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Dr. Suvarna Patil

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गोषवारा :

कोणत्याही देशातील गुणवत्तापूर्ण सृजनशील नागरिक तयार होणे हे त्या देशात विकसित झालेल्या ग्रंथालय संस्थांवर अवलंबून असते. २१ व्या शतकातील ग्रंथालय संस्थांची बदलती स्थित्यंतरे लक्षात घेता गुणवत्ता या संज्ञेचा प्रगल्भता या क्षेत्रातही जाणवू लागला आहे. २१ व्या शतकात माहितीची अधिकृतता व संप्रेषणाचा वेग यात अमूलाग्र बदल होताना दिसून येते. नवनवीन तंत्रज्ञानाची भर सतत पडत आहे. यामुळे उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रात इन्फोर्मेशन कम्युनिकेशन टेक्नॉलॉजी आय सी टी चा वापर विपुल प्रमाणात होताना दिसून येतो. आज ग्रंथालये तांत्रिक आव्हानाला समर्थपणे सामोरे जात आहेत. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानामुळे माहिती मिळवणे ती साठवणे व वाचकांना पुरविणे हे काम सुलभ झाला आहे. २१ व्या शतकात डोकावताना प्रत्येक ज्ञानशाखा विस्तारलेल्या दिसून येतात. नाविण्यपूर्णता या घटकाला पूर्णत्वाने नेत संशोधन क्रिया घडत आहे आणि त्याला डिजिटलायझेशनची भर पडून ग्रंथालयात शारीरिक मानवी हस्तक्षेप कमी होत आहे. जागतिकीकरणामुळे ज्ञाननिर्मितीची स्वरूप रोजगार निर्मितीतील संधी अर्थपूर्ण होण्याकडे कल आहे. आजची विद्यापीठे ही सामाजिक बदलासह आर्थिक विकासाकडे वाटचाल करणारी अभ्यासक्रमांना प्राधान्य देताना दिसून येतात. ग्रंथालयांनाही या स्वरूपाचा बदल लक्षात घेवून वाणिज्य व कॉर्पोरेट क्षेत्रातील घडामोडींचा व निर्माण होणा-या ज्ञानाचा संकलन कटाक्षाने करून अत्यंत गतिशिलतेने ते गरजूंपर्यंत पोहोचविणे हेच आजच्या ग्रंथालयांपुढील मुख्य आव्हान आहे. विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाने स्थापित केलेल्या इन्फॉर्मेशन लायब्ररी नेटवर्क तसेच केंद्रशासनाच्या नॅशनल नॉलेज कमिशन हे ग्रंथालयाच्या आधुनिकतेला पोषक आहेत. आज पाश्चात्य देशात ग्रंथोपचाराचा प्रसार वेगाने होत आहे.

ग्रंथालय संस्था मुद्रितकडून अमुद्रिततेकडे :

१५ व्या शतकात चीनमध्ये पहिल्यांदा गुटेनबर्ग येथे जगातील पहिला छपाई यंत्राचा शोध लागला. याची बाल्यावस्था संपून प्रौढ व वृद्धावस्था संपेपर्यंत विसाव्या शतकाचा उत्तरार्ध उजाडला. जवळ जवळ पाचशे वर्षे मुद्रण कलेने ग्रंथालय क्षेत्र व्यापून गेले. ज्ञान निर्मितीत जसजसे वैविध्यता येवू लागला तसतसे मुद्रण कलाही आधुनिक रूप धारण करू लागली. खिळा मुद्रणापासून ऑफसेट प्रिटींग पर्यंत या काळात एका विशिष्ट पध्दतीने ज्ञानाची निर्मिती होत होती. औद्योगिक क्रांतीने ज्ञानशाखा विस्तारल्या गेल्या. तंत्रज्ञानाचे सूक्ष्म अवशेष या ज्ञान निर्मितीत दिसू लागल्या. याला संगणकीकरणाची बीज म्हटल्यास

वसंतराव नाईक कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, म्हसळा जि. रायगड

वावगे ठरणार नाही. मुद्रित साहित्य मुळातच तांत्रिक व संगणका आधारित ज्ञान निर्मितीस पोषक व हितावह नाही. ज्ञाननिर्मिती प्रक्रिया ही स्थूलतेकडून सूक्ष्मततेकडे जाताना दिसून येते. याच्या अनुशंगाने ग्रंथालये सुध्दा याच धारणाचा अवलंब करताना दिसतात. आज एक छोटेखानी समृद्ध ग्रंथालय एखादी व्यक्ती सोबत घेवून फिरू शकतो ही तंत्रज्ञानाची फार मोठी झेप म्हणावे लागेल. तरीसुध्दा ग्रंथ, वाचक व ग्रंथालये यांचा सर्वांथाने विचार करणारा पर्यावरणीय समतोलालाचा विचार करत एखादा संवेदनशील ग्रंथपाल अथवा या क्षेत्रातला विचारवंत हेच सांगेल की मुद्रित कला अजरामर राहिल.

ज्ञान निर्मिती प्रक्रिया :

आधुनिक विचारांसह आज प्रत्येक देश स्वतःचे अस्तित्व वेगळ्या पध्दतीने जगाच्या नकाशावर ठळकपणे नोंद घेण्याजोगे निर्माण करण्याच्या प्रयत्नात आहे. यात भारत मागे नाही. ही स्वःपणाची बिजांकूर ज्या सृजन संस्कृतीच्या मनावर बिंबते, तेव्हा संशोधन नावाची प्रक्रिया उदयाला येते. तेही नाविण्यता सोबत घेवून. ज्ञाननिर्मिती प्रक्रिया ही मुळात संशोधनातून होते. याला देशातील प्रचलित शिक्षण संस्था सरकारी शैक्षणिक धोरणे, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक घटक, बुध्दीजीवी वर्ग हे घटक पूर्णपणे जबाबदार असतात. उत्कृष्ट ज्ञान निर्मिती ग्रंथालयाची बलस्थाने आहेत. निर्माण झालेले ज्ञान हे शेवटी ग्रंथालयात सामावले जाते. २१ व्या शतकात ज्ञाननिर्मिती प्रक्रियेकडे पहाता 'मेक इन इंडीया' ही सरकारची धोरण कौशल्यावर आधारित ज्ञान, रोजगार कौशल्य, प्रशासन कौशल्य, संशोधन कौशल्य, स्वयंरोजगार कौशल्य या सारख्या घटकांच्या अनुषंगाने निर्माण होणा-या ज्ञाननिर्मितीला पोषक ठरते. या गोष्टीला विद्यापीठ, सरकार अतिशय उदार मनाने अर्थपूर्ण सहाय्य करण्यास पुढाकार घेते. ज्ञान निर्मितीला राजाश्रयाची गरज असते. म्हणूनच राजा विक्रमादित्याच्या आश्रयाखाली कालिदासाने अभिजात साहित्याची निर्मिती केली. मौर्यांच्या कारकिर्दित कौटिल्याचा अर्थशास्त्र जगासमोर आला.

विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोग आणि ग्रंथालये:

ग्रंथालय समृद्ध होण्यास विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाचे योगदान मोलाचे आहे. ऑल इंडीया सर्वे ऑफ हायर एज्युकेशनच्या पाचव्या अहवालानुसार (२०१४-१५) एकूण ७६० विद्यापीठे, ३८४९८ महाविद्यालये, १२२७६ इतर संस्था, ३४.२ मिलियन विद्यार्थ्यांची नोंदणी, १४७३२५५ शिक्षक कार्यरत आहेत. या सर्व संस्थांची स्वतःची ग्रंथालये उपलब्ध आहेत. ही ग्रंथालये प्राध्यापक, संशोधक, गरजू अभ्यासक यांना वाचन साहित्याची, माहितीची पुरवठा सातत्याने करतात आणि या ग्रंथालयांना हवी असणारी पुरक संगणकीय माहितीचा पुरवठा विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोग सातत्याने करते. यासाठी मार्च १९९१ मध्ये यूजीसी व्दारे "इन्फ्लिबनेट" (इन्फॉर्मेशन लायब्ररी नेटवर्क) ही माहिती जाळे अस्तित्वात आली. यामुळे राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर विद्यापीठ ग्रंथालय व महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालयात माहितीचा व्यवहार,

सारख्या पध्दतीने विकसित होवू लागल्या आहेत. सर्व ग्रंथालयांसाठी सोल ग्रंथालय प्रणाली विकसित झाली असून याद्वारे 'शोधगंगा' नामावली अंतर्गत जवळ जवळ ११५३४६ प्रबंध, भारतीय विद्यापीठांची संघतालिका उपलब्ध आहे. यात १७८ विद्यापीठ, ग्रंथालयांची १३ मिलियन ग्रंथांची यादी उपलब्ध आहे. 'शोधसिंधू' नामावली अंतर्गत १५००० ई-जर्नल, ३१५३००० ई-बुक्स इत्यादी मानवी संसाधन विकास मंत्रालयाच्या यशस्वी योगदानामुळे कार्यरत आहे. पंतप्रधानांच्या पुढाकाराने १३ जून, २००५ रोजी 'नॅशनल नॉलेज कमिशन' ची स्थापना झाली. याद्वारे राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवरील माहिती संप्रेषण कार्यरत आहे. हे निश्चितच ग्रंथालयांची अमूलाग्र विकास साधण्यास बळ मिळते.

सूची उपचार (बिब्लीओथेरपी) :

मानवी उपचार पध्दतीमध्ये आज ग्रंथ वाचनाच्या सहाय्याने भरकटलेल्या मानवी मनाला स्थिर व शांत मनाची पातळी तयार करण्याचे कार्य चांगले वाचन साहित्य करू शकतात. मानवाला स्व-त्वाची जाणीव आणि समज साहित्याद्वारे होवू शकते. हे शास्त्रज्ञांनी सिध्द केले आहे. स्लीक्टर आणि बर्क यांच्यामते ग्रंथोपचाराद्वारे वैयक्तिक विचारांच्या संवेदनशिलतेने डावपेच आखता येतात. पिअरसन आणि मॅकमिलन यांच्यामते बिब्लीओथेरपीसाठी अनेक संज्ञा वापरल्या आहेत. त्या अशा १) सूची समुपदशन २) सूची मानसोपचार ३) साहित्योपर ४)ग्रंथालय उपचार पध्दती ५) वाचन मार्गदर्शन ६) सूची मार्गदर्शन ७) रोग्यांची सूची जुळवणी इत्यादी. १८४० मध्ये अमेरिकेतील एका मॅटल हॉस्पिटलमध्ये ग्रंथालयाची व्यवस्था करण्यात आली. विस्कटलेल्या मेंदूला शांत करण्याची प्रभावी ताकत केवळ वाचनात आहे.

भविष्यातील संधी आणि आव्हाने :

तंत्रज्ञानातील एखादा संशोधन परिपूर्ण होउन ते उपयोगितेच्या टप्प्यात आल्या नंतर प्रत्येकाला एक प्रश्न पडतो की आता पुढे काय? ज्ञाननिर्मिती व त्याचे गरजवंत यांचा प्रवास न संपणारा आहे. भविष्यात मुद्रित अथवा अमुद्रित साहित्य संग्रह करताना प्रभावी आवश्यकता गरज या गोष्टींचा विचार करावा लागणार आहे. १९३१ मध्ये डॉ एस आर रंगनाथन यांनी सांगितलेली "ग्रंथालय शास्त्रांची पाच सुत्रे" डिजिटलायझेशनच्या युगातही अधिक प्रगल्भपणे अंमलात येताना दिसून येते. माहिती जगतात निर्माण होणारी अफाट निर्मिती आणि त्यातून आपल्या ग्रंथालयातील वाचकांच्या गरजेनुसार संग्रह विकास करणे हे अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे. इथे जर निष्काळजीपणा दर्शविला गेला तर आर्थिक व संग्रह जतन या नुकसानीला सामोरे जावे लागते. आपल्या वाचकांच्या हिताच्या दृष्टीने उपयोगितेचा वापर सहजपणे करण्यासाठी मुक्तद्वार, भ्रमणध्वनीवरील माहिती यंत्रणा, संकेत स्थळांचा योग्य वापर, दुर्मिळ संग्रहांचा डिजिटलायझेशन, संगणक प्रणाली इंटरनेट सुविधा, प्रिंटर, रिप्रोग्राफी सुविधा, ब्रेल लिपीतील साहित्य, भिंग, मल्टीयुजेस ऑप्टीक, प्राथमिक उपचार सुविधा, विश्रांतीसाठी सोय, शुध्द पिण्याचे पाणी, शौचालय

इत्यादी गोष्टी प्रभावीपणे राबविता येतील. २१ व्या शतकात ग्रंथपाल व ग्रंथालय सेवक यांना माहिती साक्षरता व संगणकिय कौशल्य आत्मसात करणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे.

उपसंहार :

वाचन संस्कृती नवनिर्मितीला बळ देणारी क्रिया असून याद्वारे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सृजनशीलता तल्लख बुद्धिमत्ता आणि प्रभावी व्यक्तिमत्व साकारण्यास मदत मिळते. नवनविन संशोधनाने दिवसेंदिवस ग्रंथालयातील संग्रहात गुणवत्तापूर्ण वैविध्यपूर्ण, साहित्याची भर पडते. ई-ग्रंथालये, आभासी ग्रंथालये यासारख्या नविन तंत्रज्ञानयुक्त विचार प्रणालीला सामोरे जाण्याची क्षमता आजच्या ग्रंथालयामध्ये आहे. ग्रंथालयासंबंधी सेवाक्षेत्र प्रशिक्षित, सुलभ, गतीशिल, अधिकृत, सत्य, आदरयुक्त सेवा पुरविण्यास सज्ज आहे. वाचन हे केवळ एका विशिष्ट कार्यपूर्तीचा भाग न बनता ती चौफेर, जिज्ञासापोटी व्हायला पाहिजे. तरच या शोधनिबंधाच्या गोषवा-यातील सुरुवात सार्थक होईल.

संदर्भ -

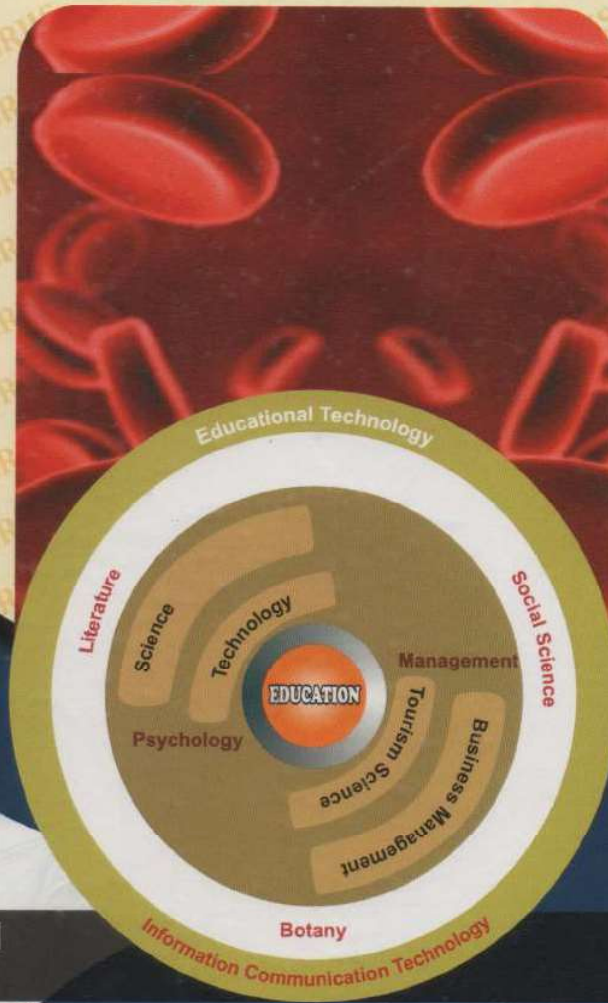
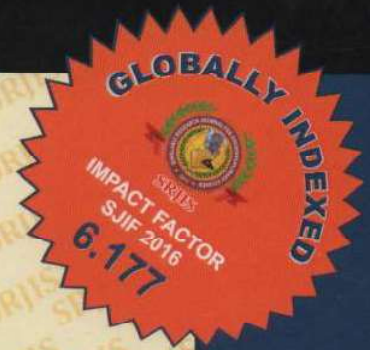
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FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: INFLUENCING FACTOR MOULDING INDIAN ECONOMYProf. Bandarkar Yashwant Shankar¹ & Prof. Samel Shirish Chandrakant²*Konkan Unnati Mitra Mandal's, Vasant Rao Naik College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Mhasala Dist- Raigad*

Introduction: Finance is a blood for economy of the Nation. It proves as elixir to the economy if proportionate and proper dose of FDI is given at proper time. If observation is made as regards the history of developing and developed country, they always take risk in inviting and raising FDI for their self-development. European countries as well as China, Taiwan, Singapore etc., are good examples for taking shelter of Foreign Direct Investment and raise their economic prosperity. Any nation cannot develop itself, unless there is cooperation and helping hand from other nations. Push up is always necessary for taking jump towards the progress and economic development. Modern Commerce always upholds the theory of specialization. Self-reliance has its limits. It shrinks the development of the nation. As compared to other East Asian countries, India is a latecomer to FDI scene. Developing country always in need of FDI to boost up its economy to bridge the gap of saving and investment.

About FDI: Foreign Direct Investment is defined as Investment by non-resident entity person resident of outside India, in the capital of an Indian company under schedule one of Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a person resident outside India) Regulation 2000. IMF defines FDI as "Investment that is made to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. The investor's purpose being to have an effective voice in the management of the enterprise (IMF 1977). FDI refers to an investment in foreign country that involves some degree of control and participation in management. The FDI corresponds with the investment undertaken by a multinational enterprise in a foreign country. It should not be misconstrued with portfolio investment, which is motivated by profit through financial investment and does not seek management control. FDI further may be distinguished into 1. Horizontal Foreign Investment

2. Vertical Foreign Investment: In horizontal Foreign Investment, the investor invests his capital in foreign company producing the product which is produced in his home country. In vertical Foreign investment, there are two types namely backward vertical investment and forward vertical investment. Backward Vertical Investment implies that the firms directly invest in a foreign country to produce intermediate goods that meant to be used as inputs in its domestic production process. Forward Vertical Investment implies that the firm invests in a foreign country in producing the final stage goods or assembly of the product to market it directly to the foreign buyers. There are two categories of investment, direct investment and portfolio investment. Direct Investment implies that investment is followed by control. It implies an ownership share of at least 10 or 25% share, otherwise, it is considered as portfolio investment and which is solely motivated by profit through financial investment.

History: India has historical background relating to FDI. From an ancient period, trade was established between India and surrounding countries. In mediaeval period, Dutch, French, British from Europe, established their colonies in India. They invested their brain and capital and founded the companies in India. Indians also exported their goods to the other countries. This is a good example of Foreign Direct Investment. In that period there was no any strong mechanism based on legalisation as like present scenario. Globalization is the main concept and this concept comprises the concept of FDI. In my opinion FDI is a mean to materialize globalization.

FDI and India: After getting independence to India India adopted five year plan strategy to get it developed systematically. In addition to that it accepted the constitution stressing on democracy, Equality, Socialism and Secularism. India rejected communism as well as capitalism and adopted socialism because it is a golden mean of these two theories. Nearly 150 years India was under the rule of British. In this long period, India was robbed completely and devoid of its economic and cultural prosperity. Under the British rule, India's share of the world economy declined from 24.4% in 1700 down to 4.2% in 1950. India's GDP (PPP) per capita was stagnant during the Mughal Empire and began to decline prior to the onset of British rule. In this reference Dr. Manmohan Singh in his article mentioned that "There is no doubt that our grievances against the British Empire had a sound basis. As the painstaking statistical work of the Cambridge historian Angus Maddison has shown, India's share of world income collapsed from 22.6% in 1700 to as low as 3.8% in 1952. Indeed, at the beginning of the 20th century "The brightest jewel in the British Crown" was the poorest country in the world in term of per capita income. It is the reality and it was painful and hurting to the people of India and political leaders of that time. Socialism is the panacea to solve the problems of casteism, poverty, regionalism and inequality. This is the firm belief of Nehruism and Gandhism. Therefore, India came closer to Russia and went away from America, two superpowers ruling the world.

Economic Position of India from 1947 to 1991: At the time of independence, the attitude towards foreign capital was one of fear and suspicious. This was a natural on account of the previous exploitative role played by it in draining away resources from this country. The suspicion and hostility found expression in the Industrial Policy of 1948 which, though recognising the role of private foreign investment in the country emphasised that its regulation was necessary in the national interest. Because of this attitude expressed in the 1948 Resolution, foreign capitalists got dissatisfied and as a result, the flow of imports of capital goods got obstructed. As a result the prime Minister had to give following assurance to the foreign capitalists in 1948.

1. Government cannot discriminate between foreign and Indian capital. Equal treatment be given.
2. Government can minimise the restriction on earning profit.
3. If and when foreign enterprises are compulsorily acquired, Government will pay compensation on fair and equitable basis.

Despite the assurance by the government, there was no positive response given by Foreign Investors. Until 1991, Indian government was very conservative and cautious to allow to enter the foreign capital in many fields. Five year plans of India resembled central planning in the Soviet Union. Steel, Mining, Machine Tools, Telecommunication, Insurance were effectively nationalised in mid-1950. In 1969, Fourteen largest Commercial banks were nationalised. These banks contained 85 % of bank deposit in the country. Generally, The government of India tends to hold the control over the basic and fundamental sectors in their hand. As much as possible, the foreign capital be avoided is the mentality of the Indian government.

The period from 1989 to 1991 was critical in India's economic career. India was on the verge of bankruptcy. By 1985, India had started having balance of payments problems. By the end of 1990, it was a serious economic crisis. The government was close to default, Its central bank had refused new credit and foreign exchange reserve had been reduced to such a point that India could barely finance three weeks' worth of imports, which led the Indian government to airlift national gold reserves as a pledge to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in exchange for a loan to cover balance of payment debt. This situation was crucial signalling "DO or DIE" for India. That time Prime Minister Narshiarao and Finance Minister Dr. Manmohansingh these two personalities were the architect of giving shape to India's economy. They opened up the door of Indian economy to Foreign Capital. LPG was the buzz

word for India. LPG means Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. In this context, situation of adjacent countries are to be observed. Four Asian Tigers, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan, which underwent rapid industrialisation and maintained exceptionally high growth rate in excess of 7% a year between early 1960 and 1990. By the early 21st century, all four had developed into advanced and high income economies, industrialised developed countries, specialising in areas of competitive advantage. Hong Kong and Singapore have become world leading international financial centres. Whereas South Korea and Taiwan are world leaders in manufacturing information technology. Their economic success stories have served as role models for many developing countries. China also opened its economy in December 1978. Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea are the neighbouring countries of China, were making rapid development in their economy. On the contrary, China's position was difficult. Citizens of China had to make do with barely sufficient food supplies, rationed clothing, inadequate housing and service sector that was inadequate and inefficient. These entire shortcomings embarrassed China internationally. It is very important to consider the reasons and principles behind adopting the reform program in economy is not to abandon communism but to make it work better by substantially increasing the role of market mechanisms in the system and by reducing not eliminating government planning and direct control.

Some important measures announced for promoting foreign investment in post – reform period (i.e. the period since 1991)

1. In 1991, Government announced specified list of High technology and high investment priority industries. Wherein automatic permission was granted for FDI up to 51 per cent. Limit was raised from 51 to 74 and subsequently to 100 per cent and many new industries have been added in the list.
2. Empowered Board has been constituted to negotiate with a number of large International Firms.
3. Hiring of foreign technicians and testing of indigenously developed technology abroad earlier required case by case approval by Government. This involved unavoidable delay. This requirement has been waived and thus no permission is now required for this purpose.
4. To hasten the progress in the ailing power sector, the government allowed 100 per cent foreign equity for setting up power plants.
5. NIR Investment up to 100 % equity is allowed in export house, trading house, star trading houses, hospitals, EOU's, sick industries hotels etc.,
6. Foreign Citizens of Indian Origin are now permitted to acquire house property without permission of Reserve Bank of India.
7. Foreign Companies have been allowed to use their trade mark on domestic sales.
8. 100% FDI is permitted in oil refilling
9. 100% FDI permitted for Business to Business e-commerce.
10. The defence industry sector has been opened up to 100 per cent for Indian private sector participation with FDI permitted up to 26 per cent, subject to licensing.

Evaluation of FDI, GDP in India during 1991 to 2011-2012.

The following table shows the position of FDI inflow and its impact on GDP.

FDI inflow , GDP and FDI/GDP Ratio in India (1991-92 to 2011-12)	FDI Inflow (in rupees crore)	Growth rate of FDI Inflow (%)	GDP	Growth rate of GDP (%)	FDI as a percentage of GDP

Year	FDI Inflow (Rs. Crore)	GDP (Rs. Crore)	FDI Inflow as % of GDP
1991-92	409	-	-
1992-93	1094	167.4817	0.65213
1993-94	2018	84.46969	0.2471
1994-95	4312	113.6769	0.38494
1995-96	6916	60.38961	0.1163
1996-97	9654	39.58936	0.24507
1997-98	13548	40.33561	0.34025
1998-99	12343	-8.8943	0.13898
1999-00	10311	-16.4628	0.67154
2000-01	12645	22.63602	0.57827
2001-02	19361	53.1119	0.36494
2002-03	14932	-22.8759	0.65194
2003-04	12117	-18.8521	0.629
2004-05	17138	41.43765	0.4134
2005-06	24613	43.61652	0.56342
2006-07	70630	186.9622	1.980644
2007-08	98664	39.69135	2.530522
2008-09	122919	24.58343	2.953003
2009-10	123378	0.373417	2.745551
2010-11		88502	-28.2676
2011-2012		173947	96.5458
total	577002		42598695

The above table shows the FDI inflow and GDP in India from the year 1991-92 to 2011-2012. The table states that India had showed a large amount FDI inflow. It showed that FDI inflow has been increased from Rs. 409 crore in 191-92 to Rs. 173947 crore in 2011-2012. Due to technological up gradation, access to global managerial skill and practices, optimal utilization of human and natural resources, making Indian economy internationally competitive, opening up export markets, the Indian Government has used many steps to attract more FDI.

FDI policy 2017 of the government of India,

1. DIPP allowed 100 % FDI in Defence Sector where up to 49% is permitted under the automatic route and beyond 49% is permitted under the government route.
2. The sectorial cap in broad casting carriage services such as Telephones, DTH Cable Networks (Digital) Mobile T.V. HITS has been raised from 49% to 100% automatic route.
3. With a view to aid in modernization of the airports to establish a high standard, 100 FDI under automatic route has been permitted.
4. 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in respect of Food Products, manufactured and /or produced in India.

5. The FDI policy 2017, permits 74% FDI under automatic route in brownfield Pharmaceuticals and beyond 74% will be permitted through Government approval route. After taking review of the Government policy in respect of FDI Government is becoming more liberal and many sectors which are reserved for government control are being opened for FDI. Reason behind this is growth, up gradation and development.

Benefits of FDI

FDI with sense of responsibility and control is always beneficial as it increases

1. Employability
2. Infrastructure facility
3. Skill and knowledge
4. Speed of Industrialization
5. Strength of Economy
6. Co-operation among Nations
7. Peace and stability
8. Good relationship
9. Interdependence
10. Specialisation

Conclusion: Opening any Nation's economy for Foreign Direct Investment is one of the way to make the progress of that nation in various fields. Focus is given on economic progress however, in addition to that, simultaneously various fields are also developed. Namely, Art, Civilization, Education, Culture, Ethics etc., Besides exchange of finance, the people of the two nations come together and they learn a lot of things from each other's. Dialogue, communication takes place very smoothly, continuously and without any barrier. Wall of enmity, alienation or estrangement is collapsed. Environment of friendship, fraternity, cooperation is developed and it creates the surest and solid foundation for peace and sustainable development of world. Advantages come with disadvantages. This is a law of Nature. To avoid these disadvantages, sense of consciousness, foresightedness and control is to be adopted. Briefly Line of control is to be respected and maintained very carefully as regards FDI. China is the role model for India in respect of following the policy of FDI. Our Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi defines FDI as FIRST DEVELOP INDIA. This is very meaningful definition of FDI for India to maintain its Indigenesness along with development and prosperity.

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