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सम्पादक –

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संपादकीय कार्यालय

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- १) सम्पादन – प्रकाशन एवं संचालन अवैतनिक
- २) कला साहित्य संस्कृती समाज इतिहास राजनीति एवं आर्थिक विषयों पर केंद्रीत शोधपत्र आमंत्रित है।
- ३) जर्नल ऑफ रिसर्च अँड डेव्हलपमेंट में प्रकाशित शोध/विचार पत्रों में व्यक्त चिन्तन एवं दृष्टीकोन सम्बन्धित लेखकों के है। उससे जर्नल का सहमत होना आवश्यक नहीं है।
- ४) सदस्यता फार्म एवं नियमावली अंक के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर देखे।
- ५) जर्नल ऑफ रिसर्च अँड डेव्हलपमेंट का प्रकाशन प्राध्यापकों को प्राध्यापकों के द्वारा, प्राध्यापकों के लिए एक अव्यावसायिक सहयोगी प्रयास।
- ६) सदस्यता शुल्क का भुगतान नगद मनी ऑर्डर द्वारा जर्नल ऑफ रिसर्च अँड डेव्हलपमेंट जलगांव के पतेपर भिजवाए।
- ७) मराठी भाषाके शोध पत्र प्रकाशित किए जाएंगे।
- ८) इस शोध पत्रिका को प्रकाशित करते हुए पुर्ण सावधानी बरती गई है। फिर भी किसी प्रकारकी त्रुटि के लिए सम्पादक प्रकाशक मुद्रक जिम्मेदार नहीं होगा। समस्त विवादों का न्यायक्षेत्र जळगांव होगा।
- ९) जर्नल ऑफ रिसर्च अँड डेव्हलपमेंट में प्रकाशनार्थ प्राप्त होने वाले शोधपत्रों का चयन एव उनकी स्वीकृती। अस्वीकृती का निर्णय संबंधीत विषय के दो विशेषज्ञों की राय से सम्पादन मंडल द्वारा लिया जाता है।

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Need of Holistic Approach in Rural Development: Review of Indian rural development efforts

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Introduction:-

India is a developing nation with 68.84% peoples living in the rural area and 61.50% out those 68.84% peoples has agriculture as the primary profession . Technical advancement is not able to bring drastic positive changes in the agriculture filed. Technical advances like mobile, car,bike, t.v. sts,DTH has reached in the villages but failed to develop the villages . Dependency on agriculture as profession is not bad indictor for the developing nation but the load on the agriculture sector in India is increasing. Agriculture sector has 17.32% share in the India's GDP but dependent population is 61.50 % percent so it clears the picture of rural India's dependency on the agriculture sector and why rural India is still underdeveloped. Report of the all India credit committee ,New Delhi,2003 stated that ' if the fruits of development continue to be denied to the large section of ruralcommunity, while prosperity accrues to some, the tensions social and economic may not upset the process of orderly and peaceful change in the rural economy but even frustrate the national efforts to set up agricultural production.'

The present article is a review of various rural development attempts and schemes implemented in the India in pre and post- independent period.

Pre-independent era:-

Pre-independent era is known for movement for independence but there was some attempts were made for rural development by those who has priority to social development with independence.

Sriniketan institute of rural reconstruction was established by rabindranathtagore in 1921,sriniketan worked on the development of the rural crafts such as pottery,carpentry and some agricultural business like poultry and dairy. Education and rural club was also focused.

Martandam Project is one of the notable attempt of the rural development started in Madras. Younge Men's Christian Association started Martandam project with the goal of development of rural society. It was the project in which emphasis on the participation and the framing the development programme by the peoples was given.It was a kind of spiritual or religious social work .

The Gurgaon Project was another notable rural development programmeinitiatedin 1927 by F.L.Bryane then district Collector of Gurgaon. It was programme in direction because the key aspect of the programme was the villagers interest in himself and in his

village before any results can be achieved, gurgaonprogramme was focused on whole life of the peasant and his family and to present acomplete remedy from the terrible conditions in which he lived.

In Pre-independence Princely states like Baroda, Kolhapur, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Jammu & Kashmir were exists, some of their Rural were visionary like Sayajiraogaikwad and RajeshriShahumaharajeho immensely contributed to the development of their states. In Baroda Sayajirao was the leading figure who took efforts to implement the panchayats,talukas and district Boards which can be called as decentralization of the state power , education for 6 to 11 years was made compulsory.

The efforts in pre-independence era for village /rural development are in small numbers but these efforts decided the future direction, approaches ,methods, techniques which was later implemented on the larger scale.

Post-Independent Era:

As a newly Independent nation India has huge work to be done and for it planning was required so Five years plan which was inspired from Russian's development plan. Each development plan had goals to achieve and first 3-4 five years plan was focused on providing basic amenities and infrastructure for the overall development of rural areas.

1.Community Development Programme

First remarkable scheme of village development was Community Development Programme. This was the scheme which was a organized efforts of the government for the rural development. This scheme has group of 300 villages as unit consisting 450 to 500 sq.miles area and 200,000 populations. The key area of this programme were agriculture and related matter, irrigation, communication, Education, Health, supplementary employment,housing,training and finance. This programme was not able to achieve the expected results because in the process of planning peoples were not involved they were just part of experience.

2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):

I. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, was launched on the 2nd Feb.2006. Now the new name of this scheme is "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" (or, MGNREGA).

II. This scheme is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to provide 'right to work' to the people falling Below Poverty Line.

III. It guarantees 100 days employment in a year to the village people.

IV. Fifty percent workers should be women.

V. Its 90% funding is borne by the central government and 10% by the state government.

3. National Rural Livelihood Mission:

I. This scheme was restructured from the SwarnJayanti Gram SwarajgarYojna in 2011.

II. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (Aajeevika) is aimed to empower the women's self-help group model across the country.

III. Under this scheme govt. provides loan up to 3 lakh rupee at the rate of 7% which could be lowered to 4% on the timely repayment.

4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna:

I. Initially it was 100% centrally funded scheme, launched on the December 25, 2000.

II. After the recommendation of 14th finance commission report now expenditure will be shared by the centre and state at ratio of 60:40.

III. The main aim of this scheme is to provide all weather road connectivity to the rural areas whose population is more than 500 persons and in terms of hilly areas it is 250 persons.

IV. This scheme is launched by the Ministry of Rural Development.

5. Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

I. This centrally sponsored programme was started on august 15, 1979.

II. The main target of this scheme was to provide technical and business expertise to rural BPL people who are in the age group of 18-35.

III. This programme has been merged with SwarnJayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna on April 1, 1999.

6. Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY):

I. The scheme was launched by the Prime Minister Atal Bihari Bajpayi on the 25 December 2000.

II. The scheme provides food grains to around 2 cr. Below Poverty Line (BPL) families at a very subsidized rate.

III. Total 35 kgs of food grains is provided to a family. Rice is provided at the rate of Rs. 3/kg and wheat at 2 Rs.2/kg.

7. Village Grain Bank Scheme:

I. This scheme was implemented by the department of food and public distribution.

II. Main objective of this scheme is to provide safeguard against the starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations.

III. Under this scheme needy people will be able to borrow food grains from the village grain bank and return it when they have abundant food.

8. National Rural Health Mission:

I. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), now under National Health Mission is initiated on 12 April, 2005.

II. Main aim of this plan is to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions.

III. Accredited social health activists (ASHA) scheme is also operational under this scheme.

IV. It is run by the ministry of health and family welfare.

9. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna:

- I.** It was launched on october2, 2007.
- II.** It's a social security scheme for rural households.
- III.** Under this scheme one member of the family is covered.
- IV.** The premium of Rs. 200 per person per annum is shared by the state and central government.
- V.** The insured person need not to pay any premium if his/her **age is between the 18 years to 59 years.**

10. Kutir Jyoti Programme:

- I.** This programme was launched in 1988-89.
- II.** Its main motive was to improve the standard of living of schedule castes and schedule tribes including the rural families who live below the poverty line.
- III.** Under this programme, a government assistance of Rs. 400 is provided to the families who are living below the poverty line for single point electricity connections in their houses.

11. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan:

- I.** SSA has been operational since 2000-2001.
- II.** Its main aim is to make free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 to 14, a fundamental right.
- III.** This programme was pioneered by former Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- IV.** Right to education is related to the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India.
- V.** Currently its expenditure is shared by the centre and state into 50: 50 ratios.

Major drawbacks in the planning and implementation of the rural development schemes are as below

1. Top to bottom approach:

The history of Indian rural development shows that very few schemes have active people participation and majority of the schemes were designed and implemented with top to bottom approach which has little scope for active participation of the rural peoples so people keep distance which resulted in failed schemes.

2. Corruption:

73rd amendments have given powers to panchayats but corruption in the system has hollowed the potential of the development schemes.

3. Lack of Basic structure: Lack of basic structure means the infrastructure which is needed to carry the schemes. Sanitation is one of the biggest problems in the rural area, defecating in open made rural sanitation worst. 'Nirmal Gram Yojana (scheme)' was implemented but the results of the scheme are not as per expectation because many parts of India have less rainfall which convert into draught or famine in such conditions there is scarcity of water at the peak then how people can manage to use 3-5 ltr. Water for every use where water is not available for drinking. If water is available then drainage system is not available so the water used in toilets comes on open surface which

makes the scenario worst so there are many cases where schemes are implemented without considering basic structure to carry the scheme.

4. It's governments responsibility attitude:

The village development is responsibility of every villagers, most of time peoples doesn't understand this and suppose that its governments duty. top to bottom approach by government has created this attitude among the peoples. Now the scenario is changing government has understand that people's participation is important for successful implementation of the schemes.

5. Need of holistic approach of development with micro to macro implementation :

The development schemes must be holistic approach and micro to macro planning for implementation on the basis of proper analysis of geographical, economical and development, each village has different priorities so implementation of the scheme should be done considering these points.

India's rural development journey was started in 1950's but inappropriate strategies ,corruption and lack of people's participation reduced the speed of development so it time to work with holistic approach with peoples participation.

To sum up it can be said that vision and target of developed India without rural development will not be completed. India may grow on Economic indicators but overall development will be paralyzed if development of rural India is slow or peoples not participated in the process of rural development it's not only governments responsibility its ours to.

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Sustainable Rural Development

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Introduction:

Sustainable rural development is about a process that seeks social change and sustainable economic development for the rural community's ongoing progress. The ultimate goal is to improve their life quality and preserve the environment.

There are **three basic needs in rural development for a sustainable future:**

1. Improving millions of people's welfare that live in the country (nearly half of the world population), **thus reducing the rural-urban gap**, stamping out poverty and preventing city migration.

2. Protecting and preserving natural, landscape and cultural resources.

3. Ensuring universal access to food with a sustainable farming production.

The 2013 World Monitoring Report of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) confirmed that the **rural-urban gap** still existed in the whole world. Illiteracy, lack of health care or poverty are some of the common problems affecting the country. Despite all these, international aid for rural areas has decreased two thirds in the past decades.

Rural development in general refers to the "process of improving the quality of life and economic wellbeing of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas traditionally, rural development focuses on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources, especially agriculture. This has changed considering the broad framework of sustainable development. In this regard, socioeconomic actions play significant role in the development process. This includes development of education services, entrepreneurship, and physical and social infrastructure. Countries vary in terms of rural regions areas and conditions.

India is an agriculture based country, where more than 50% of population is depend on agriculture. This structures the main **source of income**. The commitment of agribusiness in the national income in India is all the more, subsequently, it is said that agriculture in India is a backbone for Indian Economy. The contribution of agriculture in the initial two decades towards the total national output is between 48% and 60%. In the year 2001-2002, this contribution declined to just around 26%. The aggregate Share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Including agribusiness, domesticated animals, and ranger service and fishery sub segments as far as rate of GDP is 13.9 percent during 2013- 14 at 2004-05 prices. Agricultural exports constitute a fifth of the total exports of the country. In perspective of the overwhelming position of the Agricultural Sector, gathering and support of Agricultural Statistics expect incredible significance.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To Study of sustainable rural development
2. To know strategies to achieve sustainable rural development
3. Impact of strategies for sustainable rural development

Hypothesis:

1. Strategies help to achieve sustainable rural development
2. Rural Development is the most important factor in India

Research Methodology:

This paper is depend of secondary data includes reference books, journals, research papers, articles and govt. reports etc.

Importance of Study:

Agriculture sector is back bone of Indian economy. Most of Indian population is living in rural part of country and main source of income of that people is from agriculture sector. This sector is providing employment to people in India and Maximum population is depending on this sector for income. Indian economy cannot develop without rural development. According to 2011 censuses 68% population lived in rural India and 32% in urban area. Firstly we need to focus on 68% of population in rural area. 58% employment is generating in agriculture sector and 13.5% contribution in Indian GDP. Contribution of agriculture sector in GDP is declining day by day but in that ratio share of employment from this sector is not declining. There are reasons to why people are choosing the area of business.

All available indicators point to the ecological situation being nothing short of disastrous. Natural ecosystems are under stress and decline across most of the country; some 10 per cent of the country's wildlife is threatened with extinction; agricultural biodiversity has declined by over 90 per cent in many regions; well over half the available water bodies are polluted beyond drinking and often beyond even agricultural use; two-thirds of the land is degraded to various levels of sub-optimal productivity; air pollution in several cities is amongst the world's worst; 'modern' wastes including electronic and chemical are being produced at rates far exceeding our capacity to recycle or manage. A 2008 report by the Global Footprint Network and Confederation of Indian Industries suggests that India has the world's third biggest ecological footprint, that its resource use is already twice of its bio-capacity, and that this bio-capacity itself has declined by half in the last few decades.

Agriculture sector in India:

The word 'Agriculture' is derived from the Latin word 'Ager' means Land or field and 'Culture' means cultivation. It means the science and Art of producing crops and livestock for economic purpose. Agriculture is an art of raising plant life from the soil for the use of mankind. Agriculture is the mile stone in the history of human civilization, due to agriculture man settled at particular place. Agriculture is one of the

oldest and prime activities of the human being. It has remained an important source of land. In spite of growing industrialization and urbanization in the world, nearly fifty percent working population still engaged in agriculture. In developing Countries agriculture sector has been a major source of employment and it has contributed to the national economy. The basic aim of agriculture is to raise stronger and more fruitful crops and plants and to help them for their growth by improving the soil and supplying the water. Agriculture is a backbone of Indian economy. In India about sixty four percent of the total population is dependent on agriculture for their live food. The agriculture activities in the world are closely controlled by Physical Factors. Indian agriculture is not an exception for this, today India is facing two main problem concerned with agriculture. The first is meeting the increasing demand of food and other is supplying agro products for ever increasing population and the second is uneven development of agriculture and changing pattern of agriculture land use. India tried to be self sufficient in agriculture through the five year plans. After independence by taking systematic efforts due to the unique importance, agriculture gets more and more attention in every five year plans and top priority is given for the development of agriculture in our Country. The study of land and agriculture from the geographical point of view gained more importance after 1950. At the beginning of 1970 and later on the green Revolution brought of remarkable change in the field of agriculture, due to this India become not only self sufficient in food grains but it could also export a small quality of it. The process of agriculture development is not properly channelized because of uneven rainfall, unavailability of basic infrastructure facilities and unbalance allocation of resources. The green revolution is succeed only in the areas of irrigation. In spite of lot of efforts by Government, the small farmers could not get the benefit of it. This creates a large gap between small and big farmers and imbalanced is created. To reduce this gap systematic planning and strategies is required for this purpose.

What is sustainable development?

The United Nations defines sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. Previous dialogues on sustainability have more or less focused on climate change and environmental issues, but the new paradigm of sustainability, as negotiated over the last three years for this summit includes all efforts towards an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future for people and the planet. There is a significant departure from the previous framework to now include a “harmonising” of three elements: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. “Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,” the UN has said.

Sustainable development – an Indian perspective:

The sustainable development is now deeply embedded in both National and International

scenario, it is a big Global problem; therefore India has also keen concern on the protection of environment, development and sustainable development. The depletion of natural sources, industrialization, and urbanization, development of science and technology and also tremendous growth of population are major threat to human survival. Ecology is common heritage for all human being the need of society increase day by day and its effect on the natural sources and environment, natural sources are limited and irrecoverable. Therefore it is a pious, moral and legal obligation and duty on Government, judiciary and citizens of India to protect, conserve and preserve the natural resources and environment with sustainable development. The Indian judiciary and Government have emerged as most important tool for promoting sustainable development with protection of environment and natural sources.

Sustainable development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while simultaneously sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services based upon which the economy and society depend. The desired result is a state of society where living conditions and resources are used to continue to meet human needs without undermining the integrity and stability of the natural system. Sustainable development can be defined as development that meets the needs of the present.

The concept of sustainable development has been, and still is, subject to criticism, including the question of what is to be sustained in sustainable development. It has been argued that there is no such thing as a sustainable use of a non-renewable resource, since any positive rate of exploitation will eventually lead to the exhaustion of earth's finite stock. This perspective renders the Industrial Revolution as a whole unsustainable.

Achievement of Sustainable rural development:

Over the last years rural activity or farming has faced several hurdles as regards development and evolution. Generational transfer is one of the problems, though not the only one or the most serious. There are still grave disparities all over the world between urban and country life. **Rural development** is about a process that seeks social change and sustainable economic development for the rural community's ongoing progress. The ultimate goal is to improve their life quality and preserve the environment. There are **three basic needs in rural development for a sustainable future:**

- 1. Improving millions of people's welfare that live in the country** (nearly half of the world population), **thus reducing the rural-urban gap**, stamping out poverty and preventing city migration.
- 2. Protecting and preserving** natural, landscape and cultural resources.
- 3. Ensuring universal access to food** with a sustainable farming production.

The 2013 World Monitoring Report of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) confirmed that the **rural-urban gap** still existed in the whole world. Illiteracy, lack of health care or poverty are some of the common problems affecting the country. Despite

all these, international aid for rural areas has decreased two thirds in the past decades. Unsustainable behaviors and practices in the country have now become widespread. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) describes a series of challenges in the Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) process, namely: ensuring a sustainable diet for present and future generations; offering steady and sustainable jobs; reducing the vulnerability of the farming sector; maintaining or increasing the productive and regenerative capacity of natural resources.

Decisions:

1) The achievement of the Millennium Development Goals is at the centre of sustainable development. Sustainable rural development is vital to the economic, social and environmental viability of nations. It is essential for poverty eradication since global poverty is overwhelmingly rural. The manifestation of poverty goes beyond the urban-rural divide, it has subregional and regional contexts. It is therefore critical, and there is great value to be gained, by coordinating rural development initiatives that contribute to sustainable livelihoods through efforts at the global, regional, national and local levels, as appropriate. Strategies to deal with rural development should take into consideration the remoteness and potentials in rural areas and provide targeted differentiated approaches.

2) A healthy and dynamic agricultural sector is an important foundation of rural development, generating strong linkages to other economic sectors. Rural livelihoods are enhanced through effective participation of rural people and rural communities in the management of their own social, economic and environmental objectives by empowering people in rural areas, particularly women and youth, including through organizations such as local cooperatives and by applying the bottom-up approach. Close economic integration of rural areas with neighbouring urban areas and the creation of rural off-farm employment can narrow rural-urban disparities, expand opportunities and encourage the retention of skilled people, including youth, in rural areas. There is considerable potential for rural job creation not only in farming, agro processing and rural industry but also in building rural infrastructure, in the sustainable management of natural resources, waste and residues. Rural communities in developing countries are still faced with challenges related to access to basic services, economic opportunities and some degree of incoherence with regard to planning related to rural-urban divide. Investments in environmental protection, rural infrastructure and in rural health and education are critical to sustainable rural development and can enhance national well-being. Beyond meeting basic needs, investments must be linked to the potential to raise productivity and income. The vulnerabilities of the rural poor to the economic and financial crisis and to climate change and water shortage must be addressed. The success of sustainable rural development depends on, inter alia, developing and implementing comprehensive strategies for dealing with climate change, drought, desertification and natural disaster. Related actions include:

Conclusion:

Sustainable development is both a global and local challenge to managing change. It requires integrating social, ecological and economic objectives and system requirements that are generally expressed in terms of maintaining some suitably defined aggregates of social, ecological and economic capital. Apart from global environmental constraints, these aggregates are mainly determined at the local scale. This is of particular importance for the development of rural areas that more directly depend on environmental resources than urban economies, and that are characterized by a semi-natural to natural landscape which provides amenity and recreational values to the urban and rural population. Yet, the threat to rural areas is that they are under pressure of urbanization. This goes along with land use change and socio-cultural change, and thus with alterations of the regional ecological and social capital. This results in trade-offs between short-term goals of development and long-term goals of sustainability. On the one hand, the development of rural areas depends on available resources, current institutions and technologies, and the competitiveness of local goods and services. On the other hand, sustainability calls for maintaining the regional capital stock (local economic, social and ecological assets) over time. An integrated approach is required to address these trade-offs. To this end, we provide a trans disciplinary synthesis of research on rural development, and present a concept for improving rural development strategies toward achieving long-term goals of sustainability. Apparently, sustainable development is the key concept for integrating the above issues

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Spiritual values among orthopedic handicapped

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Introduction

“The word spiritual comes from the Latin root ‘spiritus’, which means “breath”--referring to the breath of life. It involves opening our hearts and cultivating our capacity to experience awe, reverence and gratitude. It is the ability to see the sacred in the ordinary, to feel the poignancy of life, to know the passion of existence and to give ourselves over to that which is greater than ourselves. Its aim is to bring about greater love and compassion for all people and living things. Its effect: good physical and mental health” (David N Elkins). “Spiritual values” implies that they are something that human beings need to aspire to and hopefully someday achieve. Spirituality exists in the hearts and minds of men and women everywhere, within religious traditions and independently of tradition. If, following theologian Paul Tillich, we define spirituality as the domain of ultimate Concern, then everyone is spiritual because everyone has ultimate concerns. However, the term ultimate concern can be interpreted in many different ways. Some people do not consider themselves or their concerns to be spiritual. Spirituality, like emotion, has varying degrees of depth and expression. It may be conscious or unconscious, developed or undeveloped, healthy or pathological, naive or sophisticated, beneficial or dangerously distorted. Some current definitions of spirituality can be summarized as follows: (a) Spirituality involves the highest levels of any of the developmental lines, for example, cognitive, moral, emotional, and interpersonal; (b) spirituality is itself a separate developmental line (c) spirituality is an attitude (such as openness to love) at any stage; and (d) spirituality involves peak experiences not stages. Spirituality does not related to physical fitness, it is related to mind. In this study researcher find

Objectives-

1. To study spiritual values among physically challenged students.
2. To compare spiritual values of physically challenged students regarding to gender.

Hypothesis-

There is no significant difference between spiritual values of physically challenged students regarding to gender.

Research method -

Present research related with present situations so survey method was used for this research. In the present study purposive sampling method is used for, selection of physically challenged students in colleges. These students of Jalgaon district are selected

by lottery method for present study 100 student are the sample of the research. Spiritual value test was constructed by researcher including following values-

- compassion,
- honesty,
- responsibility,
- respect,
- unity,
- service
- connectedness.
- It has 34 sentences and each sentence made two responses- agree or disagree. The test considered high score means high spiritual values.

Analysis and discussion-

Percentages, mean, standard deviation and t value used for data analysis

Table No.1 spiritual values among physically challenged students.

Factors	Percentages		level
	expected	obtained	
Compassion	12	8	Average
Honesty	15	11	Upper
Responsibility	18	9	Average
Respect	20	12	Average
Unity	12	10	Upper
Service	13	6	Average
Connectedness	10	9	Upper
Total	100	65	Average

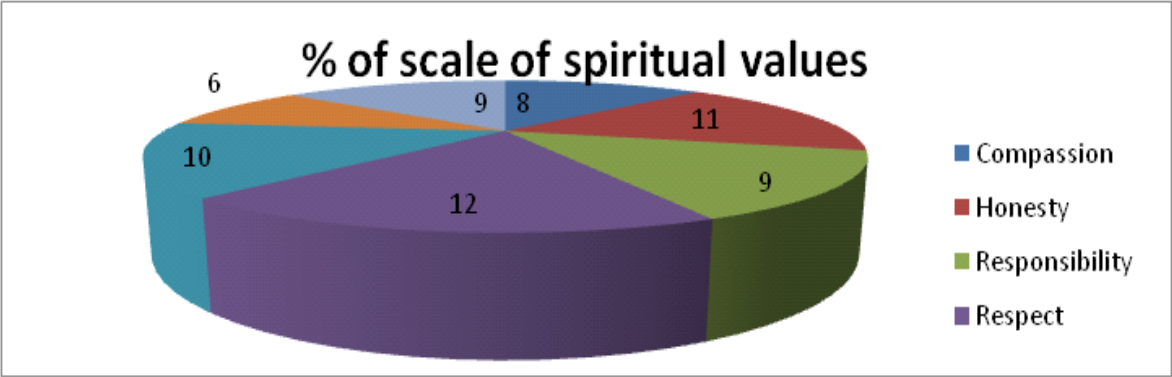


Table No 2 difference between spiritual values of students regarding to gender

Spiritual values	Boys	Girls	Table t value	Obtained t value	Significance level
Mean	60.91	71.5	2.20	6.08	0.05
S.D.	12.25	4.99			

Table No.2 shows that the t value is 6.08 which is significant at 0.05 level with df 98. So the null hypothesis that There is no significant difference between spiritual values of physically challenged students regarding to gender is rejected. The mean score of physically challenged boys is 60.91 which is lower than physically challenged girls. Therefore we said that the physically handicapped girls are found significantly higher than boys in the context of spiritual values

Findings-

- 1) The spiritual values among handicapped students found different levels of spiritual values factors. Compassion, respect, responsibility and service actors are found average level and honesty, unity, connectedness are found upper level. Total spiritual values percentages are indicate that physically challenged students are average spiritual values.
- 2) physically handicapped girls are found significantly higher than boys in the context of spiritual values. Girls and boys differ in spiritual values.

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Effect of solarisation on macronutrient content of the soil

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ABSTRACT: Soil is important abiotic factor in the nature and provide habitat for plants and animals. Soil can hold water and act as important source of nutrients for the plants. Nutrient content of the soil is affected by several factors. The present piece of work deals with the study of the effect of sunlight on macronutrient content. The experiment was carried for six month. Black cotton soil was kept in two iron troughs having around 5 Kg capacity. One were kept in sunlight and second were under the shade. At the end of the experiment i.e. after six month macronutrient parameters like N,P,K was measured by using AAS and Kjeldal method. We found significant increase in P and K content in the soil and decrease recorded in N (Nitrogen) as compare to control soil kept under the shade. We concluded that solarisation can increase the nutrient content. This is feasible technique for soil science and for the farmers

Key words : Soil, Macronutrients, solarisation, AAS, Iron trough etc.

INTRODUCTION: The study of soils known as pedology. Soils serve as natural habitat for plants and animal. It provides water and nutrients to the plants. It is formed by combine action of climatic factors like water, light, temperature, plants, animals and microbes [1]. Dark coloured soil contain more humus which is formed by decomposition of dead animals, plant and micro-organisms. It is more important to plants and crops. It makes soil fertile and provide nutrient to the plants. It can retain high amount of water and also increases the aeration and percolation of water [2]. Soil temperature is also an important environmental factor that regulates the exchange of heat energy between the land surface and the atmosphere. It determines the rate of physical, chemical and biological reaction in soil and has strong influences on plant growth and over the long term on soil formation. Soil temperature controls the physical, chemical and biological process. The temperature of soil alters the rate of organic matter decomposition and the mineralization of different organic matter of the soil, soil temperature also affects soil water retention, transmission

and availability to plants. The main source of soil temperature is solar radiation [3]

Method of soil solarisation is important for controlling soil borne pests. Its application is simple and non-chemical, it catches the light energy of the sun and can affect on physical properties [4]

Therefore present study is takes to find out the effect of sunlight on macronutrient content of the soil. Now a day farmers those having good water source and machinery, they are not waiting to keep soil or land to expose sunlight or no solarisation.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Collection – Black cotton soil was collected from agricultural field. To avoid this surface contamination the soil was collected by preparing ‘V’ shaped holes on the soil surface, then 2 cm thick slice of soil from the depth of around 22cm was collected and brought to the laboratory.

Treatment – The two soil samples i.e. A and B were taken in the iron trough having 5 Kg capacity. Sample A was kept as a control under shade, while sample B experimental was kept on the terrace in sunlight from Dec-2018 to May 2019. Precaution was taken i.e. if rainfall the trough was taken in the shade and only at time of sunlight it was kept in sunlight.

Analysis- Macronutrient like N, P K was analyzed in Shejmin laboratory Satana, Dist Nashik (M.S.) India, which is recognized Agriculture University Rahuri (M.S.) laboratory for soil testing by using AAS and Kjeldal method.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION –At the end of experiment Nitrogen (N), Phosphorous (P) and Potassium (K) were analyzed. Significant increase is recorded only in Phosphorus and Potassium in experimental sample (Sample B). Similarly decrease in nitrogen content is recorded as compare to control (Sample A) Decrease in Nitrogen (N) content may be due to the fact that high temperature leading to volatilization of nitrogen content, while sample (A) which is kept under shade, it was not exposed to sunlight, Nitrogen of the soil is mainly present in organic form together with small quantities of ammonia and nitrates. In soil available Phosphorous is found as orthophosphate in several forms and combination but only small fraction of it may be available to plants. The increased in Phosphorus is due to increased clay content. Increased Potassium (K) might be due to decomposition of organic matter present in the soil.

The N, P and K are called macronutrients or primary nutrients which is very important for the growth of plants, Nitrogen get reduced in sunlight due to formation of oxides. Increase is recorded in P and K due to organic matter present in the soil that may be dry leaves, animal waste, microorganism etc. [5,6]

Table -1 showing macronutrient content

Sr. No.	Characteristics of soil sample	Sample A	Sample B	Appropriate proportion
1	Nitrogen (N) Kg/ha	380	360	280 -400
2	Phosphorus (P) Kg/ha	16	20	14 -24
3	Potassium (K) Kg/ha	440	532	250 -450

Conclusion -1 Soil solirisation is essential after harvesting to increase macronutrient content.

2. This is natural process to improve the NPK content of the soil.

3 It is suggested that there must gap between two crop and soil must get sunlight which is not only to increase nutrient content but even to control the soil pest also.

4. This is the simple technique useful for farmers and soil science

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A Comparative study on Physical Fitness component between Basket ball and Volley ball players of College level Kavyitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University Jalgaon

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Abstract – The purpose of the present study was to compare physical fitness of basket ball and Volley ball male players. The physical fitness is the ability to carry out daily tasks with vigour and alertness without fatigue and with ample energy to engage in leisure pursuit and to meet emergency situation. Physical fitness is the ability to bear up or to withstand stress and strains. Physical fitness is the base for excellence in performance but the degree and order of its variable may change according to the nature of activity. To carry out this study randomly selected two groups of 25 basket ball and 25 Volley ball college level players. The age limit of players ranged 19-25 years. The sample was taken from Jalgaon Dhule and Nandurbar Districts of Kavyitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University Jalgaon. All the selected physical fitness components such as speed explosive power of leg, agility flexibility endurance both of group. Physical fitness test was used to data collected to assess the significance of difference between the means in case of significant “t” values test was applied at 0.05 Level. Result of the study was positive to the Hypothesis on the basis of result. Researcher has given few suggestions.

Key Words- physical fitness speed explosive power of leg, agility, flexibility, endurance.

Introduction - Physical fitness is the most important thing in life. Physical fitness comprises two related concepts: general fitness, a state of health and well-being, and specific fitness, a task-oriented definition based on the ability to perform specific aspects of sport or occupations. Physical fitness is generally achieved through exercise, correct nutrition, and enough rest; it is an important part of life. Physical fitness more than any other thing we process still determines the quality and quantity of our time here in these bodies. Physical fitness plays a very important role in a normal individual as in an individual who is there participating in some kind of sport events. According to current thinking, physical fitness is either health-related or performance-related – concerned with the development of those qualities that offer protection against disease and frequently are associated with physical activity.

Human body is a gift by nature. Life in the computer age is not less the blessing of God. Good health provides sound and solid foundation on which fitness rests on the same time.

fitness provides. One of the most importance key of health and living one life to fullest physical motor ability as the perfection with the skillful performance depend on the tang the development of the special physical abilities to perform such requirement such as muscular power endurance agility and others. The ancient people were mainly dependent upon their individual strength speed endurance agility for running jumping climbing and other skip employed in hunting for their living over the past four decades there has been on increases in the prevalence of over the past four weight and physical fitness deterioration in adult across all genders. Volleyball is an Olympic sport which is played all around in the word this games made or movement like spriting for short distance, hang of direction jumping diving and hitting other people have different view regarding physical fitness for a common man to have a good physiquies is a symbol of physical fitness for physical educationist physical fitness means the capacity to do the routine work without any fatigue or exertion and other doing his work he has also energy to do some more work and the recover is duick. Health related physical fitness component and flexibility skill related physical fitness includes component important to play sport well such as speed strength endurance agility flexibility balance power co-ordination etc.

Significance of the study –

1. Speed was measured by 50 meter run test and score were recovered in second.
2. To measure that basketball players require more speed endurance agility where as the volleyball players require more leg explosive strength.
3. Flexibility was measured by sit and reach test and score were recorded in centimeters.
4. It may be helpful in selection beginners in basketball and volleyball used on the physical fitness variable.

Method and procedure selection of the study subject-

To carry out this study 50 college level players. (25 from basketball and 25 volleyball) the players age limit of range between 19 to 25 years. The sample was collected from Jalgaon, Dhule and Nandurbar districts college level players of Kavyitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University.

Selection of Variable tools- The present study the assumed to selected physical fitness variable.

1. Speed :- dash run test.
2. Explosive power of leg and agility: - Shuttle run test.
3. Flexibility: – sit and reach test.
4. Endurance: – Walk test.

Statistical Techniques :-

To study measure mean and standard deviation were calculated in order to study the physical fitness component of the basketball and volleyball college level players of Kavyitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University Jalgaon. To assess the

significance of difference between the means in case of significant “ t “ value test was applied the level of the significant was 0.05

Result –

To comparison of physical fitness component between the college level players Kavyitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University Jalgaon. basketball and volleyball players.

Sr	Variable	Game Players No. 50	Mean	Sd	Value
1	Speed	Basketball Players 25	12.65	2.67	1.69
		Volleyball Players 25	10.24	2.14	
2	Explosive power of Leg	Basketball Players 25	11.66	1.92	0.88
		Volleyball Players 25	10.56	1.18	
3	Agility	Basketball Players 25	14.24	2.46	1.07
		Volleyball Players 25	12.02	2.88	
4	Flexibility	Basketball Players 25	14.23	32	0.82
		Volleyball Players 25	12.30	20	

Significant at 0.05 level (df-48)

Finding –

1. Show the result of selected physical fitness variable of college level basketball and volleyball players analysis data recovered that group differences for the variable of speed means score 12.65 basketball players and 10.24 means scores volleyball players respectively that obtained “ t “ value at df 48 is 1.96 which was found to be significant at 0.05 level at the result show in table it is clear that basketball players have significantly more than positive effect of physical fitness volleyball players.
2. As per table show that means score variable of explosive power of legs 11.46 basketball players and 10.56 means score of volleyball players respectively the obtained “ t “ value at df 48 is 1.96 which was found to be significant at 0.05 level at the result show in table it is clears that basketball players have significantly more their positive effect of physical fitness volleyball players.
3. As per table show that means score variable of agility 14.24 is basketball players and 12.02 means score of volleyball players respectively the obtained ‘ t ’ value at df 48 is 1.96 which was found to be significant at 0.05 level at the result show in table it is clears that basketball players have significant batter than positive effect of physical fitness of volleyball players.

4. The table show that means score variable of flexibility 14.23 basketball players and 12.30 means score of volleyball players respectively the obtained ' t ' value at 0.05 level at the result show in table it is clears that basketball players have significant better than positive effect of physical fitness of volleyball players.

Conclusion –

According to the result of the study it has observed that the statistical analysis of physical fitness component showed that in the parameters such as speed, explosive power of leg, flexibility , Agility there were significant difference between basketball players are better than in volleyball players in college level at Kavyitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University Jalgaon.

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“संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानात ग्रामीण लोकांच्या सहभागातील उदासिनतेचे परीणाम –विशेष संदर्भ हिंगोली जिल्हा”

अशोक सटवाजी हनवते

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

धनाजी नाना चौधरी विद्या प्रबोधिनी संचलित,

लोकसेवक मधुकरराव चौधरी समाजकार्य महाविद्यालय जळगाव

सारांश :- संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान हे महाराष्ट्रामध्ये राबविण्यात येत आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या पाणी पुरवठा व स्वच्छता विभागाकडून सन 2000 मध्ये सुरुवातीला राबविण्यात आले. संत गाडगेबाबा यांनी त्यांच्या संपूर्ण आयुष्यात हाती गाडगे आणि खराटा घेउन स्वच्छता स्वतः तर केलीच पण जगालाही किर्तन, अभंगाच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षण, स्वच्छता, दारुबंदी, कर्जाचे दुष्परीणाम इ. विषयी आयुष्यभर संदेश दिला. म्हणून महाराष्ट्र सरकारने त्यांच्या कार्याची दखल घेउन तत्कालीन पाणी पुरवठा व स्वच्छता विभागाचे मंत्री मा. आर. आर. पाटील यांनी संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्र राज्यात राबविले आहे. त्यामुळे हिवरेबाजार, राळेगण सिध्दी, बारीपाडा, पाटोदा कुरुंदा इ. गावे केवळ स्वच्छतेमुळे विकसित झाली आहेत. संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान राबविल्यानंतर काही गावे स्वच्छ दिसत होती आणि काही गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार मिळूनही अस्वच्छता दिसता होती. अशा गावामध्ये लोकसहभाग हा महत्वाचा असून निरंतर स्वच्छता ठेवताना दिसत नाहीत. यामुळे लोकांच्या उदासिनतेचे काय परीणाम झालेत यांबाबत सदर संशोधन लेखात घेण्यात आले आहेत. ग्रामीण भागात ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान ज्या गावात राबविले आहे त्या गावाचा विकास होण्यास मदत होते. परंतु त्याकरीता लोकांनी आपला सहभाग नोंद करून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. अन्यथा सहभाग नसेल तर ती गावे निरंतर विकासापासून वंचित राहतात. असे या अध्ययनावरून स्पष्ट होते.

मुख्य शब्द :- संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानात ग्रामीण लोकसहभाग, उदासिनतेचे परीणाम, ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास, इ.

अध्ययन पद्धती :- सदरील संशोधन करण्याकरीता पुढीलप्रमाणे अध्ययन पद्धतीचा वापर केला आहे.

संशोधनाचा उद्देश :- संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानातून गावांच्या विकासाचा व सामाजिक विकासाचे अध्ययन करणे.

गर्भितक :- संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान राबविल्यामुळे लोकांचा सामाजिक विकास होण्यास मदत होते.

नमुना निवड पद्धती:- ‘संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानात ग्रामीण लोकांच्या सहभागातील उदासिनतेची कारणे व परीणामांचा अभ्यास’ – विशेष संदर्भ हिंगोली जिल्हा या विषयाचे अध्ययन करण्याकरीता संशोधकाने क्लस्टर नमुना निवड पद्धत वापरली. हिंगोली जिल्ह्यात एकुण पाच तालुके असून प्रत्येक तालुक्यातील पाच गावे आणि प्रत्येक गावातून 20 याप्रमाणे 500 उत्तरदाते अध्ययनास निवडले आहेत.

विश्लेषण :-

01) संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्राला संत गाडगेबाबा यांनी ग्रामस्वच्छता, इंधन बचत, पर्यावरण विषयक जनजागृती, अस्पष्टता निवारण, अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन, समुदाय सहभाग यासारख्या विषयावर किर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून सामाजिक

शिक्षणाचे धडे देणाऱ्या संत गाडगेबाबा यांचा जन्म इ. स. 1876 साली अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील दर्यापूर तालुक्यातील असलेल्या शेणगाव या गावात परीट जमातीत झाला. त्यांच्या कुटुंबाचा पारंपारिक व्यवसाय परीट होता. त्यांचे पुर्ण नाव डेबूजी झिंगराजी जाणोरकर.¹

त्यांच्या वडिलाकडे शेती होती. परंतु त्यांच्या व्यसनाधिनतेमुळे त्यांनी जमीन सावकाराकडे गहाण ठेवली गेली. परिणामी

ते मामांच्या गावी राहण्यास गेले. त्यांच्या वडिलाचा तिथेच मृत्यू झाला. 1896-99 च्या दुष्काळात त्यांच्या मामांनी कर्ज घेतले. सावकाराने ती जमीन बळकावण्याचा प्रयत्न केला तेव्हा डेबूजीने प्रतिकार केला होता. तरीही त्यांच्या आजोबाशी संगनमत करून जमीन सावकाराने हस्तगत केली. यामुळे हताश डेबूजीने वैराग्याचा मार्ग पत्कारला.

² व संपूर्ण समाजाला अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन, ग्रामस्वच्छता, व्यसनाधिनतेविरुद्ध जनजागृती आदी विषयांवर लोक कलेच्या, किर्तनाच्या, भजनाच्या माध्यमातून धडे देण्याचे ठरविले.³ इतकेच नव्हे तर अनेक ठिकाणी वसतिगृहांना मदती केल्या. तसेच धर्मशाळा समुदायाच्या सहभागातून बांधून दिल्या आहेत. या समाजोपयोगी कार्याची दखल घेउन महाराष्ट्र सरकारने संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्र राज्यात सुरू केले आहे. महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या पाणी पूरवठा व स्वच्छता विभागामार्फत हा कार्यक्रम राबविण्यात येतो. या विभागाचे तत्कालीन मंत्री मा. आर. आर. पाटील होते. 1997 ते 2000 या कालावधीत 1661000 स्वच्छता गृहे महाराष्ट्र सरकारने बांधली होती. त्यावेळी स्वच्छता गृहांवर एकुण बांधकामासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने रु. 456 कोटी खर्च करून शौचालये बांधली होती. त्यापैकी जवळपास 57 टक्के वापरात आली.⁴

03) महाराष्ट्र राज्यात संत गोडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यात राबविण्यात आले. अधीयान राबविताना तालुक्याच्या गटविकास अधिकाऱ्यांकडे ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानाच्या स्पर्धेत सहभागी होत असल्याची नोंद दरवर्षी म. गांधी जयंतीच्या दिवशी करावी लागते. तेव्हापासून तर 14(Footnotes)

¹ चराटे गुणवंतराव – संत गाडगेबाबाच्या सानिध्यात

² डॉ. उध्दव रसाळे, मानवतेचे पुजारी संत गाडगेबाबा (चरीत्र आणि विचारधन), विद्याभारती प्रकाशन, लातूर, आवस्ती 1994, पृष्ठ 80-81,

³ सावरकर सुदाम,

तपोमुर्ती श्री गाडगेबाबा 1981 साहित्यप्रभा प्रकाशन

⁴ <http://www.icsu.org>

नोव्हेंबर पर्यंत गावात वेगवेगळ्या कार्यक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यात येत असते. त्यानंतर नियोजित कामे पुर्ण झाल्यावर स्वच्छता कशा स्वरूपात आहेत. यांचे मुल्यमापन करण्याकरीता तज्ज्ञ लोकांची समिती येते. आणि स्वच्छता व इतर बाबतीत मुल्यमापन करते. आणि पंचायत समिती, जिल्हा स्तर, विभाग स्तर, राज्य स्तर अशा स्पर्धेत वेगवेगळ्या स्तरावर प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय बक्षिसे काढण्यात येतात. आणि ती बक्षिसे गावाच्या विकास कामांवर खर्च करण्याकरीता देण्यात येतात.

04) उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार वा तत्सम पुरस्कार मिळण्याविषयी माहिती आणि उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार मिळाल्यानंतरची सद्यस्थिती याबाबत माहिती दर्शविणारी सारणी सदरील सारणीमध् ये उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाने संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान या स्पर्धेत सहभाग घेतला होता तर त्यातील काही गावे अभियान राबविल्यानंतर आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार, किंवा त्या अंतर्गत असणारे पुरस्कार मिळविले होते. अशा गावाने संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान राबविल्यानंतर गाव स्वच्छ आणि सुंदर होते. परंतु लोकांच्या उदासिनते स्वच्छतेबाबत स्थिती कशा स्वरूपाची आहे याबाबत गावातून संशोधकाने उत्तरदात्यांकडून मुलाखत अनुसुचीद्वारे तथ्य संकलित केले. त्याचे विश्लेषण पुढील सारणीत देण्यात आले आहेत.

सारणी क्र. 01

उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार वा तत्सम पुरस्कार मिळण्याविषयी माहिती		उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावातील सद्यास्थितीची स्वच्छता याबाबत माहिती				एकुण
		गावातील सर्व भागात स्वच्छता	काही प्रमाणात स्वच्छता	स्वच्छता अजिबात नाही	संबंधीत नाही	
होय म्हणणारे	Count % of Total	44 8.8%	क्र .2%	21 4.2%	26 5.2%	92 18.4%
नाही म्हणणारे	Count % of Total	121 24.2%	53 10.6%	95 19.0%	97 19.4%	366 73.2%
माहिती नाही म्हणणारे	Count % of Total	4 .8%	4 .8%	9 1.8%	8 1.6%	25 5.0%
संबंधीत नाही म्हणणारे	Count % of Total	6 1.2%	2 .4%	3 .6%	6 1.2%	17 3.4%
एकुण	Count % of Total	175 35.0%	60 12.0%	128 25.6%	137 27.4%	500 100.0%

Chi-Square=21.122(a), df=9, C.C. = 0.201 N= 500, P>0.05

उपरनिर्दिष्ट सारणीमध्ये स्वायत्त चल यामध्ये उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार वा तत्सम पुरस्कार मिळण्याविषयी माहिती दिली असून यामध्ये होय, नाही, माहिती नाही, संबंधीत नाही असे चार पर्याय दिले आहेत तर परायत्त चल यामध्ये उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार मिळाल्यानंतरची सद्यास्थिती याबाबत माहिती दिली असून यामध्ये गावातील सर्वच भागात स्वच्छता, गावात काही प्रमाणात स्वच्छता, स्वच्छता अजिबात नाही, संबंधीत नाही अशा चार पर्यायांचा अवलंब करण्यात आला आहे.

यावरून असे निदर्शनास येते कि, उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार वा तत्सम पुरस्कार मिळण्याविषयी माहिती आणि उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावातील स्वच्छतेबाबत सद्यास्थितीत यांचा सहसंबंध घनिष्ट आहे म्हणजेच धन स्वरूपाचा असून यांचा सहसंबंध सकारात्मक असतो. (Chi-Square=21.122(a), df=9, C.C. = 0.201 N= 500, P>0.05) म्हणजेच उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार वा तत्सम पुरस्कार मिळण्याविषयी माहिती आणि उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावातील स्वच्छता सद्यास्थितीत यांच्या प्रमाणावर अवलंबून असते.

उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार वा तत्सम पुरस्कार मिळाला नाही असे म्हणणारे (73.2 प्रतिशत) यांचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक असून याप्रमाणात उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावातील स्वच्छतेबाबत सद्यास्थितीत गावातील सर्व भागात स्वच्छता आहे असे म्हणणारे (35.0 प्रतिशत) माहिती आहे. यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते कि, उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा इतर पुरस्कार मिळाल्यानंतर त्यांच्या सर्व भागात सद्यास्थितीत स्वच्छता आहे असे म्हणणारांचे प्रमाण अर्धे असल्याचे दिसून येते आहे. तार्किकदृष्ट्या ज्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार मिळाला त्या गावातील स्वच्छतेबाबत आजची स्थिती सर्व भागात स्वच्छता आहे असे म्हणणारे 8.8 प्रतिशत तर स्वच्छता अजिबात नाही म्हणणारांचे प्रमाण 4.2 प्रतिशत आहे. यावरून ज्या गावाना पुरस्कार मिळाला अशा गावातील लोकांचे 4.2 लोकांचे स्वच्छता अजिबात न ठेवण्याचे दिसून आहे.

02) उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावातील लोकांचे ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानात सहभागी होण्याचे प्रमाण आणि उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा इतर पुरस्कार मिळणे याविषयी माहिती देणारी सारणी

संशोधकांनी तथ्य संकलन करण्यासाठी प्रत्येक हिंगोली जिल्ह्यातील प्रत्येक तालुक्यातून पाच गावे घेतील होती त्यापैकी मागील सन 2000 पासून प्रत्येक तालुक्यातील ज्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा यांतर्गत मिळणारे पुरस्कार

यागावातूनही तथ्य संकलीत केली आहेत. ज्या गावात गावाचे मुल्यमापन करण्यासाठी समिती आली त्यावेळेस स्वच्छता चांगल्या स्वरूपात असते. मात्र इतर वेळी आपणास गावात स्वच्छता, जसे हागणदरी, सांडपाणी, घरासभोवतालचे वातावरण इ. किती प्रमाणात निरंतर टिकून आहे. हे महत्वाचे दिसते

सारणी क्र. 2

उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावातील लोकांचे ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानात सहभागी होण्याचे प्रमाण	उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा इतर पुरस्कार मिळणे याविषयी माहिती				एकुण
	होय	नाही	माहिती नाही	संबंधीत नाही	
पुर्णतः सहभागी	Count 33	Count 128	Count 8	Count 10	Count 179
% of Total	6.6%	25.6%	1.6%	2.0%	35.8%
कमी प्रमाणात	Count 31	Count 115	Count 10	Count 4	Count 160
% of Total	6.2%	23.0%	2.0%	.8%	32.0%
अतिशय कमी प्रमाणात	Count 0	Count 62	Count 0	Count 01	Count 63
% of Total	.0%	12.4%	.0%	.2%	12.6%
वरीलपैकी नाही	Count 28	Count 61	Count 7	Count 2	Count 98
% of Total	5.6%	12.2%	1.4%	.4%	19.6%
एकुण	Count 92	Count 366	Count 25	Count 17	Count 500
% of Total	18.4%	73.2%	5.0%	3.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 33.062, df=9 , Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)= .000, C.C= .249, N= 500, P<.0.05

उपरनिर्दिष्ट सारणीत स्वायत्त चल यामध्ये उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावातील लोकांचे ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानात सहभागी होण्याचे प्रमाण दिले असून यामध्ये पुर्णतः सहभागी, कमी प्रमाणात सहभागी, अतिशय कमी प्रमाणात सहभागी, वरील पैकी कोणत्याच स्वरूपात सहभागी नाही असे चार पर्याय दिले आहेत तर परायत्त चल यामध्ये उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा इतर पुरस्कार मिळणे याविषयी माहिती दिली असून यामध्ये होय, नाही, माहिती नाही, संबंधीत नाही अशा चार पर्यायांचा अवलंब करण्यात आला आहे.

यावरून असे निदर्शनास येते कि, उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावातील लोकांचे ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानात सहभागी होण्याचे प्रमाण आणि उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा इतर पुरस्कार मिळणे यांचा सहसंबंध घनिष्ट म्हणजेच धन स्वरूपाचा असून यांचा सहसंबंध सकारात्मक असतो. (Chi-Square = 33.062, df=9 , Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)= .000, C.C= .249, N= 500 , P<.0.05) म्हणजेच उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावातील लोकांचे ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानात सहभागी होण्याचे प्रमाण आणि उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा इतर पुरस्कार मिळणे यांच्या प्रमाणावर अवलंबून असते.

उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावातील लोकांचे ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानात सहभागी होण्याचे प्रमाण पुर्णतः आहे असे म्हणणारे (35.8 प्रतिशत) यांचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक असून याप्रमाणात उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा इतर पुरस्कार मिळाला नाही असे म्हणणारे (73.2 प्रतिशत) माहिती आहे. यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते कि, उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा इतर पुरस्कार मिळणे हे त्यांच्या गावातील केवळ लोकसहभागानेच नाही तर इतरही घटकांवर अवलंबून आहे असे दिसून येते.

05) उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार वा तत्सम पुरस्कार मिळण्याविषयी माहिती आणि उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा या अंतर्गत इतर पुरस्कार न मिळण्याच्या कारणे याविषयी माहिती दर्शविणारी सारणी

संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान राबवण्याकरीता काही घटक देण्यात आले आहेत. त्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने गावातील वैयक्तिक व सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता याबरोबरच, दलित वस्ती सहभाग, रस्ते, पथदिवे, शाळा सहभाग, पतसंस्था सहभाग, महिला व महिला मंडळाचा सहभाग, अंगणवाडी यांचा सहभाग, गावातील वृक्षारोपन यासारख्या अनेक घटकांचा समावेश करण्यात आला असून त्याप्रमाणे कार्य केल्यास गावाचा विकासही होतो आणि त्यांमुळे गावातील लोकांचे आरोग्य हे अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे वृद्धीगत होण्यास मदत होत. यासर्व घटकांची परीक्षण व पडताळणी प्ररीक्षण करणारी समिती करत असते या आधारे गुणदान करून आदर्शगाव पुरस्कार, व तत्सम पुरस्कार देण्यात येत असतात. उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार वा तत्सम पुरस्कार मिळण्याविषयी माहिती आणि उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा या अंतर्गत इतर पुरस्कार न मिळण्याच्या कारणे यांचा सहसंबंध घनिष्ट नाही म्हणजेच ऋण स्वरूपाचा असून यांचा सहसंबंध नकारात्मक असतो. (Chi Chi-Square=6.332(a), df=9, Asymp. Sig. (2-sided), CC= 0.706, P<0.05 , N= 500 P<0.05) म्हणजेच उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार वा तत्सम पुरस्कार मिळण्याविषयी माहिती आणि उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा या अंतर्गत इतर पुरस्कार न मिळण्याच्या कारणे यांच्या प्रमाणावर अवलंबून नसते.

उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव पुरस्कार वा तत्सम पुरस्कार मिळाला नाही असे म्हणणारे (73.2 प्रतिशत) यांचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक असून याप्रमाणात उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा या अंतर्गत इतर पुरस्कार न मिळण्याच्या कारणे गावातील स्वच्छता आणि लोक सहभागाचा अभाव असे म्हणणारे (37.6 प्रतिशत) माहिती आहे. यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते कि, उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा इतर पुरस्कार मिळणे हे त्यांच्या गावातील केवळ लोकसह भागावरच नाही तर गावातील अस्वच्छता, गावातील उपलब्ध सेवा सुविधा, गावातील वैयक्तिक व सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता सौरदिवे, इ. साख्या घटकावर अवलंबून आहे असे दिसून येते.

06) गृहितक पडताळणी:- सदरील अध्ययन केले असता आपणास उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावातील लोकांचे ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानात सहभागी होण्याचे प्रमाण आणि उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा इतर पुरस्कार मिळणे यांचा सहसंबंध घनिष्ट म्हणजेच धन स्वरूपाचा असून यांचा सहसंबंध सकारात्मक असतो. (Chi-Square = 33.062, df=9 , Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)= .000, C.C= .249, N= 500 , P<.0.05) म्हणजेच उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावातील लोकांचे ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानात सहभागी होण्याचे प्रमाण आणि उत्तरदात्यांच्या गावाला आदर्श गाव किंवा इतर पुरस्कार मिळणे यांच्या प्रमाणावर अवलंबून असते. म्हणजेच गृहितकांची संकल्पना स्विकारलेली दिसते आणि गृहितक सिध्द झाल्याचेही दिसून येते.

8) सारांश **Conclusion:-** यावरून असे दिसून येते कि, ग्रामीण भागात ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान ज्या गावात राबविले आहे त्या गावाचा विकास होण्यास मदत होते. परंतु त्याकरीता लोकांनी आपला सहभाग नोंद करून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. अन्यथा सहभाग नसेल तर ती गावे निरंतर विकासापासून वंचित राहतात. असे या अध्ययनावरून स्पष्ट होते.

संदर्भ :-

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