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INDEX

SR. NO.	Heading of the Paper	Name of Reasearch Student	Research Guide /Mentor	Page No.
1	Child Labour In India	Kaushal D. Bawane. B.A. 5 th Sem.	Dr. Veena R. Ilame	5-8
2	Covid 19 And Environment	Nikita L. Bharadwaj. B.A. 6 th Sem.	Dr. Veena R. Ilame	9-12
3	Domestic Violence In India	Piyush P. Khope B.A. 6 th Sem. (Final year)	Dr. Veena R. Ilame	13-18
4	Impact Of New Education Policy 2020 On Higher Education	Pranyakumar Patle M.Com. 3 rd Sem.	Dr. Varsha B. Kukdey	19-21
5	Impact Of COVID-19 (1 st And 2 nd Waves) On The Economic Condition Of Street Vendors	Miss Nidhi Ughade B.Com VI th Semester	Dr. Varsha R. Thakre	22-25
6	A Study Of Profitability Of Groary Shop Keeper In Covid-19	Miss Priyanka Rawat B.Com VI th Semester	Dr. Varsha R. Thakre	26-30
7	Impact Of COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis On The Economy	Rishi Deo M.Com (Professional)	Dr. Varsha B. Kukde	31-36
8	Need To Master English Language: In Student's Life	Avinash Narayan Borkar BBA Sem Vi	Dr. Humera Qureshi	37-41
9	E-Pathshala The Mission Of Government Of India To Education Expansion Through The Ict	Ms.Reshma M. Holani M.Com Part-II	Prof. Ashutosh S. Kawde	42-46

10	The Study of Problems & Challenges faced by students in online learning & examination during COVID -19	Abdul Shadab BCCA Final Year	Dr. Kanchan M. Thakre	47-50
11	Impact Of Covid-19 Lockdown: On Education System	Unnati Vallabhdasji Bhutada BBA VI Sem.	Prof. Ashutosh Kawade	51-57
12	Common adulterants in Fats (Ghee) and Oils and their rapid detection techniques	Sakeena Qureishi	Miss Mayuri S. Jain	58-64
13	To Compare & evaluate the efficiency of alcoholic and non-alcoholic sanitizers	Yachika Mule	Miss Mayuri S. Jain	65-72
14	लसीकरणाचे महत्व आणि बालकांवर लसीकरणाचा होणारा परिणाम	कु.नजत खान बी.ए.भाग ३,	डॉ. शिल्पा अ. मानकर	73-79
15	पोषण शिक्षण आणि अध्यापन पद्धती याबद्दलची जागरूकता	कु.रश्मी भगत बी.ए.भाग ३,	डॉ. शिल्पा अ. मानकर	80-88
16	कोविड-१९ महामारीच्या काळात ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाची भुमीका	विकास देशकर बी.कॉम अंतिम वर्षे (इंग्रजी माध्यम)	डॉ. घनश्याम बी. बगडे	89-92
17	कोविड-१९ महामारी (कोरोना) : एक आरोग्य संकट	शिवानी एम. मेश्राम बी.कॉम अंतिम वर्षे (मराठी माध्यम)	डॉ. घनश्याम बी. बगडे	93-96
18	आर्थिक अस्थैर्य व कल्याण : पालक— मुलांमधील असंवाद	यश पाटील एम.ए.भाग १—सेमिस्टर अर्थशास्त्र विभाग	डॉ. मंजूषा ठाकरे	97-104
19	कोविड-१९ महामारी : मजूरांशिवाय पंगु झालेले उद्योगक्षेत्र	कु. प्रणाली उके बी.ए.भाग ३—सहावे सेमिस्टर	डॉ. मंजूषा ठाकरे	105-111

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

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Abstract:

Childhood is considered to be the best time of one's life but unfortunately, this does not hold true for some children who struggle to make both ends meet during their childhood years. According to the child labour project and 2011 census, 10.2 million children are engaged in child labour in India, out of which 4.5 million are girls.

Earlier, children helped their parents in basic chores in agriculture such as sowing, reaping, harvesting, taking care of the cattle, etc. However, with the growth of the industries and urbanization, the issue of child labour has increased. Children at a very tender age are employed for various inappropriate activities and they are forced to make hazardous stuff using their nimble fingers. They are employed in the garment factories, leather, jewellery, and sericulture industries.

Key words: Child labour, Exploitation, Eradication Government Policies, Education.

1. Introduction:

The Right of children to free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 mandate free and compulsory education to all children between the age group of 6 to 14 years old.

According to 2001 census, India has more illiterate people than any other country. 36 crore of total population are illiterate. There are number of studies on education and its relationship to development. The relationship between educational and occupational change is not of recent origin; from the very beginning, education has played role in society transformation.

2. Definition:

Child labour means the employment of children in any kind of work that hampers their physical and mental development deprives them of their basic educational and recreational requirements. A large number of children are compelled to work in various hazardous and non hazardous activities such as in the agriculture sector, glass factories, carpet industries, brass industries match box factories, and as domestic help. It is a blot on our society and speaks immensely about the inability of our society to provide a congenial environment for the growth and development of children.

Child labour is one the serious issue not only in India but also in another developing country. It is widely prevalent in developing countries because of poverty it is a great social problem because children are the hope and future of a nation.

Child as defined by the Child Labour (Prohibition and regulation) Act, 1986 is a person who has not completed the age of 14 years. Illiteracy is an important factor that contributes to this problem. The illiterate parents think that education is a burden because they need to invest more in comparison to the returns that they get in the form of earning from their children. Child labourers are exposed to UNHYGENIC conditions, late working hours, and different enormities, which have a direct effect on their cognitive development. The tender and immature minds of the children are not able to cope with such situations leading to emotional and physical distress.

Unethical employers also prefer child labourers to adults because they can extract more work from them and pay a lesser amount of wage. Bonded child labour is the CRUELLEST act of child labour. In this type of child labour, the children are made to work to pay off a loan or debt of the family. Bonded labour has also led to the trafficking of these impoverished children from rural to urban areas in order to work as domestic help or just to lead the life of street beggars.

Education drives and work shops for the poor section of the economy need to help raise awareness. Parents need to understand the long term benefits of education of their

children. It can help the developing the equality of life and the potential to raise out of poverty.

3. Factors that contributes the rise of this peril:

There are number of a factor that contributes to the rise of this peril. Poverty plays a major role in the issues of child labour. In poor families, children are considered to an extra earning hand. These families believe that every child is bread earner and so they have more children. As these children grow up, they are expected to share their parents responsibilities.

4. Government policies for protection of child labour:

The Indian government enacted many laws to protect child rights, namely the child and Adolescent Labour act, 1986, the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, and the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000. As per the child labour act (Prohibition and regulation, 1986 Children under the age of fourteen years old could not be employed in hazardous occupations. Regulates working, jobs and permits also attempt in this Act.

5. Conclusion:

It is time to consign child labour to the history books and to allow all children to realize their rights. Child labour is a fact of life for children and it is an issue that effect of all of us in maney country. It is the duty of everyone to contribute for the stopping stop child labour with the help of governments, trade unions, business, international organizations, communitis, employers, teachers, parents, children and we. The school is the best place to work campaign believes that child labour of any type of work which is harmful to a child's development including affecting full time quality education. The main key to eliminate child labour is political mobiliazation and practical action. Despite promise made by worlds to care for every child still.

The main two objectives of these campaigns:

1. To bring a chance, all forms of child labour and to challenge those who argue for its relation.
2. To support the global campaign for education which seeks to provide education for all (EFA)?? The main source of information on child labour comes from the international labour organization (ILO). They conduct research and published reports on the issue and have a special department dedicated to elimination of child labour – The International programme for the Elimination of child labour (IPEC).

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COVID - 19 AND ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract:

The global outbreak of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID -19) is affecting every part of human including the physical world. Noval coronas virus (COVID-19) has impact on all countries around the world. The measures taken to control the speed of the virus and slowdown of economic activities have significant effect on the environment. Therefore study intends to explore the positive and negative environmental impacts of COVID-19 pandemic. This study indicates that, the pandemic situation improves air quality, reduces water pollution and noise pollution. There are some negative consequences of COVID 19, such as increases medical waste and disposal of disinfectants, mask and gloves and burden of untreated wastes continuously and endangering the environment.

Keywords: Corona Virus, Environmental Pollution, Diomedial Waste, Public Health, Lockdown.

Introduction:

COVID–19 is a contagious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome Corona Virus. The first known case was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The WHO declared a public health emergency of international concern on 30th Jan, 2020 and pandemic on 11th March 2020. Due to Covid 19 governments have imposed restrictions on the movements of people vehicles and suspended industrial activities. The consequences of such lockdowns have been remarkable, as pollution levels have dropped significantly and water pollution has decreased drastically. Lockdown has been the substainal reduction in air pollution worldwide.

Methods :

The study was performed by reviewing the available published case studies and different government and non-government organization information from reports and official websites.

Environmental effects of Covid-19

The Covid-19 pandemic and resulting restrictions imposed to fight the spread of disease have provided some short term positive impacts on Environment. Due to movement restriction and a significant slowdown of social and economic activities, air quality has been improved in many cities with reduction in water pollution in different parts of world. Besides increased huge amount of hospital waste has negative impacts on Environment.

Reduction of Air Pollution and Water Pollution

Air quality: Air pollutants such as NO₂, SO₂, O₃, CO and particulate matter pose serious health risk. A major and immediate positive effect of COVID-19 lockdown has been substantial reduction in air pollution worldwide.

Water Quality: The other advantage of nationwide lockdown is the improvement of water quality in some Indian rivers which are normally exposed to polluted industrial and human effluents. After a month lockdown, purity level was improved by 79%.

Biomedical waste:

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the massive generation of biomedical waste and plastic waste. For sample collection of the suspected COVID-19 patients, diagnosis, treatment of huge no. of patients and disinfections purpose lots of infectious and medical wastes are generated from hospital. To protect from the viral infection, presently peples are using face mask hand gloves and safety equipment, which increases the amountof health care waste.

Public health and lockdown

The first case of COVID-19 in India were reported on 30th Jan., 2020 in three town of Kerala, among three medical students who had returned from Wuhan, the epic centre of the pandemic. Lockdown were announced in Kerala on 23 March and in the rest of the country on 25 March. On 10th June, India recovers exceeded active cases for the first time. In September along with no of new active cases. Daily cases peaked mid September with over 90,000 cases reported per day, dropping to below 15000 in January 2021.

A second wave beginning in March 2021 was much more devastating than first. With shortages of vaccines, hospital beds, oxygen cylinders and other medical supplies in parts of the country. The second wave is mainly affecting the younger populations there is no significant percentage increase in the death rate in the second wave, but due to alarmingly high no. of infections, the total death no. are disappointingly high.

It is obvious that prevention is better than cure for this disease and all the possible measures such as social distancing use of face mask, mini lockdowns and night curfews etc. must be implemented and observed by the public

CONCLUSION:

COVID 19 has brought a fearful devastating courage for human being. But it has emerged as a blessing for natural environment providing it a recovery time. We have also learned that the environmental degradation caused by humans is not totally irreversible. The COVID 19 pandemic has led to improved environmental quality Water. Air, Noise Pollution.

It concludes that COVID 19 will produce both positive and negative indirect effect on the environment.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence in India includes any form of violence suffered by a person from a biological relative, but typically is the violence suffered by a woman by male members of her family or relatives. According to a National Family and Health Survey in 2005, total life time prevalence of domestic violence was 33.5% and 8.5% for sexual violence among women aged 15-49.

In almost all Hindu families, the ritual of taking dowry has caused a serious problem. Newly married brides suffer domestic violence in the forms of harassment, abuse or death. The core of a definition of domestic violence consists of all the acts that constitute violence.

There are several domestic violence laws in India. The earliest law the dowry prohibition act 1961. This made the act of giving and receiving dowry a crime. In an effort to bolster the 1961 law, new sections, section 498A and section 304 B were introduced into Indian penal code in 1983 and 1986. The most recent legislation is the Protection of Woman. From Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) 2005.

The PWDVA, a Civil Law, includes physical emotional, sexual, verbal and economic abuse as domestic violence.

Key words: Domestic Violence, Physical Injury Emotional Abuse, Definition and Law, Gender, Sexual assault.

INTRODUCTION:

Globally, violence within the home is universal across culture religion, class and ethnicity. Despite this widespread prevalence, however, such violence is not customarily acknowledged and has remained invisible – a problem through unworthy of legal or political attention. The social construction of the divide between public and private underlines the hidden natures of domestic violence against women.

Definition and law

Domestic violence is currently defined in India by the protection of women from Domestic Violence Act of 2005. According to section 3, “any act, omission, or commission of conduct of the respondent shall constitute domestic violence in case if:

- Harms or injuries or endangers the health, safety, limits, lies or well- being whether mental or physical of the aggrieved person or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse , sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse; or
- Harasses harms, injures or endangers the aggrieved person with a view to coerce her or any other person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any dowry or other property or valuable security.”

Procedure

The National Family Health Survey of India in 2006 estimated the lifetime prevalence of sexual violence among women aged 15-49 including instances of marital pape of India. Definition of “Sexual Violence” all instance of women experiencing her husband, “Physically forcing her to have sexual intercourse with him. Even when she did not went to; and forcing her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to. The study sampled 83,703 women in the 15-49 age group had experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. This figure includes all forms of forced sexual activity by husbands on wife, during their marital life, but not recognized as marital rape by Indian Law.

The 2006 survey found that 85% of women who suffered sexual violence in or outside of marriage, never sought help and only 1% report it to the Police Station.

Regional, Gender and Religious differences

According to a study made by Michael Koenig about the determinants of domestic violence in Indian Published by the American Journal of Public Health in 2006.

Physical violence

Physical violence, physical injury is the most visible form of domestic violence. It includes slapping, pushing, kicking, biting, hitting, throwing, objects, strangling, beating, threatening, with any form of weapon, or using a weapon, well as courts of laws in the context legal prosecution.

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse has been gaining more and more recognition in recent years as an incredibly common form of Domestic Violence (and therefore a human rights abuse) within the private home throughout developing nations such as India. Psychological abuse can erode a women's sense of self-worth and can be incredibly harmful to overall mental and physical wellbeing.

Sexual assault

Domestic sexual assets are a form of domestic violence involving sexual / reproductive coercion and marital rape under Indian law, marital law. Marital rape is not a crime except during the period of marital separation of the partners.

Honor Killing:

An honour killing is the practice wherein an individual is killed by one or more family member because he or she is believed to have brought shame on the family. The shame may range form refusing to enter an arrange marriage, having set outside

marriage being in a relationship that is disapproved by the family, starting a divorce proceeding or engaging in homosexual relations.

Gender:

Babu et al. surveyed both gender on domestic violence in eastern region of India. The results show that 16% of women had reported experiencing physical forms of domestic violence, 25% sexual form, 52% psychological, and 56% reported any form of domestic violence.

The perpetrator of domestic violence, physical or sexual or psychological, was typically the husband in majority of cases, and in some cases husband's parents. Further, low income and low education increased the risk of domestic violence.

Religion

In 2005-2006 nationwide family and health survey report as given below:

Religion	Participants	Percentage who experienced violence
Hinduism	67426	33.7
Buddhism	681	40.9
Sikhism	1492	26.1
Jainism	264	12.6
Islam	11396	34.6
Christianity	2039	27.8
Other	333	36.3

The same report also states that the frequency and intensity of domestic violence experienced was lowest among joint women who had ever been victims of such violence.

The laws for domestic violence

According to a recent survey, 70 percent of women in India either are victim or has been a victim of domestic violence. The domestic violence was first introduced by

the Indian Penal Code, 1863 section 498(a) when for women's husband and the relative of the husband subjecting to currently done with her. The protection of women against domestic violence, 2005 as an act came into force on 26 October 2006, by the parliament of India. This act differs from section 498 (a) of IPC because it provides a broader sense to the definition of domestic violence.

Under the amendment of the criminal law 2013, the term sexual assault and rape were clarified and added on and the penalties and punishment were made much severe. Under the 2013 amendment. Acid attack, stalking, publicly and forcefully disrobing women were also added and made punishable under law.

Conclusion:

In an effort to prevent violence against women altogether, a different kind and quality of preventive community-oriented response occurs in some settings that seeks not just to address individual cases, but to transform social relations at a more systemic level. State sponsored public awareness campaigns about dowry; domestic violence, legal rights, and gender justice are taking place in several rural and urban areas. Concentrated outreach efforts, public rallies, legal and health literacy camps, programmes directed to young women and networking between local groups are also being initiated by non-governmental organizations in several locations. Similarly, holistic efforts to foster widespread community development and attempt to politically empower certain traditionally marginalized social groups such as dalits, tribal, slum dwellers, rural workers, poor women, sex workers, or women prisoners etc. Integration of all the best practice criteria is essential for delivering effective responses such as all women police stations. Family Counseling Cells, Family Courts, Lok Adalats and Mahila Lok Adalats here each attempted to make primarily legal and reconciliation services more accessible to women.

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IMPACT OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020 ON HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract:

The new Education Policy announced by Government of India (NEP 2020) was a welcoming change and fresh news amidst all the negativities surrounding the world due to the challenges posed by COVID-19 pandemic. The announcement of NEP 2020 was purely unexpected by many. The changes that NEP 2020 has reconnected were something that many educationists never saw coming. Through the education policy has impacted school & college education equality, this article (Research Paper) mainly focused on NEP 2020 and its impact on Higher Education. This paper also outlines the salient features of NEP and analyses how they affect the existing education system.

Key Words: New Education Policy, Higher Education, COVID-19.

Introduction:

The National Policy 2020, which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29th July, 2020, outlines the vision of India's New Education System.

The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education 1986. The Policy is a comprehensive frame work for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both Rural & Urban India. The Policy aims to transform India's Education System by 2021.

“National Education Policy 2020 envisions an India-Centric Education system that contributes directly to transforming all nations. Sustainably into an equitable & vibrant knowledge society by providing high-quality education to all.”

The New Education Policy brings some Fundamental Changes to the current system, and the key highlights are multidisciplinary universities and colleges, with at least one in or nearer every district.

Research Methodology:

The research is a descriptive study. The necessary secondary data was collected from various websites including those of government of India, magazines, journals, other publications, etc. This data was then analyzed and reviewed to arrive at the inferences & conclusions.

Objectives of the study:

- To study the impact of New Education Policy 2020 on higher education.
- The study also outlines the salient features of NEP and analyses how they affect the existing education system.

Salient Features of NEP related to Higher Education

- Single regulatory body for higher education.
- Multiple entry & exit programme.
- Tech-based option for adult learning through opps, TV channels.
- E-courses to be available in regional languages.
- Foreign Universities to set compusesin India.
- Common entrance exam for all colleges.

Detailed analytics of Impact of NEP on Higher Education

- Regulatory system of Higher Education
- Greeted accseditation & graded autonomy
- Internationalisation at home

Conclusion:

The policy introduces a whole garment of changes & reads largely as a very progressive document, with a firm grasp on the current socio-economic land scopes the prospect of future uncertainly. Education for a new generation of learners has to essentially engage with the increasing dematerilization & digitalization of economics.

The new education policy has a equable vision, but its strength will depend on whether it is able to effectively integrate with the other policy initiatives of government like digital india skill india and the new industrial policy to name a few, in order to effect a coherent structure transformation.

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Impact of COVID-19 (1st And 2 Waves) On the Economic Condition of Street Vendors.

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Abstract:

This research aims to find out the economic condition of street vendor during COVID-19 first & second wave. As we have observed that all the road side shops were closed down due to lock down, have the research scholar through about how they are earning their livelihoods in these days and how they managed their families during this crucial & difficult time period.

The efforts are taken to find out the answers to these common questions of the common people. The street vendors provide to successful in managing their daily livelihoods and managed the economic condition by overcoming all the hurdles, obstacles forced by them in these days with a very strong mental straight.

Keywords: Street vendors, economic condition.

Introduction

When we venture out in the cities, we see a whole series of activities around us a little girl selling flowers, an old man selling books, or a woman carrying freshly caught fish on her head. They are all street vendors, part of the huge parallel economy that has in impact on everyone's lives.

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world, but the benefits have eluded many of its citizens. We don't usually recognize street vendors as a formal industry, and usually, refer to them as an informal one. We usually take this small business for granted. But they contribute rores of rupees to the city and state economy.

There is an estimate that 60 lakh street vendors in India, with the largest concentrations in the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Ahmadabad. Working for 10-12 hours every day on average. An age-old profession, street vending is intrinsic to the livelihood of a large proportion of India's population. The diverse workfare of street vendors visibly occupies public spaces, thus, catering to the essential consumer demand of the country. Prime Minister

Narendra Modi, through video conferencing, distributed wants to nearby 300000 street vendors under the Pradhan Mantri Yojana, and also interacted with its beneficiaries.

Street vending or hawking constables a critical component of the informal economic in India, catering largely to the urban demand for affordable goods and services. Despite their contribution to the urban economy, vendors are often considered antisocial, anti-development, dirty, unaesthetic, and unhygienic. They are frequently targeted, harassed and evicted by government officials. Even the Supreme Court has taken note of now vendors are a haraned lot and are constantly victimized by the officials of the local authorities, the police etc.

It is also imperative to understand that while street vending contributes towards the economy by sustaining the business of several industries, the street vendors are predisposed to several health ailments owing to their unhygienic and polluted surroundings. We levels of literacy and lacks of ocean to formal sources of credit add to their woes. The corona various pandemic presented in front of the world a challenge in close between the economy and handling a health cries. The nations, both developed and developing, were on the verge of health infrastructures collages, and had to enforce the measures of lockdown coupled with stick social distancing norms. This had a profound effect on the usual occupation of public spaces, the sole basis of livelihood for the street vendors with travel restriction in place, they had to in our loans and thus the capital requirements of their business reached in all time high. This paper aims to review the state of India's street vendors by understanding the various measures taken by governments and institutions for their benefits in the pre and post COVID-19 setting. It is also an attempt to examine the viability and the extent to which the public policies about street vendors have been implemented.

Research Methodology

Data collection

Primary source of data collection is used to collect the data.

Sample size

10 street vendors are surveyed a pre-structured questionnaire is used to collect the data.

Objectives

1. To study the economic condition of street vendors in terms of earn rap.
2. To know how the street vendors managed their daily expenses.

Hypothesis

1. To street vendors near the residential area of research scholar was randomly selected.
2. This study is limited to the street vendors whose road side shops are shut down due to lockdown.
3. The result of this study is limited to the street vendors like tea seller, flower seller, snack seller, cloth seller, garments seller etc excluding the fruit or vegetable vendors.

Data analysis and interpretation

With a restructured questionnaire 10 question were answered by 10 street vendors.

Whether the street vendors were having alternate source of income or not 10% said that their wife was earning, 10% said the children were earning 30% answered that they have taken up a job in grocery shops and 20% said that they left the city and returned their village 10% said they used their saving and 20% said they used to pick up free ration.

It is quite significant that most of them taken up a new job where there was a demand for helpers in the grocery shops.

It was observed that 80% street vendors were taken the help from free grain distribution, whether it may be from Government , NGO , Social Workers or others.

To meet their additional expenses the street vendors acquired loan from their comparatively financially strong relatives.

When it was tried by the research scholar that whether the street vendors were suffered with corona it is observed that 70% vendors were not suffered and those who suffered with corona 90% of them taken treatment from NMC free medicines and also 80% respondents were responded that there was no any death in their family.

To know that how the street vendors managed after 1st wave when the shops reopened for a very short time period most of the respondents have borrowed from the relatives on their

own savings were fully used 50% street under borrowed from relatives 50% street vendors used their own saving from family.

To find and where there was any function or programme which is to be postponed or being cancelled 30% respondents responded their was no programme or function dusting these days 30% sides that it is cancelled 40% said that it is postponed.

80% of the respondents replied that they managed their daily expenses, mental status etc. out of 10 respondents 90% respondents opined that we are totally against the lock down only 10% respondents replied that it was a terrible time.

Conclusions:

It is quest evident that the street vendors managed their economic condition successfully by finding their own ways & means what they themselves feed a good solution.

Hence the hypothesis the economic condition of street vendors during covid-19 (1st and 2nd waves) was bad” is rejected.

Thought the economic condition of the street vendors is not strong they managed the situation some how. They street vendors managed their daily expenses by withdrawing their own saving or by borrowing from relatives.

Suggestions:

One should try to face the situation what even it may be if one wants to find out the solution he can overcome the situation.

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A study of profitability of Grocery Shop keeper in Covid-19

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Abstract:

This study has been undertaken to find out whether the sale of quackery items has been increased or not during 1st and 2nd wave of COVID-19 and to know about the profitability increased or not.

It is observed by the research scholar that the sale of grocery items was increased and the profit margin has also increased during this period.

Kay words: grocery shop keepers, profit 1st and 2nd wave, Covid 19.

Introduction

The novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has impacted the daily life of many people. In an attempt to limit the spread of Covid 19, individuals have changed how and how much they produce and consume. According to data on household consumption. In the United States, expenses on air travel, grocery delivery, public transit, and other categories changed substantially from week to week during the early stage of the Covid 19 pandemic.

The first wave of the Covid 19 pandemic last year was boom time for the neighbourhood Kirana stores. As people increasingly stayed indoors and had no other avenue to spend, their average grocery bills saw a huge spike. They boarded essentials too. This was also the time when most e-commerce platforms were unable to deliver due to restrictions imposed by the government, and it was the friendly neighborhood that came to the rescue of consumers. When business de-grew, kirana stores gained market share by 6-7 percent. The second wave of the pandemic, however, has been harsh on the neighborhood grocers, who have seen a 10-15 percent increase in sales.

The neighborhood grocery stores in Mumbai aren't empty in the current COVID-19 Lockdown, however, a consumer may not necessarily get what she wants. Immediately in all like

hood the store owners would tell her that the product isn't available and he would get it delivered the following day.

The supply chain and distribution mechanisms of FMCG companies and distributors aren't paralyzed, but there is definitely a lag due to shortage of manpower. Reverse migration of Labourers has led to a 20 percent shortage of manpower, resulting in delays in products reaching the stores, ray needs of logistic and distributors companies.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent lockdown have dramatically changed the way people shop for what they need. While stepping out to a supermarket was earlier a matter of course, customers are now hesitant to expose themselves to crowded places. The solution to this has come from an unexpected quarter, kirana stores.

Earlier struggling to stay afloat amidst the shift competition from supermarkets and e-tailers, kirana stores have been quietly servicing the needs of 1.9 billion. Indians since lockdown began, While large supermarkets and e-commerce stories have grappled with supply issues, neighborhood stores with least resources but a greater connect with the consumers have grained in popularity.

Research Methodology

Data Collection

Primary source of data collection is used to collect the information

A prestructive questionnaire is used to collect information from the retail shop keepers randomly in the vicinity of residential area of research sholar.

Limitation of study

The result of the study is limited up to grocery shopkeepers only.

Objectives

1. To study the effect of COVID-19 period on the sale of grocery items.
2. The compare the profitability before

Hypothesis

The profit margin has been increased during the 1st and 2nd waves of Covid 19.

Data Analysis & interpretation

The result obtained from restricted questionnaire are as follows, the result are shown as follows :

1. Approximate percentage of profit before COVID-19

No. of shopkeeper	Percentage
03	Upto 60%
02	Upto 70%
02	Upto 75%
03	Upto 80%
10	Total

2. Though there were COVID restriction 90% shop keepers went to wholesale market for purchasing the grocery daily. They haven't have used the services provided by the wholes to drop the commodities at their doorstep
3. 100% shopkeepers liked the prices by 5 to 10%.
4. Shopkeepers have not increased their helping staff.
5. The percentage of shop keepers who helped the needy others as a social work, for a social cause are found to be only 50%, 50% shopkeepers an individual not distributed free grains to the needy ones.
6. Only 10% of the shop keepers have received the orders for bulk supply for distribution purpose. 90% of the respondents not received the bulk supply orders.
7. 75% of the respondents responded the wholesales have liked the pricer of the commodities by 25% and 25% respondents optioned that there was no price like by their wholes from where they usually purchases the commodities.
8. Out of 10 shopkeepers 9 grocery shop kippers responded that we have not earned much more profit during 1st and 2nd wave of COVID -19 due to online shopping of the customers and the risk foretors in by hand purchasing. Hence the customers preferred to by online.
9. The daily sales of grocery hopes are increased as follows

No. of shopkeeper	Percentage
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02	Upto 50%
03	Upto 60%
05	Upto 70%
10	Total

It shows that the sales of 5 shop keepers have been increased above 70%.

10. Approximate percentage increase in profit, during 1st and 2nd wave to COVID-19.

No. of shopkeeper	Percentage
10%	We earned same profit
60%	5% increased in Profit margin
20%	3% increased in Profit margin
	No increase in Profit margin
10%	We earned more profit before COVID-19

60% Shopkeepers agreed that they have earned more profit during both the wave of COVID-19.

CONCLUSION:

The daily sales of grocery shopkeepers have been increased (As maximum number of shopkeepers opined in favour of this question)

Only 10% shopkeeper replied that they have earned more profit before Covid 19 but 90% shop keeper accepted the truth that the profit margin has been increased during Covid-19.

Hence the hypothesis is accepted that the profit margin of grocery shop keepers has been increased during the 1st and 2nd wave of COVID-19.

The research scholar while conducting the survey got the fact due to online shopping now a days the shopkeepers, retailers are not happy as the people are preferring online shopping and offering discounts. Online shopping websites gained a popularity during COVID-19 time periods.

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Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis on the Economy

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Abstract:

COVID-19 has completely driven the lives of people in India and the rest of the world into a wholly different manner. Many sectors all over the globe have been facing hard times since the commencement of this pandemic and many businesses have stepped down into the negative profits and ultimately are on the verge of total shut down. There is no end to this pandemic till yet and it is leading to many day-to-day challenges in the various industries in the economy and ultimately is causing a major hamper to the economy on a large scale.

During this pandemic, many Governments and public health care sectors have collapsed in a brutal manner, especially what we had seen in the 1st wave in the year 2020 in one of the world's best public health care service provider country, which is Italy. The world economy has suffered a lot due to this pandemic.

In India, the economy was hit in a large scale due to the situation of lockdown which has taken a lead to trigger many factors like unemployment, downfall in e-commerce sector, automobile sector, etc. Several sectors like these have cumulatively driven a crisis on the Indian Economy. In this research paper, we will discuss some of the reasons and some statistics showing the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian Economy.

Key Words: Pandemic, downfall in economy, negative profits, unemployment, E-commerce sector, automobile sector

Introduction: The Indian economy has been one of the fast-growing economies and is the Sixth largest economy in the world by the virtue of Nominal GDP. It ranks third largest by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). India's GDP was \$ 2.87 Lakh Crores in

the year 2019 which decreased to \$ 2.62 Lakh Croes in the year 2020. This shows that there was an 8% (approx.) downfall in the economy in the year 2020 as compared 2019.

In the year 2021-22, the GDP is forecasted to grow at 9.2%. This is an effect of the 'Unlock' done by the Government of India for the restrictions applied via various phases of lockdown.

We will be comparing some of the sectors and industries of Indian economy contributing in such GDP share and will study their trends relevant for our topic of research.

Research Methodology:

Data Collection-

We will collect some data available on the internet and official websites of various companies relating to their financials.

Sample Size-

We will collect data for automobile industry and e-commerce Industry.

Objective-

1. To study the trends of such industries and analyse their revenue and profitability.
2. The effect of such pandemic on various other factors.

Hypothesis-

The sales were very down as the lockdown was imposed by the Government and various special restrictions on E-Commerce movement.

Limitations-

1. Very few delivery personnel were comfortable to talk with the paper preparer.
2. This research is limited to the showrooms and selective known E-commerce facilities available within the place of research.

Data Analysis & Interpretation-

1. Automobile Industry

Automobiles have become an essential in the 21st Century and are needed by everyone in the country. People have been using two-wheelers and four-wheelers on a large scale on daily basis. The share of industry in India's GDP is of 7.1%.

But, as the year 2020 progressed, the movement of people got restricted from the month of March and every had to be locked inside their houses. Due to this, many people couldn't use the vehicles they had and those who didn't had one, could not afford to purchase due to decrease in the income.

Now, we will discuss the part relating to the unaffordability of people to purchase a new vehicle. Many people lost their jobs and some quitted their businesses due to pandemic, which left them unemployed. This is one of the factors which has directed towards the decrease in the sales, apart from the imposition of nation-wide lockdown in India.

Let us take an example of a well-known company in automobile industry, Maruti Suzuki India Limited. The data relevant for our study is as follows-

(Rs. in Millions)

Financial Year	Revenue from Operations	Profit for the year
2019-20	7,56,600	56,776
2020-21	7,03,720	43,891
Increase/(Decrease)	(52,880)	(12,885)

Interpretation –

Here, we can see that during the Financial Year 2020-21 the Revenue from Operations decreased by Rs. 52,880 million whereas the Profit decreased by Rs. 12,885 million.

On having some discussion with the sales teams in the company's showroom, we got a conclusion that the quantum of walk-in customers had been decreased a lot since the time Government has uplifted the "Lockdown" restrictions. Also, they said that, out of the customers coming to the showroom, a few purchased cars considering their budget while others returned as they couldn't afford the vehicle which they wished to purchase.

Also, the salary-cut was done as there were no sales. Some of the sales executives lost their jobs and were left unemployed due to overburdening of expenses.

2. E-Commerce Industry

E-commerce industry has taken a boom in the past 8-10 years and is growing at a remarkable rate continuously. Various businesses have been shifted from traditional pattern to the new e-commerce pattern during this pandemic. People found it as a new way to carry out the business during this pandemic. Many sectors like medicine, food, apparels, consumer electronics, furniture, etc. have adopted the mode of e-commerce to carry out their business. These industries cumulatively give a high percentage in the share of GDP of our country.

However, even after shifting to this new pattern, many business entities couldn't outperform as they thought of. It was because of restrictions on the delivery patterns imposed by the Government. As we all are aware of, only essentials were allowed to be served via either in-person shops or through e-commerce.

Let us consider an example of Zomato Limited, a food delivery e-commerce business with which we all are familiar. We will study the same pattern as we did above and will interpret further.

(Rs. in Millions)

(Rs. in Millions)

Financial Year	Revenue from Operations	Profit/(Loss) for the year
2019-20	26,047.37	(23,856.01)
2020-21	19,937.89	(8,164.28)
Increase/(Decrease)	(6,109.48)	(15,691.73)

Interpretation –

Here, we can interpret that the revenue from operations decreased by Rs. 6,109.48 million but still the net loss margin got decreased by Rs. 15,691.73 million and we can say that pandemic gave a good year to Zomato Limited to strategize their operations in

more efficient manner. This is a company level interpretation. However, on discussion with the food delivery partners who deliver the food at our doorsteps, I came to know that there has been decrease in number of deliveries they used to make before the pandemic. This decreased their incomes and which ultimately lead to decrease in per-capita income of the India. The daily earnings were insufficient for them to survive.

Conclusion:

It is quiet observable from the above figures and analysis that the economy has been hampered in an overall view. Some entities encashed this opportunity to their best strategic planning whereas many couldn't make the most out of it. COVID-19 has been the reason because of which the GDP fell by 8% (approx.) and the actual effect have also been observed in various industries. The Government is still trying the best to the economy back on track of growth, as it was before this pandemic. The GDP for the year 2022-23 is forecasted to grow at 8-8.5% as per the Economic Survey 2022, which shows the signs of the economy will bounce back stronger in upcoming future years.

Suggestions:

1. The ups and downs in the economy will keep on coming in the future, but the entity who encashes the opportunity will survive and will grow at a stable rate.
2. The savings are the real assets which help you out in the hard times was a real take-away lesson as many survived merely only on their savings as the unemployment rate increased and pay-cut was exercised by many establishments.
3. Proper strategizing is the key to make higher profits even in low sales scenario. However, it depends on the market conditions as well.
4. People and economy both have suffered a lot and will not be able to afford any similar bad situations in future.

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NEED TO MASTER ENGLISH LANGUAGE: IN STUDENT'S LIFE

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BBA SEM VI

2021-22

ABSTRAT:

In today's scenario, the importance of English cannot be denied or ignored. It is the greatest common language spoken universally. To learn English, needs constant practice and patience. But unfortunately, students develop propensity that it is not possible to achieve fluency or mastery over the English language. Most of the students study English as a subject and from examination point of view. Hence students are unable to construct a single grammatically correct sentence. Further, sufficient practice and exposure is also not given to the students to learn the language. Knowledge of English is necessary if one wants to come up in the life. It is the major window of the modern world. This is all the more true where the advanced countries have opened their doors for recruiting technically qualified persons. Only those who have a good command over the English language are recruited and given jobs.

Keywords: English, Language, universe, fluency, practice, exposure, knowledge.

Introduction:

English is the first language for the majority of the people in several countries. There are about 375 million people who use English as first language speakers and 750 million English as second language speakers. It is observed that English hold an official and special status in 70 countries. The demand for English as a Second Language is booming and more students desire to study courses that will help them improve their accent and understand native English. English learners opt to take English to develop their communication socially with others to become part of global economy.

In today's global world, the importance of English cannot be denied and ignored since English is the greatest common language spoken universally. With the help of emerging

technology, English has been playing the main part in several sectors including medicine, engineering, and education, etc. English is a vital language for all kinds of professional and personal goals.

Past Account of the English Language:

English was initially the language of England, but over the historical efforts of the British Empire, it has developed the primary or secondary language of numerous former British colonies such as the United States, Canada, Australia, Sri Lanka, **India** etc. Currently, English is the primary language of not only by the countries actively touched by British imperialism, but also many business and cultural spheres dominated by those countries. In other words, even outside of countries like the U.S. and the U.K., many people can speak and understand English.

An estimated 1 billion people worldwide speak English. On top of this, 67 countries have English as their official language and there are 27 countries that have English as their secondary official language.

Importance of English:

English plays an important role in our everyday life; there is great utility of English in modern world. Below are the few examples:

In Business:

English is used widely by international business community. To communicate across national borders and maintain correspondence with overseas business parties or professionals, English is essential.

In Education:

English is important for higher education and specialized trainings. Most of the books on any subjects are written in English or quickly translated in English. English is the medium of instruction be it in schools, in universities and in higher educational institutes of the world.

For Getting Job:

English is essential for getting a good job and better salaries.

Multinational business organizations and many international corporations demands for people who have a good working knowledge of English. Even job advertisements in local market also require English knowing people. English is need for a variety of jobs as like air hostess, pilot, travel guide, media manager, marketing and selling sectors etc.

For Information:

English is essential for getting easy access to any information in today's world. Any information available- be it on internet or on any social media platform – it is in English. In short, English is the language of information technology and internet.

In Media and Entertainment:

English is important for access to world media and Entertainment. Satellite channels around the world telecast news and views in English. Games and sports are telecast live and their commentaries are also broadcasted in English. Cinemas, cartoons and other media productions are available in English.

In official communications:

Most office-goers know English, but many of them do not know other languages beside their mother-tongue or regional language. Thus, they communicate with each other in English for their everyday work. And, if the office goers are asked to bid goodbye to the English language, they will face a great difficulty.

For International Relation:

English is important for maintaining international relations as it being a universal language of communication. It is the language of diplomacy, international politics, meetings and conferences. The only language which connects the nations to the world,

Rationale to Learn English:

It is the universal language and spoken in all over the world. English is the dominant business language and it has become almost a necessity for people to speak English if they want to enter a global workforce. Research from all over the world shows that cross-border business communication is most often conducted in English. It is essential

for any global market place. Therefore, learning English really can change one's life. Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English. Therefore, by learning English you will have access to a great wealth of entertainment and will be able to have a greater cultural understanding. Most of the content produced on the internet (50%) is in English. So knowing English will allow you access to an incredible amount of information which may not be otherwise available!

Skills of English Language:

English has four skills that are listening, speaking, reading and writing. 'To speak is to listen and to write is to read.' Without the integration between these four skills, English will be clueless. In the Egyptian environment, students believe that English only consists of two main parts that are Grammar and Vocabulary (it is reading and writing). Even the educational system supports this notion through dull curricula, teaching methods and exams that only measure reading and writing. When students come to TOEFL or IELTS, they do fail in the very critical skills which are speaking and listening.

These skills are going to help them pass tests like TOEFL or IELTS to apply for abroad universities after graduation or working in industry where English is mainly used. In addition to inspiring students with the language that will help them exchange experiences with other people from different cultures through the social media and support students of practical colleges like medicine or geometry where English is the study language.

Conclusion:

The importance of English cannot be denied. English is an international language in the world. Most people are using this language on the daily life. It is an important language because we use this language to communication with other country's people. English is a common language and you can use English to become an international person. In this global era, the people are urged to be able to communicate globally. English language plays a very important role especially in international Communication. By mastering in English, people will be able to learn more knowledge and gather more information English

as major priority, helps people to get jobs in global sectors. Fluency and enhanced knowledge of English makes finding job easier for any candidate.

To conclude, English is utmost essential for each and every individual who is desirous to work and earn, be it in local/national or international level. Each individual must master the skills to be successful in life.

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E-PATHSHALA THE MISSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO EDUCATION EXPANSION THROUGH THE ICT

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ABSTRACT. :

Almost all government in the world now days are implement e-governance for the purpose of cost reducing, service improving, time saving and increasing effectiveness and efficiency in all government sectors.

In country like India there is shortage of teacher in rural & remote areas. The Integrated Internet Education System of e-education provides the courses directly to the students in these areas who are deprived for both teachers and material at their door step using various tools like multimedia and virtual reality.

Present Indian government has taken initiative for expansion of education through the help of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in the invention of E-Pathshala. E-pathshala is used to transform learning content or educational syllabus into modern resound of harness technology and services driven department of education through better collaboration and effectiveness.

E-Pathshala is a portal jointly initiated by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and National Council of Educational Research and Training launched in November 2015. E-pathshala hosts educational resources for teachers, students, parents, researchers and educators, which is available on Web, Android, IOS and windows platforms. The resources are available in English, Hindi and Urdu languages.

The paper discuss the project E-PATHSHALA under the E-LEARNING can add tremendous dynamism, reforming administration and can change the mode of interaction among employee between the students and teacher etc.

KEYWORDS: - E-LEARNING, E-Pathshala, MHRD, ICIS/ICT.

INTRODUCTION:

Michael J. Martin, Senior Executive Consultant at IBM Canada in his article “**It is never too late to go back to School**” discussed about e-learning. According to him Classic education was built around stuffy institutions made from bricks and mortar. The new wave of education is taking advantage of technology and the internet to provide new opportunities for learning. . These online programs are now commonplace. Online learning is shifting to become student-centric. It is now easy to find an online program that fits your life. Even with a busy life style centred on children and family life, there is still room for education - online education. These new online programs are by design created to meet the needs of the student. They permit the necessary flexibility to adapt to your busy life.

Its motto being “to provide connectivity up to the last mile”, e -Pathshala Is portal jointly initiated by ministry of Human Resources Development Government Of India and national council of educational research and training launched in november 2015 .e-Pathshala hosts educational resources for teachers students parents researchers and educators which is available on web android IOS and windows platforms the resources are available in English, hindi and urdu languages.E-Pathshala has been developed by NCERT for expansion all education e-resources including textbooks, audio, video, periodicals and a variety of other print and non -print materials through website and mobile app .e-PG Pathshala is an initiative of the MHRD under its national mission on education through ICT

(NME-ICT) being executed by the UGC. The content and its quality being the key component of education system, high quality, curriculum-based, interactive e-content in 70 subjects across all disciplines of social sciences, arts, fine arts and humanities, natural & mathematical sciences, linguistics and languages have been developed by the subject experts working in Indian universities and other R & D institutes across the country.

Every subject had a team of principal investigator, paper coordinators, content writers, content reviewers, Language editors and multimedia team.

OBJECTIVES :

The paper further elaborates the functioning, awareness among the students, teacher, researcher & parents about the e-pathshala. How e-pathshala plays an important role in the expansion of e-learning in India.

Scope of e-learning

e-learning is electronic learning, and typically this means using a computer to deliver part, or all of a course where the e-learning is electronic learning, and typically this means using a computer to deliver part, or all of a course whether it's in a school, part of your mandatory business training or a full distance learning course.

It's in a school, part of your mandatory business training or a full distance learning course.

Evolution of Education Technology

Education: In e-education scenario the contents of various courses can be prepared by a virtual bank of experts. The experts from all over the world can participate through Internet meetings and discussions. The contents created can be stored on servers and be made available to any University anywhere in the world.

E-education systems are being implemented in schools all over the world. As early as in 1996. The then President of U.S.A. Bill Clinton wanted every class room in America to be connected to the information super highway thus creating world class room. In England 10,000 schools have been linked to internet on the "National Grid for Learning".

In India the government has announced "Operation Knowledge" "Bidyarti Computer Scheme" "Shikshak Computer Scheme" and School Computer Scheme. They are the schemes for penetration of computers in schools. Internet connectivity in all schools will convert them into smart school which has been conceptualized as places where the

emphasis is not only 24/7 but also on use of skills and values that will be important in the new millennium

E-education at higher institutions has become an entirely different phenomenon. Unfathomable oceans of knowledge are being generated and are becoming accessible through innumerable servers of the Internet. The Internet systems permit students to acquire qualifications without moving out from his house. There are universities adopting distance education system.

Students can apply for a course through e-mail, receive instructions material on Internet receive consultation, receive question paper, send the answer sheets and finally get a degree certificate through e-mail. It will be only necessary to take a print out if hard copy is necessary for compilation of the process. Digital libraries have appeared on the scene, which are very useful in the areas of research. Unlike the conventional libraries digital library provides multiple accesses to the same material at the same time.

There is a large potential in ICT; it can surely provide growth in any sector of human life. The main idea is to provide critical changes in the communication methods between people. ICT provides great importance to economics by giving the digital world the possibility of becoming a real Fourth Industrial Revolution. The term ICT is connected with the digital age, and the digital age in which we live today can provide a lot of possibilities.

Benefits of ICT in education sector for learning:

Resources are one of the main benefits of ICT to students and teachers. When they use the internet and communication devices, they can enter a world of endless possibilities and information. Students can learn to become independent and effective learners. Teachers can also use the resources of the internet to make their lectures and classes more interesting.

Teacher`s community ICT in the education sector provides benefits for teachers too. They can use forums, communities and other organizations to help their students.

Moreover, it will provide more professionalism in the sphere of pedagogy. It can also develop new ways and methods of studying.

Interactive classes Teachers may use new technologies to improve their lessons by getting more interesting materials and showing them off! For instance, it is possible to use interactive blackboards to study mathematics, languages, etc.

CONCLUSION:

The benefits of ICT in education are enormous. Nigeria needs to join the list of countries that include ICT innovations in schools and universities; that way, they can produce specialists who can readily compete in the global market. One of the main reasons behind the constant increase in popularity of smart classes is the fact that this kind of education is perfect for all kinds of students. A classroom has students with varied power of understanding and learning, and studying from notes and other materials becomes difficult for some students. But the use of smart classes and modern technology eases the learning process for all students. Moreover, this kind of education in class promotes more interaction between teacher and student with more participation from both sides.

Smart classes use all interactive modules like videos and presentations and these visually attractive methods of teaching becomes appealing to students who are already struggling with the traditional method of teaching in a classroom

The possibilities or advantages of smart classrooms are endless. Although adopting such a new concept might be a tough decision for many, but the technology can create a new opening for the education sector. It's indeed a blessing.

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The Study of Problems & Challenges faced by students in online learning & examination during COVID -19

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Abstract

COVID -19 pandemic has disrupted the normal lifestyle of people across the globe. Due to Covid-19, many changes came to our world and it took some time for everyone to adopt the new normal. Impact of COVID- 19 is everywhere, which resulted in the closure of colleges and other educational institutions. Both students and teachers have been burdened with the task of adapting to an online learning environment.

Keywords: COVID -19, online learning, online examination

Introduction:

COVID-19 pandemic resulted in an unplanned shift from traditional learning to a setup that exclusively involves digital teaching and learning. The sudden termination of in-person classes has made it much more challenging for students to properly manage their time and remain productive throughout the day. So many problems arise in front of students especially those coming from rural areas in COVID-19.

Objectives:

The study has been undertaken to find out the “student’s views towards Online Examination”. In this research paper an attempt to the following objectives:

- To identify the problems faced by students during online examination.
- To study the challenges faced by students during COVID-19.

Research Methodology:

Our review indicates that researchers on digital platforms have adopted a variety of methods to study the phenomenon. Primary & Secondary both methodologies used in this research. According to the objectives available primary (25 students filled questionnaire) data and secondary data was extensively used for the study.

Hypothesis:

- There are various problems faced by the students in online examination conducted by university during COVID-19.

The Major Challenges of Online Learning & examination:

While the transition to online learning gave a chance to save the semester in education, it didn’t come without its challenges. Students and teachers were met with a number of unprecedented obstacles that made shift more complex than originally thought. Some challenges are given below:

Technical Difficulties

Technology plays a huge role in online learning & examination. Subsequently, many teachers and students find it quite difficult to adjust to learning and teaching from the confines of a computer screen. While this problem is likely to get better as users become more familiar and comfortable with the new online classroom platform, it’s nonetheless an annoyance to undergo.

Disrupted Schedules

For students especially, keeping a consistent schedule is extremely important for maintaining discipline and motivation. But the sudden termination of offline classes has made it much more challenging for students to properly manage their time throughout the day.

Online mode may encourage students to explore new studying methods, but it poses an extreme disadvantage for teachers to evaluate students.

Substantial Delays

Due to the closure of colleges & universities, many students suddenly had no idea when or how classes would resume. Everything has delay in pandemic. This delay in courses has pushed the majority of student course schedules deeper.

Struggling Parents

Suddenly moving to online learning has put parents in a precarious situation as many have struggled to manage their professional and domestic responsibilities. This has placed extra stress on families and may even become a financial burden to some.

Findings from Questionnaire

- 1) According to the first question maximum students (i.e. 12 students out of 25) said that they have high speed of internet.
- 2) In the second question maximum students (i.e. 15 students out of 25) feel that offline examination maybe better than online examination.
- 3) But according to the 3rd question maximum students (i.e. 14 students out of 25) satisfied with this system of online learning and online examination.
- 4) In 4th question maximum students (i.e. 12 students out of 25) told the disadvantage of online examination is easy to solve, some students (i.e. 8 students out of 25) said that student can cheat & minimum students solved the paper with concentration.
- 5) Maximum students (i.e. 15 students out of 25) told that they save their time in online learning.
- 6) According the 6th question 15 students said that online examination is time consuming. Some students agreed towards network issue in online examination.
- 7) After pandemic maximum students didn't agreed to continue online examination.
- 8) 16 students agreed that to turn on their Audio and video.

- 9) In 9th question 13 students faced the network issue in online examination, 6 students faced fluctuation in Camera & 6 students faced the disconnectivity problem.
- 10) Maximum students (i.e. 17 students out of 25) agreed that score of online examination is better than offline examination.

Data Analysis

From the finding of questionnaire, student's views in question no. 6 & 9 fulfil the first objective that they faced problems during online examination. Students didn't agreed to continue online examination after pandemic in question 7th fulfils second objective because online mode may encourage students to explore new studying methods, but it poses an extreme disadvantage for teachers to evaluate students.

Conclusion

It is concluded that even though online learning and examination during a pandemic can be a challenge for many students, it makes the continuation of education possible from the safety of home but students can't handle online examination properly. There were various challenges to overcome. But some students without reliable internet access and/or technology struggle to participate in online learning

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN: ON EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT:

The corona virus, which started in Wuhan (China), had spread to develop and underdeveloped countries, with the greatest impact being so far on the developed countries like America, Italy etc. to prevent the further spread of the pandemic the government of India imposed nation side lockdown on March 25 2020 to combat COVID 19. The biggest impact of Lockdown has been on the economy, and we cannot exclude the severe impact on the education system.

It has changed the traditional education system to the educational technologies model in which teaching and assessments are conducted online. Both the positive and negative impacts of COVID-19 on Indian Education system are observed.

This paper aims to analyze the Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Education System, focusing on education during online teaching and assessment of students getting online classes in this pandemic from settings at home.

Keywords: Covid-19, Lockdown, education, online, education, students.

INTRODUCTION:

While the corona virus has had a global impact on education and the education-based sector, it is widely approved that fundamental changes in the education sector are necessary until the corona virus is wiped out. In addition, the WHO states that the corona virus is less likely to be expelled and that it is a virus similar to AIDS.

Indian government has announced the lockdown and closure of educational institutions as a logical solution to put in force social distancing within communities. The countrywide lockdown has had a tremendous impact on the education system of the country, especially for students from rural areas. Since the Indian education system is

dominated by classroom study, the present scenario has made the functioning of the educational institutions go very difficult

All educational activities like examinations, school admissions, entrance tests of various universities and competitive examinations, others, are being held during this period. As the days are passing by with no immediate solution to stop this outbreak, the closure of schools and universities is hugely affecting the learning across the country. The structure of the Indian education system i.e. learning methodology, teaching techniques & assessment methodologies, is quite affected, resulting in a shift to online education with most focus on virtual education to accomplish the set aims and objectives. But only a handful of schools and universities could adopt such methods and the low-income private and government schools are quite inefficient to adopt the same, thus resulting in a shutdown.

DIGITAL INFRACTURE IN INDIA

Before the COVID-19 lockdown in India, no one estimated that the face of the Indian educational institutions could change so drastically. Schools that never allowed students to carry an electronic gadget turned into learning centers for online classes. Both teachers and students are getting familiar to this new normal, which is definitely more challenging for the teachers to handle with this situation. The teachers also face challenges in designing effective lessons and changing of teaching when shifting to online learning; which resolved to larger extent through workshops and trainings.

Availability of electricity is a significant challenge to taking advantage of education online. In a recent 2018-19 survey, the Ministry of Rural Development found that only 47% of Indian households receive more than 12 hours of electricity and more than 36% of schools in India operate without electricity. This suggests that while students from families with better means of living can easily bridge the transition to remote learning, students from underprivileged backgrounds are likely to accede to inefficiency and a lack of adaptation, either because of the inaccessibility of the technology or the low education of their parents to guide them through tech-savvy applications. Non-

availability of technical infrastructure and irregular interrupted internet connectivity all across India is the biggest challenge in front of the students and teachers.

IT'S IMPACT- ON TEACHERS AND STUDENTS:

Both teachers and students are facing many obstacles during online education. At home, a lack of basic facilities, external distraction and family interruption during teaching were major issues noticed. Educational institution support barriers such as the budget for purchasing advanced technologies, a lack of training, a lack of technical support and a lack of clarity and direction were also noticed. Teachers also faced technical difficulties. The difficulties were grouped under a lack of technical support; it included a lack of technical infrastructure, limited awareness of online teaching platforms and security concerns.

The number of phases of lockdown, announced or implemented in the country, has had a disturbing effect on more than a million students. In addition, 22 other countries had also announced partial "local" closures. With the rapid spread of the corona virus in Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and the United States, these countries have taken swift and decisive action to reduce the development of the disease as a whole. During the peak spread of the virus, there have been several announcements to suspend the attendance of students in schools and Universities as well as cancellation of many exams. These decisions, aimed at overcoming the crisis, have led to temporary 'home schooling' for millions of students, in most of the affected countries.

These changes have certainly been inconvenient, but they have also given new examples of educational innovation. To help reduce the spread of corona virus, students from different parts of the world, including India, started reading and learning at home through interactive applications. Most people have access to educational materials through live television broadcasts. As 5G technology becomes more prevalent in countries like China, USA and Japan, learning and teaching anywhere, anytime. Teaching and learning is moving towards the adoption of certain types of digital learning concepts. The scenario changed to new methods of learning which replaced traditional individual classroom learning, from live broadcasts to “educational influencers” and

experiences of virtual reality. Teaching will be a habit that will organize daily life. Educational associations and alliances with various stakeholders, including governments, publishers, education professionals, technology providers, and telecommunications network operators, can take shape that will be combined to use digital platforms as a temporary solution to the crisis. In emerging countries where education is primarily provided by the government, it can become a prevalent and consequential trend for future education.

This pandemic is brought an opportunity for students to make decisions in this uncertain world, to make informed decisions, to solve problems in a constructive way, and most importantly to adapt to situations where skills need to be learned. To ensure that these skills will be elementary for all students, flexibility must be developed in our educational systems⁶. There is a lot of confusion in the education system of India and students are unable to follow their regular academic routines. Against the backdrop of this emergency and considering the safety of students and their educational issues, most of the institutions have taken initiative to facilitate telecommunication, Skype call, Zoom application, Google Meet and other virtual options to reduce the distance in education. Need of the hour is to train students and teachers to use virtual classrooms and technology to facilitate the exchange of information.

Positive impact on education system:

Though the outbreak of COVID-19 has created many negative impacts on education, educational institutions of India have accepted the challenges and trying their best to provide seamless support services to the students during the pandemic. Indian education system got the opportunity for transformation from traditional system to a new era. The following points may be considered as the positive impacts.

1. Develop the use of soft copy of learning material-

In lockdown situation, students were not able to collect the hard copies of study materials and hence most of the students used soft copy materials for reference.

2. Improvement in collaborative work-

There is a new opportunity where collaborative teaching and learning can take on new forms.

3. Rise in online meetings-

The pandemic has created a massive rise in teleconferencing, virtual meetings, and webinars and e-conferencing opportunities.

4. Enhanced digital literacy-

The pandemic situation induced people to learn and use digital technology and resulted in increasing the digital literacy.

5. Improved the use of electronic media for sharing information-

Learning materials are shared among the students easily and the related queries are resolved through e-mail, SMS, phone calls and using different social Medias like WhatsApp or Facebook.

6. Worldwide exposure-

Educators and learners are getting opportunities to interact with peers from around the world. Learners adapted to an international community.

7. Better time management-

Students are able to manage their time more efficiently in online education during pandemics.

8. Demand for Open and Distance Learning-

During the pandemic situation, most of the students preferred Open and Distance Learning mode as it encourages self learning providing opportunities to learn from diverse resources and customized learning as per their needs.

Negative impact on education system:

Indian education system has suffered a lot due to the outbreak of COVID-19. It has created many negative impacts on education and some of them are as pointed below:

1. Educational activity hampered-

Schools are closed and classes have been suspended. Different boards have already postponed the annual examinations and entrance tests across India.

2. Unpreparedness of teachers and students –

Teachers and students are unprepared for online education; they were not ready for this sudden transition from face to face learning to online learning.

3. Parents' role-

In urban area, some educated parents are able to guide but some may not have the adequate level of education needed to teach children in the house.

4. Digital gadgets:

Especially in rural area many students have limited or no internet access and many students may not be able to afford computer, laptop or supporting mobile phones in their homes, online teaching-learning may create a digital divide among students. The lockdown has hit the poor students very hard in India as most of them are unable to explore online learning according to various reports.

5. Create Difference:

This online teaching-learning method creates a big gap between rich vs poor and urban vs rural students

CONCLUSION:

This pandemic has revealed some of the major loopholes in the Indian education system. The closure of schools has made a severe impact on marginalized students. One of the critical trends that can be followed is the need to have a combined approach to online learning with increase in investment on the upgrading of the technology infrastructure of educational institutions. Stress needs to be given to training the teachers. All higher education institutes now are aware of the importance of technology and should take serious measures to conduct technology-driven education through the learning management system. It is recommended that educational institutions should use technology in all aspects. This pandemic shows the partnership between technology and education is going to stay forever. One more suggestion is that education Institutes can divide the courses into conventional teaching and online teaching, it will help in inculcating the technology into the classrooms. Online teaching will increase digital literacy among teachers and students which will increase their exposure and learning and

making them more employable for the digital world-leading thereby contributing to social sustainability.

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Common adulterants in Fats (Ghee) and Oils and their rapid detection techniques

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ABSTRACT: Ghee is obtained from the milk and edible oils such as coconut, sesame, peanut, mustard oil are extracted from the seeds of the plants. Taking the advantage of food shortage and lack of monitoring on food safety and quality, few food vendors adopt illegal method of food adulteration. They add similar equally likely food and non-food cheaper substances to the food to increase its volume and appearance for getting higher profit in an illegal manner. This practice of adulteration causes serious threat to human health. The safety of food is vital to all consumers and they must have confidence that the food they buy and eat should be free from adulterants. Easy method of detection of adulterants in foodstuff and its estimation is one of the key concerns in recent years. The aim of this study was the detection of the adulteration in ghee and oil by rapid detection technique.

Introduction: Food is any substance that is directly or indirectly consumed by organisms which provide nutritional support. Food is usually of plant or animal origin and contains essential nutrients, such as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins or minerals. However the growing population and increased food demand leads to shortage of quality food items to meet the demand, which indirectly leads to creation of different illegal method of adding of similar equally likely food and non-food cheaper substances to the food to increase the volume for profit making. This is called adulteration. The selfish food traders compromise the health of the consumer by adulteration of food for their financial gains.

Adulteration in Edible Oil:

Edible oils are used as cooking or frying medium in food products. But some adulterants are added routinely by some traders. Generally mustard oil is adulterated

with argemone oil and butter yellow has been reported. Coconut oil is adulterated with palm oil, argemone and cotton seed oil. Sesame oil is generally adulterated with peanut oil, olive oil, perilla oil, walnut oil, avocado oil, canola oil, and others. As peanut oil (groundnut oil) is more expensive than other oil, it is adulterated with other cheap seed oils, such as soybean oil, palm oil, cotton seed oil, corn oil, rapeseed oil, and others.

Adulteration in Ghee:

Ghee also known as clarified butter is most commonly used and regular ingredient in Indian kitchen, and also considered to be a symbol of wealth and prosperity of a family. According to Ayurveda ghee is an important ingredient used for Ayurvedic medicines as it promotes good health and helps in growth. Due to its high demand in Indian market adulteration is very common in ghee (Gupta et al., 2013). Generally boiled potato is used to increase the volume and also other non-edible mineral oils are used. Along with it animal fat materials like tallow is used which is a serious concern especially due to cultural and religious background in India which includes vegetarianism and motherly attitude towards cow.

Methodology:

(a) Vegetable oil (containing mixture of different oils):

Freezing Method

In freezing method the oil is placed in a transparent bowl and placed in refrigerator and allowed to freeze. After 75-80 minutes it should be checked whether coagulated or not. If coagulated than it is of good quality and if not, and having liquid oil remaining then it contains other oil having different freezing point.

(b) Vegetable oil (admixed with tri ortho-cresyl-phosphate):

The vegetable oil (2 ml) was taken in a container and a piece of yellow butter should be added, if it changes the colour to red then the vegetable oil is adulterated one. If no colour change then it is ascertained that the test vegetable oil is pure one. Coconut oil (with other oil mixture): Coconut oil (2 ml) was taken in a bowl and that bowl was kept inside the refrigerator at 5-10 °C for 60-90 minutes. If completely solidify than pure, and then the coconut oil is pure one. If not, and having liquid oil remaining then it

contains other oil having different freezing point.

(c) Sesame oil and groundnut oil:

Odour Identification:

A drop of oil was taken in the hand for friction, if the oil is along with pure flavour, it is sesame oil, if it is along with bean smell, the oil may be mixed with soybean oil, if the oil is along with spicy flavour then mixed with rapeseed oil.

Shake Method:

Sesame oil is taken a bottle and shaken gently. If the bubble is transparent and disappears quickly, usually it indicates that it is pure otherwise it is adulterated one.

Freezing method:

Sesame oil in a bottle is kept in a refrigerated till it solidifies. After solidification the bottle is taken out. If frozen sesame oil will melt quickly when placed outside then it indicates the sesame is pure one. On the other hand poor quality sesame oil dissolves slowly and significant hard lumps will be visible during slow melting.

(c) Ghee:

Heat method:

About five gram of ghee was taken on a plate and it was heated. If it melts quickly and the colour changes to dark brown then it indicates the ghee is pure. On the other hand if the ghee melts slowly and remains yellow then it is ascertained that the test ghee sample is an adulterated with other vegetable or natural oils.

Iodine test:

In most cases boiled potato is added in ghee to increase its volume. For this a simple iodine test is conducted. In this method iodine containing ointment available at home is used for testing the purity of ghee. First iodine or iodine containing ointment is mixed with some ghee sample. if the iodine changes its colour to dark blue than it contains boiled potato as starch of the potato reacts with iodine and turns into dark blue colour. If no blue colour appears, then it indicates the ghee is a pure one.

Sugar test:

In many cases other low cost vegetable oil is added in ghee to increase its volume and

to fetch more profit. To test the presence of vegetable oil in ghee, about five gram of ghee is taken in bottle and little quantity of sugar is added to it. By closing the cap the bottle is shaken and then placed it for 5 minutes. If ghee is adulterated with vegetable oil then red colour precipitation is formed in the bottle. No precipitation indicates the ghee is pure.

Results & Discussion:

Fats and oils are an essential part of everyday cooking as well as food products development and their purity are a concern since very early in human history. Adulteration of fats and oils is increased day by day throughout the world, a greater extent. Hence an attempt has been taken to review to identify different suitable rapid detection techniques for ensuring food quality and safety. The study was designed on the basis of extensive literature review for collecting relevant scientific evidence from various sources like Google Scholar, PubMed/Medline database, Science direct database, published journal, newspaper and periodicals.

Various techniques have been utilized to assess the purity of edible fats and oils but yet they are costly and time-consuming. This study summarized the rapid detection techniques so that a common person can perform at the level of the household so as to have a broad picture of the status of adulteration in his food in case of doubt. Edible fats and oils are reported to be adulterated with other low-price oils. For example, mustard oil adulterated with argemone oil and butter yellow and ghee adulterated with vanaspati ghee. The leading challenges include the lack of market survey, lack of acceptance in the wholesale and retail market because of suspecting its purity, community health problem and decrease in consumer confidence.

Current scenario of fats and oils adulteration:

It is seen that both branded and open edible oil selling within the markets and elsewhere are precariously polluted now. It was observed that about 31.25% of the packaged samples and 39.28% of the unpackaged samples were adulterated (Pal and Jain, 2018). The acts of pollution materialize at different platforms and phases of the production process right from the sector level right down to the consumers' end

(Kamol, 2019). The research team has established adulteration in the samples of palm oil produced by Meizan and several other unbranded companies (Kamol, 2019). The mustard oil manufactured by Rupchanda, Radhuni, Teer, Fresh, Pushti, Shuresh, Danish and Boshudha have been found to be adulterated because the moisture contents within the samples they have tested were found higher than the Bangladesh Standard Testing Institute (BSTI) limit of 0.25 per cent (Kamol, 2019).

Other adulteration signs such as the saponification value, the peroxide value and the relative density value in many of these samples do not meet the standard, researchers disclosed (Kamol, 2019). Adulteration of food may be stated as reducing the purity of the food by replacement (intentional or unintentional) with some lower quality external element or by removal of some value-added food substitute from main food. The present scenario concerning the hygiene and safety standard of all foods markedly provide us with the shocking situation of adulteration globally.

Conclusion:

Adulteration is an illegal practice. Adulterated food is highly toxic and leads to several health issues, including certain nutrition deficiency diseases, kidney disorders, and failure of an individual's organ systems, including heart, kidney, and liver. Similarly, argemone oil mixed with edible oils can lead to epidemic dropsy, glaucoma and loss of eyesight. Therefore there is an urgent need for authentication and prevention of adulteration for the sake of consumers.

However, apart from legal prosecution consumer awareness is also required. Responsive consumer can use these easy methods of detection of admixture and can filed complain against the shopkeeper.

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To Compare & evaluate the efficiency of alcoholic and non-alcoholic sanitizers

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B.Sc Sem II

Abstract:

With respect to the realization that hand hygiene is a prerequisite for the prevention of diseases, the conventional method of washing hand with soap is not quite popular these days. Instead it is the use of hand sanitizer, which has gradually become the method of choice due to its various advantages. In the present work, alcoholic and nonalcoholic hand sanitizers were prepared in the form of polymer based gels and their antiseptic efficacy was evaluated. Microbiological methods revealed that alcoholic hand sanitizers were more efficacious in providing hand hygiene.

Introduction:

Hands are regarded as a major source of transmitting infection. It has been estimated that there are not less than 10000 organisms per cm² of normal skin. This includes both non-pathogenic resident flora as well as pathogenic transient flora (Carter et al., 2000). On the other hand, health care-associated infections constitute one of the greatest challenges of modern medicine (Mathur, 2011). Pandemic and avian influenza are known to be transmitted via human hands (Pickering et al., 2011). Hands contamination also causes a number of episodes of illness for the majority of the registered symptoms with the strongest effects for common cold, coughing, fever, and diarrhoea (Hubner et al., 2010). Further, it is estimated that at any one time, more than 1.4 million people worldwide are suffering from infections acquired in hospitals. These nosocomial infections are also, in most cases, the result of poor hand hygiene. Thus, hand hygiene is a key component of good hygiene practices in the home and community and can

produce significant benefits in terms of reducing the incidence of infection, most particularly gastrointestinal infections but also respiratory tract and skin infections (Bloomfield, 2007). It also prevents the transmission of pathogens to food.

Decontamination of hands can be carried out by various means. This include either by washing hands with soap or by the use of various agents such as gloves, skin protectants and waterless hand sanitizers (HS), which reduce contamination on hands by removal or by killing the organisms in situ. Washing hands with soap is not feasible all times due to unavailability of resources. It is not practical to find purified water and soap at all places. Similarly the use of gloves is limited to hospitals and that too require use of aseptic technique before and after using gloves. Thus amongst these, HS have gradually become the most effective means of preventing spread of diseases and were the subject of present study.

A hand sanitizer is a supplement or alternative to hand washing with soap and water. HS, sometimes also referred to as rub, can be presented in the form of either a gel, as foam or as liquid solutions. Further, the vehicle for HS may be either alcohol (alcoholic) or aqueous (called non-alcoholic). For preparation of alcoholic hand sanitizers (AHS), ethanol, isopropanol, and/or n-propanol are used (listed in order of increasing antibacterial activity at equal concentrations). The antimicrobial activity of alcohols is based on its capacity to induce microbial protein denaturation. These were reported to have excellent and rapid germicidal activity against vegetative bacteria, fungi, and many viruses. On the other hand, non- alcoholic hand sanitizer (NAHS) incorporates small concentrations of the nitrogenous cationic surface-acting agent such as benzalkonium chloride or the chlorinated aromatic compound triclosan or povidone-iodine.

In the present study, iso propyl alcohol based alcoholic and benzalkonium chloride (BKC) based nonalcoholic HS were formulated in the form of polymer

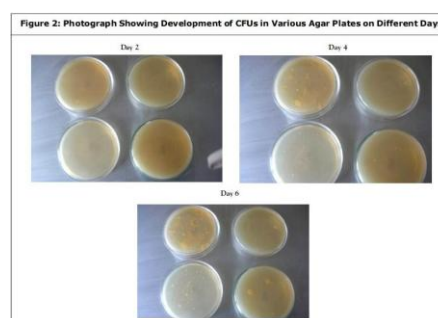
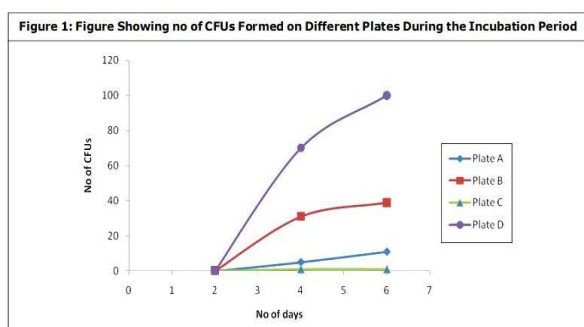
based gel and their efficacy was tested against microbial contamination.

Methodology:

Carbomer was received as a gift sample from Laborate Pharmaceutical Ltd., Panipat. Benzalkonium Chloride (BKC) and iso propyl alcohol IPA was used as antiseptic in NAHS and AHS respectively. All the reagents used were of analytical grade. Both AHS and NAHS sanitizers were formulated using carbomer 940, as the polymeric component. While, AHS contained 60% IPA, NAHS contained 0.1% BKC. Both sanitizers were tested against agar plate incubation method as follows. Nutrient agar media was prepared and sterilized using autoclave. Four agar plates, labeled as A,B,C and D were prepared. Plate C was kept aside as the control. Both AHS and NAHS were applied in sufficient quantity to separate visibly non dirty hands and rubbed for around 25 seconds. A cotton swab sample was taken from the hands and applied to sterilized agar plates A and B respectively. Plate D was also taken as control where cotton swab rubbed on dirty hands was applied. All the plates were kept for incubation and growth of micro-organism was observed at interval of 2,4 and 6 days. **Colony Forming Units (CFU)** were observed and counted with the help of a colony counter.

Results:

The results obtained as number of CFUs observed on different agar plates on various days were presented in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows a photograph depicting microbial growth on different plates during incubation period. As evident from



the figures, no growth was observed in all the plates after a period of 2 days. However, on 4th day, formation of few microbial CFU's was noticed on some plates. By the 6th day, the size of colonies increased and few more were also observed. Plate D showed maximum CFUs, which was expected since no sanitizer was applied. Minimum CFU were observed on the plates AHS when applied to hands. It is expected that AHS killed microbes and hence very few CFUs were observed in plate A. Plates applied with cotton swabs rubbed on NAHS, on the other hand, showed considerable number of CFUs, which reveals lesser efficacy to contain microbial growth as compared to AHS.

Washing hand with soap is the best method for hand safety which is a debatable issue when compared with practice of hand sanitizer usage as far as hand safety is concerned. But it is not always practical to wash the hands every time because of lack of adequate facilities. Different researches have different opinions. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released the 2002 guidelines "recommending alcohol-based gel as a suitable alternative to hand washing for health-care personnel in health-care settings." The statement is meant for Health Care personnel. On the contrary, The FDA Model Food Code Rules and Regulations make the provision that hand sanitizers may be used by foodworkers in addition to, but not in place of proper hand washing (Simonne, 2005). It is also proposed by some research groups that alcohol based hand sanitizers are effective only when hand surface is not covered with soil. However, a research study disapproved the above. According to this study, no significant difference in efficacy was detected between hands that were clean versus dirty or oily and hence AHS may be an appropriate hand hygiene method for hands that are moderately soiled (Pickering, 2011). Moreover, a study was designed to compare the efficacies of bland soap hand wash and isopropyl alcohol hand rinse in preventing transfer of aerobic gram-negative bacilli to urinary catheters via

transient hand colonization acquired from direct patient contact (Ehrenkranz and Alfonso,1991). The results revealed that Bland soap handwash was generally ineffective in preventing hand transfer of gram-negative bacteria to catheters following brief contact with a heavy-contamination patient source and alcohol basedhand rinse was generally effective. Prospective, randomized, double-blind study of acceptability of alcohol hand rinse with and without emollients revealed that skin condition of hands was significantly better when volunteers used the alcohol rinse containing emollients (Rotter et al., 1991). Thus, AHS not only provided more efficacious hand hygiene, these are also supplemented by improving hand skin condition.

One among the important limitations of AHS is its abuse liability. The number of new cases per year for ingestion of alcohol based hand sanitizer reportedly increased significantly during the period 2005-2009 (Gormley et al., 2012). Such practices however should be avoided as they are a hindrance in establishment of AHS as a superior hand hygiene method. Thus hand washing can be replaced by AHS as supported by its scientific and clinical evidence (Widmer, 2000). Thus the present study supplements the fact that AHS provide an economical and convenient efficacious mean of achieving appropriate hand hygiene. It is regarded that various formulation and process parameter such as concentration of sanitizing agents, spectrum of microorganism killed, different dosage forms of hand sanitizer need to be optimized for further establishment of the results obtained in the present study. Moreover the guidelines for the dispenser must be followed before dispensing this agent and a proper training for its effective use must be given.

Discussion:

The Case for Alcohol-Based Sanitizers:

Alcohol-based hand sanitizer which contains 60-65% alcohol is usually best in

comparison to other types just like our Disilon Forte Hand Sanitizer gives protection and safety to ensure up to 99.99% Germ Protection which has Alcohol concentration above 65% in the sanitizers to kill the viruses and leaving hands feeling clean & refreshed with the fragrance of its flavour. Many healthcare centres have shown that hand sanitizers containing a better concentration of alcohol are more practical than those having lower alcohol concentration or non-alcoholic ones. Pocket-sized alcohol-based hand sanitizers are reliable and easy to carry everywhere. Hence, this kind of sanitizer is preferred nowadays by everyone to kill the COVID-19 viruses.

Furthermore, the health centers have shown that alcohol-based hand sanitizer reduces many viruses contagious diseases and infections because It works on the phenomenon of friction. An alcohol- based hand sanitizer contains a high percentage of alcohol which has a very low boiling point. So, as you rub it on your palm in between your fingers, heating is generated because of friction. The heating evaporates the alcohol and other particles, which takes germ particles with them. It must be used in a directed way- Firstly take a small drop of hand sanitizer on your palm and spread it everywhere inside and outdoors of your palm, rub your palm together until they become dry and if hands have become dry means alcohol is killing the COVID-19 viruses.

Some alcohol-based hand sanitizers can cause dryness of the skin and in such cases, you'll use alcohol-based hand sanitizer with moisturizer which is provided by our brand Disinfecto Chemical PVT limited as such a variety of sanitizers is available to us. Clean and safe hand sanitizer is an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with moisturizers and antioxidants because it keeps hands germ free & moisturizer, antioxidant makes skin saturated keeping skin dry. So, during this pandemic situation, it is best to use alcohol-based sanitizers to maintain personal hygiene and fight against this dangerous virus, and it should be used in a

proper routine by everybody.

The Case for Alcohol-Free Sanitizers:

So considering the present situation of COVID-19 pandemic going on, many healthcare centres researches have shown that alcohol-free hand sanitizers might not kill every kind of germs, bacteria, and viruses. Alcohol-free hand sanitizers contain ammonium compounds (called benzalkonium chloride) rather than alcohol to reduce microbes and these agents are less effective than alcohol. Alcohol-free hand sanitizers don't dry out hands, and they create a little foam after rubbing hands, they have no fragrance. Most alcohol-free hand sanitizers in the market are water-based foam and many of them contain 0.1% concentration of Benzalkonium, rest of the solution contain mainly water, skin conditioner and vitamin E for moistening purpose. Usually, these solutions are much easier on the hands, and the possibility of fire hazards is less and is non-damaging to surfaces.

Regardless of some reasonable advantages, alcohol-free based items presently can't seem to increase genuine selling in the health market. Alcohol-based gels keep on being supported by healthcare associations, and in this way observed as an increasingly defensible arrangement by the individuals in the field. It isn't so much that these associations don't perceive the acceptability of alcohol-free based arrangements. The expression "Alcohol-free" could apply to any number of items available and it's a wide term that makes it unfamiliar for offices like the CDC and WHO to embrace or to promote. So, during this situation of the COVID-19 disaster, it is not the right time to purchase it.

Both varieties of products do more or less the same job in killing harmful microbes. Choosing the proper product by knowing your needs against your environment, budget, and private preference. But nowadays because of this COVID-19 pandemic, the Alcohol-based Sanitizers are suggested by the Health

Experts to be used daily to kill the virus on your hands and body.

Conclusion: In the present research work, HS gels were formulated and compared using IPA and BKCAs antiseptic agent respectively. The results revealed better efficacy of AHS in comparison to NAHS at the concentration levels used in the present study.

An alcohol-based handrub requires less time, is microbiologically more effective, and is less irritating to skin than traditional handwashing with soap and water. Therefore, alcohol-based hand sanitizer is an effective measure to control the spread of diseases and in maintaining the hand hygiene.

Reference:

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लसीकरणाचे महत्त्व आणि बालकांवर लसीकरणाचा होणारा परिणाम

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सारांश

सध्या कोरोनामुळे लसीकरण शब्द खुपच प्रचलित झाला आहे. प्रत्येक ठिकाणी लसीकरणाचा उल्लेख वारंवार येतांना दिसतो. कारण एखादया रोगाला थांबवायचं असेल तर लसीकरण हा सर्वोत्तम उपाय आहे. त्यामुळे संकटाच्या काळात सरकारने लसीकरणावर सर्वाधिक भर दिला आहे. आपल्या देशात बाळाला त्यांच्या जन्मापासूनच वेगवेगळ्या लशी दिल्या जातात. त्यामुळे बाळाची रोगप्रतिकार शक्ती वाढत आहे. अनेक रोगांना प्रतिबंध लावण्यासाठी लसीकरणाचे महत्त्व आहे. आणि लसीकरणामुळे बालकांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासावर परिणाम होऊ नये म्हणून बालकाला रोग प्रतिबंधक लस वेळेवर देणे आवश्यक आहे.

मुख्य शब्द – लसीकरण, बालक

प्रस्तावना

जगात विकसनशील देशांमध्ये आठ कोटी बालके जन्माला येतात. त्यापैकी अर्धा कोटी बालके संसर्गातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या रोगांनी मरतात. फक्त एक कोटी मुलांना पुरेशा प्रमाणात प्रतिबंधक लस टोचली जाते.

आजार झाल्यावर उपचार करण्यापेक्षा आजार होऊ न देणे आवश्यक आहे. प्रत्येक म्हणजे खुद्द त्या-त्या रोगाचे गेलेले किंवा अर्ध गेले केलेले जंतू असतात. किंवा त्या जंतूचा अंश असतो ही लस शरीरात गेली तर जणू काही त्या रोगाची रंगीत तालीमच होते. लसीत सबळ जंतू ठासल्याने रोग तर होत नाही. पण शरीराला त्या रोग जंतूशी लढण्याचा अनुभव प्राप्त होतो. रोग प्रतिबंधक लसींनी आपलं आयुर्ष्यमान वाढलं आहे. देवी सारख्या रोगांचं मोठया प्रमाणात केला झाला होता. पोलीओ सारख्या जायबंदी करणाऱ्या आजारापासून लसी संरक्षण देत आहेत.

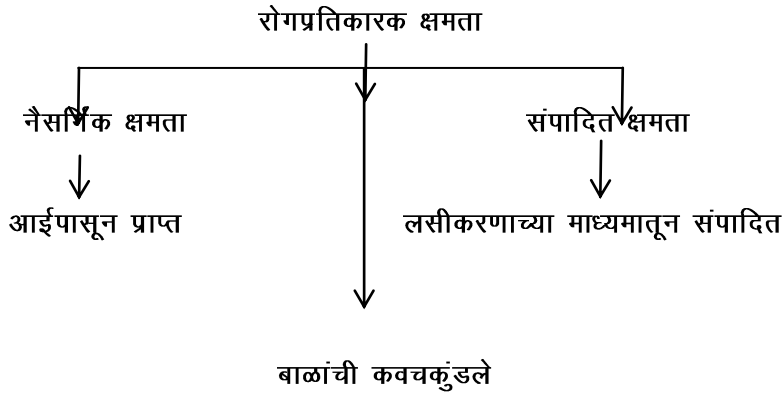
सध्या बीसीजी, त्रिगुणी, पोलीओ, गोवर, टायफाइड, हिपेटाइटि बी, हिपेटायटिस ए, कांजण्या, न्युमोनिया, संयुक्त लसी असे लसींचा प्रकार आहेत. ते वेळापत्रकानुसार बाळाला दिले जातात. बाळाला कमीत कमी इंजेक्शन घ्यावे लागावे म्हणून एकापेक्षा जास्त लसी एकत्र करून संयुक्त लसी ही दिली जाते. लसीकरण हा बाळाच्या संगोपनातला महत्वाचा घटक आहे. बालमृत्यू कमी करण्याचा हा एक खात्रीचा व अत्यंत सोपा असा मार्ग आहे.

लसीकरणाचा उद्देश –

1. रोगप्रतिकारशक्ती वाढविणे
2. संसर्गजन्य रोगांपासून संरक्षण मिळण्याचे बळ प्राप्त करणे.
3. माता व बालकांचे आरोग्य स्वास्थ्यपूर्ण राखण्यास मदत करणे.
4. जीवनप्रवाहात एखादा आजार झाल्यास त्या आजाराचे स्वरूप योग्य राहण्यास मदत होणे आणि रोगाला प्रतिकार करण्याची क्षमता राखणे.

लसीकरण : बाळाची कवचकुंडले

संसर्गजन्य रोगांपासून बाळाचे संरक्षण व्हावे, त्यांची रोगप्रतिकार शक्ती वाढावी, बालकांचे भविष्य आरोग्यदायी व्हावे या हेतूने विविध लसीकरणाच्या माध्यमातून बालकांच्या उज्ज्वल जीवनाची पायाभरणी केल्या जाते.



लस तयार करण्याची प्रक्रिया :

लस तयार करतांना घोडयासारख्या प्राण्याच्या शरीरात विशिष्ट रोगांचे जंतू सोडतात. त्यामुळे प्राण्याला तो विशिष्ट रोग होतो. या रोगाला प्रतिकार करण्यास शरीरयंत्रणा सज्ज होते. अशा वेळी शरीरात 'प्रतिकार द्रव्य' तयार होते. अशा प्राण्याच रक्त प्राप्त करून त्यातील प्रतिकार द्रवयुक्त स्त्राव मिळवून त्यातून विशिष्ट लस तयार केली जाते.

लसीकरण विशेष वैशिष्ट्ये

1. लसीकरणाद्वारे प्रतिबंध करता येणाऱ्या आजारासाठी लहान बालकांचे लसीकरण, हा धनुर्वातासाठी गरोदर मातांचे लसीकरण.
2. नियोजित सत्रांमध्ये लसीकरण करणे.
3. लसोची क्षमता टिकविण्यासाठी शितसारखळीचे व्यवस्थापन
4. लसीकरणाची सुरक्षितता वाढविण्यासाठी सर्व जिल्हे व महानगरपालिका यांना एडी सिंरिजेस चा पुरवठा करण्यात येतो.
5. जैविक वैद्यकीय कचऱ्यांची सुरक्षित विल्हेवाट
6. वैद्यकीय अधिकारी व आरोग्य कर्मचारी यांचे नियमित प्रशिक्षण

7. लसीकरणानंतर उद्भवणाऱ्या विपरित प्रतिक्रियांची माहिती नोंदविण्यासाठी व्हिजीफलो' या आंतरराष्ट्रीय ग्लोबल पोस्ट मार्केटिंग सर्व्हलन्स सॉफ्टवेअरचा वापर

लसीकरणाचे महत्त्व

1. लसीकरणामुळे शिशूचे संसर्गजन्य आजारापासून संरक्षण करता येते.
2. लसीकरण केल्यानंतर ही शिशूला रोग झाल्यास त्याचा प्रभाव खूप कमी होतो. अर्थात आजारंचे शिशूवर फारच कमी परिणाम होतात.
3. शिशूला लस दिली नसेल व तो एखादया संसर्गजन्य आजाराने प्रभावित झाला असेल तर त्यावर उपचार करतांना शिशूला अनेक प्रकारचे कष्ट सोसावे लागतात. इंजेक्शन सलाईन्स व बरेच काही तसेच त्यातून त्याच्या जीवाला धोका देखील होऊ शकतो. यापेक्षा एक लस टोचणे हा या सर्व जोखिमांवर रामबाण उपाय ठरू शकतो.
4. रोग झाल्यास कष्ट व त्रास याबरोबरच बराच वेळ व पैसाही खर्च होता तेव्हा लसीकरण करणे उपयुक्तच ठरते.
5. लसीकरणामुळे एखादया आजारामुळे शिशूचे होणारे नुकसान सहजपणे टाळता येते. उदा. पोलिओ लस दिली असल्यास पाय लुळे, अक्रियाशिल होण्यापासून आपण शिशूला वाचवू शकतो.
6. लसीकरणाचा सर्वात मोठा फायदा म्हणजे बालमृत्येचे प्रमाण बरेच कमी झाले. पूर्वी जेव्हा लसीकरणाचा प्रसार झालेला नव्हता तेव्हा अनेक शिशू संसर्गजन्य आजारांना बळी पडत असे.
7. लसीकरण एक प्रकारची देणगीच आहे जी आपल्या शिशूंचे घातक आजारांपासून संरक्षण करते.

प्रमुख प्रतिबंधक लस

1) बी.सी.जी. (क्षय)

बीसीजी लस क्षय या आजाराला प्रतिबंध करण्यासाठी दिली जाते. ही लस जन्मापासून ते एक वर्षपर्यंतच्या काळात दिली जाते. ही लस इंजेक्शनद्वारे शिशूच्या हाताच्या दंडावर दिली जाते.

2) पोलीओ

शिशूला वयाच्या पाचव्या वर्षापर्यंत पोलिसआ हाण्यांचा धोका असतो. सुरुवातीच्या 6 महिन्यात 3 पोलिओचे डोज दिले जातात. पोलिओची लस म्हणजे तोंडाद्वारे पाजायचे औषध आहे. पोलिओ संसर्गजन्य रोग आहे. या आजाराची बाधा झाल्यास शरीरांच्या कुठल्याही अवयवांचे स्नायू लुळे पडतात.

3) ट्रीपल / त्रिगुणी लस

या लसीच्या नावातच तीनचा उल्लेख केला आहे. म्हणूनच हिला त्रिगुणी लस असेही म्हणतात. ही लस घटसर्प, डांग्या खोकला व धनुवात या आजाराने प्रतिबंध करण्यासाठी दिली जाते.

4) एम.एम.आर (MMR)

एम.एम.आर ही लस गोवर या आजाराला प्रतिबंध करण्यासाठी दिली जाते. ही लस शिशूला नवव्या महिन्यात टोचतात. या लसीमुळे गोवर, गलगुंड व खोकला या आजारावर प्रतिबंध होते.

5) व्हॅरीलक्स ओकाव्हॅक्स

ही लस (Chicken Pox) प्रतिबंध करण्यासाठी दिली जाते. 1 वर्षानंतरच्या शिशूला ही लस देतात.

6) हेपिटाईटिस बी-1

हेपिटाईटिस ही लस कावीळ या आजाराला प्रतिबंध करण्यासाठी दिली जाते. कावीळ हा यकृताला होणारा आजार आहे.

बालकांसाठी लसीकरण : वेळापत्रक

बालकांचे वय	लसीचे नाव	मात्रेची संख्या	आजारापासून संरक्षण
जन्मतः किंवा जन्मानंतर एक दोन दिवसात	बीसीजी पोलीओ हिपॅटायटिस ब	एक एक एक	क्षयरोग पेलिओ कावीळ
6 ते 10 आठवडे आणि 14 आठवडे	ओपीव्ही (इंजेक्टिबल पोलिओ लसीकरण)	एक	पोलिओ
	हिपॅटायटिस ब	एक	कावीळ व हिमो
	थ्हब (हिब कॉन्जुगट लस)	तीन	फिलिस इन्फुलुएन्जा टाईस बी
	डीटीपी (ट्रिपल लस)	तीन	घटसर्प, धनुवात डांग्याखोकला
	पीसीव्ही (न्युमोकोकल)	तीन	खोकला
	आरव्ही (रोयव्हायरस)	दोन	न्युमोकोकल आजार अतिसार
6 महिने	ओपीव्ही (ओरल पोलिओ लस)	एक	पोलिओ
9 महिने	ओपीव्ही 2 (ओरल पोलिओ लस)	एक	पोलिओ
9 ते 12 महिने	गोवर	एक	गोवर
12 ते 18 महिने	हिपॅटायटिस अ	एक	कावळी अ
	कॉलरा	एक	कॉलरा
	कॉलरा (पुढे 2 आठवड्यांचा अंतराने)	एक	कॉलरा
	हिबपूरक मात्रा	एक	हिमोफिलस इन्फुलुएन्साटास बी
	पीसीव्ही पूरक मात्रा	एक	न्युमोकोकल आजार
	एमएमआर 1	प्रत्येकी	गोवर गलगुंड
	व्हेरीसेला 1	एक	घटसर्प, डांग्या न्युमोकोकल

			आजार
	पीसीव्ही पुरक मात्रा	एक	
2 ते 6 वर्ष	विषमज्वर	एक	विषमज्वर
4 ते 6 वर्ष	ओपीव्ही 3 (ओरल पोलिओ लस)	एक	घटसर्प / डोग्या खोकला
	डीपीटी पुरक मात्रा एक	एक	धर्तुवात
	एमएमआर पुरक		
	व्हेरीसेला पुरक मात्रा		
	विषमज्वर		
6 महिने – 6 वर्ष	मेंदूज्वर		मेंदूज्वर

शिशुच्या संरक्षणासाठी लसीचे संपूर्ण वेळापत्रकाचे जाणीपूर्वक पालन करावे. घरसोड प्रवृत्ती बाळाच्या आरोग्याला धोकादायक ठरू शकते.

लस टोचण्यासंबंधी दक्षता

1. लस टोचण्याच्या वेळी बालकांचे कोणताही संसर्गजन्य रोग व्हावयास नको.
2. लस देण्यापूर्वी शिशूला आंघोळ घातलेली असावी, म्हणजे संसर्गापासून बचाव होण्यास मदत होईल.
3. बुस्टर डोस देणे देखील महत्वाचे असते.
4. बीसीजी लस टोचल्यानंतर सामान्यतः 1 ते 11 महिन्यांनी त्या जागी पुरळ येते. परंतु पुरळावर कोणतेही औषधोपचार करू नये.

लसीकरणाचे फायदे

1. लसीकरणामुळे झालेल्या आजाराचा प्रभाव कमी असतो. बालकांच्या आजार लवकर दुरुस्ती होण्यास मदत होते. ही महत्वपूर्ण बाब लक्षात घेवून लसीकरण करावे.
2. लसीकरणाचा खर्च अत्यल्प असतो. शासनाच्या लसीकरण मोहिमेत लसीकरण घेतल्यास विनामूल्य होते.
3. बालकांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाच्या दृष्टीने लसीकरणाचा फायदा आहे.

निष्कर्ष

1. लस घेतल्यानंतर बालकांचा विचार करता, सुमारे 95.26 टक्के बालकांमध्ये रोगप्रतिकार शक्ती चांगली विकसित झालेली आहे.
2. ज्या बालकांनी नियमित वेळापत्रक पाळलेले नाही. त्या बालकांमध्ये आजारांची विकृती दिसून आली. परंतु संपूर्ण वेळापत्रक पाळलेल्या बालकांचे रोगप्रतिकार शक्ती चांगली दिसून आली.
3. लस घेतल्यानंतर बालकांमध्ये कुठल्याही प्रकारचे अपंगत्व किंवा आजार आढळून आला नाही.
4. सर्वेक्षणात लस घेतलेल्या बालकांचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. तर लस न घेतलेल्या बालकांचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. ग्रामीण भागात लसीकरण वेळापत्रक बाबतीत जागरूकता दिसून आली नाही.

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पोषण शिक्षण आणि अध्यापन पद्धती याबद्दलची जागरूकता

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सारांश

शिक्षण ही द्विध्रुवात्मक अध्ययन अध्यापनाच्या माध्यमातून चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. ही प्रक्रिया साधत असतांना शिक्षण घेणारा व्यक्ती केन्द्रीस्थानी असावयास पाहिजे. तरच अध्ययन अध्यापन समृद्ध असावयास पाहिजे. तरच अध्ययन अध्यापन समृद्धपणे साधून शिक्षणाचा उद्देश सफल होण्यास मदत होते. पोषण शिक्षण समाजातील सर्व घटकांसाठी देणे महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे व सर्व लोकांना पोषण शिक्षण आणि अध्यापण पद्धती याबद्दलची जागरूकता पटवून देणे महत्वाचे आहे.

मुख्य शब्द – पोषण शिक्षण, अध्यापन पद्धती

प्रस्तावना

अन्न ही महत्वाची मुलभूत गरज आहे. एवढेच अन्नाचे महत्त्व नाही तर व्यक्तीला निरोगी आणि स्वास्थपूर्ण जीवन जगण्याकरिता योग्य पोषण मिळणे आवश्यक असते. पोषण व आरोग्य म्हणजे एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहे. म्हणूनच प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचे पोषण होऊ शकेल असा आहार त्याला मिळायला पाहिजे. याकरिता आहारात कोणते पोषक घटक आवश्यक आहेत, ते कुठल्या पदार्थातून प्राप्त होतील. याबद्दलचे ज्ञान असणे गरजेचे आहे. भारतात बहुसंख्य जनतेला पोषणाबद्दलचे ज्ञान नसते. त्यामुळे कुपोषणाचे प्रमाण अधिक आढळून येते.

पोषण शिक्षा ही सतत चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. भारतीय जनतेला पोषणाचे शिक्षण मिळाल्यास भारतातील कुपोषणाची समस्या दुर होऊ शकते. अन्न व आहाराबाबतच्या समस्या दुर करण्याकरिता अन्नाचे उत्पादन वाढण्याबरोबर पोषणाचे ज्ञान देणे ही महत्वाचे आहे. आहारात विविध पोषक घटकांची किती प्रमाणात समावेश करावा याचे ही ज्ञान मिळायला हवे. समतोल आहाराचे ज्ञान जनतेपर्यंत पोहचवणे व त्यांचा उपयोग त्यांनी आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनात करावा. म्हणून त्यांना प्रवृत्त करणे यालाच पोषण शिक्षण असे म्हणता येईल. पोषण शिक्षण जनतेपर्यंत पोहचवण्यासाठी विविध पद्धतींचा वापर करण्यात येतो.

पोषण शिक्षणाचे उद्देश

1. पोषण शास्त्रीय दृष्टीकोन विकसित करणे.

2. पोषणासंबंधी ज्ञान व प्रशिक्षण सर्व स्तरातील व वयोगटातील लोकांना देणे.
3. खाण्याच्या योग्य सवयी निर्माण करण्यास मदत करणे.
4. अन्न संरक्षणाच्या नवीन पद्धतीसंबंधी ज्ञान देणे.
5. पाषणाविषयक शिक्षण देवून आहाराविषयक अंधःश्रद्धा भ्रमक कल्पना दूर करणे.
6. गर्भवर्ती व दुग्धसृजनशील काळातील मातांचा स्वास्थावहनाते संबंधीचा दृष्टिकोन विकसित करणे.
7. कमी पैशात पोषक आहार तयार करण्यासंबंधी मार्गदर्शन करणे.
8. अन्नातील भेसळ ओळखवण्याचे ज्ञान विकसित करणे.
9. पर्यायी पदार्थांच्या पुरवठ्याबाबत जनजागृती करणे.
10. अन्नगटानुसार पदार्थांचे सेवन करण्यास प्रोत्साहित करणे.

आहार शिक्षण कोणाला द्यावे?

1. मुलांकरिता पोषण शिक्षण

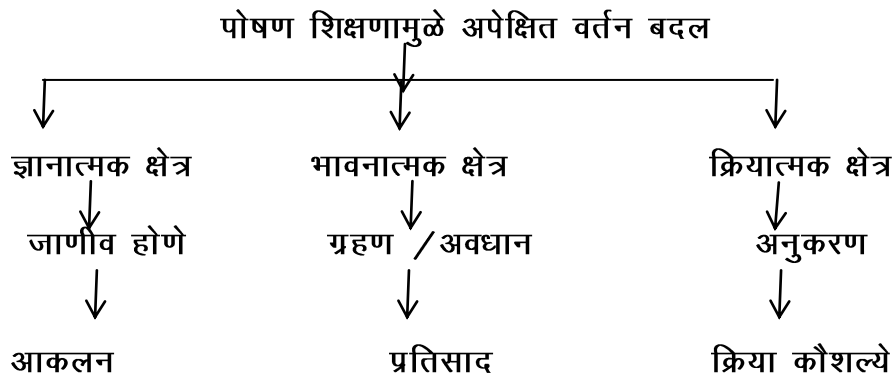
शाळेपासून पोषण शिक्षण देण्याची गरज आहे. मुल एकत्र डबे खातात त्यावेळा शिक्षिकेनी कोणत्या पदार्थात कोणते पोषणमुल्ये आहेत आणि त्याचे आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्व काय यासंबंधी माहितो देण्याची गरज आहे.

2. मातांना शिक्षण

गृहिणी ही घरातील अन्नदेवता आहे. तिला पोषणाचे शास्त्रीय ज्ञान दिले तर व्यक्तिपरत्वे गरजा ओळखून समतोल आहार देऊ शकतो.

3. सामान्य जनतेला शिक्षण

समाजातील सर्व लोकांनाच आहार पोषण शिक्षणाची गरज आहे. याकरिता नागरिकांच त्या त्या स्तरावर गट पाडावेत आणि दकश्राव्य साधनांच्या माध्यमातून पोषण शिक्षण प्रभावीपणे द्यावे.



गृहीते / गृहीतकृत्ये

गृहविज्ञाना अंतर्गत येणाऱ्या पोषण शिक्षण या विषयाकरिता अध्यापन पद्धतीची उपयुक्तता तपासणे.

संशोधन पद्धती

संशोधन ही बौद्धिक प्रक्रीया आहे. त्यातून उपलब्ध असलेल्या ज्ञानातील उणीवा दुर करून नवीन ज्ञानात भर घातली जाते.

प्रस्तुत संशोधनाच्या विषय विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन असल्यामुळे सांख्यिकीय तंत्राच्या वापरावर काही मर्यादा आल्या आहे. त्यामुळे विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययणासाठी संशोधन पद्धतींचा वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखडा या पद्धतींचा वापर करण्यात आला.

पोषण शिक्षणाच्या पद्धती

पोषण शिक्षण सर्वसामान्य जनतेला देणे आवश्यक आहे. अगदी लहान मुलांपासून तर वयोवृद्ध व्यक्तीमध्ये पोषणाबद्दलचा जाणीव जागृती करून देतांना विविध पद्धतींचा उपयोग करावा लागतो.

व्याख्यान पद्धती

व्याख्यान पद्धती म्हणजे एकमार्गी संदेशवहन पद्धती आहे. यामध्य एखादया विषयाची माहिती व्याख्यानाद्वारे देण्यात येते. ज्यात श्रोते फक्त ऐकण्याचे काम करतात. त्यामुळे जाणीव जागृती होण्याकरिता व त्यांची त्यांच्या विषयावर पकड असणे आवश्यक असते. तसेच भाषा चातुर्य देखील आवश्यक आहे. या पद्धतीद्वारे जीवनाच्या विविध अवस्थामध्ये पोषक घटकांची आवश्यकता, पोषक घटक प्राप्तीचे स्रोत आरोग्य, विषयक चांगल्या सवयी इत्यादी विषयी माहिती देता येते.

व्याख्यान पद्धतीद्वारे कुठल्याही विषयाचे ज्ञान सहजतेने व परिणामकारकरित्या श्रोत्यांला प्राप्त होऊ शकते. भाषण देतांना चार्टद्वारे पोषणाचे फायदे किंवा पोषक घटकांची माहिती देता येते.

व्याख्यान पद्धतीद्वारे कुठल्याही विषयाचे ज्ञान सहजतेने व परिणामकारकरित्या श्रोत्याला प्राप्त होऊ शकते. भाषण देतांना चार्टद्वारे, पोषणाचे फायदे किंवा पोषक घटकांची माहिती देता येते.

2) प्रयोगात्मक शिक्षण पद्धती

हया पद्धतीत विशिष्ट विषयासंबंधी कृती करून ज्ञान स्वानुभवातून प्राप्त होते. प्रत्यक्ष कृती केल्यामुळे बराच काळपर्यंत ज्ञान स्मरणात राहते.

प्रयोग पद्धती शाळेत व महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थ्यांकरिता उपयोगात आणता येते. या पद्धतीमुळे विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञाना विषयाची विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आधुनिक दृष्टिकोन निर्माण होतो. या पद्धतीद्वारे अन्न शिजवण्याच्या विविध पद्धतीद्वारे पोषक घटक कसे नष्ट होतात ते टिकावेत म्हणून अन्न कसे शिजवावे हे ज्ञान प्राप्त होते.

कार्यवाही –

पालेभाज्यांवर उष्णता आणि आम्ला तसे अल्कांचा परिणामांचे परिक्षण करणे.

पालेभजी धुणे	हिरवा रंग क्लोरिकिलामुळे विकसित होतो.	थंड पाणी हिरवा रंग पाण्यात लवकर विरघळत नाही	गरम पाणी गरम पाण्यात लवकर विरघळतो
पालेभाज्यांवर उष्णतेचा परिणाम	जास्त शिजविल्यास हरित द्रव्यांचा रंग फिकका होतो	आम्लाचा परिणाम तपकिरी रंग होतो	अल्कलीचा परिणाम हिरवा रंग तेजस्वी होतो

3) प्रदर्शन पद्धती

विविध ठिकाणी प्रदर्शने भरवून पोषणाबद्दलची माहिती देण्यात येते. तसेच आकर्षकरित्या जनतेपर्यंत पोहचवता येते. प्रदर्शनामध्ये विविध चार्टसचा वापर करता येतो. किंवा प्रत्यक्ष प्रयोग ही दाखवता येतात. प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान मिळत असल्याने पोषण शिक्षणाची ही एक प्रभावी पद्धत ठरू शकते.

4) कार्यशाळा

पोषणाबद्दलची माहिती व्याख्यांनाद्वारे दिल्यानंतर प्रत्यक्ष बदल घडवून आणण्याकरिता म्हणजे दिलेली माहिती जीवनात उपयोगात आणण्याकरिता कृती कशी करावी, या बाबतच्या प्रशिक्षणाची आवश्यकता असते. याकरिता विविध विषयावर कार्यशाळेचे आयोजन केले जाते. एखादया समस्येचे समाधान करण्याकरिता चर्चा केली जाते. उदा. कल परीक्षण कसे करावे? कोणकोणती फळे व भाज्या संरक्षित करता येतात. त्याचप्रमाणे संरक्षणाच्या विविध पद्धती त्यांचा उपयोग प्रत्यक्ष कसा करावयाचा याची माहिती दिली जाते.

चर्चा पद्धती

एखादया विषयावर मतभिन्नता असेल आणि निर्णय सर्वसंमतीने घेणे गरजेचे असेल अशा वातावरणात प्रामुख्याने चर्चा पद्धतीचे आयोजन केल्या जाते. चर्चा पद्धतीचा अवलंका स्वतंत्रपणे किंवा एखादया कोणत्याही अध्यापन पद्धतीशी जोड लावून विशिष्ट पायऱ्यांवर चर्चा घडवून आणली जाते. चर्चेत सहभागी असलेल्या व्यक्तींचे विशिष्ट पाठयांशावर विचारांचे आदानप्रदान होवून निर्णय घेणे.

पाठयांशांवर चर्चा घडून येत असल्यामुळे सहभागी व्यक्तींचा त्या संदर्भातील विचार, कल्पना, विषयाची जाण आणि त्यांचा दृष्टिकोण जाणून घेण्यास उपयुक्त ठरते.

सहभागी व्यक्तींमध्ये वैचरिक आंतरक्रिया घडून केवळ निर्णयच घेतले जातात. असे नव्हे तर समस्यांवर ठास स्वरूपाचा तोडगा देखील काढल्या जातो.

चर्चा पद्धतीचे प्रकार

1. वर्ग चर्चा
2. गट चर्चा
3. निर्णय देणारे पंच
4. परिसंवादात्मक चर्चा
5. नेहमीच्या परिणामातील बोलण्यातून चर्चा

अशी चर्चा घडवून आणली पाहिजे की ज्यातून विद्यार्थ्यांनीची क्षमता विकसित होईल.

6) डाल्टन /एसएनमेन्ट पद्धती

वर्गातील सामुहीक शिक्षणातील दोष दुर करण्यासाठी ही पद्धती निर्माण करण्यात आली. त्या अध्यापन पद्धतीचा संशोधक अमेरिकेच्या मेस हेलन पार्कहर्स्ट चा आहे व त्यांच्या मते सामुहिक शिक्षणात प्रखर, बुद्धीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी नुकसान होते व मंदबुद्धीमुळे निराश होतात. हा दोष टाळण्यासाठी आणि विद्यार्थ्यांला आपल्या बुद्धीच्या आरोग्यतेनुसार शिक्षण घेण्याची संधी मिळणे हा प्रमुख उद्देश आहे.

ही अध्यापन पद्धती शिक्षणातील अडसर दुर करण्यासाठी (मॉटेसरी पद्धतीच्या आधारावर) डाल्टन पद्धतीचा संशोधन आहे.

वर्ग खोल्या ऐवजी विषयकक्ष असतात प्रत्येक विषयकक्षात विकासाच्या स्तराप्रमाणे पुस्तके ठेवली असतात. त्याचबरोबर विद्यार्थ्यांशी चर्चा करण्यासाठी एक त्या लागून सभागृह असते.

7) संशोधन पद्धती

संशोधन अध्यापन पद्धती आहार आणि पोषणशास्त्र अध्यापनाला उपयुक्त अशी पद्धत आहे.

या अध्यापन पद्धतीमुळे विद्यार्थिनींचे संशोधनात्मक वृत्ती वाढण्यास मदत होते.

या शिक्षण पद्धतीचे वैशिष्ट्ये म्हणजे संशोधन विद्यार्थिनींचे रूची वाढवण्यास मदत होते.

उदा. 'पाण्याची' शुद्धता तपासणे हो समस्या असेल तर वेगवेगळ्या ठिकाणचे पाण्याचे नमुने घेवून प्रयोग करून तसेच निरीक्षण, परीक्षणाच्या आधारे निष्कर्ष काढले जाते.

8) शैक्षणिक सहली

विविध खादयप्रकल्पाला भेटी देवून नवीन ज्ञान प्राप्त होत असते. सद्विय खाद्यपदार्थ कसे उत्पादित करावे. त्याचा कसा फायदा होतो. हे भेट दिल्यास प्रत्यक्ष डोळ्याने बघता येते. दीर्घकाळ स्मरणात राहते.

9) खेळाच्या माध्यमातून पोषण शिक्षण

ही औपचारिक पद्धत आहे. या पद्धतीद्वारे पोषणासंबंधीचे ज्ञान, आहाराविषयक सवयी याबाबत प्राप्त होऊ शकते. उदा. पोषणातील सापशिर्डीचा खेळ पोषणावर आधारित प्रश्न मंजूषा, पोषणाविषयक ब्वापदह ब्बउचमजपजपवद अशा खेळा मार्फत पोहचवल्या जाऊ शकते. खेळाच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षण प्राप्त होत असल्याने आनंदी वातावरणात ज्ञान प्राप्त होवून बराच काळ स्मरणात राहते.

10) दृक श्राव्य माध्यमे

पोषणासंबंधीचे ज्ञान देण्याकरिता दृक श्राव्य माध्यमांचा देखील उपयोग करता येतो. टी.व्ही वर अन्न कशा पद्धतीने शिजवावे कुठल्या पदार्थांमध्ये पोषक घटक असतात. विविध वयोगटातील आवश्यक पोषक घटक याबाबत माहितीपर कार्यक्रम दाखवले जातात. दृक श्राव्य माध्यमांचा मानवी मनावर जास्त परिणाम होवून त्याचा फायदा अधिक काळापर्यंत होवू शकतो. पोषणासंबंधी विविध विषयावर चित्रपट, माहितीपट तयार करून ते दाखवल्यास त्यांची परिणामकारकता अधिक असते.

पोषक शिक्षणाच्या विविध पद्धतींचा वापर योग्य तऱ्हेने केल्या गेल्यास आधाराबाबत समस्या कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.

निष्कर्ष

पोषक शिक्षण आणि अध्यापण, पद्धती याबाबतच्या जागरूकता बाबत असे आढळून आले की, आहाराचे राष्ट्राच्या जीवन पद्धतीत विविध विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानामुळे परिवर्तन आले आहे. या परिवर्तनाला आत्मविश्वासासाठी समोरे जाण्याची क्षमता पोषणातून निर्माण होवू शकते. कारण पिंडी ते ब्रम्हांडी असे म्हणतात. माणसाचा देह अन्नावर पोसल्या जातो. म्हणूनच आहाराचे आणि पोषणाचे सर्वांगीण ज्ञान स्वास्थावधानता राखून जनतेपर्यंत पोहचविणे आणि त्याचे उपयोजना त्यांनी आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनात करण्यास प्रवृत्त करणे.

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कोविड-19 महामारीच्या काळात ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाची भुमीका

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सारांश –

कोरोना आणि त्यामुळे आलेल्या टाळेबंदीमुळे अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण झाले होते. कोविड-19 महामारी दरम्यानच्या काळात शाळा, महाविद्यालय व विद्यापीठ इत्यादी कसे सुरु ठेवावे याविषयावर विविध मार्गाने चर्चा केल्या गेल्या. शेवटी शिक्षणात कुठल्याही प्रकारचा खंड पडू नये म्हणून प्रामुख्याने ऑनलाईन शिक्षण या मुद्द्यावर भर पडली. कोरोना पूर्वीचे ऑफलाईन पद्धतीचे शिक्षण हे काळानुसार महामारीमुळे ऑनलाईन पद्धतीचे झाले आहे. ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे कोरोना काळात शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात कोणताही खंड पडलेला नाही अशाप्रकारच्या बाबींचा अभ्यास या संशोधनात करणार आहे.

मुख्यशब्द : कोविड-19 महामारी, ऑनलाईन शिक्षण, कोरोना, नेटवर्क

प्रस्तावना :

गेल्या दोन वर्षांपासून संपूर्ण जगभरामध्ये कोरोना पसरलेला आहे. या काळामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांचे दोन वर्षे वाया गेले असते. परंतु कोविड-महामारीमुळे कडक लॉकडाऊन काळात प्रत्यक्ष (ऑफलाईन) शिक्षण देता येत नसल्याने ऑनलाईन शिक्षण पद्धती समोर आले आणि कोरोनामुळे बंद झालेले शाळा तसेच महाविद्यालये ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली हा पर्याय सर्वासाठी योग्य ठरला. परिस्थिती कशीही असो

शिक्षणात खंड पडू नये म्हणून ज्ञान मिळवण्यासाठी निरनिराळ्या पद्धतीचा वापर करणे खुप गरजेचे आहे आणि त्यातील एक पद्धत म्हणजे ऑनलाईन शिक्षण होय.

उद्दिष्टे

- कोविड-19 महामारी काळातील तांत्रिक सुविधांचा अभ्यास करणे
- कोरोनामध्ये ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात विद्यार्थ्यांच्या उपस्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे
- विद्यार्थ्यांचा शैक्षणिक विकास अभ्यासणे

संशोधन कार्यप्रणाली

या संशोधनामध्ये प्राथमिक व दुय्यम अशा दोन्ही स्त्रोत कार्यप्रणाली चा वापर केला आहे. संशोधनाकरिता 10 विद्यार्थ्यांची मुलाकत घेतली व 20 विद्यार्थ्यांनी ऑनलाईन प्रश्नावली सोडवून पाठवली. काही माहिती वर्तमानपत्र तर काही वेबसाईट मधून घेतली आहे.

गृहितकृत्ये

- कोविड-19 महामारी काळात ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाची मागणी वाढत गेली

ऑनलाईन शिक्षण

ऑनलाईन शिक्षण कॅम्प्युटर, लॅपटॉप, टॅबलेट, स्मार्टफोन आदिद्वारे दिल्या किंवा घेतल्या जाते. ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी आमोरासमोर नसतात. तर हे दोन्ही गट विखुरलेले असतात व इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून ते शिक्षण देतात व घेतात. सद्यःस्थितीत संपूर्ण देशात या ऑनलाईन शिक्षण पद्धतीचा वापर होत असलेला आपणास दिसून येतो. याचे कारण म्हणजे कोविड-19 होय. ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात शिक्षक लाईव्ह किंवा व्हिडीओ शेअरिंगद्वारे शिकवतो. तर विद्यार्थी लाईव्ह वर्ग करतात किंवा व्हिडीओ पाहून अभ्यास पूर्ण करतील अशी अपेक्षा आहे. अशा प्रकारे वर्गात ऑनलाईन हजारशे राहण्यासाठी मुलांजवळ चांगल्या प्रतीचा अँड्रॉईड मोबाईल व इंटरनेटची सुविधा असणे आणि नेटवर्क सुरु असणे गरजेचे असते.

ऑनलाईन शिक्षण विद्यार्थ्यांना कितपत पचनी पडेल हा प्रश्न वेगळा, पण अशा प्रकारच्या शिक्षणाशी जुळवून घेण्याचे प्रयत्न विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षक करत असल्याचं दिसून येतंय. परंतु आपण सर्व दृष्टीने विचार केला तर ऑनलाईन शिक्षण पद्धत ही देखील उत्तम पद्धत ठरू शकतो

निष्कर्ष

1) मुलाखतीच्या आधारे विद्यार्थ्यांनी आपले मत व्यक्त करतांना असे म्हटले की, कडक लॉकडाऊन असतांना शिक्षणात अचानक आलेला खंड आणि त्या अनुषंगाने पुढे आलेले पर्याय म्हणजे ऑनलाईन शिक्षण. ऑनलाईन शिक्षण हा मार्ग पुढे आला नसता तर सांगता येत नाही विद्यार्थ्यांचे किती वर्षे वाया गेली असती. विद्यार्थ्यांचे शैक्षणिक सत्र अखंड सुरु राहण्यासाठी ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाने मोलाची भुमिका बजावली असेही विद्यार्थी म्हणाले

2) प्रश्नावलीच्या आधारे विद्यार्थ्यांनी व्यक्त केलेले मत खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत

[QuestionnaireLink: <https://forms.gle/CNaFwGBxwWihZji3A>]

- जास्तीत जास्त विद्यार्थ्यांना ऑफलाईन मोड मधील शिक्षण आवडले असे विद्यार्थ्यांचे 75 टक्के) म्हणणे आहे.
- ऑफलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली विद्यार्थ्यांची शैक्षणिक दर्जा वाढवण्यास फायदेशिर आहे असे 85 टक्के विद्यार्थी म्हणतात.

- ऑनलाईन मोड पेक्षा ऑफलाईन मोड मध्ये जास्त संख्येने विद्यार्थी उपस्थित असतात हेही (75टक्के) विद्यार्थ्यांचे म्हणणे आहे.
- कोरोना महामारीमुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचे अनेक प्रकारे शैक्षणिक नुकसान झाले असे विद्यार्थ्यांना वाटते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे अनेकांच्या आरोग्यावर परिणाम झाला जसे की, डोळेदुखी, डोकेदुखी,
- मानेचा त्रास, पाठीचा त्रास किंवा पाठदुखी किंवा वरिल सर्व असेही जास्तीत जास्त विद्यार्थ्यांनी म्हटले.
- भविष्यात ऑनलाईन शिक्षण पध्दती असावी हे 90 टक्के विद्यार्थ्यांनी नाकारले
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे शैक्षणिक विकास होत नाही असे 65 टक्के विद्यार्थ्यांचे म्हणणे आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणासाठी जास्तीत जास्त विद्यार्थ्यांनी मोबाईल फोनचा वापर केला.
- 65 टक्के विद्यार्थी म्हणाले की, ऑनलाईन शिक्षण अवगत करायला अवघड आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण घेतांना अनेक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागले जसे की, नेटवर्क समस्या
विश्लेषण

ऑनलाईन शिक्षण यामध्ये कोविड-19 महामारी काळातील तांत्रिक सुविधांचा अभ्यास करणे हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य झाले आहे.

प्रश्नावली मधील प्रश्न 3 हे दर्शवितो की कोरोनामध्ये ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात विद्यार्थ्यांच्या उपस्थिती ही ऑफलाईन शिक्षणात जास्त असते.

प्रश्नावली मधील प्रश्न 7 हे दर्शवितो की ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गुणामध्ये जरी वाढ झाली तरी विद्यार्थ्यांचा शैक्षणिक विकास होत नाही.

लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात विद्यार्थ्यांचे शैक्षणिक नुकसान भरून काढणे म्हणजेच परिक्षा पुढे ढकलणे हा एकच हेतु नव्हता तर विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अभ्यासातही खंड पडता कामा नये याचा काळजी घेऊन सर्वांनी ऑनलाईन शिक्षण अंगिकृत केले. कोविड-19 महामारीचा फटका कुठल्याही विद्यार्थ्यांला शिक्षणात पडू नये किंवा शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहू नये म्हणूनच ऑनलाईन शिक्षणावर भर देण्यात आला. अशाप्रकारे ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाची मागणी वाढत जाऊन शाळा, महाविद्यालये ऑनलाईन वर्ग घेण्यास सज्ज झाले. अजूनही शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात वर्ग आणि परिक्षा सुध्दा ऑनलाईन सुरु आहे. इथे गृहितक सिध्द झाले.

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कोविड-19 महामारी (कोरोना) : एक आरोग्य संकट

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सारांश

कोरोना विषाणूच्या संसर्गाने आपल्यापैकी अनेकांच्या जीवाला घोर लावला आहे. कोरोनामुळे सध्या सगळ्यांचेच आयुष्य अस्थिर झालंय. या जागतिक साथीचा लोकांच्या मनरूखास्थावर विपरित परिणाम झालेला आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे भविष्यातही त्यांना मानसिक समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागेल असे वाटू लागले आहे. या महामारीचा अनेकांच्या आरोग्यावर वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे परिणाम झालेला आहे.

हे सगळं कधी संपणार? आपलं आयुष्य पूर्ववत कधी होणार? या प्रश्नांनी संपूर्ण जगाला ग्रासून यकलय पण या संकटातून बाहेर पडायचं असेल तर काही नियमांचे काटेकोरपणे पालन करणे गरजेचे आहे. या लेखात मानसिक ताण आणि अचानक येणारे संकर अशा अनेक बाबींचा अभ्यास करणार आहे.

मुख्यशब्द: कोरोना, कोविड-19 महामारी, मानसिक, आरोग्य

प्रस्तावना:

भारतात कोरोनाचा पहिला रुग्ण 30 जानेवारीला आढळला. त्यानंतर मार्चपर्यंत जगभरातून अनेक बातम्या येत होत्या आणि सगळ्यांचीच अस्वस्थता वाढत होती. मार्चच्या अखेरीस आपल्याकडे टाळेबंदीला सुरुवात झाली, पण मधल्या काही महिन्यात सगळ्यांनी काय अनुभवळ? एका टोकाला होती बेफिकिरी, अतिविश्वास आणि अहंभाव तर दुसऱ्या टोकाला भिती, चिंता आणि संताप.

आपल्याकडे कोणतीही समस्या येवो, जिथे शारीरिक आरोग्याला फारच कमी महत्त्व दिलं जातं, तिथे मानसिक आरोग्याची कोण पर्वा करणार. खरतर भारतात लोकांना प्रत्यक्ष मानसिक आरोग्याच्या सुविधांची आवश्यकता आहे पण तसे नाही.

साथीचे आजार जेव्हा येतात, तेवहा ती फक्त शारीरिक आरोग्याची समस्या उरत नाही, तर मानसिक समस्याही होते. याचे कारण साथीचे आजार हे जगण्यातील अनिश्चितता वाढवतात. पण साथीचा आजार जेव्हा महामारी असतो, तेव्हा ही अनिश्चितता कितीतरी पटींनी वाढते.

उद्दिष्टे

- कोविड-19 महामारी मुळे आलेल्या मानसिक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे

गृहितक:

सगळ्याच मानसिक समस्यांचे मुळ अनिश्चिततेमध्ये आहे.

संशोधन कार्यप्रणाली :

या संशोधनामध्ये प्राथमिक व दुय्यम अशा दोन्ही कार्यप्रणाली चा वापर केला आहे. संशोधनाकरिता काही लोकांचो मुलाकत फोन्सद्वारे प्रश्न विचारून घेतली काही माहिती वर्तमानपत्र तर काही वेबसाईट मधून घेतली आहे.

कोरोना आणि मानसिक ताण:

समाजातील एक गट असा आहे ज्याच्यासाठी हा काळ आपत्ती बनून आला नाही, पण त्यांचा मानसिक ताण निश्चितच वाढला आहे. वेळोवेळी वैद्यकीय शिक्षण नसतांना अशावेळी कामे करावी लागली. उदा. काही लोकांना कोणतेही वैद्यकीय शिक्षण नसतांना रेड झोन मध्ये सर्व्हेक्षणाची, आरोग्य तपासणीची कामं करावी लागली अर्थातच असा लोकांचा मानसिक ताण वाढला. तसेच शिक्षकांना अचानक ऑफलाईन वरून ऑनलाईन वर शिक्षणाचे वर्ग घ्यावे लागलेत त्यामुळे त्यांचा मानसिक ताण वाढला. काही लोकांच्या नोकऱ्या गेल्या तर काहींच्या पगारात कपात झाली. काहींच्या नातेवाईकांचा कोरोनामुळे मृत्यु झाला अशाप्रकारे अनेक लोकांवर मानसिक ताण वाढला.

अनेकांच्या मनात विविध प्रश्न उद्भवून माणसांना मानसिक त्रास होत होता आणि अजूनही होत आहे. ज्याचे काम पूर्णपणे घरून चालू आहे आणि घर व कामाचं ताळतंत्र सांभळावं लागतंय अशा लोकांना गंभीर मानसिक आजारांना सामोरे जावे लागले नाही तर ताण वाढून त्यांचा परिणाम आरोग्यावर निश्चितच झालेला दिसत आहे. विविध सरकारी खात्यामध्ये एकवाक्यता नसणं हेही ताणाचं कारण आहे. या संकटातून बाहेर पडण्याचे तीन मार्ग असू शकतात

- लसीकरण
- संसर्गामुळे लोकसंख्येतल्या काही जणांमध्ये रोग प्रतिकारशक्ती निर्माण करणे.

- आपल्यात आणि समाजाच्या सवयीमध्ये नियमांचे पालन करून कायमचा बदल करणे.

आपत्ती

समाजतोल मोठा गट जो रोजंदारीवर जगतो त्यांच्यासाठी यळेबंदी आपत्ती म्हणून आली. अचानक झालेल्या घोषणांनी कोणलाच कोणतेही नियोजन करता आले नाहीच, पण अचानक आलेल्या कोरोना संकटामुळे अनेकांना आपले प्राणही गमवावे लागले. महामारीमध्ये काहीचे मृत्यू तर उपसमारीने झाटे. या सगळ्या लोकांसाठी जीवन जगणं अवघड झालं तिथे मानसिक आरोग्याच्या सुविधा म्हणजे श्रीमंतीचे लक्षणच म्हणावे लागेल. मृत्यूमुखी पडलेल्या लोकांबरोबर जे होते, त्यांच्यासाठी मात्र हा आयुष्यभराचा मानसिक आघात ठरू शकतो अशावेळी त्यांच्या मानसिक आरोग्याचं काय? जवळच्या व्यक्तींच्या मृत्यू पाहावा लागला तर आघता नंतरचा मानसिक परिणाम सारखे अनेक आजार होऊ शकतात. परंतु त्याची दखल घेण्यासाठी आणि उपचार करण्यासाठीचा योग्य यंत्रणा आपल्याकडे उपलब्ध नाही.

टळेबंदीमुळे झालेला मानसिक त्रास

टळेबंदी काही लोकांसाठी आपत्ती म्हणून आली, काहींसाठी मानसिक ताण म्हणून तर काहींसाठी नित्यक्रमातील बदल म्हणून. आपल्यासमोर येणारे संकट हे कधीही सांगून येत नाही आणि अचानक आलेल्या संकटाला स्वीकारतांना मानसिक त्रास होतो. कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या अचानक झालेला बदल किंवा अनिश्चितता मानसिक आरोग्यावर नकारात्मक परिणाम करते.

निष्कर्ष

कोविड-19 महामारी हे एक मोठे आरोग्य संकट आहे ज्याने जगभरातील लाखो लोकांचे जीवन बदलले आहे. असे म्हणता येईल की, कोरोनामुळे उद्भवलेल्या परिस्थितीचा अनेकांनावर दीर्घकालीन परिणाम झाला आहे. सामान्य चिंता देखिल महत्वाचा घटक आहे. मात्र या जीवघेण्या आजारामुळे (कोविड-19) ज्यांना चिंता करण्याची सवय आहे त्यांच्या चिंतेत अधिकच वाढ होण्याची शक्यता आहे.

जगाला भयावह परिस्थितीत आणणार्या या महामारीने जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात हाहाकार माजवला आहे. तसेच आरोग्यावर विपरित परिणाम होऊ शकतो विशेषतः हृदयविकार, उच्च रक्तदाब, मधुमेह अशा अनेक आजाराने ग्रस्त असलेल्या लोकांना कोविड-19 महामारीचा जास्त धोका होता. हे एकप्रकारे आरोग्य संकटचं कोविड-19 महामारी येणार अशी स्वप्नातही कोणी अपेक्षा केली नव्हती. अशा अचानक आलेल्या आजाराने जनजीवण विस्कळीत करून टाकेल याची निश्चिती नव्हती. असेही म्हणता येईल की, सगळ्याच मानसिक समस्यांचे मूळ मध्ये आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

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आर्थिक अस्थैर्य व कल्याण : पालक— मुलांमधील विसंवाद

यश पाटील

एम.ए.भाग 1—सेमिस्टर 1

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग

पालक व मुलांमधील संवादाच्या परिवर्तनशील स्वरूपाचा विचार करताना कुटुंबातील व्यक्तींच्या वैचारिक व भावनिक दृष्टीला सकारात्मक दिशेकडून नकारात्मक दिशेकडे नेणाऱ्या विविध माध्यमांचा, घटकांचा, विकसित माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा विचार करणे जेवढे गरजेचे मला वाटते किंबहुना त्याहीपेक्षा अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण कुटुंबातील लोकांच्या आचार—विचारांमध्ये झालेल्या अनपेक्षित बदलांचा, विकृतींचा, जिवनशैलीत झालेल्या आमुलाग्र परिवर्तनाचा, त्याअनुषंगाने निर्माण झालेल्या जिवघेण्या स्पर्धा या सर्व पैलूंचा आर्थिक, सामाजिक व नैतिक दृष्टीकोनातून भूमिका मांडणे अधिक गरजेचे आहे. आणि म्हणून प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध लिहतांना त्याची 3 भागात विभागणी केली आहे.

पहिल्या भागात स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील कौटुंबिक जिवनपद्धतीतील परिवर्तनाचा आर्थिक, सामाजिक व शक्षणिक दृष्टीकोनातून विचार करण्यात आला आहे. तर दुसऱ्या भागात स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील बालक व पालकांमधील संवादाची भूमिका मांडण्यात आली आहे. तर तिसऱ्या भागात जागतिकीकरणाचा कुटुंब व्यवस्थेवर झालेल्या परिणामांचा व त्या अनुषंगाने पालक व मुलांमधील संवादाच्या बदलत्या स्वरूपाचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे.

उद्दिष्ट्ये:—

1. पालकांनी हुकमी ऐक्या न होता मुलांशी मित्रत्वाचे संबंध ठेवणे.
2. फावल्या वेळेत मुलांशी संवाद साधून त्यांचा आत्मविश्वास संपादन करणे.
3. मुलांमध्ये शारिरीक, भावनिक, मानसिक बदल होत असताना शाब्दिक आधार देऊन त्यांचे मनोधैर्य उंचावणे.
4. मुलांकडून चुका झाल्यास दाडदपट न करता सहानुभूतीपूर्वक प्रेमाने जवळ घेऊन चुका का झाल्यात हे शोधण्यास सहकार्य करणे.
5. रोज नियमितपणे 1 तास संपूर्ण परिवार एकत्रित बसून विविध विषयांवर विचारविनिमय करणे जेणेकरून मुलांना आपले मत इतरांसमोर सहजपणे मांडण्याचा सराव होईल.

6. दिवसातील 1 वेळेचं जेवण सर्वांनी मिळून करणे जेणेकरून मुलांना पालकांसोबत शाळेतील गमती-जमती, मित्रमैत्रिणी इ. आवडत्या विषयावर संवाद साधने शक्य होईल.
7. मुलांच्या मनात पालक आपले शत्रु आहेत किंवा पालकांच्या मनात मुलांना जन्म देऊन चक केली अशा प्रकारच्या भावना निर्माण न होऊ देणे.

प्रस्तावना:-

जिवन हे नदीप्रमाणे वाहते असावे हे जरी खरे असले तरी प्रत्येक कार्याला काही मर्यादा आहेत. मनुष्य बुद्धिवादी प्राणी असल्यामुळे तो कधीही स्वस्थ, शांत बसू शकत नाही. नवनिर्मिती करण्याकडे त्याचा अधिक कल असतो. परंतु ही नवनिर्मिती सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोनातून करण्यात येत असेल तर त्याचे अनुकूल फायदे त्या व्यक्तीला तर मिळतातच परंतु कुटुंब, समाज, देश ह्यांच्या दृष्टीने देखील त्याचे कार्य लाभदायक ठरते. परंतु नकारात्मक दृष्टीकोनातून केलेली नवनिर्मिती मनुष्याला, कुटुंबाला, समाजाला, देशाला अधोगतीला नेते. उदा. शेअर घोटाळा चा हर्षद मेहता, नफ्याच्या हव्यासापोटी त्याने आपली बुद्धी आर्थिक व्यवहारात चुकीच्या पद्धतीने वापरली. ज्याचे दुष्परिणाम आजही आपण अप्रत्यक्षपणे भोगत आहोत. हे का घडले ? या प्रश्नाच्या खोलवर जाण्याचा प्रयत्न केल्यास असे दिसून येते की, पालकांचा मुलांशी होत नसलेला संवाद. आपण करित असलेले कार्य योग्य आहे किंवा नाही यासंबंधी पालकांशी चर्चा किंवा विचारविनिमय न करता घेतलेले चुकीचे निर्णय. संवादाअभावी मुलं आयुष्यात भरकटलेले दिसतात. ज्याचे दूरगामी परिणाम त्यांच्या जिवनावर झालेले दिसून येतात. आणि म्हणून पालक व मुलांमध्ये संवादकौशल्य असणे गरजेचे आहे किंवा नाही ? मुलांनी कुठलाही महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्णय घेण्यापूर्वी पालकांशी संवाद साधावयास पाहिजे किंवा नाही ? इ. विविध पैलूंचा उहापोह करण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात करण्यात आला आहे.

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील कौटुंबिक जिवनपद्धती:-

इंग्रजांच्या राजवटीत संपूर्ण जनता अन्याय, अत्याचाराच्या दहशतीत जिवन जगत होती. स्वातंत्र्यासाठी लढणाऱ्या स्वातंत्र्यप्रेमींनी घरोघरी जन्म घेतला होता. सर्व जनतेचे एकच लक्ष होते, ते म्हणजे देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळविणे. संयुक्त कुटुंब पद्धती अस्तित्वात असल्यामुळे घरातील कर्त्या व्यक्तीने देशासाठी संसाराचा, घराचा त्याग केला तरी दुसऱ्या अन्य व्यक्तीवर कुटुंबाची जबाबदारी पडल्यामुळे कुठल्याही प्रकारचे आढे-वेढे न घेता लहान वयात संपूर्ण कुटुंबाची आपुलकीने, सलोख्याने जबाबदारी पार पाडण्यात त्यांना धन्यता वाटे. कर्त्या पुरुषाचा शब्द संपूर्ण कुटुंब नाजुक फुलाप्रमाणे जपत असे. त्या काळात स्त्री चे क्षेत्र 'चुल व मूल' एवढेच मर्यादित होते. त्यामुळे

कुटुंबासाठी कितीही खस्ता खाव्या लागल्या किंवा त्याग करावा लागला तरी त्यावेळेचे पालक सदैव आनंदाने, तत्परतेने आपली भूमिका पार पाडीत असे. मोठयांचा सम्मान, आदर करण्यात कुटुंबातील अन्य व्यक्तींना कोणताच कमीपणा वाटत नसे. पालकांना मुलांसाठी कितीही तडजोड करावी लागत असली किंवा त्यांचे पालन-पोषण करण्यात कितीही त्रास होत असला तरीही आपल्या पिल्लांसाठी वाटेल तो त्रास सहन करण्याची त्यांची मानसिकता होती. मुलांच प्रेम, त्यांच शिक्षण , आपुलकी , त्यांच्यासाठी करावा लागणारा त्याग त्यावेळेच्या पालकांनी कधीच पैशात तोलला नाही. जिवन जगण्यासाठी आवश्यक ते सर्व कडू-गोड कार्यात साधर्म्य साधण्यात त्या काळातील पालक निरक्षर असूनही आजच्या साक्षर पालकांपेक्षा अधिक यशस्वी झाले. मेहनत, स्वबळावर कुठलेही कष्ट करण्याची मानसिकता असल्यास मनुष्य प्रगतीचा उंच कळस सहजपणे गाठू शकतो, हाच निर्धार जणू त्या काळातील पालकांनी केला व पुढची पिढी घडविली. स्वहितापेक्षा दुसऱ्यांच्या वेदनांना, भावनांना, विचारांना प्राधान्य देण्यात येई. याच काळात स्त्रियांमध्ये देखील हळूहळू अन्यायाविरुद्ध लढा देण्यासाठी जागृतता निर्माण झाली. कुटुंब सांभाळून ते या लढ्यात हिरिरीने भाग घेऊ लागल्या व सुसंस्कृत समाजाचे स्वप्न साकार करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करू लागल्या. थोडक्यात माणसाने माणसाशी माणुसकीनेच वागले पाहिजे, सामाजिक रुढी, प्रथा-परंपरा हयांचे कुटुंबात काय स्थान आहे हे त्याकाळाच्या पालकांनी जाणले आणि त्या दिशेने त्यांनी मुलांना घडविले. त्या काळातील पालक हे खरोखरच त्यागी, निःस्वार्थी, भावनाप्रधान, दया-दानी, धार्मिक वृत्तीचे असल्यामुळे आजच्या तुलनेत कितीतरी पटीने स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील पालक मनाने अधिक समृद्ध, सुखी व संपन्न होते असे म्हटल्यास ते वावगे होणार नाही. त्यांच्याकडून सुसंस्कृत पिढी घडविल्या गेली. सारांश स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात मुलांचा पालकांशी व पालकांचा मुलांशी असा दोन्ही बाजूने उत्तम सुसंवाद होत होता. असे आजची स्थिती बघून म्हटल्यास गैर ठरणार नाही.

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील कौटुंबिक जिवनपद्धती:-

या काळात संयुक्त कुटुंब पद्धतीला तडा जाऊन विभक्त कुटुंब पद्धतीचा अंगीकार करायला सुरुवात झाली. स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर अधिक परखडपणे मत, भावना प्रदर्शित व्हायला लागल्या. 'चुल आणि मूल' यापुरतेच आपले क्षेत्र मर्यादित न ठेवता समाजप्रबोधन व्हायला पाहिजे त्या दृष्टीने पावले उचलायला सुरुवात झाली. पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने आपण काम करू शकतो, आपल्यामध्ये देखील निर्णय घेण्याची क्षमता आहे, अन्याय-अत्याचाराविरुद्ध उभे राहण्याची ताकद आपल्यामध्येही आहे ही भावना वाढीस लागल्यामुळे कुटुंबाला हातभार लागावा या उद्देशाने स्त्रिया अर्थाजनासाठी घराबाहेर पडल्या. कामातील त्यांचा प्रामाणिकपणा, वेळेचं उत्कृष्ट नियोजन या बळावर त्यांची उत्तरोत्तर प्रगती होत गेली. आज तर स्त्रीने प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात आपले विशिष्ट स्थान निर्माण केले आहे. परंतु हे करता करता तीने कुटुंबव्यवस्थेपासून फारकत घेतली नाही. नोकरदार

स्त्री ने मुलांना संसारात स्वतःची कमतरता कधी भासू दिली नाही. पुरुषाचे कर्तव्य नोकरी करून आपला संसार चालविणे ऐवढेच मर्यादित झाले. परंतु स्त्री ने मात्र घर सांभाळून नोकरो करावी, घर सांभाळण्याची सर्वस्वी जबाबदारी स्त्री चीच आहे हा समज पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीत वाढीस लागला. यातूनच कुटुंबात खटके उडायला सुरुवात झाली. पालक सैरभैर होऊन वागायला लागले. स्वैराचारामुळे कुटुंबातील आपलेपणा, नाते यात वैमनस्य निर्माण झाले. 'हम दो हमारे दो ' या घोषवाक्याला तडा गेला. विभक्त कुटुंबाचे अजून विभक्तीकरण झाले. एकाच घरात राहून आई सुलट दिशेने तर वडील उलट दिशेने वागू लागली. अशा परिस्थितीत मुलं पेचात सापडली. कारण आई-वडिल दोघेही मुलांना प्रिय. पालकांच्या रोजच्या वादाने मुलं त्रासून गेली. गाडी, बंगला, सर्व सुखसुविधायुक्त घर असून त्या घरात मुलांना जाण्याची इच्छा होत नाही. घरातील घरपण हरवलं, राहिल्या केवळ भिंती. माणसांतील माणूसपण हरवलं. हे माणूसपण नाही पैशाने विकत घेता येतं, नाही पैशाने विकता येतं. 100 तुन 70 कुटुंब याच समस्येने ग्रासलेले आहे. आणि या भिषण समस्येत लहान-मोठी मुलं होरपळली जात आहे. त्यांचे जिवन उद्धस्त होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे. ही आजची गंभीर वास्तविक परिस्थिती पालक मुलांमध्ये निर्माण झाली आहे. मुलांना पालकांबद्दल आत्मीयता, प्रेम, आपुलकी थोडीदेखील राहिली नाही. पालकांची अवस्था यापेक्षा काही वेगळी नाही. 'रात्रंदिवस तुमच्यासाठी काबाडकष्ट करतो ' ही जाणीव वडील पदोपदी मुलांना करून देत आहे.

संवादाची दरी:- कुटुंबप्रमुखाच्या जिवनशैलीतील अयोग्य परिवर्तन

आज कुटुंबात वडिलांचा दर्जा केवळ कमी मेहनत करून अधिक पैसा योग्य-अयोग्य मार्गाने कमविणे, तो मित्रांवर उडविणे, जंगी पाटर्न्या करणे, दारु पिणे, रात्री-बेरात्री घरी येणे ऐवढाच मर्यादित झाला आहे. रविवार देखील पुरुषांना कुटुंबासोबत घालवायला कमीपणा वाटायला लागला. मुलांनी मागितलेली प्रत्येक गोष्ट घेऊन दिली म्हणजे आपण एकदम कर्तव्यदक्ष आहोत असे आजच्या पित्यांना वाटते. त्या बदल्यात मुलांकडून खूप जास्त अपेक्षा ठेवल्या जातात. त्यांना पैकीच्या पैकी गुण मिळालेच पाहिजे, प्रत्येक स्पर्धेत क्षमता नसतानादेखील सहभागी होऊन ती स्पर्धा जिंकलीच पाहिजे, आणि हे सर्व करण्यात मुलं अयशस्वी ठरत असल्यास मुलांना अपमानास्पद वागणूक देणे ही आजची कुटुंबातील शोकांतिका आहे. यामुळे मुलांमध्ये न्यूनगंड निर्माण होतो. हीच बालक व पालक यामधील संवादाच्या अपयशाची पहिली पायरी होय. यानंतरच्या अवस्थेत मुलं ही धास्तावलेली, आत्मविश्वास गमावलेली तर दिसून येतातच परंतु दुसऱ्या बाजूने ता बिनधास्त, बेडर होत जातो. अशाप्रकारच्या रोज घडणाऱ्या घटनांचा त्याच्या मनावर इतका विघातक परिणाम होतो की मानसिक, भावनिक दृष्ट्या तो समाजविघातक बनतो. पालक नशीबाला दोष देत राहतात आणि मुलं घरच्या परिस्थितीला दोष देत राहतात. मुल अनुकरणप्रीय असल्यामुळे ते देखील वडिलांसारखे रात्री-बेरात्री घरी यायला लागतात. वडिलांनी पूर्ण केलेल्या फाजील लाडामुळे आम्ही उद्धस्त

झालो. आईचं वागणं शिस्तीत असायचं. त्या शिस्तीची आम्हाला खूप चिड यायची. पण आज त्याचं महत्व आम्हाला कळलं. तीचे संस्कार एक विवेकशील मनुष्य घडविण्यास कुठेच कमी पडले नाही. आम्ही मात्र ते संस्कार घडवून घेण्यास अपयशी ठरलो. ही तरुण वर्गाची कहाणी सर्वत्र पहायला मिळते. आईची वडिलांकडून होत असलेली अवहेलना, मुलांसाठी दुःख सहन करण्याची मानसिकता आम्हाला पाहवत नसल्यामुळे आम्ही वाईट मार्गाला लगलो. असे म्हणणाऱ्या तरुण पिढीचे प्रमाण आजच्या 21 व्या शतकात 70 टक्के आहे. पालक स्वतः भरकटलेले असल्यामुळे मुलं भरकटणारच यात काही शंका नाही. अशा भरकटलेल्या मुलं व पालकांचा संवाद कशा पद्धतीने घडून येऊ शकतो याचा अंदाज न केलेला बरा.

जागतिकीकरणाचा परिणाम

माहिती तंत्रज्ञान, दूरदर्शन वरील मालिका, फेस बुक, चॅटिंग इ. चे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर फायदे तर आहेतच. परंतु समाजावर वरील पैलूंचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर दुष्परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. लहान मुलांना नको ती माहिती, नको ते ज्ञान वरील माध्यमांमुळे मिळत आहे. आज दूरदर्शनवर नवरा-बायको चे भांडण, स्त्रियांवरील अत्याचार, बलात्कार, सी.आय.डी., सच का सामना अशा प्रकारच्या नको त्या घटना दाखविण्यात येत असल्यामुळे 'अनुभवावरून शिकवण' ही पारंपारिक संकल्पनेची पुरचुंडी बांधून पालकांनी ती पुरचुंडी कुलूपबंद तिजोरीत टाकली तर तरुण पिढीने ती पुरचुंडी कालबाहय ठरवली. आई-वडिल देखील मुलांसमोर नको त्या बाबींवर चर्चा करतात. चर्चा करता करता बऱ्याचदा ती विकोपाला देखील जाते. तडजोड आजच्या पालकांना माहितच नाही. त्याचे विपरित परिणाम होऊन मुलं टोकाची भूमिका घेतात. मनासारखं घडलं नाही, जिवात अपयश आलं, कोणी उपदेश केलेला सहन झाला नसल्यास, नैराश्य आलं असल्यास, पुरुष-स्त्रिया-मुलं सर्वांना एकच मार्ग सुचतो तो म्हणजे 'आत्महत्या'. पालक व बालकांचा आत्मीयतेने, प्रेमाने होत नसलेला संवाद ह्यास कारणीभूत आहे असे परखडपणे मला म्हणावेसे वाटते. आजच्या काळातील संवाद केवळ नातेसंबंधांपुरता मर्यादित झाला आहे.

मर्यादा:-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात रोजंदारीवर काम करणारा वर्ग, भटका वर्ग, भिकारी इ. समाजातील दुर्बल, अशिक्षित, अज्ञानी घटकाचा विचार करण्यात आलेला नाही. कारण दिवसभर काबाडकष्ट करून मिळालेल्या मजुरीवर त्यांची रात्र निघते. दुसऱ्या दिवशी पुन्हा आपल्या मुलांबाळांसोबत ते कामाच्या शोधार्थ निघतात. जिवन जगण्याच्या त्यांच्या अपेक्षा अत्यंत मर्यादित असल्यामुळे (अन्न, वस्त्र) व भविष्याची चिंता नसल्यामुळे आज आपण जे करत आहोत तेच मुलंही करणार ही विचारसरणी रुढ झाल्यामुळे अशा कामकरी वर्गांमध्ये पालकांचा मुलांशी होणारा संवाद निरंतर तर

असतोच परंतु पालकांनी मुलांना वाईट वागणूक दिली किंवा मुलांकडून पालकांना अनपेक्षित वागणूक मिळाली नाही तरी फारशी अपेक्षा न ठेवता वास्तवात जगण्याचा हे पालक व बालक दोघेही प्रयत्न करित असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यामुळे या वर्गामध्ये बदलत्या परिस्थितीनुसार फारसे परिवर्तन आढळून येत नाही.

पालक व बालक दोघांकरिता उत्कृष्ट संवादासाठी पुढील उपाय सुचविण्यात आले आहे.

1. ऐकमेकांचे दोष न दाखवता आपुलकीने संवाद साधणे.
2. आपली चुक मान्य करून लागलीच क्षमा मागणे
3. नकारात्मक विचार बाजूला सारून सल्ला-मसलत करणे.
4. ऐकमेकांच्या आवडी-निवडी जपण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे.
5. मुलांच्या यशाबद्दल कौतुक करणे.
6. सुख-दुःखात ऐकमेकांना समजून घेणे.
7. कोणाशीही स्वतःची तुलना न करणे.
8. ऐकमेकांना जास्तीच जास्त वेळ देण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे.
9. सर्वांनी निती-नियमांचे पालन करणे.
10. मित्र-मैत्रिणीसारखे संबंध जोपासण्यास पालकांनी प्रयत्न करणे.

निष्कर्ष -

स्वातंत्रपूर्व काळात कुटुंबव्यवस्था ही विश्वासाच्या जोरावर उभी होती. ऐकमेकांबद्द प्रचंड आत्मविश्वास , जिद्दाला होता. प्रेम, आपुलकीने घरातील माणसे वागत होती. सहकार्य करणे, ऐकमेकांना जाणून घेणे, मदत करणे हे तर त्यांच्या नसानसात ठासले होते. त्यामुळे संवाद हा अर्थपूर्ण होत होता. आजच्या पिढीसारखा मुलांसमोर पालकांशी कसा संवाद साधावा हा प्रश्न नव्हता. आणि ह्यामुळेच पूर्वीची कुटुंब ही स्थिरावलेली दिसून तर आलीच त्याचबरोबर त्यांच्या आर्थिक जिवनमान व कल्याण उंचावलेल दिसून येते. मात्र ही स्थिती आजच्या कुटुंबाची खंत आहे. ह्यामुळे आर्थिक अस्थिरतेले जिवनमान व कल्याणात घट झालेली दिसून येते.

कोविड-19 महामारी : मजूरांशिवाय पंगु झालेले उद्योगक्षेत्र

कु. प्रणाली उके

बी.ए.भाग 3-सहावे सेमिस्टर

कोविड-19 महामारी अथात कोरोना संकटाच्या आधीपासुनच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला मंदीचा फटका बसु लागला होता. 2019-20 या आर्थिक वर्षामध्ये 4.9 टक्के च्या अपेक्षित अंदाजापेक्षा विकासदर कमी झाल्याकडे दिसते. कोरोनाच्या संकटामुळे होणाऱ्या नुकसानाचे प्रथमतः लावलेले अनुमान चुकले असुन या संकटाने अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विविध अंगावर मोठा आघात केला आहे. देशातील मागणीमध्ये झालेली घट तसेच मागणी पुरवठ्याच्या साखळीमध्ये निर्माण झालेली दरी यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेतील उद्योगक्षेत्रावर झालेल्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात करण्यात आला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचे एकूण 3 भागात विभाजन करण्यात आले आहे. पहिल्या भागात प्रस्तावनेसह उद्योगातील श्रमिकांची वास्तविक स्थिती, लॉकडाऊन काळात श्रमिकांच्या मानसिकतेवर झालेला आघात, गावाकडची ओढ इ. घटकांचे विस्तृत विवेचन करण्यात आले आहे दुसऱ्या भागात उद्योजकांना भेडसावणाऱ्या समस्या, अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या वाढीसाठी उद्योगांकरिता सरकारद्वारे जाहिर केलेले पॅकेज, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची जडणघडण व या सर्वांमधून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी अर्थव्यवस्थेची घडपड इ. विविध घटकांवर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आला आहे तर तिसऱ्या भागात सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांच्या सर्वेक्षणाच्या बाबतीतला निष्कर्ष मांडून उपाययोजना सुचविल्या आहे. व शेवटी शोधनिबंधाच्या निष्कर्षाचा उहापोह संदर्भ ग्रंथ जोडून केला गेला आहे.

उद्दिष्ट्ये:-

1. औद्योगिक उत्पादनात वाढ करणे.
2. गावाकडे गेलेल्या मजूरांना उद्योगांकडे आकर्षित करणे
3. उद्योगांना जिवंत ठेवणे.
4. लोकांच्या कयशक्तीत वाढ करणे.
5. अर्थव्यवस्थेत उभारी आणणे.

गृहिते:-

1. औद्योगिक उत्पादन स्थिरावले आहे.
2. मजूरांचा पुरवठा अत्यंत कमी झाला आहे.

3. उद्योग आजारी अवस्थेत आहे.
4. लोकांच्या कयशक्तीत घट झालेली आहे.
5. अर्थव्यवस्था निस्तोज अवस्थेत आहे.

प्रस्तावना:—

जागतिक महामारी अर्थात कोविड-19 कोरोनामुळे गेल्या 3 महिन्यांपासून संपूर्ण जग हतबल अवस्थेत आहे. मग तो देश विकसित असो की अविकसित असो. प्रत्येक देशातील आरोग्ययंत्रणेसह, पोलीस कर्मचारी, एनजीओ, सरकारी स्तरावरील विविध कर्मचारी, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे कर्मचारी रोगाचा प्रार्दुभाव रोखण्यासाठी व त्याची भिषणता कमी करण्यासाठी अहोरात्र काम करताना दिसून येते. विकसित देशाकडे आरोग्य यंत्रणा सक्षम असूनही हा एवढासा कोरोना विषाणू आमचं काहीच बिघडू शकत नाही या आर्विभावात वावरत होते. परंतु जसजसे या विषाणूने माणसं गिळायला सुरवात केली व व्यक्ति-समाजाबरोबरच अर्थव्यवस्था डगमगायला लागली तेव्हा त्यातील गांभीर्य ओळखून काही काळानंतर विकसित देशांनी पावलं उचलली. अमेरिकेसारखा बलाढ्य देशाला खाईत ढकलण्याचं काम कोरोनाने केले. भौतिक व नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीने नटलेल्या अमेरिकेला देखील कोरोनापुढे नतमस्तक व्हावे लागले. आजपर्यंत आपण केवळ एखादया साथीच्या रोगामुळे किंवा नैसर्गिक आपत्तीमुळे तो विशिष्ट देश त्यामुळे प्रभावित झालेला बघितला. परंतु ही पहिली वेळ आहे की हया कोरोनाने कोणताच देश सोडला नाही. हा विशिष्ट देश गरीब आहे, हा विशिष्ट देश श्रीमंत आहे, विशिष्ट देशातील माणसं खूप चांगली आहे, तर विशिष्ट देशातील खूप वाईट आहे असा कुठलाही भेदभाव कोरोनाच्या बाबतीत दिसून आला नाही. संपूर्ण जगाला कोविड-19 महामारीने ग्रासले. आणि जगाची अर्थव्यवस्था जणू स्थिरावली की काय ? असा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला. अर्थव्यवस्था कधीच स्थैतिक स्वरूपात नसते. परंतु प्रत्येक देशाने अर्थव्यवस्थेतील व्यवहार टप्प्याटप्प्याने अशा प्रकारे 3 महिन्यांपासून लॉकडाऊन केले की अर्थव्यवस्था ही स्थिरावल्या अवस्थेतच होती. भारताने मात्र इतर देशांच्या तुलनेत लॉकडाऊनच्या बाबतीत घेतलेले निर्णय खरोखरीच कौतुकास्पद आहे. याबाबतीत माननीय मोदीजींचं मनापासून अभिनंदन. आपल्या देशात आरोग्य यंत्रणेवर करण्यात येणार खर्च अन्य देशांच्या तुलनेत अत्यंत अल्प म्हणजे .50: असूनही पदोपदी परिस्थिती बघून घेतलेल्या निर्णयाची अंमलबजावणी गावस्तरापासून तर राष्ट्रीयस्तरापर्यंत अत्यंत चोखपणे सांभाळणारे पोलीस कर्मचारी व त्यांना साथ देणारी जनता यांचं अस्तित्व नाकारता येणार नाही. या महामारीने समाजातील प्रत्येक घटक होरपळून निघाला असला तरी सर्वात जास्त हाल झाले ते श्रमिकांचे. हा श्रमिक गेल्या 3 महिन्यात इतका हतबल झाला की शहरात कोणी बंगल्यात राहायला जागा दिली तरी तो कधीही पुन्हा वापस न येणारा. जगलो तर गावातच जगू आणि मेलो तरी आनंदाने आपल्याच आप्तजनांमध्ये मरू. या भावनेने त्यांना असे ग्रासले की त्यांची

जगण्याची मानसिकताच बदलली. श्रमिक हाच औद्योगिक क्षेत्राला तारणारा खरा सक्रीय घटक आहे. जो आजपर्यंत उपेक्षित राहिला. एवढेच नव्हे तर त्याच्याकडे बघण्याचा समाजाचा, उद्योजकांचा दृष्टिकोन जो नकारात्मक होता तो सकारात्मकतेकडे जाण्याचा प्रवास सुरु झाला आहे असे म्हटल्यास ते वावगे ठरणार नाही.

उद्योगातील श्रमिकांची वास्तविक स्थिती:-

कोरोनाच्या साथीमुळे लॉकडाऊन लागल्याने सर्वच उद्योग ठप्प पडले आहेत. आजाराची भीती आणि काम नसल्याने परराज्यातील जवळपास 90: स्थलांतरित मजुरांनी गावाकडे पलायन केले आहे. मजुरांच्या पलायनाने बांधकामासाह उद्योग क्षेत्राचीही चिंता वाढलेली आहे. शासनाच्या निर्देशानुसार काम सुरु केले तरी मजूर नसल्याने सर्वच क्षेत्र पंगू होण्याची भिती असून कामाचा वेग मंदावणे आणि महागाई वाढण्याची संभावना तज्ञांनी व्यक्त केली आहे.

इतर राज्याप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्रातही परराज्यातील मजूर मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहेत. केवळ नागपूर शहराचा विचार केल्यास परराज्याचे 1 लाखाच्या वर मजूर आहेत. उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगड, झारखंड इ. राज्यातून हे मजूर रोजगाराच्या शोधात येतात. कामाचे कौशल्य आणि काम करण्याची क्षमता अधिक असल्याने या मजुरांना उद्योग क्षेत्रात प्राधान्य दिले जाते. केवळ बांधकाम क्षेत्राचा विचार केल्यास 25 हजाराच्या वर मजूर परराज्यातील आहेत. जेसीबी मशीन, कॉकक्रीट मशीन ऑपरेटर, लोहा बांधणारे, सेंटरिंग करणारे हे मजूर असतात. शिवाय कामाची क्षमता अधिक असुनही ते कमी पैशात उपलब्ध होत असल्याने कंत्राटदार मोठ्या संख्येने परराज्यातील मजूर कामासाठी आणत असतात. लॉकडाऊनमुळे यातले जवळपास सर्वच मजूर त्यांच्या गावाकडे गेले आहेत. त्यामुळे कामावर मोठा परिणाम होण्याची शक्यता या क्षेत्रातील उद्योजकांनी व्यक्त केली.

केडाईचे अध्यक्ष महेश साधवानी यांच्यानुसार शासनाने उद्योग व बांधकामासाठी परवानगी दिली तरी मोठ्या प्रमाणात मजुरांचा तुटवडा भासणार आहे. केडाईचे जवळपास 250 सदस्य आहेत. आणि त्यांच्याकडे 10,000 च्या वर मजूर होते. आम्ही त्यांना पूर्ण सुविधा पुरवून थांबविण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. मात्र भिती आणि अनिश्चिततेमुळे बरेच मजूर गावाकडे गेले. आता स्थिती सुधारेपर्यंत 4-5 महिने तर ते परतण्याची शक्यताही नाही. आणि त्यांचा विश्वासही वाढणार नाही. त्यामुळे बांधकाम क्षेत्रावर मोठा परिणाम होण्याची भीती साधवानी यांनी व्यक्त केली. मजूर नसल्याने अनेकांचे कामही रखडल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले.

उद्योग क्षेत्राचीही हीच अवस्था आहे. उद्योग क्षेत्रदेखील मजुरांवर अवलंबून आहे. आणि प्रत्येक उद्योगात त्यांचा मोठा समावेश आहे. त्यामुळे उद्योग क्षेत्राची गती मंदावण्याची शक्यता व्हीआयए च्या वरिष्ठ सदस्याने व्यक्त केली आहे.

फर्निचरच्या व्यवसायात मोठ्या प्रमाणात राजस्थानच्या कामगारांचा समावेश राहिला आहे. त्यांच्या पलायनाने किमान चारपाच महिने तरी हा व्यवसाय पूर्वपदावर येण्याची शक्यता नसल्याचे बोलले जात आहे.

हे मजूर कौशल्यपूर्ण असतात. आणि कामाची क्षमताही अधिक असते. असे असताना त्यांची रोजीही कमी असते. त्यामुळे कंत्राटदार त्यांना प्राधान्य देतात. हे मजूर गावी गेल्याने मजुरांचा तुटवडा निर्माण होईल, कामाची गती मंदावेल शिवाय बांधकामात महागाई वाढेल. लहान कंत्राटदारांचे मजूर गावाकडे गेल्यामुळे स्थानिक कामगारांकडून काम सुरु आहे. परंतू ती क्षमता व कौशल्य स्थानिक मजुरांमध्ये नसल्यामुळे काम करण्यात बऱ्याच अडचणी येत आहे.

कामगारांच्या पळवापळवीने कारखानदार हैराण :-

लॉकडाऊनच्या चौथ्या टप्प्यात काही नियम ठेऊन बहुतांश कंपन्या चालू करण्यास परवानगी देण्यात आली आहे. मात्र हजारो कामगारांनी स्थलांतर केल्याने अनेकांना कारखाने बंद ठेवावे लागत आहे. त्यातच उपलब्ध असलेल्या कामगार वर्गाची पळवापळवी सुरु झाल्याने कारखानदार हैराण झाले आहेत.

भोसरी एमआयडीसीतील 11 हजार कंपन्यांची नोंदणी आहे. त्यातील बहुतांश कंपन्यांनी कामगारांना मार्च-एप्रिलचा पगार दिला. मात्र तरीही खचलेल्या कामगारांनी घरी जाणे पसंद केले. चाकण आणि रांजणगाव एमआयडीसी या लवकर सुरु झाल्या. त्यामुळे अनेकांनी इतर ठिकाणी असणाऱ्या कुशल आणि प्रशिक्षण दिलेल्या कामगारांना अधिक रोजगार, किराणा आणि राहण्यासाठीची खोली देतो सांगून तिथे कामाला नेले. त्यामुळे या कामगारांच्या आधीच्या कंपनीने पगार देऊन राहण्याची सोय करून देखील त्यांच्या नशिबी नवे कामगार शोधण्याची वेळ आली. पुढचे काही महिने कुशल कामगारांची पळवापळवी अपरिहार्य असल्याचे उद्योग क्षेत्रातील तज्ज्ञ सांगत आहेत.

पुण्याच्या औद्योगिक पट्ट्यात सुमारे पाच लाख कामगार लघु उद्योगात काम करित होते. मात्र कोरोनामुळे जवळपास तीन लाख कामगारांनी स्थलांतर केले आहे. अशा परिस्थितीत कारखाने कसे सुरु करायचे हा प्रश्न आवाचून उद्योजकांसमोर उभा राहिला आहे. कामगारांच्या टंचाईला सामोरे जाणे वाटते तेवढे सोपे नाही.

पुणे जिल्ह्यात अडकलेल्या उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तसेच इतर राज्यातील हजार मजुरांना घेऊन 30 विशेष रेल्वे व दोन हजार बसगाड्या पुण्यातून रवाना झाल्या. त्यानंतरच्या दोन दिवसात 18 रेल्वेगाड्यांचे नियोजन केले गेले.

अर्थव्यवस्थेचे वैगुण्यच बनलेय जटिल आव्हान :-

चिनी अर्थव्यवस्था वस्तुनिर्माण उद्योगप्रधान आहे तर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही सेवाउद्योगप्रधान आहे. आणि या दोन अर्थव्यवस्थांच्या अशा परस्परपूरक साहचर्याद्वारे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये एक समतोल साधला गेलेला आहे. अशा प्रकारची एकेकाळी केली जाणारी बतावणी कानांना गोड वाटत होती. परंतु भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या पुढ्यात उभ्या असणाऱ्या अनेकानेक आव्हानांची पाळेमुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या याच बेढब जडणघडणीमध्ये रुजलेली आहे.

निष्कर्ष :-

शेती आणि वस्तुनिर्माण उद्योग ही दोन क्षेत्रे म्हणजे कोणत्याही अर्थव्यवस्थेचा उत्पादन पाया गणला जातो. हा पाया पुरेसा भक्कम असेल तरच त्याच्या आधारावर सेवाउद्योगाचे मजले चढतात आणि तसे ते शोभूनही दिसतात. कुंठित शेती आणि अल्प उत्पादकता असणाऱ्या अल्प मेहनताना बहाल करणाऱ्या असंघटित उद्योगक्षेत्राचे प्राबल्य अतिरिक्त फोफावल्याने कमकुवत राहिलेल्या उत्पादन क्षेत्राच्या पायावर सेवाउद्योगाचा भला मोठा डोलारा आपल्या देशात वर्षानुवर्षे विकसित होत चालला आहे. त्यात बदल करणे आज काळाची गरज आहे. अन्यथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे हेच एक मोठे वैगुण्य भविष्यात जटिल आव्हान बनून पुढ्यात उभे राहिल. व भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला 'कोविड-19' सारख्या भविष्यात येणाऱ्या अनेक समस्यांचा निपटारा करणे कठीण जाईल.

उपाययोजना :-

कोविड-19 च्या विषाणूने जो कहर आपल्या देशात घडवून आणला त्यामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील काही अंगभूत शबलता (उणीवा) प्रकर्षाने उघडयावर आल्या. अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये विविध स्तरावर नानाविध रुपांनी नांदणारी विषमता , भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या जडणघडणीत दिर्घकाळ पोसला गेलेला एक मूलभूत असमतोल, शेतीसह एकंदरच ग्रामीण अर्थकारणाची 1990 सालानंतर आजवर कायम होत असलेली आबाळ, चांगल्या दर्जाच्या उत्पादक रोजगारसंधीची निर्मिती, पुरेशा प्रमाणावर घडवून आणण्याबाबत आजवर दाखविली गेलेली बेफिकिरी..... या सगळ्या वैगुण्यांकडे 'कोविड-19' ने उडवलेल्या हाहाकारामुळे गांभीर्याने पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन सकारात्मक ठेवल्यास व मूलभूत व पायाभूत घटकांना प्राधान्य दिल्यास भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विषमतेची दरी दूर होण्यास मदत तर होईलच. त्याचबरोबर निस्तेज अर्थव्यवस्थेत उत्साही वातावरण निर्माण होऊन

अर्थव्यवस्थेतील आर्थिक व्यवहारांना गती मिळून हळूहळू अर्थव्यवस्था पूर्वपदावर येईल यात शंका नाही

संदर्भग्रंथ सूची:—

1. लोकमत दैनिक वृत्तपत्र — दि. 19 मार्च ते 31 मे 2020
2. लोकसत्ता दैनिक वृत्तपत्र: — दि. 20 मार्च ते 31 मे 2021