रचनाकार ने स्पष्ट किया है कि - 'अन्त्याय, अत्याचार, द्वेष, मालिन्य की छटपटाहट, दुराग्रहों एवं मरणासन्न दकियानुसी शोषणों को नकार कर संघर्ष के आह्वान की हूकार और मानवता के सुकून-समता मूलक साम्राज्य की स्थापना का कथ्य। ये आवाजें उठीं-उठनी की हैं सो सौन्दर्यमयी नहीं, बंधक।'

संग्रह का भाषाई सौंदर्य अद्भुत है। भाषा पात्रों के अनुरूप है जो कथा को सहज और प्रवाहमयी बनाते हैं। पात्रों के अनुकूल भाषा प्रयोग की अद्भुत कला उनकी रचनाओं में स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है। रचनाओं में पात्रों द्वारा समय एवं आवश्यकतानुसार अंग्रेजी, अवधी, बैसवाड़ी, फारसी, उर्दू, शब्दों को प्रयोग रचनाओं को जीवंत रूप प्रदान करता है। आचलिक एवं अरबी भाषा को समझना एक सामान्य पाठक के लिए कई स्थानों पर मुश्किल अवश्य होता है किन्तु कथा का प्रवाह इन मुश्किलों को बहा कर किनारे लगा देता है। संग्रह की अधिकांश रचनाएं कथादेश, हंस, वर्तमान साहित्य, अक्षरपर्व, लहक, जनआकांक्षा, वीणा, साहित्य सरस्वती तथा निकट आदि साहित्य अनेक राष्ट्रीय-अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पत्र-पत्रिकाओं एवं डिजिटल मंचों पर प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं और अनेक सभाओं ने इन लघुकथाओं का पाठ्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया है। संग्रह का मुख्य पृष्ठ एवं शीर्षक 'मुर्दा' से उर नहीं लगता। कौतूहलजनक और रोचक है। संग्रह में वर्णित विसंगतियों स्वीकार्यता के स्थान पर विरोध के स्वर अधिक मुखर करती हैं। ये कथाएं पाठकों को सामाजिक बदलाव के लिए वैचारिक संघर्ष पुष्पित और पल्लवित करती हैं। सामाजिक विषमताओं से मुठभेड़ करती ये लघु कथाएं अपने वितान में बृहद हो जाती हैं।



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चौमासा



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सम्पर्क

जनजातीय लोककला एवं बोली विकास अकादमी

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मूल्य

एक वर्षीय चौरस रुपये

वार्षिक सदस्यता - पचास रुपये

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जनजातीय लोककला एवं बोली विकास अकादमी

मध्यप्रदेश संस्कृति परिषद्

मुद्रण

मध्यप्रदेश माध्यम, भोपाल

- चौमासा में प्रकाशित सामग्री लेखकों के अपने कार्य और विचार हैं। आवश्यक नहीं कि अकादमी उससे सहमत हो।
- पत्रिका और प्रकाशन से संबंधित समस्त विवादों का न्यायालयीन कार्यक्षेत्र भोपाल रहेगा।

निदेशक, जनजातीय लोककला एवं बोली विकास अकादमी, मध्यप्रदेश संस्कृति परिषद्- भोपाल मुद्रक, प्रकाशक द्वारा मध्यप्रदेश माध्यम, भोपाल से मुद्रित कराकर जनजातीय लोककला एवं बोली विकास अकादमी, मध्यप्रदेश संस्कृति परिषद्, जनजातीय संग्रहालय, श्यामला हिल्स- भोपाल से प्रकाशित।

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डॉ. निशाली पंचगाम

सदियों से महिलाओं का श्रृंगार से गहरा सम्बन्ध रहा है। आभूषण, महिलाओं के श्रृंगार का अभिन्न अंग रहे हैं। बिना आभूषण के किसी सुंदर स्त्री की कल्पना करना भी कठिन कार्य है। हर समाज के कुछ परंपरागत आभूषण होते हैं जिनका अपना निश्चय रहता होता है। बंजारा जाति में भी आभूषणों का विशेष महत्व है। अपने विशिष्ट गहनों के माध्यम से बंजारा समुदाय ने लोक-संस्कृति में अपनी एक अलग पहचान बनाई है। ये आभूषण सभी के लिए आकर्षण का केन्द्र होते हैं। प्राचीन काल से ही बंजारा समुदाय अपने आप में काफी समृद्ध एवं प्राचीन मानी जाती है। हिन्दू राजाओं के शासनकाल में भी बंजारा समुदाय का इतिहास उल्लेखनीय है। रक्षा सामग्री, पशु, नमक, मुल्तानी मिट्टी, मेहँदी एवं लोहे से बने औजारों आदि सहित अन्य वस्तुओं को एक गाँव से दूसरे गाँव या राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में घूम-घूमकर बेचने के कारण इन्हें घुमकड़ जाति का माना जाता है। राजस्थान से निकलकर संपूर्ण देश में घूमते हुए बंजारा समुदाय देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में बस गया है। महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, तेलंगाना, राजस्थान, गुजरात, उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश सहित अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी बंजारा समाज ने अपना एक अलग अस्तित्व निर्माण किया है। बंजारा समाज के लिए राज्यों के अनुसार अलग-अलग कानून बने हैं। किसी राज्य में इस समुदाय को अनुसूचित जनजाति तो किसी राज्य में पिछड़ा वर्ग या विपन्न जाति की सूची में समाविष्ट किया गया है। राजस्थान के मूल निवासी माने जाने वाले बंजारा समाज की कई उप-जातियाँ एवं उपजातियाँ होती हैं। उपजातियों एवं गोत्र के आधार पर इनके रीति-रिवाजों, भाषा, रहन-सहन, व्यवसाय, आभूषणों एवं संस्कृति में अनेक विविधता पाई जाती है। अनेक विभिन्नताओं के बावजूद भी बंजारा समाज लोक-संस्कृति का अभिन्न हिस्सा है। समृद्ध संस्कृति जीवन यापन करने वाली बंजारा जाति राजस्थान का ऐसा घुमंतू समुदाय है, जो आज भी अपनी लोक-संस्कृति और परंपराओं को सहेज कर रखे हुए है।

अपनी लोक-संस्कृति से अपनी विशिष्ट पहचान बनाने वाले बंजारा समाज का इतिहास काफी प्राचीन है। प्रत्येक जाति की अपनी एक सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्था होती है। इस सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्था के पीछे उस जाति का प्राचीन इतिहास छिपा होता है, जिसके अंतर्गत उसकी वेशभूषा पद्धति, आहार पद्धति, आभूषण, हस्तकला, रीति-रिवाजों एवं परंपराओं का समावेश होता है। बंजारा जाति की सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्था अतिप्राचीन एवं परंपरागत है, जिसके संकेत सिंधु सभ्यता एवं मोहनजोदड़ो सभ्यता के दौरान भी मिलते हैं। कुछ बंजारा समाज कई स्थानों पर अब धायी रूप से बस गए हैं। फिर भी अपने पुराने रीति-रिवाजों को जोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं होने के कारण आज भी कुछ बंजारा जातियाँ देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में व्यवसाय के कारण घूमते दिखाई देती हैं। इनका किसी एक या विशिष्ट स्थान से कोई लगाव नहीं होता है, जिसके कारण ये किसी एक जगह में नहीं रह पाते। इसी एक स्थान की सीमा को स्वीकार न कर पाने के कारण ये भाँक होकर बेहिचक आगे बढ़ते जाते हैं। बंजारा समुदाय ने पार के माध्यम से देश को विभिन्न भागों से जोड़ने का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया है। भ्रमण की प्रवृत्ति के कारण प्रांत के अनुसार इनके वेशभूषण, वेशभूषा, आभूषणों, लोक-कला, खानपान आदि में अंतर का शिक रूप से भिन्नता दिखाई देती है। सभी इतिहासकारों ने बंजारा समाज को मूलरूप से राजस्थान का माना है। राजस्थान से निकलने के कारण इनकी संस्कृति में खासतौर पर वस्त्र-आभूषणों का स्थानीय झलक स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देती है।

अपनी रंग-विरंगी पोशाक एवं विविधतापूर्ण आभूषणों के कारण ये सभी के लिए आकर्षण का केन्द्र होते हैं। इसमें पुरुषों के लिए अलग-अलग प्रकार के गहने एवं कपड़े होते हैं। अधिकांश पुरुष सिर पर पगड़ी बाँधते हैं। कसीदे वाला कमीज और धोती पहनते हैं। इनके हाथों में अक्सर हथौड़े दिखाई देती हैं। ये हाथों में नरमुखी, साँप या अन्य कलाकृति का धारण करते हैं। कानों में विशेष प्रकार की सोने या चाँदी की बालियाँ, झेले या मुरकिया पहनते हैं। कई पुरुषों के पैरों में कड़े भी दिखाई देते हैं।

कहते हैं कि आभूषणों के बिना स्त्री का शृंगार अधूरा होता है। बंजारा जाति की महिलाएँ भी इससे अछूती नहीं हैं। बंजारा जाति की पारंपरिक विशेष वेशभूषा और आभूषण सभी के

लिए आकर्षण का केन्द्र होते हैं। बंजारा महिलाएँ नख से शिख तक पूरी तरह आभूषणों से लदी दिखाई देती हैं। ये आभूषण मुख्यतः चाँदी, सोना, हाथी दाँत या कई बार पीतल आदि के होते हैं। बंजारा महिलाओं की पोशाक बहुत सुंदर और मनमोहक होती है, जिसके कारण इन महिलाओं को दूर से भी पहचाना जा सकता है। इनके कपड़ों पर की गई कसीदाकारी एवं काँच का कार्य हस्तकला का उत्तम नमूना है। बंजारा महिलाएँ फेटुवा या फेटिया (5 से 7 मीटर कपड़े का बना घेरदार घाघरा या लहंगा), कांछड़ी या काचली (विशेष प्रकार की चोली या ब्लाउज, जो पीठ से बिल्कुल खुला होता है), ओढ़नी या चुनर पहनती हैं। इनके लहंगे पर खासतौर की कसीदाकारी होती है। साथ ही लहंगे, चोली और चुनरी पर अनेक वस्तुएँ जैसे काँच, कौड़ियाँ, धुँधरू, लटकन, गोटा, हाथीदाँत आदि लगाया जाता है। वैसे तो बंजारा स्त्रियों के गहने चाँदी, सोने पीतल या हाथी दाँत के होते हैं पर कई बार ये कौड़ी, सोप, चक्की एवं दुवन्नी आदि से अपने आभूषण तैयार कर लेती हैं।

बंजारा स्त्रियाँ अपने बालों की पतली-सी लट लेकर उसकी बारीक चोटियाँ बनाकर उसे धागे से पिरोकर चोटी से बाँध लेती हैं। सिर पर एक चैन के माध्यम से आटी टोपली (कान के आगे कनपट्टी पर लटकने वाले झुंवर), बायटा (बाजूबंद), धुरिया (नथ), गले में विविध प्रकार की मालाएँ एवं हंसुली, हाथों की दसों उंगलियों में अँगूठियाँ, हाथी दाँत या लाख के चूड़े, कलाइयों में अलग-अलग प्रकार की चुड़ियाँ, कमरबंद, पैरों में बिलुए एवं पायल आदि इन महिलाएँ के मुख्य आभूषण होते हैं। देश के विभिन्न राज्यों एवं गाँवों के अनुसार इन आभूषणों को अलग-अलग नामों से जाना जाता है।

घुघरी- यह मुख्य रूप से सोने या पीतल धातु की बनी होती है, जिसे सिर के बालों पर पहना जाता है।

टोपली - इसे महिलाएँ बालों में कान के पास पहनती हैं। इनकी आकृति झुंवरनुमा होती है। इसे केवल विवाहित महिलाएँ ही पहनती हैं। कुंवारी युवतियों के लिए इसे पहनना निषिद्ध माना जाता है। यह चाँदी या फिर जर्मन धातु से बनाई जाती है। स्त्री के विधवा होने पर इसे पहनना वर्जित माना जाता है।

बिंदिया - बिंदिया हर सुशोभित सबी के लिए सुहाव का प्रतीक मानी जाती है। बंगाला सभ्यता की पुस्तिका भी बिंदिया समझती है।

टिकी या टीका - इसे महिलाओं द्वारा धारक या ललाट पर लगाया जाता है। वे बंगाला जति की महिलाओं के शीर्ष में घुंटी करती है।

धुरिया - इसे नम भी कहते हैं। इसे नाक में पाना जाता है। नाक में नम या काली पानने का विचार इसका प्राथम्यपूर्ण होता है कि यदि बंगाला सभ्यता की पुस्तिका के नाक में नम या बेसा न हो तो उसका विचार नहीं होता है। ऐसी मान्यता है कि जिस पुस्तिका या सबी के नाक में काली बड़ी नम होती है, उसकी प्रतिक्रिया जल्दी ही बड़ी मानी जाती है।

छिल्लाई - इसे काम में पाना जाता है। महिलाओं एवं पुस्तिकाओं को यह अनुपम कारों में काली रूप से पाना दिए जाने हैं। वे महिलाओं को ललाट काम के क्षेत्र में पानने नहीं हैं। वे अधिकतर, शीरी से बनार जाते हैं।

बौंदी घुंटा - ललाट रंग के घुंटे से लाल में पानने के लिए होता है। इसे पुस्तिका और विचारिकाओं दोनों पान सकते हैं।

काली सोली घुंटा - लाल में काली घुंटा या सोली सुहाव का प्रतीक माना जाता है। इसीलिए काली सोली का घुंटा विचारिका महिलाओं को पानती है। बौंदी काली तथा विचारिका महिलाओं इसे नहीं पानती हैं।

कपडा घासा - लाल में पानने जाने वाली कपडा घासा सभ्यता में प्रतिक्रिया का विचार माने जाती है। इसके माध्यम से अपनी अमीरी या सम्पत्ति का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है। अपने बजार के अनुपम पानने के लोग दुकानों या फिर पानती विचारों को पानत बनवाकर पानत करते थे। वर्तमान समय में शीरी के विचारों को पानतियों का प्रचलन है।

हंसुकी - लाल में पानने जाने वाले यह अनुपम बीच से चौकोर होता है। इसे हांस या हंसुकी भी कहा जाता है। हंसुकी के ही एक अन्य प्रकार को तिली कहा जाता है, जिसकी आकृति एक लघुनुमा होती है। ऐसी मान्यता है कि जिसका ललाट काली

बड़ा होता है, उसकी प्रतिक्रिया जल्दी ही अधिक होती है।

संकरी - संकरी के दो प्रकार होते हैं, एक जिस ललाट पर पाना जाता है और दूसरे को गले में।

बलियाई - यह भी लाल में पानने जाने वाला एक अनुपम घासा है, जिसे सभ्यता घासा में आकृति भी कहा जा सकता है।

काशीरिया - यह भी लाल में पानने जाने वाला एक अनुपम घासा है। यह बंगाला महिलाओं की विशेषता का ही अधिक सम्बन्धित करता है। यह सुहाव रूप से रंग-बिरंगे लाल में पानने पुस्तिका को ललाट होती है। यह देखने में बहुत ही सुशोभित होती है।

पौंथी - यह काली और भी लाल में पानने जाने वाला अनुपम घासा है। कई बार महिलाओं हाथों ललाट या पानतिका के विचार प्रकाश को घुंटीय पानती है।

काशी, काशी, घुंटीय - इन तीनों अनुपमों को काली में महिलाएं पानती हैं।

सेमल - सेमल यह हाथ की उँगुलियों में पानने जाने वाला उँगुली की ललाट का अनुपम घासा है। यह काशीय या ललाट से बनवाया जाता है, इसमें लाल घुंटा इसे और अधिक सुशोभित करने वाले हैं।

इटी - यह भी हाथों की उँगुलियों में पानने जाने वाला उँगुलीय होता है।

कांठोड़ी - यह काली में पानने जाने वाला शीरी का अनुपम घासा है। रंग-बिरंगी पानत-शोली या कालाबंद बंगाला महिलाओं को और अधिक सुंदर बनाता है।

काशीरी - इसे लाल के रूप में काली में पानने जाने के

घुंटा एवं कपड़ी - यह शीरी में पानने जाने वाला अनुपम घासा है, जिसे हम सभ्यता घासा में शीरी के लाल या पानतिका कह सकते हैं।

इलाय एवं घुंटी - इन तीनों अनुपमों को काली उँगुलियों में पानना जाता है, जिसे हम शोलाका का ललाट

बिछुआ कहते हैं। इसे सौभाग्यवती महिलाएँ ही धारण करती हैं। विधवाओं एवं कुँवारी युवतियों को इसे पहनने की अनुमति नहीं होती है।

ये आभूषण न केवल स्त्रियों की सुंदरता को बढ़ाते हैं, बल्कि आर्थिक संकट के समय सुरक्षा का पर्याय भी बन जाते हैं। क्षेत्र विशेष के अनुसार इन आभूषणों के नाम उनको बनावट एवं उनके धातु में परिवर्तन दिखाई देता है। महाराष्ट्र में ही विदभं, राठवाड़ा तथा खानदेश में बंजारा समाज की संस्कृति में व्यापक परिवर्तन दिखाई देता है।

बंजारा जाति की महिलाओं एवं पुरुषों दोनों में गोदना कला दिखाई देती है। ये अपने शरीर के अंगों पर गोदना कला के माध्यम से विविध पशु-पक्षियों, देवी-देवताओं, पेड़-पौधों सहित अनेक प्रकार की आकृतियाँ गोदवाते हैं, जिनका सम्बन्ध धर्म से

होता है। पुरुष अपने हाथों पर स्वयं का नाम या अपने पिताजन का नाम सहित देवी-देवताओं की आकृतियाँ बनवाते हैं, जबकि महिलाएँ माथे पर बिन्दी लगाने की जगह पर, कोहनी से कलाई के बीच तथा नाक आदि पर बिच्छू, बैलों, पक्षियों, तुलसी के पौधे, राम, कृष्ण आदि सहित अन्य भगवानों की आकृतियाँ बनवाती हैं। ये आकृतियाँ गोत्र तथा क्षेत्र के अनुसार बदलती भी रहती हैं। बंजारा समाज में अनेक उपजातियाँ एवं गोत्र होते हैं जिनके अनुसार इनके आहार-विहार और रहन-सहन में बदलाव होते हैं।

कुल मिलाकर बंजारा समाज को समृद्ध एवं परंपरागत लोक-संस्कृति का संवाहक कहा जा सकता है। बंजारा महिलाओं द्वारा आभूषणों से सजना केवल एक प्रथागत रिवाज या परंपरा ही नहीं है, बल्कि इन आभूषणों से बहुत सारे मूल्य जुड़े होते हैं।