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1

A Study of the driving forces behind adoption of improved sanitation practices: A case Study of Kolhapur District

Tanaji Patil¹

Prof. (Dr.) Nisha Pawar²

Abstract

Sanitation is a basic necessity of human beings. Poor Sanitation can directly impact the lifestyle of a community or any human being. It can hamper their health, overall life span. Inadequate sanitation and hygiene practices may be a cause infection and spread of diseases. The causes of getting affected are many. Human excreta and animal faeces could be the source of many diseases such as cholera, typhoid, infectious hepatitis, polio, etc.

In India Sanitation promotions has been happen after independence. Government has implemented many programs to promote the sanitation in India. In 1999 Government has implemented the Total Sanitation Program with demand driven approach. For this communication component has included in sanitation program. After too many sanitation programs Government of India has started the Swachh Bharat Mission program for Rural sanitation from 2nd October 2014 to 2019. In this research paper researcher has try to understand the role of communication in Swachh Bharat Mission.

This study is descriptive in nature, with data collected using a survey research methodology. This study used a stratified sampling method. The 12 blocks of Kolhapur district have been categorised into four strata: highly developed, moderately developed, low developed, and extremely low developed. Selected one Gram Panchayat from selected blocks on the basis of Nirmal Gram award and have achieved sustainable sanitation status.

A purposively selected sample of 200 respondents was drawn from four Gram Panchayats. The survey will include fifty (50) respondents from each Gram Panchayat (50 x 4 = 200 respondents). A questionnaire has been constructed for the collecting of data from the field. Fifty respondents from each Gram panchayat have been selected

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purposively for the survey.

The result of this study shows that Communication activities has succussed to create the demand of toilet in rural mases. The major driving force to construct toilet is the safety and dignity of the women in the house and health. Local leaders and Gram Sabha has played important role to adopt the sanitation practices.

Introduction:

Personal hygiene is important for many reasons, including personal, social, psychological, and health problems. Hygiene and cleanliness help to avoid diseases and infections. Diseases will be mostly eradicated if everyone practices good hygiene for himself and others around him. One of the most critical variables in determining a person’s quality of life and degree of development is sanitation. Providing sanitation services in rural parts of country is one of our country’s most critical developmental challenges. The problem of poor rural sanitation coverage is driven by a number of cultural and economic difficulties, rather than by individual behavioural resistance, as has been often assumed.

The availability of safe drinking water and suitable sanitation are critical for individual good health and hygiene. As a result, there is a clear link between water, sanitation, and health. Many diseases in underdeveloped nations are caused by contaminated drinking water, incorrect human excreta disposal, poor Sanitation practices, and a lack of personal and food hygiene.

Almost half of the world’s population lacks access to basic sanitation. Sustainable Development Goal 6.2 seeks to “provide universal access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene, as well as the abolition of open defecation” by 2030. By 2020, slightly more than half of the world’s population (54%) would have access to adequately managed sanitation. It’s astounding that over half of the population lacks access to adequate sanitation. Every year, 775000 people die as a result of unsafe sanitation. Unsafe sanitation is one of the world’s most serious health and environmental issues, particularly for the poorest people. The Global Burden of Disease is large global research published in the medical magazine The Lancet on the causes and risk factors for mortality and disease. (Stanaway, Murray, & Afshin, 8 Nov 2018)

For decades, India had fought the struggle against open defecation. In 2014, fewer

than half of Indian homes had access to sanitation, and just 30% of waste water and sewage from metropolitan areas were treated. Until five years ago, an estimated 0.4 million children under the age of five died each year from water-borne infections. In our nation, the rural poor's lack of understanding of the potential health advantages of good hygiene practises is a major cause of worry. Water supply and sanitation were prioritised in the country's first five-year plan (1951-56). Sanitation was first mentioned in the context of water delivery in 1954, when the first National Water Supply Program was launched as part of the Government's Health Plan. The show, on the other hand, began to gain popularity in the early 1980s. The Ministry of Rural Development launched the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), India's first nationwide sanitation effort, in 1986. The CRSP was renamed the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999, with the objective of completely eradicating open defecation by 2010. It emphasises IEC, capacity development, and hygiene education activities to create awareness among rural people with the assistance of PRIs, NGOs, and other CBOs in order to generate demand for clean toilets. The CRSP programme was completely supply driven, but the TSC, NBA, and SBM sanitation initiatives are demand driven. The whole sanitation programme was inaugurated in 1999, and for the first time, an information, education, and communication (IEC) component was included in the sanitation programme. The government has set aside 15% of the entire programme budget for information, education, and communication efforts. It demonstrates that communication has a great influence on the sanitation programme since communication was implemented for the first time in the TSC programme.

Since 2014, India has been undertaking a well-targeted and time-bound strategy to improve the country's sanitation. While tremendous progress has been made in recent years, this is an ongoing effort. India is still dedicated to promoting healthier communities by expanding access to better sanitation and hygiene. Since October 2, 2014, the flagship effort of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) has successfully accomplished the goal of becoming India open-defecation-free (ODF) by installing over 109 million home and communal toilets in 6,03,175 villages across 706 districts. The proportion of rural families using individual home toilets climbed from 38.7 percent in 2014-15 to 100

percent in 2019. Similarly, during the same time period, the percentage of urban homes with individual household toilets increased from 88.8 to 97.22. Toilet usage has also grown considerably over the previous five years, with 97% of rural homes now using them.

So far, a variety of IEC and BCC efforts have been conducted in order to reach the intended aim in sanitation programmes. A significant amount of money was spent on these activities, which were carried out at the central, state, district, and village levels using various media (mass media, outdoor, mid media, BCC, IPC, and so on). The SBCC method was used in SBM – G. (2014-2019). The expense occurred in SBM – I, which concluded in 2019. The estimated total equivalent investment in IEC operations during the last five years is INR 22,000-26,000 Cr, versus a total cost of INR 3,500-4,000 Cr, resulting in a leverage of 6-6.5 times.

India joined the ODF in 2019, but its road has been difficult and difficult thus far. Several changes have been noticed in several sanitation programmes. It was a significant task to change people's long-standing hygienic practises. A vast number of IEC efforts were developed and conducted as part of the sanitation project in order to influence people's behaviours. Many IEC efforts have been carried out with the assistance of social and mainstream media.

The current survey was conducted in Maharashtra's Kolhapur district. Kolhapur is the administrative centre of the city of Kolhapur. The district is located at 16°70'N latitude, 74°23'E longitude, and 569 m elevation. The district has a geographical size of 7,685 sq km and is ranked 20th in the state and 109th in India in terms of geographical area. Karvir, Hatkanangle, Shirol, Kagal, Panhala, Gadhinglaj, Radhanagari, Chandgad, Shahuwadi, Bhudargad, Ajra, and Bavda are the 12 administrative blocks of the district. In addition, the district is divided into 12 sub-districts, 23 cities, and 1,195 villages.

Kolhapur has a total of 1029 Gram Panchayats. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been awarded to 1002 GPs. Kolhapur district has attained 100 percent sanitation coverage, according to the Swachh Bharat Mission (Government of India). In the Kolhapur district's rural areas, every household has a toilet. Kolhapur district has been designated as an open defecation-free zone by the government.

Method:

This study is descriptive in nature, with data collected using a survey research methodology. This study used a stratified sampling method. The 12 blocks of Kolhapur district have been categorised into four strata: highly developed, moderately developed, low developed, and extremely low developed. As previously stated, Strata researchers selected one block from each group. Karveer, moderately developed Panhala, low developed Radhanagari, and very low developed Shahuwadi were chosen for research from highly developed tahsils.

Shelkewadi (Karveer), Nikamwadi (Panhala), Shelewadi (Radhanagari), and Nandgaon Gram Panchayats in Kolhapur district were chosen for this study (Shahuwadi). Gram Panchayats that have received the Nirmal Gram award and have achieved sustainable sanitation status. A purposively selected sample of 200 respondents was drawn from four Gram Panchayats. The survey will include fifty (50) respondents from each Gram Panchayat (50 x 4 = 200 respondents). A complete questionnaire has been constructed for the collecting of data from the field prior to the start of the survey operation. Fifty respondents from each Gram panchayat have been selected purposively for the survey.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**1) Basic Profile of Selected Gram Panchayats**

Gram Panchayats Selected for Study									
District: Kolhapur, State :- Maharashtra									
Sr. No.	GP Name	Block	Total Detail Entered (With & Without Toilet) BLS-2012 (APL + BPL)	Detail entered for no. of Households not having toilet during BLS-2012 Total(APL +BPL)	Total No. of Households Covered after Survey 2012	Correct No. Of HH having Toilet	Correct No. Of HH not having Toilet	Percentage of coverage	NGP Status
1	SHELAKEWADI	KARVIR	71	0	0	71	0	100.00	NGP sustain
3	NIKAMWADI	PANHALA	150	0	0	150	0	100.00	NGP sustain
5	SHELEWADI	RADHANAGARI	260	13	13	260	0	100.00	NGP sustain
7	NANDGAON	SHAHUWADI	232	0	0	232	0	100.00	NGP sustain
Total >			713	13	13	713	0	100.00	

While studying the Study the driving forces behind adoption of improved sanitation practices in Kolhapur district, the researcher surveyed 200 responses in four

Gram Panchayats from four blocks of Kolhapur district. The Blocks have been selected on the basis of stratified sampling viz. Highly Developed block Karver, moderately developed block Panhala, Low developed block Radhanagari and Very low developed block Shahuwadi.

Gram Panchayat Shelakewadi have a total of 71 families, and all families have a toilet. In 2006, Gram Panchayat Shelakewadi got the Nirmal Gram Purshkar. The Nikamwadi Gram Panchayat has a total of 150 families, and all are using the toilet. Shelewadi have 260 families and 100 percentage families are using toilet. Sahuwadi is a hilly block in Kolhapur district, and the development of this block is very low as compared with other blocks in the Kolhapur district. Total 232 families in Gram Panchayat Nandgaon having a toilet. The Gram Panchayat got the Nirmal Gram Purshkar, and sanitation status has been sustained by the Gram Panchayat till date.

2) Demographic Features of the Respondents

Demographic Features of the Respondents			
Category	Variable	Observed Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender of Respondents	Male	190	95.00
	Female	10	5.00
	Total	200	100.00
Age Group	Up to 30 Years	9	4.50
	31 to 40 Years	56	28.00
	41 to 50 Years	65	32.50
	51 to 60 Years	40	20.00
	61 and above Years	30	15.00
	Total	200	100.00
Educational Qualification	Illiterate	44	22.00
	Literate(up to 5th class)	58	29.00
	5th class to 12th class	61	30.50
	Graduate/ Post graduate and above	37	18.50
	Total	200	100.00
Occupation	Farmer	136	68.00
	Self Employed	13	6.50
	Service	45	22.50
	Labour	6	3.00
	Total	200	100.00
Monthly Income Groups	Up to Rs. 2500	11	5.50
	Rs. 2501 to Rs. 10000	43	21.50
	Rs. 10001 to Rs. 25000	56	28.00
	Above Rs. 25000	90	45.00
	Total	200	100.00

Table 2 provides the demographic information of respondents. Table shows that the category wise observed frequency of independent variables with their Percentage. Out of total 200 respondents, 190 are male respondents and 10 are female respondents. In terms of percentage 95% of respondents are male and 5% respondents are female.

There are about 4.50 % (9) of the respondents representing the age group of up to 30 years, 28 % (56) of the respondents representing the age group of 31 to 40 years. 65

respondents are in the age group of 41 to 50 years. 20% (40) fall in the age group of 51 to 60 years. 30(15%) respondents are belonging in the age group 61 years and above.

Table shows the education qualification of the respondents. Out of total 200 respondents 44 (22% of the total) are illiterate, 58 (29%) have studied up to 5th class, 61 (30.50%) have done schooling from 5th class to 12th class and 37 (18.50%) have completed their education up to graduation or above graduation.

According to the 2011 census, the district has a literacy rate of 81.51 percent (excluding the 0-6 age group). It is 88.57 percent among males and 74.22 percent among females. The male literacy rate in the district is higher than the female literacy rate.

India ranks at 76th position in terms of educational development index among 94 developing countries. The percentage of students enrolled in class I and reached to Class Vth is 60 in India. Education plays important role in socio-economic development of the country and the success of all the socio-economic upliftment schemes launched by the government depends on this. Thus, the data collected indicates that there are more than 50% respondents who have managed to reach up to class Vth.

Table shows the occupation of respondents. Being rural part of India most of the respondents are farmers and self-employed. Total 136 respondents (68%) have stated their occupation as farming, 13 (6.50%) are self-employed, 45 (22.50%) are engaged in service sector while 6 respondents (3%) work as labourers.

The contribution of Agriculture sector to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has declined from 34% in 1983-84 to 16% in 2018-19 and the dependency of rural workforce on agriculture has declined over the period since Independence. The data indicates that more than 68% of respondents are engaged in activities other than agriculture.

Table 2 provides the monthly income of the respondents. 11 respondents (5.50% of the total respondents) are found having monthly income less than Rs 2500. There are 43 (21.50%) respondents that have income more than Rs 2501 per month but less than or equal to Rs 10,000 per month. Around 56 respondents (28%) fall in the income category of Rs 10001 to Rs 25000 per month and 90 respondents (45%) have monthly income more than Rs 25,000 per month.

According to the National Statistical Organisation the average monthly income of

rural family in India is around Rs 15,000. The data collected shows that more than 40% respondents fall below the average family income category. This indicates the failure of the several government schemes to increase the income of the rural households in India.

3) Media uses by the Respondents and Family Members

Media Uses by the Respondents Family			
Category	Variable	Observed Frequency	Percentage (%)
Types of Media Uses	Radio	60	30.00
	TV	194	97.00
	Mobile	182	91.00
	News Paper	97	48.50
	Magazine	63	31.50
	Books	78	39.00
	Film	133	66.50
Family Monthly Expenditure on Media	Upto Rs. 100	2	1.00
	Rs. 101 to Rs. 200	20	10.00
	Rs. 201 to Rs. 300	70	35.00
	Rs. 301 to Rs. 500	84	42.00
	Rs. 500 and Above	24	12.00
	Total	200	100.00
Reason of Using Media	Getting Information	163	81.50
	Entertainment	174	87.00
	News	156	78.00
	Communication	164	82.00
	Other	10	5.00
Family Spending time in a day on media	Up to 1hrs	9	4.50
	1 hrs to 2 hrs	42	21.00
	2 hrs to 3 hrs	54	27.00
	3 hrs to 4 hrs	83	41.50
	4 hrs and above	12	6.00
	Total	200	100.00

Table no. 3 shows the access of media these respondents have. The use of television is widespread in the villages and as per the response of the respondents 194 out of 200 respondents (97%) have access to the Television. 60 respondents are using radio. The penetration of mobile in the rural parts has increased which shows that total 182 respondents (91%) have access to media. Newspaper is used by 97 respondents (48.50%) and 133 respondents (66.50%) have access to films. 31.50% are reading the Magazine and 39.00% respondents are reading the books.

Fifty years ago, radio was the only tool of communication to reach out to the rural part of India. Today the mobile phones have reached to nook and corners of the country and are replacing all the existing communication tools. Among the respondent's television is still at the top rank with maximum (194) respondents utilizing it as tool for communication but is likely to replace with mobiles soon as the difference between TV and mobile users is very thin compared with other modes.

Table provides the family expenditure of respondents on media. There are two respondents (0.50% of the total 200 respondents) that spend less than Rs 100 on media. 20 respondents (10%) spend not less than Rs 101 and not more than Rs 200 on media. The expenditure of 70 respondents (35%) is between Rs 201 and Rs 300. 84 respondents (42%) spend between Rs 301 and Rs 500 on media and 24 respondents (12%) spend more than Rs 500 on media.

Depicts the reasons of respondents for using these media. 163 respondents (81.50%) use media for getting information, 174 (87%) respondents opt media for entertainment, 156 (78%) respondents use media for getting news and 164 respondents (82%) use media as the communication tool. 10 respondents (5%) use media for other purposes.

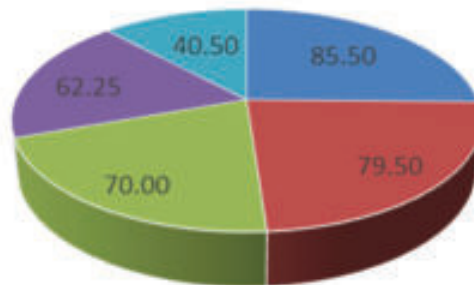
People use media for communication, collaboration; get opinions and reviews, entertainment and media sharing. The mobility and accessibility of the mobile phones has led to increase in the use of the phones as tool of communication. The user-friendly operating systems have increased the engagement with the mobile phones.

Table provides the time spending by the respondent families on media. Nine respondents (4.50%) spend less than a hour on media, 42 respondents (21%) spending not less than one hour and not more than two hours using media. 54 respondents (27%)

use media for 2 to 3 hours and 83 respondents (41.50%) spend 3 to 4 hours using media. 12 respondents (6%) are exposed to more than 4 hours to media.

The data indicates that with the easy access and availability of media as per their convenience the time spent by respondents on media continues to increase. More than 95 respondents spend more than 3 hours daily on media. The user-friendly interface, availability of various types of programmes has provided options for viewers to get engaged with the media.

Name of Government Sanitation Schemes Respondents Know

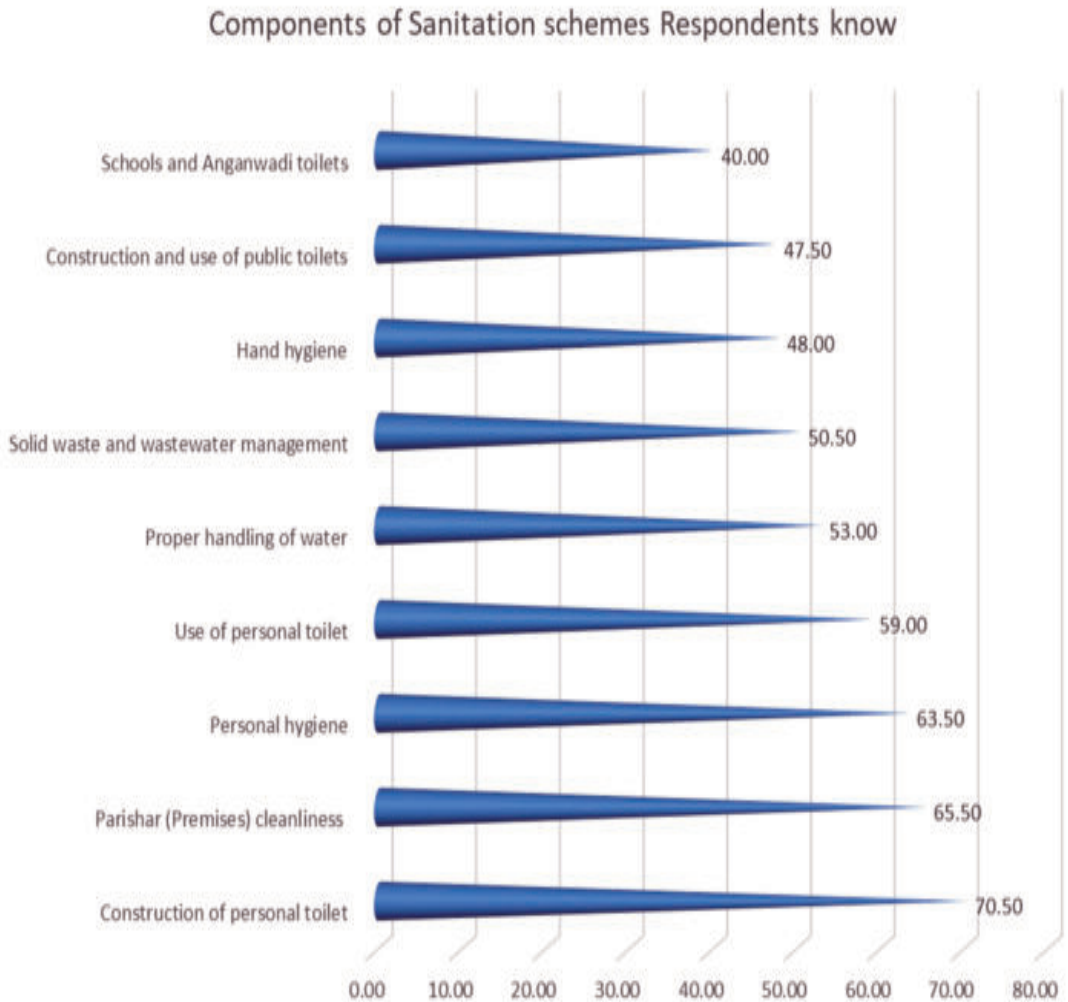


- 1) Sant Gadge Baba Gram Swachhta Abhiyan
- 4) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBM)
- 2) Sampurna Swachhta Abhiyan (TSC)
- 3) Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)
- 5) Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana

4) **The Government Sanitation Schemes the respondents are Know**

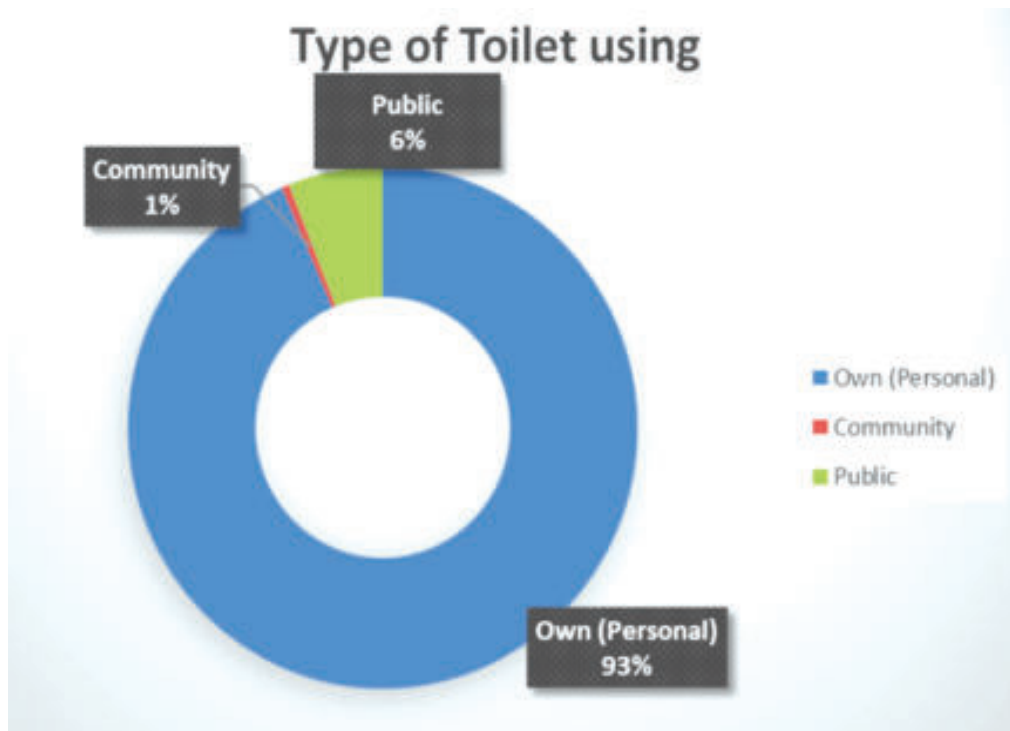
The Government Sanitation Schemes the respondents are aware of. 171 respondents (85.50%) are aware of Sant Gadge Baba Gram Swachhta Abhiyan, 159 respondents (79.50%) know Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBM), 140 respondents (70%) know Sampurna Swachhta Abhiyan (TSC) and 125 respondents (62.25%) are aware of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). 81 respondents (40.50%) know Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana.

5) Components of Sanitation Programs Respondents know



Above Chart provides the idea of cleanliness and sanitation programme the respondents have in their mind. As per their responses, 70.50% (141) feel that construction of personal toilet means sanitation programme while 131 respondents (65.50%) feel that it is cleanliness of premises. 127 respondents 63.50% feel that personal hygiene comes under sanitation programme while 59% respondents feel that use of personal toilet comes under sanitation programme. 106 respondents (53%) feel that proper handling of water is the component of sanitation scheme while 50.50% respondents feel that it also includes

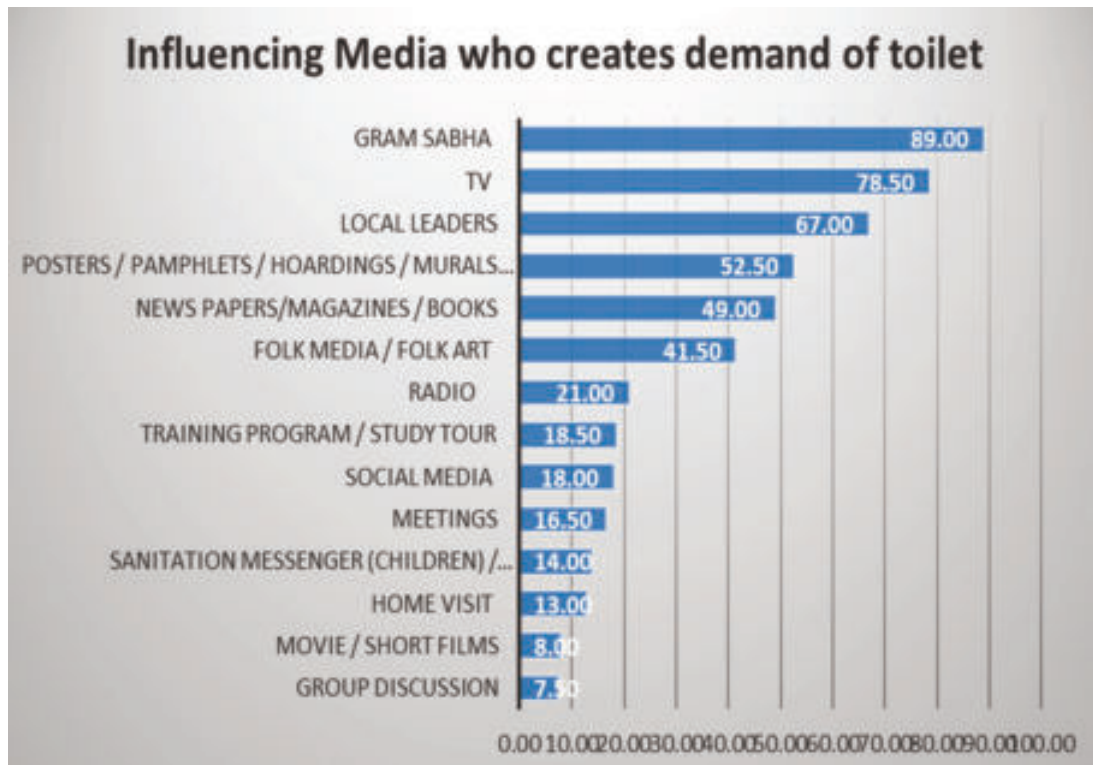
solid waste and waste water management. 47.75% respondents feel that hand hygiene is part of sanitization programme while 95 respondents (47.50%) feel that construction and use of public toilets is included in sanitation programme. 80 respondents (40%) feel that construction of schools and Anganwadi toilets is a part of sanitization programme.



6) **Type of Toilet using**

Graph shows the type of toilets the respondents are using. 186 respondents (93%) have their own toilets, 2 respondents (1%) use community toilets and 12 respondents (6%) use public toilets.

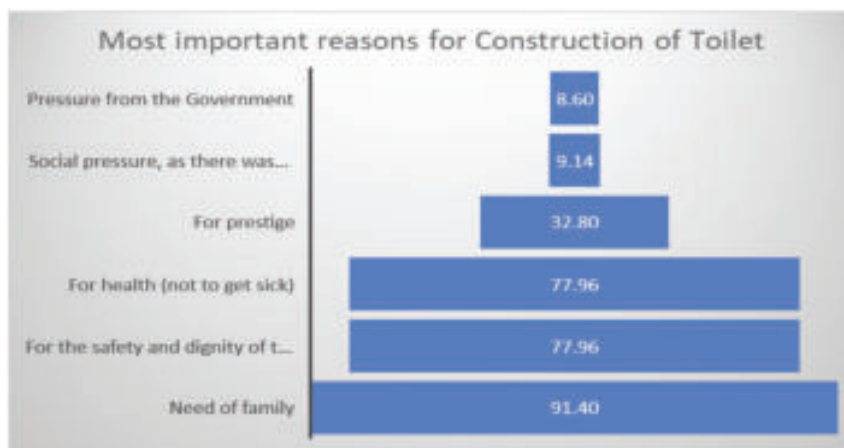
7) Sanitation Information get from which media



Graph provides the details about influencing media who creates the demand of toilet in respondents. Total 89.00% (178) respondents got information about Swachhta Abhiyan from Gram Sabha and 157 respondents (78.50%) got information from TV. 134 respondents (67%) got information from local leaders like Gram Panchayat Member, Asha Tai / Gramsevak / Shikshak / Anganwadi Tai / Sarpanch / Arogya Sevak, Sevika / Mahila Mandal, Tarun Mandal, Bachat Group Member, Taluka / Zilla Parishad Member, Government Officer and Social Worker. 105 respondents (52.50%) respondents got information from posters, pamphlets, hoardings, murals and chariots. 98 respondents (49%) got information from News Papers, magazines and books. 83 respondents (41.50%) got information from Folk Media, Folk Art (kala Pathak, Povada, Path Natya, Bharud, Bhajan, kirtan and Pravachan. 42 respondents (21%) got information from Radio. 37 respondents (18.50%) got information from Training programme and study tour. 36 respondents got information from social media (WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter and

Instagram). 16.50% respondents got information from meetings and 28 respondents got information from Sanitation messenger (children, their morning rounds). 26 respondents (13%) got information from home visits. 16 respondents (8%) got information from Movies and short films and 15 got information from Group Discussion.

8) Most important reasons for Construction of Toilet



Graph shows that the percentage of most important reasons for construction of toilets. Out of 200 respondents 186 respondents have constructed their own toilet. 170 respondents (90.64%) respondents have cited reason as need of family, 145 respondents (77.96%) have stated the safety and dignity of the women in the house as the reason for construction of toilets. 145 respondents (77.96%) respondents have cited the health as reason for construction of toilets. 61 respondents (32.80%) have constructed toilets for prestige and 17 respondents (9.14%) have constructed toilets due to the pressure of the villagers. 16 respondents (8.60%) have constructed toilet due to pressure from the government.

Result:

This shows that Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is successful in delivering the message of improved sanitation practices to hundreds of millions of Indians and Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities has succeeded to create the demand of toilet in rural areas. The major driving force to construct toilet is the safety and dignity of the women and health. Village level activities like Gram Sabha and

Local leaders has played important role to adopt the sanitation practices and change the Behaviour of peoples. Mass media tool like TV, News Papers and posters, pamphlets, hoardings, murals and chariots are also support the Sanitation program to change the sanitation behaviour of rural mases.

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2

A Review of Role of Public Relations in Branding

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Abstract

Public Relations is about communicating sustainably and authentically with the organization's target audience which impacts its business results. Public relations is a vital element which supports the power and value of an organization's brand to all its publics or the stakeholders. All the elements of corporate branding like brand personality, emotional belief and reliability towards the brand, message of the brand, reputation, goals, vision, etc. if blended together can benefit the organizations credibility and performance. Enhancing brand awareness through public relations is an essential part to increase brand credibility keeping it sustained for a longer time. The present study is an attempt to take a review of role of Public relations in the branding of organization, through previous studies by the researchers.

Key words: Public relations, brand, branding, organizations, credibility.

Introduction

Public relations includes communication activities which are designed and developed to build, enhance, developed and preserve the organizations image and relations with its publics. In the past few years the public relations has blurred its boundaries which has integrated the advertising and marketing activities of the organizations. Hence most of the organizations today are seen adopting an integrated approach to reach to its public. Many renowned companies like American Airlines believe that public relations help in minimizing the budget spent on advertising. (Bush 2009). The use of digital platforms and social media has also accelerated the brand reach and also helped in creating social

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consciousness of the brand within the publics. Brands have been referred to an messaging tool which helps business to reach its goals and includes promotion of all everything associated with the organization's business (Fritz 2011). Through social media, the organization interacts with the content, it must be for companies publics, the content must be non-corporate and an normal conversation (Fransworth 2021). Hence various public relations strategies, communicating with the public's using proper media can help develop a sustainable brand image of the organization.

Objectives :

The main objective of the present research is to understand and take a review of the role of public relations in branding of organizations with relevance to the current scenario.

Hypothesis :

- Public relations plays an important role in branding of organizations.

Methodology :

The present research has adopted historical research method. The research is based completley on the secondary data obtained from various researchers through their research articles and thesis, interviews of PR professionals published on theirs blogs, World public relation report, Fortune magazine mostadmired companies of India report, SOI survey report by PRCAI 2020-21

Brand and importance of Public Relations in branding

A brand is more than just a logo, tagline and slogan. David Ogilvy the father of advertising termed brand as the sum of a product's various attributes. Marty Neumier 2018 defines that brand is not just a logo, identity or a product, brand is the gut feeling of a person about the product service or an organization. A brand is how its customers visualize the brands. It connects the mission, vision, principles and strategies of an organization. Brand is a name, logo, term, design or any element that signifies one seller's goods or services different from the other seller (Kotler 2011). A brand includes its reputation, core values, culture far more beyond the brands products, activities, service etc. Brand is also not just

advertising and marketing activities of an organization, branding is creating, identifying and creating awareness about the organization. This ultimately helps in increasing quality, quantity and satisfaction of the customers helping in the promotional activities (Onkvisit and Shaw 19197) The brand affects the consumers attitudes towards the organization .Also various CSR activities are proved to be beneficial in past few years to enhance the brand image of many corporate organization (A.Mahmood,J Bashir 2020) The brand is the central point to all the decisions , actions, values which enables employees to keep brand promise. The message delivered by the brand for internal and external publics must be the same to fulfill the Values: The core beliefs of the organization. Behavior: The organizations interactions with the internal and external publics. Positioning: The organizations efforts to shape its image within the publics. Identity: The name, logo, themes, taglines and slogans of the organization. The greater the performance betters the brand value. By focusing communication campaign on employee alignment with business, result and reputation, a brand can reinforce and recognize its connection to organizations culture and performance. The brand identity within the organization can be enhanced through activities like training programs, reward functions which ultimately align with employee behavior, values and external positioning of a brand. A community that shares these values and behavior s adds dynamism and energy to an organization and helps focus employees on the need for consistently higher standards and performance of the organization. Hence the interlinking oof brand, brand culture brand performance creates employee alignment resulting in improved organizational results.

The valuable brands listed in Fortune’s most admired companies of India 2021 are seen committed to assets like Leadership, innovation, long-term view, corporate citizenship, and talent recognition pride. Other than reputation drivers like quality of service, product management, investments, financial positioning. (Fortune , March 2022) The Indian group Tata which has topped the 50 companies are seen focusing on social responsibility, consistency, quality etc.

The role of public relations in branding

Though branding plays an important role in defining value of an organization, it

also focuses in shaping a strategic message for its target audience. Communication or the conversation is a powerful tool that has always been used by the public relations practitioners to ease their work. Public relations is an art of storytelling (Moxham 2008) Public relations also plays a vital role in creating relations with its publics through trust building. ArchanaJain , Managing Director, PR Pundit states that the organizations should focus on campaigns that develop connections with the customers . Also building the brand through leadership and expertise can create a win win situation to the organizations. The objectives of branding is to communicate about the organization which requires a story told about the service and its products. This results “brand-story telling that is blending the branding value of advertising, the trustworthiness of public relations and the measure ability and ROI of online tactics (PR News 2009). Stories provided a medium of communication to customers and reported growing organizational use of stories as Public Relations and marketing tool (McLellan 2010). Good and effective public relations tells a company’s story in a way that is accurate, honest and easy to understand establishing brand credibility and brand reputation (Arvind Kumar 2017)According to the fourth SOI survey report 2021 PRCAI 89% of public relations professionals find integrated Public relation approach that is marketing-advertising and public relation as the key to brand building. The media which is constantly a part to disseminate information for the organizations. The growth and popularity of social media has changed the situation for the advertisers and marketers. Being a two way communication medium, social media has proven to be a great platform to communicate directly with the consumers. Not only the organization communicates with the customers but the customers share their experiences about the organization with each other. According to the global ICCO-World PR report 2021-22 the importance of corporate reputation maintenance has grown up to 27% compared to last two years. Whereas influencer communication, digital PR, digital build, social media community management are the major areas to focus on for the companies brand building. Also as per the ICCO World report 88% of leading PR professionals believe that one of the new PR strategies, digital storytelling, is the way to go. They state that digitalization has found its way into just about any sector and that the PR industry is no different. It is possible for a brand to incorporate all the above attributes

if its meaning is broadened beyond product benefits to connect with the stakeholders and Public Relations strategy can provide a variety of activities

Conclusion:

Public relations helps brand attitudes and essential brand promises by telling authentic stories supporting the advertisements of the brand. Though Public relations is used for various other purposes within an organization , diverting customers focus on organizations goals, beliefs, leaderships , values has also become important. Due to market shift towards consumer driven conversation economy characterized by two way communication between consumers and organization has become very much important. Consumers are more conscious about what the organization is, what it does more than just knowing the products and services. The increasing number of social media usage by the consumers has forced the organizations to create their trustworthy image and reputation through the digital platforms. The corporate companies are seen spending their maximum share in community engagement and Public relation activities and various other attributes like leadership, innovation, value, corporate citizenship. Identification of these various attributes of brand like values, supporting behavior, positioning and identity, organization’s culture should be taken care of. A well planned public relations strategy including brand promise, shaping leadership, customer communication, innovation and corporate responsibility should be implemented to build a strong brand identity within its publics.

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3

Reorganization of Revenue Divisions In Maharashtra: A Study From Administrative Point of View

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Abstract:

In this research paper attempt is made to show the illogical administrative set up found in the District Administration. Districts in Maharashtra are too large in area and population in comparison with Districts of other states. There is inconsistency found in the revenue divisions and sub divisions of Maharashtra. Maharashtra State is divided into 6 Revenue Divisions. Each division is divided into 4 to 6 Districts. Districts are divided into 4 to 5 Prants(Sub district). Each Prant consists of two or three talukas. Generally each Taluka is further divided into 4 to 5 Revenue Circles. In one revenue circle there are about 12 to 16 Revenue Villages.

There is lot of variation in area and population of all these revenue divisions. Bhandara District is very small in area, whereas Ahmendnagar District is three times larger than Bhandara. Population of Gadchiroli is about 11 lakh, whereas population of Pune, Thane and Mumbai sub urban Districts near to 1 crore. It means there is ten times variation. In this way there is no equal revenue villages or talukas in Districts. This illogical setup is the legacy of British Rule. Reorganization of Districts and Talukas is politically sensitive issues, so ruling party is interested in maintaining status-quo. Administration is also apathetic towards this issue. So there is no reforms took place in this area. But, it dose not mean it is not the important issue. It is very important issue for ordinary man of this country. To have an easy access to administration there is need of restructure of revenue divisions and sub divisions.

Introduction:

The revenue administration in India is the legacy of British Rule in India. The present steel frame of revenue administration is developed during British Rule about

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2 century ago. Over the period of time lot of changes took place in all walks of life. Likewise there is change took place in administrative setup too. No longer functions of state are confined to maintain law and order and collection of revenue. State is expected to perform numerous welfare functions to fulfill the aspirations of people. Hence, state is engaged in looking after many needs of human life like –health, education, finance, agro development, recreation, sanitation, transport and communication, and social security etc. To ensure these services, state formulate variety of policies and implement them through administrative machinery.

Central and State Government plays important role in the formulation of policies at Secretariat level and District Administration implements the same with its subordinate administrative setup. Thus ‘district’ is one of the important units in the hierarchy of administrative set up in India. The District is further divided into Sub Divisions or Prants. Prant is further divided into Talukas and Talukas are divided into Revenue Circles. Revenue Circle consists of certain number of revenue villages. The present state of this structure is result of historical accidents. No scientific administrative formula is found in division of these administrative units. Some units are too large and some units are too small. Neither there is uniformity of geography, nor uniformity of population found amongst these units. The population of some of the talukas is equal to population of some of the districts within Maharashtra. This kind of inconsistency is need to be removed.

Since the formation of Maharashtra in 1960 there is enormous increase in the governmental activities. However, there is lack of proportionate increase in administrative apparatus at ground level. Over the period of time there has been a gradual increase in the work of district administration. Therefore, to lessen the pressure of work on district administration there is a need to create new districts and talukas in Maharashtra along with creation of new revenue circles. In this research paper need for creation of compact talukas and districts is proved with statistical data.

Historical background:

Most of the boundaries of existing districts and talukas were defined during British Rule or during 1950s decade, as per the circumstances. There were 26 districts in

Maharashtra in 1960. Now the population of Maharashtra has increased by four times and governments (central and state) have introduced number of new policies and programmes over the period of time. In Maharashtra there were only ten new districts created by bifurcating large districts in last 60 years. In other states like Karnataka approximately there is double number of districts created during last 60 years. So, it is worthwhile to examine the demand for creating new districts and talukas from administrative point of view.

In addition to this, the study of district map of Maharashtra indicates that, some districts headquarters are located in one corner of district and its geographical area is spread far away from the headquarter *e.g.* Sangli, Ahmednagar, Pune, Gadchiroli and Kolhapur etc. Then existing political and administrative exigencies were considered to demarcate the boundaries of districts or talukas. Today all references have changed. Therefore, we need overall reorganization of districts keeping in mind the two important factors viz. geography and population. With this background, in this paper we are going to examine overall reorganization of Revenue Administration in Maharashtra rather than mere bifurcation of large districts and talukas. District and Taluka headquarter should be convenient to the majority of villages in the taluka. Moreover as much as possible there should be equally populated revenue divisions. Though it may be practically difficult, but not impossible.

Research Methodology:

The objective of this research paper is to justify the need for creating new districts, talukas and revenue circles in Maharashtra from administrative point of view. We are going to examine two hypothesis, first hypothesis is -the existing number of districts and talukas are relatively inadequate in Maharashtra; and second hypothesis is -there is need of creating new districts, talukas and revenue circles in Maharashtra. This paper is prepared on the basis of secondary data. Report of ARC, Census Reports, Books on District Administration, Research Journals, Articles in News Papers etc. are referred. Recent data is downloaded from different websites.

Subject Matter:

There is variation amongst districts in Maharashtra. There are some districts in Maharashtra with nearly about one crore of population as per table 1. It is virtually impossible for a single District Collector to address all issues judiciously in such a heavily populated district. Whereas, population of some districts is between 12 to 15 lakh only. Thus there is a violation of basic principle of Span of Control in the existing district organization. Likewise there is variation in the population of talukas too. Some talukas are thinly populated some are heavily populated. In Maharashtra, Karmala Taluka is the biggest taluka with 1609 sq. km. of area and North Solapur is the smallest with 736 sq. km. of area.

There is lot of variation in geographical area too. The geographical area of Mumbai city, Bhandara and Hingoli districts is less than 5000 Sq. km. Whereas, geographical area of Pune, Ahamednagar, Nasik, Gadchiroli and Solapur districts is more than 15000 sq. Km. as per Table -2. Location of district headquarter is also important factors to be considered in reorganization of districts. When district head quarter is not located in the centre it becomes inconvenient for people to access it easily. For instance, Sangli city is the district headquarter. But its location is defective.

Therefore it is essential to study the geographical restructuring of district administration from a new perspective. To make administration people friendly and people convenient there is a need to evolve certain new standards for creating new districts, talukas and revenue circle.

Table No. 1

Population, Area and No. of Districts in India as per 2011

Sl. No.	States	Districts	Population	Avg Population/ District	State Area Sq. km.	Avg. Area/ Dist Sq. km.
1	WB	19	91347736	4807775	88752	4671
2	AP*	23	84665533	3681110	275069	11959
3	Maharashtra	35	112372972	3210656	307713	8791
4	UP	71	199881477	2815232	240928	3393
5	Bihar	38	103804637	2731700	94163	2477

6	Kerala	14	33387677	2384834	38863	2775
7	Gujarat	26	60383628	2322447	196024	7539
8	TN	32	72138958	2254342	130058	4064
9	Rajasthan	33	68621012	2079424	342240	10370
10	Karnataka	30	61130704	2037690	191791	6393
11	Delhi	9	16753235	1861470	1483	164
12	MP	50	72597565	1451951	308144	6162
13	Chhattisgarh	18	25540196	1418899	136034	7557
14	Orissa	30	41947358	1398245	155707	5190
15	Punjab	20	27704236	1385211	50362	2518
16	Jharkhand	24	32966238	1373593	79714	3321
17	Haryana	21	25353081	1207289	44212	2105
18	Assam	27	31169272	1154417	78438	2905
19	Chandigarh	1	1054686	1054686	114	114
20	Tripura	4	3671032	917758	10492	2623
21	Uttarakhand	13	10116752	778211	53484	4114
22	Goa	2	1457723	728861	3702	1851
23	HP	12	6856509	571375	55673	4639
24	J and K	22	12548926	570405	222236	10101
25	Meghalaya	7	2964007	423429	22429	3204
26	Dadra N H	1	342853	342853	491	491
27	Pudducharry	4	1244464	311116	479	119
28	Manipur	9	2721756	302417	22327	2480
29	Nagaland	11	1980602	180054	16579	1507
30	Sikkim	4	607688	151922	7096	1774
31	Mizoram	8	1091014	136376	21081	2635
32	Andaman Nco	3	379944	126648	8249	2749
33	Daman Diu	2	242911	121455	112	56
34	Arunachal Pr.	16	1382611	86413	83743	5233
35	Lakshadweep	1	64429	64429	32	32
35	Total	640	1210493422	1326991	3288014	3888

*Including Telangana

In table 1 when we compare the number of districts in Maharashtra and other states

it becomes clear that there is inadequate number of districts in Maharashtra. According to table 1 Maharashtra is the second largest state in population; third largest state in geographical area; and fourth largest state in number of districts and average area per district. It means Maharashtra stands at higher level among all 29 states including union territories, so far as population and geographical area is concerned. It is one of the large states in India with 3,07,713 sq. km of area and more than 12.5 crore projected population.

Though the population of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar is less than Maharashtra the number of districts are more in these states. There are 50 districts in Madhya Pradesh and 38 districts in Bihar. It means when we take into consideration the ratio between 'population' and 'number of districts', it is the least in Maharashtra. The average population per districts in Maharashtra is more than 32 lakh. It means right now it might be more than 35 lakh. In other words there is no proportionate increase in number of districts with growth of population. As we know after the formation of Maharashtra in 1961, there were only 26 districts and 3.95 crore population. In small states and union territories the ratio of number of districts is higher than number of districts in big states. Generally there is one district for about one lakh population in states like Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh etc. In many other states also it is less than five lakh.

In Maharashtra Thane district crossed, one crore population before bifurcation; whereas, Pune and Mumbai (suburban) these two districts are likely to cross one crore population shortly. Ten districts are having more than 30 lakh population. The ten districts in Maharashtra consist of population between 20 to 30 lakh. Remaining 12 districts have the population between 10 to 20 lakh. No other state in India, except Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, is having more than 30 lakh average population per district. These statistical figures indicates that districts in Maharashtra are heavily populated.

When we take into account area same issue is found. The average area of Districts in India is about 4000 sq. km. whereas, the average area of districts in Maharashtra is about 8000 sq. km. These figures indicate that there is urgent need of at least 72 districts in Maharashtra. So that we can have compact districts in Maharashtra.

Let us examine the table No. 2. When we carry out District wise analysis, it is

clear that there is uneven area of districts in Maharashtra. Pune, Ahmednagar, Amaravati, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Nasik, Yavatamal Districts are divided into more than 12 talukas. The geographical area of these districts is also more than 12000 sq. km. This is result of nothing but 'policy of status quo'. Such large districts need to be bifurcated into small districts. What is expected is, as per as possible, districts with equal area should be formed.

If there are compact districts, each district should be further divided into more or less equal number of talukas. Taluka can be further divided into reasonable number of revenue circles and revenue villages. Districts must be divided into reasonable number of talukas. But, the table indicates that, there are only 4 to 6 talukas in Mumbai sub urban, Hingoli, Dhule and Washim Districts. Whereas above mentioned large districts are divided into about 12 to 15 talukas.

This reorganization should take place in integrated way rather than piecemeal approach. It means rather than dividing large districts or talukas and creating small districts and talukas, we have to do overall reorganization of administrative setup. Policy of give and take should be adopted. It means considering geographical contiguity a taluka or a revenue circle should be bifurcated and attached to adjacent districts.

Table -2

Districts with Number of Talukas and Population in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	District	Area Sq. Km.	Population in lakh	% of state Population	No. of Talukas	Density Per Sq. Km
1	Ahemdnagar	17048	45.43	4	14	234
2	Akola	5428	18.13	2	7	300
3	Amaravati	12235	28.88	3	14	206
4	Auragabad	10100	37.01	3	9	287
5	Beed	10693	25.85	2	11	207
6	Bhandara	3717	12.00	1	7	306
7	Buldhana	9661	24.86	2	13	231
8	Chandrapur	11443	22.04	2	15	194
9	Dhule	7195	20.50	2	4	212

10	Gadchiroli	14412	10.72	1	12	67
11	Gondia	5234	13.22	1	8	248
12	Hingoli	4526	11.77	1	5	218
13	Jalgaon	11765	42.29	4	15	313
14	Jalna	7687	19.59	2	8	213
15	Kolhapur	7685	38.76	4	12	457
16	Latur	7157	24.54	2	10	282
17	Mumbai City	157	30.85	3	0	49140
18	Mumbai Sub Ur.	446	93.56	9	3	2327
19	Nagpur	9892	46.53	4	14	409
20	Nanded	10528	33.61	3	16	258
21	Nadurbar	5955	16.48	1	6	260
22	Nasik	15582	61.07	5	15	322
23	Osmanabad	7569	16.57	1	8	198
24	Palghar*	5344				
25	Parbhani	6251	18.36	2	9	244
26	Pune	15643	94.29	7	14	462
27	Raigad	7152	26.34	2	15	309
28	Ratnagiri	8208	16.15	2	9	207
29	Sangli	8578	28.22	3	10	301
30	Satara	10480	30.03	3	11	267
31	Sindhudrg	5207	84.96	1	8	167
32	Solapur	14895	43.17	4	11	259
33	Thane *	4212	110.6	8	7	850
34	Wardha	6310	13.00	1	8	195
35	Washim	5150	11.97	1	6	257
36	Yavatamal	13582	27.72	2	16	153
	Maharashtra	307129				314

**Population of Thane includes population of Palghar also.*

There is rapid increase in the number of districts in North Eastern states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Mizoram. In

1961, there were only 17 districts in North Eastern region, which are increased more than five times during the last 60 years. According to 2011 Administrative Atlas, there are 87 districts in this region. Along with creation of new states, new district were also carved out in this region. This is how it leads to political as well as administrative decentralization. Large states like UP, MP, Bihar and Punjab were bifurcated in last three decades and have also shown rapid increase in the number of districts. In Bihar including Jharkhand (i.e. before bifurcation of Bihar), there were only 17 districts in 1961, which went up to about four times in 2011. As per 2011 Census Report total number of districts in Bihar and Jharkhand is 62. Likewise, Punjab including Haryana, UP including Uttarakhand and MP including Chhattisgarh also shown considerable number of increase in districts.

Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra these three states lagged behind in creation of new districts and talukas. In other states there is nearly about two times increase in the number of districts during last sixty years.

In Maharashtra there were only 26 districts in 1961 and as per 2011 census report it increased upto 35. Thane district, which was having the highest population in Asia, was bifurcated and a new Palghar district was formed on 1st August, 2014. Thus at present there are 36 districts and 355 talukas in Maharashtra. It means there is not even one half increase in the number of districts in Maharashtra during the same period in Maharashtra. There are 40959 village in Maharashtra. Which need to be systematically divided and sub divided into compact talukas and districts.

Conclusion:

The present setup of district administration is a result of historical progress. The features of modern district administration had its root in the administrative system of British administration. During the first two decades of independence district administration confined itself to maintain law and order and to implement policies formulated by state or central government. There was a little democratic element found in the administration. But in due course of time district administration become more responsible towards demands of common man. District administration is now a day bound to consult elected elements while taking major policy decisions. They are no longer independent to decide

the matter purely on administrative merits. It becomes clear from above discussion that, district administration is important unit of administration in India. But unfortunately there is *status quo* maintained by political leadership as well as administrators. Because it is a sensitive issue.

Now a day, administrative system of district becomes more complex than ever. It becomes a challenging task to coordinate various departments in the district. The successful implementation of policy and programme of one department depends upon the cooperation of other departments. Numerous activities of government are interdependent on various departments. Many a times there arises conflict between two or more departments in implementation of a particular programme. Therefore compact size of districts and talukas are essential. There should be an ideal size of district and taluka from geographical and population point of view. It should not be too large or too small. The variation in size and population of two districts shall not be too much. Likewise location of district and taluka place should be defined considering the convenience of the people. There should be compact size of Revenue Circles and Talukas. Therefore there should be periodical revision of boundaries of districts and talukas as we do in case of delimitation of constituencies.

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4

Civil Society in New India: The Technological Intervention

Vikash Kumar

Abstract:

The foundation stone of the vision of New India is clear from the report of NITI Aayog, whose fundamental objective is that India can establish innovation by realizing the dreams created on the occasion of its 75th Independence Day. NITI Aayog published this report on December 18, 2018, under the leadership of then Chairman Dr. Rajiv Kumar and then Finance Minister Arun Jaitley. For New India, 41 goals have been presented, and a concept has been presented for their overall development. The cooperation and coordination of the private sector, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and individual enterprises have also been clarified to achieve the goals so that the scheme becomes citizen-oriented. In this, the realization of the goals envisaged will be coordinated with the completion of the concept of sustainable development propounded by the UNO. The objectives enshrined in this make the government more accountable and accountable to the citizens, in which the contribution of civil society organizations becomes more essential to bring about action because, through them, the policies of the government are placed before the citizens, thereby forming public opinion and Governments become more active in carrying out assigned tasks. For the fulfillment of such lofty goals, technology and communication become essential tools so that any job can be completed in less time with transparency. However, the beginning of the new India has seen activity in schemes and efficiency in work, increasing wealth inequality, disguised unemployment, women's employment opportunities, not getting jobs according to qualifications, India's falling GDP, and no access to distance education. The problems of malnutrition, lack of technology development in villages, and the limited development of digital models are challenges in building a new India. All these opportunities and

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challenges have been analyzed in the present research paper, in which special light has been given to the economy, industry, and technology.

Keywords: New India, Civil society, Technological development, Digital India, NITI Aayog, Sankalp to Sidhi, Private Sector

Introduction:

The scale of economic development and progress of any country is not determined by the figures that the level of industry, property, business, and living standards of the capitalists of that country are increasing.¹ The progress of that country is determined by the parameters that ensure inclusive and inclusive development, and the distribution system of resources (government resources) is equitable for all the people². For this, it should be taken care of while making the policies that how much the last person will be benefited from it and whether its benefit will reach the last person or not³. Inclusive development is based on these values. After the independence of India, various types of policies were created for social and economic upliftment so that social upliftment could take place. Different types of organizations and think tanks have been consulted on these policies. To shape such projects, the Planning Commission was formed in 1950, whose main task was the systematic implementation of the Five Year Plans⁴. Through this commission, various schemes were made from time to time for poverty alleviation, social upliftment, agricultural development, economic progress, and technological development so that the general public could develop. Still, on January 1, 2015, NITI Aayog's earlier plan Commission was constituted. This commission was formed with the objective that the activism and activity in the schemes could be more effective as well⁵. As this commission will not only implement the projects but will also give advice to the government and will also evaluate the implemented schemes from time to time.

The Report titled "Strategy for New India @ 75" was submitted by this commission on December 18, 2018. This report was presented under the leadership of then Chairman Dr. Rajiv Kumar, then Finance Minister Arun Jaitley, and then a member of the Planning Commission Dr. Ramesh Chandra, Dr. V.K Sarswal, and CEO Amitabh Kant. This report

is not called a report but Sankalp Patra of Prime Minister Narendra Modi Ji, in which the practical results of many visions he set are determined. In this, a total of 41 parameters have been described, the functional consequences of which were to have culminated in the completion of 75 years of independence⁶. Presently India is celebrating the Amrit Mahotsav of Independence by 2022-23, and the stipulated time has also been completed. It becomes imperative to evaluate the scenario of building a new India⁷. To accomplish all the points described in this report, the cooperation of different groups and organizations is expected, including civil society organizations. Because the government's policies are exposed to the public by civil society organizations, the citizens show their activism towards it⁸. At the same time, these organizations are more aware of the problems of a particular area because such organizations are active in the problems of these areas, and they also have access to very far-flung areas⁹. To remain active in the most backward areas, it becomes necessary to use technology to implement the schemes proactively, with transparency and accountability. The progress sequences of the pillars of developing and spreading the concept of Digital India have been clarified in the making of New India¹⁰. In this report, more emphasis has been given to the dissemination of technology so that there can be more activeness in holistic and inclusive development. In the present research paper, the impact of civil society on the policies of building a new India and the contribution of technology has also been analyzed analytically.¹¹

Objectives of the Research Paper:

- ❖ Analytical study of the concept of New India.
- ❖ To Embark on a critical study of civil society's aspirations and activities in a changing India.
- ❖ To Reevaluate the contribution of civil society and technology in New India.
- ❖ To study the emerging new challenges under New India.
- ❖ Suggesting solutions to emerging challenges of the New India

Research Methodology:

In this Research Paper, Secondary sources have been established on the report

published by NITI Aayog, in which various dimensions of the concept of New India have been mentioned. In this research paper, reports of various institutions, including the Global Innovation Index, World Inequality Report, World Hunger Index, Digital India Report, Prime Minister's Office data, Census Index, research papers, articles, government websites, and books related to the subject and various activities conducted by the vernacular media have been used as a Secondary source in the research paper. The analytical, quantitative, and deductive research methods have been mentioned in this.

Hypothesis:

The present era is technological, due to which all dimensions are affected. The use of technology in the nature and functions of civil society has a significant influence. Today almost all types of organizations and civil society organizations are using technology. In New India, the concept of Digital India has been considered the primary basis based on the development pattern of technology. Therefore, in this research paper, the positive hypothesis has been used. In this research paper, the facts have also been collected that civil society organizations are becoming more substantial due to the influence and use of technology, and their work is also becoming effective.

Concept and Meaning of New India:

The developed concept of New India is clear from the report of NITI Aayog, in which many possibilities of the progress of Indians have seen taking shape. It aims to develop such a society, governance, and administration in which there are declared the chances of employment, social harmony, progress in education, eradication of corruption, eradication of disguised unemployment, poverty eradication, the problem of malnutrition, low health services, increasing pressure in cities, To build an efficient administrative activity by finding progressive measures for growing slums, progress in GDP, technology-intensive agriculture, the spread of technology and space of Digital India, etc. Clarifying this concept, Prime Minister Narendra Modi gave the idea of Sankalp to Siddhi.¹² This idea includes all those dimensions in which policies have been implemented with the aim of the welfare of entire Indians. The implementation of whole

schemes will be done with transparency. In this, the structure of making India a 5 trillion Economy has also been clarified.¹³ The plan to develop the industry has been explained. A model was prepared for disseminating technology and creating an influential platform for e-governance, such as digitizing all Panchayats and connecting them with networks.¹⁴ To do all types of office work through computers and to minimize the use of paper so that environmental pollution is reduced. Forty-one points have been clarified, divided into four parts, and the structure has been developed to achieve these.



Table: 1

Main Theme	Main Theme	Main Theme	Main Theme
Drivers	Infrastructure	Inclusion	Governance

S. R.	Sub-theme	S. R.	Sub Theme	S. R.	Sub Theme	S. R.	Sub Theme
1	Growth	1	Energy	1	School Education	1	Balanced Regional Development: Transforming Aspirational Districts
2	Employment and Labour Reforms	2	Surface Transport	2	Higher Education	2	The North-East Region
3	Technology and Innovation	3	Railways	3	Teacher Education and Training	3	Legal, Judicial, and Police Reforms
4	Industry	4	Civil Aviation	4	Skill Development	4	Civil Services Reforms

5	Doubling Farmers' Income (I): Modernizing Agriculture	5	Ports, Shipping, and Inland Waterways	5	Public Health Management and Action	5	Modernizing City Governance for Urban Transformation
6	Doubling Farmers' Income (II): Policy & Governance	6	. Logistics	6	Comprehensive Primary Health Care	6	Optimizing the Use of Land Resources
7	Doubling Farmers' Income (III): Value Chain & Rural Infrastructure	7	Digital Connectivity	7	Human Resources for Health	7	Data Led Governance and Policy Making
8	Financial Inclusion	8	Smart Cities for Urban Transformation	8	Universal Health Coverage		
9	Housing for All	9	. Swachh Bharat Mission	9	Nutrition		
10	Travel, Tourism, and Hospitality	10	Water Resources	10	Gender		
11	Minerals	11	Sustainable Environment	11	Senior Citizens: Persons with Disability. Transgender Persons		
				12	Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Tribes. Other Backward Classes. Other Tribal Groups and Minorities		

Sources¹⁵Sources¹⁶

Civil Society and New India: Technology development has set a new dimension in the global scenario. To fulfill the goals of New India, the need for the cooperation of

civil society organizations has been clarified because they have more knowledge of a particular area, due to which they are also aware of the problems of that specific area and their reasons.¹⁷ The report covers civil society, the private sector, and individual enterprises. Such organizations keep the policies propounded by the government in front of the citizens, out of which the right policies are supported and anti-people policies are opposed.¹⁸ Various schemes are run by such organizations for the welfare of the people. In this, some organizations also act as think tanks for the government.¹⁹ Some organizations work related to the academy, by which advice and reports are presented from time to time on specific issues. At present, unique events are happening globally, in which civil society organizations have also played their role well. With the development of the Internet, global communication became so progressive that instant events could be communicated in minutes. The round of actions-reactions also started happening across the border through a virtual medium, due to which citizens' communication and contact increased significantly from one state to another. The global civil society also started giving feedback on the rules-laws and practices operating in any country and community.²⁰ This is the reason why civil society organizations in various countries condemned US intervention in Syria and intervention in Iraq. The invasion of Crimea by Russia was also not justified. When China enacted a new law on Hong Kong, there were protests by civil society organizations and by civil society, which were supported by global civil society. The impact of this scenario can also be seen in the ongoing Russia-Ukraine War, how the civil society has resisted the Russian military forces, which demonstrates the relevance and importance of civil society. In the era of liberalization, civil society is developing very much; The reason for this is that due to technological development, the activation of social media, the richness of education, the flow of information, and the dynamism of business, all these dimensions give birth to a new extent of civil society in the era of liberalization. Are appearing. On the other hand, by adopting the practice of privatization and rejecting the policy of protectionism of the market by various states, the orientation of the nature of civil society has become synonymous with private organizations rather than the state, In which a variety of new civil society organizations have emerged. Furthermore, there has also been a change in their forms and the way of working after the

development of technology. Therefore, it becomes imperative to understand their nature and role in the concept of New India.²¹

New dimensions developing in new India: Technology has become the basis through which all kinds of measurements can be created. Technological development is the reason for the development of enterprises in the sequence of development of developed countries. India also initiated technological development through Digital India. The development of technology and technology through this system has changed all kinds of dimensions, in which the systemic structure of civil society is an effective and essential system. The use of technology in administrative procedures in India began in the 1970s, followed by the establishment of the National Information Center, which developed the National Satellite Base Computer Network in 1987. Keeping these digital aspects in mind, the Ministry of Information and Technology was established in 1999, whose job was to make systems of all types related to digital systems efficient. Due to this, there was a considerable change in the education system, which is why the Information Technology Act was done on June 9, 2000, which brought about a massive change in the sequence of different types of undertaking of higher education. Digital India came into existence on July 1, 2015, by the Ministry of Electronics and Information under the initiative of the present Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. This concept led to massive changes in higher education, in which various types of apps were launched, and different platforms were developed so that the simulation of the development of higher education became widespread and disseminated.²²

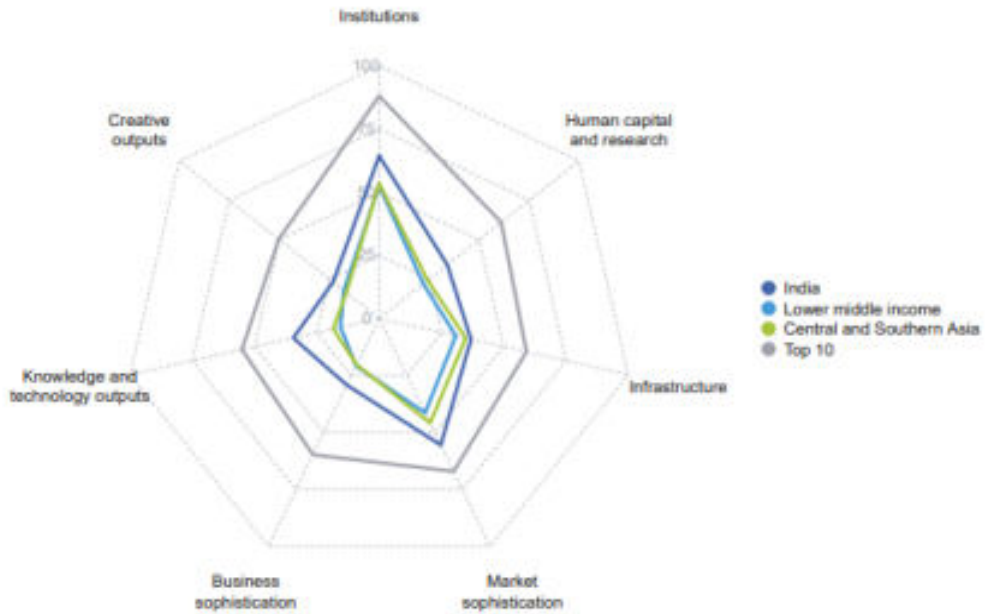
The article will discuss the comprehensive transformation of higher education in digital transformation, and various dimensions of challenges, opportunities, and possibilities will be explained. Although the concept of Digital India has evolved a lot after 2015, this initiative started in India much earlier. Students and research scholars studying in higher education in India can have access to various backward areas of the world of which very few people are aware. For the development of sub-education, multiple types of facilities are being done through digital means, including Swayam Prabha, Swayam, National Scholarship Portal, Jam Triniti, CEC Pathshala, and E-Pathshala. Massive

changes have been observed.²³ Along with education, civil society has also become more empowered because, in the community where citizens are educated, all kinds of activities are done, and these units and not only protests also oppose all sorts of wrong policies. Instead, programs of public welfare are also conducted. The Global Innovation Report states that India is ranked 64 on this index. This is not a good sign for a progressive country because, according to the UNDP report, there is a population of more than 37 crores in India that there is no access to basic facilities like education and health, due to which the students of the particular region are deprived of taking education. The admission sequence in the said education is minimal, and all these problems can be solved by adopting digital aspects and doing higher education.²⁴

New India And Innovation: Innovation and innovative activities in any country establish new dimensions in the development of that country and open new opportunities and paths of headway for its citizens. A report is presented annually by the Global Innovation Index, in which this institute ranks any country based on seven parameters. In this deliberation, India will have 46 ranks in 2021, which is a good sign for new India. No, because while, on the one hand, the new structure is being talked about in new India, the scale of innovation should be more solid and efficient, and new programs should also be commenced so that new jobs can be created and able, empowered, To build a prosperous and strong India. The parameters of the Global Innovation Index are as follows.

Chart : 1

The seven GII pillar scores for India



(sources):²⁵

In the above-given picture, seven pillars of innovation have been given, which are necessary for the development of any country. Which major are institutions, human capital and research, infrastructure, market, business, knowledge and technology, and creative outputs? Therefore, there is a need to improve these under the new India.

Transformation in education due to digital transformation: Digitization has brought about a massive change in every type of system. A complete change has also been seen in higher education. Through this, even a student sitting remotely from the concept of an e-library can study all kinds of books, journals, research papers, and articles. As a result of its remarkably comprehensive vision, students can learn by translating the research material available in any medium. Furthermore, he can also compile it in his

research paper and thesis. Through the digital medium, lectures of any professor sitting abroad can be conducted in a small college or university, and researchers and students can establish communication with him. With the development of digitization, information about different types of fellowships also becomes accessible to researchers so that they can be admitted to higher institutions in other countries to study and teach. In higher education, every type of work is done through computers, in which you do not need to do files and paperwork. Smart boards are available to the teacher in the class, through which he can explain his point of view through PPT presentations on complex subjects and by giving direct references to different types of photographs and books to the students and scholars in the class. Widespread change in higher education has also happened through electrification. Today, every professor and research scholar can quickly get the literature of the teachers of the world's foremost institutions. Through this, the compilation of the circular events that happened on the global stage is also done in its lectures. In this way, it can be said that in all these aspects, the profound change in the above education has happened due to digitization.²⁶

Challenges of New India: India is a prosperous country with a vast land area (3287263 km) and population (1 billion 210 million). Various types of resources are plentiful here, but all the resources have not been exploited heretofore. Despite this, many internal problems also exist here, emerging as challenges for constructing a New India.

- ❖ Rising unemployment and non-availability of employment opportunities
- ❖ Increasing activities of fake news and lack of integrity
- ❖ Growing numbers of areas affected by floods and rising numbers of sufferers
- ❖ Long chain in courts of pending cases and poor not reaching the courts
- ❖ Growing kidnapping for boys and girls and increasing child labor
- ❖ Increasing criminalization in politics and the increasing number of criminal representatives
- ❖ Rising hunger and poverty

- ❖ corruption and pending government policies
- ❖ Inequality of Property Inequality
- ❖ Disintegrating democratic environment
- ❖ Increasing illiteracy and the increasing number of private institutions
- ❖ Rising farmer suicides and lack of facilities for agriculture

Suggestions:

Civil society organizations are doing their work effectively using technology. The concept of New India has been coordinated by involving civil society and the private sector.

- ❖ Civil society organizations can play their role in New India as they have more knowledge of remote areas.
- ❖ With technology, civil society organizations can expand their work and help the citizens, even in places deprived of government schemes and unaware.
- ❖ Although the basic concept of their inclusion in New India has been strengthened, the government should also make clear rules for them so those wrong activities can not be propagated.
- ❖ Cyber crimes are increasing very much due to the use of technology, and they should also be aware of them.

Conclusion:

Although there are various contemporary challenges in the making of New India, if projects and policies are implemented actively, then the best India can be built out of all these challenges, but for this, the governments will have to ensure that Before implementing the policies, information should be collected about the problems and challenges of that particular area. Since India is a vast country, there is diversity in its people, so the issues here are also different, so the same policies cannot be implemented everywhere for development. In this, it would be easy to include civil society organizations

active in that particular area and for that specific work.²⁷ In such a situation, policies can be implemented easily there. Although civil society organizations have been included in the concept of New India, along with inclusion, cooperation should also be taken from them. The idea of including private sectors has been clarified, but these sectors always work for a profit. Their purpose is not the concept of public welfare. In India, the maximum population is still trying to get common facilities. The activeness of the public sector will do these general facilities, but the fact is that the public sector does not work as actively and effectively as the private sector. It does not mean that it is not task oriented. They have to do many other jobs apart from that work. They are given, so they do not pay much attention to a particular area. This gives a boost to the private sector. The intervention of technology can be more effective in building a new India. However, most people in India are uneducated, and those who are educated do not use the technology completely, due to which even a sudden technicalization has created various problems for its security. There is a lack of common cyber laws for disseminating multiple types of wrong or irrelevant information. Villagers have different kinds of issues because they do not know how to use technology and when they give their complete data to others for any work, they face many problems.²⁸ Online education has also been discussed in this, but many students in rural areas do not have smartphones. Even those with phones do not have money for recharge because the maximum population among the villagers is from the farmer class and their money. It happens only in the arrival of the crop, due to which he, too, has to bear the stress. Four years have passed since the conception of New India, but there has not been much improvement in the citizens' lifestyle and the rural people's problems. Nevertheless, this concept has improved more than before. The need is that effectiveness of policies and their feedback should also be taken into account, and the use and cooperation of civil society and technology should be taken.

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5

Green Economy For Sustainable Development: Across The Countries Analysis

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Abstract:

The concept of green economy is being discussed in recent decade for achieving sustainability in Inclusive growth and development of respective area or countries of the World. Therefore, the idea of a more sustainable economy has been talked about in recent years. A key moment of green economy and green growth was published in a report of 'Limits to Growth' by the Club of Rome in 1972. In the recent years, discussion around sustainability has become a key element of the global agenda and plan. This is because the newest and current scientific studies with our direct experiences of environmental damage and climate change are making it clear the present economic development model needs to change. The linkages between the concepts of green economy and sustainable development are; in 2009, the UN General Assembly decided to hold a summit in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the first Rio Earth Summit in 1992. It is against this over all background, the present research study intends to examine the nature and extent of green economy attempted and realized by the developed and developing countries of the World coupled with emphasis on India for the latest period. The major conclusions of the present research study are; the developed countries are more cautious and sincere in economic transformation and thereby achieving green economy. Developed countries are very much ahead in providing sanitation facilities, which stood at 100 percent. But developing countries along with India are very much lagging behind in supplying sanitation facilities to their citizens. Developed countries have highly succeeded by supplying drinking water to 100 percent population. The efforts of the developing countries and India are also good, but not the best. The policy suggestions of the present study are; International mechanism should be developed to renewable natural resource utilization and depletion by the developing as well as developed countries. Rigorous and sincere efforts should be undertaken by both the developing as well as developed countries to control CO₂ emission necessary for restricting global warming and climate change.

Key Words: Green Economy, Sustainable Development, Indicators, Economic, Transformation, Resource Efficiency, Improvement in Human Wellbeing.

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Introduction:

The concept of green economy is being discussed in recent decade for achieving sustainability in inclusive growth and development of respective area or countries of the World. Therefore, the idea of a more sustainable economy has been talked about in recent years. A key moment of green economy and green growth was published in a report of ‘Limits to Growth’ by the Club of Rome in 1972. In the recent years, discussion around sustainability has become a key element of the global agenda and plan. This is because the newest and current scientific studies with our direct experiences of environmental damage and climate change are making it clear the present economic development model needs to change. Therefore, UN General Assembly decided to hold a summit in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the first Rio Earth Summit in 1992. The main theme of this conference was “Green economy in the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication”. But after introducing the concept of green economy at the national level to accounting of green growth for sustainable development then we need to find out the actual performance of particular country for the comparative and analytical study of green economy across the countries in the world. Theretofore, we should study the state of the green economy across the countries of the World for better understanding the results of implementation of the green economy model of sustainable development of the economy. UNEP (United Nations Environment Program) defines a green economy as one that results in “Improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities” (UNEP, 2011, p. 16). In its simplest saying, a green economy is low-carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive economy. In a green economy, growth in income and employment are driven by public and private investment that reduce carbon emission and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. These investments need to be catalyzed and supported by targeted public expenditure, policy reforms and regulation changes; the development path should maintain, enhance and wherever necessary, rebuild natural capital as a critical economic asset and as a source of public benefits. This is especially important for the poor people whose

livelihoods and security depends on the nature. The key aim for a transition to a green economy is to enable economic growth and investment while increasing environmental quality and social inclusiveness. Critical to attaining such an objective is to create the conditions for public and private investment to incorporate broader environmental and social criteria. In addition, the main indicators of economic performance, such as growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) need to be adjusted to account for pollution, resource depletion, decline in ecosystem services, and the distributional consequences of natural capital loss to the poor.

The linkages between the concept of green economy and sustainable development are as follows. In 2009, the UN General Assembly decided to hold a summit in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the first Rio Earth Summit in 1992. Two of the agenda items for Rio+20 are, “Green Economy in the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication,” and “International Framework for Sustainable Development”. With the green economy firmly established on the international policy agenda, it is useful to review and clarify the linkages between a green economy and sustainable development (Drexhage, John and Murphy, Deborah, 2010, p.17). Most interpretations of sustainability take as their starting point the consensus reached by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1987, which defined sustainable development as “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WCED, 1987). In 2009, the United Nation General Assembly decided to hold a summit in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the 1st Rio Earth Summit in 1992. Two of the agenda items for Rio+20 are, “Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication”, and “International Framework for Sustainable Development”. With the green economy now firmly established on the international policy agenda, it is useful to review and clarify the linkages between a green economy and sustainable development. Most interpretations of sustainability take as their starting point the consensus reached by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1987, which defined sustainable development as “development that meets

the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (WCED, 1987). Economists are generally comfortable with this broad interpretation of sustainability, as it is easily translatable into economic terms: an increase in well-being today should not result in reducing well-being tomorrow. That is, future generations should be entitled to at least the same level of economic opportunities – and thus at least the same level of economic welfare – as is available to current generations. As a result, economic development today must ensure that future generations are left no worse off than current generations. According to this view, it is the total stock of capital employed by the economic system, including natural capital, which determines the full range of economic opportunities, and thus well-being, available to both current and future generations. Society must decide how best to use its total capital stock today to increase current economic activities and welfare. Society must also decide how much it needs to save or accumulate for tomorrow, and ultimately, for the well-being of future generations (UNEP, 2011. p.17). It is against this over all background, the present research study intends to examine the nature and extent of green economy attempted and realized by the developed and developing countries of the World coupled with emphasis on India for the latest period.

Review of Research Studies:

A review of some of the important research studies relating to the present topic of the research is as follows.

Alfsen, Knut. H. and Greaker, Mads (2007) in their study talk about Norwegian experiences of exploitation of forests and fish has been important sources of income, petroleum resource has contributed significantly to the industrialization of Norway. Pollution levels in the air, water and soil became steadily rising. The conclusion of the study is , need of that type of development which supports to the green growth. Henderson, Hazel (2007) in his research study has addressed the current economic models, driving today’s unsustainable forms of globalization. Also, he exhibits need of technological innovation to shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy, recycling and redesign industrial processes. In this study, he has discussed about important of

MDG (Millennium Development Goals) for easily accessing sustainable development. Temper, Leah and Alier, Joan Martinez (2007) in their study have described the global environmental problem and related Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC). According to this study, at early stages of economic growth and industrialization, environmental degradation gets worse, but after a certain level of income per capita is reached, the economy reaches a magical point where the trend reverses and environmental quality improves. Goossens, Yanne (2008) in his policy research study endeavor to calculate the economic performance through gross domestic product, a variable that has conjointly become the offender universal metric for 'standards of living'. However, gross domestic product doesn't properly account for social and environmental prices and advantages. Muradov, Nazim. Z and Veziroglu, Nejat. T (2008) in their study emphasize the role of carbon-neutral technologies and fuels during the transition period. The authors analyse a scenario for the transition from current fossil-based hydrogen economy that includes two key elements 1) Changing the fossil decarbonization strategy from one based on CO2 Sequestration to one that involves sequestration or utilization of solid carbon and 2) producing carbon-neutral synthetic fuels from bio-carbon and hydrogen generated from water using carbon free sources like nuclear, solar, wind and geothermal. Kelkar, Vijay (2009) in his study had depicted the importance of new natural gas policy for India. He told that India wants to introduce a long term energy policy for accelerating growth as well as for promoting economic security. Also, deserves the use of gas, compared to rock oil product, gas burns cleanly and with efficiency in any fuel application. Little, Angela. W and Green, Andy (2009) in their study examine the role of education in 'Successful Globalization' and how this links to agendas for sustainable development. The study is divided in two parts. First, they present the essence of their argument about successful globalization through a brief conceptual analysis on globalization, development and education followed by case study of countries and regions of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, China, India, Kenya and Srilanka. Second, they address the parallel discourse on sustainable development and education for sustainable development. Bhattachary, Prodyut; Pradhan, Lolita and Yadav, Ganesh (2010) in their study depicted the history and importance of joint forest management. The study results show that, 20-54% household

income of local communities is derived from gathering forest products and wage income. The study concludes that JFM is a positive step towards decentralized government and forest management, with the potential of empowering the community and increasing the livelihood security of the impoverished forest dependent communities. Habert, G; Bouzidi, Y; Chen, C and Jullien, A (2010) in their study discuss about sustainability of buildings and construction sector, which represents a large part of human industrial activities, because a concrete is the main manufactured product sold world-wide. The authors argue that indicators commonly used to assess resource consumption in the life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) are not fully adapted to the particular sector of the concrete industry. Mallah, Subhash and Bansal, N. K (2010) in their research study present the trends of electrical energy supply and demand are not sustainable because of the huge gap between demand and supply in the foreseeable future in India. According to this study, the path towards sustainability is exploitation of energy conservation and aggressive use of renewable energy systems.

The foregoing review of some of the research studies relating to research topic reveals that, there are some researches studies on the present research topic have been carried out. But these are very small so far as their scope is concerned. Hence there is a need to undertake a large and depth research study on the topic green economy for sustainable development. We did not find a single study that examines the strategy of the green economy within the framework of its areas and indicators. Such type of study is totally lacking in the context of the developed and developing countries and the country like India. It is therefore the present research topic has been selected for the present research study.

Research Methodology:

The major **objectives** of the present research study are; To study the theoretical issues relating to a green economy and sustainable development; To examine the state of green economy in the developed and developing countries of the world; To examine the nature and extent of green economy achieved by India; To carry out a comparative analysis of the green economy attained by the developed countries and developing countries of the world;

The **hypothesis** of the present research study is as follows:

Developed countries are not rigorous and sincere in attaining green economy than the developing countries of the World.

The present research is an analytical and a comparative type of research study. It depends on the time series secondary data provided by the World Bank (National Development Indicators). It also considers the appropriate indicators of environmental, human well-being and social equity relating to a green economy of India. These indicators also bring about a comparative analysis with reference to the selected five developed and five developing countries of the world. This research study examines the international strategy / concept of “Green Economy” useful for attaining sustainable development. For this, it has selected ten countries adopting purposive sampling method from the World for the comparative analysis of a green economy through selecting appropriate green economy indicators considering the availability of the statistical data. There are two groups of the selected countries, namely developing and developed. First five countries from developed group of countries have selected for the study, these are ; Australia (AUS) , Germany (DEU), Netherland (NLD), Norway (NOR) and United States (USA). Five countries from the developing group of countries have been selected for the study, are; Bangladesh (BGD), China (CHN), Mexico (MEX), Pakistan (PAK) and South Africa (ZAF). Besides these, the thorough study of India also has been undertaken as our home country. Thus, our total sample size of the study comprises of in all eleven countries from the World.

This research study highlights three principal areas of a green economy for sustainable development and their indicators and the key challenges to developing a framework for metrics for a green economy. The metrics framework of a green economy given by the UNEP with identified three principal areas and the number of indicators of a green economy, within these areas is given below. A green economy is first and foremost about transforming the way economies grow currently. Growth is typically generated from investments in high emission, heavily polluting, waste generating, resource intensive and ecosystem damaging activities. A green economy requires investment to shift towards

low carbon, clean energy, waste minimizing, resource efficient and ecosystem enhancing activities. The key **Indicators of economic transformation, Resource Efficiency, Progress and Well-being** have been analysed by this study to realise green economy and thereby sustainable development.

This analytical research study wholly depends on the secondary data. The necessary and essential secondary data have been collected from World Bank Reports, Government Publications, Reputed Journals and Various Reports, Research papers and articles. The major sources of secondary data are the World Bank, Ministry of Environment and Forest Reports and Websites, UNEP Reports about Green Economy; also the their data sources are OECD, UNDP, and SEEA etc. The secondary data has been collected for the period from 2000 to 2015 relating to developed countries, developing countries and India as well. The important and suitable statistical software's have been used for the data processing and analysis purpose, namely SPSS, Excel, etc. The necessary and appropriate tools have been used for the data analysis, which include, Coefficient of Variation, Simple and Compound Growth Rate, Ratio Analysis, etc. Along with these techniques, for the hypothesis testing purpose the researcher has used "t" test as per the needs requirements and suitability of the method. The period of the present research study is from 2000 to 2015. The data relating to the areas and indicators of a green economy have given by UNEP. In the case of non-availability and inadequate availability of the necessary data, the data relating to nearer and dummy variables as indicators of green economy also have been used. The actual indicators of green economy by the present study are;

A) Economic Transformation: Includes Improved Sanitation Facility (% of population with access) , Adjusted savings: natural resources depletion (% of GNI), Total renewable electricity generation (In billion kilowatt hours), Total Co2 emissions from consumption of energy (In million metric tons), Improved water source (% of population with access). **B) Resource Efficiency:** Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports), Electric power consumption (kWh Per capita), Forest rents (% of GDP), Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita), Total natural resources rents (% of GDP). **C) Human Well-being:** GNI per capita growth (annual %), Health expenditure,

total (private + public) (% of GDP), The employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) modeled ILO estimation, Life expectancy at birth, total (years), Household final consumption expenditure per capita growth (Annual %).

Results and Discussion:

This section of the research study provides the comparative analysis of the data results and discussion relating to the green economy of developing, developed countries and India.

A) Indicators of Economic Transformation:

Table No. 1: Adjusted Savings: Natural Resources Depletion

Adjusted Savings: Natural Resources Depletion (% of GNI)												
Sr. No.	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R 2001-15		3.00	7.00	-2.00	-2.00	-3.00	4.00	3.00	8.00	6.00	-0.29	12
MEAN		3.51	3.71	0.11	1.12	12.38	0.91	3.20	3.80	6.05	4.27	3.26
C.V		23	36	33	32	22	35	29	44	32	26	50

(Source:World Bank staff estimates based on sources and methods in World Bank's "The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium"-2011 and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

Today the focus of environmental concern has shifted more to sink, as represented by climate change, ocean acidification, and production of toxic. Nevertheless, the matter of the depletion of resources employed in production remains critical, as can be seen in discussions of such issues as declining quality of ecosystem services, freshwater resources, peak (crude) oil, loss of soil fertility, and shortages of crucial minerals like zinc, copper, phosphorus etc., (Fred Magdoff, 2013, p.1).

The comparative analysis of natural resources depletion reveals that the natural resource depletion is higher in India (3.51%) as well as developing countries (3.20%

to 6.05%) than developed countries (0.11% to 1.12%) except Norway (12.38%) and Australia (3.71%). This indicates that the developed countries are more cautious and sincere in economic transformation and thereby achieving green economy. The growth in natural resources depletion among developing countries is higher (CGR 3% to 12%) than the developed countries (-2% to -3%) except Australia and USA, is also thing necessary to be taken into account.

Table No. 2: Improved Sanitation Facilities

Improved Sanitation Facilities (% of population with access)												
Sr. No	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R 2001-15		3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
MEAN		32	100	100	100	100	100	53	59	82	44	71
C.V		13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	15	5.00	10	5.00

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation -<http://www.wssinfo.org/> and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

Sanitation is a comprehensive term and it means not only just toilets. Sanitation will be understood as interventions that reduce human exposure to diseases by providing clean surroundings in which to live. It involves both behaviors and facilities that work to form a hygienic environment. Sanitation is important to the survival and development of children. Currently, there are 2.4 billion people worldwide who don't use improved sanitation and 663 million who don't have access to improved water sources. 946 million people are daily going to excretion on open (UNICEF, 2016).

The data analysis adequately and clearly reveals that developed countries are very much ahead in providing sanitation facilities, which stood at 100 percent. But developing countries along with India are very much lagging behind in supplying sanitation facilities to their citizens, which stood at 44 to 59 percent on an average with exception of Mexico

and South Africa. India was only at 32 percent sanitation facilities level, on an average. This adequately proves that developed countries have fully succeeded but developing countries along with India have failed in providing sanitation facilities, thereby economic transformation and consequently green economy.

Table No. 3: Improved Water Source

Improved Water Source (% of population with access)												
Sr. No	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R 2001-15		1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.27	1.00
MEAN		89	100	100	100	100	99	82	89	93	90	92
C.V		5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	6.00	3.00	1.00	4.00

(Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation -<http://www.wssinfo.org/> and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

The MDG drinking water target, that calls for halving the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water between 1990 and 2015, was met in 2010, 5 years ahead of schedule. 2.6 billion Gained access to improved sources of drinking water during this period. During 1990-2015, of the 2.6 billion people that gained access to improved sources, 3.1 billion were in access to piped water on premises that provide the highest level of health and other advantages. The Urban share of those gains was 63 percent and 70 percent severely (WHO, 2016).

Access to drinking water indicates that developed countries have highly succeeded by supplying drinking water to 100 percent population. The efforts of the developing countries and India are also good, but not the best. They have availed drinking water facility to between 82 percent to 92 percent population, and India to 89 percent populations, is a thing of appreciation and satisfactory as well. Thus both the developed as well as developing countries selected have succeeded in providing drinking water, but

good space is there in improvement for developing countries as well as India. This will help both the developed and developing countries in economic transformation and green economy realization.

Table No. 4: Total Co2 emissions From Consumption of Energy

Total Co2 emissions From Consumption of Energy (In Million Metric Tons)												
Sr. No	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R2001-15		6.00	2.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.14	-1.00	6.00	8.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
MEAN		1454	414	812	242	43	5693	50	6186	424	131	455
C.V		26	8.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	27	35	8.00	16	10

(Source: U.S Energy information administration-<http://www.eia.gov> and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

First natural source and second human sources, natural sources, incorporate of decomposition, ocean release and respiration. But comparative to natural source of carbon, human sources like cement production, deforestation as well as the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas are mostly responsible for increasing the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This level rising principally since the industrial revolution and has now reached a dangerous level not seen in the last 3 million years (R. S. W. Van De Wal et al., 2011). Human sources of carbon dioxide emissions are much smaller than natural emissions but they have disturbed the natural balance that existed for many thousands of years before the influence of humans (Robert Monroe, 2013). This is because natural sinks eliminate around the same quantity of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere than are produced by natural sources. Resulting, levels of carbon dioxide balanced and in a safe range. But human sources of emissions have upset the natural balance by adding extra carbon dioxide to the atmosphere without removing. 87 percent of all human-produced carbon dioxide emissions come from the burning of fossil fuels like coal, natural gas and oil. The remainder results from the clearing of forests and other land use changes (9%), as well as some industrial processes such as cement manufacturing (4%) (Le Quere, C et al., 2012).

CO₂ emission is a hindrance in economic transformation and thereby green economy as well. The comparative analysis of CO₂ emission reveals a mixed picture along with India; some developed countries like USA, Germany, and developing countries like China and South Africa are so much ahead in CO₂ emission in the world. The CO₂ emission by USA was 5693 MMT, 812 MMT by Germany on an average China was in leading position with 6186 MMT CO₂ emission, which was followed by India with 1454 MMT on an average. This adequately proves that CO₂ emission is a significantly obstacle in economic transformation as well as green economy for them.

Table No. 5: Total Renewable Electricity Generation

Total Renewable Electricity Generation (In Billion Kilowatt Hours)												
Sr. No	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R 2001-15		7.00	3.00	10	11	0.44	3.00	6.00	12	3.00	4.00	2.00
MEAN		124	22	93	11	127	420	1.50	595	41	28	2.01
C.V		30	15	41	44	9.00	17	26	49	15	18	29

(Source: U.S Energy information administration -<http://www.eia.gov> and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

Global exploitation of renewable energy technologies is increasing speedily due to the concern in global warming and dwindling supplies of fossil fuels.

Most of the countries in the world are blessed with two or additional renewable energy sources and thus has formulated policies to boost the use of renewable energy sources for their electricity production. The burning of coal to produce electricity uses large quantities of water often discharges arsenic and lead into surface waters and releases carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and mercury into the air (SF GATE, 2016). Renewable energy generation greatly enables in economic transformation and thereby green economy. Hence the comparative analysis of renewable energy generation shows that except China (595 BKh) all other developed as well as developing countries have failed in generating renewable energy to the extent expected and desirable, is not a good thing because nonrenewable energy especially thermal energy is dominant in CO₂

emission and thereby global warming and climate change also. This is the very important area needs to be improved by both the developed as well as developing countries.

B) Indicators of Resource Efficiency:

Table No.6 : Agricultural Raw Materials Exports

Agricultural Raw Materials Exports (% of merchandise exports)												
Sr. No	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R2001-15		4.00	-6.00	-0.37	0.35	-2.00	0.14	5.00	-5.00	-4.00	0.21	-4.00
MEAN		1.57	3.35	0.83	2.84	0.58	2.46	1.74	0.56	0.42	1.77	2.12
C.V		25	39	5.00	7.00	19	6.00	34	36	21	26	25

(Source: World Bank staff estimates from the Comtrade database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

Agriculture sector plays a strategic role in the process of economic development of a country. It's already done a major contribution to the economic prosperity of advanced countries and its role in the economic development of less developed countries is of important importance. In India about 70.6 percent of total labour force depends upon the agriculture. In such a way, agricultural progress is important to supply food for growing non-agricultural labour force, raw materials for industrial production and saving and tax income to support the development of the rest of the economy, to earn foreign exchange and to provide a growing market for domestic manufactures (Economics Discussion, 2016).

Export of agricultural raw materials indicates efficient use of agriculture as natural resource and helps in materializing green economy. The comparative study of exports of agricultural raw material reveals that the developed countries selected for study, except South Africa the export of agricultural raw materials was lesser and insignificant only. Australia is dominant developed country exporting in significant quantum (3.35%), which is followed by Netherland (2.84%) and USA (2.46%), South Africa exported agricultural raw materials at the average share of 2.12 percent, followed by Pakistan (1.77%) and India (1.7%). On the front of export of agricultural raw materials both the developed and

developing countries have failed with a few exceptions in resource efficiency as well as realizing green economy.

Table No.7 : Electric Power Consumption

Electric Power Consumption (kWh per capita)												
Sr. No.	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R2001-15		5.00	0.17	0.53	0.49	-0.32	-0.15	8.00	10	2.00	2.00	-0.07
MEAN		582	10638	7109	6971	24301	13341	206	2414	1897	439	4612
C.V		25	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	35	42	8.00	10	3.00

(Source: International Energy Agency (IEA Statistics OECD/IEA, <http://www.iea.org/stats/index.asp> and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

Electricity is one among the foremost necessary blessings that science has given to human beings. It has also become a part of modern life and one cannot think about a world without it. Electricity has several uses in our day to day life. Modern equipment like computers and robots has also been developed because of electricity. Electricity plays an important role in the fields of medicines and surgery too — like X-ray, ECG. The utilization of electricity is increasing day by day (Lekshmi S, 2010).

Electric power consumption is an indicator of resource efficiency and thereby attaining green economy. The comparative study of electricity consumption reveals that all the developed countries are very much ahead in electricity consumption between 6971 KWh to 24301 KWh than all the developing countries except China, Mexico and South Africa. The electricity consumption in India is 582 KWh meager and lesser only. But it is of greater importance to consider also the type of energy the developed countries are consuming.

Table No.8: Energy Use

Energy Use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)												
Sr. No.	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R		3.00	0.07	-1.00	0.02	1.00	-1.00	4.00	7.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
MEAN		543	5598	3993	4752	5992	7417	181	1619	1502	481	2732
C.V		16	1.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	6.00	16	31	4.00	5.00	6.00

(Source: International Energy Agency (IEA Statistics √ OECD/IEA, <http://www.iea.org/stats/index.asp> and World development Indicators-last updated: **19/07/2016**)

Governments in several countries are progressively responsive to the urgent need to make better use of the world's energy resources. Improved energy efficiency is often the foremost economic and promptly accessible means that of improving energy security and reducing gas emissions. To support better energy efficiency policy-making and evaluation, the International Energy Agency (IEA) is developing in-depth indicators of energy use, efficiency trends and carbon dioxide emissions (International Energy Agency, 2008. p.9). Energy growth is directly connected to well-being and prosperity across the world. Meeting the growing demand for energy during a safe and environmentally accountable manner is a key challenge. By 2040, population and economic process will drive demand higher; however the world will use energy more efficiently and shift toward lower-carbon fuels (Imperial, 2016). In developing countries, energy demand can grow near 60 percent as five-sixths of the world's population strives to boost their living standards. In developed economies, energy demand can remain basically flat (Imperial, 2016).

Energy is an input necessary for both the production as well as consumption activity. The comparative analysis reveals that developed countries selected for study are very much ahead in energy consumption than the developing countries. Their energy consumption stood between 3993 Kg oil equivalent per capita to 7417. South Africa, China and Mexico developing countries are in good position in energy consumption, but not the better. The position of India is not good at all, which has only 543 Kg oil equivalent per capita energy consumption. Thus developed countries have succeeded a

lot in enhancing energy consumption and resource use which will enable them to move towards green economy than the developing countries.

Table No. 9 : Forest Rents

Forest Rents (% of GDP)												
Sr. No	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R2001-15		-1.00	-7.00	0.18	0.00	-3.00	-2.00	3.00	-5.00	4.00	1.00	-5.00
MEAN		1.44	0.16	0.08	0.01	0.11	0.12	1.21	0.39	0.21	0.97	0.71
C.V		16	36	13	0.00	17	14	26	27	25	23	33

(Source: Estimates based on sources and methods described in “The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium”-World Bank, 2011 and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

Forest rent will earn from economic activities by human depends upon forest sector. But there’s no commonly agreed definition of the forestry sector. Ideally, the sector ought to include all economic activities that principally rely upon the production of goods and services from forests. It may even include economic activities associated with provision of forest services however, although it would be difficult to determine precisely that activities are really dependent on forest services (FAO, 2014. p.8). Estimates of the number of people account direct and indirect benefits from forests within the form of employment, forest products, and direct or indirect contributions to livelihoods and incomes range between 1 billion to 1.5 billion (Agrawal, Arun et al., 2013. p.4).

Forest is a very important natural resource, hence its efficient use enables in attaining green economy. The data results relating to forest rents reveal that all the developed and developing countries have failed in using efficiently forests as natural resources except a few countries like India (1.44%) and Bangladesh (1.21%), which are developing countries basically. This is due to lesser forest area and priority to industry and service sector development. But it is urgent need of the hour to increase forest area and also extract forest rents for efficient use of natural resource like forest and attaining green economy also.

Table No. 10: Total Natural Resource Rents

Total Natural Resources Rents (% of GDP)												
Sr. No	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R		4.00	8.00	-1.00	-4.00	-3.00	4.00	2.00	7.00	6.00	-1.00	12
MEAN		5.38	7.08	0.22	1.53	16	1.36	4.55	5.48	7.54	5.89	5.88
C.V		28	38	23	33	21	40	30	42	29	28	53

(Source: Estimates based on sources and methods described in “The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium”-World Bank, 2011 and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

Many countries within the world are rich in natural resources. And in most cases, those natural resources represent a vital engine for the country’s economy. Most recent data shows that these numbers are still on the rise, with natural resource rents worth 3.7 trillion US-Dollar and therewith 5.1 percent of worldwide GDP in 2012, similarly various resources were gradually contributing in total global natural resources rents such as 63 percent of oil, 15 percent by minerals, 8 percent by natural gas, 8 percent coal and 6 percent by forestry (Sustainable Natural Resource Management, 2014).

Natural resources are very precious and important resources hence their efficient use is of crucial importance for attaining green economy. It is found that the developing countries are efficiently using natural resources than the developed countries. The performance of India is also good, in their regard. All the selected developing countries have derived natural resources rent in considerable extent, which was between 4.55 percent to 7.54 percent of GDP. India extracted natural resource rent worth of 5.38 percent of GDP, is also good. This adequately reveals that developed countries are not using the natural resources efficiently, rationally, which needs attention and sincerity.

C) Indicators of Human Wellbeing:

Table No. 11 : GNI Per Capita Growth

GNI Per Capita Growth (annual %)												
Sr. No	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R2001-15		4.00	-7.00	-1.00	-18	-1.00	-7.00	3.00	-0.38	1.00	-3.00	-13
MEAN		5.57	1.55	1.41	0.65	0.70	0.97	4.64	9.35	1.01	2.67	1.54
C.V		40	64	162	336	231	170	26	21	254	66	110

(Source: World Bank national accounts data and OECD National Accounts data files and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

Gross national income (GNI), additionally referred to as gross national product (GNP), is an estimate of the value of goods and services made in an economy. Per capita GNI shows the economic power of individual in respective country also. Therefore, greater per capita GNI shows the best condition for moving to super power with achieving green economy objective (Misra S. K & Puri V. K, 2014).

GNI per capita influences the standard of living of the people and thereby human wellbeing. The comparative analysis reveals that the growth rate of GNI per capita of developing countries was higher than developed countries; it may be due to over development already of the developed countries. The GNI per capita growth rate of developed countries was between just 0.65 percent and 1.55 percent per annum. On the contrary, it was between 1.01 percent and 9.35 percent per annum during 2000 to 2015. The GNI per capita of India was also significant, which stood at 5.57 percent per annum. This reveals that the level of human wellbeing is already higher in developed countries, but it is increasing in developing countries. The state of India is good, but not better.

Table No.12: Employment to Population Ratio

The Employment To Population Ratio, 15+, Total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)												
Sr. No	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R2001-15		-1.00	0.44	1.00	-0.05	-0.07	-1.00	-0.07	-1.00	0.07	1.00	-1.00
MEAN		55	61	55	62	64	60	68	70	58	50	40
C.V		4.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	4.00	3.00

(Source: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

In several countries, however, this is not yet a reality. Additionally to the two hundred million folks out of work around the world, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that there are 900 million “working poor” earning less than USD 2 every day. The financial gain generated as a result boosts demand among local traders, thereby making a cycle that promotes the economy and employment (KFW Development Bank, 2016).

Employment plays a crucial role in providing income and thereby level of wellbeing of people. The comparative study reveals that the employment to population ratio was higher in developed countries, which was 60 percent, on an average. Except Bangladesh and China, all selected developing countries employment population ratio was less than 60 percent. The same is the case of India, in which employment population ratio was just 55 percent on an average. Thus, developed countries were ahead in providing employment and thereby human wellbeing than developing countries and India as well. This will help the developed countries to reach towards the green economy.

Table No. 13: Total Health Expenditure

Health Expenditure, Total (Private + Public)													
Sr. No	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		IND	Developed Countries (% of GDP)					Developing Countries (% of GDP)					
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF	
C.G.R2001-15		-1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	0.28	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	-0.10	0.23	
MEAN		4.09	8.80	11	11	9.30	16	3.29	4.92	5.94	3.05	8.58	
C.V		7.00	6.00	5.00	16	6.00	9.00	11	7.00	6.00	9.00	4.00	

(Source: World Health Organization National Health Account database- <http://apps.who.int/nha/database/DataExplorerRegime.aspx> and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

There's a well-understood correlation that as the economy of a country improves, so the health of its citizens improves. What could also be less obvious is that the opposite is also true in improving the health of a nation's citizens will directly lead to economic growth; as a result, there'll be more people ready to conduct effective activities in the workforce.

Health presents a challenge for all nations; according to study that a median of eighty five percent of respondents believe it was a problem in their country. Effective public health systems are essential for providing care of the sick, and for instituting measures that promote wellness and prevent illness. Moreover, non-communicable diseases in developing countries are growing (Francis, S. Collins, 2016). The World Bank reports that fifty percent of the economic growth differentials between developing and developed nations are attributed to poor health and low life expectancy. These are diseases we generally come with wealthier countries (Francis, S. Collins, 2016).

Health expenditure facilitates good health conditions, thereby human welfare. The comparative analysis reveals that developed countries were continuous and sincere in enhancing health condition by incurring health expenditure and thereby human welfare and green economy as well. Health expenditure of developed countries stood between

8.80 of GDP to 16 percent. But health expenditure of developing countries was meager only, which stood between 3.29 percent to 8.58 percent. The developing country of South Africa was only good in health expenditure. The situation of India was bad only so far as health expenditure is concerned, which was just 4 percent of GDP. Thus developed countries were successful and developing countries got failure in enhancing human wellbeing through health expenditure.

Table No. 14: Household Final Consumption Expenditure Per Capita Growth

Household Final Consumption Expenditure Per Capita Growth (annual %)												
Sr. No	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries				
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF
C.G.R2001-15		7.00	-14	5.00	-19	-9.00	-20	-1.00	3.00	2.00	-2.00	-0.27
MEAN		5.37	1.77	0.90	-0.13	2.16	1.21	3.37	7.61	1.60	1.83	2.12
C.V		38	91	98	-1163	76	130	54	21	186	189	114

(Source: World Bank national accounts data and OECD National Accounts data files and World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

Household spending is the most significant part of aggregate demand. Moreover, consumption is a vital concept in terms of economy and many social sciences. It includes all durable such as cars, household washing machines, television etc., and nondurable goods like food, clothing, medicine, fuel etc. household consumption expenditures exclude purchases of residences however includes owner-occupied residences imputed rent (Gulcin, Tapsinamp & Aycan, Hepsag, 2014. Pp.1-2). It is therefore a necessary variable for economic analysis of aggregate demand (OECD, 2009). In terms of customers, consumption phenomenon requires a decision-making process (Gulcin, Tapsinamp & Aycan, Hepsag, 2014. p.2).

Consumption expenditure is an indicator of human wellbeing, which enables movement towards a green economy. Developed countries level of per capita income is higher than the developing countries; hence their per capita growth in consumption

expenditure is expected to be lower than the developing countries. It is observed that the growth rate of per capita consumption expenditure was lower for developed countries, which stood between minus 0.13 percent to 2.16 percent only. On the contrary growth of per capita consumption expenditure of developing countries was comparatively higher, which stood between 1.60 percent to 7.61 percent on an average. The growth in per capita consumption expenditure of India was good, but not better which stood at 5.37 percent.

Table No. 15: Life Expectancy at Birth

Life Expectancy At Birth, Total (years)													
Sr. No	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		IND	Developed Countries					Developing Countries					
			AUS	DEU	NLD	NOR	USA	BGD	CHN	MEX	PAK	ZAF	
C.G.R2001-15		0.49	0.29	0.31	0.37	0.26	0.23	1.00	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.25	
MEAN		65	81	80	80	80	78	68	74	76	66	54	
C.V		2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	

(Source: Derived from male and female life expectancy at birth from sources such as: (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects, (2) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (3) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (4) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (5) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme, and (6) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database or World development Indicators-last updated: 19/07/2016)

Life Expectancy is a term that seeks to use information from the past to predict what would possibly happen in the future. Life expectancy at birth reflects the mortality of a population. It summarizes the mortality pattern that prevails across all age teams like children and adolescents, adults and the elderly (Statistics Canada, 2016).

Life expectancy is a good indicator of human wellbeing, and consequently green economy. The comparative study reveals that the life expectancy of developed countries is significantly higher than the developing countries, which stood between 78 to 81 years on an average. But it was between 54 to 76 years. The state of India was not good at all,

because its life expectancy was just 65 years on an average. This adequately shows that developed countries are successful and developing countries got failure in enhancing human welfare and thereby towards green economy.

Hypothesis Testing:

The hypothesis of the present research study is tested as follows.

- **H₀**-Developed countries are not rigorous and sincere in attaining green economy than the developing countries of the World.
- **H_a**-Developed countries are rigorous and sincere in attaining green economy than the developing countries of the World.

The researcher has used the independent sample (Two tailed) t-test for testing this hypothesis. This test has been applied to each indicator of different principal area of green economy for evaluating the role of a particular parameter in attaining the green economy in selected areas along with finding out whether they are successful or not the developed countries than developing.

Table no.16: Hypothesis Testing

Independent sample t-test (Two tailed test) at 95 Percent Confidence Interval							
Sr. No	Sub-Hypothesis	Degree of Freedom	T- Calculated Value	T- Table Value	P- Value	Mean Difference	Decision (Accept or Reject)
			Equal variances assumed				
1	H ₀ -No significant depletion of natural resources has taken place in developed countries than developing countries	9	-176	2.262	.865 (P>0.05)	-.36900	H ₀ - Accept
	H _a -A significant depletion of natural resources has taken place in developed countries than developing						H _a - Reject

2	H_0 -There is no improved sanitation facilities in developed countries than developing countries	9	5.289	2.262	.001 ($P < 0.05$)	43.16667	H_0 - Reject
	H_a - There is improved sanitation facilities in developed countries than developing countries						H_a - Accept
3	H_0 -Developed countries have not improved water sources than developing countries	9	6.058	2.262	.0001 ($P < 0.05$)	10.63333	H_0 - Reject
	H_a - Developed countries have improved water source than developing countries						H_a - Accept
4	H_0 - No significant CO_2 is emitted by developed countries than developing countries	9	-.006	2.262	.995 ($P > 0.05$)	-9.20000	H_0 - Accept
	H_a -Significant CO_2 is emitted by developed countries than developing countries						H_a - Reject
5	H_0 -There is no significant contribution by renewable energy to green economy in developed countries than developing.	9	0.022	2.262	.983 ($P > 0.05$)	2.68167	H_0 - Accept
	H_a -Renewable energy has significantly contributed to a green economy in developed countries than developing						H_a - Reject

6	H₀ -There is no significant export of agricultural raw materials from developed countries than developing.	9	1.097	2.262	.301 (P>0.05)	.64867	H₀- Accept
	H_a - There is significant export of agricultural raw materials from developed countries than developing.						H_a- Reject
7	H₀ -Developed countries have not significantly consumed the electric power than developing countries	9	3.624	2.262	.006 (P<0.05)	10780.33	H₀- Reject
	H_a - Developed countries have significantly consumed the electric power than developing countries						H_a- Accept
8	H₀ -Energy use in developed countries is not significantly efficient than developing countries	9	6.435	2.262	.00012 (P<0.05)	4374.06	H₀- Reject
	H_a - Energy use in developed countries is significantly efficient than developing countries.						H_a- Accept
9	H₀ -Forest rents in developed countries are not significantly efficient than the developing countries.	9	-3.366	2.262	.008 (P<0.05)	-.72567	H₀- Accept
	H_a - Forest rents in developed countries are significantly higher than developing countries.						H_a- Reject

10	H_0 -Total natural resource rents are not significantly higher in developed countries than developing.	9	-.204	2.262	.843 ($P>0.05$)	-.54867	H_0 - Accept
	H_a - Total natural resource rents are significantly higher in developed countries than developing.						H_a - Reject
11	H_0 -GNI per capita growths are not significantly higher in developed world than developing.	9	-2.180	2.262	.057 ($P>0.05$)	-3.07400	H_0 - Accept
	H_a - GNI per capita growth are significant in developed world than developing.						H_a - Reject
12	H_0 -Employment ratios are not significant in developed countries than developing Countries	9	0.679	2.262	.514 ($P>0.05$)	3.56667	H_0 - Accept
	H_1 - Employment ratios are significantly higher in developed countries than developing countries						H_a - Reject
13	H_0 -There is no significant expenditure growth on health in developed countries than developing.	9	4.218	2.262	.002 ($P<0.05$)	6.24167	H_0 - Reject
	H_1 - There is a significant expenditure growth on health in developed countries than developing.						H_a - Accept

14	H_0 -Household per capita consumption expenditure growth is not significant in developed countries than developing.	9	-2.172	2.262	.058 ($P>0.05$)	-2.46800	H_0 - Accept
	H_1 - Household per capita consumption expenditure growth is significant in developed countries than developing.						H_a - Reject
15	H_0 -There is no significant improvement in life expectancy at birth in developed countries than developing	9	3.557	2.262	.006 ($P<0.05$)	12.63333	H_0 - Reject
	H_a - There is significant improvement in life expectancy at birth in developed countries than developing						H_a - Accept
The results are significant at 0.05 percent significant levels for 09 degrees of freedom							

The study has used independent sample t-test to all indicators of three principal areas of the green economy, at 0.05 percent significance level of 9 degrees of freedom (d.f). Above results show that out of fifteen selected indicators of the green economy, 8 indicators significantly contributed in the achievement of green growth in developed countries compared to developing countries. Because hypothesis probability values as well as table-values are less than the 0.05 percent significance level and calculated t-value.

We conclude based on statistical hypothesis test results that, less natural resource depletion found in developed countries than developing countries, hundred percent improved sanitation facilities and water sources in developed countries, greater electricity consumption and more efficient energy use in developed countries, appropriate expenditure on health in developed countries, higher life expectancy and declining trend in CO₂ emission in developed countries. However, remained indicators have not significantly contributed for a green economy in developed countries due to their failure

in decentralize the renewable energy generation, agriculture and forest sectors have not properly work, little green growth from natural resource, no GNI per capita higher growth and household per capita consumption growth. Moreover, one major notable thing is, developed countries haven't succeeded in maintaining the proper employment level. Due to all these reasons, developed countries hardly succeeded in nearly fifty percent in the implementation of the green economy model.

Major Conclusions And Policy Suggestions:

The major conclusions of the present research study are; the developed countries are more cautious and sincere in economic transformation and thereby achieving green economy. Developed countries are very much ahead in providing sanitation facilities, which stood at 100 percent. But developing countries along with India are very much lagging behind in supplying sanitation facilities to their citizens. Developed countries have been highly succeeded by supplying drinking water to 100 percent population. The efforts of the developing countries and India are also good, but not the best. Both the developed as well as developing countries selected have been succeeded in providing drinking water, but good space is there in improvement for developing countries as well as India. The comparative analysis of CO₂ emission reveals a mixed picture along with India; some developed countries like USA, Germany, and developing countries like China and South Africa are so much ahead in CO₂ emission in the world. Except China (595 BK_h) all other developed as well as developing countries have failed in generating renewable energy to the extent expected and desirable. On the front of export of agricultural raw materials both the developed and developing countries have failed with a few exceptions in resource efficiency as well as in realizing green economy. Developed countries have succeeded a lot in enhancing energy consumption and resource use which will enable them to move towards green economy than the developing countries. All the developed and developing countries have failed in using efficiently forests as natural resources except a few countries like India (1.44%) and Bangladesh (1.21%), which are developing countries basically. The developing countries are efficiently using natural resources than the developed countries. The performance of India is also good, in that

regard. The level of human wellbeing has been already higher in developed countries, but it is increasing in developing countries. The state of India is good, but not better. Developed countries were ahead in providing employment and thereby human wellbeing than developing countries and India as well. This will help the developed countries to reach towards the green economy necessary for sustainable development. Developed countries were continuous and sincere in improving health condition by incurring health expenditure and thereby human welfare and green economy as well, than the developing countries. The developed countries level of per capita income is higher than the developing countries; hence their per capita growth in consumption expenditure is expected to be lower than the developing countries. Developed countries are successful and developing countries got failure in enhancing human welfare and thereby march towards a green economy.

The policy suggestions of the present study are; International mechanism should be developed for renewable natural resource utilization and depletion by the developing as well as developed countries. Rigorous and sincere efforts should be undertaken by both the developing as well as developed countries to control CO₂ emission necessary for restricting global warming and climate change. It is urgent need of the hour to formulate and implement a forest policy at international level by the agency like world resource institute for both developing as well as developed countries because area under forest is inadequate and unsatisfactory. Planned extensive and intensive efforts are very much necessary from the developing countries and India as well for the development of health, water supply and sanitation facilities. Governments of all the countries both developed and developing should be more active and dynamic in realizing their green economy needed for sustainable development. Participation and involvement of people should be obligatory and enhanced in undertaking various activities useful for attaining the green economy. A separate budget namely green budget or an important part of public budget of all the developing and developed countries should be prepared and implemented to undertake green economy creating activities. Developing as well as developed countries should control carbon emission for environmental protection and sustainable development.

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छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे आदर्श बँकिंग धोरण

डॉ. मधुकर विठोबा जाधव

घोषवारा :

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे बँकिंग धोरण आश्चर्यकारक व एकमाव्द्वितीय असे आहे. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचा बँकिंग व्यवहार श्रेष्ठ दर्जाचा होता. स्वराज्यामध्ये डिमांड ड्राफ्टद्वारे आर्थिक व्यवहार करणे हे काळाच्या पुढचे पाऊल होते. छत्रपतींचे पैसा व्यवस्थापन आजही आपणास मार्गदर्शक आहे. व्यवहाराच्या रकमा मोठ्या असल्यामुळे ती पैशाच्या रूपाने जवळ बाळगणे अशक्य असे. त्यामुळे हा व्यवहार डिमांड ड्राफ्टद्वारे केला जात होता. त्यामध्ये हुंडी आणि वरात यांना महत्त्व होते. आपल्याकडील रकम एका गावातील पेढीवर भरून तेवढीच रकम दुसऱ्या गावातील त्याच व्यापाऱ्याच्या पेढीवर मिळेल अशी व्यवस्था करता येई. जे पत्र यासाठी दिले जात असे त्याला हुंडी असे म्हणत. यालाच आपण सद्याच्या आधुनिक काळात बँक ड्राफ्ट असे म्हणतो. पैसा वाढविणे म्हणजे पैसा कमविणे या तत्वाचा नेहमी पाठपुरावा केला. त्यासाठी आर्थिक व्यवहारामध्ये ठेवी स्वीकारणे, चलनाचा विनिमय, नाण्यांचे मूल्यमापन, कर्जे देणे, सोन्या-चांदीचा व्यवहार करणे, हुंड्या देणे व घेणे आदी. बँकिंग विषयक बाबींचा समावेश केला.

मुख्य व सूचक शब्द : टांकसाळ, हुंडी, बँकिंग, खजिना महाल, अर्थनीती, वरात, व्यवस्थापन, अंदाजपत्रक, होन.

प्रस्तावना :

छत्रपतींच्या स्वराज्याचे अंदाजपत्रक होते. स्वराज्याच्या शासन व्यवस्थेत विविध खाती व उपखाती होती. स्वराज्यातील प्रत्येक खात्यावर किती रकम खर्च करावयाची याचे अंदाजपत्रक तयार केले जात असे. त्यातील काही रकम ही दरवर्षी संभाव्य अडचणीचा सामान करण्यासाठी शिलकीत ठेवली जात असे. योग्य नियोजन करून स्वराज्यातील प्रत्येक खात्यावर किती रकम खर्च करावयाची याचे अंदाजपत्रक तयार केले जात असे. योग्य नियोजन करून छत्रपतींनी आर्थिक धोरणाची आखणी केली. चलनाचा विनिमययोग्य पद्धतीने केला जात असे. म्हणजेच एका प्रकारचे चलन घेऊन त्याचे दुसऱ्या प्रकारच्या चलनामध्ये रूपांतर करणे होय. पेढी वरती नाण्याचे मूल्यमापन केले जात असे. म्हणजे नाणी खरी आहेत की खोटी आहेत. हे तपासून पाहिली जात असे.

इतिहास विभाग, यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाविद्यालय, हलकर्णी, ता. चंदगाड, जि. कोल्हापूर ४१६५५२

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संशोधनाचे उद्देश :

१. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे बँकिंग धोरणाचे विचार आजच्या आधुनिक कालखंडामध्ये किती महत्वाचे आहेत हे स्पष्ट करणे.
२. मध्ययुगीन कालखंडामध्ये छत्रपतींनी वैज्ञानिक दृष्टी डोळ्यासमोर ठेऊन वापरलेल्या बँकिंग धोरणाचे महत्त्व सांगणे.
३. छत्रपतींची आर्थिक वास्तववादी मुल्ये काळाच्या किती पुढे होती याचे विवेचन समाजासमोर मांडणे.

गृहीतके :

१. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे बँकिंग धोरणाचे विचार मार्गदर्शक व प्रेरणादायी आहेत.
२. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे आर्थिकमुल्ये जगाला नवी दृष्टी देणारी आहेत.

संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आलेला आहे. महत्त्वपूर्ण अशा प्राथमिक व दुय्यम साधनांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. याचबरोबर वर्तमानपत्रे, मासिके, साप्ताहिके या साधनांचाही वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

विषय विवेचन:

बँकिंग व्यवस्थापनाचे वैशिष्ट्य : छत्रपतींनी काटेकोर नियोजन करून अर्थ व्यवस्था मजबूत केलेली होती. काटकसर हे महाराजांच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचे वैशिष्ट्य होते. स्वराज्यामध्ये विनाकारण खर्च केला जात नसे. स्वराज्याचे उत्पन्न दिवसेंदिवस कसे वाढेल याचा छत्रपती कायम विचार करत असत हे त्यांच्या बँकिंग विषयक धोरणावरून स्पष्ट होते.^१ स्वराज्याची राजधानी किछे रायगडावरती बारा महाल सज्ज होते. स्वराज्यातील बँकिंग व्यवस्थापन सुरक्षित ठेवण्यासाठी त्यातील खजिना महाल महत्त्वाचा मनाला जात असे. कारण या महालामध्ये पैशाची साठवण केली जात होती. खजिना महालात पैशाच्या रूपाने येणारी रक्कम त्या काळी धातूच्या नाण्यांच्या स्वरूपात येत असे. त्यामुळे पैशाची साठवण करण्यासाठी जागा व इमारत सुरक्षित अशीच लागे. या खजिना ठेवण्याच्या व्यवस्थेला किंवा खात्याला खजिना महाल म्हणत. स्वराज्यामध्ये या महालाला महत्त्वाचे स्थानहोते.^२

बँकिंग धोरणातील हुंडीचे महत्त्व : स्वराज्यातील अर्थ व्यवहारातील बँकिंग दृष्ट्या सोयीसाठी हुंडी आणि वरात यांचा वापर केला जात असे. आर्थिक देवघेवीसाठी व जास्तीत जास्त प्रवासामध्ये यांचा वापर केला जात असे. नाण्यांचा व्यवहार स्थानिक पातळीवर केला जात होता. प्रवासात नाण्यांच्या सह्याने आर्थिक व्यवहार करणे अशक्य होते. हुंड्याच्या देवघेवीमध्ये मोठमोठ्या रक्कमांची उलाढाल होत असे. मालाची किंवा वस्तूची विक्री करणा-या व्यापा-याने माणसाच्या नावाने केलेला एक अडव्हांस म्हणजेच उधारीचा दस्तऐवज होय. हुंडी देणारा व्यापारी

किंवा व्यक्ती माल विकत घेणा-याला अशा हुंड्या देत असे.^३

हुंडीचे प्रकार : मराठा कालखंडामध्ये हुंडीचे प्रामुख्याने चार प्रकार होते.दर्शनी, मुदती, लहानी व वरात यांचा समावेश होत असे. हुंडी पेढीवर सादर केल्याबरोबर ताबडतोब रक्कम रोख दिली जात असे. त्याला दर्शनी हुंडी म्हणतात. म्हणजेच एका पेढीवर रक्कम भरल्यास सादरहू रक्कम दुसाच्या पेढीवर रोखीच्या रूपाने देण्याबद्दलची सूचना ज्या हुंडीमध्ये असे त्याला दर्शनी हुंडी असे म्हणत. मुदती हुंडी म्हणजे मुदतीने रक्कम देणे होय. एखाद्याला विशिष्ट कालावधीनंतर रोख रक्कम देण्याबद्दलची सूचना असणा-या हुंडीला मुदती हुंडी म्हणत असत. एखाद्या व्यक्तीने पेढीवर हुंडी दिली व त्याची त्या पेढीमधील खात्यामध्ये पुरेशी रक्कम शिल्लक नसेल तर त्याने दुस-या एखाद्या पेढीमध्ये सादरची रक्कम रोख भरलेली असेल व त्या बद्दल हुंडी पहिल्या पेढीच्या नावे घेतली असेल तर अशा हुंडीला लहानी हुंडी असे म्हणत.^४

वरात पद्धत : शासनाने म्हणजेच सरकारने काढलेल्या हुंडीला वरात असे म्हणत. सरकारी नोकराकडून अथवा इतर खाजगी व्यक्तीकडून रक्कम वसूल करावयाचे असे तेव्हा त्याला वरात असे म्हणत.^५ पैशाविषयी लेखी हुकुम कागदोपत्री काढणे म्हणजे वरात होय. एखाद्या व्यक्तीला त्याची रक्कम परगावी घ्यावयाची असेल तर ती रक्कम त्या गावात त्याला मिळावी या साठी लेखी हुकुम काढला जाई. ज्या ठिकाणची वरात काढली असेल त्या ठिकाणी जर तेवढी रक्कम नसेल तर वरात वटत नसे. म्हणजेच चेक ज्या प्रमाणे खात्यावर काही वेळेस रक्कम नसल्याने वटत नाही त्या प्रमाणे ही वरात पद्धत असे. म्हणजेच आजच्या काळात यालाच बँक चेक असे म्हणतात.^६

रोख पगार : छत्रपतींनी स्वराज्यातील अधिकारी वर्गाला रोख पगार दिले.मोकासे कोणास दिले नाहीत. या संदर्भात सभासद बखरीमध्ये याचे वर्णन आले आहे.^७ छत्रपतींनी सर्वाना रोख रक्कम म्हणजेच पगार व बक्षिसे दिली.^८ छत्रपतींनी सागरी किनार पट्टीवर नव्याने किल्ले पद्य दुर्गांची उभारणी केली. तेथे प्रभावळीच्या सुभेदाराला देखरेख खाली ठेविले होते. आरमारातील अधिकाऱ्यांना देण्यासाठी सरकारातून हुंडी पाठवली होती. म्हणजेच खर्चासाठी स्वराज्यामध्ये सर्रास हुंडीचा वापर केला जात होता.^९

समृद्ध बँकिंग धोरण : पगारी पद्धतीवर प्रशासन व्यवस्था चालविणारे जगाच्या इतिहासातील एकमेव शासनकर्ते म्हणजे छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज होत. संपूर्ण स्वराज्याची अर्थनीती वेतनावर योजिली होती. प्रत्येक स्वराज्य नोकराला रोख पगारी वेतने दिले जात होते आणि हे पगारी वेतन नियमित चालू असे. त्यामध्ये कसलाही खंड पडू दिला जात नव्हता. एवढेच नव्हे तर स्वराज्यातील सैनिक मोहिमेवर असेल तर त्याचा पगार महिन्याच्या महिन्याला त्याच्या घरात नेऊन दिला जात होता. हे जगाच्या इतिहासातील एकमेव उदाहरण होय. स्वराज्यातील घोडदळावरती दरसाल कमीत कमी ४८ लाख व जास्तीत जास्त ६० लाख रुपये खर्च अपेक्षित असे. तर पायदळाचा खर्च तीन लक्ष पंचाहत्तर हजार रुपये येई. एकूण घोडदळव पायदळ मिळून सर्व सैन्याचा खर्च ६३ लक्ष ७५ हजार रुपये एवढी रक्कम खर्च करावी लागत असे. त्यासाठी छत्रपतींचे बँकिंग धोरण कडक व तितकेच समृद्ध असे होते.^{१०} यातून छत्रपती प्रत्येक क्षेत्रामध्ये यशस्वी होत गेले. स्वराज्याची आर्थिक भरभराट होत गेली.

छत्रपतींच्या या सक्षम अर्थनीतीमुळे स्वराज्यातील रयतेचे जीवन सुखी होते. छत्रपतींना अनेक शत्रू बरोबर संघर्ष करावा लागला. शत्रूच्या स्वराज्यावर वारंवार स्वाऱ्या मोहिमा होत असत. अशा मोहिमांमध्ये शत्रू पक्षातील सैनिक भरल्या पिकामध्ये घोडदळ सोडून शेतकऱ्यांचे पिक उध्वस्त करीत असत. गावची गावे लुटली जात असत. तेव्हा स्वराज्यातील सैन्य शत्रू पासून शेतीचे व शेतकऱ्यांचे संरक्षण करीत असत.^{११}

बचतीचे धोरण : बचतीचे धोरण हे छत्रपतींच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचे मुख्य वैशिष्ट्य होते. छत्रपतींनी ठरवून दिलेल्या बाजार भावानेच वस्तूची खरेदी-विक्री होत असे. यासाठी स्वराज्याचे कडक नियम होते. हा नियम मोडनारावर कठोर कारवाई होत असे. जर शेतकऱ्यांकडे आगाऊ माल शिल्लक राहिला तर तो माल शासन खरेदी करीत असे व शेतकऱ्यांना बाजारभावा प्रमाणे पैसे दिले जात असत. शेतकऱ्यांना कोणतेही झळ पोहचू नये याची काळजी घेतली जात असे. स्वराज्यातील रयतेला छत्रपतींनी एन जिनसी मदत केली. स्वराज्याची अर्थव्यवस्था नेहमी शिलकी होती. माता जिजाऊयांच्यामृत्यूनंतर आऊसाहेबांच्या शिलकीत एक कोटी रुपयाची दौलत शिलकी होती. ही शिलकी रक्कम होती. स्वराज्यातील सर्व रयतेसाठी. स्वराज्यात विविध खात्यावर पैसा खर्च केला जात असे. या खात्यांना कारखाने व महाल असे म्हटले जाई. १८ कारखाने व १२ महाल छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या राज्यकारभारात होते. या प्रत्येक खात्यावर स्वतंत्र अधिकारी नेमला जात असे. त्याच बरोबर ही खाती कोणत्या ना कोणत्या प्रधानाच्या अधिकाराखाली दिलेली असत. सर्व साधारणपणे देखदेख करण्याचे काम पंतप्रधानाकडे असे. स्वराज्याच्या अंदाजपत्रकात प्रत्येक खात्यावर ठराविक रक्कम दिली जाई. दरवर्षी भविष्य कालीन तरतुदीसाठी काही रक्कम बाजूला ठेविली जात असे.^{१२} सरकारी उद्योगधंदे अथवा आर्थिक व्यवहार यापासून होणारा फायदा सरकारी खात्यात जमा होत असे. युद्धातील लुट सरकारी जमा होत असे. टांकसाळीचे उत्पन्न मालकीचे असे. हे जरी स्वराज्यातील उत्पन्नाचे मार्ग असले तरीही यातील सर्व कर आकारण्याची कोणतीही सक्ती नसे.^{१३}

शासन व्यवस्थेतील पगारी खर्च : छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे बँकिंग विषयक धोरण महत्त्वपूर्ण होते. त्यामुळे शासन व्यवस्थेचा खर्च अत्यल्प होता.सनदी प्रशासनावरील खर्चामध्ये नोकरांच्या पगाराचा समावेश होत होता. मुख्य प्रधान म्हणजेच पेशव्याला सालीना १५००० होन पगार दिला जात असे.^{१४} स्वराज्यातील अमात्यांना सालीना १२००० होन पगार दिला जात होता.^{१५} स्वराज्यातील सचिवाला सालीना १०००० होन पगार दिला जात होता.^{१६} स्वराज्यातील मंत्र्यांना सालीना १०००० होन पगार दिला जात होता.^{१७} स्वराज्यातील सेनापतीला सालीना १२००० होन पगार दिला जात होता.^{१८} स्वराज्यातील सुमंताला सालीना १०००० होन पगार दिला जात होता. १९ स्वराज्यातील पंडितरावाला सालीना १०००० होन पगार दिला जात होता.^{२०} स्वराज्यातील न्यायाधीशाला सालीना १०००० होन पगार दिला जात होता.^{२१} शिपाई व खालच्या वर्गाला ३ रुपये पर्यंत पासून ९ रुपये पर्यंत व घोडदळातील वरच्या व खालच्या वर्गातील स्वाऱ्यांना ६ रुपये व २० रुपये पर्यंत वेतन दिले जात असे. स्वराज्यातील प्रत्येकाला रोख व नियमित वेतन हा स्वराज्याचा सर्वश्रेष्ठ नियम होता. त्यामुळे सैनिक व रयत सुखी, समाधानी होती.^{२२}

बक्षिसे व देणग्या : लष्करी खर्चामध्ये पायदळ, घोडदळ, नौदल यांच्या खर्चाचा समावेश होता. घोड्याच्या

सरनोबताचा वार्षिक पगार ४ ते ५ हजार होनापर्यंत होता. पंचहजारी २ हजार होन, हजारी १ हजार होन, जुमलेदार ५०० होन, हवालदार १२५ होन, बारगीर ९ होन असे वार्षिक पगार होते. लष्करी अधिकाऱ्यांना सहाय्य करणाऱ्या जुमातदार, कारभारी, जमेनवीस या अधिकाऱ्यांना साधारणपणे ५०० होना पर्यंत वार्षिक पगार मिळत असे. एवढेच नव्हे तर लष्करातील सैन्याची हजिरी, गैर हजेरी पाहावी व त्याच्या पगाराचे हिशेब तयार करवावे असे नियम असत.^{२३} स्वराज्यातील सैनिकांच्या उल्लेखनीय कामगिरी बद्दल मोठ मोठी बक्षिसे व देणग्या दिल्या जात असत. २००, १००, ५०, २५ होन अशी बक्षिसे दिली जात असत. जखमी सैन्यांना त्यांच्या जखमीच्या स्वरूपात रक्कम दिल्या जात असत. सोन्याचे मौल्यवान दागिने बक्षिस दिले जात असत. सैनिकांच्या शस्त्रास्त्रावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात पैसा खर्च केला जात असे. छत्रपतींचा लष्करी तळ अगदी साधा असल्यामुळे खर्चाचे प्रमाण अत्यल्प असे.^{२४}

नौदलातील बँकिंग व्यवस्थापन : छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या सैन्यात नौदल, तोफखाना, घोडदळ, पायदळ व हत्तीदल यांचा प्रभावी लष्करी सेना म्हणून महत्त्वाचा सहभाग होता. महाराजांच्या लष्करातील महत्त्वाचा विभाग म्हणजे नौदल होय. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या स्वराज्यामध्ये ७५० जहाजे होती. सागरामध्ये ५००० नाविक सैन्य सज्ज होते. सागरामध्ये आपली जहाजे ओळखण्यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या रंगाची निशाने होती. दिशादर्शक यंत्रे व दुर्बिणी होत्या. युध्द सैन्यांनी सुसज्ज अशा युध्दनौका होत्या. नौदलातील अधिका-यांच्या पगारावर नियमित रक्कम खर्च केली जात होती. नौदलातील सैनिकांना वेळेवर पगार दिला जात असे. आरमारातील नौका बांधणीसाठी असलेल्या कारागीरांना नियमित वेतने दिले जात असे.

फायनान्स मिनिस्टर : स्वराज्याच्या केंद्रीय अधिका-यांच्या नियंत्रणाखाली जिल्ह्याच्या मुलकी कारभाराची व्यवस्था असे. जिल्ह्याचे हिशोब आमात्य व सचिव यांच्याकडे होते. आज आपण त्यांना फडणीस म्हणजेच फायनान्स मिनिस्टर व जनरल अकाऊंटंट म्हणतो यांची ती कामे होती.^{२५} जमाबंदीचे पूर्ण काम त्यांच्याकडे होते. या दोन अधिकाऱ्याकडे संपूर्ण जिल्ह्याचे हिशोब पाठविले जात असत. हे अधिकारी जिल्ह्याचे कामकाज पाहण्यासाठी त्यांच्या हाताखाली इतर अधिकारी नोकरही नेमत असत.^{२६} छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचा बँकिंग व्यवहार श्रेष्ठ दर्जाचा होता. स्वराज्यामध्ये डिमांड ड्राफ्टद्वारे आर्थिक व्यवहार करणे हे काळाच्या पुढे पाऊल होते. आग्रा येथून औरंगजेबाच्या कैदेतून सुटण्यासाठी छत्रपतींनी ज्या योजना आखल्या त्यामध्ये आर्थिक दृष्टीने अतिशय महत्त्वाची बँकिंगची योजना होती. छत्रपतींचे पैसा व्यवस्थापन आजही आपणास मार्गदर्शक आहे.^{२७}

चलनपद्धती : छत्रपतींचे बँकिंग विषयक धोरण बचतीच्या बाबतीमध्ये केवढे दूरदृष्टीचे होते ते दिसून येते. चलन पद्धती छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी होन हे नाणे प्रचारात आणले व ते चलन पद्धतीचे परिणाम बनले. आर्थिक व्यवहारामध्ये त्याला मनाचे स्थान मिळाले.^{२८} स्वराज्याची राजधानी रायगडावरती छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांची नाणी पाहण्याची टाकसाळ होती.^{२९} छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या कालखंडातील नाणे प्रकारचा आढावा घेता आपणास असे दिसून येईल की सोन्याचे होन, तांब्यांची शिवराई व चांदीची लारी हे प्रकार दिसून येतात.^{३०} स्वराज्याच्या बाहेरून येणाऱ्या मालावर जकात घेतली जात असे. मराठ्यांनी शत्रूच्या ताब्यातील प्रदेशात पैसा

मिळविल्यास तिचा पैका सरकारात जमा करावा लागत असे. त्याचबरोबर भाडेपट्टीने दिलेल्या मुलुखाची दरसाल भाडेपट्टी सरकारात जमा करावी लागत असे. अशी भाडेपट्टी गोवळ कोंडेकर सोंधेचा राजा यांच्याकडून मिळत असे. हे उदाहरण म्हणून सांगता येईल. अशा कराच्या माध्यमातून स्वराज्याचे उत्पन्न वाढत असे.^{३१}

किल्ले खर्चाचे अंदाजपत्रक : किल्ले प्रबळगडाच्या मोहिमेबद्दल एक घटना बखरीत आहे. ती म्हणजे छत्रपती पालखीतून जात असताना बोरीची काटी पालखास लागली.तेथे छत्रपतींनी खणावयास सांगितल्यावर त्यांना बावीस घागरी व चार कढ्या मोहोर, होन, सोन्याच्या कांबीनी भरलेल्या सापडल्या. याचा ही वापर छत्रपतींनी रयतेच्या कल्याणासाठी केला.^{३२} छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी किल्ल्याच्या बांधकामासाठी व दुरुस्तीसाठी इ. स. १६७१-७२ मध्ये केलेले अंदाजपत्रक प्रसिध्द केले आहे.^{३३} छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी मोठ मोठे खडक खोडले, तलाव बांधले, भक्कम दरवाजे व तट उभे केले. राजमहाल, चौथारे व युद्धोपयोगी इतर इमारती बांधल्या. या साठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर संपत्ती खर्च केली. किल्ल्यावरील बांधकामासाठी छत्रपतींनी एक लक्ष पंचाहत्तर सहस्र होनांची खर्चास मान्यता दिली होती.^{३४}

संपत्तीचे मोजमाप : इ.स. १९८० मध्ये किल्ले रायगडावरील संपत्तीची मोजमाप करण्यात आली. या संपत्तीत ९ कोटी चांदीचे रूपे, ५१,००० तोळे सोने, २०० तोळे मानके, १,००० तोळे मोती, ८०० तोळे हिरे आदी. जवाहीर शस्त्रामध्ये ४०,००० खंजिरी, ३०,००० तलवारी, ४०,००० भाले, ५०,००० दुधारी तलवारी, ६०,००० ढाली, ४०,००० धनुष्य, १८ लाख बाणांचा समावेश होता. कपडेलत्यात ४,००० ठाणी शुभ्र कापड, ३,००० ठाणी हलके कापड, १,००० ठाणी ब-हानपुरी कापड, १०,००० पात्रोस, २,००० नग भारी शुभ्र कापड, ४,०० पैठण्या काही अहमदाबाद व जालना कापड व १,००,००० नग हलके कपड्यांचे होते. याशिवाय विपुल प्रमाणावर धान्ये, डाळे, साखर, मसाले, धातूमध्ये शिसे, पितळ, पत्रे, लोखंड व तांबेही खूप होते.^{३५}

निष्कर्ष : छत्रपतींचे बँकिंग व्यवस्थापन श्रेष्ठ असे होते. छत्रपतींच्या बँकिंग विषयक धोरणामुळे स्वराज्याची आर्थिक भरभराट होत गेली. छत्रपतींच्या या सक्षम अर्थनीतीमुळे स्वराज्यातील रयतेचे जीवन सुखी झाले. छत्रपतींना अनेक शत्रूबरोबर संघर्ष करावा लागला. शत्रूच्या स्वराज्यावर वारंवार स्वाऱ्या व मोहिमा होत असत. तरीही स्वराज्याची अर्थव्यवस्था कायम सक्षम व स्वयंपूर्ण राहिली. योग्य नियोजन करून छत्रपतींनी आर्थिक धोरणाची आखणी करून बँकिंग धोरण नेहमी सक्षम ठेविले. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे बँकिंग धोरण आजही देशाला दिशा देणारे आदर्श असेच आहे.

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Contemporary Relevance of Thoughts and Policies of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (Book Review)

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Contemporary Relevance of Thoughts and Policies of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, edited by P.S. Kamble and S.T. Kombade, ABS Publications, Varanasi, 2018, ISBN 978-93-86077-70-7, Pp.199, Price Rs. 650/-.

Abstract, Introduction

India has produced a galaxy of multi-faceted personalities. Maharashtra State is the 'karmabhoomi' (the land where one works) of many of the revolutionaries, social reformers, and saints in India. The list of great social and political leaders produced by the state, from their many streams, is a long one and includes Shivaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Sahu Maharaj, Guru Ramdas, Tatyasaheb Tope, Sant Dnyaneshwar, Sant Tukaram, Jyotiba Phule, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Dr. Keshav Baliram Hedgewar and Acharya Vinoba Bhave, and many more. Among all, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj is a prominent one. Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was considered a true democrat and social reformer who was an able ruler associated with many progressive policies. From his coronation in 1894 till his demise in 1922, he worked for the cause of the lower caste subjects in his state. Primary education to all regardless of caste and creed was one of his most significant priorities.

The State of Maharashtra has emerged as the center of the social reform movement and political movement of India after 1848. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was the king of the Bhosale dynasty of Marathas and the Maharaja of the Indian princely states of Kolhapur. He was considered a democratic and social reformer. Shahu Maharaj was born on 26 June 1874. His childhood name was Yashwant Rao. He played an important role in the social upliftment of Bahujan Samaj and the development of Dalits. Shahu Maharaj was barely 20 years old when crowned in 1894. For the next 28 years, till he passed away, he wrote into law and implemented a multitude of reforms for backward classes and women that encompass diverse fields, from education, industry and labour,

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agriculture, economy and markets, irrigation, and dams, among others. It would be difficult and unfair to identify him with any one of them, but if one must, it would have to be as the pioneer of reservations for the weaker sections of society in educational institutions and jobs, importantly legacy that Dr. Ambedkar carried into the Constitution of India nearly five decades later.

The book under review is the compilation of selective papers presented at the national seminar on 'Contemporary Relevance of Thoughts and Policies of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj' held at the Department of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur (Maharashtra) in February 2018. The selected 23 papers focus on various policies and work of Shahu Maharaj and his thoughts on issues like education, irrigation, agriculture, industry, fiscal operations, social discriminations, art, and culture, etc. Though it is difficult to segregate his work and policies, papers in the book are reviewed and presented under six heads to the readers.

Social Justice & Social Engineering:

Bagalkoti, S.T. analyzed the status of Dalits in India and the framework of the concept of inclusive growth, and how far thoughts and policies of Shahu Maharaj helped to achieve the same. The author highlighted that work of Shahu Maharaj is incredible in the Dalit empowerment movement in India. The author noted that he was an able economist, planner, administrator, compassionate and benevolent ruler, committed to the welfare of the last person at the last mile. **Kakade, V. B.** reviewed the Shahu Maharaj's vision and commitment for the inclusive growth of the modern terms through social engineering. Author noted the important steps taken by him which made him stand apart such as policy for reservation for backward class in recruitment, efforts for ending the caste system, vedokt controversy and non-brahmin movement, abolishment of Kulkarni Vatan and replacement of priesthood, leadership in untouchables, leaders of workers, Arya samaj in Kolhapur, and power to people. **Waghmare Nalini Avinash** analysed the contribution of Shahu Maharaj in the upliftment of untouchables and noted that humanity is the main principle found in Shahu's thought and work aiming welfare of all. Author mentioned that the upliftment of untouchables is necessary for solving many socio-

economic problems of a nation. Equality, Liberty, and fraternity which are the principles mentioned in our Indian Constitution are applicable only then when untouchability is eradicated from society. Shahu Maharaj had practiced what he preached, so gave equal opportunity to one and all without considering caste, class, sex, and community. Shahu Maharaj appointed untouchables in various posts. Author suggested that dalit must be appointed in various posts as per reservation policy. **Mohite, S.V.; Bhosale, D.M.; and Sarma T.V.G.** analyzed the economic vision of Shahu Maharaj and noted that all the initiatives during the period of Shahu Maharaj prove his strong understanding of the economic benefits of many of his social programs. This article proves that Shahu Maharaj had an economic vision and to cater to this objective all the reforms policies were planned and executed. **Kamble P.S. and Ovhil Vishal Vishnu** studied the thoughts of Shahu Maharaj on social justice and noted that Rajashree Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj is the father of reservation implementation in India and in a particular area of his own kingdom of Kolhapur from 26 July 1902 which was actually as idea of Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, but the task of implementing was undertaken for the first time by his intellectual heir and follower Rajashree Shahu Maharaj.

Education

Shahu Maharaj's educational efforts gave inspiration to several social workers in Maharashtra to establish educational institutions for the masses. He was the first king of India who declared the agenda of 'where the village there the school'. Shahu Maharaj used to spend almost one-fourth of the total income of his state on education. No one ruler is found such type visionary across the world. **Kamble P.S.** reviewed the policies of Shahu Maharaj for inclusive education and noted that Shahu Maharaj was a practical inclusive educationist in the real sense. The author mentioned that his all thoughts, policies, and works concerning education are very much important and it is an urgent need to include them in the development of education policy and its rigorous implementation. Another paper by **Sonkamble C.P. and Sanjure D.P.** also covered the thought and works of education by Sahu Maharaj and noted that Shahu Maharaj gave importance to reforms in the education system. The author mentioned that when Shahu Maharaj came to the

throne in 1894 and most of the population was illiterate, education was the monopoly of Brahmin people, there were not even primary schools in rural areas. Though the British made education open to all, people did not have to link it. Despite the unfavorable situation, Shahu Maharaj decided and adopted such a policy that could help the Bahunjan, women to educate them from primary level to post-graduate level. **Kumbhar Vijay M.** highlighted that Shahu Maharaj was a visionary with an ambition of social change through education. The author further noted that he has realized the importance of education in social change, empowerment of the backward, empowerment of the women, and sociability disadvantaged people. Most importantly, he realized and adopted the concept of free and compulsory education to all in that era. A paper by **Patil Sandip Vasant** also discusses 'education is for all' policy of Shahu Maharaj having special attention to the education of the backward classes. Author noted that Shahu Maharaj followed the policy of establishing libraries in different parts of the state and provided grants to further development. He not only encouraged the associations and organizations to open schools, but also to open a hostels for the students of different castes and communities. While analyzing the work of Shahu Maharaj, **Barale Santosh** mentioned that he was an educational reformer who provided the education facilities for poor people especially for backward and downtrodden people. **Kumbhar Sonali Bajirao** also noted that Shahu Maharaj was a great reformer of his times as his educational thoughts and work is invaluable. **Chavhan Surjit Baburao** noted that Shahu Maharaj has not introduced a number of education la programs to promote education bur also established hostels separately for different ethnicities and religions. Besides, he also offered scholarships to the need and intelligent students form backward classes. **Sonkamble C.P. and Mutnale Vijaykumar C.** noted that Shahu Maharaj was fully engaged in education activities till his last breath. Further, mentioned that he was a solitary example of a Princely ruler who forgetting all worldly happiness took to heart the causes of education, social equality and upbringing of the masses.

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce Sector:

Deshmukh, M.S. and Ghagare, T.N. reviewed the contribution of Shahu Maharaj

on agricultural cultivation methods, irrigation policy, agricultural education policy and agricultural marketing & credit system which is more relevant in present time. Authors noted that Shahu Maharaj was among the most popular agronomist of India in the 20th Century and his work in agriculture and allied sector is noteworthy. He introduced a number of projects that enabled his subjects to self-sustain in their chosen professions. Shahu Maharaj has established the co-operative societies for farmers, assured the credit availability for farmers, established the King Edward Agricultural Institute to teach the farmers to increase crop yield and related technologies. **Mahajan Shrikrishna** highlighted the contribution of Shahu Maharaj in agriculture, industry and commerce. The author noted that Sahu Maharaj gave encouragement to local industries and agriculture by organizing fairs, establishing marketplaces in Kolhapur and elsewhere. To alleviate the poverty of the populace, he introduced some practical economic measures against the existing laissez-faire policy of the classified economists. Improved agriculture, industrialization, and employment-oriented public projects were the basis of his economic policy. **Shinde Mahesh, V.** highlighted the socio-economic development of Radhanagari taluka through the construction of Radhanagari Irrigation project which has not only made the security of life but also increased the yield and the value of land as well as the revenue derived from it. It has lessened the cost of famine relief and has helped to civilize the whole region. The whole picture of Radhanagari irrigation command area has been changed in terms of agricultural diversification, income, and cost also after the construction of dam. Infact, it helped to bring out technological changes in agriculture thereby enhancing economic prosperity of farmers and the region. **Kamble B.S.** noted that Shahu Maharaj was influenced by two great freedom fighters viz. Mahatma Jotiba Fule and Agarkar and he has left an indelible mark in the history of India, his thoughts and works done are very much relevant to the present-day development such as assistance for industrial development, people Participated industrial development, protection and loyalty policy, balanced industrial growth, development of human element and skill, cooperatives and other supportive infrastructural facilities. **Wakarekar Ramchandra Keshav** also studied the agricultural policy of Shahu Maharaj and noted that Shahu Maharaj has done excellent and revolutionary work in agriculture, industry, social Justice, cast eradication,

cooperation, education, trade, and art. He brought the Green Revolution to his Kolhapur state. **Dandge R.G. and Bansode N.P.** also examined the thoughts and policies of Shahu Maharaj agriculture, trade and industry and concluded that Shahu Maharaj's ideas and thought on agriculture, industry and trade are useful and important for developing Kolhapur. His policies on agriculture such as provision of loan to farmers, construction dams and wells, modern agricultural technology, reduce the sub-division of land and promotion of large farming etc. which are relevant even today existing condition of agriculture. He also arranged agricultural exhibition, set-up institutions and training for providing agricultural education to farmers. Moreover, started museum and provide the credit facilities to farmers. For the development of industrial sector, he helped to small and big industries and emphasized denationalization of industries. He established all types of industries and thereby generated large scale employment. He helped and inspired people to start industries in the state. He was in opined that labourers should have control over the industries.

Cooperative Movement:

Katti, V.P. analyzed the role of Shahu Maharaj in the development of the cooperative movement in Kolhapur district. Shahu Maharaj had supported the formation of cooperative societies through the exemption of fees and stamp duty. He also addressed the public meeting to make people aware of the benefits of cooperatives. Kolhapur has become a leading cooperative movement due to Shahu Maharaj and therefore, he became the father of cooperative movement in the Kolhapur district. Paper also attempted to find out the growth of the banks concerning their working capital, deposits, loans and advances, and net profit.

Architect of Kolhapur:

Mane, Dadasaheb B. studied the contribution of Shahu Maharaj in developing modern Kolhapur. Author noted that Kolhapur is a sprightly little town with an impressive historic background, located at the meeting point of the coastal Konkan and the plains of Deccan. It is also known as 'Kalapur' i.e. 'The city of arts'. At the end of the 19th century, His highness Shri Shahu Maharaj became the ruler of Kolhapur. He

was a great visionary reformist and happens to be the architect of modern Kolhapur. On the one hand, for a sound economy, he decided to help agriculture, and to achieve this objective; he constructed 'Radhanagari Dam' and established the famous "Jaggery Market' of Kolhapur. He promoted education for all classes of society and was keen on the development of the weaker section. Kolhapur, which was till then recognized as a holy place because of the famous Shri Mahalaxmi Temple, was soon recognized as a progressive state of the country. **Mhopare R.S, and Waingade, R.A.** analysed the income and expenditure of the service sector in the Kolhapur state during the regime of Shahu Maharaj and found that Rajashri was highly careful about the state expenditure and no assistance was provided by the British Government for the economic development of the state. The expenditure on the service sector was greater than income from this sector which was mainly because of developmental work carried out in the services sector.

Arts, sports and culture:

The contribution of Shahu Maharaj in the development of arts, sports and culture was studied by **Deshmukh Prashant** and noted that Shahu Maharaj was a legendary figure, social reformer, and patron of sports, music, drama, and culture. He has protected traditional games in his kingdom such as wrestling, hurling, horse riding, order the hobbies of Shahu Maharaj. He encourages one of the role games sathamari (fighting with an elephant). The author advocates that government should make various policies to attract youth towards sports and culture.

This highly thought-provoking book offers the analysis of the work and thoughts of Shahu Maharaj who has left an indelible mark in the history of India. Shahu Maharaj has worked with dedication, strength, logic and exerted his authority despite many hurdles. In the case of spreading education to all, Chhatrapati Shahu played a historic role. The outstanding achievement in education was possible because Shahu properly implemented policies and programs. He shall go into the history of India's Dalit empowerment movement. Our best tributes to the departed Satapati shall be to remember his contribution, sacrifices, and courage to work for his set goals of Dalit empowerment besides for the welfare of all countrymen. The best honor to the great

personality is to take forward the movements initiated by him by spending more on social services, especially education and health; widening and deepening reservation to the hitherto unrepresented people within the reserved categories; supporting agricultural growth as it has the most potential impact on inclusive growth and poverty reduction; investment in infrastructure, especially irrigation and connectivity; promoting all-round participation of people to materialize participatory approaches to development; reducing the dominance of few sections and distributing benefits as widely as possible; creating institutions that promote equitable development; adopting a need-based approach to social and economic development; overcoming superstitions, false beliefs and illogical followings for intellectual emancipation; and influencing the learned to be part of the overall social reform process.

It was a great reading of this book as it presents the thoughts and work of a great visionary and revolutionary king who brought a noteworthy change in the social and economic life of people. More work on editing and article flow could have been added in further enrichment of the book. However, efforts made by the editors deserve compliments for bringing out a book with selected papers on such a revolutionary leader of our country. This is worth reading for the students, researchers, and policymakers and can serve as a treasure for the university and research institution libraries.



GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

- 1] **Journal of Shivaji University (Humanities and Social Sciences)** is the publication of Shivaji University, Kolhapur (Maharashtra, India), being published twice a year. It is an academic double blind and peer reviewed ISSN approved Journal.
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