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## Special Issue Sustainable Development in Science, Social Sciences and Languages

30<sup>th</sup> May 2021

Special Issue - 88

Chief Editor:

Mr. Pramod P. Tandale

Executive Editor

Dr. Mangalkumar R. Patil

Principal,

Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglaj

Co-Editor

Mr. Ashvin G. Godghate

Dr. Dattatray N. Waghmare

Dr. Nilesh. K. Shelake



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## Environmental, Economic and Social Justice for Sustainable Development

**Praveen G. Saptarshi**

Emeritus Professor

Indian Institute of Cost and Management Studies & Research (IndSearch), Pune

Visiting Professor, Salisbury University, MD, USA

Ladies and gentlemen,

I feel distinctly honoured to be with you in this e-conference. I would like to put it on record my congratulations to the organiser for selecting the theme of the conference related to the sustainable development, which is the need of the hour. Most importantly the conference intends to address the issues of sustainability with multidisciplinary approach. It is good that the scholars from economics, political science, sociology and even languages are participating in the discussion along with those from the scientific streams like physics, chemistry, biology, etc.

The conceptual framework of “Sustainable Development” has been the outcome of long discussion by the scientists from various disciplines, activists and political leaders across the globe headed by Prime Minister of Norway, **Gro Harlem Brundtland**. Under her leadership the “World Commission on Environment and Development” has put forth a report called as “Our Common Future” on 20<sup>th</sup> March 1987. The commission has defined, **“Sustainable Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”**.

At individual level, **“Sustainable income is the maximum amount an individual can consume during a period and remain as well off at the end of the period as at the beginning.”** Can we extend the same logic to the population of the world? How it can be possible to have liveable environment to all? What is wrong with present economy, political system and social structure that deny livelihood resources to large section of society? I would like to attract the attention of young scholars to such research questions. The commission has attempted to resolve the present situation by documenting sustainability goals. The report of the commission has been accepted in the **First World Summit on Environment and Development**, which is called as **Rio Summit** in 1992. The Summit has principled and elaborated **Agenda 21**, which was revisited in the following summits in 2002 and 2012. The Agenda 21 emphasises on decentralization of wealth, empowerment of local self-governance, equity, justice and cooperation. However, the reality is distinctly different from what is expected. We have become mad to abuse environment, our economies are based on high consumerism. Our technologies are meant to grab the resources for the benefits of few, resulting into increasing deprivation and disparities. Ethics have been perished. We have become insensitive for issues of bottom of pyramid. We do not mind hiding truths. The world economic system is dominated by predators’ capitalism. The financial system lead by World Bank and IMF try to pose that they are meant for poor but indirectly beneficial to rich class of the world. Polity in the world, especially in our country, has visible inclination towards corporates rather than farming sector as evident in new ‘farming laws’. Several such threats to sustainability have posed a question mark on liveable future. For regaining sustained life support system equitably to all the communities regardless of their race and religion it is necessary find out ways and means to achieve environmental, social and economic justice.

### Environmental Justice:

The environmental issues, which have global impact, cannot be understood through one scientific discipline as their causes have been deeply rooted in social, political and economic structure. These are mainly Climate change, Biodiversity depletion and Ozone holes. The major

cause lies in high consumption of resources without an intention to keep the stock for generations to come. Why? Let us try to understand this on the basis of interaction between man and nature. It is based on twofold functions of the nature. First, it provides resources for basic livelihood. Human societies are directly or indirectly dependent on natural resources. All the needs of human beings, both necessary and unnecessary, are satisfied on the basis of natural resources from atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere, etc. Over the period man started using processed goods to satisfy the need and hence technology became important component of human-environment interaction. In systematic terms we can say that there are three major components of relationship between human beings and nature: 1. Human needs, 2. Resources provided by nature and 3. Tools in the hands of man. All the three components are ever changing with respect to time and place and hence are dynamic in nature. These three components are interlinked and interactive. Ever increasing needs, supporting technologies and greedy culture ought to lose the resource base for some communities in present and future as well. This is violating the ethical principle of regional and intergeneration equity.

The second function of the environment is to act as sink which can swallow the waste created by human activities. The nature has its own way to absorb the waste and transform the same into useful material. However, the ecological processes are complex in nature and slow not keeping pace with the rate of generation of waste. The waste is also complex and dynamic in nature. It differs from place to place and time to time. Decay, decomposition and degradation of waste are done by complex natural processes with the help of '**decomposers**' herd' in the nature. However, over burden of waste in air, water, soils, land, oceans, etc. has overtaken the capacity of nature to act as sink. This is the main cause of tilting equilibrium of nature.

Thus, the environmental issues have been closely associated with these two functions which are being eroded by our activities like mining, industry, transportation, use of chemicals in agriculture, etc. Most importantly, all such activities are motivated and constantly promoted due to so called modern culture of **abundance and high consumerism**. This kind of culture is so dominant that we are unable to provide basic livelihood resources like food, shelter, healthcare, peace, safe drinking water, energy, education, etc. to all at present and in future as well. It may be interesting to see the report on climate change by the central government's Dept. of Earth Science. It states that India has witnessed a rise in average temperature; a decrease in monsoon precipitation; a rise in extreme temperature and rainfall events, droughts, and sea levels; and an increase in the intensity of severe cyclones, alongside other changes in the monsoon system. There is compelling scientific evidence that human activities have influenced these changes in regional climate. Human-induced climate change is expected to continue a pace during the twenty-first century. It is revealed from the several studies that culprits of the environmental degradation are rich societies. They cover about 20% of population and responsible for about 80% environmental degradation. The sufferers include rest of the population. Environmental justice means to build the capacity of this section of society to face the situation due to environmental disaster. This can only be possible if democracy is strengthened and population below poverty line become vocal. The example of present farmers' agitation against the new laws is worth studying.

#### **Economic Justice:**

At the outset I would like to mention that the terms like poverty alleviation, food security, equitable distribution, abundance, etc. have become myths and hence economic justice has become utmost necessity for peaceful sustainable future. We have adopted a market economy. What is this? It is nothing but artificially increasing unnecessary needs. High consumerism is the part of 'corporate-culture'. The Indian culture based on sharing is being eroded by western model of economic development, mainly to benefit the 'first world economies' by exploiting the 'third world



economies'. Globalization has established strong roots for syphoning resources from poor countries to the rich. Here theory of 'back wash' put forth by Gunnar Myrdal is worth studying. According to our father of nation the direction of development in the west is such that we may strip the planet to the extent that very existence of human race would be in danger. He advocated '**appropriate technology**' suitable for achieving **inclusive growth**. High and highly centralised production activities based on heavy machinery always lead to violence and deprivation. Therefore any production activity should be based on participation of people. Gandhiji was also against maximisation of production. According to him industrialism would be curse for mankind as it entirely depends on your capacity to exploit. Ernst Friedrich Schumacher has written a book, "**Small is Beautiful**". The book is based on Gandhian philosophy. He emphasised the idea that **poor of the world cannot be helped by mass production but production by masses**. According to him, "**the technology of mass production is inherently violent, ecologically damaging, self defeating in terms of renewable resources, and stultifying for human person**". Nehru has criticised machine age initiated by himself. He admitted, "**The fact remains that large number of our people are not touched by the machine age and will not be for a considerable time**". It was well evidenced during COVID 19 pandemic last year. The millions of people died due to hunger in spite of the fact that FCI was having sufficient stock of grains. It is also evident in the present scenario that our economy inching toward so called trillion dollar mark has serious loopholes in the areas of healthcare, education, employment, agricultural productivity, etc. Thus, the development based on corporate growth and bullish market cannot resolve common man's problems but affects seriously on environment and in turn poor section of human population. The economic justice can be possible if we design our strategic development based on the principles of equity, decentralization, inclusive approach, production by masses, etc.

#### **Social Justice:**

Rachel Louise Carson (1962) in her book "Silent Spring" has documented the adverse environmental effects caused by the indiscriminate use of pesticides. Through more than two million copies she has alerted the people worldwide about the profit-oriented strategy of development. The book has given a clarity regarding the idea, "**if humankind poisoned nature, nature would in turn poison humankind**". This idea has ignited democratic activist movements that have put a question mark on the direction of science and technology along with accountability. This has led to mass movements for environmental conservation especially in developed world. The first '**World Environmental Day**' was celebrated on April 22, 1969 after her death on April 14, 1964. Such kind of movements have been significant in India like Chipko, Sardar Sarovar, Coca Cola case in Plachimada, etc. to name few. There are several examples about the struggle organized by local people for their resources like land, soil, water, biomass, etc. Success of such agitations is dependent on true democracy, civil rights, independent judiciary, media, etc. The present scenario is quite against such movements. Both government and judiciary are terrorizing the leaders of the movements. We can pose critical questions like "**progress for what and for whom?** Can progress is able to cater the needs of people at bottom of pyramid? Keeping these questions in mind policies and practices of development should be examined and future strategies designed. It is necessary to address the issues of bottom of the pyramid.

How can social justice be achieved in such political environment? I am a quite optimistic, dear young friends. We have a great idea of peaceful struggles with well tested and worldwide respected techniques like civil disobedience, Satyagraha, etc.

Thus, any development can be sustainable only if it ensures environmental, economic and social justice and most importantly avoids effluence of affluence.

With best wishes to all I would like to take a pause here. Thank you.

## Communicating Useful Information To The Society Through Popular Sports Competitions

Mr. Sanjay Daulatrao Bagul

(Incharge Principal) D.K.T.E.Society's

K.M.M.N.College Of Physical Education, Tardal, Maharashtra-416 121 (India)

### Abstract

*Every popular thing is most useful and reliable for the society. Sport is also not away from this terminology because we see the most of the peoples are copied the same things those are doing from the different celebrities. Ordinary people of the society are always observing them and they observe how they talk, how they walk, most of the people in the society try to copy their all styles like dress, hairstyle, gestures, walking and speaking style in the same way.<sup>1</sup>*

*I feel same trend of fashion in all people from the different countries. So I think as per my small research study subject why not we use the same trend of people for the aware him with the some important social issues like protocol of Covid-19.<sup>2</sup>*

*Recently I did one small survey on the concept of Bio-Bubbles and get the some information from the 50 different people's opinions on it, I find the percentage of known and unknown people numerical data about the concept of bio-bubble and got some facts of it the 80% of people are say he don't know about the concept of bio-bubble in first question and the same peoples give me a correct answer in the next question it related to the sporting activity. The question "in which sport the firstly using the concept of the bio-bubble?" and here I get correct answer from the 92% people and it done by only of the popularity of the Cricket game. This answer is the real motivation for me to choose this subject for the study. So I choose and select this title for my small research study for writing the Research paper. My all recommendations and conclusions are based on the opinions and survey of the related literature.<sup>3</sup>*

**Key words:** *Commutating, useful information, the society, popular sports, Competitions*

### Introduction

The word "**Popular**" means the relating to the general public. Suitable to the majority. Likeness about it from the most of the population and the word "**Sport**" is deeply planted in the human heart because the human are social animal, they live in the peaceful society and they love the others also this is the one perspective of human beings nature and the another is the human beings are believes in superiority, so they competing with others in the different things and they prove their superiority before the others and this logic same in other animal also.<sup>4</sup>

Movement ability of the human being is the sign of live things. The foundation of sports and games is based on the basic movement. Therefore, the basic premise of the Olympic Games was the movement of human beings and the competitive nature is the culmination of this. The world Olympic Game are an example of the largest sports festival in the world. "**Citius, Altius & Fortius**" are the motto of the Olympic Games and it means **Faster - Higher – Stronger** and these are the main characteristics of the winner in the Olympic Games this games are conducting by different country after period of 4 year by the Olympic committee. This is very famous event of the earth conducting by the human beings, each Olympic have a new motivations for the global people, most of the countries are follows all things those given by the new Olympic games means is the main real platform for give some important messages to the peoples and reach to all at the same time.<sup>5</sup>

As per above statement I am select this title for my study. In this study my main focus is on using such kind of platform with the frequently organizing sporting games and as per this statement I select the game like "**Cricket**" for as per the Indian perspective and other most popular like

Football and the Lawn Tennis are have more popular games in the international level but in India the Cricket fans are largely more than other sports.<sup>6</sup>

### Statement of the problem

#### Communicating Useful Information to the Society through Popular Sports Competitions

### Need and important of the study

Every work is based on the any kind of motivation and it produced by the needs, human beings are faith on the renovation & development for the solving the problem of the society and this is the basic formula for the finding the solutions for the recent society problems this process be started from the birth of the <sup>7</sup>

- Finding the new alternative for the social awareness.
- Compile the two things for the social developments.
- Clustered the different things for achieving the set goals for social developments.
- Use the some social interested platform with direct and indirectly for the social messaging.
- Use single platform for different mechanism.
- To inadvertently divert the attention of the community from their area of interest to something useful to the community.
- To create awareness of useful things in the society through those who are considered as ideal personalities in the field.<sup>8</sup>
- Discovering new mediums for social enlightenments.

### Hypothesis of the study

- People's favorite mediums are useful for social enlightenment.
- People's favorite mediums are not useful for social enlightenment.
- Popular sport and games are beneficial for social enlightenment.
- Popular celebrities from different fields are beneficial for the enlightenment to the society easily

### Research Methodology

For reaching the set goal selecting the systematic and scientific way is very essential. <sup>9</sup>

As per my research study I selecting the quantitative research method in this method I created one questioner for acknowledged the people's awareness about the Bio-Bubble, for this process of survey I used the google form with the selected 7 questions with the 50 participant form the different field and different age groups. After 50 peoples feedback I collect the same data from the google form and it converts in the numerical percentile data ,then I analyses it on the selected statistical tools and get some findings from the numerical data at the basis of descriptive research method I this practice I fell some different kind of experience like I used the two different methods of the research study and it just like a mixed method of research study , and it's my new experience in this field <sup>10</sup>

### Discussion based on the basis of the given Hypotheses numerical indications of peoples opinions

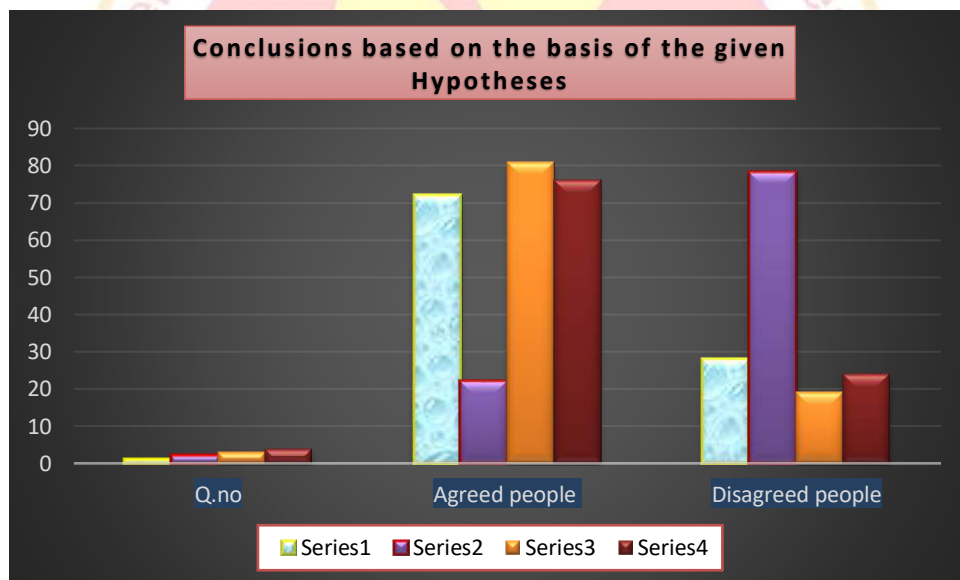
Discussion based on the basis of the given Hypotheses			
	Q.no	Agreed people	Disagreed people
	1	72 %	28 %
	2	22 %	78 %
	3	81 %	19 %
	4	76 %	24 %



1. As per conducted survey the opinion given as per said chart 72 % Peoples are Agreed with favorite mediums are useful for social enlightenment and 28 % peoples are disagreed with this statement.
2. As per conducted survey the opinion given as per said chart 22 % Peoples are Agreed with favorite mediums are not useful for social enlightenment. 28 % peoples are disagreed with this statement.
3. As per conducted survey the opinion given as per said chart 81 % Peoples are agreed with People's popular sport and games are beneficial for social enlightenment. And 19 % peoples are disagreed with this statement.
4. As per conducted survey the opinion given as per said chart 76 % Peoples are agreed with popular celebrities from different fields are beneficial for the enlightenment to the society easily and 19 % peoples are disagreed with this statement.

#### Recommendations

1. In future we use the popular platform to provide social information easily.
2. Popular sports personalities have an ability to encourage society smoothly.
3. For any national message the celebrity person's use is easier and beneficial to connect the people.



#### Conclusions

1. Celebrities can be used to convey any kind of important message in the society.
2. High level players are always eager to work for the social commitments.
3. Individuals in the society should incorporate ideals into public works.

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## Study Ethno-Medicinal Plants in Sangola taluka of Solapur district, Maharashtra (India)

Dr. Tembhurne R. R.

Dept. of Botany

Sangola College, Sangola, Dist.-Solapur

### Abstract:

*During the study of the ethno medicinal plants of this region author come across a number of species . In this study five species of medicinal plants are being discussed having great value concern with the medicine which help to cure the various ailment and diseases which inhabiting in the said area. Mirabilis jalapa Linn., Tribulus terresteris Linn., Linum usitatissimum Linn., Brassica juncea L. and Casia tora L. are being discussed with respect to scientific name, Vernacular name, family & distribution, chemical composition and there uses. All species are being reported for the first time as a medicinal plants from this region.*

**Key words:** Medicinal plants, Sangola.

### Introduction

Sangola taluka comes under the Western part of the zone belongs to Solapur district , Maharashtra . Classifying as drought prone areas , shallow and poor type of soil , not retentive of moisture marks this part, along with the scanty and uncertain rainfall, due to scanty and non uniform rains scarcity condition prevail in the talukas . Generally monsoon period is from the second fortnight to June to the end of September bringing rains from South-West monsoon.

Even in the scarcity of water, we selected this region for the study of ethno medicinal plants .Sangola taluka has number of rural areas which are very rich in flora and has geographical distribution. We visited different locality's in the month of June to September ( 2011 ), collected number of samples of leaves, stem, bark, wood of angiospermic medicinal plants. All these collection was from some rural areas of said area .

In all things there is a poison and there is nothing without a poison. It depends on only upon the dose weather a poison is a poison or not. Medicinal plants have played an essential role in the development of human culture. Many of the modern medicines are produced indirectly from medicinal plants. Plants are directly used as medicines by a majority of cultures around the world. Many food crops have medicinal effects. Medicinal plants are resources of new drugs. Studying medicinal plants helps to understand plant toxicity and protect human and animal from natural poisons. Cultivation and preservation of medicinal plants protect biological diversity.

All medicinal plants have curative properties due to presence of various complex chemical substances of different compositions. Most of these compounds are synthesized in plants, as secondary metabolites. They are active ingredients and the main effective compounds in all medicinal plants. These active ingredients are chief constituents of the plants drugs, used in the form of ayurvedic and allopathic medicines. The plants drugs or herbal medicines offer conventional treatments, providing safe, well tolerated remedies for chronic illness. These medicines have the ability to affect the human body systems. These effects are dependent on the chemical constituents presents in the plants.

In the present work an attempt is made to present some interesting ethno medicinal observations recorded in Sangola division, Solapur district, Maharashtra, India. While carrying out the field work, help was taken from the traditional healers in the plants of medicinal values and information, as they are familiar with the plants around them. The findings of this study can provide useful leads for pharmacological conformation of these reported uses which might in time become useful for mankind.

Sangola taluka is the region under investigation is very rich in biodiversity-constitute the districts Solapur. The study of ethno medicinal plants was practically neglected from this region. Hence, it was felt to undertake the study.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study of medicinal plants generally survey, collection of data and observation like this process were used. The study is based on the data collected on ethno medicinal plants in Sangola taluka, district Solapur, Maharashtra, India. The survey was conducted in selected region and the study was carried out with elder people of both men and women, chief of village, vaidyas, herbal knowledgeable and headmans. The methodology was adapted as described by Chadwick, Marsh and S. K. Jain. Structured questionnaires, interviews and partionaries observation were used to illustrate information from the resource person using the standard method. Also smpling method can be applied for detailed interviews were conducted with herbal specialist in the rural areas. At the time of study rural people shared his valuable information about the medicinal plants. All the data were collected in field on the basis of interviews with the traditional practitioners, men utilized of various medicinal plants in curing various ailments and were also taken more knowledgeable person for study of plants. Overall documentation the treatment pattern of various species were checked and confirmed . The specimens were collect and observe in their natural habitat and identified. Detail information was collected on the basis of health profile, social, economic and cultural aspects. Generally for the extraction of chemical constituent there are four methods are used. To extract chemical constituent from different organs and the tissue of medicinal plants these method are such as distillation, enfleurage& maceration, solvent extraction and expression.

Survey, collection of data and observation like this method are used to study of ethnaomedicinal plants in rural area of sangola taluka. Out of the collection and survey made some of the specimens frequently occur that's named *Mirabilis jalapa* Linn., *Tribulus terresteris* Linn., *Linum usitatissimum* Linn., *Brassica juncea* L. and *Casia tora* L. is observed. When survey of whole taluka is made there is found numbers of species of ethno medicinal plants in different locality of the taluka which come under wild and local area of which only five species taken into consideration for the study. The name of the following species is *Mirabilis jalapa* Linn., *Tribulus terresteris* Linn., *Linum usitatissimum* Linn., *Brassica juncea* L. and *Casia tora* L. were recorded and brought such above plants parts like root, bark, wood, stem, leaves, flowers, fruit and seed and with help of prior analytical methods recorded chemical constituents and apply for curing a various ailment and diseases such methods are utilized for the study of ethno medicinal plants.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this work five species has been taken into consideration for the study of ethno medicinal plant which is vast use in concern with medicinal values to cure the various ailment and diseases. Name of some common plants like *Mirabilis jalapa* Linn., *Tribulus terresteris* Linn., *Linum usitatissimum* Linn., *Brassica juncea* L. and *Casia tora* L. All this common plants found in both rural and urban areas of Sangola taluka, the name of places perticularly mention in the distribution of study area. All this ethno-medicinal plants discussd with respect to their english name, scientific name, vernacular name, source, family and distribution, chemical composition and uses.

### 1. Four 'O' Clock Plants

**Scientific Name:** *Mirabilis jalapa* Linn. *Mirabilis jalapa* Linn.

**Vernacular Name:** Gulbaas, Akashmuri

**Source:** Leaves, fruits.

**Family & Distribution:** Nyctaginaceae, *M. jalapa* native from tropical south America, but has become naturalised throughout tropical and





warm temperate regions. In cooler temperate regions. It is also found in Mahud in Sangola.

**Chemical composition:** The main chemical constituent are Eight betaxanthins (indicaxanthin, vulgaxanthin-I, miraxanthin-I, -II, -III, -IV, V and -VI) can be isolated from *M. jalapa* flowers. Rotenoids (mirabijalone A, B, C and D, 9-O-methyl-4-hydroxyboeravinone B, boeravinone C and F, and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-methylisoquinoline-7,8-diol) can be isolated from the roots.

**Uses:** The flowers are used in food colouring, cooked as well, colour cakes and jellies, diuretic, purgative, and for vulnerary (wound healing) purposes, diuretic and purgative.

## 2. Devil's Thorn, Bhindi, Devil's Weed

**Scientific Name:** *Tribulus terrestris* Linn. *Tribulus terrestris* Linn.

**Vernacular Name:** Sarata

**Source:** Leaves, fruits



**Family & Distribution:** Zygophyllaceae, It is native to warm temperate and tropical regions of the old world in southern Europe, southern Asia, throughout Africa, and Australia. It can thrive even in desert climates and poor soil. It is an invasive species in North. America It is found in everywhere in Sangola taluka.

**Chemical composition:** Two alkaloids that seem to cause limb paresis (stagers) in sheep that eat *Tribulus terrestris* are the beta-carboline alkaloids harman (harmane) and norharman (norharmane). The alkaloid content of dried foliage is about 44 mg/kg.

**Uses:** Tribulus is used for kidney problems, including kidney stones, painful urination, a kidney disorder called Bright's disease, and as a "water pill" (diuretic) to increase urination; for skin disorders, including eczema (atopic dermatitis), psoriasis, and scabies; for male sexual problems, including erectile dysfunction (ED), involuntary release of semen without orgasm (spermatorrhea), and to increase sexual desire.

## 3. Flax, Linseeds

**Scientific Name:** *Linum usitatissimum* Linn. *Linum usitatissimum* Linn.

**Vernacular Name:** Jawas

**Source:** Seeds



**Family & Distribution:** Linaceae, Native to Central Asia and Mediterranean Region. Remains of flax plants have been found in refuse of stone age dwellings in that region. Cultivated in Mesopotamia, Assyria and Egypt for over 5,000 years; now cultivated in many countries around the world. It is also found in Walegaon, Ekhatpur, Mahud, Kamalapur in Sangola.

**Chemical composition:** Flax seeds contain 23% 18:3 Omega-3 fatty acids (mostly ALA) and 6% 18:2 Omega-6 fatty acids. Flaxseed oil contains 53% 18:3 Omega-3 fatty acids (mostly ALA) and 13% 18:2 Omega-6 fatty acids Protein: 19g; Fat: 35.5g; Carbohydrate: 35.4g; Fibre: 6.8g; Ash: 3.5g; Minerals - Calcium: 220mg; Phosphorus: 415mg; Iron: 23mg; Magnesium: 0mg; Sodium: 0mg; Potassium: 0mg; Zinc: 0mg; Vitamins - A: 0.03mg; Thiamine (B1): 0.17mg; Riboflavin (B2).

**Uses:** *Linum usitatissimum* seeds have been used in the traditional Austrian medicine internally (directly soaked or as tea) and externally (as compresses or oil extracts) for treatment of disorders of the respiratory tract, eyes, infections, cold, flu, fever, rheumatism and gout.

## 4. Mustard

**Scientific Name:** *Brassica juncea* L. *Brassica juncea* L.

**Vernacular Name:** Mohari

**Source:** Leaves, Seeds, Roots, Flowers.

**Family & Distribution:** Cruciferae, Primary center of origin thought to be central



Asia (northwest India), with secondary centers in central and western China, eastern India, Burma, and through Iran to Near East.

**Chemical composition:** It consist of main chemical constituents are mustard greens are high in Vitamin A and C, and iron; a cupful (140 gm) providing an adult with ca 60% of his recommended daily Vitamin A requirement, Seed sterols contain 19.2% brassicasterol (9.1% esterified), 23.6% free campesterol (34.0% esterified), 57.2% sitosterol (55.2% esterified), 1.7% esterified  $\Delta^5$ -avenasterol, and a trace of  $\Delta^7$ -stigmasterol.

**Uses:** Young tender leaves of mustard greens are used in salads, soups, stews. anodyne, apertif, diuretic, emetic, rubefacient, and stimulant, Indian Mustard is a folk remedy for arthritis, footache, lumbago, and rheumatism (Duke and Wain 1981).

### 5. Tora, Sickle pod, Coffee pod

**Scientific Name:** *Casia tora* L. *Casia tora* L.

**Vernacular Name:** Charota, Chakawat, Takala.

**Source:** Leaves, Seeds, Fruits, Flowers.



**Family & Distribution:** Leguminaceae, Seeds can be found in forest and tribal area of India, Sri Lanka, China and other Asian countries, few main suppliers are listed. In India it occur as wasteland rainy season weed. It is found in Junoni, Watambare, Nazare, Wanichinchale, Dahiwadi in Sangola.

**Chemical composition:** It consist main chemical constituents are in Roots: 1,3,5-trihydroxy-6-7-dimethoxy-2-methylanthroquinone and beta-sitosterol.

**Uses:** *C. tora* has many uses in cooked as a vegetable, snakebite, ulcers, ring worm and other parasitic skin diseases, Newcastle disease virus and Vaccinia virus.

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## “Green Marketing in India: Importance and Challenges”

Mr Deepak P. Khedkar

(Assistant Professor) Department of Commerce  
Shivraj College, Gadhinglaj

### Abstract:

*In the modern era of globalisation, it has become a challenge to the customers and consumers keep our natural environment safe and that is biggest need of the time. Consumers are also aware of the environmental issues like, global warming and the impact of the environmental pollution. Green marketing is a new concept which has developed particular importance in the modern market and has emerged as an important concept in India. This paper explains the concept, importance, challenges of green marketing. The present situation is as such that in Indian Rural and urban consumer is getting more aware about the merits of green products. These all factors have threatened welfare of people and ecological balance as well. Particularly, giant factories have become the source of different pollutions. Production, consumption and disposal of many products affect environment adversely. As a result of this businesses have increased their rate of targeting consumers who are concerned about the environment.*

**Keywords:** Consumers, Importance, 4Ps of green marketing, challenges of greenmarketing.

### Introduction:

Green marketing is impact positively on environmental security, social human resources and consumer health. Today's everyone knows the importance of nature, Social needs are unlimited while natural wealth resources are limited. Due it the current industrial policy and production practices the large quantities of natural resources are being looted, therefore so many questions have been raised. To overcome all this, the importance of green marketing increased. Green marketing involves the utilizing limited natural resources to provides consumer needs and at the same time fulfilling the goals of organisation. Green marketing involves developing and promoting products and services that satisfy customers want and need for Quality, Performance, Affordable Pricing and Convenience without having a detrimental on the environment.

### Definition of green marketing:

Green marketing refers to the process of selling products and/or services based on their environmental benefits. Such a product or service may be environmentally friendly in itself or produced in an environmentally friendly way, such as: Being manufactured in a sustainable fashion, Not containing toxic materials or ozone-depleting substances, Able to be recycled and/or is produced from recycled materials, Being made from renewable materials (such as bamboo, etc.), Not making use of excessive packaging, Being designed to be repairable or recyclable and not "throwaway"

According to the American Marketing Association, green marketing is the marketing of products that are presumed to be environmentally safe. Thus green marketing incorporates a broad range of activities, including product modification, changes to the production process, packaging changes, as well as modifying advertising. Other similar terms used are Environmental Marketing and Ecological Marketing.

Another definition defined Green Marketing as “Green or Environmental Marketing consists of all activities designed to generate and facilitate any exchanges intended to satisfy human needs or wants, such that the satisfaction of these needs and wants occurs, with minimal detrimental impact on the natural environment

**Evolution of Green Marketing:**

The green marketing has developed over a period of time. The term Green Marketing came into prominence in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The evolution of green marketing has three phases. First phase was termed as "**Ecological**" green marketing, and during this period all marketing activities were concerned to help environment problems and provide remedies for environmental problems. Second phase was "**Environmental**" green marketing and the focus shifted on clean technology that involved designing of innovative new products, which take care of pollution and waste issues. Third phase was "**Sustainable**" green marketing. It came into prominence in the late 1990s and early 2000.

**Why green marketing is important?** The following issues are describes the importance of green marketing.

- Business organization can use green marketing as an opportunity of fulfilling their goals.
- Social responsibility has increased in front of business organisation, organization can use green marketing to fulfilment it.
- The government has formed Environment Protection Act of 1986 under Article 253 of the Constitution. For example Eco-labelling, Eco-mark.
- First of all business organisations gain competitive advantages by using green marketing.
- By using green marketing reduces costs and maximizes profit.
- Awareness about environmental protection is created in the mind of customer.
- Through the green marketing customers should buy organic process products
- The green products avoiding pollutions and keep healthy environment.
- It reduces the use of plastic and plastic-based products. It increases the consumption of natural products and reduces chemical products. it creates a demand for herbal medicines, natural therapy, and Yoga. it aware the reuse of the consumer and industrial products.

**Green Products and its Features:**

The products those are manufactured through green technology and that caused no environmental hazards are called green products. Promotion of green technology and green products is necessary for conservation of natural resources and sustainable development. We can define green products by following measures:

- Products those are originally grown,
- Products those are recyclable, reusable and biodegradable,
- Products with natural ingredients,
- Products containing recycled contents, non-toxic chemical,
- Products contents under approved chemical,
- Products that do not harm or pollute the environment,
- Products that will not be tested on animals,
- Products that have eco-friendly packaging i.e. reusable, refillable containers etc.

**Objectives of the Study:**

1. To study the 4 Ps of green marketing.
2. To study the various green Marketing project in India

**Methodology:** On the basis of the above mentioned objectives, the following methodology will be adopted in this study.

**Data Source:** This study is depended on the secondary data source. The secondary data is collected from the websites, articles, published journals etc.

#### **4Ps of green marketing:**

##### **Product-**

A manufacturing company needs to modernise in production process and evolve environmentally safe product to have more impact on consumers. For this intention, it needs to identify consumers buying desires, their safe environmental needs and develop goods and services to address these needs. There is some responsibility before the producers and suppliers such as – Products made from recycle goods, product that scan be recycle or reused recyclable packaging, product with green labels, organic product many consumers are prepared to pay a premium for organic product which offer promise of quality.

##### **Price-**

Usually, in the recent generation consumers have identified which quality of usable goods and services and its impact on social health. Therefore, most of the consumers are pay additional premium for buying social and environmentally safe products. Green pricing takes inconsideration the people, planet and profit in the way that takes care of the health of humans and communities and ensures efficient productivity.

##### **Place-**

Indian retail markets opened to all types of products and services which are beneficial and usable to customer putout for sale to the buyers. Green products have increased over 73% since 2009 but more than 95% of products are guilty of green washing ecological, recyclable and environmentally safe. Such as paper less banking, SBI wind energy, eco-friendly hotels, e-taxi, Coca-Cola, eco-friendly bags, e- tickets, kansai,nurolac paints, wipros green machine etc.

##### **Promotion-**

Promotion includes paid advertising, public relations, sales promotions, direct marketing and on-site promotions. Green marketers will be able to reinforce environmental credibility by using sustainable marketing and communications tools and practices.

#### **Green Marketing Projects:**

Interestingly, green marketing continues to be an issue of global interest. In fact, Google Trends reports that, on a relative basis, more searches for “green marketing” originated from India than from any other country

Many companies are adopting green for capturing market opportunity of green marketing. Some cases are:

##### **Project 1: Best Green IT Project: State Bank of India: Green IT@SBI**

By using eco and power friendly equipment in its 10,000 new ATMs, the banking giant has not only saved power costs and earned carbon credits, but also set the right example for others to follow.

SBI is also entered into green service known as “Green Channel Counter”. SBI is providing many services like; paper less banking, no deposit slip, no withdrawal form, no checks, no money transactions form all these transaction are done through SBI shopping & ATM cards. State Bank of India turns to wind energy to reduce emissions: The State Bank of India became the first Indian bank to harness wind energy through a 1.5-megawatt wind farm developed by Suzlon Energy. The wind farm is spread across three states – Tamil Nadu, with 4.5 MW of wind capacity; Maharashtra, with 9 MW; and Gujarat, with 1.5 MW. The wind project is the first step in the State Bank of India’s green banking program dedicated to the reduction of its carbon footprint and promotion of energy efficient processes, especially among the bank’s clients.



**Project 2: Lead Free Paints from Kansai Nerolac**

Kansai Nerolac Paints Ltd. has always been committed to the welfare of society and environment and as a responsible corporate has always taken initiatives in the areas of health, education, community development and environment preservation. Kansai Nerolac has worked on removing hazardous heavy metals from their paints. The hazardous heavy metals like lead, mercury, chromium, arsenic and antimony can have adverse effects on humans. Lead in paints especially poses danger to human health where it can cause damage to Central Nervous System, kidney and reproductive system. Children are more prone to lead poisoning leading to lower intelligence levels and memory loss.

**Projects 3: India's 1st Green Stadium**

The Thyagaraja Stadium stands tall in the quiet residential colony behind the Capital's famous INA Market. It was jointly dedicated by Union Sports Minister MS Gill and Chief Minister Sheila Dikshit. Dikshit said that the stadium is going to be the first green stadium in India, which has taken a series of steps to ensure energy conservation and this stadium has been constructed as per the green building concept with eco-friendly materials.

**Projects 4: Eco-friendly Rickshaws before CWG**

Chief minister Sheila Dikshit launched a battery operated rickshaw, "E-rick", sponsored by a cellular services provider, to promote eco-friendly transportation in the city ahead of the Commonwealth Games.

**Projects 5: Wipro Green It**

Wipro can do for you in your quest for a sustainable tomorrow – reduce costs, reduce your carbon footprints and become more efficient – all while saving the environment.

**Wipro's Green Machines (In India Only)**

Wipro InfoTech was India's first company to launch environment friendly computer peripherals. For the Indian market, Wipro has launched a new range of desktops and laptops called Wipro Green ware. These products are RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) compliant thus reducing e-waste in the environment.

**Projects 6: Phillips's "Marathon" CFL light bulb**

Philips Lighting's first shot at marketing a standalone compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulb was Earth Light, at \$15 each versus 75 cents for incandescent bulbs. The product had difficulty climbing out of its deep green niche. The company re-launched the product as "Marathon," underscoring its new "super long life" positioning and promise of saving \$26 in energy costs over its five-year lifetime. Finally, with the U.S. EPA's Energy Star label to add credibility as well as new sensitivity to rising utility costs and electricity shortages, sales climbed 12 per cent in an otherwise flat market.

**Challenges in Green Marketing:**

There is sizable numerical strength of organizations which would like to turn green, as an increasing number of consumers' want to associate themselves with environment-friendly products. There is wide spread confusion among the consumers regarding products. Therefore, to ensure consumer confidence, marketers of green products need to be much more transparent and refrain from breaching any law or standards relating to products or business practices. There is large number of challenges in the field of green marketing which may be summed up as follows:

**Need for standardization of the products-** it has been observed that very less proportionate of the marketing message from "Green" campaigns is true to requisite standard and reflect the authenticity which they claim. There is no 'yard stick' currently, from where we could certify that the product is organic. Until or unless some of regularly bodies are involved in providing the certifications, which can be proved helpful to verify the authenticity of the product's characteristics. A standard quality control board needs to be in place for such labelling and licensing.

**New notion-**The consumers of different rural and urban hierarchy are gradually becoming aware of the merits of green products. But it is still new notion or concept for the masses. It is therefore, become imperative to educate the people about growing menace of deteriorating environment. The new green movements and advocacy programmes need to reach the masses and that will be a time consuming process. Indian aurvedic heritage can help to boost up the green marketing for beauty products. Indian consumers have an extensive exposure to healthy living life style such as yoga and natural food taking habits; can be helpful to make out the concept of green marketing thoroughly.

**Long Gestation Period Require Patience Perseverance-**It has been observed that the inventers and corporate need to view the environment as a long-term investment opportunity. It is because of the projects related to 'Green Marketing' have a long-gestation period. It requires a lot of patience to get the desired results.

Other challenges, associated with 'Green Marketing' are green products which require renewable and recyclable material at the cost effective. It require a modern technology which again huge cost in Research and Development. In order to inculcate the 'Concept of Green Marketing' in to the masses, it requires a systematic advocacy and campaigning programs, so that the people may be ready to pay a premium for green products.

## Conclusion

Green marketing is relatively a new notion to the most of the consumers. However, the green marketing is the marketing of product that are presumed to be environmentally safe. Consumers, industrial buyers and supplier need to pressurize effects on minimize the negative effect on the environment-friendly. Green marketing assumes even more importance and relevance in developing countries like India. Green marketing should not be considered as just one more approach to marketing, instead should be pursued with greater vigour as it has societal and environmental dimensions. With this view organizations are now aware with the fact that without adopting green in the core of their strategy they cannot survive in the present competitive era.

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## Role of Bioregional Literature in Ecological Restoration

**Durbadal Datta**

Research Scholar, Department of English  
Seacom Skills University, W.B.

### Abstract

*The present pandemic and environmental crises arising out of anthropogenic activities have shaken the world so much that it is necessary to look for ways to combat the situation. Literature can play a vital role in addressing the issues by contributing a lot towards raising environmental awareness required for bioregional restoration. This paper is concerned with the role that bioregional literature can play in igniting emotion and encouraging action for ecological restoration on a local scale by promoting the bioregional practices in the form of renewal and resistance. By redefining the community's role in social change bioregional literature can ensure sustainable relationship with nature.*

**Keywords:** bioregional imagination, ecological restoration, biodiversity, sustainability, renewal, resistance

### Introduction

The *Living Planet Report 2020* (LPR) shows how humanity's increasing destruction of nature affects the wildlife as well as human health and well-being. Human susceptibility to corona virus has shaken the world's environmental conscience since Covid-19 is conceived of as "a clear manifestation of our broken relationship with nature" (LPR 4). Nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in millions of years and unprecedented biodiversity loss threatens the health of both people and the planet. It is the time to take urgent action to protect and restore nature as the foundation for healthy society and a thriving economy (LPR 4). Nature is tremendously eroding its ability to sustain humanity into the future. We should act to heal our relationship with nature and mitigate the risks of future pandemics. At this hour of environmental crisis, bioregional literature can provide us with materials for environmental awareness, ecological restoration and sustainable living.

### Bioregion and Bioregionalism

A bioregion is an ecologically, geographically and culturally defined area. It is not bound by any arbitrary political boundary. It is a land and water territory uniquely defined by its people and the biogeographic affinity. Every bioregion has its own characteristics of soil, landforms, watersheds, climate, and biodiversity. The boundaries of a bioregion are set with sensitivity to natural conditions. It is constituted by natural systems of life developed out of a mutually reciprocal interactive system of biological elements and supporting conditions. The concept of a bioregion is the outcome of the practices that focus upon place as a unit and sustainability as a central principle. The term 'bioregion' was first used by the American poet, Allen Van Newkirk, in 1975. Later, it was given currency by Peter Berg and Raymond Dasmann. It was advocated by writers like David Haenke, Gary Snyder and Kirkpatrick Sale.

Bioregionalism is both a philosophy and an environmental movement. As a philosophy it holds the view that political, cultural, and economic systems can be more sustainable and just if they are concerned with naturally defined areas called bioregion. "Bioregionalism", as Doug Aberly defines, "is a body of thought and related practice that has evolved in response to the challenge of reconnecting socially-just human cultures in a sustainable manner to the region-scale ecosystems in which they are irrevocably embedded" (Aberly 13). It emerged as a part of environmental movement during the 1970s. It originated from a local sense of place that can contribute to ecological restoration. In bioregional framework local culture is also a determining factor along



with watershed boundaries, soil texture and terrain characteristics. Bioregional practice lays importance to local populations, knowledge, and solutions. It is assumed that a bioregion's environmental components – geography, climate, biodiversity, etc. – directly influence ways for human communities to act and interact with each other. Those ways of interaction are product of the particular bioregional environment. So the economic, cultural, and agricultural practices are distinctive as being the product of the bioregion. In place of a arbitrary political boundaries of nations, states, districts etc. bioregionalism is concerned with a “biotically determined framework” (Lynch 2). “Most importantly,” says Robert L. Thayer Jr., “ the bioregion is emerging as the most logical locus and scale for a sustainable, regenerative community to take root and to take place” (Thayer 3). It is evident that bioregionalism emerged as a proactive force in the environmental movement since bioregionalists tend to address environmental crises by imagining and creating human communities that live sustainably in place. The bioregional approach seeks to focus on the unique ecology of the bioregion; it encourages consumption of local foods, use of local materials and cultivation of local plants. It ensures sustainability in harmony with the bioregion and traces traditional knowledge and folk culture. It opposes a homogeneous economy and consumer culture that affect our environment adversely. Bioregional mapping is a powerful tool for taking into account landforms, flora and fauna, and inhabitation over time. Such maps not only expose socially unjust patterns of environmental harm and loss of biodiversity but also help us to visualize strategies for resistance and restoration (Lynch 6-7).

### **Bioregional Imagination in Literature**

Lawrence Buell, considers the environmental crisis to be “a crisis of imagination” (2) and suggests that the solution lies in exploring better ways to imagine nature and humanity's relation to it. Since literature reflects and influences the ways a culture imagines itself and its place in the natural setting (Lynch 11), it is necessary to redefine the bioregion through study of literature steeped in bioregional content. But bioregion is not merely a geographical terrain; it is also a terrain of consciousness. The place and the ideas that have developed how to live in that place constitute the essence of bioregional study (Berg and Dasmann 36). In this sense bioregional imagination can lead us to develop new and better ideas about how to live sustainably in a specific place since our bioregions are embedded in places which are parts of the global biosphere. Literature can provide us with cultural values that can stir up emotion, change perception, and inspire action for ecological restoration. Literature, being the product of the place, can mould the bioregional imagination of the inhabitants.

Every place has its own tradition of bioregional literature. The indigenous people have their own myths and rituals, bioregional narratives and traditional knowledge. Their literature – be it oral or written – reflect their culture and the ways of maintaining sustainable relationships with the natural environment. The indigenous people have some knowledge and practices which can teach us a lot. Their stories can provide us hidden treasures of traditional knowledge required for living in harmony with nature. Bioregional literature can develop a sense of belonging to responsibility for a place. The place we live in establishes our identity. It gives us intimate knowledge of natural cycles, biodiversity, watersheds and develops our sensitivity to disturbance of the ecosystems. The vital knowledge of traditional societies – myths, legends, rituals and ceremonies – is best transmitted through bioregional literature. But the collective inheritance of locally appropriate knowledge is now at risk because of global pressure of homogenization.

As Doug Aberley has suggested, “story-telling, ancient and new ritual, myth-making, theater, dance, poetry and prose all became the language of bioregional expression” (Aberley 24). That the bioregional texts existed in oral tradition long before the emergence of Bioregionalism can be illustrated by taking into folktales and myths. In written form the trend can be traced in the works

of Thomas Hardy, Thoreau, and others. Literary works of Thomas Hardy are mostly set in Wessex, his dream kingdom. In *Under the Greenwood Tree* Hardy gives a delightful and entirely natural description of Dorset; in the Preface to *Far From the Madding Crowd* Hardy consciously employs the term 'Wessex'. In his later works 'Wessex' has been used frequently and it culminated in the title of his first volume of verse (*Wessex Poems*, 1898), his first volume of short stories (*Wessex Tales*, 1888), and the collected edition of his fiction (the '*Wessex Edition*' of 1912). So Hardy is described as the Wessex poet and novelist. All the characters of Hardy's Wessex novels are intricately bound up with their physical environment. In English literature there are no sustained evocations of the countryside that can match Wessex.

Later, poets like Gary Lawless and Jerry Martien have shown how to interpret the place where we live by transforming daily experience into poetic lessons. Stephanie Mills and Wendell Berry shared landmark events from their own experiences to illustrate the challenges and opportunities to "life-in-place." Ernest Callenbach's *The Ecotopia* vividly portrays how bioregion-based societies can be created and sustained. *Totem Salmon* by Freeman House is a fine example of bioregional restoration. It is an account of grassroots effort to restore the salmon population to the Mattole river in northern California. It shows how the ecological health of the entire watershed can be restored. Josephine Johnson's *The Inland Island* tells the tale of restoring the ecological health of a farm. It is a fine example of bioregional attention to both human and non-human members of the community.

### Role of Bioregional Literature

Bioregional literature looks upon humanity and its culture as part of nature and focuses on building a positive sustainable relationship with both social and ecological environments. It creates grass-root interest in how to bring about social change leading to protection and restoration of the environment on a bioregional level. Bioregional knowledge transmitted through literature develops bioregional consciousness and thereby connects us to our community and its locale. It is this awareness that makes people assume responsibility for the place by developing a sense of place they inhabit. In fact, a shared sense of belongingness to a specific place strengthens bonds with the community and helps in transmission of bioregional knowledge from one generation to the next. This bioregional awareness plays a significant role in achieving ecological sustainability through human participation in the community life.

Bioregional literature, like other creative arts, can "reflect, develop, celebrate, and protect the unique character of the bioregions that produce them" (Lynch 12). It can induce bioregional practice in the form of renewal and resistance (Dodge 10). Creative literature can play a vital role in renewing a sense of place among the inhabitants by enabling them to recognize their bioregions as culturally and ecologically distinct. This renewal of sense of place is instrumental in inspiring the residents to value their bioregion. At the same time bioregional literature can inspire the inhabitants to resist environmentally harmful practices. Jibanananda Das's *Rupasi Bangla*, a collection of 61 poems, deserves mention in this context. Jibanananda Das, the most powerful Bengali poet in the post-Tagore era in Bengali literature, composed these poems in 1934. But it was published posthumously in 1957. These poems celebrate rural Bengal with all its flora and fauna, rivers and watersheds, myths and legends, folklife and culture. The bioregion of deltaic Bengal gets amply reflected in every poem. During the struggle for liberation of East Pakistan *Rupasi Bangla* became so inspiring that it was reprinted twice in the year 1971. The bioregional imagination of the readers of *Rupasi Bangla* can obliterate the barbed wire-fencing between India and Bangladesh and unify both the Bengalis into a single bioregion sharing the same landscape, same language and culture, same flora and fauna, same rivers and streams. Jibanananda Das's poetry is so replete with bioregional ingredients that Save Jalangi Movement, a movement of the civil society to restore the 225 km long



dying river Jalangi (which originates from the Padma and falls into the Bhagirathi), observes the birthday of the poet, 17<sup>th</sup> February, as the Jalangi Day. This endeavour is an example that shows how literature can go beyond renewal and inspire residents to resist environmentally harmful practices.

Bioregional literature can also provide models for how to reinhabit a bioregion by transforming our relationships to places (Lynch 13). Reinhabitation requires the development of new approaches to living in a particular place. And literature may contribute to the development of this new approach. Stories, poems, and other place-based writings can support such a process by providing necessary materials for imitation and emulation since literary works reflect the natural and cultural histories of the bioregion where they are set, offer knowledge of flora, fauna, weather, and cultural practices that originated out of those local biological contexts. It is evident from the study of Freeman House's *Totem Salmon* or Josephine Johnson's memoir *The Inland Island*. Such works can ignite emotion, stir up human imagination, and motivate the community members to act for restoration of the ecological health of the bioregion.

Place-based literary works have a significant impact on the readers. But the impact differs in accordance with the relationship between the reader and the bioregion. To an outsider the same bioregional literature cannot appeal in the same way as it appeals to the insiders. If the reader and the writer belong to the same bioregion that has been explored in the text, the reader can recognize the place and feel oneness with the place. But to an outsider it is more likely to be a literature of tourism. Bioregional literary criticism plays an important role in enlarging the reader for and extending the life of the bioregional texts by contextualizing them in environmental crisis. Bioregional critics should come forward to search for those texts that raise bioregional and biospheric awareness and bring about change in environmental consciousness. Such texts are likely to develop communities integrated with ecosystems by contributing to bioregional practice and imagination.

### Conclusion

In this critical situation bioregional literary criticism can pave the path for exploring the bioregional value inherent in the text, encourage the community to act for bioregional restoration through renewal and resistance, and teach the lessons of how to live in harmony with nature. Apart from aesthetic value, other values – economic, educative, cultural, social, and ecological values – can be imparted through bioregional literature since it can encourage readers to connect the texts they read with their own lives, places, and practices. It can help them imagine how to combat the global environmental crises at local scale and take proper steps for sustainable living through ecological restoration.

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## E-Banking- Ict Plus Banking For Boosting Business

Mrs Surekha A Sangrulkar

Assistant Professor - Drk College Of Commerce Kolhapur

### Abstract:

*The financial sector in India is changing very fast using various channels and technologies. Now a day's banking is needed of the hour. Now a days you can get banking services anywhere anytime, wherever and whenever you want. The government of India introduce various measures from time to time to ensure reliability, security, and integrity. In today's modern era, banking sector plays a very important role in human life. It providing number of facilities to the people, banking service has become a need of the society. In this 21<sup>st</sup> century every sector have a great challenges and being a part of society banks also facing these challenges and they are accepting these challenges very nicely for the improvement of services to the customers. The objectives of this paper is to analyze the various services provided bybanks and how the technology has impacting on banking sector and how these new services are beneficial to society as well as to banks. This paper is in descriptive nature and data has been collected through various secondary sources.*

**Keyword:** banking sector, various modes of e- banking, innovative services.

### Introduction:

Financial sector plays a key role in the economic growth of a country. Banks are considered the most paramount part of the financial sector. The recent origin in banking sector is electronic banking has many names like e-banking, online banking or internet banking. It is simply the use of electronic and telecommunication network for delivering various banking services. Through e-banking, a customer can access his account and conduct many transactions using his laptop or smart phone. With the rapid and extensive increase in technology, innovation and telecommunications in the financial sector are coming up rapidly. SMS is used for the earliest mobile banking services, a service known as SMS banking. The introduction of smart phone in 1999 support enabling the use of mobile, the first European banks started to offer mobile banking to their customers. The internet has made it possible for the customers of banks to avail banking services using computers and mobile phones. Through the internet is quit old e-banking is relatively new. The demonetisation exercise of November 2016 has given a push to such services. Till very recently internet banking was the major mode of e-banking but now there are various choices viz, Paytm, free charges, Google pay, ICICI app, SBI app, UPI based platforms, USSD and debit/credit cards. Today's banking mainly focused on new Banking technology innovations. Banks created to use technology to provide effective quality and services to customers and get high speed. In the recent scenario has been changed, there are around 380 banks are working in India, in which are public and private banks.

**E-banking:** e-banking is a safe, easy and efficient electronic service that enables you access to bank account and to carry out online banking services, 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.

**Evolution of e-banking:** e-banking came into existence in UK and USA in 1920. It became prominently popular during 1960s through electronic funds transfer and credit cards.

**E-banking in India:** in India e-banking is recent origin. The ICICI bank was the first in India who started internet banking. City bank and HDFC bank followed internet banking in 1999. Several initiatives have been taken by the government of India as well as RBI to facilitate the development of e-banking in India. The government of India enacted the IT Act, in 2000. The RBI is monitoring and reviewing the legal and other requirements of e-banking on a continuous basis.



**Recent trends in banking:**

Today we are having a very well developed banking system with different classes of banks- public sector banks, foreign banks, private sector banks, regional rural banks and co-operative banks. The RBI uses monetary policy to maintain price stability and adequate flow of credit. The government opened the doors in 1991 for foreign banks to start their operations in India and provide their wide range of facilities. There has been a considerable innovation and diversification in the major commercial banks.

**Objectives of the study:**

- To find out various digital payment modes in India
- Impact of technology on e-banking

**Methodology:**

This is descriptive in nature with detailed review of literature. The official bank websites are considered with review of literature. Journals and research paper were also considered for study.

**Various Digital Payment modes of e-banking services:**

**Banking cards:** cards are the most widely used payment methods and come with various features and benefits such as security of payments, convenience etc. Some of the most reputed and well known card payment systems are Rupay and Master Card.

**USSD:** USSD is a recent origin of digital payment method, \*99#, can be used to carry out mobile transactions without downloading any app. These types of payment can also be made with no mobile internet facility. The main aim of this digital payment service is to create an environment of inclusion among the underserved sections of society and integrate them into mainstream banking.

**AEPS:** Aadhar Enabled Payment System can be used for all banking transactions such as balance enquiry, cash withdrawal, cash deposit, payment transactions, Aadhar to Aadhar fund transfer etc. This service can only be availed if your Aadhar number is registered with banks where you hold an account.

**Internet banking:** internet banking refers to carrying out banking transaction online these includes many services such as fund transfer, opening new fixed deposit, closing an account. Internet banking also called as virtual banking or e-banking. Internet banking is mainly used to make a online fund transfer via NEFT, RTGS or IMPS.

**Mobile banking:** mobile banking refers to carrying out banking transaction via smart phones. The mobile banking is expanding its scope with the introduction of many mobile wallets, digital payment apps and other services like the UPI. Majority of banks have their own apps and customers can download the same to carry out banking transactions at the click of a button.

**Paytm:** Paytm is a recent origin in India's e-commerce payment system and digital wallet. Paytm is available in 11 Indian languages and offers online services like mobile recharge, utility bill payment, travel, movies and event booking as well as in store payment with the Paytm QR code.

**Google Pay:** Googlepay means pay with Google is digital wallet platform and online payment system developed by Google, enabling users to make payments with android phones, tablets. Google pay takes the advantages of physical authentications such as fingerprint ID where available. On device without fingerprint ID, Google pay is activated with pass code. When the user's makes a payment to a merchant, Google pay does not send the credit or debit card number with the payment. It creates virtual account number representing the user's account information. This service of Google pay keeps customer payment information private, sending a one-time security code.

**BHIM App:** BHIM app is a Bharat Interface for Money is a mobile payment app developed by Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) based on the Unified Payment Interface (UPI). It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Dec 2016. It facilitates e-payments directly through banks as part of the 2016 Indian demonetisation and drive towards cashless transactions. The app

supports all Indian banks which use UPI it allows the users to instantly transfer money between bank account of any two parties. Unlike mobile wallets which hold money, the BHIM app is only a mechanism which transfers money between different bank accounts. Transactions on BHIM app are nearly instantaneous and can be done 24/7 including weekends and bank holidays. Using of BHIM app also allows users to check the current balance in their bank accounts. Users can create their own QR code for a fixed amount of money, which is helpful in merchant transactions. Users of BHIM app can also have more than one payment address.

#### **Positive impact of technology on banking sector:**

The biggest revolution came in banking sector is digitization. Modern banking is faster than before and more reliable. Maintenance and restore of documents and records have become much faster and easier. Using of technology also improves the core banking system with the help of core banking all branches have access to common centralized data and are interconnected. USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data) launched by government with the help of this people can access their bank account details with no internet connection. The scope of frauds in banking also minimized.

#### **Negative impact of technology on banking sector:**

The biggest negative impact of technology is loss of jobs as automation has placed number of jobs in banking sector. Technology come the threat of cyber attack; millions of data can be lost in the blink of eye.

#### **Benefits of online banking to society:**

Since online banking is major service offered by the banks, it is highly secure platform. Banks generally use encryption devices to protect information of clients. Even if it is the last day of your bill payment and you are minute away from being levied a penalty, you can rely on online banking. While using e-banking customer can do transactions anytime of the day from the convenience of your place. While easy access is one of the benefits of online banking it also makes banking highly convenient. With the help of online transactions waiting in long queues at the bank is completely eliminated. Moreover with mobile banking option available for most banks, transfer and payments have become easier.

#### **Conclusion:**

The banking sector in India is rapidly changing with increased customer and due to newly improved and innovative facilities offered by IT. As the coin has two faces likewise technology also has its two sides on banking sector-the positive and negative side. Indian banks are making sincere efforts for providing e-banking services to its customers.

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## Exploring Stochasticity And Protection Of Nature In Anuradha Roy's, An Atlas Of Impossible Longing

**Julia Nargis Kadri**

Ph.D scholar in English, Avinashilingam Institute  
for Home Science and Higher Education for  
Women, Coimbatore

**Dr. Raichel M Sylus**

Assistant Professor (SG) Department of English,  
Research Supervisor, Avinashilingam Institute for Home  
Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore

### Abstract

*Writers often celebrated the beauty of nature in literature and readers always accepted and enjoyed it. But only when man became conscious about the threats caused to nature mainly owing to man-made atrocities, writers became more involved in related literature which comes under ecocriticism which is an interdisciplinary study of the relationship between literature and environment which analyse and find solutions for current environmental problems. This research paper tries to explore how environmental stochasticity as well as protection of nature is entwined in Anuradha Roy's An atlas of impossible longing.*

*Key words: stochasticity, ecocriticism, eco-consciousness*

### INTRODUCTION

In simple terms stochasticity means the quality of lacking any order or plan. The importance of stochastic processes was put forward by Palmgren in 1926. After debates regarding stochastic process and competition, the stochastic process gained increased recognition with development and sophistication of the influential idea of metapopulation. Environmental stochasticity refers to unpredictable spatiotemporal fluctuation in environmental conditions. Many population dynamics appears to be stochastic, particularly when the environment fluctuates or the population is small. In the novel, the grace and wrath of nature is delineated through the portrayal of the three generations of a Bengali family, giving emphasis to relevance of place or region; the inextricable attachment of the characters to the locality where they lived. Bikhash babu's obsession and indelible attachment to the house near the indecisive river imprints it. All the characters Amulya Babu, Nirmal Babu, Bikash Babu, Santi, Bakul, Mukunda etc live with nature enjoying it. This paper tries to explore how stochasticity and awareness for protection of nature is entwined in Anuradha Roy's, *An atlas of impossible longing*. In simple terms Roy's work is a tool for the defence of the physical world so as to restore the connection that broke between mankind and his world some time ago. The main objective behind this paper is to make awareness for the protection of nature, and reminding not to be indifferent, disinterested or lazy towards protecting nature, though many are constantly aware of it; yet more and more are to come towards it.

The novel begins with a prologue that picturises a drowned house, the consequence of the shifting and turning of an indecisive river. Each monsoon the situation worsens as the river flows a little more towards the house, which is a magnificent one with its staircase, mirrors and chandeliers with a riverside setting and garden, reminding Shelly's sonnet, *Ozymandias* displaying the ephemeral power and glory built up by man when compared to the power of nature.

"A fine house it is, a fine house that future generations will see and admire. That Burma teak central stair case, those great Roman columns, the Belgian mirrors, that billiards room! There is no equal in Manoharpur" (Roy 68)

In Shelly's *Ozymandias*,

Two vast and trunkless legs of stone,

Stand in the desert near them on the sand,

Nothing beside remains,



Round the decay of that colossal wreck,  
Boundless and bear,  
The lone and level sand stretch far away. (Shelly, lines 2-14)

Both represent the fragility of human power before nature. The sculptor and his subject in Shelly's sonnet are dead and around the decaying ruin of the statue, only the lone and level sand stretch out. Once great King's proud boast has been ironically disproved. Ozymandias' works have been crumbled and disappeared. His civilization is gone, all has been turned to dust by the impersonal, indiscriminate, destructive power of history which is a part of nature.

"Rivers of West Bengal are divided into four groups, of North Bengal, Ganga Bhagirathi, Western Bhagirathi and tidal creeks of Sundarbans. Each group of river is distinctly different from the others in hydro geomorphic characteristics. The rivers have the tendency to meander and which may be also called the space of rivers. The river often encroaches towards villages on the bank when a large volume of water flows during monsoon. It has been possible to determine the period required to complete a cycle of lateral oscillation because it differs from case to case and human intervention work retards the cycle, the aftermath of flawed Western style of river management. The colonial model of development in Bengal was guided by the logic of profit and the engineering of command and control over nature without any regard to holistic eco hydrology. The people of Bengal had been living with floods from time immemorial." (Rudra, 189-90)

"It rained on. Over the sound of drumming water, Kripa heard a stream, Santi moaned, Kripa shouted down to a servant boy to call the midwife but she lived beyond the paddy fields and the village pond, difficult distance to cover in driving rain. When she saw the servant still not left to call the midwife, the boy croaked, "but the river, it has broken its banks. If I step out, the water is up to my neck. Our ground floor would be completely flooded now". "The river will drown the house today, it has broken its banks. It is finding a new path, the servant said in murmur". (Roy, 72)

"The flowing waters in the rivers of Bengal during the late monsoon exceed the critical limit and submerge the adjoining foot plains. Since the 19th Century the British rulers wanted to achieve freedom from floods and built earthen embankments along the banks of rivers which had the tendency to spill over during the monsoon. The main objective of jacketing the rivers was to protect the interests of landlords who used to pay annual revenue to the treasury of the East India Company." (Rudra, 195 -96)

"The river will make this house its own. What are the grand houses but arrogance? My grandfather would boast of the Italian marble. That marble will be the river's bed now. Fish will swim in our finest teak shelves and nibble our ivory figurines. Frogs will lay eggs in our English porcelain, water snakes will twine our pillars. The windows will fall off and flow down to the sea. My grandfather's bust will stare into the weeds, the ink from our papers will colour the water black, moss will ooze out of burst bedding, beds and chairs will float out like boats, the rooms will be empty for fish to breed in them". (Roy, 74)

Arne Naes in his *Ecology, community and life style* says that

"A change in the bio conditions of a river or ocean which excluded most forms of life would constitute a deterioration of value. Our evaluative thinking contends that it would constitute a devastation of diversity. The inability of the science of ecology to denounce such processes as the washing away of the soil of rain forests suggests that we need another approach which involves the inescapable role of announcing values, not only facts." (23)

Roy delineates vividly a typical flood description as if live. If this is the plight of a rich class, the plight of the poor and downtrodden would be deplorable beyond description. Roy's *Atlas* is an eco-critical novel analysing the current environmental problems and finding solutions for it. As



Cherryl Glotfelty defined “ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and physical environment” (xviii), Roy’s novel exemplifies it.

“when Shanti was looking speculatively at the garden and the river, tossing aside sage opinion about her condition, she walked with the precision of someone unsure, down to the edge of water. How close the river seemed, she thought, this river of her childhood. Every year it seemed to come a little closer and with a fatalism for which she ridiculed herself, Shanti felt her destiny tied to that wild liquid ribbon. The steps on which she remembered idling with her friend had disappeared under water” (Roy, 66)

“The cloud covered the sky. The surface of the placid river shimmered and then side bent like mad women with wild hair trying to touch the earth. Somewhere near by something crashed and fell. Sky and river merged. By the time it had been raining for 3 days, people were commenting on how heavy and relentless it was unnaturally so. The thatched roofs of mud huts had flown far away in the wind and the lightning streaking across the fields had scorched a whole clump of supari trees.” (Roy, 70)

The following dialogues between the characters in the novel assert the proud boast upon human power.

“Shanti was saying, Baba, do you think the house is in danger?

Why should it be?” Is it built of clay? Bikhash babu sounded sharper than he intended.

Haven’t seen with your own eyes how strong the walls are? Don’t you remember how the workers’ solid iron tools broke when they were trying to take down the old kitchen wall?”

“I was just thinking”, Shanti began

“Maybe we should move to”

There is nothing to think about” Bikhash babu cut in. “When Kripa ran upstairs gasping, she found Bikhash Babu leaning against one of the pillars of the upper veranda staring at the swollen river. she was screaming,” obstinate as a stuck cow in the middle of the road! Now look at that flood, and baby on the way” (Roy, 71)

John S. Dryzek in his *Politics of the earth* states that “bioregional consciousness implies a kind of ecological citizenship, in which individuals learn to become respectful citizens of a place to suit themselves. Such citizenship supports life, and of life’s vulnerabilities. It involves meeting one’s material as well as spiritual needs from the resources available locally.” (193)

Roy picturises how man is more confident in his own achievements and he is boasting about it disregarding the power of nature. But the following lines in the novel clarifies and ensures awareness to man that the ephemeral achievements of man is nothing before the wrath of nature.

“There had been a great flood in Manoharpur. Nirmal’s father’s voice said, it had come into the house, marooned it. Shanti had gone into labour too early, a whole month too early, nobody could get out of the house to get a doctor in time. The maid who had some advising experience had done her best but.... only the baby could be saved. Not Shanti. A healthy baby, but at what cost? Shanti had died giving birth. Nirmal needed to go to Manoharpur right away although it was too late for him even to see Shanti’s dead body.... The countryside had been too, flooded for everyone to reach the next town, where there were three telephones... a telegram or letter... nothing had been possible.” (Roy, 86)

Thus, the plight of the people of Bengal, as the rivers of West Bengal overflow during monsoon is deplorable. In the novel, the river has been shifting and turning spurning its ancient course, hungry for new soil. It is stochasticity of nature that determines the plight of people of Bengal. This is delineated vividly while entwining both stochasticity of environment as well as the awareness of the protection of nature in Roy’s *Atlas*. As both are two sides of a coin, she has

portrayed it effectively giving the readers a cinematographic effect. At the same time the other side of the coin, in the novel Roy portrays a living picture of Amulya Babu and his family.

“Amulya was the only Indian to have built his home in that area in the wilderness near dwellings and fox lairs far away from the bustle of Ram Navami, the speeches and the tom toms of patriots, the nasal calls of the moulavi.....as his daily tonga clattered him towards his home each evening, he waited for that miraculous moment when the shouting town would slide behind replaced by dark trees and an echoing stillness broken only by calls from the forest and birds' song at dusk.” (Roy.16)

Whereas, the portrayal of Amulya's wife in the novel is in contrast to the attitude of Amulya. But this paper does not deal with it.

“The silence that Amulya meant repletion, locked Kannanbala within a bell jar. She felt she could not prise open for air. she had disliked it from the start. The large house with echoing, empty rooms, the wild enormous garden where the leaves rustled and unfamiliar berries plopped on to the grass.” (Roy, 21)

“After he had drained his cup he wandered into the garden. Now where there had been weeds and bathua there grew a soft carpet of doob grass. Kitchen garden was dark with an enormous olive coloured wart of jackfruit clinging to the sides of tall trees green coconut clustered far above and sometimes the afternoon quiet exploded with the noise of their falling. The saplings had seemed tiny when they were planted, impossible to imagine with four or five leaves storing the power to soar thirty feet from their branches now jostling for space and the sky was barely visible through the canopy the leaves had created high alone” (Roy, 21)

Roy shows that protection of nature should be the need of the day as it contributes in many ways from providing food and pharmaceuticals to helping reduce the impact of natural disasters such as flood. She creates awareness of close connection to the environment in readers.

“The colonial powers smuggled a lot of natural resources from India. They created law points supporting it. The 1894 Forest laws stressed on wood industry and tea gardens. Much wood was smuggled. Unscientific method of exploiting resources and environmental decay as a consequence of it and the resulting ruin caused to human life came into the notice of the world of science. It quickened environmental awareness nationally as well as internationally. Industry was kept as a veneer to exploit natural resources by the big wig industrialists and rulers in India.” (Radakrishnan R, Joji. my trans. 49)

It is suggested that certain important solutions are possible regarding flooding which seems to be a great menace. It is recommended to protect wetlands and introduce planting trees strategically. The trees should be suitable for the particular climate of that place. Social forestry which may plant trees, but it should suit the geographic and climatic peculiarities of the place. Spillways are recommended for floating extra quantity of water to the sea. Flood warning systems should be introduced in a better way.

## Conclusion

Roy 's *Atlas* is an activist tool giving awareness to the different situations undergone by various sections of the society which is a part of environmental problems and she finds solutions simultaneously, for the protection of nature.

As it is clear from the great authority on Bengal, Dr. Kalyan Rudra, chairman, West Bengal pollution control Board, that Bengal, an ecologically productive and agriculturally prosperous area because of its availability of bright sunlight, alluvial plain and plenty of silt laden water, the farmers had been living with flood through ages; but when the colonial rulers and land lords started to embank, the rivers create drainage congestion and aggravate the situation with the building of

roads and railways without adequate outlets of flood water. Though dams or barrages have been built across rivers with the target of flood control, irrigation and hydro power generation and have some positive impacts, the ecological rupture in the basins were too much according to Dr Rudra. Roy could ignite the quest for going deep into the situations prevailing in West Bengal, which is a land of many rivers covering an area of about 88,752km and West Bengal is the only state in India that extends from the Himalaya in the north to Bay of Bengal in the south. Apart from all, she reminds the importance of tree canopy which keeps soil moist, which resist wild fires, droughts and floods. As million acres of tropical forests are cut down which will add billion tons of carbon into the atmosphere in coming decades, Roy inspires and reminds deforestation, protection and love of nature. Dryzek in his *Politics* asks "Can green consciousness save earth?" The researcher believes and wish to make aware that only green consciousness or Eco consciousness can save earth and thereby humanity and the rest of nature.

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## Features Of Formation Of Grammatical Concepts In Primary School

**RajabovMuslimbek O'ktamboyo'g'li**

3<sup>rd</sup> year Bachelor student of English faculty II.  
Samarkand State institute of foreign languages.

### Annotation:

*Performing a communicative function in speech, the word in the child's perception is an undifferentiated semantic unit and expresses real, lexical meanings. The word as an object of grammatical study is a complex of separate morphological elements of the language that Express lexical and morphological meanings. This is due to the fact that morphemes acquire their grammatical meaning only as part of a word. A sound or sound combination acquires grammatical meaning only when it performs a function in the language, or has a language meaning.*

**Keywords:** grammatical concepts, essential features, teaching grammar.

To understand grammatically means to see its linguistic role behind the external form of the phenomenon; thus grammatical abstractions and generalizations are transferred from the plane of visibility to the plane of concepts, which implies operating with abstract language meanings (for example, the words forest — Forester have a different subject meaning, and grammatical is related; the words quiet — silence, run-run have an identical subject meaning, and grammatical is different). It follows from the above that the formation of grammatical concepts requires special forms of analysis and synthesis.

For example, in grade 2, when analyzing words, students group them by meaning. In one of the groups, they include words - names of signs: white, sour, tiny, round, favorite, etc. In the future, students find that the words of this group have similar meanings — a sign of the subject, the ability to change by numbers, by gender, the ability to communicate in speech with words that denote the subject. To reveal a concept means to reveal its essential features. To reveal the concept of “adjective name”, the teacher must in the process of analyzing the didactic material encourage students to identify the following features of words in this part of speech: answers the question what?, denotes a feature of the subject, changes in cases, numbers and genders depending on the noun. These attributes are essential, i.e. each of them is necessary, and taken together they are sufficient to distinguish the adjective from other parts of speech. By assimilating elements of grammar knowledge, children acquire practical skills in the field of oral and written speech.

The study of grammar should develop children's cognitive abilities, the ability to analyze, generalize, group, systematize language material, explain and prove.

To ensure the successful assimilation of grammar concepts by younger students, the teacher must ensure optimal conditions for their formation, which include:

1. Active mental activity of students. As shown by pedagogical research and practice, the reproductive method in teaching grammar does not give the desired results, because it does not provide active cognitive activity and most of all orients the student to memorize.
2. Consistent development of the linguistic attitude to the word and sentence, which is formed in the process of mastering theoretical knowledge, and means first of all the students' awareness of the interaction of the semantic and grammatical sides of the language.

This attitude is formed gradually and can be multi-level (level of recognition and level of awareness). For example, elementary school students find secondary members in a sentence, i.e. they recognize them but cannot determine their type



3. Awareness of essential and non-essential features of the concept. The allocation of minor signs warns of the error of false generalization. So, when learning the concept of “suffix” as a didactic material, you should use not only words in which the suffix is before the end, materially expressed (clapper, spruce), but also those where the ending is zero (roller, leaf, wisdom), so that the category of essential features does not include the fact that the suffix is before the end.

4. Inclusion of a new concept in the system of previously studied ones. Establishing connections between concepts is a prerequisite for conscious language proficiency. Here are some lines of connections that younger students learn: common root-similarity in the meaning of the same words; gender, number, case of the noun-gender, number, case of the adjective; noun in the I. p.-subject, in the indirect case-secondary member, etc. The principle of understanding language meanings and synchronous development of lexical and grammatical skills follows from the regularity of speech acquisition, which is manifested in the synchronous development of lexical and grammatical skills, as well as their corresponding thinking skills, which are manifested in speech as students' understanding of lexical and grammatical meanings. Students will understand the lexical and grammatical meanings of their native language by learning the concepts of “meaning” morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences. To do this, you need to present the Russian language as a subject of study in the form of a sign system. To assimilate a language sign means to remember its material shell, sound, graphic, and to understand what phenomenon of non-linguistic reality the sign corresponds to; to understand a morpheme, word, phrase, sentence means to relate them to a certain phenomenon of reality.

In elementary classes, four punctuation marks are studied: a dot, a question mark, an exclamation mark (at the end of a sentence), and a comma for homogeneous sentence members. Despite the fact that almost younger students are introduced to a complex sentence, punctuation skills in this regard are not specifically formed.

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**“Sustainable Economic Development”****Dr. Shivaji Nagnath Thoke**

Assit.Prof.Dept.Of Economics

Dr. D.Y. Patil Acs Colleg, Jeevn Nagar,Tathawade, Pune-33

**Abstract-**

*This article tries to explain the sustainability is mostly perceived as the combination of environmental, social and economic performance while still remain difficulties in defining sustainable economic development.*

*Human progress has adversely affected the environment. Environmental jams due to industrialization Human beings need to balance natural resources. For that, proper development is needed. In sustainable development, we must use nature properly for human development. If there is a balance in nature development, then human beings should behave in a way that does not harm the environment. Sustainable development is sustainable development. At present we need to think about how to use natural solutions considering the needs of the drink in the subject. The concept of sustainable development seems overwhelming at first glance. But it's not as easy as it sounds.*

*Because implementing the concept of sustainable development was actually a star-studded exercise. If this concept is related to , the environment, then in language we can understand this concept to a great extent. The concept of eternity in means that the natural resources of the earth should be used in a planned and proper manner and it is very important for our future generations to be safe. Therefore, the entire respectable caste in the society should understand the collective responsibility and respect everyone while doing it.*

**Key words**– Environment, Pollution, Sustainable Development, Natural Resources,

**1.1Introduction-**

The topic of environmental protection is becoming more serious day by day. In recent times, many words like environmental protection, environmental awareness, sustainable development, and environment have come to the fore. Environmental issues are posing a huge challenge to the whole world. Humans have used more natural resources than they need for material convenience and to live a happy life, thus causing great damage to the environment and increasing environmental pollution. Environmental pollution has affected the whole world. Foggy did not pay much attention to environmental pollution in the beginning but later it has attracted the attention of the whole world.

That is why environmental awareness is being created today. During the time of many things like environmental protection, environmental awareness, sustainable development of the environment has become important. At present, the number is increasing due to various problems related to the environment. Man-made problems outweigh natural problems. Consideration has been given to the causes of environmental pollution and its consequences.

**1.2 Purpose of research-**

1. To use the resources in the environment with conscience.
2. Giving important place to bring development without harming the environment.
3. Organic farming to increase food production.

**1.3Theme or idea-**

The research presents the importance of preserving natural resource wealth in the environment on the strength of modern technology. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce the pace of pollution and strive for sustainable development by protecting the hymns of nature. In order for development to be sustainable, the needs of the present time must be met in order to maintain the ecological balance for future generations.

The environment around us is the environment. The environment is the combination of all the trees, birds, animals, people, land, water and air around us.

The atmosphere contains many elements like nitrogen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen alkali, ozone along with the oxygen we have in life. The village balances the cycle of nature. If there is any change in the amount of water in the atmosphere, the life can be endangered. Plants in nature primarily emit carbon dioxide and release oxygen, but massive deforestation is increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the air and depleting oxygen. Rising levels of carbon dioxide increase the risk of global warming. Global warming has adverse effects on the Earth. This is why sustainable development is so important. The concept of sustainable development the concept of sustainable development has to be done by adapting to the geographical conditions. There are many challenges in the process of sustainable development. The biggest challenge facing human society today is bridging the gap that has been created with the ecosystem. This is because a new system has emerged from the concept of human society ecosystem and modern development.

Efforts to consolidate the business model and the environmentally sensitive components of the development that have been implemented on an experimental basis in terms of environmental protection require sustainable development hope, a complementary environment conducive to sustainable development and the need to change the business model. Bringing coherence to all the most developed forms of sustainable development today. For example, the way of life of the place where it operates, the local economy and the way of doing business are closely linked to the exploitation of psalms and the mineral rich terrain.

In such a place, sustainable development cannot be achieved on a basic basis. Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations. It meets their own needs. 'Sustainable development means achieving lasting satisfaction with human needs and improving the quality of human life, Sustainable development that is likely to achieve lasting satisfaction of human need and improvement of the quality of human life- Robert Allen. The term development was first coined as a global conservation tactic in 1980.

At the UN's Unique Conference on Human Development at Stockholm in 1972, the environment was first introduced as a development decision, and sustainability was the use of living conditions or natural resources.

Which can be replenished? Sell the regenerative option the speed of the mold should be higher than the use and the speed of pollution should be less than the inclusive capacity of the environment. While economic development is taking place, human beings are destroying the environment and natural resources. Therefore, it is affecting economic and social development. Therefore, the emphasis is on sustainable development. In order for development to be sustainable, the needs of the present time must be met in such a way that there will be no difficulty in meeting the needs of future generations or any impact on meeting the needs of future generations.

#### 1.4 These point should keep in mind-

##### 1. Unconventional energy sources-

Solar energy and mass electricity are the two best options to meet the basic energy needs. But it requires the creation of small amounts of decentralized energy rather than the construction of large dams. It will also be more convenient to add Weed if needed. Also making bio games from wet waste generated in the fields can be a sustainable option. Using bicycles while roaming in the environment, reducing traffic congestion in public places, plenty of sunlight can lead to sustainable development.



**2. Adequate population-**

Excess population is harmful or may be dangerous for future generations. The population also needs to be sufficient for the use of Madman for the welfare of future generations, hence the need for population control.

**3. Material Tools-**

-Materials Material tools in any region is a very important factor for sustainability. Lack of access to physical resources can lead to scarcity. Therefore, planning, distribution and technology of material are important factors.

**4. Different basic materials-**

Different basic materials are required for any sector or production tools for the sustainability of the society. Specific processes are required for the reuse of various basic marine resources. Air temperature rises and is very dangerous from an environmental point of view. Therefore, proper use of tool materials is very important. The economic growth rate must be high for the welfare of future generations.

**5. Mine asset-**

At this rate the basic tools of capital formation humanity's marginal efficiency must be properly utilized. For example, grasslands, wetlands, farmlands, deserts are all natural ecosystems. Natural ecosystems are found in different regions depending on the geographical region. Reading that farming should be done using local seeds while staying within the ecosystem is an important goal of development. Research has shown that dance farming done in this way is excellent.

**6. Decentralization of research-**

We have noticed for a reason that during the period of power, our economy was focused on centralization. In China, for example, goods that are economically cheaper are being manufactured in different countries around the world. You just have to be more discriminating with the help you render toward other people. But what a terrible situation could arise if such a thing were banned. The idea of Ana's situation came to us because of Corona. In such a scenario, the country should be self-sufficient, at least in terms of food and energy. For this, creating small colonies is important for sustainable development.

**7. Reducing human land-**

Land is a very important factor in nature. At present, chemical farming is practiced. Chemical fertilizers are widely used for mass production. And the spraying of pesticides on crops is dangerous to human health. Therefore, it is very important to turn to organic farming. Using chemical fertilizers to grow several crops at once instead of one. Planting at least four to five varieties of crops on ten acres of land.

**Conclusion**

1. Air pollution has increased due to the growth of industry. Controlling pollution is very important from an environmental point of view.
2. Excessive use of water and land becomes barren. The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has led to a huge increase in water supply.
3. Due to the high consumption of fuel, the level of pollution in urban and industrial areas is increasing, so the atmosphere is improving and fresh air is becoming scarce, and the result is annihilation of living things.
4. Overuse of minerals has an adverse effect on future development and the environment. Measures are expected to be taken against it. Measures - Environmental Summit has a special significance in Indian culture. We use the adjective water to life and land to fish but water



management is very important. As the issue of environmental conservation is very important, it is necessary to work for sustainable development.

5. Sustainable agriculture means reviving land, crops and livestock, wildlife, fish, environment etc.

In sustainable development, agriculture is called organic farming, natural farming, and environmental farming. Sustainable agriculture has given great importance to environmental balance. The concept of sustainable development has become a widely recognized goal for human society of the 21st century. In this research it is analyzed the why and how has emerged the concept of sustainable development; how should it really be conceptualized and what should be done in order to development.

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## Language Style in Roald Dahl's 'Lamb to the Slaughter'

Dr.V. Suresh

Assistant Professor Department of English  
Government Arts and Science College, Gudalur, The Nilgiris-643 212 Tamilnadu

### Abstract

*"Lamb to the Slaughter" a short story by Roald Dahl, a British novelist and short-story writer was published in Harper's Magazine in September 1953. Language Style in Roald Dahl's 'Lamb to the Slaughter' attempts to investigate the style of the language employed by the writer. The study includes the literary elements, literary techniques, and language use. The Literary elements included in the study are setting, mood, tone, conflict, characters types, theme, and point of view. While examining the literary techniques simile, metaphor, symbol, allusion, imagery, irony, are effectively employed by the writer to drive his ideas, emotions and feelings home. During the investigation of the language uses by the writer in the story it is found that the writer has skillfully used dialogue techniques to establish the relationship between the characters.*

### Introduction

Literature uses language creatively to the most and so the grandness of it lies more in analyzing the text as a verbal artifact. Language study assists to identify the style of an author or a work in manipulating the patterns of the language. Stylistic study is refined to bring out the heterogeneous characters of the text. The notion of language aids to characterize the style of an author in a particular text. Style of a text can be learnt through the study of literary elements and literary techniques used by the writer in a work of art. This research paper focuses on the language style of Roald Dahl with particular reference to his short story 'Lamb to the Slaughter'. Roald Dahl, a British novelist and short-story, is regarded as one of the '50 Greatest British Writers Since 1945'. His 'Lamb to the Slaughter' was initially rejected by the New Yorker but successfully the publication of the Harper's Magazine in September 1953.

### Literary Elements

Literary Elements such as plot, setting, narrative structure, characters, mood, theme, moral etc. are the inherent existence in literature. Authors simply cannot create his desired work without including literary elements in a thoroughly professional manner. The chief common literary elements of a short story are: setting, mood, tone, theme, plot, characters, conflict, point of view,

### Setting

Setting includes the time when the story takes place and location where the story takes place. In 'Lamb in the Slaughter' the writer setting the story in the Thursday night in the Maloney house. In a literal, physical sense, the bulk of the action in "Lamb to the Slaughter" takes place in the Maloney house and she goes out to the grocer. Literally in physical sense, the major volume of the action of the story takes place in the Maloney house in America. The readers first meet Mary, when she's waiting at home for her husband to return from work. Then she goes out to the grocer. Where the Maloney's reside remains unanswered. The writer has left the setting unclear so the tale is more universal for the readers to relate to, regardless where they are from. This short story was published in America in the 1950s, so the setting is likely around that time. The weather is chilly, peaceful, and quiescent. The social condition portrayed in the story is Mary and Patrick is a middle class couple. She is a perfect housewife to Patrick, a detective by profession. The setting also gives us a glimpse into the lives of the Maloney's and shows Mary is invested in her lifestyle to a fault, particularly when she realizes that life as she knows it may never be the same again.

## Mood

The mood in the story impressively transform as the story moves. The harmony of the middle class domestic image at the beginning of the story creates a mood of serene and silence. Yet, the suspense builds as the readers sense the husband's innate hostility to his wife. Later the mood is mostly suspenseful as the police investigate Patrick's murder and makes the readers speculate if Mary will be able to evade from punishment. The mood is nail-biting and strange. Dahl's choice of verbiage such as 'grief, frantic, horror, and dazed' demonstrate a negative mood. Towards the end of the story the mood turn into nearly comical as the protagonist delights in the reality she has tricked the police into consuming the evidence, and begins to giggle.

## Tone

Tone refers to the writer's attitude toward the work's subject. The tone of 'Lamb to the Slaughter' is not commiserative, and judgmental. The narrator presents Mary's murderous behavior in malignant. The writer avoids the possibility of the readers to sympathize with the protagonists- Mary or Patrick. This tone makes Mary's overall behavior seem more chilling. In this story, Mary receives some worrying news from Patrick. Mary is pregnant, and it sounds as though her husband is planning to discard them. He assures her he will give her money and see that she's taken care of. Mary is an obedient housewife, reacts to Patrick's lurid news by murdering him with a leg of lamb. To set the tone for this forbidding story, Dahl instills his language with dramatic and situational irony.

## Themes

Betrayal is the main theme in the story. Patrick Maloney's incomprehensible determination to discard his pregnant wife is an act of betrayal. This breaking of the marriage-vow and Mary well planned murdering her husband is perhaps the ultimate act of betrayal. Her intricately deep-laid alibi and disillusioning prevarications to the detectives who came for investigation too constitute betrayal.

The two main themes in the story are the violence of devotion and the fragility of identity. Mary's instinctive murder comes in the wake of her beloved husband Patrick's declaration he is discarding her and their unborn child. Her later decision to cover up the murder is not born out of maternal devotion rather than self-preservation. The fragility of identity: To a devoted wife like Mary, Patrick's discarding is not simply an act of betrayal but an act of undermining of her identity. In the wake of the murder, she must reconstruct herself in order to protect her unborn child.

The theme of identity is identified at the psychological, philosophical and anthropological levels in the story. The psychology level of identity is evident through the verbal description of the Maloney household Mary has internalized the bourgeois, ideal of a young housewife, keeping her home neat and tidy home and catering her husband; filling the glass with drinks when he finishes his day are all gestures of the day. Mary's abrupt bloody act shatters the image that a reader has of her. The story demonstrates, in the deadly fall of the frozen joint, that "identity" can be fragile. Erstwhile she has shattered her own identity, Mary carefully reconstructed an alibi by pretense a normal conversation with the grocer to save her. In the anthropological level human beings are naturally filthy and brutish creatures capable of doing bloody acts. Then the police detectives, who are proud of their ability to puzzle out a crime, are easily fooled by Mary through the eating of the lamb leg, the main evidence. They blow away their identity and competency into the air.

The inquiry of justice and injustice is directly related to the inquiry of revenge. This story narrates a train of injustices, beginning with Patrick's betrayal of Mary and their marriage, peaking with Mary's killing of Patrick, and finding its denouement in Mary's deception of the investigating officers. Patrick acts unjustly (or so it must be assumed on the basis of the evidence) in announcing his abandonment of Mary, for this breaks the wedding oath; Mary acts unjustly, in a way far



exceeding her husband's injustice, in killing him, and she compounds the injustice by concealing it from the authorities.

### Conflict

The external conflict is between Mary and the police. In both the situations, Mary is obliged to shield herself. When the cops started the investigation, she battles back by misleading them and making them eat the murder weapon. The main conflict is between the character and the self as she kills Patrick because of the internal issues of the divorce, her passion initiated to conflict and eventually she was conquered with a sense of wrath. Some internal conflicts are Mary struggling to cope with the news that Patrick told her, and her coming to the realization that she herself killed him.

### Characters

Characters are convincing if they are: consistent, motivated, and life-like. The author may reveal a character in more than one way such as his/her physical appearance, what he/she says, thinks, feels and dreams, what he/she does or does not do, what others say about him/her and how others react to him/her. The story has characters - Mary Maloney, the story's protagonist, her husband Patrick Maloney, a detective still walking a beat, Sergeant Jack Noonan, a policeman, O'Malley a Sergeant and Noonan's partner and Sam, the grocer.

Mary Maloney, the dynamic and round character changes quite strikingly throughout the story. In the beginning she was a warm, caring, and a loving wife to her husband. As the story moves she changes from being calm and loving to a crazy and a murderous lady like that of Lady Macbeth in Shakespeare's 'Macbeth'. She adores her husband and waits on him like a maid dotting, attentive, and effusive. Patrick Maloney, a police detective, is a flat and pretty much a stereotypical type of cop characterized as a silent type of man who cares more about his job than his marital life.

Patrick is annoyed and discomfited by sentiment. Despite her best endeavors to make him contented and care for him, he does not reciprocate her pains or feelings. He is insensible and self-absorbed telling his wife carrying his child in her womb; he is discarding her, with little regard for the heaviness of his words and choices. He handles the breakup with Mary and dealing with a woman suspected of burglary alike. He is not in touch with his emotions. He has to take alcohol to show his real self to her. He has no sympathy towards her. Maybe his job has made him brutal. He is the antagonist as he poses the central problem for the protagonist, and drives her to extreme of murdering him.

Jack Noonan and O'Malley the police officers are flat characters. They are sympathetic towards Mary, but are not principally smart, since she feels they have been completely fooled by the end. Finally Sam, the grocer unintentionally turns out to be Mary's alibi. After slay her husband, she chats casually with Sam, under the impression of buying vegetables for her husband's dinner at Sam's Store. Later, the police confirm her story with the grocer, who, like the detectives, has been misled by her.

### Point of View

'Lamb to the Slaughter' is a third-person narrative told by an anonymous narrator who acts as an observer of the characters. The writer prefers an outside narrator from a limited third person perspective to only divulge what Mary Maloney is conscious of. This is significant since the limited knowledge build suspense for the reader as the audience only knows what Mary knows about the criminal inquiry going on in her home. Together with her, the readers wait to see if she will escape from the charge of murder.

### Literary Technique

A literary technique, or literary device, is an identifiable rule or structure employed in writing which can be identified and used for literary analysis. These tools are used by the author "to



enliven and provide voice to the writing". Dahl employs a number of different literary techniques to craft the story including simile, metaphor, irony, personification, emotive language, and hyphenated words. Here are some examples of different ways he uses them with the purpose:

### Metaphor

A metaphor makes a comparison directly. Metaphorical language is used to realize a new and different meaning and used for emphasis. It also appeals to the reader's imagination so as to create a vivid picture in his mind. In "Lamb to the Slaughter," Dahl uses metaphors in a number of ways. Some of the interesting metaphors used in the text are listed below:

The title of the short story itself is a metaphor. On one hand, the lamb relates to Patrick Maloney, who turns into a lamb to the slaughter when he is slaughtered by his wife. On the other hand, the writer uses a metaphor to emphasize Mary's love and devotion toward her husband. Mary Maloney, the lamb to the slaughter, is an innocent person who is effortlessly beaten down by the unkind words of her husband Patrick when he threatens to discard her relationship. Patrick could also be the lamb to the slaughter, as he is "slaughtered" by her. The frozen lamb chop, a significant entry in the story, is depicted using a metaphor associated with a "steel club." This murder weapon, unknown to the police, is also compare to a "sledgehammer."

Secondly, the writer uses a metaphor to emphasize Mary's love and devotion toward her husband. He compares Mary's adoration for Patrick to the warm glow felt by a sunbather: And to feel—almost as a sunbather feels the sun—that warm male glow that came out of him to her when they were alone together.

By doing this, Dahl makes it very clear that Mary is deeply in love and utterly devoted to Patrick. This makes her murder of Patrick all the more shocking to the reader.

### Simile

Dahl uses simile to describe the hardness of the leg of lamb—"She might just as well hit him with a steel club." The use of simile helps the reader comprehend that a frozen leg of lamb could be used to kill someone with a smack to the head. "She loved to luxuriate in the presence of this mankind to feel- almost *as a sunbather feels the sun.*" This simile reveals her early caring and devotion towards her husband, until he doesn't deceive her with his decision. This prevailed over her innocence and leads her to murder him. This technique used by the writer has an immense impact on the reader as it provides the story a symbolic connotation that creates a much more deeper and significant representation of the character's personality. The similes make the story interesting and also demonstrates the total evolution of Mary throughout her actions.

### Irony

In the story the author uses irony as a literary device. "It'd be a favor to me if you'd eat it up. Then you can go on with your work afterwards." From the quote it is evident the weapon of the murder is the leg of the lamb, but the detectives don't, while they are eating it. The reader reflect a lot on whether the police at this point will understand that Mary murdered her husband or not. Irony is a major device used by Roald Dahl even when Patrick says to Mary: "Don't make supper for me. I'm going out." Mary knows her intentions while Patrick isn't. The use of irony within the story has an immense impact upon the readers by making strong emotions which give the opportunity to them to know what Patrick awaits and understands Mary's intentions.

### Symbols

Symbol is something in a story that stands for itself and for something else. In this story symbols are used very often. The house symbolizes the civilized society of man, and Mary symbolizes the hidden human instincts.

## Ecology and Behaviour of *Channa punctatus*(Bloch, 1793) from Washim District, Maharashtra, India

Butle S. S.

S. S. S. K. R. Innani  
Mahavidyalaya, Karanja (Lad)  
Dist. Washim, Maharashtra

R. A. Gulhane

S. S. S. K. R. Innani  
Mahavidyalaya, Karanja (Lad)  
Dist. Washim, Maharashtra

Joshi P. S.

Shri Shivaji Arts, Commerce and  
Science College, Akot, Dist. Akola,  
Maharashtra

### Abstract

*The purpose of the present study is to provide information about ecology and behaviour of Channa punctatus(Bloch, 1793). The study was conducted during 2020-2021 in Washim district of Vidharbha region of Indian state Maharashtra. Study revealed the interesting facts about ecology and behaviour of species. This freshwater snakehead fish is member of family Channidae. It is a delicious and nutritious fish of high market demand. The spotted snakehead is listed as Least Concern in IUCN, due to lack of major threats to this species population.*

**Key words:** Behaviour, *Channa punctatus*, Ecology, Maharashtra, Snakehead, Washim

### Introduction

The *Channa punctatus* is a member of the freshwater perciform fish family Channidae, native to parts of Africa and Asia. These elongated, predatory fish are distinguished by their long dorsal fins, large mouths, and shiny teeth. They breathe air with gills, which allows them to migrate short distances over land. They have suprabranchial organs, which are primitive forms of labyrinth organs that develop when they grow older (Chaudhry *et al.*, 2019). The spotted snakehead is listed as Least Concern in IUCN. They are valuable as a food source and have become notorious as an intentionally released invasive species (Jayaram, 2010, Joshi *et al.*, 2012).

The purpose of the present study is to provide information about ecology and behaviour of *Channa punctatus*(Bloch, 1793) from Washim district of Vidharbha region of Indian state Maharashtra.

### Material and Method

The study was conducted during 2020-2021 in Washim district. It is located in the western region of Vidharbha (20.1390° N, 77.1025° E). Healthy climate and rivers like Penganga, Kas, Arunavati and Katepurna with many dams and lakes. This provides a suitable condition for growth of fish fauna. Fish were collected, observed and identified using available literature (Day, 1996; Menon, 1992; Talwar and Jhingran, 1991; Jayaram, 2010; Eschmeyer and Fricke, 2011).

### Result and Discussion

*Channa punctata*, the spotted snakehead, is a species of snakehead. It is commonly found in the water bodies as well highly cultivated in Washim district of Maharashtra. They can be found in river, ponds, swamps and ditches but prefer stagnant waters with vegetation. They are valuable as a food source and have become notorious as an intentionally released invasive species. *Channa punctatus* normally grows to around 15.0 cm (5.9 in) in length, but males up to 31.0 cm (12.2 in). The spotted snakehead is listed as Least Concern in IUCN, due to lack of major threats to these species populations. Eschmeyer and Fricke, (2011) also recorded the similar observations in

The species is mainly a carnivore. Favorite food of this species is other small fishes, yolk flies and fish larvae. In its natural habitat, it consumes crustaceans, molluscs, insects, small fishes, semi-digested materials and sometimes plants. Its feeding habit changes seasonally. The intensity of

feeding is low in mature fishes during the spawning period. Juvenile fish has constant habit of food. This finding is in well agreement with Bhuiyan *et al.*, (2006).

The spotted snakehead is suitable for extensive cultivation in tropical or subtropical areas where availability of fresh water may be limited and dissolved oxygen is low. Air-breathing fish may have significant advantage for aquaculture as they survive in shallow waters with low oxygen. Considering its tolerance to low dissolved oxygen, it can be cultivated at high density in intensive tanks, but size grading is needed to reduce cannibalism. These observations were also reported by Talwar and Jhingran (1991).

Breed can be throughout the year. Spawning usually takes place at night in shallow water with a silty substrate. Eggs are laid in nests through elaborate tunnels in vegetated areas which look like vertical columns of water with the eggs floating in the center. The male and female move toward the center of the nest during spawning, where the male entwines his body to the female moving upward while releasing the eggs to be fertilized. Eggs are guarded by one or both parents. Hatching takes place in a day. Similar observations were also quoted by Talwar and Jhingran, (1991) in their study.

## Conclusion

Study revealed the interesting facts about ecology and behaviour of *Channa punctatus* (Bloch, 1793). It is commonly found in the water bodies as well highly cultivated in Washim district of Maharashtra. It is a delicious and nutritious fish of high market demand. The spotted snakehead is listed as Least Concern in IUCN, due to lack of major threats to this species population.

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## A Study of Impact of COVID-19 on Tourism Sector with Special Reference to Konkan Region

**Dr. Kishor Girish Nawale**

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce,  
Shri Shahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Parvati, Pune-411009.

### Abstract

*The tourism sector is one of the important sector of the country as far as socio-economic factors are concerned. The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector in India in general and Konkan region in particular. From secondary literature, it is found that the Indian Tourism Industry accounted for 9.2% of India's GDP in 2018 and provided 42.673 million jobs. Thus, it forms 8.1% of its total employment. The present study attempts to find out exact impact on tourists, tourism places/villages, tourists transporters, etc. This paper focuses on the potential economic effects due to standstill of tourism. The effect will carry over for short, medium and even for long term especially in the Konkan region. As these Konkan villages near sea shore are highly dependent on tourism. COVID-19 pandemic has curtailed the prosperity of these villages as tourism entrepreneurs seriously compromised by the fall of tourism revenues. Researcher strongly feels that this sector is highly affected and has caused great losses due to COVID-19. Thus, this study provides an in-depth perception of the main issues about how this pandemic affects the Konkan tourism villages/places, residents of these villages, local labourers especially women population, tourists' transporters etc.*

**Key Words:** Tourism Sector, Tourists, Tourism, COVID-19, Women Entrepreneurs, Household Entrepreneurs.

### Introduction

India is having popular destinations for domestic and international travellers to visit. Before the pandemic in India, the travel and tourism industry was growing rapidly. The Indian tourism industry accounted for ₹16.91 lakh crore that is 9.2% of India's GDP in 2018 and was providing 42.673 million jobs, which is 8.1% of its total employment. Thus, the tourism is considered to be one of the biggest and rapidly growing industry.

Due to spread of infectious disease of COVID-19, the tourism industry has become very unstable. Even travel across the states and inter-district was prohibited. There was a curfew due to which movements were restricted. As a result, the tourism activities came to a standstill. It is also observed that other essential industries of the countries were unlocked, but restrictions on tours and travel were still into existence.

### Rational of the Study

In the current situation where Covid-19 was announced as a pandemic by the World Health Organization, the Government of India announced a complete lockdown of the nation that had a strong impact on the economy, mainly the tourism and hospitality industry, which is struggling to open even after the lockdown. The rapid spread of the coronavirus pandemic stopped domestic as well as international activities of tourism. Countries around the world continued to impose restrictions on travel as apart to hold the spread of the virus. It is not just konkan region that has witnessed such a drastic downfall in tourist arrivals. Every major tourist place across the country is facing the same revenue crunch. In fact, tourism is a major source of revenue and employment of villages near sea shore of konkan region.

The study focused on understanding the pandemic situation, and how it affects the konkan tourism and hospitality industry in general and small and medium household tourism entrepreneurs. Researcher found that these small and medium entrepreneurs had started their tourism hospitality business because they are residing near sea shore, they don't have any other source of income in these villages and since many years they are surviving to a major extent due on tourist hospitality.

Now, these entrepreneurs have constructed huts and small buildings and providing lodging and boarding hospitality to tourists. In addition, they are also providing transport facility to their tourists as per their demand, guiding tourist about sea shore, guarding tourist from sea water, providing dining facility, etc.

Considering this fact into account, this research was undertaken to examine the impact of this pandemic situation on tourism sector in general and konkan region in particular which include small and medium size tourist villages near sea shore of konkan region. Researcher has visited and studied the impact on various aspects such as hospitality, food services, transport, mathematics of economics, employment issue etc. of these small tourism entrepreneurs.

### **Objective of the Study**

The objective of this research paper is to measure the impact of the occurrence of Corona virus on the tourism industry in India in general and Konkan region in particular. Therefore, the objective of the study is to investigate the effect of efficiency and effectiveness of COVID-19 on local small tourism entrepreneurs which includes tourist transporters, small household tourism entrepreneurs and tourists.

### **Research Methodology**

Researcher has selected Anjarle, Velneshwar, Harne, Alibagh villages for the study. To understand the views about impact of COVID-19 on their small business, researcher has selected 50 small and medium household tourist entrepreneurs who are providing various traditional hospitality to tourist in their house. 50 women belong to self-help group who are producing local products from mango, maize and other household consumables. 20 people who are doing the business of travelling with their own small car or traveller bus. 25 women employees who are working under these small household tourist entrepreneurs. All the above sample is selected on the basis of simple random sample method.

Researcher used both methods of data collection. Secondary data is collected with the help of articles in the newspaper and online journals. Whereas primary data is collected by using interview method with all the above sample respondents. In addition, researcher also used personal observation method while shaping findings.

### **Findings (Analysis and Interpretation of the data)**

1. From the total sample respondents, it is found that majority i.e. 47 (94%) are women small and medium tourists entrepreneurs, 50 (100%) are women belong to self-help group, 20 (100%) are male travellers and all the 25 employees working under these small and medium entrepreneurs. It indicates that tourist sector besides sea shore region is run majority by women entrepreneurs. This helps their family for economic support.
2. It is found that number of tourists has been reduced drastically during the pandemic. According to them, more than 95% tourists could not turn or visit sea shore during this period of pandemic. It indicates that there is a huge economic loss to these small tourist entrepreneurs.
3. It is found that many of the regular tourists were ready to visit sea shore, but due to strict lock-down and rules and regulations, tourists did not visit their places.
4. The marketing activity of Self-help group was completely stopped due to no sale of their manufactured products. This resulted into a huge economic loss to these members of Self-help group which in turn affected loss of work/employment to member house wives of these Self-help group. It is also found that most of the self-help groups have not repaid their loan instalment taken from cooperative banks.

5. It is also found that the wages or profit share received from these self-help group contributes towards the family consumption and other miscellaneous expenditure. However due to curtailment of self-help activities, the burden of such income went to the male member of the family.
6. There are no special marketing activities of these small tourist entrepreneurs. They were not contacting to tourists from cities like Pune or Mumbai to visit. They are running their lodging and boarding business traditionally on the basis of "Athithi Deo Bhav". Thus, the occupancy of their small huts or houses and food consumption impacted a lot and came to a standstill.
7. It is found that during the pandemic of COVID-19, these people also faced the calamity of heavy rain and cyclone which have dismantled their homes and trees.
8. The unemployment rate has also increased during the pandemic period.
9. Travelling is one of the important factors of tourism industry. Considering the opportunity, few family members have purchased small cars and traveller buses for the income point of view on vehicle loan basis. However, due to complete lock-down, most of the travellers could not even pay their loan EMI's since last many months. Researcher found that their vehicles are stagnant at one place as there is no demand or call from tourists at all. They are also unable to pay their vehicle insurance and regular maintenance of their vehicle.
10. It is found a high proportion of the jobs are undertaken by women in the study area as far as food cooking, lodging and boarding activities. However, most women hold low skilled jobs in the tourism sector.
11. Researcher found that villages near sea shore are at remote places where ordinary women cannot go to urban area for the job or any other type of work. Therefore, tourist business is most beneficial to these women to earn for their family and support livelihood.
12. Sample tourists' respondents opined that they have decided to not to go for travel for minimum two to three years due to the fear of CORONA virus. They said that there may be chances of CORONA as there is no perfect remedy available on this disease. Thus, it indicates that the pandemic will affect this sector even in coming two to three years.
13. It is found that due to non-availability of tourist in this sector, many of the workers and small tourist entrepreneurs moved to other sectors to earn livelihood. Most of them are selling vegetables in the urban areas. This shows unemployment as well as displacement.
14. It is also found that being low-skilled, casual and temporary workers, majority of them find difficult in seeking employment in other sectors of the economy.
15. It is found that more than 87 per cent of the sample tourists' entrepreneurs that they have stopped to repay their loan instalments due to non-availability of sources of revenue.
16. Sample tourist entrepreneurs have demanded for loan waiver from the government as there is complete lock down in the tourist sector. However, it is found that most of the entrepreneurs have taken loan from private sources such credit cooperative societies, relatives, moneylenders etc. as the nationalised banks are not offering loans to this sector small entrepreneurs because of not having repayment assurance from these people.

### Recommendations

Researcher strongly felt that there is a need to promote tourism sector as the sector is in very pathetic and critical situation. Everything is stopped and come to a standstill. On the other side there is no alternative sources of business/ services available at these regions to earn something equal to their normal revenue.



Therefore; to overcome the situation tourist entrepreneur who will follow all the precautionary measures should be allowed to run their business and tourists who will follow all the precautionary measure should also be allowed to visit these places without any restrictions.

Researcher is of the opinion that there is a need that the government and other stakeholders should offer financial aid to tourism sector. Government should provide certain soft loans with minimum interest rates and must issue additional funds for the betterment of tourism sector in the near future.

These entrepreneurs will have to recuperate the trust and confidence of people in the recovery period to travel again after the pandemic. Unlike the other sectors, the tourism sector relies heavily on trust and thus will take a longer time to return to routine in the recovery period because tourists need to ensure that the situation is safe and secure before they step out to travel again. Researcher strongly felt that it is the need of the hour that government should take early steps to overcome the present slowdown in tourism industry by analysing its long-term impacts at the earliest.

## Conclusion

Tourism sector is worse affected because it is driven by the psychology of tourists who are very sensitive to safety and security aspects. It will be difficult for the travel and small and medium tourism entrepreneurs to attract tourists during the pandemic as their safety is of paramount importance. These entrepreneurs will have to recuperate the trust and confidence of people in the recovery period to travel again after the pandemic. Unlike the other sectors, the tourism sector relies heavily on trust and thus will take a longer time to return to routine in the recovery period because tourists need to ensure that the situation is safe and secure before they step out to travel again. Researcher strongly felt that there is the need of the hour that government should take early steps to overcome the present slowdown in tourism industry by analysing its long-term impacts at the earliest otherwise this sector will remain affected by the widespread of COVID-19 and may remain for a long duration.

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## It Is Time For Digital Physical Literacy In India

Mohamed Prince M1

1Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education,  
Malabar College of Commerce and Science, Manoor, Kerala

### Abstract

*This paper discusses the Digital Physical Literacy of India. There was a time when India's challenge was literacy. From an abysmal low of under 20% in 1951 we are now close to 80%. Over the last decade, ubiquitous digital literacy has become the aspiration. This is indeed desired, for the population to gainfully participate in today's online world. But, as a country we have pitifully ignored a third essential literacy – physical literacy. Physical literacy has to be imparted at a young age. Schools in India by and large have not understood it. In most cases, they have restricted themselves to a customary physical training class, once a week. Urban schools, more interested in enrolments, provide multiple sports as options, without an understanding of which sport is appropriate for which age group. Parents, who take private initiative, are more driven by aspirations for their children to emulate the sports-stars of the time. But, much before becoming a star comes the making of a star. Just like literacy begins with the alphabet, physical literacy also has an alphabet. This alphabet comprises the most basic physical activities like running, jumping, throwing or kicking. It appears simple. But hark back to your childhood, and you will recall that you were not trained in any of these activities. A coordinated physical literacy approach will have several benefits. The first of them will be making physical activity a lifestyle for young children. Secondly, it will be easier to spot talent in a more organised and broad-based manner, and then direct them to sports they are naturally inclined towards. Finally, it will be an antidote to the burden of lifestyle diseases which are becoming a burgeoning problem as India is becoming more prosperous. a strong foundation in physical literacy inculcated in the yearly years will make a huge difference in being naturally inclined towards a healthy and active lifestyle.*

*Keywords: Physical Education & Sports, Digital India, Physical Literacy*

### Introduction

Our life has become increasingly digitalised to the point where we are always connected and perpetually "on". We are connected through cables and multiple gadgets, and Wi-Fi signals are our constant companions. In India, the current number of internet users stands at 696 million and is projected to rise to 974 million by 2025. Most of these people are accessing the internet through their smartphones, with the smartphone user base estimated to reach 829 million users by 2022.

Before we delve into all the great things about fitness apps, let's look at the history of this industry. When Google created its Google Health service in 2008, it seemed very promising. If it were launched today, it would probably gain popularity, but back in the day it was so unpopular that the company was forced to abandon the project in 2011. Why did Google Health fail despite all the possibilities it presented? One of the reasons is lack of Digital Physical Literacy.

\* During lockdown, gyms and fitness studios were forced to close or go digital.

\* Downloads of health and fitness apps grew by 46% worldwide.

\* India saw the highest increase in downloads - rising by 156%

### Types of Fitness Apps

In general, there are 3 types of fitness apps, and the main difference among them lies in the way they process and store the information:

1. Workout and exercise apps
2. Nutrition apps
3. Activity tracking apps

Some applications are a combination of two or even all three of these types, but mostly they fall into one of these categories. Let's look at each type in detail.

Workout apps allow users to track their progress and get information on how to perform exercises correctly

Workout apps is the broadest category in our list. As the name implies, they are focused on workouts. Its main purpose is to show users what exercises to do and explain exactly how to do them.

There are so many examples of workout apps, and each has something unique about them. However, all workout apps can be divided into three groups:

#### **Personal trainer apps**

Personal trainer apps are very popular, as they can explain how to perform exercises and create a personal training program

#### **Logbook apps**

Logbook apps work as your mobile training journal where you can log your workout sessions and make your own training program. It is a simple yet useful application that can not only log your progress, but also visualize it in graphs and stats

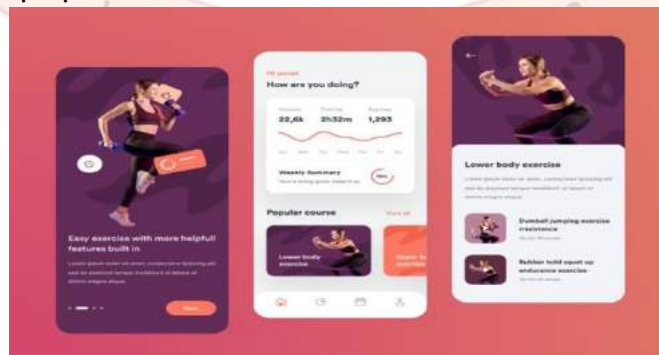
These kinds of apps are the most minimalist. Logbook apps work as a to-do list and basically just store information about workouts. HeavySet, Strong, Fitbod, and Stacked are famous examples of logbook apps. Preset libraries with exercises and a wide choice of workout routines are available for the users.

#### **Workout fitness**

Workout apps are the best option for those sports fans who can't imagine a workout without a fitness band or some other kind of wearable device. All the data that wearable devices collect immediately shows up on the display of the Smartphone. apps that pair with devices.

To sum up, here are the most popular monetization models for fitness apps:

1. Paid apps. Your users make a one-time payment to get access to all the functionality in your app.
2. Freemium apps. The core functionality is free, but if your user wants to unlock advanced features and possibilities, they can subscribe to a premium version or make a one-time payment.
3. Apps with in-app purchases. These apps make money by offering some virtual goods inside the app, for example, personalized training or diet plans.
4. Apps with advertisements. This monetization model allows you to earn money by placing ads in your app in a form of pop-ups, banners and videos.



#### **Indigenous Fitness App For India**

Government of India must provide official fitness app with unique specialties and also very important to show exactly how exercises should be done. Otherwise, exercises can cause trauma or simply not have the desired effect. Usually, a personal trainer at the gym makes sure people do



exercises properly, but with these applications users don't need to pay for the gym anymore – 3D models, videos, or just detailed descriptions explain how to perform each workout. During the pandemic Covid-19 the nation children and citizen are consuming more food and doing no physical activities because then can't access the Gym, Play Grounds, Swimming Pool to tackle this government of India must Promote Digital Fitness mobile application among the nation Citizens.



### Gamification

Gamification is used both to entertain and to motivate. Achievements like those found in video games are good, but competing with other users is even better. Let your users compete, get rewards, and compare results with their friends. In some applications like Charity Miles, users can even become part of a charity program by sharing results on social media.

### Literacy Gap

Along with a prevalent urban-rural divide, there also exists a deepening male-female digital literacy gap in India. Data from NSSO's 75th round national survey (2017-2018) shows a significant gap between the male and female population in rural and urban areas with regard to the ability to operate a computer and use the internet. As shown in Table 1, only 8.5% of women in rural India are able to use the internet as compared to their male counterparts (17.1%). For urban areas, the percentage of users is significantly higher, but the gender gap remains

Ability	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Able to operate a computer	12.6%	7%	37.5%	26.9%
Able to use internet	17.1%	8.5%	43.5%	30.1%

### Research And Developments In Digital Fitness Application

Government must promote research and development for digital mobile applications. By providing Scholarship and Grand from the college level also need to provide a opportunities for interdisciplinary research.

The India is one of the best nation that producing Engineers so need a support the engineers with Start Up. The Defence Research and Development Organisation is an agency under the Department of Defence Research and Development in Ministry of Defence of the Government of India also need produce make digital fitness application for India.

### Role Of Ngo's In Digital Literacy

"Why do you want to give the poor access to the Internet when the bigger concern is to provide them with access to food, clothing and shelter?" This has been a major challenge NGO DEF.

The other, of course, is the population and vastness of the country. In the last 15 years, the Digital Empowerment Foundation has digitally enabled over 5,000,000 people in more than 300 villages, but it's barely a dent in our large unconnected population. And the Indian education system, especially at the pre-university level, is largely based on rote learning rather than critical thinking. In such a scenario, media literacy does not really come into play, unfortunately. Even in the government's digital learning agenda, media literacy does not get a mention; it's more about learning the functionality of digital tools to access content, rather than analyzing it or creating new content.

## Conclusion

India is a developing country there is large digital gap between in urban and rural area. There were many people among in rural area they were not still aware about the how to use mobile application especially the health and wellness application. To tackle this digital gap in between the people among the nation of india the government must need to make new policies to teach and improve the digital literacy. The changes must start from school the Information technology and physical education subject teachers need a joint action toward educate the young children to make awareness about the health and Fitness mobile applications. At the initial stage to implement the government need to include ICT and Digital Physical literacy in Physical educations syllabus in BPEd and MPEd students. And also need for conduction national level workshops for in-service Teachers. Development of a digital repository of coursework, simulations, game-based learning, augmented reality and virtual reality. and include digital literacy in DIKSHA and MOCK and Development of virtual labs using DIKSHA and SWAYAM, particularly, to make such programs accessible to students and teachers belonging to socio-economically disadvantaged groups through preloaded tablets.

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## A Study on Banking Ombadsmen Scheme - A Performance Review

Jayalakshmi V.A.

Research scholar, Dept. of P.G Studies in Commerce, Karnatak University, Dharwad.

### Abstract

*Information and communication technology playing an important role in all sectors, not excluding the banking sector. Now a day's banks provide a wide variety of services and these services are available at a click of a button. Customers are the success of any business and retaining customers is the challenge and fulfill the needs of every customer is a difficult task. Banking Ombudsman Scheme introduced RBI, in the year 1995 under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The Ombudsman is a public official appointed by the RBI to receive the complaints of customers to investigate against the administration. The objective of introducing the Scheme is to provide the inexpensive and faster way of redress the grievances against the deficiency services provided by all Commercial, Scheduled Primary Co-operatives, and Regional Rural Banks. This Research paper analysis the trends and progress of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme of the last Five year from 2015 to 2019. The study is purely based on the Secondary data.*

**Keywords:** Banking Ombudsman Scheme, Bank Performance, Customer Grievance, Redress Mechanism.

### Introduction

After the adoption of the New Economic Policy, 1991 Indian economy was opened to the world economy, which revolutionized the growth of the Indian economy including the banking sector. The banking sector is one of the main pillars of the economic development of any nation. For any bank to thrive in the banking sector two important aspects to be focused are to stay competitive in the market and to protect customer trust and keep them satisfied. Customer trust in the banking sector in the banking sector is protected mainly by banking sector regulator RBI, the efficient working of RBI has been the one important factor in protecting the trust of people in this sector. The customer of a bank is mainly satisfied when they know believe that banks are designing and providing the products and services which are convenient to customers and are working in every possible way to improve their working and address the customer's grievances. Banks are providing many products and services and customers are also facing shortcomings or problems in these products and services like delay in timely payment of bill payments, loans, and Credit Card dues, etc. to avoid these delays in transactions Reserve Bank of India Introduced the Scheme called "Banking Ombudsmen". Ombudsman is a senior official appointed by RBI who addresses the customer complaints against deficiency in banking services, who otherwise find it difficult or cost-prohibitive or time-consuming in addressing to approach any other redressal fora such as courts.

The 'Narasimham' Committee recommended the Banking Ombudsman scheme, in this ombudsmen, received the customer's complaints against deficiency in services related to deposit accounts and loans and advances. In the long run, Banking Ombudsman will help in the policy framing towards the increase in service quality and also help to strengthen their internal banking operations by grievance redressal mechanism. The Ombudsman Scheme introduced on June 4th 1995 under section 35 A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Then According to the changes happening in the services provided by banks and the needs of the customers and amendments were made in the scheme and has been revised in the years 2002, 2006, 2007 and 2009 for more effective implementation of scheme and also to resolve complaints in fair manner which is cost-free, improves the quality of services in banks on continuous basis.

According to the change in operational styles or rendering services, several revisions were made in the years 2002, 2006, 2007 and 2009. At present BOS 2006, Amended up to July 1st, 2017 is in operation. Presently 22 Banking Ombudsman working with State-wise Jurisdiction across



the country covering 29 states and 7 Union Territories and ombudsmen offices majorly located in the state capitals.

The objective of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme is to resolve the customer's complaints in banking operations and transactions and make banking efficient and customer-friendly within the stipulated time and in free of cost. Banking ombudsmen scheme operates in three levels they are at first level corresponding bank of the customer where grievance was arisen according to scheme firstly customer has to file complaints in that bank and bank is expected to address the complaint within 30 days. Secondly, banking ombudsmen offices, as stated above there are 22 banking ombudsmen in-country who are authorized to redress the grievances of customers in their territory when a complaint failed by customer is not addressed by the corresponding bank within 30 days or customers is dissatisfied with banks reply or compensation then customer can complain to the banking ombudsmen. Thirdly at the top is the appellate authority that is RBI Deputy Governor acts as an appellate authority, if a customer is dissatisfied with the award of ombudsmen then the customer can raise a complaint to appellate authority within 30 days and up to 60 days is allowed for stipulated reasons. Customers can approach courts if customers are not satisfied with the award of appellate authority or banking ombudsmen. All Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, and Scheduled Primary Co-operative Banks are covered under the Scheme. In addition to this from the year 2018-19, BOS extended to Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), it was covered under Section 45L of the RBI Act, 1934 on Feb 23, 2018. This scheme applies to the digital transactions, rolled out a complaint management system, a one-stop portal for lodgment of grievances.

### The objective of the study

To know the concept of Banking Ombudsman and to review the performance of Banking Ombudsman Scheme last five years in relative to compare the number of complaints received from different population group, compare the position of disposal of a complaint, Category of Complaints, Comparative Position of Disposal of Complaints by OBOs and give the valuable suggestions to improve the services.

### Research Design

For this study the data has been collected from secondary sources like RBI websites, research articles, etc. for analysing the data percentage method, tables and charts used for data interpretation.

### Data Analysis and Interpretation

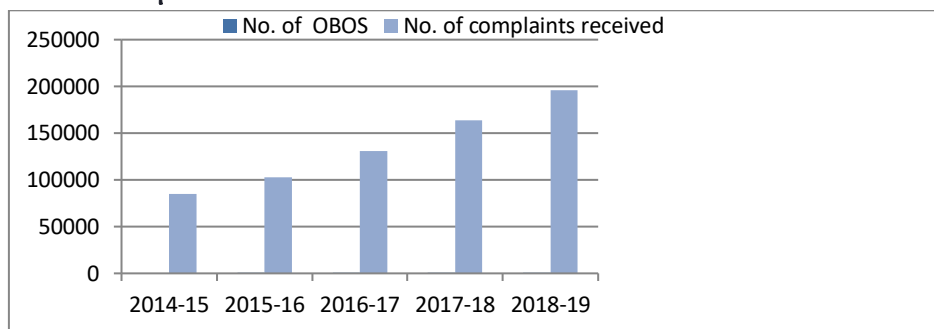
**Table 1: No. of Complaints received by OBOS**

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
No. of OBOS	15	15	20	21	21
No. of Complaints received	85131	102894	130987	163590	195901

### Source: RBI Annual Reports

The complaints received at OBOs rose by 32,311 taking the total to 1,95,901 complaints in 2018-19 over the previous year (1,63,590), recording a year on year (Y-o-Y) increase of 19.75%. Of these, 72.19% were received electronically i.e., through the online portal and by emails as against 63.61% in the previous year. The data suggest that this increase in the number of complaints is mainly due to an increase in awareness of customers about their rights and availability of electronic means to complaint to the authority.

**Chart 1: Number of Complaints Received**



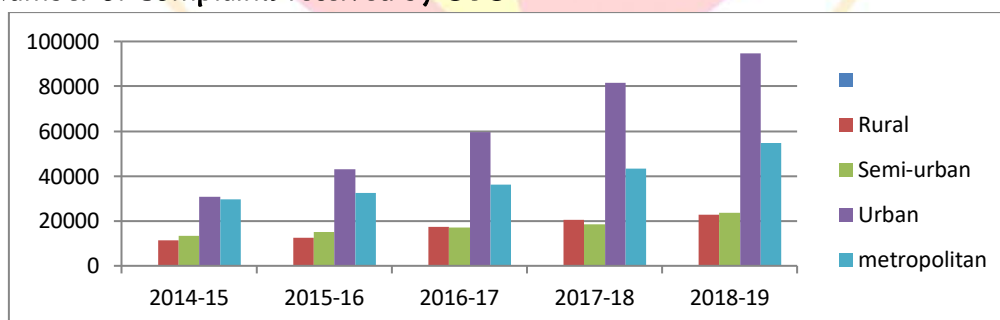
**Table 2: Number of Complaints received by OBO**

No. of Complaints Received	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Rural	11484	12420	17458	20600	22862
Semi-urban	13363	15048	17040	18570	23629
Urban	30710	42994	59721	81570	94745
Metropolitan	29574	32432	36168	43296	54665
Total	85131	102894	130987	163590	195901

**Source: RBI Annual Report**

The number of complaints received by BOs is increasing in all areas classified above every year, and the number of complaints received is also more in urban and metropolitan areas than in rural and semi-urban areas. The number of complaints registered in the urban and metropolitan areas raised by 147% from 2014-15 to 2018-19 and in rural and semi-urban areas by 87%. The difference in number of complaints between urban and rural areas is mainly because all most all nationalized and private sector banks are in urban areas where number of customers is more than rural RRBs and increase in number of complaints is mainly due to ATM and online banking usage of which is more in urban areas than in rural areas.

**Chart 2: Number of Complaints received by OBO**



**Table 3: OBO wise receipt of complaints**

OBO	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Ahmadabad	4965	5909	9552	9607	9796
Bengaluru	4610	5119	7042	8906	11044
Bhopal	5451	5748	5671	4050	6107
Bhubaneswar	2448	3050	2582	2811	4138
Chandigarh	3131	4571	8189	10026	13063
Chennai	8285	8645	9007	10642	11557
Dehradun	0	0	948	3171	3958
Guwahati	1054	1328	1569	1601	2061

Hyderabad	4366	5910	6570	8049	10391
Jaipur	4088	4664	6740	9068	11455
Jammu	0	0	30	501	908
Kanpur	8818	9621	8150	13314	14314
Kolkata	5277	4846	7834	10631	11793
Mumbai-I	10446	12333	16229	18085	13106
Mumbai –II	0	0	0	1884	10162
New Delhi-I	14712	22554	24837	26653	33690
New Delhi-II	0	0	4935	9084	11242
Patna	4456	5003	6225	7946	7998
Raipur	0	0	237	1211	1906
Ranchi	0	0	715	1894	2174
Thiruvananthapuram	3024	3593	3855	4456	5038
Total	85131	102894	130987	163590	195901

Source: RBI Annual Reports

The number of complaints in every banking ombudsmen office depends on population and economic activities in that territory. The number of complaints in Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Mumbai, New Delhi, and Patna has doubled from 2014-15 to 2018-19.

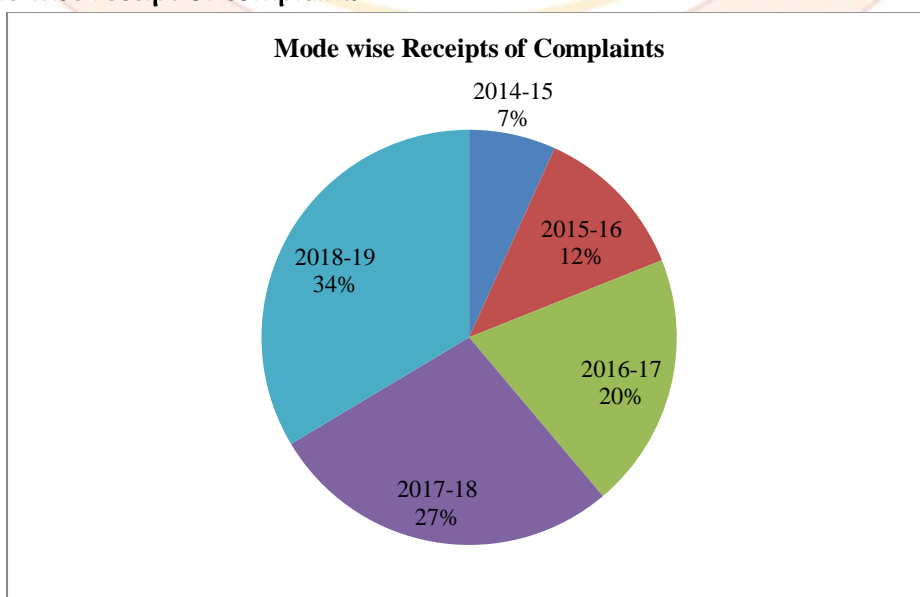
Table 4: Mode wise receipt of complaints

Mode	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
e-mail	19508	35169	57472	79550	96925
Online	11634	15378	22366	24512	44496
Post/Fax/Courier/ Hand delivery	53989	52347	51149	59528	54480
Total	85131	102894	130987	163590	195901

Source: RBI Annual Reports

The register of many complaints online and e-mail has raised significantly from 2014-15 to 2018-19 by 354% and a number of complaints registered through post or fax or courier are more or less the same over years. As the number of customers using ATM and online banking is increasing, complaints about charges and frauds are also increasing and those who use these e-banking facilities, when face any problem they raise complain at authority through electronic mode.

Chart 3: Mode wise receipt of complaints



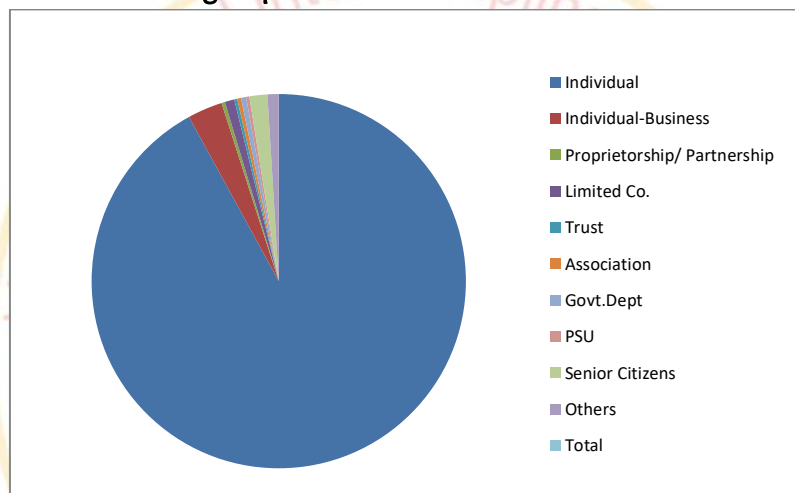


**Table 5: Complaints classification group wise**

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Individual	78353	94186	120105	150697	179754
Individual-Business	2566	3312	3855	4686	5502
Proprietorship/ Partnership	255	310	417	473	651
Limited Co.	699	936	1047	1081	1317
Trust	224	288	307	326	466
Association	281	316	307	331	325
Govt. Dept	376	561	491	535	960
PSU	234	524	190	1409	643
Senior Citizens	1318	1569	1745	2098	1328
Others	825	892	2523	1954	4955
<b>Total</b>	<b>85131</b>	<b>102894</b>	<b>130987</b>	<b>163590</b>	<b>195901</b>

Source: RBI Annual Reports

**Chart 4: Complaints classification group wise**

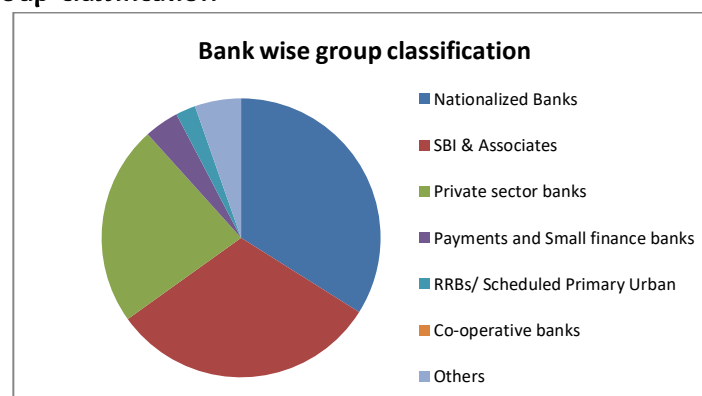


**Table 6: Bank wise group classification**

Group Classification	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Nationalized Banks	28891	35447	45364	54970	61755
SBI & Associates	26529	29585	35950	46993	59522
Private sector banks	19773	26931	35080	42443	54922
Payments and Small finance banks	3406	3413	3284	3850	4196
RRBs/ Scheduled Primary Urban	1966	2293	2481	3229	3660
Co-operative banks					
Others	4566	5225	8828	11632	10092
<b>Total</b>	<b>85131</b>	<b>102894</b>	<b>130987</b>	<b>163590</b>	<b>195901s</b>

Source: RBI Annual Reports

**Chart 5: Bank wise group classification**



The number of complaints has increased by 113% in nationalized banks from 2014-15 to 2018-19 and in SBI and its associates by 124% and private sector banks by 177%. The difference in the number of complaints between nationalized, private sector, SBI, and RRB is customer base is high in nationalized banks and private sector banks than in RRBs. The different kind services provided and these kinds of services are also used more in nationalized banks than in RRBs. So, the number of complaints is raised from nationalized and private sector banks.

**Table 7: Category of Complaints**

Category of Complaints	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Deposit accounts	4661	5046	7190	6719	10844
Remittances	2700	2494	3287	3330	3451
Card Related (ATM/ Debit / Credit Card)	18123	13081	16434	24672	36539
Loans and advances	4846	5399	5559	6226	7610
Levy of Charges without prior notice	5510	5705	7273	8209	8391
Pension Payments	5777	6342	8506	7833	7066
Failure to meet commitments /Non observance of fair practices code/BCSBI Codes	24850	7977	8911	11044	13332
DSAs and recovery agents	347	357	330	554	629
Notes and coins	61	63	333	1282	480
Others	14482	16988	23169	26219	28330
Out of Subject	3774	3751	6230	5681	6508
Mobile\ Electronic Banking	-	-	-	8487	14794
Para-Banking	-	-	-	579	1115
Total	85131	67203	87222	110835	110835

Source: RBI Annual Reports

The number of complaints registered relating to ATM has raised by 200% from 2014-15 and the number of complaints relating to online banking has risen by 75% from 2017-18 to 2018-19. The number of complaints relating to deposit accounts has also doubled and complaints about the levy of different charges by a bank on different services provided are also increasing. This increase in A number of complaints suggest there is no clear communication between customers and banks about their duties and responsibilities and also stable environment about the rights of customers and banks are not yet established.

**Table 8: Comparative Position of Disposal of Complaints by OBOs**

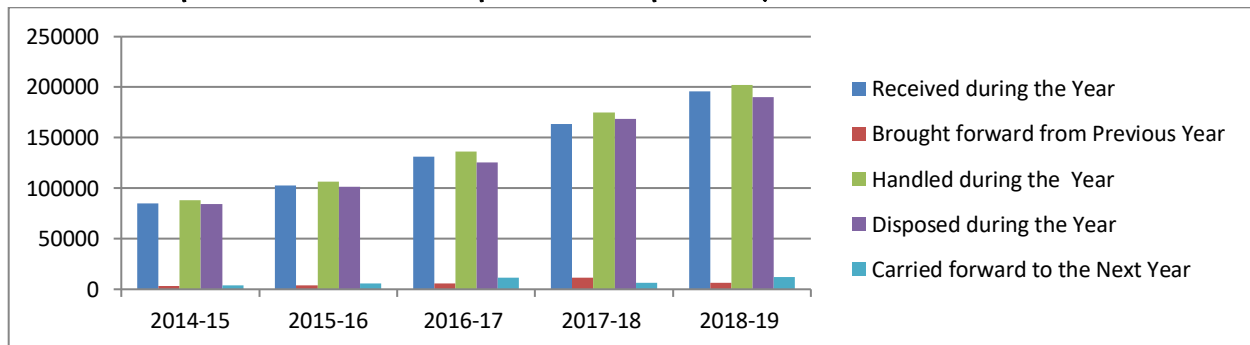
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Received during the Year	85131	102,894	130,987	163,590	1,95,901
Brought forward from Previous Year	3307	3,778	5,524	11,215	6,182

Handled during the Year	88438	106,672	136,511	174,805	2,02,083
Disposed during the Year	84660	101,148	125,296	168,623	1,90,014
Rate of Disposal (%)	96%	95%	92%	96.50%	94.03%
Carried forward to the Next Year	3778	5,524	11,215	6,182	12,069

Source: RBI Annual Reports

As shown in the above table complaints handled during the year are increasing so are the complaints disposed of during the year. A complaints handled during the year 2018-19 has increased by 128% compared to 2014-15. Disposal of complaints has also increased by 124% from 2014-15 to 2018-19.

Chart 6: Comparative Position of Disposal of Complaints by OBOS



#### Findings of the study

- Complaints about the bank's operations or working from the customers especially individual customers are increasing. Complaints received during 2018-19 have increased by 130% compared to 2014-15. Individual customer complaints have increased by 128% from 2014-15 to 2018-19.
- Individual customer complaints form a majority of complaints received during the particular year. In 2014-15 it formed 92% of complaints received during that particular year and in 2018-19 it formed 91.75% of complaints received in that year.
- Complaints from individual business, limited co and government departments in a particular form minimal part of complaints received during that year. In absolute number, they are increasing on a year to year basis and have almost doubled in 2018-19 compared to 2014-15.
- The number of complaints from rural and semi-urban areas has doubled in absolute numbers. Their share in that particular year has decreased from 29% in 2014-15 to 23% in 2018-19. This is mainly because the concentration of except RRBs all banks are situated in urban areas so customer base and usage of different services are more in urban areas so there are a number of complaints.
- Economic activity and population of the territory have a relation with a number of complaints in the territorial office of that region. The number of complaints in regions like Bangalore, Ahmadabad, Patna, New Delhi, and Mumbai has increased more than in other regions.
- The number of complaints filed through email and online mode has increased by 4 times while fax, a courier has remained more or less the same. This shows a relationship of convenience and accessibility of office in a faster way plays a role in filing complaints and also plays an important role in helping improve service quality.
- The complaints from nationalised and SBI banks have doubled over the past 5 years while the number of complaints from private sector banks has almost increased by 2.5 times. The customer base of the private sector has increased in recent years and the trust of people and



service quality is also a reason for the increase in customer base. Rules and regulations for services available in private sector banks are more for eg minimum balance in saving bank account etc. So rules and regulations for accessing the services also have a direct relation with increasing complaints on banks.

- E-banking activities i.e. ATM and online banking have more share than any other individual segment in several complaints in recent years. As new ways of committing frauds and levying service charges etc are new issues in online banking so there is no stability yet in the environment relating to demarcation of which is whose responsibility so the number of complaints is increasing in that segment.
- The rate of disposal of complaints is above 90% for the last 5 years and is a positive sign for protecting customer trust in banks as their grievances are being settled at the earliest possible.

### Suggestions

- Awareness about the scheme is still low, banks should promote and advertise schemes to create more awareness about the scheme but banks are not promoting schemes. RBI can take a proper awareness drive to create more awareness about the scheme.
- The scheme has a time limit for disposal of complaints within 30 days and up to 60 days is allowed but no standard mechanism has been established to implement award given by ombudsmen. There is an incidence where banks didn't comply with the award of ombudsmen so customers are left with no choice but to go to civil courts. The bank not complying with the award will kill the entire purpose of the scheme. So RBI has to establish proper mechanisms to execute the award of ombudsmen.
- The scheme covers only a limited number of service deficiency complaints. RBI can adopt a policy to increase this limited deficiency complaints to all service deficiency in services over time which will increase customer trust in the banking sector.
- RBI can adopt a policy for continuous improvement in service quality through increasing ombudsmen accessibility to customers.
- Ombudsmen can play a part in improving service quality through a say in policy as they gain knowledge about loopholes and shortcomings in a scheme or its implementation.

### Conclusion

The banking Ombudsmen has successfully disposed of above 90% of complaints filed in the last five years. So the scheme as a grievance redressal mechanism is successful. There are still many customers who are not aware of the banking ombudsmen scheme, banks and RBI have to take steps to create more awareness and trust in customers about the ombudsmen scheme which has scope to improve service quality in the banking sector. In rural and semi-urban areas awareness about this scheme is very low which can be seen through the percentage of complaints filed from rural and semi-urban areas in the percentage of complaints filed in the last five years.

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## Energy Conservation

**Dr. Santosh M. Motegaonkar**

Assist. Prof. & Hod of Economics department  
Abashaheb Garware Arts, Science College,  
Karve Road Pune.

**DR. Shivaji N.Thoke**

Assist. Prof. Dept. of Economics  
Dr. D.Y.Patil, ACS, College,  
Mh-04 Thatwade, jeavan, Nagar Pune.33

**Abstract-**

*Energy conservation refers to reducing energy consumption through using less of an energy service. Even though energy conservation reduces energy services, it can result in increased environmental quality, national security, personal financial security and higher savings. On a larger scale, energy conservation is an important element of energy policy. Energy conservation is often the most economical solution to energy shortages. Energy conservation is unquestionably of great importance to all of us, since we rely on energy for everything we do every single day. Energy supplies are limited and, to maintain a good quality of life, we must find ways to use energy wisely.*

*Resources for air transport communications and energy for energy plays an important role in economic development. The rapid growth of GDP needs to be supported by an increase in energy consumption. This is especially the case in India, where a large portion of the population still does not have access to electricity. The main source of energy in India is Petroleum, Gas, coal and hydropower. Some energy requirements are also met by nuclear power and renewal. Provides information on the total energy requirements of India and the share of these resources in 2011-12 and the estimated energy requirements in 2011-17-1 (i.e. last year of the Twelfth Plan) and 2021-22. It is clear from that although domestic production of energy sources is projected to increase, import dependence will remain high.*

*The main area of import will be crude oil, where about 78 per cent of the demand will have to be met from imports by the end of the ST XII scheme, and if imports are dependent, it will increase to another 82 per cent. Coal import dependence is projected to increase from 11.8 per cent in 2011-12 to 21.7 per cent in 2016-17, 21.5 per cent in 2022-22 (more than a quarter of the total coal requirement). The import dependence of coal, LNG and crude oil taken together in the last year of the Twelfth Plan is projected to be 2021-22.*

**Key words** – Energy auditing, Energy conservation, Energy efficiency, Energy consumption, Effects of energy Conservation.

**1.1 Introduction-**

Demand will have to be met through imports Reliance on energy exports is a serious cause for concern and there is a need to formulate appropriate energy strategies in the future. Energy policy can. However, the Indian government did not sign the agreement unless OPEC raised oil prices. Only when OPEC raised oil prices did some reconsideration take place and a new energy strategy was developed. The Planning Commission acknowledged the dangers of the policy of relying on oil in the Sixth Five Year Plan in the following terms

1 ) Management of disease demand; (2) Substitution of natural gas for oil products; (3) Energy conservation; (4) Exploitation of renewable sources of marrow like solar renewal Intensity of research and development in emerging energy

It is difficult to develop hydropower by boiling down hydropower so that road transport does not break down under the growing oil capital, as the potential is high. The Himalayan region of northern and north-northern India, which is not readily available, manages energy demand and manages all energy industries. Inefficient transmission and distribution systems lead to substantial wastage of energy and careful energy planning can reduce this wastage. From this point of view, the Planning Commission has asked to increase load regulation to ensure demand management as it will reduce the energy in transmission and distribution.



The scope of energy conservation also exists in agriculture, as studies of electric pump sets show that energy policy for the future does not match the large number of pumps and motors. 1444), the Working Group on Energy Policy (1979-1979) and the Energy Advisory Board (1983-8888) emphasized long-term energy planning. More short-term and medium-term concerns have been shown than necessary. In addition, the emphasis of the curler plan is on all sides. It has affected the supply problem of the sector rather than the economy rather than using energy to the end through conservation. "The vision of the Eighth Plan was different. Emphasizing on efficient strategies, both long-term energy supply and energy depletion, emphasized the importance of long-term integrated planning. Secondly, there is an increasing emphasis on demand management

## 1.2 Purpose of research-

1. To use the Energy in the environment with conscience.
2. giving important place to energy bring development without harming the environment.
3. To save the energy for next generation for use.

## 1.3 Theme or idea-

### 1.3.1 Energy conservation-

Efficient utilization of NNEE resources, thirdly, the remaining needs of rural areas and should be given high priority in the immediate future. According to the Ninth Plan, energy, challenges are allowed to be faced in such a way that social, economic, environmental and security problems do not arise.

**Such measures need to be adopted to mitigate further measures to meet the long-term challenge.**

1. Conservation of energy, optimal fuel mix and structural chain in the economy
2. Moving towards low-energy-centric-mode of Transported
3. Moving away from non-commercial energy intensity of the economy.

The Ninth Plan document mentions resources. The search for hydropower is particularly focused on meeting crop-demand Research. More focus on the supply of energy-efficient technology as well as research, development, transfer and use in the field of end-use. For a long time, implementing an integrated policy remained an elusive goal. To address this concern, the Government of India formulated and issued the Integrated Energy Policy in 2006, a set of guidelines for envisioning the country's energy future.

The basic premise of the policy is the ability to consume one energy source and convert another energy source for production purposes. The policy calls for the Ministries of Power, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Coal, New and Renewable Sources and Atomic Energy to address the fragmentation that has arisen in energy decision making. It reviewed the energy supply and demand situation in the country and intervened in policies such as regulation, pricing, institutional taxes. An integrated energy policy emphasizes demand-side management, as a comprehensive energy policy needs to cover key energy-consuming sectors of the economy. AR12 New and Renewable Devices or NRG NT Strategic Scheme Small Hydro (20,000 MW) and Biome 26,800 MW) Power Grid Energy In addition to being used to distribute new energy sources Energy must be save.

### 1.3.2 New and renewable sources energy-

The target of various renewable energy sources has been increased to 1 increased5 GW from 2022 to the next generation of clean renewable energy. Main and G0 GW rom wind power from April to December. 201,302 29,899 MW grid-connected power generation capacity was connected from renewable energy sources like solar and wind, which increased the zero generation capacity to more than 38,820 MW. In addition, decentralized distributed systems equivalent to 74.68 MW have also been installed. Countries providing distributed power generation, lighting, pumping and

intended solar energy. In the field of solar energy, the solution providing distributed, lighting, pumping and motive power requirements.

### 1.3.3 Following measures have been announced

#### 1. Solar Rooftop.

Under the National Solar Mission, the government has increased the budget for the implementation of grid-connected rooftop systems from 2012-2013 to Rs 1,000 crore to Rs 1,000 crore.

#### 2. Solar Parks –

In accordance with the Solar Park Scheme announced by the Government in the Union Budget 2014, about 22,000 MW has been sanctioned in 22 states for setting up of 2 solar parks and ultra-mega solar power projects with a capacity of 20,000 MW in various states in the next five years.

#### 3. Solar projects under NSM. –

In February 2011, the government approved the installation of 1,000,000 grid-connected solar PV power projects under NSP through NTPC Limited / NVVN (NTPC Electrical Exercise Corporation) in three branches by the year 2011-12-13. NTPC Lead till 31st December 2015. Tenders have been issued for 2,750 MW including 400 MW with domestic content. IP So. Solar Pumps 1, 21,524

#### 4. Solar pumps-

Were sanctioned till December 31, 2015 against the target of installing one lakh solar pumps for irrigation and drinking water and Rs 419.73 crore was given to various agencies. By January 2015, 1,500,000 solar pumps have been installed.

#### 5. Solar cities-

Under the Solar City Development Program, out of the objectives of OF0, 56 solar city projects have been approved. Surya Mitra Yojana was launched in May 2011 to create solar pumps.

#### 1.4 Other initiatives-

1. The development of offshore wind power in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) will cover a vast, 600 km. Announcement of National Offshore Wind Energy Policy 2015 to exploit the coast.
2. Solar-based power generators, biomass-based power generators, windmills, micro-hydro projects and non-conventional energy-based public borrowing categories - up to Rs. Street lighting systems, and utilities for remote rural electrification and individual households, should be taken up to Rs 10 lakh per borrower under priority sector loan criteria. Renewable.
3. Investing in renewable energy is automated, ie up to 74 per cent foreign equity participation in a joint venture is automatically recognized and 100 per cent investment is allowed in equity with the approval of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). National.
4. Approval of the National Tariff Policy 2005-2009, Advertising the power of renewal as the main objective of the policy and increasing the renewable purchasing liability (RPO) Targeted Transport System in India

## Conclusion

Energy efficiency is the wave of the future. The world is quickly moving towards energy sustainability. At the same time, the mankind is trying to re-establish the connection it once had with nature. An energy efficient home is a personal step toward the direction of renewable energy, environmental protection, and sustainable living.

Having such a home help homeowners reduce their bills and provides an excellent investment. Furthermore, energy efficiency means healthier and more comfortable living that is in line with nature.

Building or upgrading to an energy efficient home requires an initial investment that is higher than the cost of a traditionally constructed home. However, there are government grants and incentives that can help to get you started and offset some of the cost. After you live in your energy efficient house for a few years, your upfront investment will pay for itself.

To understand exactly what you need to do to improve your home's efficiency, have a professional perform a home energy audit. You may choose to conduct your own audit, but it will not be as precise. A good first step toward energy sustainability is generating your own energy. Solar panels are the most practical and cost-effective way of producing electricity and heat on your property. In addition, proper insulation and draught-proofing are essential to cutting the amount of wasted energy consumed by your household.

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## Variation of Secondary Gamma Radiation Flux with Change of Temperature At Udaipur, India

Devendra Pareek

Department of Physics, Bhupal Nobles' University,  
Udaipur (313001), Rajasthan

Prajesh Purohit

### Abstract

*An experimental study was conducted to observe secondary gamma radiation flux with change of temperature at Udaipur (27° 43' 12.00" N, 75° 28' 48.01" E), India in the month of March, 2021. Data files were stored in the computer on dates March 9, 11, 13, 15 and 16 using ground based NaI (TI) Scintillation detector for half an hour duration from 17.30 to 18.00 IST. The analyzed data reveal variation of secondary gamma radiation flux (SGR) with change of temperature. We interpret such variation of SGR flux counts on the basis of change of temperature in the month of March, 2021.*

*Key Words: Primary cosmic radiation, solar radiation, formation of secondary gamma radiation in the atmosphere of Earth.*

### Introduction

Cosmic radiation (CR) has about 89% nuclei are protons, 10% nuclei of helium, and 1% of others heavier elements [1, 2, 3]. Energy range of such radiation between  $10^9$ -  $10^{20}$  eV or more [4]. Simpson (1983) [5] in different energy range showed chemical abundances of cosmic radiation. He pointed out that carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and iron group are present both in the cosmic radiation and solar system abundances. Above 50 km from the surface of the Earth intensity of primary cosmic radiation almost same but about 20 km from the surface of Earth produces denser ionization and produce a cascade of lighter particles known as secondary radiation [6]. These secondary radiations have X-rays, protons, alpha particles, pions, muons, electrons, neutrinos and neutrons. In each interaction the particles lose energy hence particles increase rapidly as these move downward in the atmosphere and [7, 8]. In this way secondary particles shower down through the atmosphere to the Earth's surface [9].

In the secondary radiation one component is electromagnetic component present [10], [11], [12]. Therefore, penetrating cosmic radiation produced shower of secondary particles [13]. Produced secondary radiation flux can be detected using appropriate detector on ground [14], [15].

### Celestial events and variation of radiation flux

Many scientist groups named Bhattacharya et al [16], Kandemir G. et al [17], Nayak. et al. [18], Bhaskar et al [19], Pareek et al [20], Pareek et al. [21], Raghav et al. [22], J.N. Ananda Rao et al. [23] observed secondary radiation flux during different celestial events such as eclipses, closest approach of celestial objects and transit of celestial objects etc with help of efficient counter system. With the fact that during different celestial events happening in sky, change position of celestial objects modulate terrestrial secondary flux we, attempted to see change of temperature on secondary gamma radiation in the month of March 2021 at surface of the Earth.

### Experimental Set-up and Observations

We used Scintillation detector to detect the secondary gamma radiation flux. This counter optically coupled with photo multiplier tube. This integral line was connected to 1k multi-channel analyzer has 1024 channels with USB interface built in high voltage and shaping amplifier.

This Scintillation counter system kept open to collect the counts as a function of time on the roof of Astronomy Laboratory of Department of Physics, Bhupal Nobles' University Udaipur (Rajasthan)

India on dates March 9, 11, 13, 15 and 16 using ground based NaI (TI) Scintillation detector for half an hour duration from 17.30 to 18.00 IST.



Figure 1 (Scintillation Counter System)

### Analysis and Results

As depicted in table 1 the integrated counts, date and temperature in the month of March, 2021 of SGR flux.

March, 2020

Date	Integrated Counts	Temperature °C
9	240633	32
11	240896	32
13	238876	31
15	240719	32
16	241005	33

Table 1

Using table 1 we made figure 2 between date and integrated counts

March, 2021

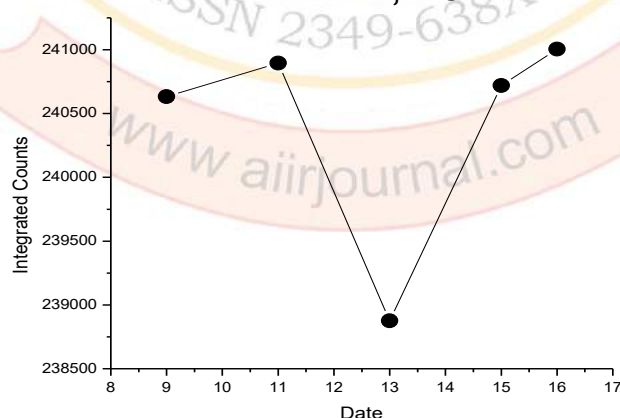


Figure 2

Table 1 and figure 2 showed that on the dates March 9, 11, 13, 15 and 16 the integrated counts were 240633, 240896, 238876, 240719, and 241005 respectively for half hour duration.

## Discussions

Table 1 and figure 2 showed that integrated counts more at the high temperatures and at the low temperatures integrated counts less. This represents that with the change of temperature at the surface of Earth secondary radiation varies.

## Conclusion

This experimental study gave information about variation of integrated counts of secondary gamma radiation flux with change of temperature at the surface of the Earth.

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## Eco-Friendly Organic Synthesis for Sustainable Development

Chandrakant D. Bhenki

Department of Chemistry, Shri S. H. Kelkar College,  
Devgad, Sindhudurg, 416612, M.S

Kiran N. Patil

Department of Chemistry, Dr. Ghali College,  
Gadhinglaj, 416502, M.S.**Abstract:**

*Classical or traditional methods for organic synthesis contribute to the environmental problems caused by their use and disposition as waste is a major issue. Due to these factors chemical and allied industries, such as pharmaceuticals, are facing serious environmental problems. Now a day, chemical science research is focused on the development of most effective reactions and methodologies that should be used in more sustainable and eco-friendly conditions. Principles of Green Chemistry plays important role in maintaining and improving our quality of life through sustainable development. Therefore Green chemistry has a key role for achieving the economic and environmental objectives.*

**Introduction:**

The 20<sup>th</sup> century has been very much successful for the developments in the field of chemistry. Improvement in our quality life and current standard of living is increased due to use of products of chemical industry by society in day to day life. Public from society has been benefited by the industrial products such as pharmaceuticals, dyes, food products and cosmetics etc. Chemical industries such as food additives pharmaceuticals, pesticides, polymers, paints, artificial fibers, , etc. requires organic chemicals as starting material. Organic synthesis requires large amounts of chemicals such as petrochemicals, catalysts and at the end of the reaction, separation, purification. These chemicals are less or more hazardous and impose problems for the health and safety of workers during this synthesis. They contribute to the environmental problems caused by their use. Chemical and allied industries, such as pharmaceuticals, are facing serious environmental problems due to the organic chemical used in Industries. Many of the classical or conventional synthetic methodologies have broad scope but the generation of large amounts of waste is responsible for environmental problems. Example: DDT, CFC's, polymers, soaps and detergents which are non-biodegradable.

In 21<sup>st</sup> century, the public is equally aware of the hazardous substances used and generated by chemical process. The awareness of environment friendly chemistry is termed as Green chemistry. During last decade, conventional methods are redesigned and green methods are developed for synthesis of organic compounds. The term Green chemistry was coined by Paul T. Anatas at Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to represent the assumption that chemical process which causes environmental pollutions can be replaced by less polluting or nonpolluting alternatives. The term Green Chemistry is defined as -“The invention, design and application of chemical products and processes to reduce or to eliminate the use and generation of hazardous substances”.

Green chemistry involves the design and redesign of chemical synthesis and chemical products to prevent pollution and thereby solve environmental problems. It incorporates pollution prevention practices in chemical manufacture and promotes industrial ecology. It is a new way of looking at chemicals and their manufacturing process to minimize any negative environmental effects.

The green chemistry provides a solution to minimize environmental problems raised by the classical methods or conventional methods and therefore are being replaced by green methods, to those who practice chemistry in industry and research.

Global thirst for sustainable development through viable economy can be achieved by developing green technologies routed on green chemistry. So that it is important to understand the philosophy of green chemistry while developing new chemical and synthetic process. Green chemistry has a key role to play in maintaining and improving our quality of life, along with sustainable development for achieving the economic and environmental objectives. This can be brought about by the development of new synthetic pathways using alternative starting materials, reaction conditions, less toxic solvents and energy minimization and designing of less toxic and safer chemicals. Green synthesis has been introduced as method for environmental and economic progress.

Green chemistry is multidisciplinary research area which involves knowledge from various disciplines like chemistry, chemical technology, biotechnology, molecular biology, ecology, toxicology. Ecological effects of use of technology and synthetic processes, Hazard and toxicity in chemical industry during manufacture is reduced by green synthetic process and using green alternatives in the chemical production.

### Ecofriendly Organic Synthesis:

The elements of achieving sustainable regional production include: 1] Coupling indigenous knowledge with good clinical and manufacturing practices. 2] Identifying technologies that are elegant by virtue of their simplicity. 3] Designing a "Green footprint" for advanced technology manufacturing. 4] Utilizing process analytical technologies in a manner that guarantees quality, in addition to rugged, robust manufacturing.

This section highlights organic synthesis catalyzed by Green catalyst and Microwave assisted organic synthesis

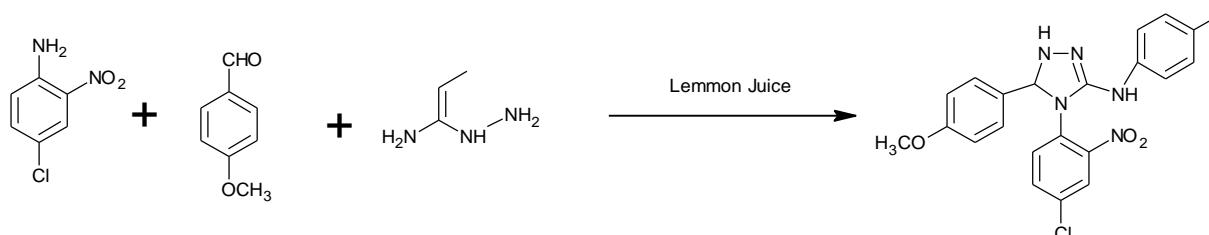
### 1] Application Of Green Catalyst In Organic Synthesis:

In organic synthesis, one of the most powerful tools and a pillar of green chemistry is Catalysis. In development of sustainable organic synthesis the integration of catalysis in organic reactions has created a new thinking.

#### Natural Organic Acid As Green Catalyst:

A more eco-friendly and user-friendly alternative employs natural organic acids (NOAs), which are biodegradable compounds found in the metabolism of many organisms. In organic synthesis the natural fruit juice is used as a biocatalyst is attracted the interest of researchers because it fulfills almost all the terms and conditions of green chemistry. The best thing is that most of fruits are easily available, cheap and can be easily extracted.

Gulati S., Rajvir S. et.al. reported the multi-component synthesis of substituted-2H-1,2,3-triazoles derivatives using lemon juice in ethanol by the reaction of 4-chloro-2-nitroaniline and 4-methoxy aldehyde with thiosemicarbazide in maximum yield. They found that lemon juice plays a role of biocatalyst which provides non hazardous and mild conditions which are basic principles of green chemistry. (Scheme -1)

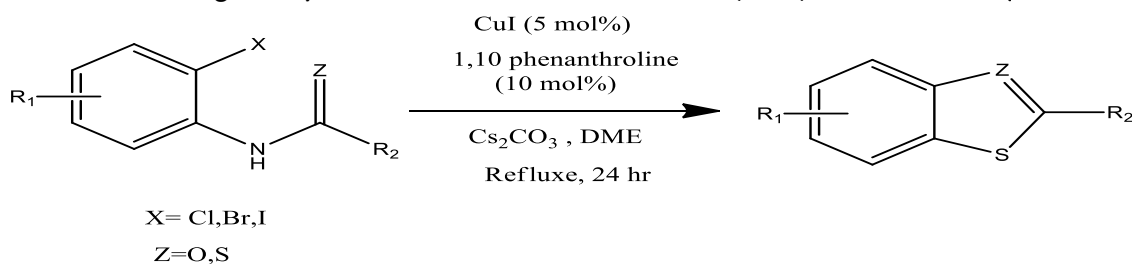


Scheme -1

Evindar G. and Batey R.A. have developed the method for the formation of benzoxazoles and benzothiazoles via copper-catalysed cyclisation of ortho-haloanilides which proceed through an

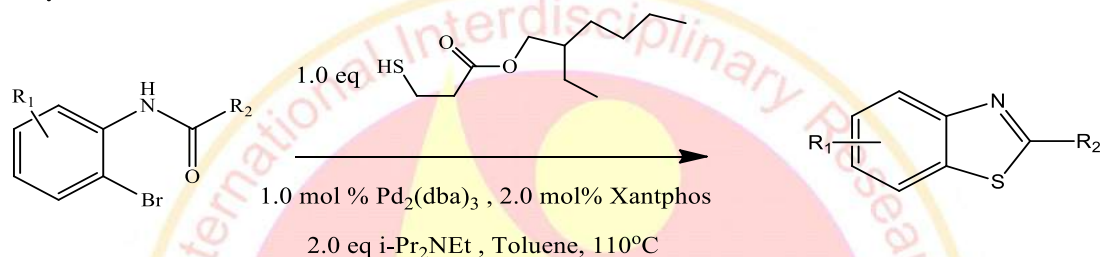


oxidative insertion/reductive elimination strategy by Cu(I)/Cu(III) pathway. The acceleration in the reaction achieved using 1, 10-phenanthroline and N, N'-dimethylethyl- enediamine. **(Scheme 2)**



**Scheme 2**

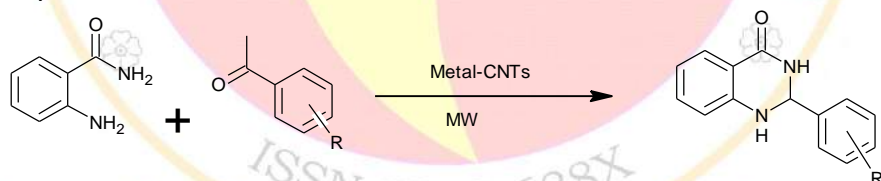
Mase T. and Itoh T. have demonstrated the formation of benzothiazole [6] through carbon-sulfur bond formation of aryl bromides and triflates using  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3/\text{xantphos}$  as new catalytic system. **(Scheme 3)**



**Scheme 3**

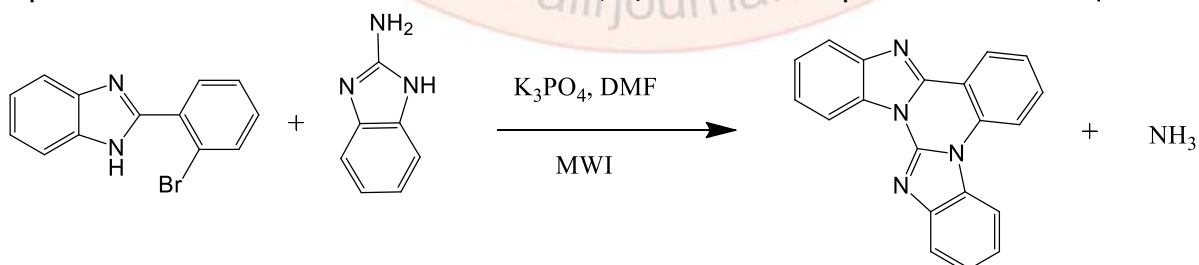
## 2] Microwave Assisted Organic Reactions:

Microwave assisted synthesis of 2-aryl-2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-ones by the condensation of aryl aldehydes and 2-aminobenzamide in the presence of transition metal-CNTs nanocomposites as catalyst. **(Scheme 4)**



**Scheme 4**

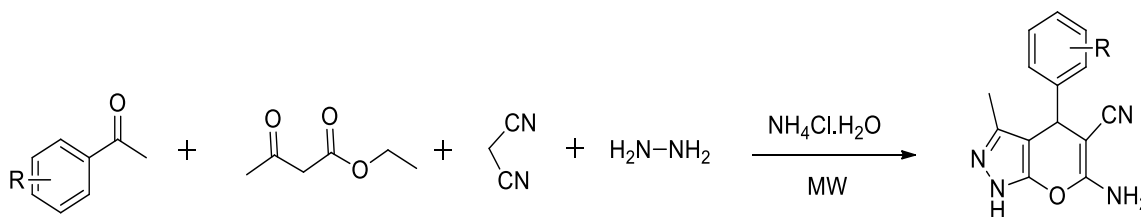
Dao P. D. Q., Lim H. J. & Cho C.S. reported microwave assisted synthesis of trinuclear N-fused hybrid scaffold by the condensation of 2-(2-bromophenyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole with an equimolar amount of 2-amino benzimidazole (2a) in DMF in the presence of  $\text{KOTBu}$ . **(Scheme -5)**



**Scheme – 5**

Pagore V. P. et al. have synthesized pyranopyrazoles by multicomponent reaction of aryl aldehyde, malononitrile, hydrazine hydrate and active methylene using green and efficient ammonium

chloride as catalyst. The reaction carried out in microwave synthesizer system using green, cost effective and mild catalyst using water as a green solvent. (Scheme 6)



Scheme 6

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## Mental Health and sustainable development through Bhagavad-Gita's teachings

Sh. Sandeep

Assistant professor (History)  
Govt. College, Israna, (Panipat)

### Abstract

*This article focuses on conceptual input of Mental Health and Sustainable Development based on insights from the Bhagavad-Gita. Its teachings based on spiritual consciousness and philosophical approach is essential for sustainable development in all countries whether in developed or in developing countries. In this paper an attempt has been made to recognize, comprehend, find out, analyze, synthesize, evaluate and critically examine along with to develop positive attitude, appreciate, and take interest in the dominant factors responsible for strengthening Science for Mental Health and Sustainable Development based on the Bhagavad-Gita's Teachings. The Bhagavad-Gita, a part of Indian epic- the Mahabharata, is a well-known Indian spiritual scripture and philosophical text which is a true guide for all human beings and its teachings are universal, starts from Eleventh verse of the Second Chapter and ends Sixty sixth verse of Eighteenth Chapter. In this article, the author employs a qualitative methodology which is the interpretation of ancient or classical literature, the Bhagavad-Gita and its Teachings in relation to Science for Peace and sustainable development. In a nutshell, the Bhagavad-Gita's Teachings recommends programme learning approach which is a scientific approach which is exploring the inner world of 'self' and realization of 'God', which establishes the identity of the individual soul with Supreme soul to lead to supreme bliss in order to gain the highest knowledge and wisdom in terms of peace and sustainable development. This article is expected to provide spiritcentered and philosophical approach to Science for Peace and sustainable development based on ancient Indian spiritual literature.*

**Keywords:** Bhagavad-Gita, Mind, Peace, Science, Sustainable Development, Teachings

### Introduction

Life is beautiful. The past is beyond recovery. We are not sure of the future. The given moment is the right time to do right action without delay. Education helps an individual to get the right knowledge for a happy and healthy life. The main aim of education is all-round development i.e. physical development, mental development, spiritual development, social development, political development, technological development, economic development and so on. Education and development are two sides of the same coin. Many ancient Indian scripts are available to deal with mental health issues for the wellbeing of all human beings. Bhagavad Gita is the most prominent ancient Indian script which talks about all the aspects of the mental health of human beings. The very first word in Bhagavad Gita is "Dharma" and the last word is "Mama". "Mama Dharma" – My duties, responsibilities, rights, ethics, morals, attitude, action, activities and so on. Some commentators recommend Gita as an elaborate detailing of MAMA DHARMA (Chinmayananda, 2002). The main aims of Mental Health Education are to promote the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities through excellence in teaching, research, and extension. Bhagavad Gita highlights on various ways to avoid negative thinking, right knowledge, selfless, faithful, high consciousness, learn & live, blessings, accept the truth, devotional towards God, detach from materialistic pleasure, lifestyle, goodness, true power and so on. These things are very important not only to maintain mental health constantly but also to improve mental health for wellbeing.

**Sustainable Development :** Brundtland Commission (1987) conceptualized the new term 'Sustainable Development' and defined it as "development which meets the needs of current generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs."



## Peace

According to Mahatma Gandhi, "If we are to teach real peace in the world we shall have to begin with children." He gave more and more importance on truth and non-violence, faith in Universal Spirit, love and sympathy, honesty, social justice, patience, tolerance, and wisdom for keeping peace for global and national perspective.

## Bhagavad-Gita

Bhagavad-Gita is a part of the Mahabharata, written by Ved Vyasa, consisted of seven hundreds verses in the eighteen chapters dealing with philosophical or metaphysical thought and action with respect to sciences for peace and sustainable development, begins with a conversation between Arjuna, the representative of mankind and Lord Krishna, the Supreme Divine. Its teachings deal to become Arjuna an emotionally and spiritually intelligent from his despondency, Sankhyayoga which proceeds along the path of knowledge, path of action, wisdom, renunciation of action leads to supreme bliss, the discipline of meditation, wisdom with self-realization, the Supreme Imperishable, knowledge with realization, divine glory, discipline of action and its fruits, spiritual disciplines for God-realization, difference between Body and Soul/Spirit, division of the three characteristics, Supreme Spirit, spiritual traits, the Threefold Faith, and Threefold Knowledge, Action, Joy, Duty and so on.

The Bhagavad Gita's call for selfless action inspired many leaders of the Indian independence movement including Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi referred to the Gita as his "spiritual dictionary". Lord Krishna says in Bhagavad Gita "There is neither this world nor the world beyond, nor happiness for the one who doubts."

The three principles which have been emphasized by the Bhagavad Gita are:-

- 1) The management of mind
- 2) The management of duty and
- 3) The principles of self-management

The principles propounded therein, seem to have universal application and useful for all human beings to mould their character and strengthen themselves to develop their managerial effectiveness. Bhagavad Gita is increasing in mind management and reducing mental and physical illnesses is an important stimulus of human growth and creativity as well an inevitable part of life.

## Bhagavad Gita-Mind & Mental Health

According to Bhagavad "the mind acts like an enemy for those who do not control it". In Gita Lord Krishna says in the Bhagavad Gita that the mind can be controlled by constant "practice and detachment." (Bhagavad Gita, 6.35). Lord says that wherever and whenever the mind wanders, due to its flickering and unsteady nature, we must bring it back under the control of the Self (Bhagavad Gita, 6.26). The mind is like a child; a child is attracted to everything. The mind can be controlled through intelligence and spiritual power. Mental Health is a state of mind. It is possible through constant practice and detachment. Happiness is within. It is internal. Lord Krishna says, "The embodied soul may be restricted from sense enjoyment, though the taste for sense objects remains. But, ceasing such engagements by experiencing a higher taste, he is fixed in consciousness." (Bhagavad Gita 2:59). People are unnecessarily bothering by thinking wrongly. Gita says that "there is nothing lost or wasted in this life".

## Mental Health Tips From Bhagavad Gita

According to Bhagavad Gita everything is a lesson for an individual. Mistake is not a wrong. It is a lesson not to repeat again. The following lessons are very useful for an individual to keep his/her mind peacefully for mental health. They are:-

1. **NEGATIVE THINKING:** This is the main cause for human failures.

2. **RIGHT KNOWLEDGE:** Problems are with everyone. But the right knowledge about the underlying cause will always help to search for the solution. It is the ultimate solution for every problem.
3. **ALWAYS REMAIN SELFLESS:** Selflessness is the correct way to proceed in life and achieve success.
4. **PRAY:** Having faith in God, the supreme power that rules the world is always helpful.
5. **CONNECT TO HIGHER CONSCIOUSNESS DAILY:** Every day each one of us should work to improve ourselves. This will help us to grow physically, mentally as well as spiritually.
6. **LEARN AND LIVE:** Every passing day teaches us something or the other so it is wise to keep in mind the lessons learned and try to live with what we learn.
7. **VALUE YOUR BLESSINGS:** It is always good to keep a count of the blessings that God has bestowed upon us.
8. **ACCEPT THE TRUTH:** You should always remain true to self and accept the reality.
9. **DEVOTION TOWARDS GOD:** There is no other substitute to clean and pure body and mind.
10. **DETACH FROM MATERIALISTIC PLEASURES:** It is good that realize that materialistic pleasures give only temporary happiness. The real happiness and contentment lies far away from all this.
11. **LIFE STYLE:** You should always adapt a lifestyle that matches your vision.
12. **BEING GOOD ALWAYS PAYS:** If you are good at heart this is the biggest reward for yourself in itself. You don't need others praise for this. You yourself are praiseworthy for being like this.
13. **CHOOSING THE RIGHT OVER PLEASANT IS A SIGN OF TRUE POWER:** Life always gives enough chances to choose between the right and the wrong.
14. **NEVER GIVE UP:** The greatest power that resides in this world lies in YOU. A famous quote said by Lord Krishna in Bhagavad Gita: "If you don't want to fight for what you want, and then don't cry for what you lost".

## Conclusion

Bhagavad Gita is an encyclopedia of mental health education. It had covered the 360-degree life of human beings. There is an urgent need to teach Bhagavad Gita at schools and colleges to prepare better citizens. The investigators have tried their best to provide valuable information related to Mental Health covered by Lord Krishna in Bhagavad Gita. Lord Krishna says "Whatever has happened has happened for good. Whatever is happening is happening for good. Whatever will happen shall also happen for good. What have you lost, that you cry for? What did you bring, that you lost? What did you create, that was destroyed? You came empty handed and will go empty-handed. Whatever is yours today was somebody else's yesterday, and will be somebody else's tomorrow". For better mental health, it is good to follow the direction of the inner voice. Everything is within you only. Let's try to read Bhagavad Gita and follow the tips for a happy and healthy life and live mentally healthy forever.

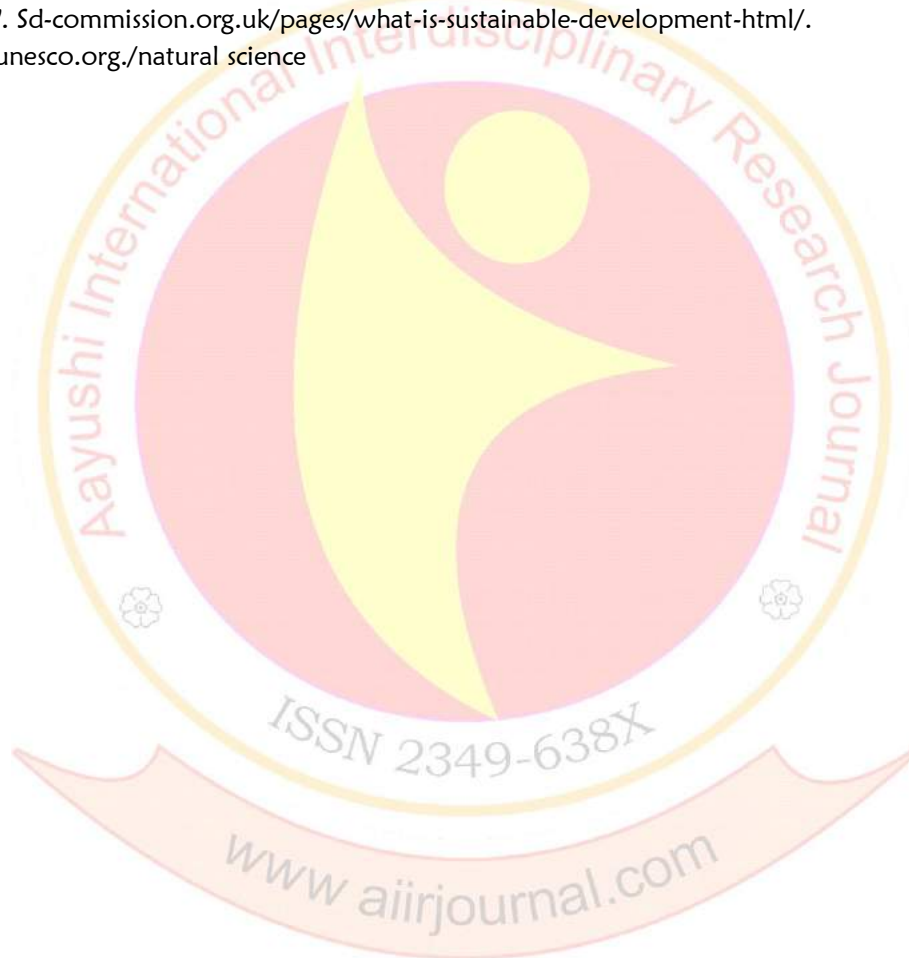
## Educational Implication

- The paper recons with the reality of the increase in nonviolence for building peace and harmony in school going children.
- Reinforcing social justice.
- To develop secularism among new generation.
- To teach learners emotional integration, national, integration and international integration.

- To teach the students social skill to live in the global society in a disciplined way.
- To provide peace and harmony oriented education.

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## Impact of Forced Online Classroom Learning on School Students And Parents Due to Covid-19

Dr. A.B.Nadaf

Associate Professor, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed To Be University, Pune  
Abhijit Kadam Institute Of Management and Social Sciences, Solapur**Abstract:**

*The school going students are now being engaged for online learning. The sudden change in the learning environment created by schools on students is resulting in confusions and complications amongst the students. It is something like sending common people as soldiers to fight on the battle field. It has created negative impacts on parents in terms financial aspects also. The study carried over it has resulted in concluding different behavior patterns on the students and the parents.*

**Literature Review**

There are many research articles on effectiveness of online learning as compared to offline learning in higher educations. The online courses were made available mainly for the employed people as they are busy in carrying out their duties. It is observed that online learning started with very slow growth rate from 2012 and today it has high growth rate due to availability of lot of online material on google guru. The tradition method of classroom learning in higher education is becoming boring and repetitive for the students. The knowledge level of students is hiked to large extent due to online material. But it has different impact on school going children. Many experimental methodologies are adopted by the teachers simply to impart education. The mindset of school children in online learning is not at all studied and directly it is forced on them. The impact of covid 19 on income level of parents is very serious issue and which in turn has bad impact on students learning environment.

**Data Gathering**

Quantitative data has been generated through google form ,filed up by the teachers and by the students and or their parents .It has resulted in two types of factors which has greater impact on students. The two types of factors that are identified involves internal factors which are limited to the extent of learning environment for the students and external factors which are outside the scope of the students.

Primary data is considered for the study as historical or read data was not available. Data is collected randomly through questionnaire on the google form which was responded by the students ,parents and teachers. A sample of 50 teachers was considered and the responses on various factors affecting online teaching learning were collected from these teachers . The following factors were considered.

**Internal Factors:**

- Availability of teaching aids to teachers
- Availability Learning Environment
- Health and Mental Condition of the students
- Financial Aspects of parents
- Number of School going children in a family

**External Factors:**

- Availability of study material
- Uninterrupted Power Supply and internet service
- Student's Performance Evaluation Method Adopted
- Ability of teachers in using modern teaching aids

**Data Tabulation :**

The data so collected is tabulated as under.

**Table 1: Table showing the responses of 50 teachers and 50 students/parents with respect to some internal factors .**

Internal Factors	Response 1	Response 2	Response 3
Availability of teaching aids to teachers	Easily Available : 19	Made available from others :28	Not at all available:03
Availability Learning environment for the students at their home	Good environment : 23	Manageable environment :21	Not at all available :06
Health and mental condition of the students while in online learning	Good health and mental condition: 25	Average health and mental condition of the student: 13	No healthy and mental condition of the students :12
Financial Condition of the parents in spending for online learning	Strong Financial Condition :12	Average Condition :17	Poor Condition:21
Number of school going children in a family	Less than or equal to 2 : 25	More than 2 and less than equal to 4 :19	More than 4:06

**Impact of Internal Factors :***Availability of Teaching/learning aids*

Availability of Teaching/learning aids such as a smart phone or laptops, headphone, table to sit upon have been very crucial without which students are unable to attend the online class. Parents tried to make arrangement of all these aids in such a pandemic situation. Most of the parents found it difficult to purchase these aids due to lockdown condition. The smart phone were not easily available that too of required configuration.

*Availability of learning environment*

It was observed that many students were having a problem to sit upon in a calm place and hear the online lectures. Most of the students were having a problem of separate room to sit in and listen to online lectures. It was observed that the students used to sit in the room wherein all other members were there. Keeping them calm during learning hours was challenging task for the students. Some of the students lost concentration in between the learning hours.

*Health and mental issues of students:*

Before covid-19, most of the parents were reluctant in giving cell phones to their children as it has bad effect on the eyes of the students. But due to forced online learning, there was no option available with parents than to hand over the cellphone to their children for online learning. Scaring for 45 min continuously on the screen is resulting in eye etching and other problems of the eyes of the students. More over it is being repeated for at least four times a day resulting in bad impacts on eyes. The students were unable to move out of house for breathing fresh air due to pressure of next scheduled online class hour.

*Financial Aspects of the parents*

Uncertain loss due to slashed down salaries of parents and at the same time purchasing new learning aids for their children for online learning created difficult economic situation for some of the parents. The schools also demanded to pay the fees in time which added more worries for some of the parents. Some parents could not buy the teaching aids on time resulting in academic loss of the students. They even failed to convince their children about their poor financial conditions.

*Number of school going children in a family*

This is also seems to have some negative impact in online learning. It is being observed that more than 70% of the families have more than one school going children. Providing online learning aids to these children is again found to be difficult for the parents. More ever

**Table 2 : Table showing the responses of the students/parents towards external factors:**

Internal Factors	Response 1	Response 2	Response 3
<i>Availability of learning materials</i>	Readily Available : 20	Made available by spending amount :13	Not available :17
<i>Uninterrupted Power Supply and internet service during online learning</i>	Interruption at low rate:11	Interruption at average rate:13	Interruption at high rate:26
<i>Student's Performance Evaluation Method Adopted</i>	Good :08	Fair:12	Unfair:30
<i>Ability of teachers in using modern teaching aids</i>	Good:05	Moderate:12	Poor:33

**Impact of External Factors :***Availability of learning materials:*

The students don't have any material in front of them such as text books. They simply have to rely on the material available on live screen. More than 90% of the students are unable to see the contents of the teachers on the mobile screen making them difficulty in learning. The students are expected to go for hearing and hearing. The actions of the teachers are also missing which are sometimes dominating factor in imparting good education.

*Uninterrupted Power Supply and internet service*

The students residing at remote areas are facing the problem of electricity scheduling .They are sometimes missing the online learning .The internet service providers are unable to give high speeds due to limited number of customers and cost to be spent in providing good signals. It is resulting in direct loss to such students as far as learning is concern.

*Student's Performance Evaluation Method Adopted*

The learning is going on and still the knowledge acquired by the students is questionable . The examinations in the form of class test in the handwritten form of the student is missing. The teachers rely on objective tests only .They are using techniques such as google forms for taking online test. The students at the other end are referring material online and then selecting the appropriate answer. It is creating confusions amongst the teachers about the increased knowledge level of the students. The written answer test system is almost lost and hence the writing skills of the students are declining.

*Ability of teachers in using modern teaching aids*

Adopting new platforms of online teaching are making challengeable tasks for the teachers. They are missing eye to contact with their students while delivering lessons. The teachers are finding it difficult to teach in front of cell phones or computers and in the absence of students. The techniques they learned during their diploma or degree in education is totally missing. Many teachers especially dealing with languages or subjects like history are technically unfit in delivering



online teaching. They even don't know how to use smart phones effectively. Many of them are totally illiterate in using computers.

### Conclusion :

The Covid-19 has badly affected the teaching learning methods amongst the school going students and their teachers. It made teaching a challenging task for the learners as well as the teachers. It was suddenly adopted without any alert. Neither the teachers are able to teach effectively nor the students learn effectively in online teaching aids. The availability of learning aids and the technology to use it have affected the teaching learning process badly. The evaluation of students understanding has been affected due to uncontrolled examination methods adopted in online mode. The parents are expected to pay towards the learning aids which are badly affecting the health of the students.

If at all, online teaching learning process is to be adopted effectively, the teachers are to be trained properly for delivering their knowledge. The students are to be facilitated by the schools in getting learning aids easily and with the required technical parameters. Some teachers and students made teaching learning process in online mode successfully.

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## Intensive Culture of Freshwater Cladoceran Under Laboratory Conditions

**Chhaba S.G.**

Smt. Radhabai Sarda Arts, Commerce and Science  
College Anjangaon Surji

**D.S.Dabhade**

R.A. Arts, Shri M.K. Commerce and Shri S.R. Rath  
Science College, Washim

### Abstract:

*Live feed such as Zooplankton is one of the major inputs in aquaculture. They provides the necessary amount of protein, amino acids, lipids, essential minerals and enzymes required for the rapid growth and development of fishes. Cladocera is an important live food available in small ponds and lakes. A species of Cladoceran (Daphnia) have a wide range of digestive enzymes such as proteases, peptidases, amylase, lipase and even cellulase which serve as exoenzymes in the gut of fish. Due to their larger size it serves as live food for advanced stages of fishes. Cladocera are the good source of unsaturated fatty acids specially the omega-3, essential amino acids which are important for growth and development of fish. The present study made an attempt to culture the Cladocera under laboratory conditions which can be further use as a live feed for fish. The Cladocera culture was started at the density of 10-20 Cladocera/liter in a 30 liter culture tank. Cladocerans were fed daily with the algae. The culture reaches its maximum population density at 7th day that is approximately 1280-1510 adult individuals/liter.*

**Key Words:** Cladocera, Live Food, Zooplankton

### Introduction:

The use of natural feed, such as phytoplankton and zooplankton is one of the most important factors in successful fish farming. Zooplanktons are at the base of the aquatic food chains and produce the food resources that fish are adapted to consume; they are the basic feed for fish larvae. Zooplanktons contain high quality protein, lipids rich in 'PUFAs', or polyunsaturated omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids which act as the 'fish oil' lipids that have become highly prized for their contribution to good cardiovascular health in humans.

Cladocera is an important live food available in small ponds and lakes. Cladocera, constitutes a number of species which are present nearly in all aquatic habitats. Cladocerans frequently known as water fleas. Cladocerans feed on phytoplankton and organic waste and have the ability to tolerate a broad range of temperature with higher reproduction capacities **Das D.N., R.N. Mandal and P.K. Mukhopodhaya (2010)**. Various researchers reported that the quantity of essential amino acids in the Cladoceran species is much better than other supplementary food which makes them fit for developing stages of fish. Cladocera are the good source of unsaturated fatty acids specially the omega-3 group which contribute about 27.30%. The omega-3: omega-6 fatty acids ratio of Cladocera is nearly 5.68:1, which fully meets the carp nutrition requirements **Bogut I., Z. Adamek, Z. Puskadija, D. Galovic and D. Bodakos (2010)**.

The Cladocerans are also important in the aquatic ecosystem as they counter the bacterial content of the water body, which helps to maintain a healthy food web **Martins J.C., M.L. Saker, L.F. Teles and V.M. Vasconcelos (2017)**. The culture of Cladoceran species such as daphnia and *moina* is very popular and it provides an alternative to other zooplankton culture as it provides a wide range of nutrients and essentially the proteins which are much needed in early development. The mass culture of daphnia can be made on different mediums such as yeast, bacteria, cow manure, poultry manure and phytoplankton. **Farhadian O., M.H. Khanjani, Y. Keivany and E.E. Dorche (2012)** culture Cladoceran under laboratory conditions and used it as a live feed for mayan chichlid (*Chichlasoma urophthalmus gunther*). **He Z.H., J.G. Qin, Y. Wang, H. Jiang and Z. Weng (2001)** use *Moina* as a live feed for marine fish larvae.

**Begum et.al., (2015)** conducted an experiment to study the effect of three different feeds namely Poultry manure, pulse bran water with *chlorella* and snail faeces on growth performance of *Ceriodaphnia reticulata* and *Bosmina* species. **Tavares L.H. and A.M.L Pereira (2008)** carried out large scale laboratory culture of *Ankistrodesmus gracilis* (Reisch), *Korsikov* (Chlorophyta) and *Daphanosoma birgia* Korinek (Cladocera) to study its biochemical composition and production cost. **Ovie S.I. and S.O. Ovie (2008)** studied the population growth of freshwater Cladoceran *Diaphanosoma excisum* feed on different densities of algal species *Scenedesmus acuminatus* and succeed to produce 7000 individuals per liter hence concluded that *Scenedesmus acuminatus* is suitable as a live starter feed for culture of *Diaphanosoma excisum*. Effect of different culture medium and food quantity on growth, fecundity and longevity of Cladoceran *Daphnia similis* Claus was studied by **Pedrozo C.S. and M.B.C. Bohrer (2003)**, from this study they conclude that headspring water with algal concentration of  $5 \times 10^5$  cells  $ML^{-1}$  of *Monoraphidium dybowskii* resulted in best performance of *Daphnia similis*. **Sahidin N. (2000)** cultured Cladoceran *Moina* Species using Ajinomoto liquid fertilizer. The present study made an attempt to culture different species of Cladocera under laboratory conditions using algal diet like *Chlorella*, *Scenedesmus*.

## Materials And Methods:

### Collection, Isolation, Culture And Harvesting Of Cladocera:

Species of Cladocera found in abundance in fresh water bodies of Washim region were used for the culture purpose like *Allona affinis*, *Allona setulosa*, *Alona karau*, *Alonella diaphana*, *Diaphanosoma*, *Diaphanosoma birgei*, *Daphnia species*, *Moinodaphnia macleayii* and *Ceriodaphnia quadrangular*. The sample collection of Cladocera was carried out from some fresh water ponds like Dev talav, Padma tirth, R.A. College fish farm and Ekburji dam around Washim region. The samples were collected with the help of nylon net of mesh size 100-160 $\mu$ m. The collected samples were immediately brought to the research laboratory of Zoology department R.A. College Washim for their isolation.

In the laboratory the samples were rinsed to reduce contamination by other organisms. Isolation of the different species of Cladocera was carried out by the fine tip micropipette under the dissecting microscope. The isolated Cladocerans were immediately proceed to the culture tank of capacity 30 liters. Approximately 20 -100 Cladocerans per liter of water sample were transferred into the culture tank to start a culture. The regular feeding of the Cladocera culture was carried out by the algae like *Chlorella*, *Scenedesmus* approximately at concentration  $40 \times 10^3$  cells.

The cultures of Cladocera were maintained at following controlled conditions with proper aeration and light availability that is 12:12 light and dark cycle. All the water quality parameters were monitored before the Cladocera inclusion into the culture tank.

The Cladocera population reached its maximum density after 5-7 days of the culture. The high density Cladocerans were harvested from the culture tank in a bulk and sun dried or freeze dried to obtain the powdered form which can be further use as a food for fish culture.

### Results And Discussion:

The Cladocera culture was started at the density of 10-20 Cladocera/liter in a 30 liter culture tank. Cladocerans were fed daily with the algae. The culture reaches its maximum population density at 7th day that is approximately 1280-1510 adult individuals/liter. At the starting of culture experiment the population density remains low that is 74 individuals / liter. After 4th day the population starts to increase and reaches its maximum peak at 7th day that is upto 1510 individuals/liter. After 7th day Cladocera population started to decrease the lowest population density was observed at 620 individuals / litter at 11th day of culture (Graph II of Graph plate I). Hence it was necessary to harvest the population at 7th day for better production. After 7 day of

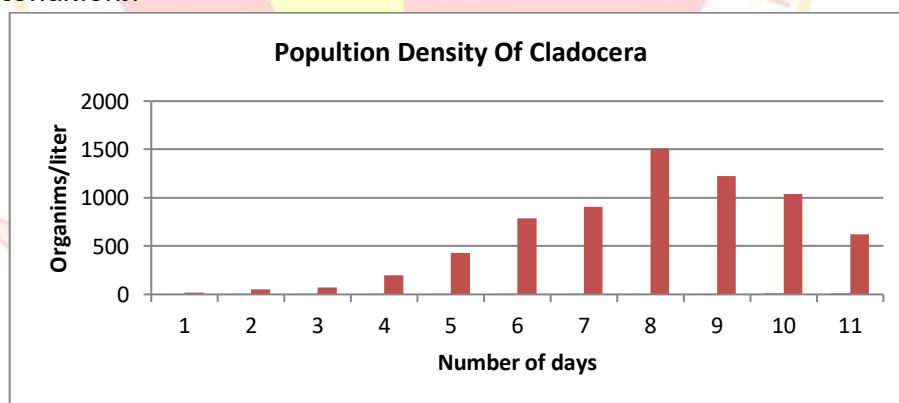


culture the maximum adult individuals were harvested from the culture tank and dried to obtain its powdered form for its further utilization in fish feeding.

**Mandal S.C., B. Sarda, M.S. Akhtar and S.K. Singh (2012)** carried out mass culture of *Moina*, using an algal diet; the culture attains a peak density of 20,000 in 5-7 days after inoculation. **Cheban L., O. Grynko and I. Dorosh (2018)** co cultured *Daphnia magna* (Straus) and *Desmodesmus armatus* (chod.) using *S. cerevisiae* or *D. armatus* at final density of *Daphnia magna* was 260 individuals  $\times$  l-1 and *Desmodesmus armatus* was 167 individuals  $\times$  l-1. **Munirasu S., V. Uthayakumar, P. Arunkumar and V. Ramasubramanian (2016)** studied the effect of *Chlorella vulgaris*, *Azolla pinnata* and yeast on the population growth of *Daphnia magna* and concluded feed chlorella resulted in maximum growth and increase in *Daphnia* population as compared to *Azolla* and yeast. **Choi J.Y., S.K. Kim, K.H. Chang, M.C. Kim, G.H. La, G.J. Joo and K.S. Jeong (2014)** examined the effects of *Chlorella vulgaris* and *Stephanodiscus hantzschii*, on growth of the *Daphnia magna*. *D. magna* grown on *S. hantzschii* were larger in size and more in number than that fed on *C. vulgaris*. **Sarma S.S. and S. Nandini (2007)** examined the effect of mixed diets (cyanobacteria and green algae) on the population growth of the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and *Moina macrocopa*. Population of *C. dubia* and *M. macrocopa* showed growth of 0.07 to 0.26 individuals/day and 0.15–0.6 individuals/day respectively. **Paraya B.A. and M.K.Al-Sadoon (2016)** culture *Daphnia cornuta* and *Ceriodaphnia carnuta* using chicken manure for the period of 21 days maximum population density of *Ceriodaphnia cornuta*- 10725 individuals/ liter, while population of *Daphnia carinata*- 4660 individuals/liter.

### Conclusion:

Cladocera culture was started at the density of 10-20 individuals/liter. The culture attained the highest density on the seventh day that is upto 1510 individuals/liter. The above experiment concluded that the Cladocera can be successfully culture using algal diet like *Chlorella*, *Scenedesmus* under laboratory conditions.



Graph : Population density of Cladocera.

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## Sustainable Development: A Collective Welfaristic Approach

**Pratap Kumar Ghorai**

State Aided College Teacher, Dept.of Sociology,  
South Calcutta Girls' College,Kolkata,West Bengal.

**Ipsita Chakraborty**

State Aided College Teacher, Dept.of Sociology,  
South Calcutta Girls' College,Kolkata,West Bengal.

### Abstract :

*Sustainable development is a process of development by which developmental notion of thought for a balance development. Mainly it is a process of welfare, so welfare and development are synonymous and also interlinked with each other. No development is possible without sustainability. Before going to discuss about the sustainable development at first you have to clarify what is sustainability. When an institution, organisation, Association, even societal nature or environment become sustain. That means to establish, to stay, to maintain properly so, at that contemporary social system this is a postmodern society, where most of the people thought the technical development. So in this connection society are three types: (1) High-tech society,(2)Sustainable Society and (3)back to nature those people believe that the societal development is possible only by the development of Engineering and Technology and they also believe that the big malls Technology industrialization industry will be the main helping factor to develop our society they never thought about our environment and our nature but another group, those who want to back to nature. Who has a strongly concerned with the ecological importance, and try to maintain ecological balance and they emphasised on the natural activities that nature is the fundamental factors to live their life very properly and healthy. So they want to back as like ancient society as well as modern societal system. Where people never destroy natural resources by cutting trees, filling mercy land making multistoried building. But another group of social thinkers and the people of society want to develop an equilibrium between Hi-tech society and back to nature. So they have wanted to establish a concept of Sustainable Society. There will be the prevalence of industrialisation and also cultivation. So each and every intellectuals, scholar, developer, administrator, political leader and community person have to concentrate development by saving our environment.*

**Key Words:** Sustainability, Industrialization, Cultivation, Equilibrium, Welfare.

### Introduction:

Narrowly sustainable development is a popular concept of the field of development, mainly in economic development. Though broadly sustainable development is a social concept as well as collective concept, where each and every institution are included under this concept. Because society has its own operational mechanism that is collective, though sustainable, sustainability all are mostly useful in economic field. By now, we are familiar with concepts such as progress, change, modernization, development, social development, human development and gender development. As a result, concept of development has been undergone changes. In the last four decades, there is a growing awareness and activism relating to worsening environmental situation at the local, national and global levels. The emerging environmental concerns have once again led to the reconsideration of our conception, goals and strategies of development. As a result, the conception of development has experienced a paradigm shift and this has its expression in the concept of sustainable development, which emerged in 1980s and continues to dominate the developmental discourse at various levels.

### Concept, meaning and definition:

Defined in Our Common Future,the Report of the 1987 World Commission on the Environment and Development (the Brundtland Report), as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Rather than predicting greater environmental decay and hardship in the world of ever diminishing resources, the Report foresees 'the possibility of a new era of economic growth based on policies that sustain and expand the natural environmental resource base'. Economic growth and



modernization have historically been pursued aggressively of nation-states, as a means not only of satisfying basic material needs, but also providing the resources necessary to improve the quality of life more generally. Most forms of economic growth make demands on the environment, both by using natural resources and by generating waste or pollution. This jeopardizes growth for future generations. The philosophy of sustainable development attempts to resolve this dilemma by insisting that decisions taken at every level throughout the society regard to possible environmental consequence. Through this, the right kind of economic growth- based on biodiversity, the control of environmentally damaging activity and replenishment of renewable resources such as forests- is generated and this can protect or even enhance the natural environment. Present day economic development is therefore rendered compatible with investment in environmental resources for future.

The concept of “sustainable development” as defined in the report on World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), titled “Our Common Future” (1987), represents such an attempt to reconcile the redirection of development as well as that of environmental protection. In 1992, representatives of over 150 countries met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) popularly known as the “Earth Summit”. The Earth Summit established important linkages between environment and development and contributed to the further and schematically brought out their discovery, product and character.

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 on which the economy and society depend. The desired result is as 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 without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

According to Patrick Tomasso, “sustainability a broad discipline complex concept holistic approach, a business approach, a lifestyle- that means different things to different people depending on the context and what is being sustained. Sustainability is a long term approach, it is social, environmental and economic pillars that can justice for environment in global scale. It is also interconnected system based on living with carrying capacity and also an holistic approaches”.

### Theory of sustainability:

Sustainable development is also involved with the transformation of order of values, which functions in human society. According to Robert Goodin's Green theory may propose a new axiological order. Its starting point is that belief, every improved idea based on scientific achievements must be simultaneously pro ecological. This makes it possible to gather larger number of people; thus humanity currently has only three system of values to choose.

1. Neo-Liberal Theory which based on interpretation of preference and the core value is consumer satisfaction.
2. Socialist Theory- the core value is production and human labor associated with it.
3. Green Theory- the core value are the natural attributes. The Green Theory implies that associating effectiveness with morality is something natural. Thus the more natural (green) the manmade product is, the more morally acceptable its production becomes. It also indicates that both a politician and a capitalist can and should act pro ecologically, but at the same time without sacrificing future success. The starting point here is the assumption that all pro ecological measures are always good for humanity. So, we have become responsible for nature and for ourselves.

**Process of sustainability:**

1. The sustainability is the conscious and proactive use of methods that do not harm people, planet or profit while also living a positive impact.
2. It is the process used to achieve sustainability must be reliable, replicable and measurable; outcomes must be conformable especially by outside scrutiny.
3. Sustainability covers all three times farmers: rectifying past mistakes; reducing or eliminating current problems; building legacies for future generations.
4. It is a human driven process, machine do not run companies or processes, only people do, sustainability maximizes human talent by harnessing attention towards optimization and process excellence.
5. The process that goal of zero harm by definition leads to strategies that must comply with legal and ethical standards.
6. Also, sustainability is a process of: a. transparency, b.waste reduction, c. materials reutilization, d. positive impact, e. quality control, f. value creation, g. evolution.

**Phases of Sustainability:**

In sustainable development, there are certain obligatory phases to maintain its principle. For instance:

- a. Safety- elimination of harm is the starting point of sustainability.
- b. Growth- organic entities grow by default; growth is not only physical but also through reproduction or self replications.
- c. Abundance- while abundance is often negatively typified as excess; its real focus is the absence of lack coupled with the generations of surplus that can be shared.
- d. Progression- refer by Maslow, that is 'self actualization'. Progress goes beyond the psychological contract that emphasis on the present and creates voluntary contract with the future.
- e. Inheritance- our human existence leaves legacies for the future. These legacies can be both positive & negative. Negative legacies contribute to deterioration that means crime and abuse. Positive legacies contribute to improvement that is love, knowledge and choice.

**Drawbacks of sustainable development:**

Sustainable development is a holistic approaches for a balance developmental process. Though in this post modern era and post industrial era people believed on high technology base production system. That's why these conceptual notions are more problematic in practical implications. Because:

- i. The pollution of bodies of water with agricultural
- ii. The amount of fuel used in the transport of animals product and livestock itself which creates high carbon emission
- iii. Emissions of methane are other green house gases by livestock which contribute to global warming
- iv. Various types of diseases associated with excessive consumption of animal products. So, disease like diabetes, cardiological disease and obesity.

### Conclusion:

In the concluding part we can say that is an effective social developmental process by which socio-ecological balance and environment will be protected from environmental degradation. So, we should practice very seriously as it affects everyone. As illustrated by the scenario above if the world were to continue functioning as it is currently many do not predict it a stable future. So, in order to secure a healthy environment for our future generation every single persons need to start reconsidering their own lifestyle choices and spreading awareness regarding the issues like deforestation, carbon emission, ozone depletion and global warming and also environmental degradation.

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## Impact Of Covid 19 On Retail Banking

**Mr. Hitesh Daki**

Student of Master of Economics  
IGNOU Regional office Center  
Saurashtra university campus, munjka, Rajkot(Gujrat)

**Mr. Vinit Varma**

Assistant professor of department of commerce and  
management  
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University

### Abstract:

*In this report, a researcher focuses on the impact of CORONAVIRUS outbreak on the banking sector and on retail banking industry in India. Based on the data set researcher found the information about retail banking in COVID 19 period. In mortgage, credit card, loan balance as well as deposited balance is decreasing and they are at the lowest. There is no doubt that they affected every sector in the country and they mainly affect banking sector as they couldn't work in these periods and they slow down the economy of country. In these periods they make people to force digitalisation in banking area also as they buy the product online and they make cash less payments in these periods. The positive impact of these pandemic was that they boost the digitalisation in country. As people use net banking, phone banking and telephonic banking which are provided by bank. So now they couldn't visit the branch for make the payment and Transfer money in these period people wants to use a contact less payments system and they will boost a digitalisation in country. And they decline to use cash in every payment as they use online. In retail banking sector has weathered many storms in recent years, including Demonetisation in 2016, GST in 2018 and now COVID 19. Bank need to be both bold and innovative to transform the material threat it poses into an opportunity for increased market share. The COVID 19 transforms the life of people to using cash to cashless and makes them digitalisation. A digital banking already has been expanded in recent years in India after demonetisation and the pandemic put that transition on a fast track as in-person visits fell sharply in India.*

**Keywords:** Banks, Indian, Retail, customers, COVID 19, pandemic

### Introduction

The corona virus epidemic known as COVID 19 is all a human tragedy affecting millions of people around the world. The contagious corona virus that erupted in late 2019 sparked a medical emergency around the world. The world health organization (WHO) officially declared the novel corona virus a pandemic on March 11, 2020.

The COVID 19 pandemic is impact the financial services sector in multiple ways -business continuity issues and operational considerations to the overall financial outlook. As they face both short term and long-term implications on both profitability as well as in balance sheet items also.

In India the economic growth has been decline in first quarter of 2020, which will decelerate further when time passes because disease not controlled. The declaration plays an adverse effect in all sector including banking and payments. In these period Indian banks are already struggling with many challenges such as decreasing profit margin, countering the threat from challenger banks and ensuring regulatory compliance are now

#### ➤ Retail Banking

It is also known as **consumer banking** or **personal banking**. It is a banking services that provides to consumers as well as individuals not businesses. Retail banking is a way for individual consumers to manage their money, have access to credit, and deposit their money in secure manner.

In retail banking the bank provides many services which are checking and savings account, mortgage, personal loans, credit cards, and certificate of deposit. The retail banking is banking between happens every day between consumer and their personal banking.

### ➤ Covid 19

The first case of Corona virus was reported in Wuhan the 7<sup>th</sup> largest city of China, which will be reported in December 2019. This is the virus that affect whole world in every area of the country. It was identified after people developed pneumonia without an evident cause and where current vaccines and treatment methods were not effective. Worldwide there have been more than 2.18 carore cases and more than 7.72 lakh deaths and they will affect whole the world some of the worst effected countries are Brazil, the US, the UK Spain India and Spain.

### Review Of Literature

#### 1) Kuldeep singh *"IMPACT OF RETAIL BANKING ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION"*

He is doing research on primary data base, where they collected samples from Delhi. In his research he shows that in India a retail banking has fast emerged as one of the major drivers of the overall banking industry. From his research finding, the research objectives were achieved by identifying the determinants of services quality as creditability responsiveness tangibles, accessibility, reliability and security empathy.

#### 2) Supriyakalla And Neenasondhi *"CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT IN THE INDIAN RETAIL BANKING Sector:An Exploratory Study"*

This research is an exploratory research it's based on explores and explains. Currently, in retail banking customer is engaged as a construct may have its origin from other discipline, but today's cluttered and highly competitive market place it. Holds special significance in marketing they defined his research on factors in these researches they defined robust and decisive results.

#### 3) Monish Shah *"Potential Implications Of Covid 19 On The Banking Sector"*

In this article author saying that the COVID 19 pandemic has emerged as the "black swan event". Which is going to be required extraordinary measure from government across the world to help resume economic stability? The government and the regulator have responded with providing an economic stimulus package with several measures. COVID 19 affects more to bank as they cannot run for more than 30 days during lockdown which will force customer to digitalisation. And that will help banks to use their technology and innovation in the field of retail banking and they will more interesting in these periods.

#### 4) Denise Jimenez *"Retail Banking In India – Coronaviras (Covid 19) Sector Impact"*

In these articles he showed that how Indian banks faces challenge to earn a profits and asset quality as result of uncertainty surrounding the severity and duration of the pandemic. The COVID 19 affected all countries globally. it is a fist and foremost a human tragedy, affecting millions of people globally. The COVID 19 affected the economy of the country the economic growth has been decline in all the quarter of 2020. The income of people will fall and they also lose their job which will also affect retail banking.

### Research Methodology

The technique used in this research document is exploratory research. The data collected for this research comes from secondary data. These data are collected from various sources. The data collected on current basis of COVID 19 situation. The mainly the sources of data are government website, newspaper, news articles, and data published on COVID 19.

### Tatement Of Problem

Currently, we are suffering from COVID 19 PPANDAMIC. It will affect all the business and mainly banking sector which wallops important sector of country's economy. And in this pandemic, they create many problems in banking industry also.

So, this research is based on how banks deal with customers?

- How they satisfied needs of customers?
- How they change their services?

## Objectives

- Made of Growth of online banking
- Contactless interaction between people
- Changes in customer service in banks
- How banking made changes after COVID 19 in their branch

## Challenges for Banks

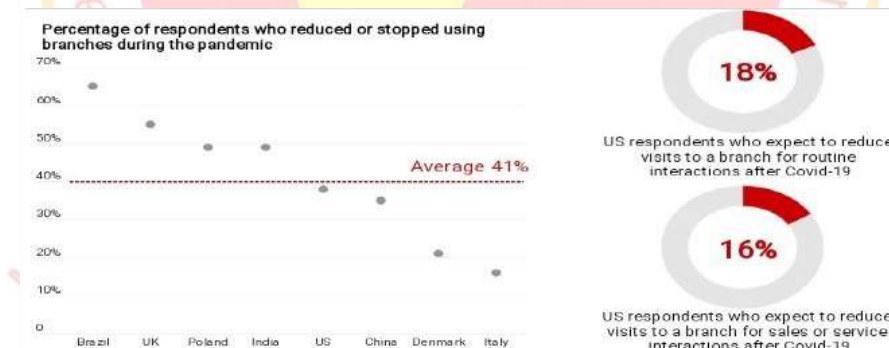
- Decline in revenue generation
- Higher cost for ensuring light on operations
- Increase demand for liquidity
- Immediate response to customer

## Covid 19 And Retail Banking

In banking sector, the effect of COVID 19 in 2020 was globally and it will affect customer significantly accelerated retail banks timeline for digital transformation and adoption. In the country retail banking play an important role in country's economy and also in boost in economy. We believe that a short-term impact will affects mainly four areas of retail banking and commercial banking: credit management revenue compression customer services & advice provision, operating model adjustments, cost control and innovation.

The retail banking has a central role to play in not just supporting customer and employee, but society as well. Most banks have lost their business during these pandemics. In the pandemic 3-4 months are very critical for retail banking in country. Challenger banks, unlike traditional banks, are built on a digital only philosophy and are therefore much more agile, adaptive and equipped to cope with supply fluctuation.

**CHART 1:** Branch visits declined sharply during the pandemic; many consumers plan to limit visits even after COVID 19 abates



## What Banking Will Look In The Pandemic

During COVID 19, banking will be much different that it looks like before. The changes in the way people bank, future of work, the use of modern technology and the values of brands will all depend greatly on the time it takes to settle on a new normal.

During COVID 19 in banking industry a digitalisation plays an important role in net banking because these will make an interaction between. The report shows that during COVID 19 customer change their interest into digital transformation, customer experience, use of data and advanced analytics, innovation and technology.

## Serving Customers

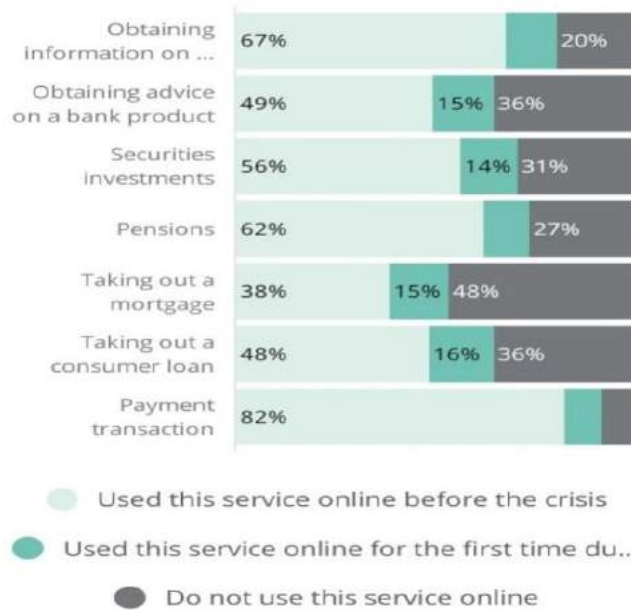
In COVID 19 the first step take to bank was that they need to establish COVID 19 help centre or response centre. Also, banks need to improve and change their channel usage in the short term and anticipated changes in customer demand.

Banks needs to start planning about the accelerate digitalisation and channel migration that means reviewing digital programs and reporting capacity and capabilities.



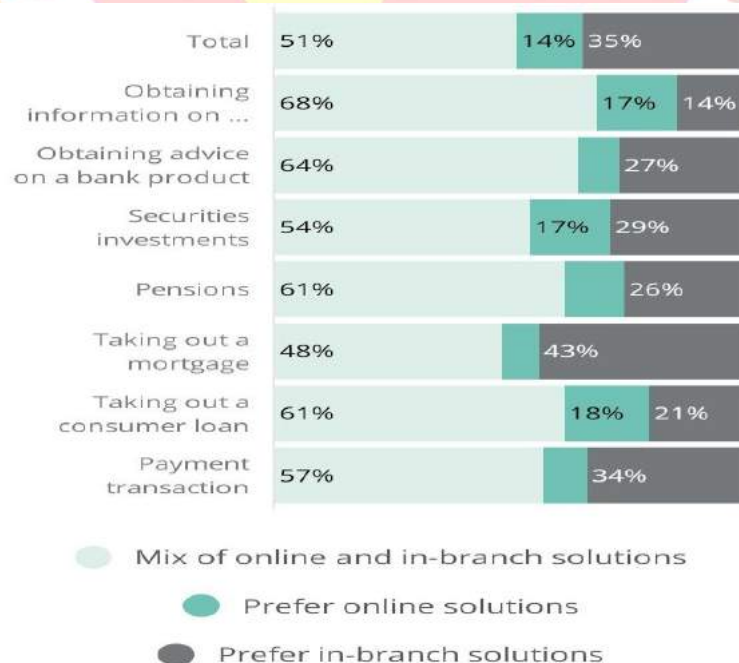
## Conservation Rates

**CHART 2:** Use of services before and during the COVID 19 crisis



The agency's conversion rate to online services is particularly high learn more about banking products- no surprises the main advantages of the internet is that it allows users to get information more directly. Online consumer's credit applications also appear to target customers with purpose. Five respondents (21%) said they used internal solutions after the crisis about. Not only have a relatively large number of people experimented with online solutions this will probably also be the case for consumer credit (chart 1).

**CHART 3:** Post crisis conversion rate of customers using specific online banking services for the first time



Most respondents use one or more online services to the first time during the crisis should continue at least temporarily. A little more than half these new users (51%) intend to use a combination of online and in branch services as soon as possible the crisis is over and 14% say they will switch to online banking.

### Establish A Covid 19 Credit Policy

In addition to implementing immediate tactical measures such as emergency loans for small and medium sized businesses with cash flow problems and more government support measures. A redefined COVID 19 responses credit policy needs to be established. First basic customer solution must evolve rapidly towards a more detailed set of treatments and customer services certain products.

### Covid 19 Boosts Digitalisation Of Retail Banking In Country

The future seems to be moving towards an economy equipped with digital technology. Now is the time for the credit community to explore how technology, data and credit decision tools can accelerate their future growth and competitiveness. The requirements for real time decisions, digital KYCs and digital underwriting are dynamically evolving. After the effects of COVID 19, digital acceptance has been restored even more through the application of demonization.

A recent study from novenas reports that only 40% of respondents plan to return to branch once all pandemic issues have been resolved. As a researcher, I don't think all 40% will stop going to branch, but even if we cut that number in half to 20%, it's still a huge number.

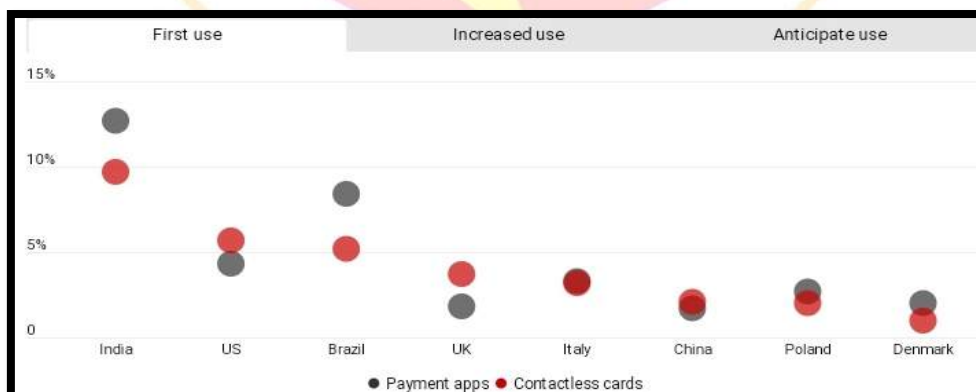
Retail banks have had to rethink distribution, support government relief programs and manages remote work forces, all while trying to meet consumer expectations during a period of household – level economic uncertainty.

### The 2020 Digital Banking Statistics

While 2020 turned out to be 'not a great start' for a new decade, there are also many positive news comes as well.

- Nearly all (89%) of people say they use mobile banking, up to from (83%) in 2017
- Currently more than 80% of insurance shoppers interact with at least one digital channel throughout their buyer's journeys.

**CHART 4:** A significant share of consumers tried contactless cards for the first time during the COVID 19 pandemic



### Future Of Retail Banking After Covid 19

- Currently in whole world, the number of active branch users has declined from 30% in 2017 to 22% in 2020 and it will be estimated that in 2023 it will be at just 16%, half the amount in 2017.
- In similar way, the active telephonic banking users have significantly increased from 9% in 2017 to 17% in 2020, almost double in three years

- It's also estimated that only one out of three customers below the age of 44 would be prefer to borrow money from a bank.

### Limitation Of The Study

- This research is based on secondary data only.
- This research is only based on conceptual data.
- This research is done on the basis of data provided in the website, newspaper and articles only.

### Conclusion

In this research, a researcher study about the impact of COVID 19 on retail banking. The retail banking was one of the most important parts of bank also and for consumer also. And in these periods the retail banking affect more and they collapse in India.

The retail banking is all over the world affect very badly as they outbreak economy of country also. In these period Indian bank face many problems they face a pressure of increasing their earnings and asset quality as a result of uncertainty surrounding the severity and duration of the pandemic. Dropping interest has been unsuccessful in boosting bank's net interest margin as widespread retrenchment has adversely affected the repayment abilities of household.

The dual effect of demand and supply shocks resulting from COVID induced lockdown will have a huge impact on the future of retail banking in India. The cost of managing the response which will create in pandemic is misalignment of cost and revenue. Banks also see an increase in NPA/NPL worldwide as this has a serious impact on business profitability and consumer confidence. These pandemic situations reduced traditional banking and now they are force to use digital banking system. The COVID 19 outbreak and impact on consumer behaviour will further accelerate this shift and hidden the future of retail banking in India. Traditional banks face several challenges when it comes to customer loyalty. They need to leverage they key differentiator trust and implement their strategies and priorities. Invisible banking- contact less fluid, but with a digital human touch is the new mantra for attracting and retaining customers.

The pandemic has also a positive impact in retail banking as more customer use a contact less payments system and use more digitalisation as a report almost 9% people use a telephonic banking in 2017 which increase in 2020 as 17% use these services, almost double in three years. Almost all the people plan to use digital banking channels in future, as they don't want to visit the branch. Visiting of branch sharply has been decreased as the lockdown open in India.

### Suggestions

On the basis of this research a researcher suggests that,

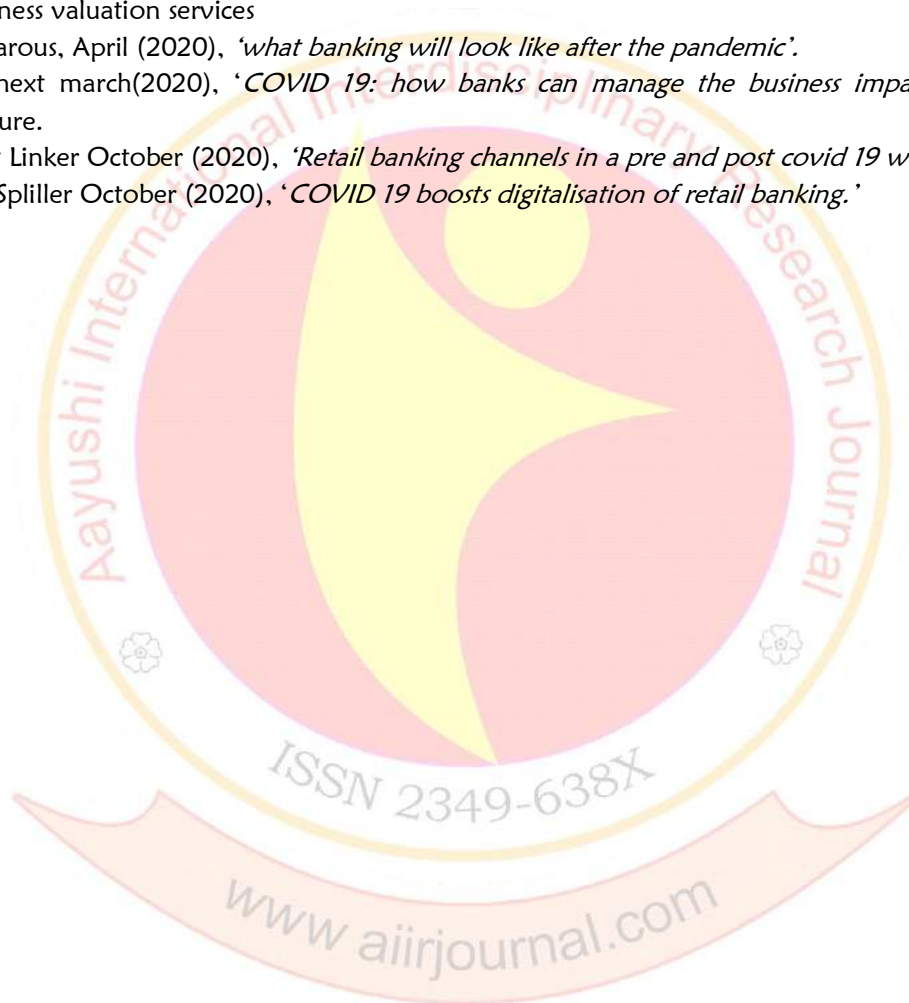
- Bank needs to make strategic decisions on branch banking as they improve their facilities in branch.
- Banks needs to understand market trends, challenges and opportunities in the Indian retail banking
- They make more suitable digital banking as customer use easily.

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## Learning's from Israel – Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for all

Dr. Sindhu Varghese

Assistant professor, Loyola Academy.

### Abstract

*In this paper we are studying the learning's from nation Israel how to sustainably develop water resources, and sanitation for all. We will see how Israel has proven its expertise in combating with water scarcity. It not only is self-sufficient but has opened its doors for other nations, in our paper, to India to help and overcome her challenges. Our survival depends on limited resources. Resources available to us are. Arable soils, fresh water, forests and biodiversity all of these are under pressure because of increase in population and living standards, leading to ever-increasing demands for energy, water and food. We cannot create these resources but can use them in a way which can sustain itself and the mankind. The major stake holders have to share responsibilities -Government, The companies or corporates, and each and every citizen in this country. Various means can be taken up by learning from Israel's personal success in sustainable water resources and sanitation. -Improved quality of water supplied to the city in wastewater irrigation regions; improving agro techniques reduction in runoff quantities; reducing leakage of pollutants; detention of the movement of brines in the unsaturated zone. Allocating resources for finding out the possibility of pesticides seeping down to groundwater and wastewater; Control and monitor flow of pollutants to groundwater. ; Identify polluters of soil and water and penalizing them; by underground sampling.*

**Key words:** Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation, Resources, Israel -India partnership

### Introduction

The day a tree stops growing, it starts perishing, we take and use lot of resources from the environment, air, water, food, etc. Apart from that we have learnt and adopted various techniques, technologies, inventions, vaccines etc. we have not reinvented the wheel. Therefore we have to learn from our mistakes so as not to repeat them. In this paper we are studying the learning's from nation Israel how to sustainably develop water resources, and sanitation for all.

We will see how Israel has proven its expertise in combating with water scarcity. It not only is self-sufficient but has opened its doors for other nations, in our paper to India to help and overcome her challenges.

It is a known fact that the policies of our country not all but a few have been short sighted. Of late our nation has opened the eyes to look into this problem of sustainable development and is trying to follow. One of the sustainable development goals in the UN is water management and sanitation for all.

It has divided further into six goals-

- Safe and affordable drinking water;
- end open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene,
- improve water quality,
- wastewater treatment and safe reuse,
- increase water-use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies,
- implement Integrated water resources management , protect and restore water-related ecosystems

The ways to achieve these are

- To expand water and sanitation support to developing countries,
- To support local engagement in water and sanitation management.<sup>1</sup>

### Importance of Sustainable Management

Our survival depends on limited resources. Resources available to us are. Arable soils, fresh water, forests and biodiversity all of these are under pressure because of increase in population and living standards, leading to ever-increasing demands for energy, water and food.

We cannot create these resources but can use them in a way which can sustain itself and the mankind.

### Israel's Expertise

Israel is known in the World for water management, desalination and recycling techniques. Israel's water management techniques and model are adopted by many developed nations. Whenever there is a mention of water crisis due to drought or other conditions, Israel's revolutionary sea water desalination is sighted as the first option.

Israel's model for reuse of wastewater for irrigation is another example of incredible water management. Israel recycles about 80% of its domestic wastewater. Out of total water used for irrigation, 50% is treated water.<sup>2</sup>

### Israel's Testimony

Israel has extensive expertise.

It has few natural resources – is the most arid countries on earth, Israeli innovators have come up with solutions that make efficient use of natural resources. They invented revolutionary technology for sustainable energy.

Israel leads the way in sustainable **energy through innovation and policy**. More than a hundred solar companies operate in Israel. Ninety per cent of Israeli homes are fitted with solar water heaters. Electric cars can drive clear across Israel with infrastructure that supports them the entire way.<sup>3</sup>

### Learning's from Israel

Israel is one of the most arid countries on earth; excelling in the efficient usage of water, and recycling over 70% of our wastewater, far more than any country in the world. 75% of Israeli households are using desalinated water.

Advanced drip irrigation systems allow farmers to produce efficiently in an extremely dry climate.

Advanced water technology is only one of Israel's policies for sustainable agriculture. Israeli farmers constantly research and introduce new botanical species that require less water and resist better to heat and pests. They encourage water preservation and the requalification of desert land.

These same policies put Israel at the forefront of the fight against desertification. Israel was the only country to enter the twenty-first century with a net gain in its number of trees.

### India and Israel's Collaboration w.r.t Water and Sanitation

In June 2013, a delegation of 16 high-ranking Indian officials of the water authorities of Rajasthan, Karnataka, Goa and Haryana came to Israel and visited wastewater treatment plants, met with some of Israel's leading environmentalists and agronomists and listened to explanations of some of the newest technologies for water management. <sup>4</sup>

Many Indo-Israel projects are going on in many states of India like Haryana and Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Punjab.



These states are interested to take up activities such as Post Harvest Management, water use efficiency, waste water use, dairying etc.<sup>5</sup>

Israel has with India partnership on water conservation that includes waste-water treatment and its reuse for agriculture, desalination, water utility reforms, and the cleaning of the Ganga and other rivers using advanced water technologies.

better soil-water management techniques would provide arid and semi-arid lands better access to irrigation water, without actually increasing the stress on available water resources, 160 million hectares of cultivable land in India, 65 million hectares or 41% is covered under irrigation. ..0.8.6 Million hectares are currently covered under micro-irrigation compared to a potential 69.5 million hectares.<sup>6</sup>

### Israel's Recommendations For Sustainable Water Management

India can follow how Israel responded for its country for water sustainability.

- *f* Moving from a policy based on “brinkmanship” to a sustainable policy
- *f* Reclamation of large amounts of effluents
- *f* Water saving projects
- *f* Sea water and brackish water desalination plants
- *f* Organizational change

Lessons from Israel for Sustainable water resources

- Israel encouraged farmers to switch to recycled water or main supply system (the National Water Carrier), thereby utilizing the nation's water resources more efficiently.

It also funded

- creating tools to manage overall water production using economic incentives,
- creating tools for regional management of water quantity and water scarcity,
- encouraging the development of new water sources and
- Agricultural preservation and the preservation of nature and landscape.
- Use economic incentives to encourage water-producing municipalities to connect to the national water network to maximize aquifer rehabilitation (water resources management technique for actively storing water underground during wet periods for recovery when needed, usually during dry periods. The timeframe can range from months to decades.) and
- Utilization and to aid water supply and quality regulation.

Benefits of Sustainable water resources in agricultural sector, will enable the preservation and conservation of the soil, physical conservation of land reserves and conservation of soil quality

### Find ways to preserve water quality

Ways need to be found to optimally conserve water resources and to grade water qualities according to generally accepted quality indices. Preserving the quality of water resources will help to integrate, surface and groundwater for consumption and storage.

Restoration of polluted water sources and renewal of water sources (desalination) is related to maximal conservation since they increase the water inventory and possibly improve its quality.<sup>7</sup>

### Conclusion

In terms of the national water economy, the sustainable use of water may be defined as the long-term use of natural water while conserving as far as possible the quantity and quality of water resources.

Various means can be taken up by learning from Israel's personal success in sustainable water resources and sanitation

A few of these are presented

Improved quality of water supplied to the city in wastewater irrigation regions

Improving agro techniques reduction in runoff quantities, reducing leakage of pollutants, detention of the movement of brines in the unsaturated zone

Allocating resources for finding out the possibility of pesticides seeping down to groundwater and wastewater; Control and monitor flow of pollutants to groundwater. ; Identify polluters of soil and water and penalizing them; Monitoring can also be undertaken by underground sampling. <sup>8</sup>

### The major stake holders have to share responsibilities

- Government, both Central and state Government.  
Government has to allot financial and policy regulations, not at a snail pace but an accelerated effort should be done. It should lead in sustainable energy through innovation and policy
- The companies or corporates,  
Companies should not do eyewash rather should look at means to stop effluents objectively. Every state has to take up cleaning of water bodies
- Each and every citizen in this country  
Every citizen should be encouraged by incentives, or fined for polluting water body. The implementation of these requires again the government bodies to formulate specific policies for each concern

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## Carving a Niche for themselves: A Study of Women Characters and Resistance in the novels of Tehmina Durrani

Diksha

Master of Philosophy Postgraduate Department of English  
Mata Gujri College (An Autonomous College)  
Sri Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab, India.

### Abstract:

*Decolonization is yet a long way from freedom and opportunity of masses with the typical individuals from the previous states mulling in the persecution of one structure or the other even after the awful time of colonization. Gayatri Spivak's paper 'Can the Subaltern Speak?' contemplates numerous harsh organizations left by the colonizers after they finally withdrew from the settlements. Such mechanical assemblies incorporate the force of nearby first class which they had obtained from their pilgrim archetypes. Ladies in this situation are doubly persecuted and colonized. From one viewpoint, they are mistreated at home by domineering apparatuses of man-centric society while on the other they are confronted with persecution at a more elevated level in the shape of foreign and local elites in this way, according to Spivak, losing their office or voice. The exploration work targets investigating the voicelessness of Subaltern ladies through the viewpoint of TehminaDurrani's masterpieces My **Feudal Lord** and **Blasphemy** to expound on how the Subaltern ladies can or cannot talk. TehminaDurrani through her works provides a way for all women to overcome all these issues. With her works, she has tried to fill women with new energy, enthusiasm, and revolt against injustice. She has tried to give them courage so that they can fight for their rights.*

**Keywords:** Decolonization, TehminaDurrani, Spivak, Blasphemy

The struggle for power and the consequent resistance to it is a perpetual phenomenon. Michel Foucault in his work The History of Sexuality-An Introduction says "Where there is power, there is resistance" Women's writings, especially autobiographies, are a powerful weapon to resist the submissive role patriarchy has reserved for 'the weaker sex.' TehminaDurrani also used this weapon to resist her oppressors. Women have been denied opportunities to grow vis-à-vis their male counterparts. Writing is a means to recover the lost or the muted psychic space of the female subject. These have fought against a patriarchal system in the society which denies them basic human dignity. So, the fight is both at a personal plane to retain self-respect and at the same time, it rises above the purely personal to the universal as their problems are not personal but faced by women globally. In their resistance they face many setbacks but, in the end, they are successful and can make a difference in the lives of other women too. In carving a niche for themselves, they inspire others to do the same for themselves. Female characters of TehminaDurrani, both Heer or Tehmina herself also inspired other underprivileged women to speak and fight for their basic rights.

TehminaDurrani had shown rebellion against the constructed role models assigned to her in the name of religion. The interpretation of Islam by a male is narrow and not modeled on normative principles but gender oppression. So, the fight of Tehmina is essentially a struggle against Patriarchy and Fanaticism. Exceptional courage is required to speak up against gender discrimination in the conservative society of Pakistan, as there is a strong convention of maintaining silence in the name of social decorum and religion. In the novel, My Feudal Lord Tehmina faces maltreatment from her husband but remains silent for a long period just because of religious or family pressure, however she breaks her silence in the end and speaks against the injustice and demands her rights. Women from all strata of society face gender discrimination in Pakistan. TehminaDurrani is from a different socio-economic background. She was born in Pakistan's one of the most influential families and was raised in the privileged strata of Lahore high class. She has faced gender



exploitation in the struggle against the political, social, and judicial system of Pakistan, respectively. Although women all over the world face gender discrimination, yet in a third-world conservative country like Pakistan, they face a blatant perversion of human rights unlike in the advanced nations where it takes a more subtle form. In both texts, Tehmina Durrani gives a fine description of the issues in Pakistani society, in high-class elite families, in middle-class families, or poor underprivileged families.

Religion, societal, or state pressure, all plan to suppress females from speaking dissent or freely in a male-dominated society. Characters like Pir Sain or Mustafa Khar played a vital role in the molestation of women in a patriarchal society. To speak against the values of patriarchal society is very challenging, especially when the norms are supported by a sheer explanation of the holy Quran, meanwhile, it seems quite difficult in the closed society of Pakistan.

Tehmina Durrani has broken the bondage of sexual discrimination and has raised her voice against suppression or maltreatment towards the whole female race. Tehmina Durrani is very brave and tactful enough to fight for her rights. In doing so, she is capable to rise above the merely personal cause, to the larger one of getting justice, and equal treatment to the marginalized women of Pakistani society. Tehmina Durrani is the role model in providing the route of resistance and revolt in domestic, judicial, or political concerns of the society of Pakistan. Although Tehmina belongs to a politically affluent and elite family yet she represents the struggles and maltreatment of every woman in Pakistan, whether in-home, society, politics, or in remote tribal areas.

After few years she married Mustafa Khar by mistaking him as a master of democracy. Very soon she found out the savage side of Mustafa who used beastly violence to smash her self-esteem. Tehmina tolerates physical as well as psychological trauma for the regard of keeping up the illusion of a happy fruitful marriage, till she decides to reveal his villainousness. Tehmina does not have powerful filial or faithful relations to support her at the time of crisis in her life.

Tehmina understood and upheld the prominent role of education played in getting the emancipation or salvation of an individual. Tehmina had standard education at the Roman Catholic boarding school, Murree. Due to her education at a Catholic school, she does not believe in the rigid customs of Islamic culture. Tehmina used her education as a tool to spread awareness to the whole female race about their rights. She has also realized that education or literacy among women is the prerequisite for emancipation. In the novel *My Feudal Lord*, we find that Tehmina plays a role model in the lives of Muslim ladies who urge equality or salvation. In addition to it, her education also helps Tehmina in her political activities when Mustafa was arrested under Zia's rule and during her literary career.

Tehmina Durrani shares a deep faith in religion. She recognizes that religion is wrongly interpreted by men, particularly by mullahs or politicians, just to dominate women. In the novel *My Feudal Lord*, we find out that how Mustafa at various times misinterpreted the preaching of the Quran just for his convenience. Some feudal families utilized Islam as an instrument of authority. The patriarchs were esteemed as holy men, who can talk with Allah. And, indeed, at some earlier time, many were devout, honest, and noble. But gradually power passed to next generations who were neither pious nor particularly virtuous, yet were worshiped by innocent, uneducated masses of the area and anticipated as 'envoys of Allah'. In addition to this, they had the power to vindicate every act on the premise of their own, quite advantageous, suitable interpretation of the Quran.

Tehmina tells us those feudal lords or religious leaders like mullah, kajji or priests were absolute rulers who could justify any action. Mustafa Khar, Tehmina's husband in *My Feudal Lord* or Pir Sain, in *Blasphemy* misinterpreted the preachings of the Quran just to dominate over their wives and the innocent people of the locality, however, Mustafa used this technique to achieve more in his political career. The gender bias in all areas of life – political, judicial, social, cultural – is

concealed under the shelter of religion. Tehmina, as well as Heer, feel that God is not biased, but has been wrongly interpreted. Thus religion becomes a prominent anchor in their lives. TehminaDurrani is alienated from her family and tries to find peace and solace in prayers. Tehmina prays to God very passionately to help her sail through the ocean of life and change the behavior of her ardent husband Mustafa Khar. "I cried to Allah about my continuing problems with Mustafa. I pleaded that I did not have the strength to cope with further betrayal and abuse, and begged for mercy" (MFL 346). She goes to worship at Mecca and travels to India to pray at the dargah at Ajmer. She strongly emerges in her religious convictions. Similarly, Heer, in Blasphemy has deep faith in religion. In her childhood, Heer visited Dargahs or shrines in the company of her mother and younger sister. It was during her visit to the shrine where PirSain saw the young Heer and sent a marriage proposal for her. Heer's life became hell after her marriage, we find out that Heer desired her husband's death and prayed to God to give her some relief from the beastly figure of PirSain.

In both of the texts, it is evident that each power system whether it is political, social, cultural, or religious inherited by both Mustafa Khar or PirSain and other figures are challenged and thwart through progressions, through expressing opposing negative feelings and criticizing the existing system. The analysis exhibits how lexical resources of appraisal are used by both powerless figures to come out of their miserable conditions and how both of them try to negotiate for their existence.

Despite a lot of personal or social turmoil faced by Tehmina, she continues to have a powerful commitment to her mission and is loaded with patriotic zeal. But at a period, circumstances became worst in Pakistan when Bhutto was hanged, Mustafa decides to migrate to England and Tehmina was also with him at that time. After that, she chose to stay back and help in bringing democracy to Pakistan. When the situation normalized, Tehmina assisted Mustafa while deciding to go back and resettle his political line in his homeland. Mustafa had fake idealism, however, Tehmina is deeply devoted to the cause of poverty and the rights of poor people. She used to meet common people in her area and assure them that she will do something to reduce their problems. In an attempt to regain her honor she made many rivals. Tehmina was not terrified from the threats while her stay in Pakistan and she successfully made a difference in the lives of the people around her.

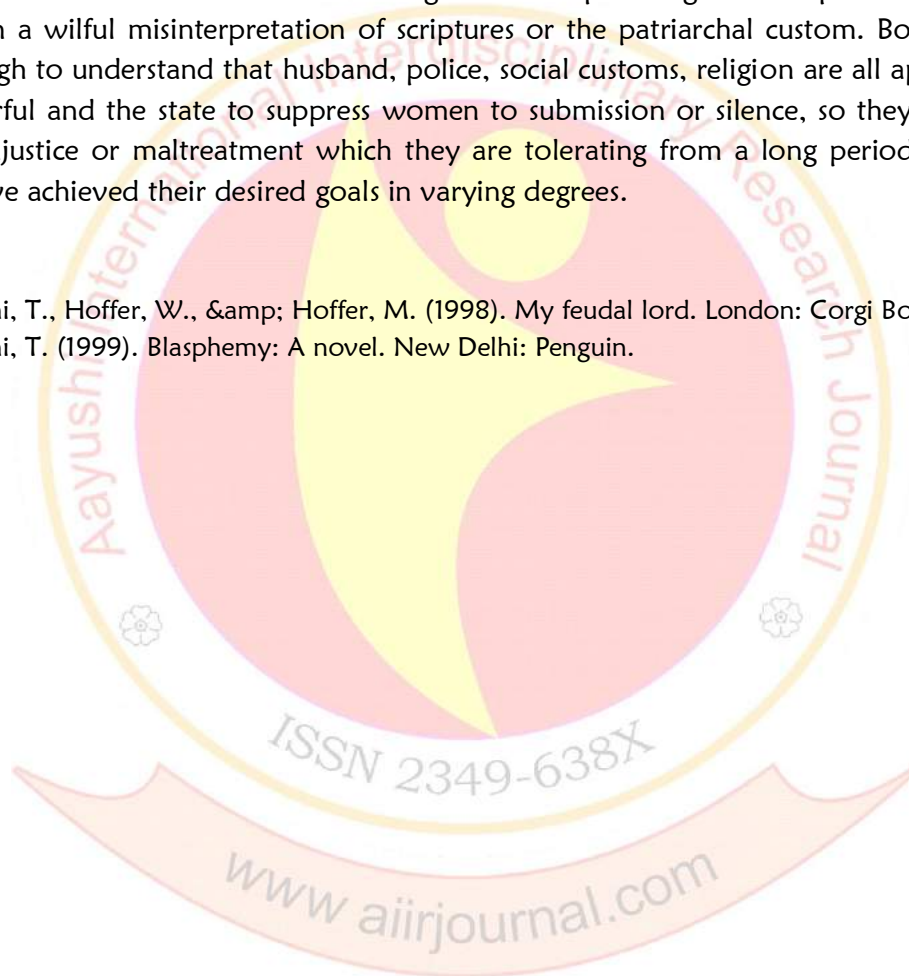
Similar to Tehmina of My Feudal Lord, Heer of Blasphemy also bear the discrimination and maltreatment from her husband, PirSain, who is a religious leader. He is married to the young Heer. In the novel, we find that how Heer's mother marries her to a man who is more than double her daughter's age. After her marriage, she tolerated both physical as well as psychological torture.

PirSain's brutality leads to the death of their son. Heer had by now seen the merciless, brutal, insensitive, and very frightening faces of those who claimed to be Pirs, -especially Allah blessed them. The very annoying or surprising part of Heer's life was that her mother had deliberately closed her eyes towards Heer to provide a better life standard to her other two daughters or a son. Heer very well knew that her mother had purchased happiness and prosperity for her family by selling Heer to the brutal PirSain. Later, her husband involved her in the mud of prostitution for his pleasure. Just for his fun, PirSain used to record everything when Heer shares the bed with other men. At that phase of life Heer always prayed to God for the death of her husband and bless her with peace and solace. She suffered a lot in her life just to save her kids from her cruel husband. When she came to know that PirSain had tried to use Guppi then she feels so worried she has started using young girls as a substitute just to quench the lust of his husband to avoid the crime of incest. Her faith in Allah is very prominent in the novel; Heer usually went to Babaji's grave for His blessings. Due to her prayers, she got freedom and absolute liberty at the end of the novel.

To conclude, both the characters, TehminaDurrani of My Feudal Lord and Heer of Blasphemy, have a different status, education level, socio-economic class, judicial knowledge, and influences of family. Both of these characters are drawn by feminist activist TehminaDurrani and they both have demonstrated that resistance against gender or sexual oppression has begun in each area such as domestic, politics, society, or even in the remote tribal areas. For example at the end of the novel My Feudal Lord we found that the condition of women in the tribal area of Pakistan is not that much worst than the earlier times. Though both these characters are quite different in their personalities and upbringing yet they have one thing in common, that is, the powerful reaction of resentment or outrage when they find their basic human rights are violated or ignored by the patriarchal or feudal lords. Both Tehmina and Heer are solid believers in the true role of Islam, which preaches dignity and equality of all human beings, as nowhere in the Quran it is written that women are inferior to men. The traditional argument of upholding man's superiority over woman is based upon a wilful misinterpretation of scriptures or the patriarchal custom. Both of them are capable enough to understand that husband, police, social customs, religion are all apparatuses used by the powerful and the state to suppress women to submission or silence, so they can not speak against the injustice or maltreatment which they are tolerating from a long period. In their way, they both have achieved their desired goals in varying degrees.

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## Prevalence of Depression, Anxiety and Stress among college students of Ladakh: A Cross-Sectional Study

**Disket Angmo**

Assistant Professor

Department of Psychology, Eliezer Joldan Memorial College,  
Leh-Ladakh, Opp. Housing Colony, #194101

### Abstract

*This research assesses the prevalence of depression, anxiety, and stress among college students of Ladakh. Participants/ Results: Depression, anxiety, and stress level of undergraduate students(N=139) were evaluated with the help of a validated test questionnaire (DASS-21). It was observed that the prevalence of depression, anxiety and stress was 84%, 83% and 76% respectively. Conclusion: This study shows the alarming level of psychological morbidity among college students and the need for urgent attention. Data processing was performed using Microsoft Excel 2010.*

**Key words:** Anxiety, College students, Depression, Stress, Ladakh.

### Introduction

According to World Health Organization (WHO) definition, "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". People commonly believe that the definition of health is centred solely around the physical aspect of one's existence or the lack of any ailments which results in severe disregard for their mental health. Mental health is an inseparable facet and a very significant component of health. Poor mental health is often a factor in cardiovascular disease deaths. Furthermore, psychological distress at higher levels cost world over billions of dollars a year and psychopathology seems to be involved in much of our unhappiness, irritability and dissatisfaction.

"Depression (unipolar depression) is a mental illness characterised by a profound and persistent feeling of extreme sadness or despair and/or a loss of interest in things that were once pleasurable. Disturbance in sleep, appetite, and mental processes (concentration, memory) are a common accompaniment."

"Anxiety is an unpleasant emotion triggered by anticipation of future events, memories of past events, or rumination about the self. Anxiety disorder is a group of disorders characterised by unfounded, extreme worry. Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD) is a condition characterised by 6 months or more of chronic, exaggerated worry and tension that is unfounded or much more severe than the normal anxiety most people experience."

"Stress is the sum of the physical, mental, and emotional strains or tension on a person. Feelings of stress in humans result from interactions between persons and their environment that are perceived as straining or exceeding their adaptive capacities and threatening their well-beings." Some 75% of bodily disease is said to be stress related.

The unrealistically high expectations on students to perform well in various indefinite, unclear, and unattainable roles in the contemporary socio-cultural, and economic context of the society can cause an unprecedented amount of stress on students. Accordingly, it has been observed that the present generation of students are more likely to suffer from stress and anxiety in comparison with the prior generation (Teh, C., Ngo, C. et.al. 2015). Depression, anxiety and stress have harmful effects on both individual and society. They can lead to negative outcomes, such as impaired normal functioning, burnout, health problems, psychiatric disorders and suicidal ideation. Undergraduate students in Ladakh are no exception to the case. Therefore, this study was aimed to

assess the level of stress, anxiety and depression among undergraduate students of Govt. EJM college Leh-Ladakh.

### Rationale of the Study

The present study assesses the prevalence of depression, anxiety and stress level among college students of Ladakh, using DASS-21 scale. The study aimed to bring out the true picture regarding the state of mental health of undergraduate students and emphasize the urgent need for psychological intervention required to address the burning issue.

**Hypothesis:** College students are expected to have high depression, anxiety and stress level.

### Methodology

**Participants:** The participants (n=139) in this study were college students of EJM college Leh-Ladakh, pursuing under-graduation in different streams viz: - Humanities, Commerce and Science. Out of 139 college students, 123 (88%) were female and 16 (12%) were male students (the skewed sex-ratio reflects the actual college roll, where female students outnumber male students). The participants were between the age group of 20-24. Most of the participant students belonged to rural area (91%) and 54% came from joint family. Students from all the three semesters participated. Married students included a minority, 5% females and 6% males. Majority 88.2% fathers and 97% mothers were illiterate or semi-literate. That made majority (88%) participants first generation learners. Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21) comprising of 21 statements was administered to the participants. The data was collected in August-September 2019.

This study tried to explore the level of depression, anxiety and stress that college students experience during their college years, given the societal expectations; their study course; facilities available to them; access to resources; exam patterns and educational system as a whole. The study will focus on the prevalence of psychological disorders (depression, anxiety and stress) among college students.

### Tools

**Demographic Information:** This section included general questions on age, gender, course and year of study, type of family, marital status, demographic, and educational qualification of parents.

**DASS-21:** The abbreviated version of the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scales (DASS-21), which has been validated as a screening tool by many researchers in a variety of socio demographic conditions was used. This scale was developed by Lovibond and Lovibond. The three-dimensional self-reporting scale assess the presence and intensity of affective states of depression, anxiety and stress. Based on the score obtained from the DASS-21 guidelines, depression, anxiety and stress will be classified as either absent (normal), mild, moderate or severe.

### Procedure

Permission and approval from the institutions and the participants was sought before conducting the study. Participants were briefed in their respective classrooms regarding the questionnaire and the scale. Confidentiality of the data was assured to the participants. The questionnaires were filled in the presence of the investigator of the study so that doubts raised by the participants could be addressed on the spot.

### Measures

**Background Information:** At the start of the survey, demographic information was obtained. The participants were requested to fill the demographic details in the form provided.

### Depression, Anxiety and Stress measurement

Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21), which comprised of 21 statements was used to assess the level of depression, anxiety and stress among participants. The DASS-21 is a 21 item set of three self-report scales designed to measure the emotional states of depression, anxiety and stress.

The participant is required to indicate the presence of a symptom over the previous week. The depression scale assesses dysphoria, hopelessness, devaluation of life, self-deprecation, lack of interest/involvement, anhedonia and inertia. The anxiety scale assesses autonomic arousal, skeletal muscle effects, situational anxiety, and subjective experience of anxious affect. The stress scale is sensitive to levels of chronic non-specific arousal. It assesses difficulty relaxing, nervous arousal, and being easily upset/agitated, irritable/over-reactive and impatient. Each item is scored from 0 (did not apply to me at all over the last week) to 3 (applied to me very much or most of the time over the past week). Since, the DASS-21 is a short form version of the DASS(the original version has 42 items), the final score of each item groups (Depression, Anxiety and Stress) needs to be multiplied by two. The minimum score is zero and the maximum score is 42. The final score of DASS-21 can be categorised as shown in Table-2. The data was entered into Microsoft Excel to obtain descriptive statistics and graphical representation(Pie-charts).

## Results and Discussion

A total of 139 undergraduate students of Govt EJM College Leh- Ladakh participated in the study.

**Table 1** shows demographic profile of participants.

**Table-2** depicts DASS-21 severity score.

**Table-3** depicts the prevalence of Depression, Anxiety, and Stress in the participant undergraduate students of Govt. EJM College Leh-Ladakh. The prevalence of Depression and Anxiety was found to be an alarming 84% and 83% respectively, with majority having (37%) moderate level of depression and anxiety. In stress the prevalence rate is 76%, with majority (46%) showing mild stress level. However, out of 139 participants 23%, 41% and 6% had 'severe to very severe' depression, anxiety and stress level respectively in the participant students. Therefore, the results supported the hypothesis that college students have a high depression, anxiety and stress level. It was observed that depression, anxiety and stress level is a major concern among students in this college. Similar studies done on medical students of Govt. Medical College Srinagar reveals prevalence of depression, anxiety and stress at 40%, 50% and 37.5% respectively (Naqshbandi, I., Bashir, N. et.al.,2019). This outcome is also supported by a study done by Teh, C., Ngo, C. et.al., 2015, where the prevalence of moderate to extremely severe level of depression, anxiety and stress among undergraduate students in Malaysia was ranging from 13.9% to 29.3%, 51.5% to 55.0%, and 12.9% to 21.6% respectively. It can be said that most of the undergraduate students face a lot of pressure in terms of assignments, project-work, financial constraints, pressure from family, friends and teachers to work consistently, to maintain their quality of work and also to meet deadlines on time without fail (Irshad, Saleem & Mahmood, 2015). These undergraduates are considered to be the privileged generation because they are able to attend college or university, nevertheless it is time we face the reality that these college students are the ones who go through continuous stress due to excessive competition, high expectations and an uncertain future. All of these stressors may put college students at a greater risk in developing some psychological problems.

**Table-1: Demographic profile of participants (N=139)**

Variable	Number (N)	(%)	Variable	Number (N)	(%)
<b>Gender</b>			<b>Family</b>		
<b>Male</b>	16	12%	Joint	75	54%
<b>Female</b>	123	88%	Nuclear	64	46%
<b>Age(in years)</b>			<b>Parental education</b>		
<b>20-22</b>	47	34%	Literate	16	11.5%



23-24	92	66%	Illiterate	123	88.2%
Residence			Marital status		
Rural	127	91%	Female Married	6	5%
Urban	12	9%	Unmarried	117	95%
			Male Married	1	6%
			Unmarried	15	94%

Table-2: DASS-21 Severity Score

Meaning	Depression	Anxiety	Stress
Normal	0-9	0-7	0-14
Mild	10-13	8-9	15-18
Moderate	14-20	10-14	19-25
Severe	21-27	15-19	26-33
Extremely severe	28+	20+	34+

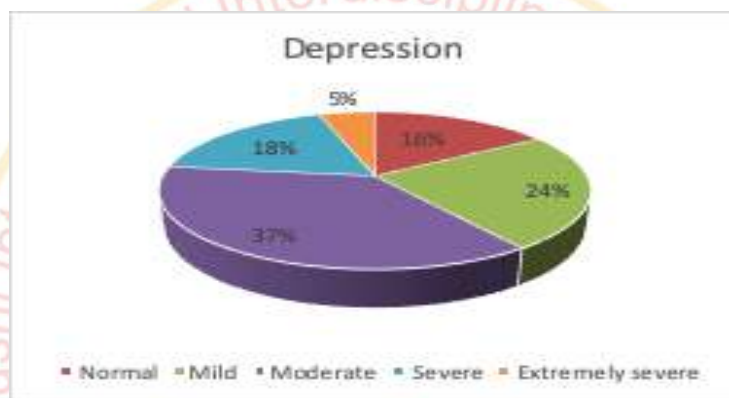


Fig.1: Depression

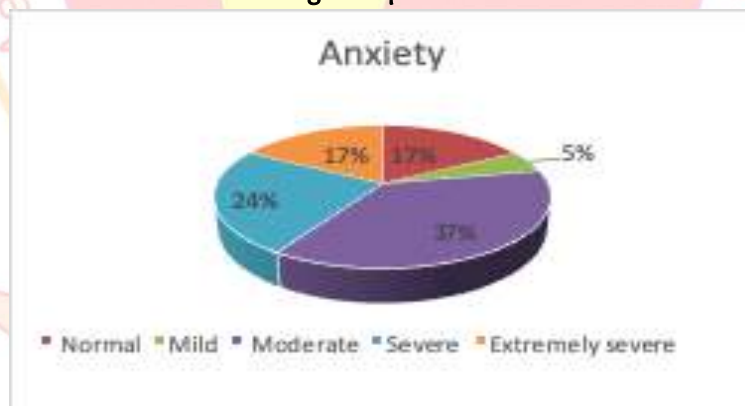


Fig.2: Anxiety



Fig.3: Stress

**Table3: Prevalence of Depression, Anxiety and Stress among college students (n= 139)**

Variables	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Depression		
Normal	22	16%
Mild	34	24%
Moderate	51	37%
Severe	25	18%
Extremely severe	7	5%
Anxiety		
Normal	23	17%
Mild	8	5%
Moderate	51	37%
Severe	34	24%
Extremely severe	23	17%
Stress		
Normal	34	24%
Mild	64	46%
Moderate	32	24%
Severe	7	5%
Extremely severe	2	1%

## Conclusion

A sizeable population of college students are suffering from depression, anxiety and stress, revealing their mental health issues, which requires immediate psychological intervention. Mental health counseling services should be made available in colleges. Further studies should be conducted to identify the cause of such alarmingly high prevalence of psychological disorders among the said student group, which is much higher than the rate of prevalence among its counterparts in the rest of the world! It is a wake-up call for all of us to take note of the situation and carry out remedial measures at the earliest.

## Strengths, Limitations and Recommendations for further research

The strength of the current study is that it is one of the few studies in Ladakh which gives us an idea about the burden of mental health disorders in college students. Acknowledging the presence of mental health issues among the student population is the first step towards formulating remedial measures. There are also several limitations to the current study. As the study was primarily a descriptive study, it merely described the prevalence of depression, anxiety and stress among the college students without examining and controlling the factors that could potentially impact and confound the results. Also, the study was carried out in one college, therefore, the findings may not be generalizable to other college students' population. Besides, data for the present study were obtained using a questionnaire. Hence, as a common limitation for all such studies, social desirability bias and lack of conscientious response in respondents may also limit the accuracy of the present findings.

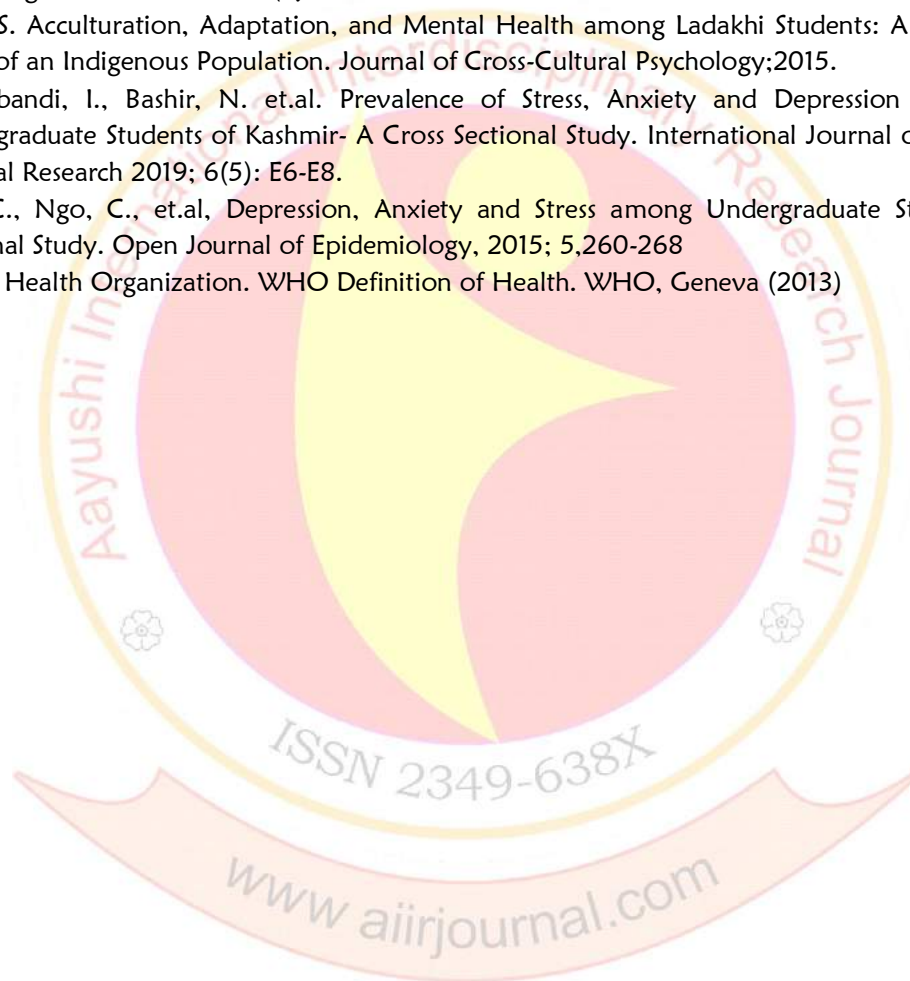
## Acknowledgements

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## Study of Gas Sensing Properties of Cobalt Substituted Lithium Ferrites

S.A. Masti

Corresponding Author  
Thin Film and Material Science Division,  
Department of Physics, Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglaj -  
416502- MS

V.S. Sawant

Department of Physics, Shivraj College, Gadhinglaj -  
416502- MS

### Abstract:

*Polycrystalline spinel ferrites with samples  $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$  was synthesized by the auto combustion synthesis route. To obtain thick film of sample the slurry was screen printed onto alumina substrates with three different cobalt contents. The samples were characterized by XRD and SEM. Thick film samples were tested for different gases like  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{NH}_3$ . The maximum gas response was observed for the thick film prepared at  $x=0.3$  Co contents. The optimized thick films of the samples with cobalt content  $x=0.3$  was used for measuring gas responses at different operating temperatures viz., 100, 150, 200 and 250 °C. The higher gas response was observed at 250 °C operating temperature. Selectivity studies show that films are highly selective towards  $\text{NO}_2$  among various test gases. This shows that to detect the  $\text{NO}_2$  gas one develop the detector using cobalt substituted Lithium ferrite.*

*Key words: Gas sensing, lithium ferrites, cobalt substitution.*

### Introduction

Now-a-days the vast growing industries, various machines and an increasingly large number of vehicles are responsible for spoiling the healthy life of human beings and all living organisms. Air pollution is found to be very dangerous as it is related to the respiratory system. Some gases like  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{NH}_3$  evolved are found to be very toxic and create allergic and respiratory diseases like asthma, allergic bronchial asthma, and rhinitis [1-4]. The need for a novel gas sensor capable of providing reliable operation in harsh environments is now greater than ever. Such sensors find a range of applications, including the monitoring of traffic pollutants or food quality with specially designed electronic noses [5]. Gas sensors based on metal oxides are commonly used in the monitoring of toxic pollutants and can provide the necessary sensitivity, selectivity and stability required by such systems. Commonly used oxides include zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, iron oxide; tungsten oxide and tin oxide have been used to detect gas vapors, mostly ethanol, methanol and propanol [6] [7, 8]. Spinel type  $\text{MFe}_2\text{O}_4$  attracts the research interest because of their versatile practical applications [9,10]. The resulting spinel ferrites having a general chemical composition of  $\text{MFe}_2\text{O}_4$  (M=Mn, Mg, Zn, Ni, Co, Cd, etc.) are widely used as magnetic materials. Currently it is a topic of increasing interest to study the gas sensing properties of ferrites. Thick film technology is often used to fabricate such sensors and possesses many advantages: for example, low cost, simple construction, small size and good sensing properties [11]. In addition, this approach provides reproducible films consisting of a well-defined microstructure with grains and grain boundaries that can be studied easily [12].

### Experimental details

#### 2.1 Synthesis of $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$ thick films

Nanocrystalline  $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$  was synthesized by the auto combustion synthesis route. Samples obtained were calcinated at 900 °C for 5 h to remove unburned carbonaceous products and ensure phase purity. The calcinated powder was ground thoroughly in ethanol medium for 3 h to achieve physical homogeneity. The binder required for preparation of  $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$  slurry was obtained by liquefying 8 wt.% ethyl cellulose in 10 ml terpeneol. Then, slurry was formed by drop wise addition of ethyl cellulose into powder to reach sufficient viscosity.

Finally, slurry was screen printed onto alumina substrates with three different cobalt contents. Thick films deposited with three different cobalt contents are denoted as LI01, LI02, and LI03. For further adherence and densification, the thick films were annealed at 1000 °C for 5 h at ambient atmosphere.

### **Characterization and Gas sensing of $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$ Thick films**

$\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$  thick films were characterized for their structural, morphological properties. Gas sensing measurements were carried out in locally fabricated gas sensing unit equipped with Keithley electrometer interface. Thick film sensor of size 1cm×1cm was fabricated and silver contacts were drawn for good electrical contacts. The sensor was mounted in 250 ml airtight chamber where, it is preheated at required temperature using a temperature controller. It was heated until its resistance stabilized and the time required to stabilize the sensor was around one hour. Thick film sensors were then exposed to the target gas of desired concentration in the gas sensor unit and change in the resistance was monitored using Keithley electrometer. Selectivity studies were carried out by monitoring change in resistance of the film by purging various gases of desired concentration separately into the test chamber.

## **Results and discussion**

### **1. X-ray diffraction study**

Figure 1 shows the X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the typical LI01, LI02, and LI03 thick films deposited on alumina. All the diffraction peaks are indexed with Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards (JCPDS) card 82-1961. Furthermore, the patterns show peaks due to ferrite and alumina, with no other peaks corresponding to any kind of reaction impurity. Thus, the spinel cubic crystal structure of  $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$  thick films is stable upon high-temperature annealing at 1000 °C [13]. Also, the alumina has reasonably high crystallinity and the LI02 film exhibit relatively high XRD intensity compared to other thick

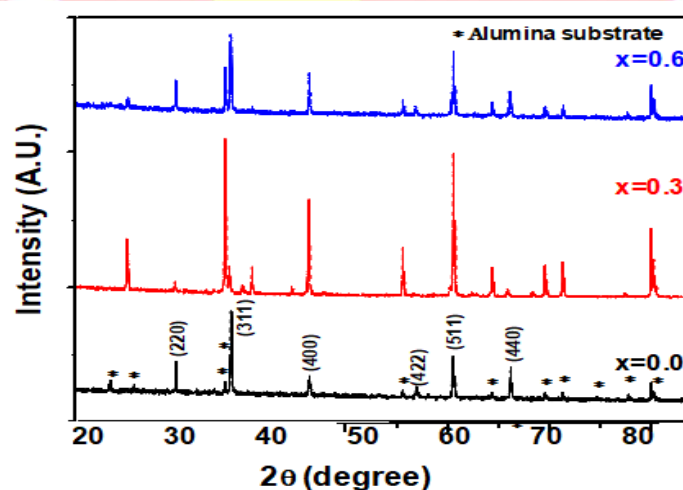


Fig. 6.1 X-ray diffraction patterns of  $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$  thick films

Film samples.

The values of lattice constant and crystallite size of the thick films deposited using the three different cobalt compositions is presented in Table 1. The calculated lattice constants are in good agreement with standard JCPDS values. The average crystallite size of thick film samples is calculated by using scherrer formula [14]. The crystallite size of all the films was found to be in the range of 53 nm to 75 nm. These results show that the material retained its nanocrystalline nature even after annealing.

Co content	Lattice constant (Å)	Crystallite size (nm)
x=0.0	8.3341	53
x=0.3	8.3359	65
x=0.6	8.3367	75

**Table 1. Lattice constant and crystallite size of  $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$  thick films.**

#### *Scanning electron microscopy*

Figure 2 shows the typical SEM image of annealed  $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$  thick films. The surface morphology of the thick films includes spherical shaped grain structure whose average size changes with increase in Co content. The average grain size is calculated by line intercept method. It is also seen that the spherical grains have an incredibly large size from 450 to 530 nm. The average grain size decreases with increase in 'x' up to x=0.3 and further increases with increase in values of 'x'.

**Fig. 2 SEM images of  $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$  thick films (Magnification x 20,000)**

#### *Gas sensing properties*

The gas response was measured at different operating temperatures 100, 150, 200 and 250 °C as shown in Fig.3. It is seen that at 250 °C operating temperature the film shows higher gas response for 40 ppm of  $\text{NO}_2$ . The maximum gas response is observed at 250 °C operating temperature, as this temperature  $\text{NO}_2$  highly react with the pre-adsorbed oxygen species  $\text{O}^{2-}$  of the film surface [15].

Gas concentration (ppm)	Gas response (%)	Response time (s)	Recovery time (s)
10	40	31	660
20	110	23	678
40	188	22	685
60	208	12	549
80	244	15	715
100	254	13	769

**Table 2. Gas response, response and recovery time of  $\text{Li}_{0.35}\text{Co}_{0.3}\text{Fe}_{2.35}\text{O}_4$  (LIO3) thick film**

At lower operating temperatures the pre-adsorbed oxygen species on the film surface was reduced and gas molecule can less accessible to respond the  $\text{NO}_2$  gas therefore, the short response was observed at lower operating temperatures. Hence operating temperature of 250 °C was selected for all measurements of  $\text{NO}_2$  gas sensing. Figure also shows that transient gas response of LIO3 sample for different gas concentrations (10-100 ppm) at 250 °C operating temperature. From figure, it is seen that  $\text{NO}_2$  gas response increases with increase in gas concentration. The gas response increases from 40% to 54% with  $\text{NO}_2$  concentrations.

Table 2 summarizes  $\text{NO}_2$  response and recovery time of the thick film LIO3 sample The response time is the time for the sensor resistance to reach 90% of  $R_g$  and recovery time is the time required for the sensor to recover to a value of 10% of the  $R_a$ . Response time decreases with increase in gas concentration whereas recovery time increases with increase in gas concentration [16]. Table 2 also shows the Gas response, response and recovery time of LIO3 sample towards 100 ppm  $\text{NO}_2$  at 250 °C operating temperature. Increase in recovery time with gas concentration may be due to higher  $\text{NO}_2$  diffusion in to the pores since large number of gas molecules is available. The fastest response of 12 s and slowest recovery 549 s is observed at 60 ppm concentration.



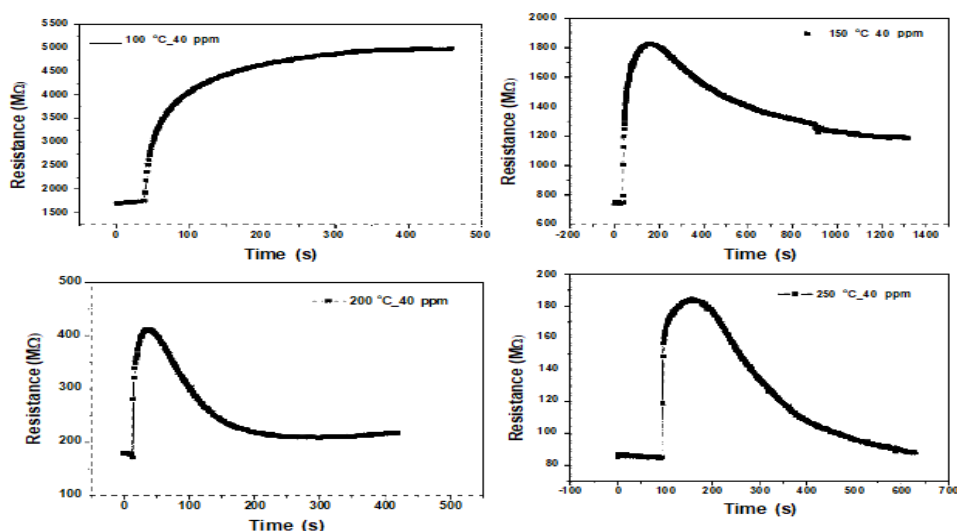


Fig. 3. Variation in gas response of typical  $\text{Li}_{0.35}\text{Co}_{0.3}\text{Fe}_{2.35}\text{O}_4$  ( $x=0.3$ ) thick film at different operating temperatures at 40 ppm  $\text{NO}_2$

The selectivity toward various target gases viz.  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{NH}_3$  is shown in Figure 4. It is seen that the maximum gas response observed toward  $\text{NO}_2$  compared to other gases at an operating temperature of 250 °C. From figure 4, it is seen that, the response to  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , was just 2%, 8%, and 11% respectively, which was less than the response towards  $\text{NO}_2$  (254%) gas at the concentration of 100 ppm, it means that the response to  $\text{NO}_2$  was nearly 23 times higher than that of other test gases.

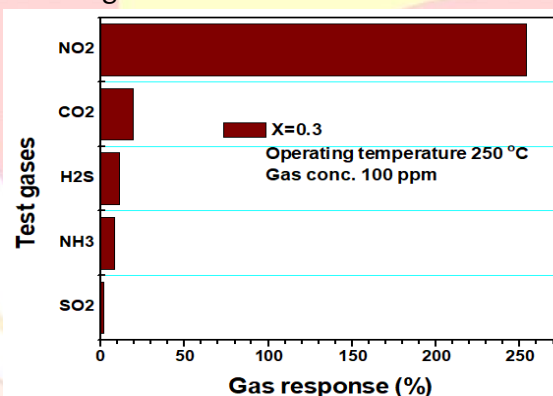


Fig. 4. Selectivity of typical  $\text{Li}_{0.35}\text{Co}_{0.3}\text{Fe}_{2.35}\text{O}_4$  (LIO3) thick film sample at 250°C

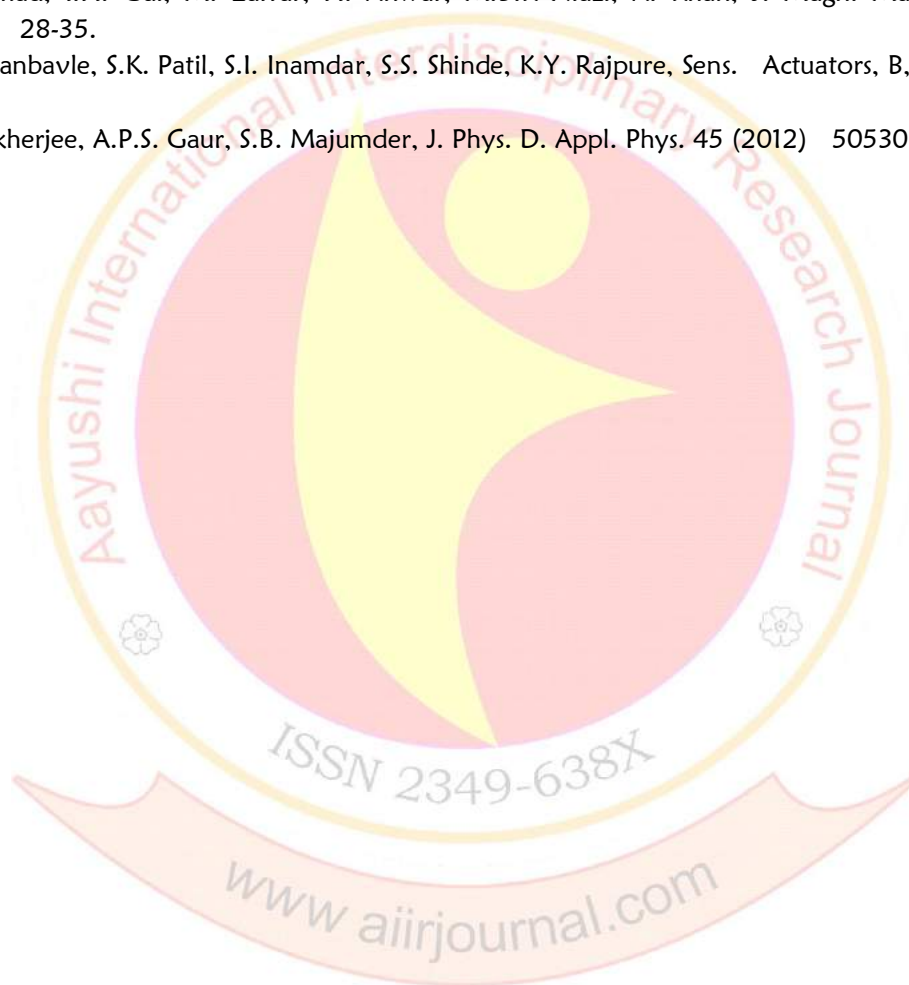
### Summary and conclusions

The ferrites prepared  $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$  thick films are used for the gas sensing properties. XRD analysis shows that films are polycrystalline having single phase spinel cubic crystal structure. SEM studies showed the porous microstructure of thick films which is more efficient for gas sensing properties. Higher gas response was observed for the thick film prepared at  $x=0.3$  Co contents. The optimized thick films ( $x=0.3$ ) was used for measuring gas responses at different operating temperatures viz., 100, 150, 200 and 250 °C. The higher gas response is observed at 250 °C operating temperature. Selectivity studies show that films are highly selective towards  $\text{NO}_2$  among various test gases. It has been concluded that  $\text{NO}_2$  gas can be detected more selectively using  $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Co}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$  thick film based sensor with a high sensor response.

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## Problems And The Solutions Of Teaching English In Tribal Nandurbar District, Maharashtra

**Mr. Naresh Devidas Pawar**

Assistant Professor at Bharati Vidyapeeth's  
Dr.Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya Sangli, Maharashtra.

### Abstract:

*At present time, with the increasing use of multi-media tools and social media, the languages stand at cross roads. The gap between the language of text books and the languages in practice is widening day-by-day. The abbreviations and intermixture of languages in social media have posed many challenges and problems to the purity of languages in general. Naturally, the students in schools and colleges, particularly from tribal and rural areas, find themselves in great confusion, and unable to learn proper forms of these languages. Accordingly, it becomes very challenging for the teachers to teach languages effectively to the students in tribal and rural areas. This present paper attempts to trace the Problems of teaching English in Tribal Nandurbar District. As the tribal district there are many problems in education. When we think about English language, many problems arrive in the mind. The language policy in school education emerged as a social problem and personal problem. The quality of English language education in majority of Indian schools presents a very terrible picture. Teacher's language proficiency, exposure to language and materials are major concerns for quality of English language learning. In reality tribal students' situation is very difficult. They don't have opportunities as non-tribal students have (i.e.) language lab, audio visual aids and what not. Generally tribal students consider English as a subject not as a language. It is the main problem for them. Majority of students study English only for the sake of examination. Actually, tribal students have fear of English. On the other hand, many teachers don't have long vision about students' life. They focus only on examination.*

**Key Words:** English Language teaching, Problems, Solutions, Tribal Students.

### Introduction:

English is the window of the world therefore English holds a place of status in our country, even after more than seven decades since Britishers left India. It has gone through numerous stages of development, acceptance and non- acceptance. Certain strata of Indian society have accepted it as the first language; some see it as the necessary second language whereas others regard it as a link language, both at the national and the international level. In all the above cases English remains an important language and hence the debates, the discussions, and the conference, throughout the country, have always continued to focus on the teaching and learning of English. 'Teaching of English in Tribal Area'- the topic for discussion seems more precise. It can easily be divided into two parts-the subject and the target. If Teaching of English is the subject then 'Tribal Area' becomes the target. The subject and the target instead of providing a clearer vision, point towards the lack of homogeneity. Teaching of English, as an activity and a conscious effort has continued in India for more than a century now. Despite this fact no agreement or general agreement on the methods of teaching could yet be evolved. On the other hand-the term 'Tribal Area' also does not refer to a homogeneous group. India is a vast country and inhabits numerous tribes with varying ways of life. Thus, it would be better to perceive the topic in socio-economic, linguistic and geographical perspectives. This paper will deliberately confine the discussion to the teaching of English in the tribal areas of Nandurbar District. The tribal population in this district mainly uses dialects for communication. Marathi, Ahirani, Gujarathi and Hindi are used as link languages in these tribal belts, due to their geographical closeness with both Gujarat and Maharashtra. Marathi is the language of instruction in Schools and Colleges. The exposure to English at academic institutes is limited; exam oriented and results mainly in partial awareness of formal grammar. In recent years



English language Teaching has acquired a new spirit. The aim of English teaching has become more specific.

English language plays a supporting role at multiple levels like advanced levels of education, administration, trade, services, etc. At advance levels of education like medical, engineering, Information and Technology life-sciences social-sciences, to name only a few, English is adopted as the medium of instruction both in India and other foreign countries where Indian students generally prefer to pursue higher education. Secondly English is the language of administration throughout India. Thirdly, with the advent of Multi-national companies in India and effects of globalization, English has gained more importance. These effects of globalization are not prominently perceptible in the tribal areas of Nandurbar district, as of now. The study of language is the foundation of all other learning. Language defines us as human. Language is not just a collection of words, such as we find in a dictionary. It is also the rules or patterns that relate our words to one another. To be human is to use language, and to talk is to be a person. A language is a system of conventional vocal signs by means of which human beings communicate. Even when someone achieves something great in art, or athletics or music, we immediately turn to language to tell other people about it. The massive propagation of cell phones, instant messaging, broadcasts, and voice mails simply illustrate a simple fact about humanity: we love to talk. In fact, we just cannot stop talking. Whatever language we speak— English, Chinese, Hindi or Marathi— helps to define us personally and identify the community we belong to. But the fact that we can talk at all, the fact that we have a language, is inextricably bound up with our humanity. Language is our medium of communication, but it can also be a barrier to understanding. There are over six thousand languages in the world today, though we are rapidly losing the smaller ones the same way we are losing endangered species.

### **Problems Of Teaching English In Tribal Nandurbar District**

#### **Psychological Problems:**

There is a common misunderstanding among the tribal students that English is the most difficult of all subjects. And it is proved by their results in exams. Hence most of the students look at this subject with a biased vision and bear the fear through the year. Because of that the psychological depression results in poor performance at the end of the year.

#### **Only Focus on Subject but not on Language:**

In the classroom Teachers only teach students stories, poems, essays, novels and grammar but not how to speak in English this practical activity is not conducted. In short teachers focus on just English subject but not language. The question is that English is a compulsory subject in the school and its aim is to train students to speak in English language. The question is that English is a compulsory subject in the school its aim is to train students to speak in English language.

#### **Learning Methods:**

One of the reasons for the declining standards of teaching English is the inability of teachers to understand the difference between the teaching of literature and the teaching of language skills. Everybody knows that the study of a language is not an end in itself, it is a means to develop one's power of expression and comprehension can be achieved by mastering stylistic elements of the language. But due to lack of proper learning methods students find themselves unable to express in English. The teacher faces a serious problem of concretizing the abstractness of the novel, poem, passage, words etc.

#### **Problem of Concretizing the Abstract Ideas:**

They face difficulty in creating live pictures. The students find it difficult to understand the abstract idea and so they fail to comprehend the lectures given by their teachers in English. If a

poem on sadness is going on in the class the teacher should teach it so effectively that the students get tears in their eyes. This type of experience is hardly found in classroom teaching at present. In fact, the teacher is always in a hurry to complete the portion and feels that it is waste of time to arouse emotions and interact with the students.

#### **Use of Translation Method:**

Translation method is widely used in India. It helps the learner to understand the content of the text but bars from learning the language. The main purpose of teaching the language is kept aside and the teaching of content and theme is given importance. Translation method is thus a great problem in learning English. So, students become passive learners.

#### **Mother Tongue Interference:**

Most of the problems arise due to the interference of mother tongue in speaking English. Both the teachers and the students are very fluent in talking their own mother-tongue. But they forget the essence of pure language. When they speak in their mother-tongue they sometimes use English words in the midst of the sentences. They forget that every language differs in stress, intonation and pronunciation. Tribal students speak Mavachi, Bhilori, Kokani and Pawari Languages.

#### **Lack of Practice:**

Language could be mastered by practicing all the four skills viz. listening, speaking, reading, writing. The tribal and rural surrounding does not allow the learner to practice any of these skills. The lack of audio tools also adds in the problem of lack of practice. Many teachers are unable to teach English effectively because they face lot of problems due to the lack of teaching aids. There are very few audio-visual aids available and it is insufficient for the teachers to use it effectively. Some are so costly that the colleges can only afford to buy few.

#### **Malpractices in Examination:**

One of the factors responsible for the deterioration is the pattern of question setting. It is easy to predict what questions would be asked on what books in which examinations. The students simply have to memorize. The teacher also teaches only those aspects which are important from the examination point of view. In most of rural and tribal areas we see that malpractice at the time of exam is a common practice. It is on its peak at the exam of English. This also intensifies the problem of learning English in tribal and rural areas.

### **Solutions or Remedies of Teaching English In Tribal District**

#### **Build Understanding with Your Class:**

When you enter the class for the first time it is very important that you give a welcoming smile to your students and greet them. Your assuring smile in a familiar manner helps them to bond with you instantly. When they bond with you, they will find learning the language easier. Remember a smile always welcomes people to interact with you.

#### **Place of English should be defined:**

English offers vast opportunities to all. The policy regarding the place of English in our education system should be well defined. This should be determined keeping in view its use and vast opportunities in the field of science, Language, technology, social sciences, philosophy, area studies, journalism, international trade and diplomacy.

#### **Applying different method of teaching:**

The teacher while teaching English should have to use the different methods of teaching English in the classroom. The teacher can also make use of the language lab. Some of the methods of teaching English are as follows: Grammar Translation, Direct, Bilingual, The Structural, The

Communicative and Situational Method. Use of appropriate method for teaching various topics accordingly helps to enhance the effect of teaching language.

### **Build up Confidence among the Students:**

At the first meeting itself train your students to ask some simple English questions and give their answers, examples are 'What is your name?', 'Which country are you from?', 'Who is your best friend?' etc. Many teachers of English as a second language make the mistake of beginning with the alphabet. This is wrong. When you train them to ask questions on the first day itself, your students will definitely show off these questions to their folks. And their interest in the language will be built. They will come with higher hopes of learning more things the next day. The teacher should emphasize more on the language learning skills than the portion completion at the undergraduate level.

### **Keeping in Mind aims of Teaching English:**

The teachers should always emphasize on the aims of teaching English. It will help to teach effectively.

These aims are:

1. To enable the students to understand and English when spoken.
2. To enable the students to communicate in English.
3. To enable the students to read English.
4. To enable the students to write in English.

These are the primary aims of teaching English instead of enabling the student to pass in the upper class.

### **Improvement in Teaching Facilities**

Special efforts should be made to ensure that teachers get proper teaching facilities, including space, books and teaching aids. The school and the college libraries should subscribe good journals which may enable them to know the latest developments in the field of linguistics and English language teaching.

### **Make Students think in English:**

Teacher should conduct new activities in the classroom of English Language learning such as describing person, animal, place or things. Well, automatically they think about these all things and they too get habit of thinking in English. Here role of teacher is very important.

### **End the Socio-Psychological Problems:**

Number of people think that English is the most difficult language to learn and understand. The efforts of the teacher should be in eradicating the Socio- Psychological problems of the students, by inspiring them and giving them some responsibility.

### **Have a Communication:**

Never teach your students; always speak with them. Converse in English with your students about daily. Keep talking with them in simple English. They will talk when you motivate them. And when they will talk, they will learn. Encourage your students at every step to talk. As long so the students attempt to talk in English there will be good progress in their development as we personality.

### **Handling Mistakes with Care:**

It is said that Mistakes makes man perfect. Mistakes will happen in the class and you have to learn how to handle them deftly. If you laugh at the students, they will be discouraged to make any further attempts at speaking the language. If you do not laugh students will feel you are only being too kind to them.



**Conclusion:**

Teaching English in Tribal areas as it is very hard task in Nandurbar district because of various problems. Various aspects have impacted on their language learning such as Geographical scenario, Social, Political, Historical, Psychological, Cultural and Traditional background. Teaching English in Tribal area as a second language is really a fun if you do it in the right sport way. You have to make it fun for your students too; that the way they will learn better.

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## Need of Counsellors in Destigmatizing Mental Health in Improving Good Health and Well-being for Sustainable Development Goals

Kedara Gouri Avula

Advocate, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

### Abstract

*When it comes to Health the priority is given to Physical health compared to Mental health. The development of a human brain starts from the young age, but there are many situations that the young minds have to deal with now-a-days such as family issues, career guidance, cybercrimes, online gaming and other addictions, inappropriately touched by someone, eve teasing etc., The children are subjected to solitude because of the job of the working parents and have no one to share their thoughts. Adults seek counselling for their problems, but when it comes to youngsters there must be even more care that should be focused on them. When parents are busy with their work or don't know the right approach and psychologically not qualified enough to educate their children, there must be an alternate to resolve their issues, appointment of counsellors in Educational Institutions address these problems. As per Sigmund Freud the youth need someone to hear about their problems to free their minds. This approach must be in a scientific way. These counsellors can help in molding the children as better citizens. Considering Mental health and taking the right action can make a greater impact on all the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs).*

*Keywords: Solitude, Counselling, Psychological, Counsellors, Sigmund Freud, Sustainable Development Goals Need of Counsellors in Destigmatizing Mental Health in Improving Good Health and Well-being for Sustainable Development Goals.*

### Introduction

Everybody is aware of the word "Law" but not many know about the difference between "Soft laws and Hard Laws". "Hard" laws are the laws that are binding and enforceable internationally or domestically. In India The Mental Health Act, 1987; The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993; Persons with Disability Act, 1995; The National Trust Act, 1999; Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, and related legislations. A prominent statutory legislation regulating narcotics is the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act 1985 are the Hard Laws these are concerning as it is high time that the patient needs attention. Whereas, "Soft" laws, are not binding such as National Mental Health Policy 2014, the National Mental Health Program, National Program on Noncommunicable Diseases and The Guidelines of NCERT as nothing has happened yet. Prevention is better than cure, getting to the root cause and take care to avoid mental distress at a young age can stop from psychological issues in the future. There are three types of Counselling sessions –

1. Informal Counselling – This is generally rendered by a person who may be approachable and understanding, but may not be professionally qualified. This person could be any family member or a friend or colleague.
2. Non-specialist Counselling - It is the help provided by specialists of other areas like teachers, doctors, lawyers, religious preachers who, along with their respective specialization, also wish to handle psychological problems. They try to provide alternative ways of dealing with the problems of people they come across in their daily interactions at work.
3. Professional Counselling – They are professionals who are qualified and had received special training. These counsellors deal with the person's social, emotional and personal problems.

It is a stigma in the Indian society to accept that a person is going through a mental distress unlike developed countries where, the priority is given to the students' mental health as a mandatory practice in building their future. There had been many a times that Indian

Education System had thought about appointment of counsellors in educational institutions but is not in the practice. In education we usually hear about counselling about career, tips in studies but usually ignore the most important part which is “Neurosis”.

### Methodology

Both Doctrinal and Empirical research methodologies had been used. Data is gathered using the questionnaire method and instead of interviews, there were few open-ended mandatory questions that were posed to the participants in the questionnaire to know about their thoughts.

### Hypothesis

There are many things that the youngsters are not able to share with their parents, teachers, friends or with anybody else because of shy or fear or thinking that they might be judged or they don't like to share it with their parents as they might get perturbed. This paper focuses on the doctrinal aspects of how laws and policies work regarding the Mental health and along with the idea of appointment of a counsellor in the educational institutions.

### Objectives

1. As per Sigmund Freud - Unconsciously we remember and store all our experiences they Pop-up from time to time through dreams and through the behavior. By revealing traumatic memories and desires through conversations we can free ourselves from our “Neuroses” and live a healthier and fulfilled life. Based on this certain question has been framed and analyzed.
2. Soft laws are framed as suggestions to prevent an issue before hand but is often ignored until it becomes serious that a hard law is required to curtail the same. This paper focuses on the need of Soft law for Good Health and Well-being in sustainable development goal.

### Data Analysis

There are 60 Participants who filled in the questionnaire.

#### 1. Demographic results

##### Age group

Age group	Number of participants
16 – 20 years	25 (41.7%)
21 – 25 years	35 (58.3%)

##### Gender

Gender	Number of participants
Male	23 (43.3%)
Female	46 (76.7%)

##### Level of education

Course	Number of participants
Intermediate / Poly technique	1 (1.7%)
Under graduate courses	28 (46.7%)
Post graduate	26 (43.3%)
Employed	5 (8.3%)

Majority of the participants are Girls and majority of the participants are in between the age of 21 – 25 years. Majority are post graduate students.



## 2. Stranger - Danger

*Have you ever been subjected to eve teasing? (Only for girls)*

Eve Teasing	Number of participants
Yes	11(18.3%)
No	35(58.5%)
Not applicable to me - I am a boy	14 (23.3%)

Eve teasing can transform quickly from a simple comment to quarrel and even instances where the girls can be inappropriately touched by an unknown person and eventually end in rape. The myth is that the “girl with her dress has provoked the boy” or “why will the boy look at you when you (girl) do not look at him”. But the family, teachers and friends need to understand the mental agony that a girl faces due to eve teasing that a boy does.

## 3. General indicators showing how youngsters spend time at home

### I. Employment of Parents

Employment of Parents	Number of participants
Yes	13 (21.7%)
No	22 (36.7%)
Only father is employed	24 (40%)
Only mother is employed	1 (1.17%)

For 21.7% of the participants both the parents are employees which makes it hard for the parents and youngsters to spend a quality time of a daily basis.

### II. Person who attends the once you go home from school/college, who will attend to you?

Attender of the Youngster	Number of participants
Father	19 (31.7%)
Mother	36 (60%)
Brother	8 (13.3%)
Sister	8 (13.3%)
Grandparents	7 (11.7%)
None	10 (16.7%)
Myself	1 (1.7%)
I will stay in hostel	1 (1.7%)

From the time the baby is in the womb, mother is the person who takes complete care and nourishment of the baby. Once the kids grow up the data reveals that still the Mother takes care of the youngsters most of the time – But taking care of the physical needs is different from providing psychological support. If the mother is educated, listen and understand but not judge the young ones and has patience to tactfully deal with the youngsters, they will be grown in a healthy environment. If, the mother is not in a stage then there is a need of a professional help.

### III. Use your smartphone

Use your smartphone	Number of participants
Educational purpose -	54 (91.5%)
Playing games	30 (50.8%)
Watching movies	29 (49.2%)
Social networking	36 (61%)
Music	37 (62.7%)
Chatting with friends	39 (66.1%)

Animations	1 (1.7%)
All other -	1 (1.7%)

Majority of youngsters use smartphones for educational purposes but they also use the smartphones to chat with friends, music, social networking sites, play online games and watching animations which means they live in a virtual world than the real world. Which also proportionately mean they spend less time with the family.

#### 4. Concerning factors

- I. *When you feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, how often do you get the kind of help you need from your parents?*

Reflection of emotion	Number of participants
Always	29(48.3%)
Often	3(5%)
Sometimes	14(23.3%)
Rarely	7(11.7%)
Never	7 (11.7%)

Majority of the parents are always supportive but there are cases from Often – Never are more in number compared to those who are having support – This can not enhance Mental health of a youngster.

#### 5. Strange facts

If you want to share any sensitive issues who do you want to share?

Simple thoughts sharer	Number of participants
Parents	34 (56.7%)
Grandparents	4 (6.7%)
Friends	37 (61.7%)
A counsellor	2 (3.3%)
Teacher/ Lecturer/Professor	0 (0%)

Majority of the participants share their sensitive thoughts with a friend then parents but not with their Teacher/ Lecturer/Professor.

#### 6. Role and need of Counsellor

- I. *Would you be comfortable in sharing your thoughts about your psychological/behavioural/addiction issues with a counsellor?*

Sharing of thoughts	Number of participants
Yes	61.7%
No	38.3%

- II. *Do you feel comfortable to share your thoughts with a counsellor and get the right guidance?*

Comfort levels in sharing thoughts	Number of participants
Yes	76.7%
No	23.3%

### III. *What kind of thoughts/questions would you like to discuss with the counsellor?*

Thoughts the participants would like to discuss with a counsellor	Number of participants
Psychological factors	15 (25%)
Family issues	8 (13.3%)
Tips to concentrate on studies	29 (48.3%)
Stress factors	19 (31.7%)
Things that I cannot share with my parents because of fear/because they might feel stressed or worried,	16 (26.7%)
I want to reveal my thoughts and want someone to encourage me,	10 (16.7%)
I need advice regarding my career	13 (21.7%)
Tips to concentrate on studies	40 (66.7%)
All the above	1 (1.7%)
Other	1 (1.7%)

From the above three tables it is clear that youngsters are willing to share both their thoughts as well their preferences on what they would like to discuss with a counsellor.

### 7. Serious Issues that need immediate attention

#### I. *If you have tried drugs did you ever tell that to your parents?*

Serious thoughts sharer	Number of participants
Yes	4(6.7%)
No	8(13.3%)
Not applicable to me	48(80%)

Those who said Yes and Not applicable are better but 8 participants who said No are in trouble

#### II. *If you have tried to commit suicide did you ever tell that to your parents?*

Serious thoughts sharer	Number of participants
Yes	0(0%)
No	18(30%)
Not applicable to me	42(70%)

Not applicable is good but the 18% who said “No” needs an immediate attention before they try to take their lives or with health issues after the attempt.

### Conclusion

The analysis revealed that they would be comfortable in exchanging their thoughts with the counsellor. A student can share a thought and thereby get advices from the counsellor which can improve communication and interpersonal skills, have self-esteem, ability to change self-defeating behaviors/habits, can bring a better expression and management of emotions including anger, depression, anxiety or other mental health conditions, confidence and decision-making skills will be improved.

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## Goals of Sustainable Development

**Mr. Devendra Mahadev Desaidr & Shivaji Nagnath Thoke**

Assist. Prof Dept of Economics assist. Prof Dept Of Economics

Dr.D.Y.Patil Acs Collegedr.D.Y.Patil Acs College,

Jeevn Nagar, Tathawade Pune-33jeevn Nagar, Tathawade Pune-

### Abstract-

*This article try to get information regarding that what is the term sustainable development. Sustainable development was first coined in the Conservation Strategy, introduced by the International Organization for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in 1980. The Brundland Report Our Common Future (1987) articulates this in the following words: "Sustainable development seeks to meet the needs and aspirations of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainable development can be achieved only by conserving and improving the environment. Moreover, the path of development is sustainable "only if and when the stock of capital assets as a whole remains stable or increases over time." This means keeping natural capital reserves at least stable.*

*To put it more bluntly, "there needs to be a non-negative change in the reserves of natural resources and the reserves of environmental quality. Basically, if the environment is not further degraded, that improvement will be welcomed." Such an argument is quite simple. The quality of the country and the air, water and land is a common heritage for all generations. Destroying that money by pursuing short-term financial gain compromises the benefit of future generations and is therefore undesirable.*

### Introduction-

The government should include some form of environmental accountability in its policy decisions. This requires that, "the preservation or loss of valuable environmental resources should be commensurate with economic development and human welfare estimates. Alternatively, policymakers may aim to do no harm to environmental assets. Resources of equal or greater value should be recreated elsewhere. Traditional national income accounts do not reduce the depletion of natural resources and environmental degradation, so they send the wrong signals to policymakers. To correct this, the United Nations Department of Statistics integrates the National Economic and Environmental Accounting System with the National. An account is working to complement the system. There are some innovations in the experimental accounts of Indian Is. The most important concern for the protection of the environment is cost. Since every expense compensates for the negative impact of economic growth, deduction from national income is considered a cost. These satellite accounts include both standard balance sheets and revenue accounts.

The first step for a country is to draw a comprehensive balance of natural resources measured in physical terms. For some of these resources, it is also possible to calculate the financial value that can be added to the physical capital to create an extended capital account. If the sources are low, their value is zero. In these new systems, the reduction in capital will not only result in devaluation of physical capital but will also lead to deterioration of environmental quality as well as depletion of natural resources. This environmental damage can be deducted when calculating the national income and the domestic product can be increased by adjusting to the environment. The system of these new accounts has been tested in many countries. For Mexico in 1986-90, it was found that environmentally sound domestic production was 13 percent lower than that of traditionally measured net domestic production. The new accounting measures also show that the net incidence, which was shown to be positive by traditional measures, was also assumed to be 46 billion peso savings - a negative 700 million people.

**Theme or idea-**

Economy substantial growth and especially industrialization has caused great damage to the environment all over the world. The process of human activity in general and environmental and environmental harm is irreversible and this has created an atmosphere of widespread concern among environmentalists about the sustainability of the current rate of economic growth. Some question the blind pursuit of such castes. Although recent quantitative and economic estimates have been made for different countries, the problem for India is the World Bank report of 200 for years: Selective Environmental Assessment Challenges in June 2013 Announced. In this report, the approximate proportions have been reduced. 3.7575 trillion Annually, compared to 7.7 per cent of GDP in 200 in. In addition, India has suffered some damage from natural disasters (floods, landslides, tropical cyclones, storms). According to the report, the average annual loss of natural disasters during 1953-2009 was billion billion (annually at 200 prices) and environmental degradation is not possible.

Life and injury, loss of livestock and crops and damage to property and infrastructure. In this regard, Dreze and Sen.'s comments on the environmental impact of India are consistent: "We have a huge race in India 1.1 Environmental degradation People can live in this increasingly polluted and environmentally degraded country because of the environment and the consequences for life that take care of their environment. Indeed, the pace of economic growth in recent decades has led to unprecedented environmental looting. A sharp drop in the water table in most areas. Majestic rivers are lowered into rivers or sewers. Mining (often illegal) is spread with some security guards destroying some forests and displacing communities.

**Goals of Sustainable Development-****1. To reduce Water pollution –**

Water levels are deteriorating in the world for many reasons. And pollutants contaminated with heavy metals such as mercury. These pollutants are the ability of rivers to remove drinking water with standard purification facilities has reduced the aquatic life of rivers. The surface water near cities and towns is not only polluted over the years Groundwater has also become contaminated due to disposal due to improper use, sometimes industrial effluents directly into the ground. They are released. Groundwater has been removed by abandonment, making it one of the most serious environmental problems for people in developing countries without clean pollution and lack of clean water and sanitation.

**2. To solve problem Outdoor urban air pollution-**

There is a lot of research evidence around the world that outdoor urban air pollution has a significant negative impact on public health and results in premature death, acute bronchitis and respiratory disorders. Particulate matter less than 10 micrometers - officially known as PM10, much finer than human hair - is generally taken as the primary measure of air pollution. These microscopic bits and progression bobs are deep in the respiratory system however recent research has shown that in addition to PM10, there are others of increasing concussion.

Additional microscopic particles smaller than a micrometer or PM2.5 can enter the lungs and airways and carry more dangerous toxins, such as heavy metals. Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) are other pollutants of concern. Sulfur dioxide concentration is critical in calculations that rely on high sulfur fuels. Nitrogen oxide is an odorless, toxic gas that produces ozone on the ground - acid gas in the air, engine and vehicle products, irritates the eyes, nose, and throat and aggravates respiratory illnesses such as asthma. Especially in young children. Outdoor air pollution in India claims the lives of 1.09 lakh adults and 7,500 children under the age of 5 every year



**3. To maintain Indoor air pollution. –**

The WHO (2002) estimates that 1.6 million people die each year from smoke from conventional fuels in the home. The most common are incomplete combustion of wood, agricultural residues, animal dung, coal, and in some countries coal fuels. The strongest link between indoor smoking and health is that indoor smoke is a major component of low respiratory infections, acute obstructive Globally, India has about 375 per cent, 22 per cent and 15 per cent diseases, respectively. According to the Forest Survey of India (2011), more than 85,853 million people use firewood for cooking in India. According to the 2011 census, 49 per cent of households in the country use firewood for cooking. In some states it is more than 80 per cent. The use of firewood for cooking is high in forest-rich states and is the main source of water energy in India. This is the population group most affected by indoor air pollution.

**4. To save Solid and hazardous waste-**

Most cities produce more solid waste than can be collected or disposed of. Although the provision of collection is satisfactory, there remains a problem for safe disposal of the waste collected. Many developing countries resort to open dumping and uncontrolled landfilling. Inadequate collection and unmanaged disposal pose many problems for human health and productivity. As stated in the World Development Report 1992 "Unelected rejections in public places or in waterways lead to the spread of the disease. Low-income farms with poor sanitation are mixed with human waste. Municipal solid waste sites are often industrialized and hazardous waste products." Which can then go into the supplied water. "Thus, in addition to spreading the disease, solid and hazardous wastes contaminate groundwater sources.

**5. To keep Soil degradation-**

1990 A study sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in 1990 found that 1.2 billion hectares - about 11 percent of the earth's surface.

Vegetative face - human activity 1945-90 B. Moderate or work degradation over a period of forty-five years. Soil incense (which is most often the result of wind and incense) is chiclefolia of soil degradation. Farmland across soil erosion. It also impairs productivity by damaging fisheries, irrigation systems and accumulating river transport channels. Soil erosion is a serious cause of salinity and water retention. They reduce agricultural land productivity and if the salinity level is high, the land will not be suitable for cultivation. In India, it has been estimated for a long time that about 1 million hectares of agricultural land cannot be cultivated, either because of water bodies or because they are too saline

**6. Rangeland degradation-**

Land use reported in India suggests that the main reasons for the depletion of rangelands in India are illegal land use management practices that reduce deforestation by depleting rainfall due to drought in the area and thus affecting many pockets in the desert. According to a 2010 World Bank study, the annual value of Rangeland depletion is of of 05 billion (0.6% of GDP).

**7. Deforestation-**

Forests are very important in communicating with the environment. They provide a livelihood and cultural integrity for forest dwellers and habitat for plant and animal wealth. They protect and enrich soils that have natural regulation of hydroelectric cycles, affect local and regional climate through evaporation, affect surface and groundwater flows, and increase carbon sequestration to help stabilize global climate. Therefore, they play a useful role in maintaining the ecological and ecological balance and in maintaining biodiversity and ecosystems. Ignoring these facts, however, deforestation continues unabated and at a rapid rate throughout the world as man clears forests to increase agriculture and obtain firewood, industrial timber, timber, and building

materials. Top fertile layer and its impact on agricultural productivity According to the Forest Survey of India (201 for FS Biennial Report), forest cover in India is 21% of the total land Environmental forest is only 12% of the total forest area.

### 8. No Loss of biodiversity-

"Biodiversity combines genetic information, species and ecosystems together to provide material resources) Food, fiber, medicine and industrial processing Supplies that help human communities adapt to future and unparalleled environmental stress. Also, many people value and want to share the carnage with these countless lives. The legacy of future generations. "I threaten the loss of biodiversity. However, it is not possible to assess the loss of biodiversity globally or nationally. Because the link between biodiversity and biological systems and economic and social values that support them is extremely complex. Biodiversity measurement is also problematic, as multi-dimensional metrics are considered but further work is considered necessary to define the right dimensions. For the above reasons, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA, 2000) has focused on ecosystem services for measuring biodiversity related to biodiversity and derived from complex biophysical systems

### 9. Atmospheric changes-

The warming created by the natural levels of these gases has a "natural greenhouse effect". This effect warms the world to a temperature of 33 degrees Celsius, keeps most of the world's water in the liquid phase, and allows life to live near the poles from the equator. According to the World Development Report 2010, gases are released through human activity. The natural greenhouse effect is greatly enhanced. 1 Revolution Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, especially in the last 10 years, there has been a significant increase in concentration. In the 20th century, CO<sub>2</sub>, the concentration has increased from about 280 ppm (parts per million) to 387 pm - almost 40 percent of carbon-based fossil fuels and, to a lesser extent, deforestation and land use changes.

### Conclusion-

In September 2015 world leaders adopted Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, putting the world on a path towards a more prosperous, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable future. The SDGs provide a set of quantitative goals, which can serve as a framework for local and national governments to pull in a common direction.

The shift to sustainable development is an opportunity for urban and local governments to leapfrog traditional development trajectories to more inclusive, environmentally sustainable, and economically successful development pathways. By leading this global shift towards sustainable development, cities stand to improve not only their quality of life, but also to become attractive investment hubs and political leaders in their own right.

This guide provides preliminary suggestions for how cities and local governments might start the process of operationalizing and achieving the SDGs. As underscored, creative problem solving and intensive discussions among key stakeholders are required at all levels to make the SDGs a reality by 2030.

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## New Super Charged Cationic Polymers S-CAT-AD For Improved Dandruff Removal From Scalp And Conditioning For Problem Hair

**HV Pant**

Department of Chemistry, SGRR PG College,  
Dehradun, Uttarakhand

**Arvind Kumar**

Pavitra Alkaloids & Terpenoids Research, Hariwar,  
Uttarakhand

**Suresh Kumar**

PLMS Govt PG College, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand

**Ashvin Godghate**

Department of Chemistry, Dr Ghali College,  
Gadhinglaj, Kolhapur

### Abstract:-

*Synthetic ingredients are very commonly use in cosmetic formulation which can cause of adverse effect among consumers. Alkanolamides are used for the formation of stable foam; but because of producing nitrosamines, they are potentially carcinogenic compounds. Amore radical approach in reducing the carcinogenic compounds is by incorporating natural ingredients whose functionally is comparable with their synthetic ingredients. Hence, an important task is to develop completely natural antidandruff shampoo and antidandruff conditioning cream, without any carcinogenic compounds. Materials and methods: To formulation of natural antidandruff shampoo by using three different bases. In the present investigation, physico-chemical parameters, conditioning effect, ophthalmic irritancy (CAM- TBS assay), antifungal potential against Malassezia furfur, Candida albicans, Trichophyton rubrum, Microsporum gypsum and stability study comparison with commercial natural antidandruff shampoo were evaluated. Completely natural shampoos were formulated in the laboratory and their conditioning effects were evaluated by scanning electron microscope study.*

### Results and Discussion:

The laboratory formulation A (surfactant natural base) were found to be better with respect to hair damage than the formulation B which was formulated with Sodium lauryl ether sulphate base. Moreover, the aesthetic attributes, such as lather and clarity were comparable with the marketed formulation. High performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) fingerprinting was also performed to confirm chemical characteristic of the formulation, due this phytoconstituents resulted strong antifungal effect.

### Introduction-

Dandruff is caused due to excessive shedding of dead skin cells from the scalp. It mostly occurs between the age 20 to 30 years. It is characterized by scaling of the scalp, and is frequently associated with seborrhea, which is the precursor of seborrheic dermatitis. Dandruff may also be caused due to infection of malassezia furfur fungus. Dandruff is a major cosmetic problem that poses very great public health concern both in developed and developing countries. The problem manifests as profuse white to silvery powdery scales in the scalp region often with moderate to severe itching. Hair fall is also not uncommon in dandruff sufferers (Paul, 1999). *Pityrosporum ovale*, a yeast-like lipophilic basidiomyceteous fungus, is considered to be the chief cause of the problem (Roberts, 1969). Besides this, *Candida* sp. is also suspected in the disease process of dandruff. These organisms are widely considered to be the commensal flora of the scalp and skin region. Why and when this commensal organisms turns to be pathogens is not clearly understood (Rippon, 1998). It is believed that, *P. ovale* converts the sebum lipid into fatty acids and triglycerides. These fatty acids may presumably accelerate hyper proliferation

of keratinocytes (Nazzaro- Porro and Passi, 1976). Management of dandruff must essentially contain the chief causative agent, *P. ovale* and other yeast fungi that exist in the scalp as

commensal flora as well as the hyper proliferation of keratinocytes. In cosmetic products several synthetic antidandruff ingredients are in common use against dandruff, with many side effects. The main active ingredients used include salicylic acid, zinc pyrithione, coal tar, resorcinol, selenium and ketoconazole, according to the National Institutes of Health. Though they are effective at combating dandruff, they may hold several potentially negative side effects.

### **Zinc Pyrithione Irritation**

Some people may be allergic to zinc pyrithione, or may experience skin irritation. Both side effects are very rare, according to Drug Information Online. It may also irritate eyes if it gets into them, and can cause nausea if it's swallowed, reports the National Library of Medicine's Households Products Database.

### **Salicylic Acid Effects**

Salicylic acid may help with dandruff by loosening dead skin crusts. Salicylic acid cause stinging or burning sensation when applying a shampoo containing the acid, and it may irritate skin, according to the National Institutes of Health. More serious, potential side effects may include Vomiting, dizziness and changes in breathing rates, though such effects are rare.

### **Resorcinol Irritation**

The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety & Health Administration says resorcinol may irritate your mucous membranes, such as the areas around your nose, as well as your skin and eyes. If you have wounds and get the chemical in them, it may also cause a rare blood disease known as methemoglobinemia.

### **Ketoconazole**

Ketoconazole may cause prompt itching of onto the skin, hives and a rash when using topically, according to the National Institutes of Health. More serious side effects, such as an increased risk of cancer, are related only to internal ingestion of the chemical.

### **Selenium Allergy**

Some people may be allergic to selenium, warns the National Institutes of Health. The institutes also reports that skin irritation, rashes and other topical side effects are most often associated with shampoos containing selenium at a strength of 2.5 percent or higher. We have developed natural polysaccharides base antidandruff agent which is derivatized with active principals from the essential oil tea tree and rosemary , (*S*)-(+)-carvone, 1,8-cineole, *trans*-dihydrocarvone, cuminaldehyde, *trans*- anethole, *p*-cymene, and  $\gamma$ -terpinene .

When S-CAT –AD is use in natural surfactant base shampoo or synthetic surfactant base it is diluted during use with water and the surfactant approaches the critical micelle concentration (CMC), S-CAT –AD forms a gel like complex with the surfactant monomers that phase separates from the bulk solution. The gel-like coacervate of S-CAT –AD contains a high concentration of the positive electrons which is then deposited onto the negatively charged hair and scalp and forming a clear film which makes the availability of insoluble actives from tea tree and rosemary , (*S*)-(+)-carvone, 1,8-cineole, *trans*-dihydrocarvone, cuminaldehyde, *trans*-anethole, *p*-cymene, and  $\gamma$ -terpinene on to the scalp. **Jayanta K. Sarmah et al** (2014) reported the delivery of Tamoxifen Citrate in the treatment of Breast Cancer by the nano polysaccharides purified from Guar Gum. **Dodi et al** (2011) reported the Guar gum as a natural

polymer composed of linear chains of (1-4)- $\beta$ -D mannopyranosyl units with  $\alpha$ -Dgalactopyranosyl units attached by (1-6) linkages, in a ratio of about 1.5-2, possessing hydroxyl groups available for the attachment of biologically active compounds. Antidandruff shampoo, a natural preparation, contains safe and effective natural ingredients for relieving symptoms of dandruff for those with normal hair. Using this shampoo helps remove flakes and eliminate the fungus and hence provides relief from dandruff.

### **Aim Of The Study-**

This study is planned to evaluate the clinical efficacy and safety (short and long-term) of Anti-dandruff shampoo in the management of dandruff.

### **Study Design-**

This study is a prospective, open, non comparative, phase III clinical trial. The study protocol, case record forms, regulatory clearance documents, product related information.

### **Materials And Methods-**

- (a) Inclusion criteria: The total number of patients is 50, who were suffering from moderate to severe form of dandruff with dry/damaged hair, were included in the clinical trial study.
- (b) Exclusion criteria: Patients with severe scalp infection, hypersensitivity to shampoo, patients with severe systemic disease necessitating long term medication, patients with genetic and endocrinal disorders, children below 18 years of old, pregnant and lactating women excluded from the study.

### **Study Procedure:-**

The baseline history was obtained in order to determine the patient's requirement for enrolment in the trial. The baseline assessment included personal data, a description of symptoms and details of past medical history (family history of dandruff and history of possible exacerbating factors). All the patients were advised to use antidandruff shampoo to the hair at the time of bathing. Twice a week for a period of 2 to 3 weeks. All the patients were asked to adhere to antidandruff shampoo only as a treatment for dandruff and no other medicated topical application was allowed.

### **Monitoring the patients:-**

All the patients were followed-up for a period of 3 weeks and at each weekly follow-up visit, they were asked about the frequency of the application, clinical assessment of scalp lesions was done objectively and also subjective. Thorough scalp examination was done after completion of one week and at the end of the study. The severity of the dandruff symptoms (itching, white scales, hair fall) was recorded like nil dandruff, Mild dandruff, Moderate dandruff, severe dandruff.

### **Primary and secondary endpoints:**

The predefined primary efficacy endpoints were reduction in dandruff lesions, reduction in overall scalp inflammation, split hair and healing of existing scalp lesions. The Predefined secondary safety endpoint measures were incidence of adverse events and overall patient compliance to the treatment.



**Adverse Events:-**

All the adverse events, either reported by the patients or observed by investigations were recorded in the case record forms, with the information about severity, date of onset, duration and action taken regarding the study drug. The relation of adverse events to the product was predefined as unrelated, probable and possible. Patients were allowed to voluntarily withdraw from the study if they experienced serious discomfort during the study or sustained clinical events requiring specific treatment.

**Result:**

All the 50 patients (38 female, 12 male) completed the study. The mean age of patients was 29.5 years. There was highly significant reduction in the mean score of dandruff in all patients at the end of the study. Also there was significant reduction in the mean scores of itching, white scales and hair fall at the end of the study.

**Adverse Reaction: -**

There were no clinically significant adverse reactions, either reported or observed, during the entire study period and overall compliance to the treatment was excellent.

**Discussion:-**

Dandruff may be caused by several different factors, but the exact cause of dandruff is unknown. Person's entire body surface continuously sheds dead skin cells and the skin itself sheds every 24 days. Dandruff is the dead skin cells from the scalp at an excessive rate, is the result of the normal growing process of scalp skin cells. Or dandruff usually is a result of pityrosporum ovale infection combined with multiple host factors. The severity of dandruff varies from mild to exfoliative erythroderma. Seborrheic eczema is a more severe form of dandruff, which affects the skin around the eyebrows, nose, ears, face and forehead, but the typical scales are yellowish and greasy with inflamed skin.

This study observed a significant reduction in mean scores of itching, hair fall and dandruff. Subjective evaluation revealed remarkable improvement. The excellent anti dandruff action of antidandruff shampoo might have been due to synergistic antifungal, anti-inflammatory, and local immunostimulatory actions of its natural ingredients in biologically active form. This study also indicates safety of anti-dandruff shampoo and it does not have any adverse effect on the eye structure. The aim of dandruff treatment is to reduce the number of pityrosporum ovale on the scalp, and the goals of therapy are to reduce morbidity and prevent complications. Dandruff is a natural process, which cannot be eliminated but only be managed and controlled.

**Table: Improvement after 1<sup>st</sup> week of Antidandruff**

S.No.	No. of Patients	Symptoms after Application			Improvement of Dandruff after 1 <sup>st</sup> week of treatment			Score
		Itching	Hair Fall	Any	Excellent	Good	Moderate	
1	50	No	No	No	Yes			7

**Table: Improvement after 2<sup>nd</sup> week of Antidandruff**

S.No.	No. of Patients	Symptoms after Application			Improvement of Dandruff after 1 <sup>st</sup> week of treatment			Score
		Itching	Hair Fall	Any	Excellent	Good	Moderate	
1	48	No	Less	No	Yes			9

**Conclusion:-**

This study observed significant symptomatic and clinical improvement in dandruff in 5 weeks. The excellent antidandruff action of antidandruff shampoo might have been due to the synergistic antifungal, anti-inflammatory and local immunostimulatory actions of its ingredients.

Also well tolerated by the patients. Therefore, it may be concluded that antidandruff shampoo is effective and safe in the management of dandruff.

In every aspect, formulated antidandruff shampoo with natural surfactant base was found to be better than standard.

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## Role Of Women Self Help Group's (Shg's) In Women Empowerment of The Indian Non-Formal Sector

**Ms. Nutan Dattatraya Raut**

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce,  
Adarsh College Vita, Tal-Khanapur, Dist.-Sangli, State-  
Maharashtra, India.  
Research Scholar, College of Commerce, Shrirampur,  
Dist. Ahamadnagar

**Prin. Dr.L.D.Bhor**

Principal, CDJ College of Commerce, Shrirampur,  
Dist.Ahamadnagar,  
State-Maharashtra, India.

### Abstract

*Census of India 2011 shows that women constitute half of the total population which was confined within four walls of house in the male dominated society. But after 1990's the growth of women entrepreneurs and their contribution is quite visible in India. Women SHG's are playing vital role in empowering Indian women. They are working mostly in the non-formal sector such as sewing, artisanship, crop harvesting, consumable goods etc. Due to the movement of SHG the women have bagged status in the family and in the society. They have become aware of bank transactions, importance of saving, social responsibilities and rights. They are proving efficient themselves in contributing the growth of economy. But still there are some problems regarding marketing, profitability, management and technical knowledge which require institutional training. It will be fruitful for Nations development.*

*Keywords: Self-help groups, Women Empowerment, Non formal sector, Bank transactions.*

### Introduction:

The growth of any nation is linked to the pace of and growth of entrepreneurship of that nation. The emergence of women entrepreneurs and their contribution to the national economy is quite visible in India. As per the census of 2011 female population of India contributes half of the total Indian population. In the traditional and male dominated society women were confined within four walls of the house to perform household activities that's why women get a very poor recognition in which no ways matches their contribution. To eliminate these conditions central and state government have launched many entrepreneurial programs through forming voluntary empowerment of women.

### Women Self Help Groups (SHG):

Self Help Group is an informal organization containing 10-20 women of same economic situation and from same region. It is an unregistered organization. The concept of SHGs is original of the co-operative society itself. The member voluntarily comes together to achieve saving of small amount at a fixed time interval, mutually agree to contribute to a common fund to meet their emergency needs hence, a collective decision making to provide loan with terms decided by the group at market driven rates.

Women SHGs are empowering women in decision making and providing opportunities to them, so that women can precisely decide about themselves and about the world surrounding them. Today's Indian women have come out of four walls to undertake entrepreneurial activity proving efficient them in contributing the growth of economy.

**1Empowerment:** Empowerments as the process of increasing the capacity of individual or groups to make choices and to transform these choices into desired actions and outcomes Centre to this process are actions that both build individual and collective assets and improve the efficiency and fairness of the assets.



**2. Non-Formal Sector:** Non formal sector means the laborers, businesses and activities that make up the informal sector are not registered with or taxed by the government. It is also called as grey economy, Shadow economy, unorganized economy. Non-Formal is deemed low with low production value. Therefore there is great vulnerability. The vulnerability increases women in particular. This includes SHG's, artisans, handicraft, consumable goods productions etc.

#### **Rational Of The Study:**

Researcher pointed out that the world is changing rapidly in the field of Information&Technology, Social and Economic. Transformations seems to be everywhere. These changes have created opportunities for Indian women who want to own and operate business, want to become self-reliant and achieve dignity in family and in the society. Self Help Groups undertaken entrepreneurial activities at micro level with minimum capital requirements. The women SHGs have successfully demonstrated how to mobilize and manage thrift, appraise credit needs and enforce financial self-discipline. Women SHGs have potential to ignite socio-economic revolution in India.

#### **Objectives Of The Study:**

1. To study the importance of women SHG's in women empowerment.
2. To study the problems of women SHG's.

#### **Hypothesis:**

1. There is significant relationship between women economic empowerment and standard of living of SHG members
2. There is relationship between Women SHGs member's literacy and entrepreneurial skills.

#### **Research Methodology:**

- 1 Primary Data:** This research study is based on primary and secondary sources of data collection. Researcher has taken 120 SHG's members from 15 Self Help Groups of Khanpur-Taluka, District-Sangli.. Researcher has used simple random sampling method for collection for primary data.
- 2 Secondary Data:** In this research study researcher has taken from various thesis, report, newspapers, internet, magazines, research articles, journals and books etc.
- 3 Sample Design:** The members of women SHGs in Sangli district, Maharashtra, India is the universe of study. Taluka Khanapur is selected from the 10 talukas in Sangli district. From Khanapur taluka Nagewadi, Vita and Gandhinagar are selected for study. This jurisdiction is taken for study as per convenience of researcher. From the selected area 15 SHGs selected among them, 2 SHGs from Nagewadi, 3 from Vita and 10 from Gandhinagar. These selected groups comprising 300 members, 120 members are selected randomly and they responded. Data obtained were tabulated according to variables using simple statistical tools like averages, percentages. Data obtained is analyzed.

#### **Observations, Discussions analysis:**

The researcher conducted this study of 120 SHGs members from 15 SHGs of Khanapur Taluka, District-Sangli by taking into consideration socio-economic empowerment.

**Table 1. Education wise distribution of SHGs members**

Sr. No	Education	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	SSC	28	23

2	HSC	36	30
3	Graduate	36	30
4	Post Graduate	20	17
<b>Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Google forms survey

From the table 1 it is revealed that education wise distribution of SHG's members, all the members are literate. 23 per cent are having SSC 30 per cent are HSC and graduation 30 per cent and 17 per cent are postgraduate it shows that level of education is increasing and so the level of thinking and awareness.

**Table 2 Increase in standard living after joining SHGs members**

Sr. No	No of members	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	0-20	04	03
2	20-40	56	47
3	40-60	48	40
4	60-80	12	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Google forms survey

Table 2 reveals that there is a great impact of SHG's on change in standard of living of members. 04 members enhanced upto 20 percent, 56 members, increase 20 to 40 per cent, 48 members increased up to 40 to 60 per cent and 12 member's increased between 60 to 80 per cent.

**Table 3. Distribution of Business Activity**

Sr. No	Distribution of Business Activity	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Consumable goods	53	44
2	Tailoring	15	13
3	Handicraft	16	13
4	Others ( Nursery, animal husbandry)	36	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Google forms survey

Table 3 shows that most of the member's means 44 per cent are engaged in consumable goods such as snacks, papad and pickles etc., which have a good market and more profits. 13 per cent are engaged in tailoring, fashion designing, 13 per cent are engaged in handicraft such as gift articles, painting, pottery. 30 per cent are engaged in others means animal husbandry, fruits and vegetables selling etc.

**Table 4. Economic Empowerment**

Sr. No	Economic Empowerment	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Knowledge of bank transactions	120	100
2	Remaining enough money	33	27
3	To take loan and return	100	83
4	Understand the difference of bank loan and private loan	120	100
5	Understand how to solve the financial problem	70	58

Source: Google forms survey

Table 4 reveals that there is a tremendous improvement /economic empowerment of the members. All the members are acquainted with banking transactions. They have understood the importance of saving. 27 percent members wish to expand their business through raising funds from their savings.

83per cent members are paying loan installments regularly and within time. There is 100per cent awareness about government bank loan and private loan. 58per cent members came to know how to solve the financial problems.

**Table 5**  
**Analysis and survey findings**

Sr. No.	Details of Question in the survey	Percentage responses received to the option from 120 Numbers out of 300 members of 15 SHG.			
		Option Details			
1	What is your purpose to join this SHG?	Savings	To start Business	Self- Empowerment	Other purposes
		20	44	23	13
2	No. of members in your family	4 To 6	6 To 8	8To10	10To 12
		50	37	13	0
3	Amount of loan taken from SHG in Rupees.	Up To 100K	100K To 200K	200K To 350K	350K To 500k
		40	20	30	10
4	From which agency you have taken additional loan.	Banks	NGO	Lender	Bhishi
		60	33	3	4
5	From which agency you have taken skill training	Govt.	Semi Govt.	NGO	Private
		50	17	23	10
6	Which is your products distribution channel?	Direct	Through Wholesaler/Retailers	Mini Bazaars	E- Marketing
		47	33	17	3
7	Where your customers are residing?	Within Village	Within Taluka	Within District	Within State
		37	40	20	3
8	What are the customer expectations about your products?	Good Product	Fair Product	Better Product	Best Product
		10	50	23	17
9	Who are your competitors for direct selling of the products?	Dealer/ Wholesaler/ Retailor	E- Marketer	Mails	Others
		53	17	10	20
10	What is your Yearly turnover of your business? (in Rupees)	200k To 400K	400K To 600K	600k To 900K	900K onwards
		30	47	20	3
11	Percentage of your family members Contribution to your business.	Up To 20per cent	20 per cent To 40per cent	40 per cent To 55 per cent	55 per cent To 70per cent
		20	47	27	6
12	Which type of competition you are facing?	Price	Price Plus Quality	Price Plus quality and Quantity	Not able to Say
		20	50	27	3
13	What are your future plans?	To Reduce Product Variety	To Expand business	To Diversify Product	To Begin with New
		20	50	17	13
14	For future plans, Seed Capital will be raised from.	Earlier Business	Self Help Group	Bank	All
		27	23	27	23

Source: Google forms survey

### Findings Of The Study:

1. More than 67per cent members shown interest in entrepreneurship with the assistance from their family members, ranging 4-8 members in a family.



2. 40per cent who have taken loan up to Rs. 100K borrowed from bank. More than 67per cent members have taken training from Government and Quasi- Government agencies.
3. For selling of goods, 47percent preferred Direct, 33percent opt wholesaler/ retailer, within village 37percent and 40 per cent within taluka. 50 percent consumers expectation is for fair and 23percent for better product, 53 percentcompetitors are dealer/wholesaler and 20per cent are others, 50per cent members are facing competition in price and quality and 27per cent facing in price,quality, quantity and yearly turnover of the 47 percentmembers isfrom Rs. 400K to Rs. 600K, 30per cent members having Rs.200K-to Rs.400K.
4. 20-40percent family members are assisting to 47percent members and 40-55 percent family members are assisting to 27percent members in their business, 50percent members planned with expansion of business and 20percent members shown interest in reduction of product variety,27percent each members will raise funds from earlier business and bank and 23per cent each will raise from SHGand all referred sources for future plan.

### Conclusion:

In an informal sector, SHG movement in India is growing efficiently. Women empowerment is in progressive stage. There is individual empowerment which more than 95percent are getting status in the family and in the society after joining Self Help Groups. It is proved that significant relationship between women economic empowerment and livingstandard of SHG members. It is interesting and notable thing is that all the members become aware of bank transactions. They also understood the importances of savings all the members are socially empowered. They understand their social rights and responsibilities very well. But still there are some entrepreneurial problems such as marketing problem, technical knowledge problem, profitability etc. which to be addressed through proper Institutional training. This proves that there is no relationship between Women SHGs member's literacy and entrepreunial skills.

### Recommondations:

1. SHGs members should be equipped with proper skills like technical,managerial and marketing.
2. One window system for all issues and new venture enterprise.
3. Counseling camp needs to be organized to remove psychological threats.

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## Impact of ICT on Library and Its Services

**MR.Mahesh.S.Tanawade**

Librarian

Vasundhara Kala Mahavidyalaya, Solapur

**Mrs.S.M.Mallade**

Librarian

A.R.Burla Mahila mahavidyalaya, Solapur

### Abstract

*Computing technology, communication technology, and mass storage technology are some of the areas of continuous development that reshape the way libraries access, retrieve, store, manipulate, and disseminate information to users. ICT has impacted on every sphere of academic library activity especially in the form of the library collection development strategies, library building and consortia. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has brought unprecedented changes and transformation to academic library and information services, conventional LIS such as OPAC, user services, reference service, bibliographic services, current awareness services, document delivery, interlibrary loan, audio visual services, and customer relations can be provided more efficiently and effectively using ICT, as they offer convenient time, place, cost effectiveness, faster and most-up-to-date dissemination and end users involvement in the library and information services process. The impact of ICT characterized on information services by changes in format, content and method of production, and delivery of information products. Emergence of the Internet as the largest repository of information and knowledge, changed role of library and information science professionals from intermediary to facilitator, new tools for dissemination of information and shift from physical to virtual services environment and extinction of some conventional information services and emergence of new and innovation web based.*

*Keywords: Library, Information Communication Technology, ICT*

### Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has transformed library services globally. Most current information are recorded in electronic format, ICT has also contributed immensely to the performance of librarians in the discharge of their duties such as in cataloguing, reference services, circulation management, serials control etc. ICT has contributed to the library in the following specific ways.

### Concept Of Information Communication Technology (ICT)

The term Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is more commonly used. Whilst Information Technology (IT) has been the accepted term in the UK and USA, it is not the universal term. Telemetric is widely used in France, and Information is also used elsewhere in this sense. ICT deals with the use of electronic computer and computer software to convert, store, protect, process, transmit, and retrieve information.

### Needs Of Information Technology

Due to information explosion it is very difficult to handle large information with traditional library tools like manual catalogue, bibliographies, etc. In today's library environment, to provide the right way, is not possible without ICT application. ICT has become necessity and need.

### Impact Of Information Communication Technology

In old days library was considered as mere storehouse of knowledge. But these days ICT has reshaped the functioning and services of libraries. The activities which were carried out manually are being carried out effectively and smoothly with the help of ICT. ICT has changed the way of acquisition, technical processing, periodical subscription, and circulation activities etc. in such a way

that library readers can get desired information and services effectively in shortest time with less man power involvement. This is the information age because information technology is growing fast. Traditional libraries are changing their role and functions according to the new trends in the society. Library is providing information through the computers and internet. It can be said that without the help of the computers and internet any library information Centre cannot satisfy the users.

### **Necessity For Ict In Libraries**

To speed-up accurate and reliable data transfer in future there is also a danger of non-availability of hard copies of documents, particularly to secondary sources that are available only on CD- ROM. Knowing this, continuing education about ICT for libraries is essential. Due to the escalation in prices of periodicals and books, no library can afford to acquire all the publications; resource sharing through networking is the only option. To participate in the network, computerization of libraries is a prerequisite. Many International databases like DIALOG, MEDLARS, INIS, AGRIS, etc. are delivering the information electronically. Unless the libraries are automated, there is no possibility for accessing the information from these global level databases.

1. To utilize the growing world of electronic information, application of ICT is necessary.
2. With the help of ICT it is possible to gain local, national, regional and international reputation.
3. To be able to provide round the clock access and service to users.
4. To access experienced and expert individuals in my fields;
5. To provide regular updates on topics of interest to users;
6. To promote teamwork across geographical distance;

### **ICT-Based User Services**

Some library users are adopting electronic habits, making increasing use of the new ICT including computers, the Internet, the Web, Intranet, Extranet and other technologies. As a result, library users are placing new demands on their libraries. They require access to the latest information, updated information resources and access to ICT facilities that they could use in their work.

Use of ICT in libraries enhances user's satisfaction. It provides numerous benefits to library users. Some of the benefits are:

1. Provide speedy and easy access to information
2. Provides remote access to users
3. Provides round the clock access to users
4. Provides access to unlimited information from different sources
5. Provides information flexibility to be used by any individual according to his/her requirements
6. Provides increased flexibility
7. Facilitates the reformatting and combining of data from different sources

Libraries are also providing various ICT-based services to their user, including the following Provision of Web access to OPACs

1. Electronic document delivery
2. Networked information resources
3. Delivery of information to user desktops
4. Online instructions



5. Online readers advisory services

### Advantages Of Using ICT In The Library

1. ICT makes library work easier, faster, cheaper and more effective.
2. Helps to manage information overload as information retrieval is made easier in computerized systems.
3. Remote access is enabled through networked systems.
4. Computerization saves space and reduces paper.

### Challenges Of Using Ict in Libraries

1. Poor funding of ICT infrastructures
2. Constant change of software and hardware
3. Erratic power supply
4. Insufficient bandwidth
5. Lack of technical IT knowledge by library staff
6. Copyright and intellectual property rights management

### Conclusion

In fact, it is now difficult to imagine a world without information technology. The provision and use of ICT is part and parcel of the entire system, to both the students, information professionals and the institutions. With the help of ICT to deliver the services of their user is very easy and fast and also it can save the time of user and staff both. Nowadays ICT has totally changed the concept of library and information center as it was in early days. Libraries are adopting ICT for performing both housekeeping operations as well as for providing services to the library patrons. Application of ICT has added value to the services and libraries are becoming popular among the patrons. With the aid of ICT libraries are actually marching towards achieving the goal of providing pinpointed exhaustive and expeditious information to those who are in need of that information. Information and communication technology is applied for providing information services which are more convenient, better accessible and cost effective.

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**Development of a Man from an ordinary worker into a union leader depicted in *Mother*****Dr. N. B. Masal**Dept. of English,  
Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglaj

Maxim Gorky was born in lower class of society in 1868. His real name was Alexi Maximovich Peshkov. He lost his parents very early and he was brought up by his grandparents, who were very poor. He was a weakling and used to get ill often. As he lay down in the bed, his grandmother used to tell him stories. Most of these stories were didactic and contained some advice or message. This had a deep impact on the mind of little Alexi. The humanist Maxim Gorky was a product of these stories. As a result, his heart was full of pity for the poor and the downtrodden. He knew their plight well, himself being one of them. The house of his grandparents was very close to the jail. Little Alexi had been a very close witness to the heartless, brutal treatment given to the prisoners. This deeply affected his innocent mind and the permanent anger that we find in his writing for the rulers and the wealthy people. Gorky had to earn his living from the age of ten. He did various jobs as a child labourer in Kazan. They include shops, coolie on wharves, houses, institutes, organizations and so on. The experiences of these days were the formative influences on him. His famous autobiography, significantly named *My Universities* gives us a very factual and blatant record of the events of his childhood. In this book he records, "To keep from starving, I would go to the Volga Wharves, where one could easily earn fifteen to twenty Kopeks. Here, among the tramps and thieves, I felt like a rod of iron thrust in hot coals, for everyday was saturated with intense and sneering impressions." Gorky did not have much formal education, but the school of life has taught him a lot more than a university degree could.

Gorky married at the age of 28. The name of his wife was Katrina Pavlovna and this event turned out to be a booster dose to his literary career, for Katrina was his inspiration, support and helping friend. To keep going he began to work as a clerk and used his spare time for writing. His literary career began as a short story writer. His first collection of short stories got unexpectedly high response from the reading public and in no time, he was a celebrity. Gorky, through these tales, became known as the sympathizer of the poor. His most talked about story "The Song of Petrel", which forecasted the revolution in Russia, belongs to this volume. What he wrote in this story happened in 1905 revolution. That is why he is called the visionary of the revolution. His stories did create a feeling in the mind of the people towards revolution and they began to think of its need. This invited the eye of the Tzar government to him and he was arrested, but the processions taken out by the people against this arrest compelled the government to release him from jail. This, however, was just a beginning of his opposition to the Tsar dictatorship and as a result he was imprisoned on a number of occasions and was even banished from Russia for some time.

Gorky was a humanist with a difference. His is the humanism of revolution, the humanism that invites men to face the reality bravely and liberate themselves internally as well as externally. He writes realistically, enthusiastically and hopefully. It is surprising that a man who had gone through so torrid times in his life can write like that, can be so positive in his approach, and can see dreams of bright future for all mankind.

As a writer, Gorky has handled many genres of literature. To his name are 30 short stories, 9 novels, 17 plays, an autobiography named *My Universities*, a huge number of articles and essays and 3 collections of poems. Whatever he touched became gold. When we are going to read his

novel *Mother* and should consider ourselves lucky to be acquainted through him with the Russian literature.

Pavel Vlasov, the protagonist of Maxim Gorky's novel *Mother*, is already in service in the factory when the novel begins. We do not get any detailed description of his personal appearance at one place. We have to pick it up piecemeal from the novel. Though the novel is called *Mother* and though the mother is at the centre of the novel, Pavel, her young son, steals the limelight because he is the most active person in the story. The novel presents the tale of his progression, his elevation from an insignificant factory worker into the leader of worker's union.

He is a thin fellow with thick, unkempt hair, large blue eyes like his mother. Mother is very proud of his handsome looks. Gorky tells us that he was a devoted worker in the factory. To quote from the novel, "He worked conscientiously, without taking any time off and without incurring fines." The writer adds, "He tried to live like the rest. He did all a young lad should do bought himself an accordion, a shirt with a starched front, loud-coloured necktie, overshoes and a cane. Externally he became like all the other youths of his age." But internally he was different and this difference was waiting for the right opportunity to show itself to the world.

The opportunity came in the form of books, the forbidden books. A forbidden book here means a book in which material against the Tzar, the bourgeois and the wealthy was printed. It tried to awaken the workers against the injustice done to them. Such were the books, which he began to read. These books brought about a sea change in his approach. They made him aware of the truth about the plight of the workers, their utter poverty, exploitation by the bourgeois, their illiteracy and much more. This truth dawned upon him only after reading those books. He discovered that the situation in the other part of the world was not much different. But those workers had risen against this injustice. The Russian workers were untouched by this wish to fight injustice. The mill and factory owners were treating them like dirt, very disdainfully, he discovered. The books were forbidden because the Tzar government as well as the bourgeois was afraid that they would turn the heads of the workers. Once they became aware of their rights they would rise up, and none wanted this to happen. Pavel's reading gave him this light and slowly and surely he turned a socialist. He began to feel compassion for his fellow workers. His reading taught him that all are not born evil. Situation, conditions and atmosphere in which they live play a significant role in their making.

As a child Pasha lived in fear of his terrible father, who got drunk and beat his wife and son mercilessly. Abuses like 'you louse' flowed freely from his mouth and this frightened the boy still more. This made him hate all grown up males. However, he had very soft corner for his mother, who suffered like him but never complained. One day he asked his mother, "Do you remember any event that made you happy in your married life?" She did not answer and he needed none, for he knew that it was this soft corner that kept the sensitiveness of his mind alive through these years. His beginning to read forbidden books was the beginning of his journey towards socialism, and he soon became an ardent socialist.

He not only read the books but encouraged others, who could read, to do so. One day he told his mother that people from the village and town would come to the house when he is away and she should welcome them. That was the first meeting held in the house. Here began Pavel's education in leadership and the fight of workers for truth and justice. One impact of this reading was that Pavel and the other young men, who read the books, stopped going to the church on Sundays. Mother did not approve of this and he answered that to him the god in human heart was more important than imaginary god. In respect to his opposition to god he told his mother, that he spoke not about "the good and gracious God in whom you believe, but about the God with whom the priests threaten us as with a stick." The number of young people coming to read books and



pamphlets grew. Pavel willingly gave them the printed material. Slowly the readers turned to socialism and they began to accept the leadership of Pavel and Andrei, the Ukrainian. However, they were still in the learning process. The time to act was to come.

The factory management gave the opportunity to try their learning. There was a marshy land around the factory, a sure breeding ground of mosquitoes and other disease germs. The management decided to remove the marshy land from the factory. Actually it was a good decision for the workers who suffered constant epidemics. But the management decided to impose a fee on every worker and that set the struggle in motion. The fee of one kopek per month per worker was not a big sum. But it turned out that the clerks were spared the fees and the owners were unwilling to spend money. The notice appeared on the board and this fired the workers. They assembled at the gate and chose Pavel, Andrei and Nikolay as their representatives to speak for them. The attempt to make the owners take back the notice met failed. This made Pavel aware that he was yet to mature as a leader. He admitted this to his mother and to Andrei. They said that failure is the first step to success. Pavel was sorry for his failure but his determination to build a union solidified.

Luckily the house of Pavel was on the outskirts of the settlement and so it did not invite attention immediately. But soon the number of readers went up and people were eager to know the secrets inside. This invited the attention of the police. Marya informed Mother of the police raid on her house. Mother informed this to Pavel. The raid came one month later and the house was ransacked by the police. They were hunting for the forbidden books, but found nothing but the Bible. This made the police angry and for no reason they arrested Andrei, who talked a little carelessly and insultingly with the police. The arrest of Andrei further resulted in making Pavel an ardent socialist. Later he too was arrested and sent to jail. For some months he was behind the bars, but that could not touch his determination. On the other hand, when he was out, he worked harder.

May-Day procession brought out all his leadership qualities to the forefront. This procession was going to be an open challenge to the bourgeois and a display of the workers' strength. Pavel would not only lead the procession but carry the red flag himself. Sasha opposed the idea on the ground that Pavel ought to be free to lead the workers. His being in jail would jeopardize the cause of the workers, she pointed out. But he was unmoved. He declared that as the leader of the workers it was his right and duty to take the flag in his hands and he did it. It was on that day that Pavel formally declared his loyalty to socialism. He addressed the workers, called them for unity and resolute support and raised the flag of Socialist party in the air. He took out a procession in support of the workers. It was stopped at the main square and he was arrested. He was beaten up by the police, sent to jail along with Andrei and many others and long banishment was pending on him. He suffered all this with a smiling face and resolution. He had become a matured leader and a full time socialist.

The trial of Pavel and his followers was just a farce. The conclusion was foregone. Banishment to Siberia was predetermined. Obviously, the hearing was just a token and a dull affair. It was Pavel who put a fresh life in it by his speech in self-defense. He spoke clearly and to the point. Some of his statements are worth quoting to show how the man had thought deeply about the mission of his life. Here are some of them in the following sentences. "A party man, I recognize only the court of my party and will not speak here in my defense... the prosecuting attorney designated our coming out under the banner of the Social Democracy as an uprising against the Tzar. But Tzar is not the only chain that fetters the body of the country. We are socialists! .... That means we are enemies to private property, which separates people, arms them against one another. .. We maintain that a society that regards man only as a tool for its enrichment is anti-human; it is hostile to us; we cannot be reconciled to its morality. .. Our slogan is simple: 'All the power for the

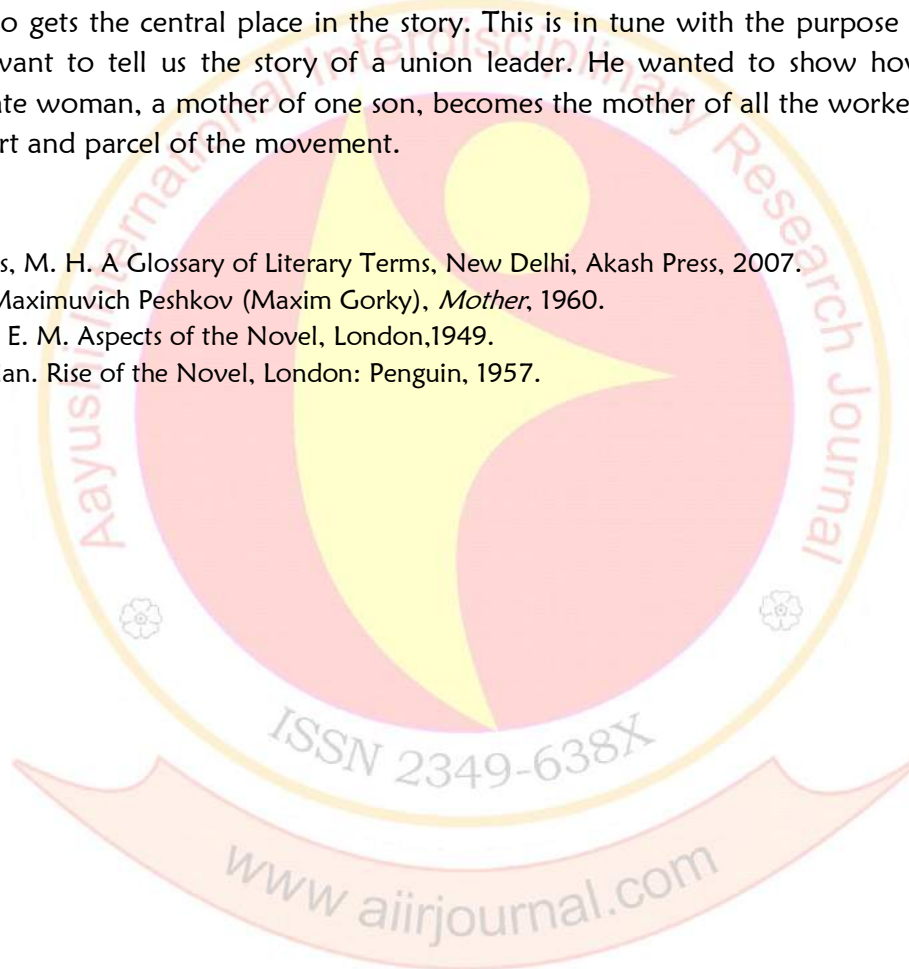
people; all the means of production for the people; and work obligatory to all. Down with private property.' .... You see, we are not rebels. We are revolutionists, and will be such as long as private property exists, as long as some merely commands, and others merely work."

The banishment of Pavel ends his role in the novel, but his faithfulness to the cause needs to be stressed again. A plan was made for the political prisoners to escape from the jail. Pavel, as the leader of the workers, was one of those to escape. But he flatly refused to run away. He said that he won't do such a thing. He said that escaping like that would blunt the edge of the movement. He would rather face the trial and the punishment than escape that way. He refused to leave others behind and seek his personal escape. All this shows that he had become a real and devoted leader of the workers. He would lead not by words but by example. He rises in stature in our minds because of this single action.

And yet we have to admit that though a protagonist, he gets a second place in the novel. It is Mother who gets the central place in the story. This is in tune with the purpose of the novelist. He did not want to tell us the story of a union leader. He wanted to show how an ordinary, simple, illiterate woman, a mother of one son, becomes the mother of all the workers and how she becomes a part and parcel of the movement.

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## Zero Polluting Dyeing of Cotton with Plant Derived Quercetinusing Biomordants

Sudhir B. Kumbhar\*

\*Department of Chemistry, Dahiwadi College, Dahiwadi- 415508 (MS) India

## Abstract

The yellow coloured natural quercetin dye has been successfully applied on the cotton using sugarcane leaves extract (SLE), tur dal extract (TDE) and buffalo milk (BM) biomordants. The quercetin dye was assessed for its optical properties such as UV-visible spectroscopy, colour strength (K/S) and CIE Lab Colour coordinates. The optical studies of the quercetin dye confirmed presence benzoyl and cinnamoyl ring structure in dye molecule with transmittance minima at 420 nm. The dye was fixed on the previously biomordanted cotton by the conventional dyeing method. The biomordant treatment to cotton imparts the bright yellow to light yellow shades. The improvement of colour strength and fastness of in bio-treated cotton were noted whereas the colour strength of dyed fabric decreases in the order of TDE < SLE < BM. All biomordants shown good light, washing, rubbing and perspiration fastness for quercetin dye. The colour strength and fastness properties of quercetin dyed cotton with SLE, TDE and BM biomordants found comparable to the metal salt mordants. Thus, the results demonstrate that the SLE, TDE and BM found to be an ecofriendly, non-polluting, healthy and biodegradable alternative to the metal salt mordants which makes the dyeing zero polluting.

**Key Words:** Biomordants, Natural dye, Mordanting, Quercetin, Cotton

## 1. Introduction

The dyes have natural affinity for the object on which it being applied [1]. The dyes are in synthetic or natural origin. The synthetic dye may or may not require the mordant while the natural dyes require mordant for fixation of dye on the fabrics [2]. This process of mordantation improves the fastness property of natural dye which is the basic requirement of dyed fabrics. Now days the natural dyes have been used due to its advantages over the synthetic dyes. However, the natural dyes have only 1 % of its share in the dye market [3]. This is due to the less availability of dye source and standard methods of application. Thus, more research is mainly focused on the exploration of new natural dye sources and application of it on various textiles. The promising dye sources such as pomegranate peel, *Ficus amplissima* leaves, marigold flowers, Arjun bark, indigo, kermes insect, tyran purple, turmeric, onion scales, henna leaves, madder roots, tea, flowers of *Phoenicium vulgare*, etc. has been reported for natural dyeing [4-9]. The previous reports were focused on the use of extracts as it is on the fabrics with the metal mordants and evaluated their dyeing properties. But some metal mordants like Cr and Sn metal mordants are not ecofriendly, thus the biomordants concept were introduced for natural dyeing due to its biodegradable property [10, 11]. There are no reports available on the use of sugar cane leaf extract, tur dal extract and buffalo milk as a mordant in cotton dyeing for plant derived quercetin dye. Therefore, the present study aimed to dye the cotton with plant derived quercetin dye by using cane leaf extract, tur dal extract and buffalo milk biomordants and compare with the environmentally safe iron and alum mordants.

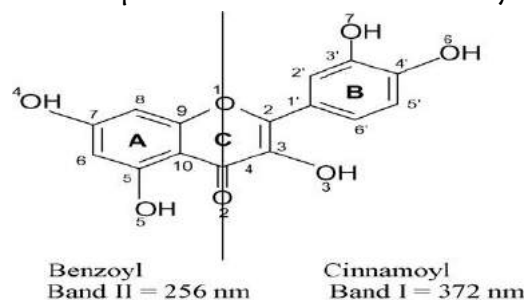


Fig. 1: Chemical structure of quercetin dye.



The quercetin is flavonoid known as 3, 3', 4', 5, 7-pentahydroxyflavone and derived from flavone chromophore. It is yellow pigment found in the various plants such as onion, blueberries, cranberries, cherries, black grapes, apple, *Tridax procumbens*, *Asclepias syriaca*, *Azolla microphylla*, etc. [12-14]. Quercetin is an effective chelator and has three possible sites for complexation viz. 3-hydroxychromone, 5-hydroxychromone and 3', 4'-dihydroxy group as shown in figure 1 [15].

## 2. Experimental

### 2.1 Material

Plant derived 99 % quercetin was purchased from TCL, Japan. Tur dal and buffalo milk were purchased from local market, Bhalavani village, Sangli District, Maharashtra (India). The sugarcane leaves were collected from Bhalavani village area, washed with distilled water and dried in a shade. SLE was prepared by conventional method by heating dried powder of sugar cane leaves in distilled water (M: L ratio of 1:40) at 60°C. The Tur dal extract (TDE) has been prepared by soaking 100 g tur dal into 250 mL water for 24 h at room temperature. Filter and use this as Tur dal extract for further pretreatment of cotton. The fresh buffalomilk was used as for pretreatment of cotton. The 100 % cotton fabrics were purchased from the local market of Chalkaranji, Maharashtra (India).

### 2.2 Chemicals

The ferrous sulphate and alum were purchased from Sigma Aldrich, India. The triton-X and tannic acid were purchased from Qualigens, India. All the chemicals were used are of analytical grade and prepared in deionized water.

## 2.3 Methods

### 2.3.1 Spectroscopic investigation

For UV-visible absorption spectrum, dye solution was prepared in distilled water and scanned for the wavelength of 200 to 700 nm with an interval of 2 nm on UV-visible spectrophotometer-2202 (Systronics, India; 1.0 cm path length; 1.0 cm quartz cuvette; 1.0 mL volume). For reflectance curve, the quercetin dyed cotton and undyed cotton was scanned for wavelength of 300 to 600 nm on Spectrophotometer (Premier Computer Colour Matching instrument; D65 illuminant; 10° observer).

### 2.3.2 Pretreatment to cotton fabric

The cotton has been scoured by using titron X and water at 55°C for an hour. The 4 % over the weight of fabric (owf) tannic acid was added in to pre-heated (50-60 °C) 1 L water. Then scoured cotton fabric was immersed in it for 3 h. The cotton fabric was then removed, squeezed and air dried. The pre-mordanting method was used. The iron and alum treatment has been given to tannic acid treated cotton fabric accordance to the method of Kumbhar et al [16]. The cotton fabric was removed, squeezed and dried in air. The tannic acid treated cotton mordanted with SLE, TDE and BM biomordants for 8 h at room temperature. For this 1:40 material to liquor ratio has been used. The fabric was then removed, squeezed and air dried.

### 2.3.3 Dyeing and dye fixing

The mordanted fabrics were dyed with 2 % owf dye at room temperature for 30 min. The material to liquor ratio 1:30 was maintained. Then temperature was raised to 40 °C and maintained at this level for 1 h. A few drops of 0.1 M sodium chloride were added to the dyeing bath. Then fabrics were removed, drain the dye liquor, rinse with tap water and dried in a shade. Then the dyed cotton fabrics were sent for further assessment of colour quality tests.

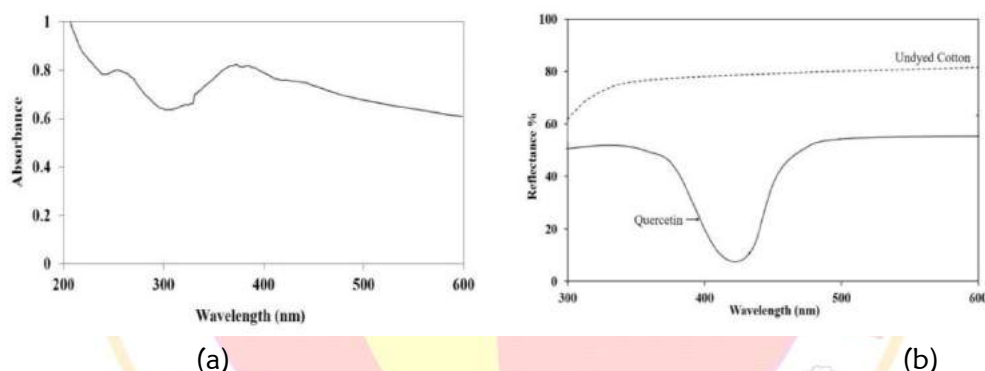
### 2.3.4 Assessment of colour quality and fixing of dyed fabrics

The dyed fabrics were assessed for colour strength (K/S) which is derived by using Kubelka-Munk equation [17],  $K/S = (1-R)^2 / 2R$  where, K is the absorption coefficient, S is the scattering coefficient, R is the % reflectance of dyed fabric. The CIELab coordinates like lightness-darkness ( $L^*$ ), greenness-redness ( $a^*$ ) and yellowness-blueness( $b^*$ ) of dyed cotton fabrics with mordant and without mordant. The Spectrophotometer-Premier Computer Colour Matching instrument was used for assessment of colour strength and CIELab coordinates. The dyed fabric was also tested for fastness to washing, light, rubbing and perspiration strictly according to ISO and AATC standards.

## 3. Results and discussion







### 3.1 Spectroscopic investigation

The UV-visible spectrum of aqueous quercetindye solution (figure 2-a) showed two maxima at 256 nm and 372 nm wavelength which is the characteristics of the most of flavones and flavonoids. The band I (benzoyl) located at the wavelength range of 256 nm is related to conjugated system of ring A and carbonyl of ring C. Band II located at the wavelength range of 372 nm is related to conjugated system of ring B and carbonyl of ring C known as cinnamoyl ring. The reflectance curve (figure 2-b) show minimum wavelength of reflectance at 420 nm. The cotton has not shown reflectance minima.



**Fig. 2:** (a) UV-visible spectrum of aqueous solution of quercetin. (b) Reflectance curve for quercetin dyed cotton and cotton.

**Table 2:** Colour strength (K/S), CIELab colourimetric data and Fastness properties of dyed cotton

Mordant	Dyed Cotton Fabrics	K/S (%)	Colour coordinates			Wash	Light	Rubbing		Perspiration	
			$L^*$	$a^*$	$b^*$			Dry	Wet	Alkaline	Acid
Un-mordanted		40.48	65.04	2.752	40.27	2-3	2-3	3	2-3	3	3
Fe		75.46	56.26	-0.854	-8.953	4	4	5	5	5	4
Alum		80.22	58.29	9.504	15.036	5	5	5	5	5	4
SLE		60.34	63.13	9.31	25.76	4	4	4	4	4	4
TDE		62.41	68.84	9.541	56.99	4	4	3-4	3-4	4	4
BM		58.44	60.28	6.868	54.67	4	4	4	4	3-4	3-4

1-very poor; 2-poor; 3-medium; 4-good; 5-excellent

### 3.2 Colour quality of dyed cotton

The quercetin dye is in combination with the biomordants impart light to bright yellow shade to cotton fabrics. The colour strength value (K/S) and CIELab colour coordinate value of dyed fabric were reported in table 2. The K/S value for un-mordanted cotton fabric was found to be 40.48 however on mordanting it increases and found in between 58.44-80.22. The biomordants produces lighter yellow shade to cotton with good colour strength. The TDE treatment produces higher colour strength to the cotton fabric while BM treatment produces least. The colour strength of dyed fabric found comparable to metal mordants and decreases in the order of Alum < Fe < TDE < SLE < BM < un-mordanting treatments. TDE is known for the presence of urease and BM for amylase enzyme in it. Then noticeable variation found in the shades due to formation of constructive binding between a dye molecule and enzyme containing bio-mordants. The colour coordinate values explain the colour shade characteristics of dye. The 60.28 to 68.84 value of L\* supports lighter shade. The positive value of a\* and b\* values have found towards a yellow zone of colour space diagram.

### 3.3 Fastness properties of dye on cotton

The fastness tests have been accessed to test the fixing properties of quercetin dye on cotton. The fastness properties are shown in table 2. The fastness properties of un-mordant dyed cotton fabric seem to be poor (2-3 units). The poor fastness of unmordanted dyed fabric may be due to lower affinity of the dye molecules towards the cotton. The dye molecule may adhere to cotton by the physical forces such as hydrogen bonding, ionic bonding and Van der Waals forces led to poor fastness [18]. The considerable increment (about 4 units of standard grayscale) in wash, light, rubbing and perspiration fastness were noted for the bio mordanting and found comparable to the metal salt mordants. These satisfactory units of the fastness could be credited to the dyed fabrics due to complex formation between dye molecules and mordants [19]. TDE produce moderate dry and wet rubbing fastness, it may be due to the water soluble nature dye molecules makes them easier to remove from the fibers [20].

### 4. Conclusion

The biomordant and quercetin combination impart the yellow colour to cotton. The TDE and milk mordants produce light shades to the cotton but the colour and texture is soothing. The dyeing can be carried out at room temperature which makes procedure economic. The bio mordanting improve the colour strength and fastness of cotton fabrics. The SCJE treatment to the cotton produce higher colour strength were as milk bio treatment produce least colour strength. All biomordants show good fastness with dye in the pre-mordanting method. These SCJE, TDE and milk biomordants are economic easily available and highly applicable in textile industries for yellow shade and it became the best alternative to the costly mordants. The use of SCJE, TDE and milk biomordants makes the dye industries pollution free and more economic.

### 5. Acknowledgment

The authors are thankful to Principal, DKTE Society's Textile and Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji (MS) India for providing the testing facility for the dyed fabrics.

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## Studies on Management and Discarding of Waste Water in Dairy Industry

Ranjan B. Yedatkar

HoD, Department of Dairy Science, Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Udgir Dist-Latur

### Abstract:

*With boom in call for milk and milk merchandise, many dairies of various capacities have arise in extraordinary places. These dairies gather milk from the manufacturers and the neither really bottle it for marketing, nor produce extraordinary milk merchandise in line with their capacities. Large portions of waste water originate because of their extraordinary operations. The natural materials with inside the wastes comes both with inside the shape wherein they had been found in milk or in a degraded shape because of their processing. As such, the dairy waste, alevn though biodegradable, are very robust in nature.*

*Keywords: Dairy waste water, Aeration, biogas, organic manure, Fermentation, Panchgavya.Optimum dosage.*

### Introduction:

The dairy enterprise entails processing unpasteurized milk into merchandise which include milk, butter, cheese, and yogurt, the use of tactics including chilling, pasteurization, and homogenization. Typical by-merchandise consist of buttermilk, whey, and their derivatives. Huge quantities of water are used all through the procedure generating effluents containing dissolved sugars and proteins, fats, and probable residues of additives. The traits of uncooked effluent having pH, Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) Chemical oxygen demand (COD), Oil and grease, Total suspended solids (TSS), Total dissolved solids (TDS), phosphorus and nitrogen (approximately 6% of the BOD level) at a number of price that is dangerous to human and surroundings too. Dairy plant life procedure a extensive form of merchandise which include milk, cheese, butter, ice cream, yogurt, non-fats dry milk, whey and lactose. The extent and composition of dairy wastes from every plant relies upon at the forms of merchandise produced, waste minimization practices, forms of cleaners used, and water control withinside the plant. Because maximum dairy plant life procedure numerous milk merchandise, waste streams may also range broadly from day to day.

### Objectives of Treating Dairy Wastes:

1. Reduce the natural content material of the waste-water,
2. Remove or lessen vitamins that might purpose pollutants of receiving floor water,
3. Remove or inactivate capacity pathogenic microorganisms or parasites.

### Sources of Dairy Wastes:

The liquid waste from a huge dairy originates from the following sections or flowers: receiving stations, bottling plant, cheese plant, casein plant, condensed milk plant, dried milk plant, and ice cream plant. The crucial reassets of dairy effluents are those arising from the following:

- Spills and leaks of products or by-products.
- Residual milk or milk products in piping and machine in advance than cleaning.
- Wash solutions from machine and floors.
- Condensate from evaporation processes.
- Pressings and brines from cheese manufacture.

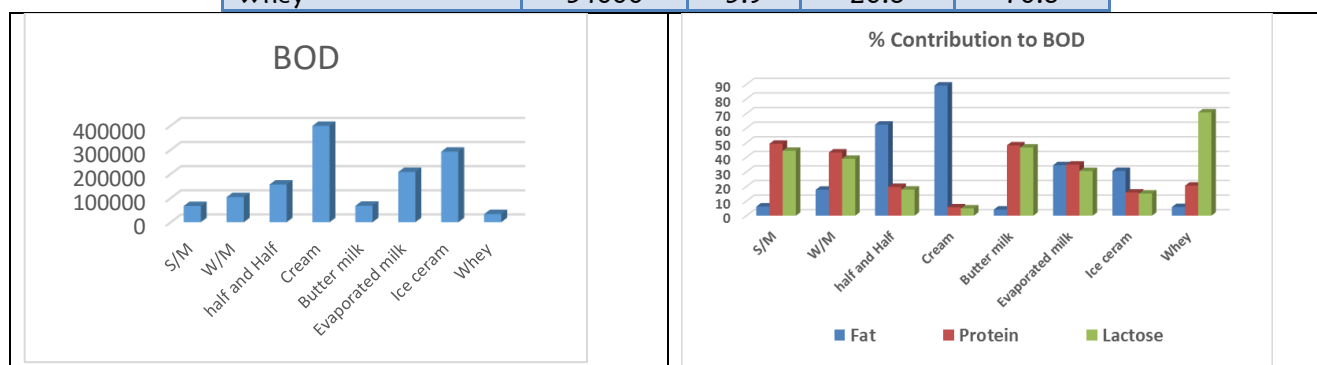
Dairy plant operators also can moreover choose out from a large sort of techniques for treating dairy wastes from their flowers. This also can moreover range from land application for small flowers to operation of natural waste-water treatment systems for big flowers. Some dairy flowers also can moreover pre-address the effluents and discharge them to a municipal waste-water treatment plant. In addition to the wastes from all the above milk processing units, some amount of uncontaminated cooling water comes as waste; the ones are very often re-circulated.

### Ideas of Dairy Wastes:

Because extra than 95% of the waste load from dairy plant life comes from milk or milk products, its miles of rate to recognize the not unusualplace composition of these products. Milk solids are commonly composed of fat, proteins, and carbohydrates. Other elements in dairy waste water may also moreover encompass sweeteners, gums, flavouring, salt, cleaners, and sanitizers. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) is the amount of dissolved oxygen (DO) consumed thru microorganisms for biochemical oxidation of herbal solids in waste water. The analytical way for identifying BOD measures dissolved oxygen consumed thru a seeded, diluted waste water sample incubated at 20°C for 5 days. One gram of milk fat has a BOD of 0.89 g, at the same time as milk protein, lactose, and lactic acid have BOD rate of 1.03, 0.65, and 0.sixty 3 g, respectively. Roughly, one kg of BOD in dairy waste water represents 9 kg of complete milk. Chemical oxygen demand (COD) is the amount of oxygen essential to oxidize the herbal carbon surely to CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O and ammonia. The COD is measured calorimetrically after refluxing a sample of waste water in a combination of chromic and sulphuric acid. If the BOD/ COD ratio of waste water is a good deal much less than 0.5, then the herbal solids withinside the waste arent with out troubles biodegraded. The BOD/ COD ratio for dairy wastes has been said to range from 0.50 to 0.78. Some minor elements, collectively with phosphorus and chloride, are also very crucial withinside the treatment of dairy wastes. Phosphorus is the element that limits plant and algal increase in ground waters. Discharge of any significant degrees of phosphorus in waste effluents to ground waters can reason decreased water exceptional in lakes and streams. Milk and milk byproducts can make contributions significant quantities of phosphorus to dairy wastes. The phosphorus content material cloth of milk is set a thousand mg/ l, at the same time as whey consists of 450 to 575 mg/l. Salty whey and brines can make contributions significant degrees of chloride to dairy waste water. Chloride concentrations in more of 4 hundred mg/ l in effluents discharged to streams can result in continual toxicity to sensitive water insects collectively with *Daphnia magna*. Because chloride cannot be removed with natural or chemical treatments, waste minimization is the best method for decreasing chloride in dairy wastes. BOD<sub>5</sub> values and percentage contribution of numerous milk components to such values has been said.

### BOD<sub>5</sub> values and percentage contribution of milk components.

Products	% Contribution to BOD			
	BOD	Fat	Protein	Lactose
S/M	67000	6.3	49.3	44.5
W/M	104000	17.8	43.3	39
half and Half	156000	62.4	19.7	17.9
Cream	399000	89.2	5.7	5
Butter milk	68000	4.2	48.2	46.7
Evaporated milk	208000	34.6	35	30.6
Ice cream	292000	30.7	15.9	15.2
Whey	34000	5.9	20.6	70.8





**Aerobic Treatment of Dairy Waste Water:**

Wastes from processing milk merchandise are nearly completely composed of natural cloth in answer or colloidal suspension, despite the fact that a few large suspended solids can be found in waste water from cheese or casein production flowers. Sand and different overseas cloth is found in restricted quantities because of ground or truck washes. Because milk waste incorporates little or no suspended depend, initial settling of solids does now no longer bring about any considerable discount of BOD. However, a display screen and grit chamber with zero.95-cm mesh twine display screen is usually recommended to put off huge debris to save you clogging of pipes and pumps withinside the remedy system. This is particularly critical if the waste is to be pumped with excessive-strain pumps, as in spray irrigation. After initial remedy withinside the display screen and grit chamber, the waste have to be pumped to an equalization tank.

**Treatment ponds or lagoons:**

Dairy flowers in rural regions with inadequate farmland to be had for land utility can be capable of use ponds or lagoons for within your budget remedy of dairy wastes. A pond or lagoon commonly includes a shallow basin designed for remedy of dairy waste water with out full-size system and controls. The 3 varieties of ponds used are cardio, facultative, and anaerobic.

**Aerobic ponds**

Aerobic ponds are typically zero.five–2.zero meters deep, and contents are routinely blended and aerated to permit penetration of daylight important for increase of algae. The algae produce oxygen thru photosynthesis and use waste merchandise from the micro organism concerned withinside the organic breakdown of milk wastes. At 20°C, a BOD elimination of 85% can be skilled with an aeration length of five days.

**Anaerobic ponds:**

Anaerobic ponds are typically used to pre-deal with dairy wastes with excessive protein and fats tiers or for stabilizing settled solids. Organic depend is biodegraded and gases inclusive of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, and H<sub>2</sub>S are produced. To lessen efficiently the BOD in anaerobic effluent, an cardio technique ought to observe to permit cardio microorganisms to burn up the residual breakdown merchandise. The ordinary retention time for anaerobic remedy ponds levels from 20 to 50 days.

**Activated sludge:**

Activated sludge is one of the maximum famous techniques for treating dairy wastes. The technique includes cardio oxidation of natural depend to CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, NH<sub>3</sub> and mobileular biomass accompanied through sedimentation of activated sludge. A part of the activated sludge is again to the aeration tank to retain the remedy cycle.

**Conclusion:**

Dairy flowers discharging waste waters immediately to streams, bays, rivers, creeks and /or estuaries ought to have allow for this discharge. Dairy flowers that use non-discharge structures inclusive of land disposal can even want allow. Permits for discharge are commonly acquired from the kingdom authorities manipulate agency. Effluents from waste remedy structures ought to be sufficiently decreased in BOD and organic nutrients (e.g., P, NH<sub>3</sub>) that discharge to floor waters does now no longer considerably have an effect on aquatic life. Environmental regulatory corporations specify limits for composition of effluents discharged to every kind of flow or watershed. To lessen the quantity of dairy wastewater to be dealt with and decrease remedy costs, cautious interest ought to receive to minimizing losses of milk and milk merchandise withinside the dairy plant. With suitable product conservation and choice of an powerful waste remedy technique, dairy plant operators have to be capable of perform profitably and meet environmental requirements.

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## Are women really empowered under the plastic veil ? : A critical discussion with reference to Naomi Wolf's The Beauty Myth.

Rwiti Biswas

Student (Postgraduate Diploma in Women's and Gender Studies)  
Indira Gandhi National Open University**Abstract**

*The Beauty Myth: How Images of Beauty Are Used Against Women (1990) is a book by Naomi Wolf that is set against the backdrop of the brutal objectification of female bodies for almost centuries, as a means of beautifying them to the utopic ultimate. The book managed to be an international bestseller because of its unapologetic judgement of the prevalent 'beauty business' as a prime instrument of masked male chauvinism. The book talks about how women from the very initial years of their lives are brainwashed through commercials and campaigns to successfully transform themselves into a robotic entity, first physically and then naturally psychologically. This paper is an attempt to rediscover some of the problematic practices in the society (with reference to Naomi Wolf's book, The Beauty Myth) that keep on pushing women in race of being the ideal beauty and possess the perfect body, that leave them as puppets of patriarchy, significantly reduced to a human-like man-made creature.*

**Keywords :** objectification, beautifying, autonomy, bodies, women.

**Introduction**

Bodies are unique devices through which every person can possess an individual identity. Every single body is ought to be different from each other due to different factors such as genetics, nutrition and autoimmune functioning. These are the basic things that every human knows or is otherwise taught in school. But when it comes to the female body, every such parameter is changed. The female body is highly segregated from the male ones where first they are identified as the "second" or the incompetent sex and then, to rectify the flaw in them, a definite beauty standard is set as an instrument of patriarchy and thereby imposed, so that every other woman looks the same. This way they are first robbed of the autonomy of their own bodies and then they are generalized as a commodity, to be manufactured in bulk. American journalist and author, Naomi Wolf, in the year 1990, penned *The Beauty Myth: How Images of Beauty Are Used Against Women*. The book recorded how these ever-wanted images of perfect beauty can be damaging for every woman who unknowingly fall prey to these par for the course as something convincingly customary and nothing to be questioned about.

**Theme**

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, plastic means "a light, strong material that is produced by chemical processes and can be formed into shapes when heated." Plastic is life-less but women are not. Plastic is light and women are both supposed to be light (fair) as well as have light feet. Female bodies according to patriarchy as summed up by French existentialist philosopher Simone de Beauvoir, is perceived to be physiologically closer to nature and therefore inferior. The reason why female body is often consumerized is primarily because of the secondary sexual organs in women that make them appealing. Beauvoir states, that the female breasts serve absolutely no purpose to a woman's personal health. For Beauvoir, this is a source of discomfort and may often be the reason for objectification and voyeurism. Female bodies are often controlled through various means. Beauvoir believes that the physical make-up, development and functions of the human female are "...to a great extent than the male, a prey of the species". Naomi Wolf in the chapter "Violence" of her book *The Beauty Myth* pointed out that, "...full-page ads in The New York



Times- showing a full-length image of a famous model in a swimsuit, accompanied by an offer of easy credit and low monthly terms, as if a woman's breasts were a set of consumer durables- ...".

Edibility can be reckoned as a multi fold structure where the physically weaker bodies are consumed by the comparatively physically well built animals. If we identify the female body with that of the animals', the difference in case of consumption, is only that, animals are fed upon by their literal flesh, where the female bodies are just victims of implied utilization. This implied consumption of the female body can in other words be stated as 'metaphorical cannibalism'. Naomi Wolf in her interview for *The Washington Post*, titled *A wrinkle in time: Twenty years after 'The Beauty Myth'*, 'Naomi Wolf addresses The Aging Myth', published in May 27, 2011 asserted,

The body size of fashion models and starlets has dropped still further; fashion ads showcase women who look as if they should be hospitalized. The technologies of cosmetic surgery have become so commonplace that there are communities in which women with unreconstructed faces are seen as bucking the norm. Breast surgery is almost universal in pornography, and pornography is almost universal in the sexual coming-of-age of both young women and young men; those images now have greater impact than they did when I wrote the book.

Advertisements of beauty products through different media have always been a big instrument in reasoning and conditioning of young minds about the perfect female body. From decades past, series of insignificant depiction of women in advertisements throughout the world can be spotted. Women are again and again used as fashionable objects to decorate the blurbs. But this fabricated portrayal of women in the endorsements is not only concentrated on the act of making the advertisement more familiar to the mass or make the cited product more appealing to buy. This is somehow done to persistently install the design of patriarchy in the behaviorism of the crowd. These hackneyed commercials project female bodies that are used as a bait to identify with the already existent models of misogyny. Serious psychological conditions as a result of these often emerge. Anorexia is one of the most visible psychological conditions occurring throughout history amongst young women who grow a problematic appetite as they want to reduce weight and sooner when they are able to do it, they feel confident when slim.

Wolf, in the same article for *The Washington Post*, voiced

When my book was published in 1991, I noted that a burgeoning epidemic of eating disorders was engulfing what should have been the feistiest, most confident generation of women ever. The field of cosmetic surgery, especially breast implant procedures, was booming. Pornography was chipping away at young women's sexual self-esteem just as insult-ridden advertisements for anti-aging creams were shaping the way women thought about the experience of getting older. The way we looked determined our value to society.

There are varied connotations of a perfect body or a desired figure. It differs from cultures to regions and the varied time zones across the world but some or the other rule regarding how women should be, have always been found existing everywhere. Wolf in her *The Beauty Myth* expressed,

Our society does reward beauty on the outside over health on the inside. Women must not be blamed for choosing short-term beauty "fixes" that harm our long-term health, since our life spans are inverted under the beauty myth, and there is no great social or economic incentive for women to live a long time. A thin young woman with precancerous lungs [who smokes to stay thin] is more highly rewarded socially than a hearty old crone. Spokespeople sell women the Iron Maiden [an intrinsically unattainable standard of beauty used to punish women for their failure to achieve and conform to it] and name her "Health": if public discourse were really concerned with women's health, it would turn angrily upon this aspect of the beauty myth.

Donna J. Harraway in her 1985 essay, *A Manifesto for Cyborgs: Science, Technology, and Socialist Feminism* in the 1980s talked about cyborgs that are “cybernetic organisms” or in other words a hybrid of machine and organism that can both be regarded as a creature of social reality and fictional creation. In the Cyborg myth, Harraway talks about how women can be compared to be responding to technology to reshape themselves to perfect beings that are against nature. Harraway suggested that women are often talked of only in terms of their body within a patriarchal society as objects of desire and control while feminist criticism centered on the idea of freeing the same body in terms of choices and thus absolute autonomy. If we consider Wolf’s ideas about the society and its desperate attempt to shape its female body in a patriarchy regulated utopic perfection, we can parallelly keep the beauty myth and the cyborg myth while dissecting the gravely booming contemporary beauty market. By shaping and correcting a separate and inferior body according to ones liking, showcase power and control. At the same time it is like a blessing imparted upon the weaker beings. According to Wolf, “Cosmetic surgery processes the bodies of woman-made women, who make up the vast majority of its patient pool, into man-made women.”

A major reason why women from ages undergo plastic or cosmetic surgeries is to fit in the society and ‘look good’. Treatments such as breast enhancement, facial contouring, facial rejuvenation, skin rejuvenation and body contouring, are all part of the vicious cycle of selling one’s appearance. The rules set against the notion of the perfect or the ideal figure render how a female body is usually reduced to a mere set of objects where the original identity of the body is lost. Consumer psychology is implemented and hence a body is molded likewise and sold in a neon packaging. The more attractive it is, the better chances it has to be sold out in the consumer market. This is where the concept of the ‘ideal beauty’ stems from as women have to be metaphorically, sometimes literally sold out in the marriage market. Women have to appear good to draw male attention, where the more appealing she looks, the more eligible bachelors she can grab. Women are always put as domestic dolls, so that she can be the object that pleases male desire. Female bodies in history too can be found restricted within crinolines and corsets that put women as something decorative, home bound and something through which social status can be shown off. The way in which these female bodies are treated concerns us to the understanding that making it look good is another way of making it palatable. The first rule of consumption that can be regarded in general terms, is to make the ‘food’ appealing to look at. The beauty norms are thus made a part of the social cycle that projects the males as the consumer who has the buying capacity. The female body can thus be found reduced to the object of voyeurism. British film theorist Laura Mulvey had coined the term, ‘the male gaze’ in 1975 that completely reflected this idea of male surveillance, exemplifying her theory with the use of cinematic impressions. Mulvey, through her theory, pointed out that the world suffers from sexual imbalance and the two of its components consist of the ‘active male’ and the “passive female”, where the male gaze projects its fantasy on the female figure as something worth savouring. Wolf stated in *The Beauty Myth*,

Cosmetic surgery is not "cosmetic," and human flesh is not "plastic." Even the names trivialize what it is. It's not like ironing wrinkles in fabric, or tuning up a car, or altering outmoded clothes, the current metaphors. Trivialization and infantilization pervade the surgeons' language when they speak to women: "a nip," a "tummy tuck."...Surgery changes one forever, the mind as well as the body. If we don't start to speak of it as serious, the millennium of the man-made woman will be upon us, and we will have had no choice.

The repetitive ideas and statements by Wolf throughout the book reflect the grim reality existing in the contemporary world through its conditions and conditioning as women are again and again pushed towards death and other health problems for abiding by the extreme standards of beauty. Where many surgeries fail, many medicines cause death, women still continue to undergo



such measures so that they are not shamed by the society for not being 'beautiful' enough. Oradexon, is one of the most popular steroids sold across the world, mostly in parts of Bangladesh and its neighboring countries. These are actually cow steroids that are forcefully fed in the brothels situated in these countries that make their girls look plumper so that they can attract more clients. Oradexon and similar other medicines, are cheap and have numerous health hazards and are in most cases fatal. Still, to confirm to the definition of being attractive, the girls in the brothels across the world are forced to take this drug otherwise they will not be able to earn their minimum livelihood.

As we talked about the Cyborg myth a few paragraphs before that showcased the desperate practice of the society to have control over the female body, another such bizarre practice that is highly relevant needs to be mentioned. This is called, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) or in local language, Khatna. This practice has no health benefits whatsoever, but it is definitely able to scar a million, psychologically as well as physically resulting in trauma, complications during childbirth, not being able to conceive and excessive blood-loss resulting in death. FGM is practiced worldwide amongst many small cultural groups under the veil of religious purification but the only logical reason behind the action that one can site is definitely that women in the name of divine forces can so very easily be robbed of the sexual autonomy of their bodies as well.

## Conclusion

Naomi Wolf has averred that "Ideal beauty is ideal because it does not exist; The action lies in the gap between desire and gratification. Women are not perfect beauties without distance. That space, in a consumer culture, is a lucrative one. The beauty myth moves for men as a mirage, its power lies in its ever-receding nature. When the gap is closed, the lover embraces only his own disillusion." With so many restrictions and practices to safeguard the fact that women are not granted with the control of their own bodies, one thing can definitely be understood is that women could never be empowered under the presence of the veil of forced beautification. The autonomy of women of their own bodies is for multiple times and always snatched away from them, leaving them powerless and "othered" as always. Women, thus through these tactics have always been marginalized where the power always flows from the opposite direction.

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## A Study of Pre and Post Impact of Merger on Bank Financial Performance with Special Reference to Merger of Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank into Bank of Baroda

**Dr. Mahesh D. Chougale**

Assistant Professor of Commerce  
Shivraj College, Gadhinglaj

**CS.Dr.Krishnat H.Chougale**

Assistant Professor Finance & Accounts  
CSIBER, Kolhapur

### Abstract

*Bank is a financial institution, which performs various functions like accepting deposits, lending loans to individuals and to business concerns. No economy will develop without a stable and efficient banking system. India is the world's largest emerging economic giant and from the past few years, India's banking system has grown very rapidly. Indian banking industry is witnessing the roll out of new banking models. Among them the merger of weak and loss incurring banks with the large banks is under serious debate. Mergers enable banks to expand their geographic presence, improve synergies, compete with global banks, and absorb non-performing assets from weakened banks. As a result of mergers Banks will gain brand identities, new regions, and correspondent product ranges. While understanding the merging of Indian banking system it is also necessary to learn its pre-merger financial scenario and its impact on bank financial performance. The paper is an attempt to assess the pre-merger scenario of the three banks and its impact on bank's financial performance with special reference to merger of Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank into Bank of Baroda which came into effect from 1st April, 2019.*

**Key Words:** Bank Merger; Bank of Baroda; Dena Bank; Vijaya Bank; Pre-Merger Scenario; Impact on Financial Performance.

### Introduction

Banks are financial sector corporations which work as mediators between savers and borrowers by offering a wide range of financial services in order to alleviate capital shortages and serve as a reflection of economic growth. A well-functioning bank stimulates productive investments, mobilizes dispersed savings, and diversifies risk, while a poorly-functioning bank is an impediment to economic growth, causing economic uncertainty, and therefore mergers are generally preferred.

A merger is a corporate agreement made by two or more firms to come together and unite into one entity under a new name. Mergers allow an organization to share content, technologies, personnel, and other assets, thus enhancing the company's overall strengths. The integration also aids in the reduction of weaknesses and the achievement of a strategic advantage in the industry.

A bank merger is a situation in which weaker banks combine forces with healthier banks in order to capture market share and limit competition while safeguarding stakeholders' interests. The merger is part of the administration's attempt to consolidate the banking system in order to address the credit risk issues. However, the challenge lies in ensuring that the merger's consequences are managed prudently. As a result, the methodology of briefing enacted by the leaders and managers of the concerned banks at both the pre-merger and post-merger stages is also a significant factor for the successful outcome of a merger.

### Rationale of the Study

The present study is an attempt to analyze the financial performance of the three public sector banks (Bank of Baroda, Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank) before the announcement of merger and after the announcement of merger to understand the reasons of merger and to know the impact of merger on financial performance of Bank of Baroda.

### Objectives of the Study

- 1.To study the pre and post-merger financial scenario of selected banks.
2. To analyze the impact of merger on bank's financial performance of with the help of multiple financial parameters.

### Research Methodology

The research paper with the title "A Study of Pre and Post Impact of Merger on Bank Financial Performance with Special Reference to Merger of Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank into Bank of Baroda" is done on the basis of descriptive analysis method, based on secondary sources. The data has been collected from the sources such as official database of Reserve Bank of India, annual reports published by the three concerned banks, books, magazines, journals, research papers, websites and other published information.

### Data Analysis & Interpretation

#### Pre-Merger Financial Scenario of Bank of Baroda, Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank:

##### 1) Net Profits:

Table No. 1(Rs. In Crores)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Bank of Baroda	4,541.08	3,398.44	-5,395.54	1,383.14	-2431.81
Dena Bank	551.66	265.48	-935.32	-863.62	-1923.15
Vijaya Bank	415.91	439.41	381.80	750.49	727.02

(Source: Annual Reports FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18)

From the above table and chart it is clear that, BoB and DB were suffering from downward trend of net profit during the study period. During the financial year 2015-16 BoB suffered heavy net loss which was -5,395.54. The reason behind this was that there were rise in the interest expenses as well as in the operating expenses. Again during the next year BoB was successful to gain net profit of 1,383.14. DB was continuously faced net losses from FY 2015-16. However, VB was exception to this. VB was successful enough to maintain net profits during this period. VB recorded highest net profit of 750.49 during FY 2016-17 in the entire study period; as there was rise in other income and also operating expenses were less during that financial year as compared to previous year. This suggests that overall earning capacity of three banks was not up to the mark during pre-merger period.

##### 2) Earnings per Share:

Table No. 2(Rs. in Crores)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Bank of Baroda	107.38	15.83	-23.89	6.00	-10.53
Dena Bank	14.40	4.94	-15.50	-11.89	-18.06
Vijaya Bank	7.64	5.11	4.44	7.57	6.83

(Source: Annual Reports FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18)

As shown in table No. 2, Earnings per share of BoB had decreased from 107.38 to 15.83 in FY 2014-15. The reason behind the same is that during FY 2014-15 the value per share was restructured to Rs. 2 from Rs.10. This resulted in rise in number of shares keeping the equity capital as it is. Again during FY 2015-16, it came down up to -23.89. Table and chart are also showing downward trend of EPS of DB during 2013-14 to 2017-18. During FY 2015-16 DB noted negative EPS as -15.50 while the same for the previous FY year it was positive. This is because DB had experienced net losses during the FY 2015-16; however, was able to earn profit during FY 2013-14. Vijaya Bank had managed to maintain positive EPS during this period and it was relatively consistent as compared to that of BoB and Dena Bank. Due to fall in the revenue earned by these

three banks, Earnings per share were also not satisfactory. This indicates that before merger, banks have been failed to satisfy their shareholders.

### 3) Total Assets or Total Capital and Liabilities:

Table No. 3(In Rs. Crores)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Bank of Baroda	659,504.53	714,988.55	671,376.48	694,875.42	719,999.77
Dena Bank	124,863.49	129,920.55	133,441.64	129,530.52	120,859.80
Vijaya Bank	137,358.61	142,643.09	145,408.74	154,881.58	177,632.05

(Source: Annual Reports FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18)

The table number 3 indicates total assets or total capital and liabilities of the three banks (BoB, DB and VB) during the period of 5 years (FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18). By observing this table and chart, we will understand that total assets or total capital and liabilities of the BoB are much higher than that of DB and VB. Also total assets or total capital and liabilities of DB and VB are relatively in similar range. BoB is showing alternate rise and fall in total assets/ liabilities up to FY 2016-17. While it gone up to Rs. 719,999.77 Crores during FY 2017-18. Dena Bank's total assets/ liabilities had increased during FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 than its previous year but it declined afterwards. However total assets/ liabilities of VB were growing continuously from 137,358.61 to 177,632.05 during this study period. This explains that Bank of Baroda's business scale was very huge as compared to that of Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank.

### Post-Merger Impact on Financial Performance of Bank of Baroda:

Table No. 4(In Rs. Crores)

Sr. No	Particulars	Pre-Merger (FY2018-19) As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	Post-Merger (FY2019-20) As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020
1.	Net Profits (Rs. Crores)	433.52	546.19
2.	Earnings per Share (Rs.)	1.64	1.36
3.	Total Assets or Total Capital and Liabilities (Rs. Crores)	780,987.40	1,157,915.52
4.	Total Debt to Owners Fund Ratio (%)	15.37	14.46
5.	Current Ratio	0.05	0.06
6.	Asset Turnover Ratio	0.07	0.08
7.	Net Profit Margin Ratio	0.87	0.71
8.	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	80.27	77.38
9.	Current Account Saving Accounts Ratio (%)	35.03	35.28
10.	Net Interest Margin (%)	2.36	2.37
11.	Net operating Profit per Share (%)	187.68	164.22
12.	Net Non-performing Assets Ratio (%)	3.33	3.13

(Source: Annual Reports FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18)

Merging of the financial institutions is cumbersome and not an easy task in terms of consolidating the accounts, infrastructure, management and marketing policies etc. of merging bank. The merger of Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank with the Bank of Baroda is seen as a rescue mission for Dena Bank. The merger of Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank into Bank of Baroda came into effect from 1st April, 2019. The uniting emphasizes on consolidating and group action smaller banks with larger banks. This amalgamation reflects the Government's emphasis on consolidating and reforming public-sector banking, as well as dealing with growing issues such as non-performing assets (NPAs) and loan defaults. With the above study, it becomes possible to find out various reasons for this merger from the financial perspective.

These reasons primarily include continuous decline in the net profit of these banks, inability to satisfy shareholders though earnings, consistently heavy use of internal source of fund, finding



difficulty in meeting short term obligations, inefficient use of assets to generate desired turnover, increase in operating and non-operating expenses which results in fall in net profit margin, inefficiency in converting deposits in productive lendings, inability to take benefit of low cost source of fund, fall in operating profits and lastly and very importantly rising problem of non-performing assets. Another important reason for merger was the merged entity or the new entity is having the total business of around Rs. 1,482,325 lakh crores and as the result of this merger this particular bank or the new entity created had become the 3rd largest bank in India. Apart from this, post-merger study of one year of BoB revealed that, there was no significant change in many financial parameters of the bank because yet newly merged entity is going through instability which is very obvious at the initial stage of merger.

## Conclusion

However, one think is that, as a result of merger total asset base of new entity has increased and nearly becomes doubled along with this the lending capacity of the bank is also increased. Apart from this because of combined operations, there will be fall in the operating expenses of the banks which help in improving the overall profitability of bank and will bring economies of scale in the banking operations of Bank of Baroda. Also being big bank can be able to attract more Current account and Savings account (CASA) deposits. In spite of this one challenge the bank is facing is the challenge of integration of technology platforms and cultural variations of these organizations which may effect on the financial performance for some period. However improved operating efficiency and improved capacity to raise resources will help Bank of Baroda in improving financial efficiency. Therefore, in near future there is possibility that, Bank of Baroda will be able to overcome most of the financial deficiencies. Thus this move of consolidation and merger of Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank into Bank of Baroda may be of short term pain. However it will be gaining deal in long run.

## Recommendation

After the completion of one year for the merger of Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank into Bank of Baroda, it is not showing huge difference in the financial parameters as compared to its previous financial year. This is probably because of instability due to lengthy and complicated consolidation process. However, there is tremendous scope for improvement in the financial performance with the availability of huge productive resources.

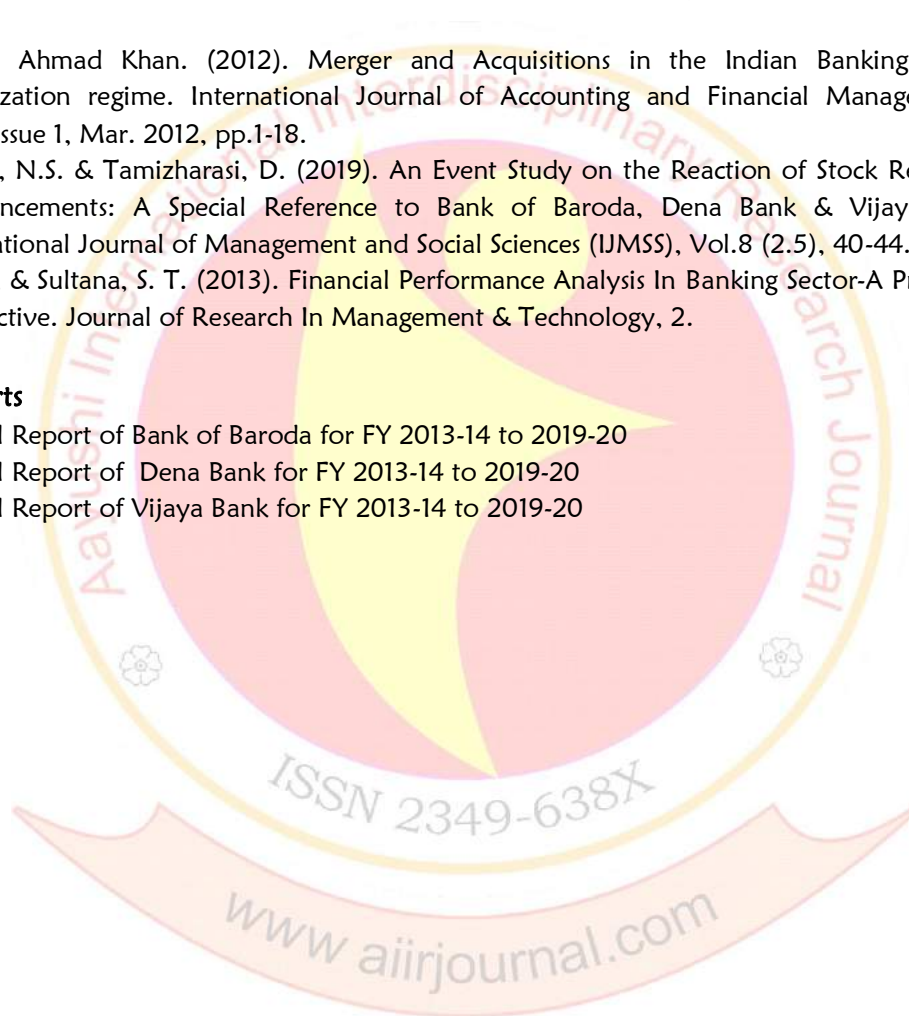
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## A Study of Working Capital Management with Special Reference to State Bank of India

**Dr.Sagar R. Powar**

HOD, Dept. of Commerce  
K.H. College, Gargoti

**Dr.MaheshChougule**

Assistant Professor of Commerce  
Shivraj College, Gadhinglaj

### Abstract

*Banks play an active role in economic development of the country. Every business needs for two purposes for its establishment and to carry out day-to-day operations. Working capital is the life blood and the nerve center of a business firm. Working capital Management is one of the most important functions of corporate management whether it may be any industry, banks etc. A better metric to calculate a bank's financial health is net interest margin (NIM), which measures how much a bank earns in interest compared to how much it pays out of depositors. Working capital management is a business strategy designed to ensure that a company operates efficiently by monitoring and using its current assets and liabilities to the best effect. The primary purpose of working capital management is to enable the company to maintain sufficient cash flow to meet its short-term operating costs and short-term debt obligations. Working Capital is an important operating decision as it reflects day-to-day, point-to-point, & level-to-level fluctuation in the quantity and components of working capital which is volatile and ever changing because of change in variables such as demand and supply, cost of funds, receipts and payment schedule, and of course regulatory mandate. To begin with, working capital is that optimum amount which will always be there in the organization to support operation. It encompasses current Assets and current liabilities, their relationship and fluctuations. Banking sector is one of the major sectors of India. So, the aim of this paper is to provide some useful recommendation for the people responsible for the management of this sector. This study also establishes the basis for future research in this area of business*

**Key Words:** Working Capital, Profitability & Banking Sector

### Introduction

Working Capital Management is an important component of Corporate Financial Management. It is the relationship between current assets and current liabilities. Management of working capital is important to carry the routine activities of a firm. The objective behind working capital management is to ensure continuity in the operations of a firm and that it has sufficient funds to satisfy both maturing short-term debt and upcoming operational expenses. It mainly involves management of inventories, accounts receivables, accounts payables and cash. The basic theme of working capital management is to provide adequate support for smooth and efficient functioning of day to day business operations by striking a trade between the three proportions of working capital. They are liquidity, profitability and risk.

### Rationale of the Study

The need of the present study is to analyze the various concepts of Working capital of SBI Bank from the (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20) and find out the feasibility of the concept of working capital in the light of better planning working Capital. Problem of working capital management involve the problem of determining the optimum level of Investment in each component of current assets i.e., inventory, Receivables, cash and other short term Investment. The need of this study is to analyze the trends of working capital management and even to know the process of the same.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the working Capital Management process of SBI Bank.
2. To analyze the trend of working capital with respect to study period.



## Research Methodology

In a present study, an attempt has been made to examine and understand the Working Capital Management of State Bank of India. The study uses the secondary data which is available from the official website of the Reserve Bank of India and from annual reports of State Bank of India. Also some data is collected from the magazines, Journals, Documents, manuals and other published information. The data is also obtained from the primary source through the personal discussion with the manager and senior manager of the bank. The data as at the financial Year, i.e 31st March is considered for the analysis. Various Factors are used to analyze the collected data for examining impact on Working Capital Management of concerned Bank.

## Data Analysis & Interpretation

### Increase & Decrease of Current Assets

Table No.1		Rs. in Crores			
Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Current Assets	22,06,819	25,09,040	31,87,765	33,75,389	36,23,342
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Working Capital		3,02,221	6,78,725	1,87,624	2,47,953
% Increase/(Decrease) in Net Working Capital		13%	27%	5.89%	7.34%

(Source-Annual Reports of SBI from FY 2015-20)

The above table gives the crystal clear idea about the current assets of the SBI bank. The chart shows the Increase & Decrease of the current assets write from FY year 2015-16 to FY 2019-20. The graph shows that there is continuous increase of current Assets between 5 Years. In 2015-16 SBI was holding the current assets of 22, 06,819CR which was increased by 13% to next year amounting to rupees 25,09,040 CR. In 2017-18 the SBI was holding the total current Assets of rupees 31,87,765 CR which was again increased by 5.89% in the next year. In 2018-19 the total current asset was rupees 33,75,389 CR which was again increased by 7.34% in year 2019-20 amounting to rupees 36,23,342 CR. So, it is seen the that there is increase in current Assets of SBI bank.

The reason for increase in the current Assets of the Bank is that the bank is continuously investing in various types of securities. They are granting loans & Advances to both Banks and customers on continuous note which is at increasing order. Bank is having a handful of cash & cash Equivalent every year.

### Increase & Decrease of Current Liabilities

Table No.2		Rs. in Crores			
Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Current Liabilities	22,53,207	24,28,085	31,42,513	33,84,426	36,12,035
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Working Capital		(1,74,878)	(7,14,428)	(2,41,913)	(2,27,609)
% Increase/(Decrease) in Net Working Capital ( DECREASE) IN NWC		(-7.77%)	(29%)	(7.69%)	(6.72%)

(Source-Annual Reports of SBI from FY 2015-20)

Above table indicates about the Current Liabilities of the SBI bank. From the table & Graph it is clear that from the FY year 2015-16 to FY 2019-20 there is continuous Increase in Current Liability of the Bank Due to Increase in Working Capital there is continuous decrease in Working Capital of the Bank. In Year 2015-16 the Total Current Liabilities of the SBI Bank was 22,53,207 CR which increased in the year 2016-17 amounting to 24,28,085CR which results to decrease in Working Capital by 77% amounting to 1,74,878 CR. The same case was repeated in the year 2017-18 which results to decrease in Working Capital by 29% amounting to 7,14,428 CR. In year 2018-19

the total current Liabilities was increased again amounting to 33,84,426 CR which results to decrease in Working Capital by 7.69%, when compared to year 2019-20 the Current Liabilities of bank increased which again results to decrease in Working capital by 2,27,609 CR i.e.; decrease by 6.72%. The reason for increase in current Liabilities of SBI bank is that they have provided loans with minimal security which results to the increasing threats of Bad Debts. The bank is collecting huge amount of Deposits from Customer as compared to granting loans & advances to customers & banks. The bank is also borrowing funds from other sources too. So, these are the various reasons for increasing the current Liability of the SBI Bank.

#### Increase & Decrease of Working Capital-

Table No.3

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Current Assets	22,06,819	25,09,040	31,87,765	33,75,389	36,23,342
Current Liabilities	22,53,207	24,28,085	31,42,513	33,84,426	36,12,035
Net Working Capital	(46,388)	80,955	45,252	(9037)	11,307
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Working Capital		34,567	(35,703)	(36,215)	2270
% Increase/(Decrease) in Net Working		74.51%	(44.10)%	(80.02)%	25.11%

(Source-Annual Reports of SBI from FY 2015-20)

The above table gives us an idea about the Net Working Capital and Increase & Decrease of the Net working capital of the SBI Bank. The standard formula for calculating Net working Capital is Current Assets – Current Liabilities. There are two types of working Capital that are positive Working Capital & Negative Working Capital. From the above chart and Graph it is Crystal clear that in the Year 2015-16 the Net Working Capital of the SBI Bank is Negative. Amounting to (46,388 CR). The Year 2016-17 is opposite to Year 2015-16 as there is Positive Net Working Capital & even there is an increase in Net Working Capital by 74.51% amounting to 34,567 CR. In year 2017-18 there is again Negative Working Capital & it decreased by 44.10%. In the year 2018-19 there is Positive Working Capital but there is Decrease in working capital due to Weak past performance. In year 2019-2020 there is positive Working capital & Increase in Working Capital by 2270 CR. i.e., 21.11%. There are reasons for the positive Working Capital & Negative Working Capital of the Bank. When Current Assets of the bank exceeds over Current Liabilities there is Positive Working Capital and Vice Versa. The positive Working Capital indicates good financial strength of the bank while, in case of Negative Working Capital, it indicates that the bank lacks to pay its short- term liabilities.

#### Conclusion

Working Capital Management is important aspect of financial Management. The study of working Capital of State Bank of India has revealed that there is continuous increase & decrease of working capital that means there is a fluctuation in them. The study has been conducted on working capital Management which will help the company to manage its working capital efficiently & effectively. Over all the bank is improving there working capital management from last two years. Now, in the year 2019-20 the bank is showing a green signal towards the increase of working capital. In year 2018-19 the bank was having a negative Working capital which was a threat to the bank for survival but, now the bank has accepted again the conservative financial policy and thus maintaining more current assets balance which bank was carrying out in the year in the year 2016-17, 2017-18 where there was a Positive Working Capital of the bank. From this research found that the overall working Capital of the State Bank of India is improving and even increasing than last year which is a significant trend & this trend is giving a good sound for the health & survival of the bank.

## Recommendation

The research was conducted with the data of past five years. However, better insight could be obtained if the research is continued with the data for more number of years.

- The Net Working Capital should be in balance condition it should not fluctuate excessively.
- Bank has to take control on cash balance because cash is non-earning assets.
- Bank should raise funds through short term sources for short term requirement of funds, which is comparatively economical as compare to long term funds.

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## Sn doped TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles for gas sensing applications

Tukaram. M. Wandre

Department of Chemistry, Yashwantrao Chavan  
Mahavidyalaya, Halkarni

Rajaram N. Salunke

Department of Chemistry, R. B. Madkholkar  
Mahavidyalaya, Chandgad

### Abstract

*Sn doped TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles were synthesized by sol-gel method using cationic surfactant as a capping agent and metal alkoxide as a precursor. The X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis of the pristine and Sn-doped TiO<sub>2</sub> samples showed pure anatase phase. UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra (UV-Vis DRS) show that the incorporation of Sn into TiO<sub>2</sub> lattice leads to slight redshift in the optical response. Morphology and elemental analysis of the nanoparticles was carried out by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy dispersive X-Ray spectroscopy (EDS) respectively. The Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) analysis was ascribed to Ti-O-Ti stretching modes of vibration in the range of 900-400cm<sup>-1</sup>. The sensor shows better response about 8.23 for 100 ppm of NH<sub>3</sub> gas. For improving the gas sensitivity of NH<sub>3</sub> gas the Sn is doped in TiO<sub>2</sub> lattice*

**Keywords-** Sn doped TiO<sub>2</sub>, Characterization, Gas sensing

### Introduction

TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles have received much interest for much more applications such as optical devices, sensors and photocatalysis [1-2]. TiO<sub>2</sub> has considered as most promising photocatalyst in various chemical transformations because of its low cost, chemical stability, non-toxicity and applicability to the treatment of a large variety of pollutants [3-9]. However, it is sensitive only to UV light of the electromagnetic spectrum; which is due to its wide band gap along with the relatively high electron-hole pair recombination rate and hence hinders its applications [10-12]. TiO<sub>2</sub> is n-type semiconductor has been extensively used in selective oxidation, reduction reactions [13-15], photocatalysis [16-17], etc.

Sn doped TiO<sub>2</sub> was detecting for toxic gases like NO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, CH<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub>, because of its high physical and chemical stability, nontoxicity, low cost, abundant sources etc. Meanwhile, some deficiencies largely limit the application of TiO<sub>2</sub> semiconductor materials in gas sensors due to wide band gap, relatively high resistance at room temperature, long response/recovery time and poor selectivity for TiO<sub>2</sub> based gas sensors. Therefore, to improve the sensing performance of TiO<sub>2</sub> sensors, these shortcomings should be overcome by using doping materials with excellent electrical properties, composite with other metal oxide, and by decorating or sensitizing TiO<sub>2</sub> surface. In this section, we investigate the gas sensing properties of sol gel synthesized Sn-TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles.

Ammonia is produced and utilized extensively in many chemical industries, fertilizer factories, refrigeration systems, food processing, medical diagnosis, fire power plants, etc. A leak in the system can result in health hazards. Ammonia is harmful and toxic [48] in nature. The exposure of ammonia causes chronic lung disease, irritating and even burning the respiratory track. Therefore, all industries working on and for ammonia should have an alarm system detecting and warning from dangerous ammonia concentration levels. Titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) is one of the mostly preferred semiconductor metal oxides for the development of conductometric gas sensors due to its nontoxic nature, chemical stability, and commercial availability at a low cost and general reactivity. TiO<sub>2</sub> has three polymorphs namely anatase, rutile and brookite which influence the sensing properties. The anatase phase is preferred over rutile in gas sensing due to its higher photocatalytic activity. However, TiO<sub>2</sub> has certain disadvantages e.g. it only responds to ultraviolet light and has a high electron and hole recombination rate, which can hinder its practical applications.

Furthermore, in the present study we have optimized the operating temperature condition since it plays a key role in the metal oxide gas sensing. To determine the optimum operating temperature, we have optimized the gas sensing optimum temperature is in earlier section.

## Experimental Detail

### Materials

Sn-doped  $\text{TiO}_2$  were synthesized by a simple sol-gel method with titanium (IV) isopropoxide and stannic chloride as source of Ti and Sn, respectively. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB) was used as a capping agent and ammonia as a precipitating agent. All chemicals used for preparation of solutions were of analytical grade and used as received. All solutions were prepared in millipore water obtained from millipore water system (Millipore Corp. Bangalore, India).

### Synthesis of $\text{TiO}_2$ and Sn-doped $\text{TiO}_2$

Firstly 0.1M alcoholic solution of CTAB was prepared 3.0 mL of titanium (IV) isopropoxide was added into the prepared CTAB solution and the whole reacting mixture was stirred for 15 minutes at room temperature. Then, the required stoichiometric solution of 0.1M alcoholic stannic chloride was added into it. The pH = 8 of resulting solution was adjusted with addition of an aqueous ammonia. The aqueous solution of ammonia was added dropwise into the precursor solution with constant stirring for controlling size of the seeding nuclei of metal hydroxide [34]. After complete precipitation, the precipitate was washed with double distilled water and ethanol for several times. The as-prepared precipitate was dried and calcined at  $500^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 hrs. The pure Titania nanoparticles were also prepared using the similar experimental method except the addition of dopant ingredients.

#### 4.2.3 Characterization of synthesized Sn-doped $\text{TiO}_2$

The Crystalline phase was determined by using X-ray diffraction instrument (Philips PW1710) with  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda=1.5406\text{\AA}$ ). The UV-Vis DRS spectra were recorded on UV 3600, Shimadzu UV-VIS- NIR spectrophotometer for solid powder samples. The morphological feature with elemental analysis of the samples was observed by SEM and EDS (JEOL JSM 6360) technique. FT-IR spectra of the nanoparticles were recorded on BRUKER Alpha FT-Infra-Red spectrophotometer. The gas sensing activity of the sample was monitored on gas sensor

## Result and Discussion

### XRD analysis

The XRD patterns of  $\text{TiO}_2$  and Sn-doped  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticles calcined at  $500^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 hrs. as shown in Fig.1. The determined characteristics  $2\theta$  values are  $25.27^\circ$ ,  $37.90^\circ$ ,  $48.08^\circ$ ,  $53.96^\circ$ ,  $62.58^\circ$ ,  $70.21^\circ$ ,  $75.05^\circ$  with corresponding (hkl) planes (101), (004), (200), (105), (204), (220), (215). The XRD patterns of doped/undoped  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticles can be ascribed to formation of anatase phase of Titania. These diffractograms do not show any extra peaks, which confirm that the anatase phase is not disturbed due to doping of  $\text{Sn}^{4+}$  ions in the titanium host lattice. The XRD patterns clearly indicate that the intensity of (101) reflection peak decreases with the concentration of Sn in the lattice of  $\text{TiO}_2$ . This phenomenon could be attributed to the decrease in crystallinity of  $\text{TiO}_2$  with increase in the surface area [35]. The crystallite size (D) was calculated by using the Scherrer's equation. The crystallite size of the bare  $\text{TiO}_2$ , 0.1%, 0.5 % and 1% Sn-doped  $\text{TiO}_2$  was 11, 10, 8 and 9 nm, respectively. Crystallite size and lattice parameters of doped/undoped  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticles are given in Table 1. The obtained parameters for all  $\text{TiO}_2$  samples are in good agreement with the anatase phase (Joint Committee for Powder Diffraction Standard, #84-1286).

Table 1

Parameters	Sn-dopant (atomic wt. %) TiO <sub>2</sub>			
	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0
a (Å)	3.784	3.782	3.778	3.780
c (Å)	9.489	9.486	9.476	9.477
Crystallite size (nm)	11.0	10.0	8.0	9.0

Crystallite size and lattice parameters of Sn-doped TiO<sub>2</sub> (anatase)

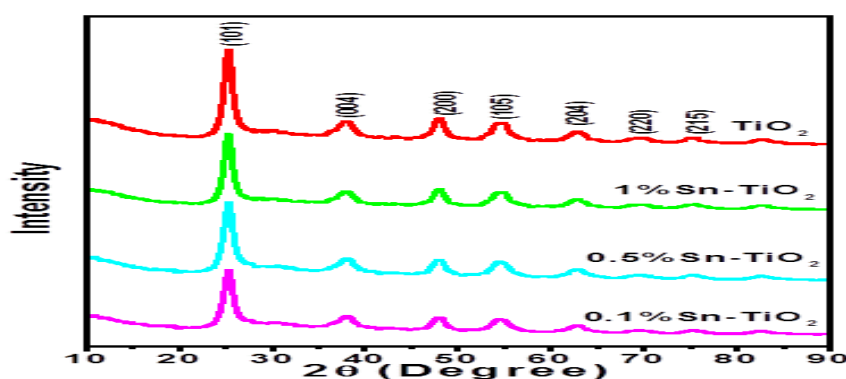


Fig.1. XRD patterns of TiO<sub>2</sub> and Sn-doped TiO<sub>2</sub>.

### UV-Vis DRS spectra

The electronic bands of the doped/undoped TiO<sub>2</sub> samples were studied whose corresponding spectra are provided in Fig.2. The absorption spectrum of TiO<sub>2</sub> consists of a single broad intense absorption around 400 nm due to the charge-transfer from the valence band to the conduction band. The undoped TiO<sub>2</sub> showed absorbance in the shorter wavelength region while Sn-doped TiO<sub>2</sub> and the DRS results showed a slight red shift in the absorption onset value in the case of Sn added TiO<sub>2</sub>. The doping of Sn into TiO<sub>2</sub> could shift its optical absorption edge from UV into visible light range, but no prominent change in TiO<sub>2</sub> band gap was observed.

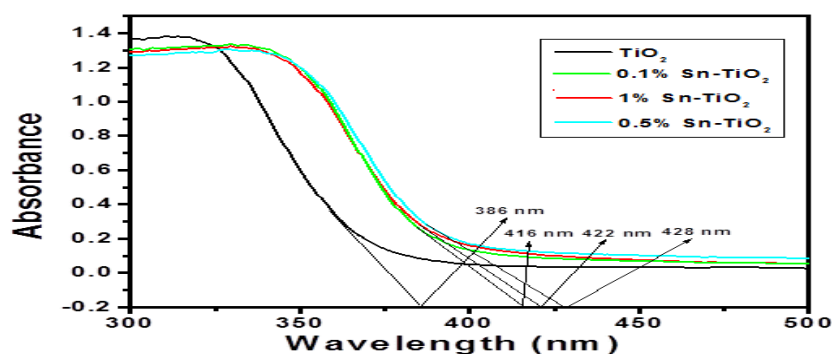


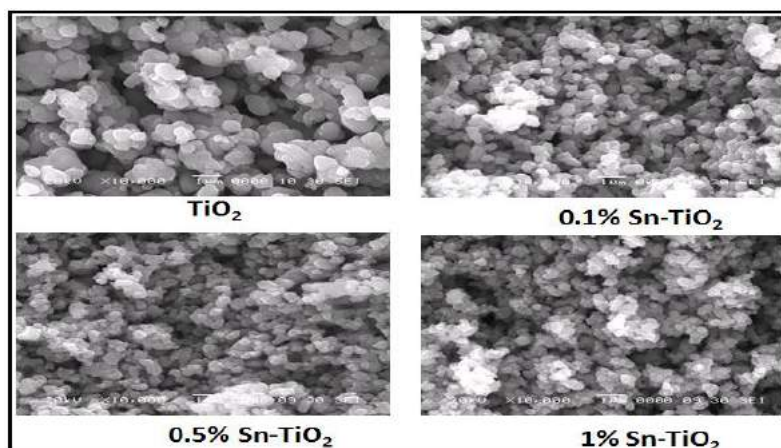
Fig.2. UV-Vis DRS spectra of TiO<sub>2</sub> and Sn-doped TiO<sub>2</sub>

### SEM and EDS analysis of samples

Fig.3 shows the SEM images of pure TiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.1 at%, 0.5 at% and 1 at% Sn-doped TiO<sub>2</sub>, respectively. The micrographs, clearly shows formation of small, spherical and uniformly distributed nanoparticles. Pure TiO<sub>2</sub> Shows aggregation of larger particles as compare to the isolated smaller particles as observed in the Sn-doped TiO<sub>2</sub>. The particle size of the samples systematically goes on decreasing with increase in the concentration of Sn dopant in the TiO<sub>2</sub> host lattice; which obviously

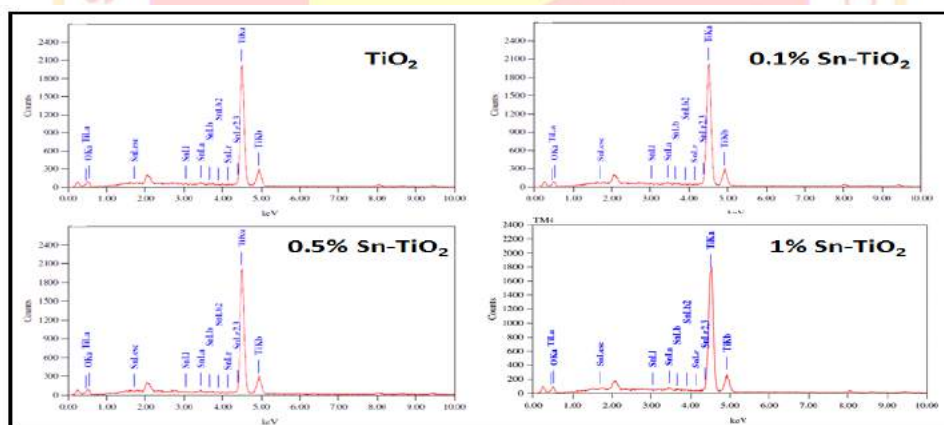


enhances the surface area of the samples for the efficient catalytic transformations. The lowering of size due to incorporation of Sn can be attributed to the role of Sn as size inhibiting agent.



**Fig.3** SEM images of  $\text{TiO}_2$  and Sn doped  $\text{TiO}_2$ .

The EDS spectrum of pure  $\text{TiO}_2$ , 0.1 at%, 0.5 at% and 1 at% Sn-doped  $\text{TiO}_2$  is shown in **Fig.4**. The actual content of Sn doping was derived by using this spectrum. Quantification of EDS peaks gives the atomic ratios of Sn:Ti to be about 0.08%, 0.41% and 0.92% corresponding to theoretical atomic ratios of 0.1%, 0.5% and 1%. The data confirms that the samples are composed of Sn, Ti and O. The Sn-doping leads to decrease in the composition of Ti-centers in all samples; which was shown in EDS spectrum.



**Fig.4.** EDS spectra of  $\text{TiO}_2$  and Sn doped  $\text{TiO}_2$

### FT-IR analysis of samples

The FT-IR analysis of pristine  $\text{TiO}_2$  and Sn-doped  $\text{TiO}_2$  were carried out to find the presence of any surface hydroxyl groups and Ti-O bonding. The FT-IR spectra of all the samples calcined at  $500^\circ\text{C}$  was shown in **Fig.5**. The peaks around  $3600$  to  $2900\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are assigned to the fundamental stretching vibration of O-H hydroxyl groups [39]. The absorption bands around  $1640$ - $1610\text{ cm}^{-1}$  were due to bending vibrations of O-H hydroxyl groups. The stretching modes of Ti-O-Ti were observed at  $900$ - $400\text{ cm}^{-1}$  region confirms the anatase phase of  $\text{TiO}_2$ . No additional peaks are present upon Sn doping, supporting the efficient dispersion of tin, and it indicates the absence of clusters of  $\text{SnO}_2$ , which is in good agreement with the XRD analysis result. The doping of Sn in  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticles may lead to shift of the wave number of Ti-O lattice vibration.

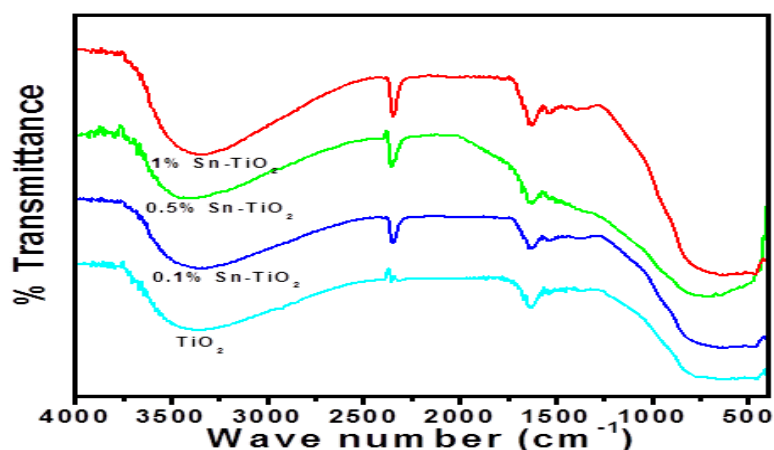


Fig.5. FT-IR spectra of  $\text{TiO}_2$  and Sn doped  $\text{TiO}_2$

### Gas sensing performance

The gas sensing performance of Sn doped  $\text{TiO}_2$  sensors for fixed concentration of 100 ppm  $\text{NH}_3$  gas at optimum temperature of  $250^\circ\text{C}$  shown in Fig.6. The bar diagram indicates that 0.5% Sn- $\text{TiO}_2$  sensor shows maximum sensitivity of 13.26 than that of 0.1% Sn- $\text{TiO}_2$  (9.1) and 1 % Sn- $\text{TiO}_2$  (10.23) sensors. The higher gas response for 0.5% Sn- $\text{TiO}_2$  could be due to highly porous structure of 0.5% Sn- $\text{TiO}_2$  sample, providing larger effective surface area for gas diffusion activities compared to that of other samples. Due to the highly porous structure more and more  $\text{NH}_3$  gas molecules get adsorbed on the surface as well as in the interior portion of the sample which enhances the reaction rate. In the case of the other two samples the structure is comparatively denser hence it is difficult for gas molecules to reach the inner core. Thus, fewer sites are available for gas adsorption and hence the sensitivity decreases.

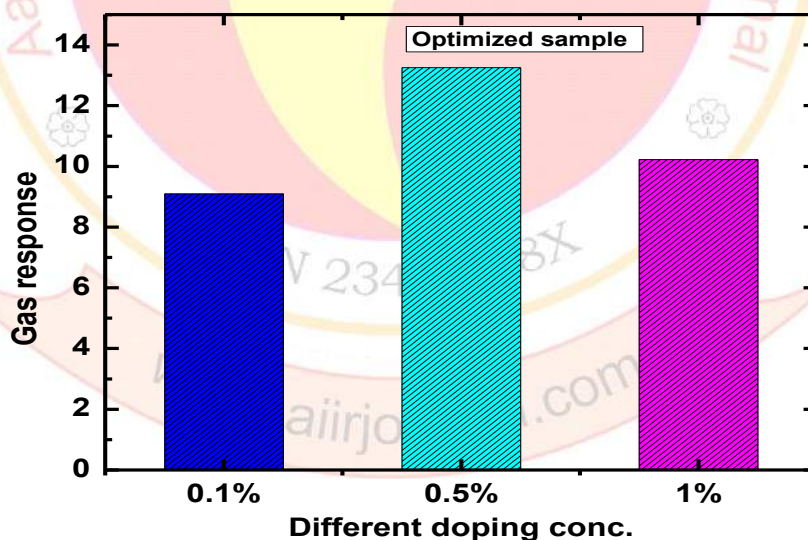
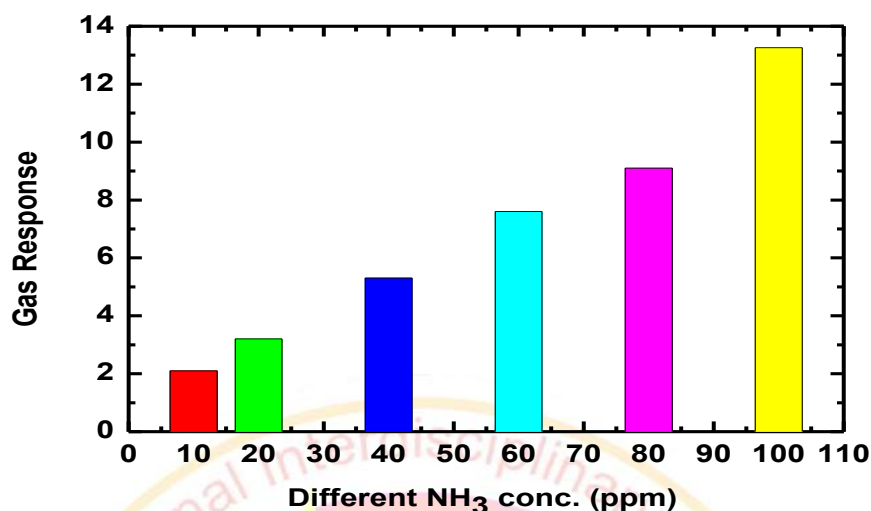


Fig 6 Gas response for different Sn doped  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticles

The dynamic transient sensitivity curve of 0.5 % Sn-  $\text{TiO}_2$  sensor at different  $\text{NH}_3$  concentrations ranging from 10 to 100 ppm shown in Fig.7. It is seen that the gas sensitivity increases with increase in  $\text{NH}_3$  concentration. It can be seen that the sensor is sensitive even at 10 ppm of  $\text{NH}_3$ . The sensitivity transient curve of the sensor shows that the resistances almost recover to its initial values after the removal of  $\text{NH}_3$  gas, which indicates good reversibility of the sensor. The sensitivity values of the sensor upon exposure to 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 ppm of  $\text{NH}_3$  are 2.1, 3.2,

5.3, 7.6, 9.1, and 13.26 respectively. It shows linearity between sensor sensitivity and concentration of analyte gas.



**Fig. 7** Bar diagram of Gas response Vs. Different NH<sub>3</sub> gas concentration for 0.5% Sn-TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles

### Conclusion

Sn doped TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles were synthesized by sol-gel method using cationic surfactant as a capping agent and metal alkoxide as a precursor. The X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis of the pristine and Sn-doped TiO<sub>2</sub> samples showed pure anatase phase. UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra (UV-Vis DRS) show that the incorporation of Sn into TiO<sub>2</sub> lattice leads to slight redshift in the optical response. Morphology and elemental analysis of the nanoparticles was carried out by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy dispersive X-Ray spectroscopy (EDS) respectively. The Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) analysis was ascribed to Ti-O-Ti stretching modes of vibration in the range of 900-400cm<sup>-1</sup>. The sensor shows better response about 8.23 for 100 ppm of NH<sub>3</sub> gas. For improving the gas sensitivity of NH<sub>3</sub> gas the Sn is doped in TiO<sub>2</sub> lattice

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## A Digital Communication is Trend in the Technology world& Foreign Relations

Dr. Varsha N. Deshmukh

Associate Professor

Dr. Panjabaro Deshmukh College of Law, Amravati. Affiliated to SGBAU Amravati University

### Abstract

*We live in a world of Communication and technology which is inevitable part of life. Interstate or nation relations are in existence for ages with the help of mediation, discussion, and negotiation, managed by an entity called a Diplomat. Diplomacy through technology is a requisite part of global affairs, which helps to connect and maintain relations. In the pandemic world, the communication and technology which seems to be picking up pace is Digital Diplomacy, Computer and technology. E-diplomacy is not a new concept, it is evident for ages. Today social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook have a dominant impact on world electoral decisions. Many world leaders follow each other creating digital relations on networks like Twitter through which they informally maintain their political relations. It is one of the easiest ways to connect the world digitally. Considering the lack of resources there are third-world countries that are finding it hard to adapt to these changes. This paper will examine the concept of digital diplomacy for communication development. Further, it will examine the opportunities and challenges faced by these media offer for communication activities and also will throw light on the concept of digital immunity through the spectrum of international law.*

**Key-words:** -Digital, Digital Diplomacy, Digital Immunity, International law, International Relations.

Humanity has witnessed two world wars. Their effects have been huge. If there is something that countries over the world have learned from world wars is that war can never be a solution to anything especially in this nuclear era. However big the issue countries have resolved their conflicts via dialogues over the years. The most recent example has been the Israel-Gulf dialogue. The artifact that facilitates countries and brings them to a talking table is diplomacy. Diplomacy over the years has evolved and proved to be a vital tool for countries to showcase their point of view to the world. The pandemic has brought a paradigm shift to the way diplomacy is practiced. World leaders most often than not make their views heard virtually. This form of diplomacy is termed digital diplomacy and countries over the globe seem to have welcomed this with open hands.

Foreign policy of our country have been changing. Diplomacy has evolved constantly since the ancient period. There are constant changes in diplomatic practice now digital or technological communication takes very important place. In the world of the evolution of technology, our phones are wireless, our cars are keyless, our TVs are cableless and our money is cashless so, this evolution can't leave the blank space for diplomacy. Now International Political relations are experiencing new trends i.e., digital or cyber diplomacy. This may be true in the case of the developed country but there still are third world countries that are finding it hard to adapt to these changes, considering the lack of resources at their disposal.

This paper explores the concept of digital diplomacy and development of communication technology. The paper discusses the concept of diplomacy with and communication technology, the journey from the ancient era to the 2020-2021 pandemic world and cyber law. Also, how traditional diplomacy reached to public diplomacy and how public diplomacy merged into digital diplomacy. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 gives specific provisions of diplomatic immunity and the paper raises the question about the active role of said convention.

This paper also discusses the importance of cyber law to protect the misuse of e-diplomacy. Hence Challenges and need for development of communication technology.

### Historical Background:

Ancient India has had different and sophisticated diplomacy practices, which is narrated in glorified scripture of Indian literature i.e., Kautilya Arthashastra. It also gave detailed rules regarding its practices, duties of envoys, and diplomatic immunities.

Second World War was one such event, every nation was directly indirectly affected. The updates mainly were received through old-time WWII radio shows. And in 1945, Emperor Hirohito announced on the radio that Japan surrender and end of the war (T. Aleen, N. Polmar, Atlantic, 2002). The traditional media very mainly played a role in digital diplomacy then and connected the world easily.

One of the main branches of the **United Nations** i.e., International Courts of Justice, its statutes Article 38 recognizes the sources of international law. The international custom is one of the sources of ICJ, which developed diplomacy in practice. Custom is an older source of international law. It cannot be confused with usages; it is always in a legal sense which is more than habit or usage. International custom emerges when a clear and continuous habit of doing certain actions and custom is an international habit of action that has received full legal recognition. According to Starke, usage is a twilight stage of custom, customs begin where usage ends (G. Singh, 2015). Such practice is working for ages and now the world is connecting under the shed of said practice. So, the customary rule of international law is developed through the diplomatic relations of states.

### Traditional diplomacy:

Encourages the state to state relations and engages the officials of the states for formal dialogues. Traditional diplomacy is territorial. Old or traditional diplomacy is mostly conducted on a bilateral basis and maintains envelope secrecy. Traditional diplomacy reflected ideas like the acquisition of territory, resolving issues peacefully, and so on. With changes in the politics, economy, trade across the world, diplomacy also has undergone many changes, it is not limited between two states but has spread across a group of states, typically negotiated multilaterally under the umbrella of an organization like the United Nations. **Public diplomacy** also called Peoples Diplomacy which is, related to dialogues between states is not restricted to territories. Government-sponsored efforts in communicating directly with foreign publics, where nations try to influence public of host country through various inspiring words, educational and entertaining approaches. The main focus of public diplomacy is to impress the outlook of the foreign people.

### Digitalisation in Modern Era:

Science fiction is becoming a science fact. Innovations can make our life easier and convenient. Transferring money meant writing out and signing a paper which has now shifted to a one-button game and other things are now invented in the modern era i.e., the Digital era. The 21st century is the era of digitalization. The world has changed, this is the most transformational time in human history, everything that is to be disconnected is now wired. Around the world, billions of public use social media every day. Our love for media is not just changing the way we do business is also changing the way we are governed, the way we live in society. Facebook, the largest social media platform on the earth along with other social platforms like Twitter, WhatsApp, Instagram, Linked In, YouTube have more than one billion users. Civic participation has tremendously involved in social media, it allows the citizen to be the source of the idea, initiatives in an easier way. Now world expects more and more leaders to embrace to give a transparent government to society. It is easier for them to interact with their constituency.



Since 2020, the novel corona has changed our lives in many different ways, as we mainly shifted to social media. We barely step out but social media is now a habitual residence of our home, we have connected a world with transparency. We can name this world as Digital world, Cyberworld, or E-world.

### Digital Diplomacy :

Innovation is the creation of products and processes that allow for the continuous realization of the future. The agenda of the 21st century is not to throw old practices of diplomacy but to reshape traditional diplomacy to account for the networks and the technologies. In the current period railways, an invention of the telegraph permitted fast communications between states. Further, the development of airways, IT- Information Technology added speed movement and communication in diplomacy practice. Technology has had a massive impact on the course of diplomatic events and international politics.

*“When people think of digital diplomacy, they think of government tweeting. It is not what it is. That is public diplomacy”-Jared Cohen (Jared Cohen,2017)*

**Twitter and Facebook** are the new tool of propaganda for the government, a one-way conversation where the government says the same in the old way, now they do it with a tweet. The pandemic has shaped the world in various ways. Even diplomacy has been affected, meetings, summit have been conducted on video platforms, government and other foreign organization have been connected closely on social media. Technology is dramatically changing the fundamental nature of diplomacy. In United Nations, where the General assembly meeting is held once in the very year, where media was not allowed to attend, such meeting has been conducted through a digital platform in a pandemic era. The stubborn system is now changing towards relaxation, it becomes more open and flexible.

Twitter diplomacy, twi-diplomacy is trending in the modern world. World leaders tweet about policy or any event, which is then followed by a reply of other world leaders in reply to counter-question, debate, discussion against the tweet and then finally leading towards the shaping of public opinion. This famous platform is largely driven by the popularity of social media to discharge diplomatic functions.

Despite network effects, Twitter diplomacy may increase tension, conflicts between the states. In 2018, the Canadian Government tweeted and criticized the Saudi Government's arresting activities and demand for immediate release, on reply Saudi government retaliated by expelling Canada ambassador to Saudi Arabia and, ceasing flights to Canada. Such a tweet created a rift between the Canadian and Saudi governments. Such uncensored tweets may spoil diplomatic relations. Irrespective of governments, social media guidelines are very important to maintain diplomatic relations. U.S. government has social media guidelines, these guidelines also apply to foreign-facing representatives of the country including the head of the state. Even in India, the government is concerned about social media and online platforms. The New Information Technology Rules 2021 have guidelines regarding regulating social media and online content. Twitter allows the world leaders to reach a broader audience but, the government must rethink their social media rule and guidelines to stop misinterpretation, if any government fails to do so it will affect the peaceful conduct of international relations.

### Diplomacy in Pandemic :

The world is facing strange diplomacy measures because of "New world disorder". The European Union had applied travel sanctions on US citizens. Australia restricted exports from China to criticize China, India also banned trading and Chinese applications to oppose. UN Secretary-General concluded that World was not able to face together Covid 19 coordinated way (P. Hare, 2020). United Nations accepted new -tele i.e., digital diplomacy, it was a great option to the state



to maintain relations and give an acknowledgment on interaction which is made in 2020. United Nations formed to maintained peace and security, now to float relations it is a need to accept digital diplomacy.

#### **Digital – Cyber Immunity of Diplomats :**

Cyber diplomacy is now developing by increasing strategic diplomacy with other countries. Since the last decade, Cyberlaw is playing an active role. It is a tool that solves the problems of cyberspace. Cyber diplomacy is an effort to push governments around the world to work together to develop cyberspace policy. It is having borderless infrastructure under the state sovereignty. Now, the immunity of diplomats under cyberspace is extended to a nation-state, where states have the separate infrastructure to deal with cyber-attack cases.

Diplomacy also plays a centric role in cyberspace to ensure long-term stability. In 2013 many countries like U.S., China, Russia gave consent that International law, including United Nations' Charter, should apply in cyberspace (C. Painter, 2018). Very recently in February 2021, the U.S. introduced Cyber Diplomacy Act 2021. Its aim to promote international leadership on cybersecurity, with the immunity of diplomats. In 2017, considering the importance of Information technology and Cyber Security, one of the largest Global Conference on Cyber Space (GCCS) was hosted by India, where India was keen to promote Cyber Diplomacy. Even in countries like Southeast Asia, ASEAN also slowly developing cybersecurity which is required for commitment and collaboration. Through cyber diplomacy, all platforms will be utilized in promoting an approach of collaboration and cooperation with the bilateral, multilateral and regional framework.

Cyber diplomacy is borderless activities but it plays a vital role in developing international relations. Now countries like U.S., Russia India are developing their domestic law where the immunity of diplomats under cyberspace will be protected.

#### **Conclusion :**

Diplomacy is a deep-rooted bridge between two states. which is not only the art of negotiation and discussion of national issues at international fronts but also an art to accept new things, act beyond negotiations to maintain political relations. Traditional diplomacy made sense back then, where diplomacy took place by hand over wax seal paper with formal communication. Over the years diplomacy has evolved and so has the medium of communication which is changed for several years and if diplomatic communication doesn't change then it becomes outdated. Digital / cyber diplomacy is a new trend in the world. In the 2020 pandemic situation world was freeze, way of communication, by all means, was restricted. Travelling, summits, conferences, meetings are conducted in one room through electronic media. The new trend of Twi-diplomacy is running like a horse, by accepting a situation, the world is now adopting technology zone greatly. Digital diplomacy has strong international implications which require commitments and collaborations. It is also fundamental for confidence-building between countries. Hence, in the view of Vienna Conventions & member states are taking forward steps to introduced domestic laws on cyber immunity of diplomats. The states like U.S., Russia, India have started making laws, passing bills on cyber diplomatic law, information technology which will help to improve technological development and relation with other countries .**Web-based online tools are always helpful to the public and government.** Where people can learn new things, get new information, share a new ideas which made transparency and such transparency we are experiencing in governments activities, which will be helpful to maintain state democracy.

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## In School Level Education Evaluation System Must Be Changed

Srimanta Ghosh

Headmaster of Kalna Maharaja's High School

Teamwork is very good for decision making and development of ideas. Yet, assessment of the performances of the group members, as well as their co operation and participation when reaching a mutual target is critical. Peer evaluation system can be performed in various strategies .In a bid to perform such a task,such issues as attendance to a group meeting, effective contributions, clear communications, listening attention, task review and completion, independence of thoughts, determination and attitudes, among others.

### Strategic action to cope with fundamental changes in evaluation systems .

The evaluation my start from the assignment of the individual meetings where group members be present or absent. Arguments between group members with a common interest in a attaining a goal do not only offer changes for diverse ideas but also provides counsel for better.

Peer evaluation or group evaluation is an effective teaching review conducted by means of questionnaires observations, interviews . Here group members understand the roles of teamwork and socialization involved during this practice.

Specially in working environment, peer evaluation assists in developing in disciplinary expertise of professionals. Group work enables to improve on the effective learning culture. They can manage to present ideas without raising controversies and conflicts.

Course portfolios are a compilation of the lessons's reports by the students on the performance of teaching effectiveness as ensured by the teacher. It is in the form of a written evaluation from the students on their responses rate and this instrument is used at the end of lesson once every month. The students are involved filling the evaluation from to inform about their proceeding because they have a chance of giving proper evaluation responses as the concerned parties.The information obtained from this assessment facilities improvement in the content delivery to the students(Ulrich& Nedelcu 2012).

According to the expected learning outcomes it allows the trainers to modify the trainers' perfections. Group assignments may be presented in the form of quizzes. This quizzes are provided to the students at the end of the lessons to ascertain whether they understand.

Knowing the students' understanding of the particular subject and mastery of the group discussion, the teacher delivers properly to their students. Students can see their position and may deliver property to them. It considered the students in evaluating learning effectiveness.

This evaluation can be done at the end of the lesson and thrice in the entire subject coverage. Hence, the information from this evaluation enables the proper organization of the classroom to ensure effective teaching and learning.

Group's management involves a case where students are provided with the opportunity to identify resolutions through discussions (Brookhart,2010). This instrument to filled by the students and a fellow teacher since they can give unbiased information.

Danielson(2007) argues that students' self-management enhances proper understanding . The information obtained, can be communicated to the class in the next lesson to provide the students with their progress report. The evaluation process can be carried out at the end of the lesson and information enable to improve on personal weakness (Chu, Labonate & Levine,2004) the information from the group evaluation is also used to evaluate the skill of group members and their effectiveness.



The conflict and decision making in the very important issues in peer evaluation. The conflict that arises complicates the decision making process because it adds conflict management and decision making are conjoined to each other. When conflicts solved, the involved personnel must make discussion that they will help to arbitrate between the differing parties.

Group observation is also a critical tool for assessing group work. The questions outlined are easy and fast to fill in the evaluation form .Danielson (2007) paints out that understanding of the subject concepts leads to the simple use of terms.

Therefore, evaluating the interaction between the teacher and students provides the teacher with feedback that he or she can use to assess the effectiveness of his teaching . A colleague assessing this relationship would provide proper feedback than that which the students would provide since the students responses may be biased.

### **Independence Of Thought**

The ability to make a resolution made the leadership qualities .Effective teamwork should incorporate all the participants in the discussion proceedings. Each members of the group should have a chance and capacity to make and support suggestions to build up resolution. Independence of the group members and free discussion help to choose the leader who control the discussion when conflicts arisen and attain to achieve goal.

### **Problems In Peer Group**

A group may have some problems within the discussions or physical proceeding . These issues should be resolved through creativity, where the members are willing to provide and device reliable solutions to the problems. For instances disagreements arising from controversial ideas may be resolved though research and inquiry from an instructor.

### **Group Arrangement To Facilitate Evaluation**

Group arrangement involves the arrangements of participants, learning materials and equipments ,among other things. In light of arranging the future group, the participants will be arrange on their areas of work , schedules , competition sides or columns in cases of students.

### **Routines**

Daily class routine is essential and required to take roll call on daily basis. Presences status be recorded on a group Register. The time table will describe how the members are expected to utilize their time and respond to bells. Routines can be seen as elements of peer culture because they involve activities that the children consistently produce together. Routines are therefore peer activities which are recurrent and predictable . Students will submit their homework personally either before or on the deadline in ensuring that it is marked in their presences. Late homework will not be marked , implying that such students will lose all the marks for the assignment. This action ensures that students are not only diligent academically but also conscious about time management and punctuality (Locke & Babkei,2006) and also bonus marks be also awarded in this regard.

### **Classroom Management Approach**

The approach of using self-discipline is inspired by the students' capability to evaluate their behavior and solve their problems according to their objectives(Locke & Babkie,2006). Students could be guided how to take responsibility. Teacher should create a good student-teacher relationship. Teacher should respect the student 's dignity and intellectual capability that enable them to understand their behavior and correct faults. Lectures after guidance only and leave students to make decisions concerning time management, academic commitment , and moral behavior among other things.

### **Rule**

Self-discipline is built on students' capability to control their behavior , the classroom need rules generated on basis of self-discipline. It must be collective one, because each person does not

think similarly owing to their diverse background , and experiences. So rule making session will be facilitated where students will be included in the process of making rules. Rules will not appear to be forceful .This will be included punctuality , homework ,noise – making, class attendance and grooming. These rules will be typed in bold letters, printed on a white paper and posted in front of the class for all students to see.

### **Motivation, Incentives And Reinforcement**

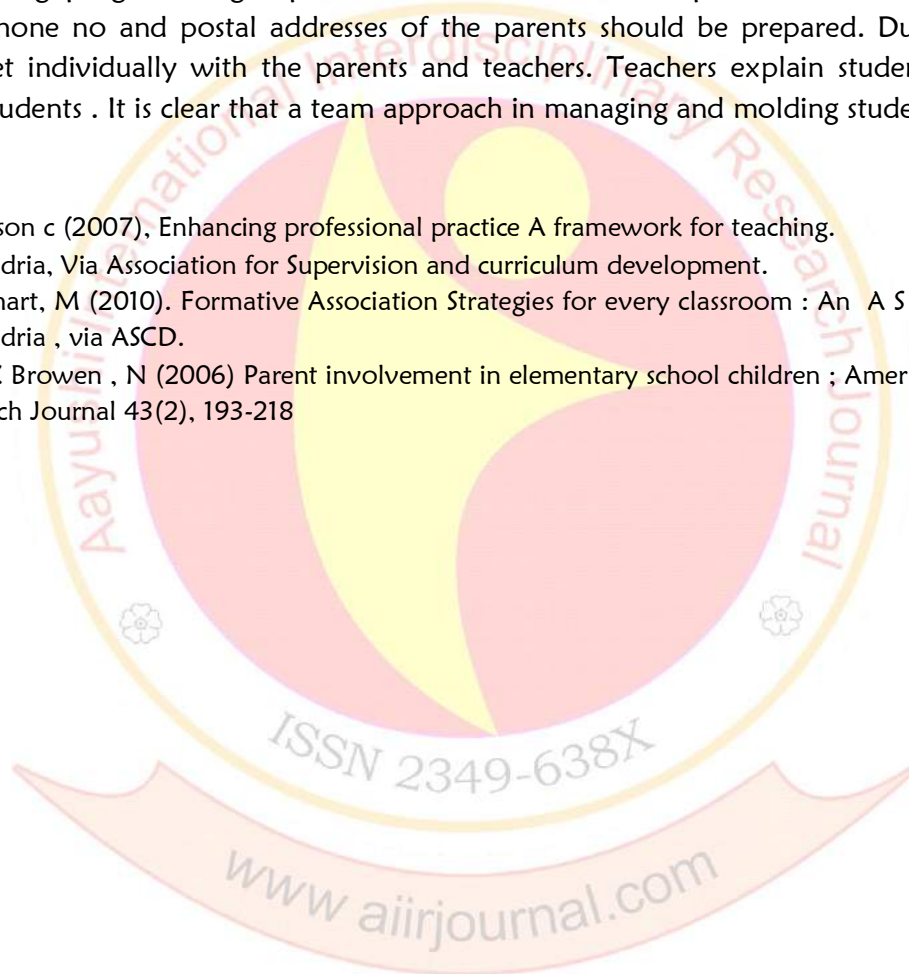
Teachers or group instructors use various techniques to motivate the participants during discussion session. By giving rewards the instructors impress hardworking participants and inspire others to improve . But peer education urges that students should be motivated by real factors of incentive.

### **Communication With Parents**

Regarding progress of group work communication with parent is extremely important. Register of phone no and postal addresses of the parents should be prepared. During the clinics ,students meet individually with the parents and teachers. Teachers explain students' progress in presence of students . It is clear that a team approach in managing and molding students' behaviors.

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## Recent Developments in Online Education Technology

**Dr. Bhasker Gangadhar Koshidgewar**

Asst. Professor

Head, Department of Computer Science

Vai. Dhunda Maharaj Deglurkar College, Degloor Dt. Nanded – Maharashtra

### Abstract:

*Successful learning requires that students be motivated to achieve the desired learning goals. The increasing popularity and number of online programs and course in higher education require continued attention to the design of instructional environments to enhance students' learning. As handheld devices are becoming popular and widely used, educators could use them as a primary channel to deliver knowledge.*

*Keywords: E-Learning; Workforce Development; Higher Education; Online Education*

### Introduction

What began as basic Information Technology (IT) training in the business sector has quickly made its way into management, sales, marketing, customer service, and professional development. This multimedia approach to workforce development has ten major advantages (International Data Corporation):

1. Real-time learning
2. Learner-centric training
3. Attract, train and retain
4. Personalized individual training
5. Ownership and empowerment
6. Simulation
7. Collaboration
8. Anytime and anywhere
9. Cost-effective
10. Quantifiable Return on Investment (ROI)

### The Most Popular Digital Education Tools For Teachers And Learners

Hundreds of digital education tools have been created with the purpose of giving autonomy to the student, improving the administration of academic processes, encouraging collaboration, and facilitating communication between teachers and learners. Here we present 11 of the most popular.

#### 1. Edmodo

Edmodo is an educational tool that connects teachers and students, and is assimilated into a social network. In this one, teachers can create online collaborative groups, administer and provide educational materials, measure student performance, and communicate with parents, among other functions. Edmodo has more than 34 million users who connect to create a learning process that is more enriching, personalized, and aligned with the opportunities brought by technology and the digital environment.

#### 2. Socrative

Designed by a group of entrepreneurs and engineers passionate about education, Socrative is a system that allows teachers to create exercises or educational games which students can solve using mobile devices, whether smartphones, laptops, or tablets. Teachers can see the results of the activities and, depending on these, modify the subsequent lessons in order to make them more personalized.



### 3. Project

Project is a tool that allows you to create multimedia presentations, with dynamic slides in which you can embed interactive maps, links, online quizzes, Twitter timelines, and videos, among other options. During a class session, teachers can share with students academic presentations which are visually adapted to different devices.

### 4. Thinglink

Thinglink allows educators to create interactive images with music, sounds, texts, and photographs. These can be shared on other websites or on social networks, such as Twitter and Facebook. Thinglink offers the possibility for teachers to create learning methodologies that awaken the curiosity of students through interactive content that can expand their knowledge.

### 5. TED-Ed

TED-Ed is an educational platform that allows creating educational lessons with the collaboration of teachers, students, animators—generally people who want to expand knowledge and good ideas. This website allows democratizing access to information, both for teachers and students. Here, people can have an active participation in the learning process of others.

### 6. cK-12

cK-12 is a website that seeks to reduce the cost of academic books for the K12 market in the United States and the world. To achieve its objective, this platform has an open source interface that allows creating and distributing educational material through the internet, which can be modified and contain videos, audios, and interactive exercises. It can also be printed and comply with the necessary editorial standards in each region. The books that are created in cK-12 can be adapted to the needs of any teacher or student.

### 7. ClassDojo

ClassDojo is a tool to improve student behavior: teachers provide their students with instant feedback so that good disposition in class is 'rewarded' with points and students have a more receptive attitude towards the learning process. ClassDojo provides real-time notifications to students, like 'Well Done David!' and '+1', for working collaboratively. The information that is collected about student behavior can be shared later with parents and administrators through the web.

### 8. eduClipper

This platform allows teachers and students to share and explore references and educational material. In eduClipper, you can collect information found on the internet and then share it with the members of previously created groups, which offers the possibility to manage more effectively the academic content found online, improve research techniques, and have a digital record of what students achieved during the course. Likewise, it provides the opportunity for teachers to organize a virtual class with their students and create a portfolio where all the work carried out is stored.

### 9. Storybird

Storybird aims to promote writing and reading skills in students through storytelling. In this tool, teachers can create interactive and artistic books online through a simple and easy to use interface. The stories created can be embedded in blogs, sent by email, and printed, among other options. In Storybird, teachers can also create projects with students, give constant feedback, and organize classes and grades.

### 10. Animoto

Animoto is a digital tool that allows you to create high-quality videos in a short time and from any mobile device, inspiring students and helping improve academic lessons. The Animoto interface is friendly and practical, allowing teachers to create audiovisual content that adapts to educational needs.

## 11. Kahoot!

Kahoot! is an educational platform that is based on games and questions. Through this tool, teachers can create questionnaires, discussions, or surveys that complement academic lessons. The material is projected in the classroom and questions are answered by students while playing and learning at the same time. Kahoot! promotes game-based learning, which increases student engagement and creates a dynamic, social, and fun educational environment.

## How online education effect in Economy

An online education is preferred by individuals who may not be able to make it for classes in a traditional brick and mortar kind of college due to various reasons. Below we'll examine some of the benefits this exciting education provides to such students.

### 1. Flexibility

Students have the freedom to juggle their careers and school because they aren't tied down to a fixed schedule. In a traditional classroom setting, class meeting times are set, and the student has no power over this, forcing them to work their schedules around these dates. Most people who choose online learning tend to have other commitments, and prefer this mode of learning as it gives them power over how they will delegate their time towards their different projects.

### 2. Reduced Costs

Online education can cost less due to a variety of reasons. For example, there is no cost for commuting. Assorted costs that are related to transport, such as fuel, parking, car maintenance, and public transportation costs don't affect the online student.

### 3. Networking Opportunities

Online education also provides students with the chance to network with peers across nations or even different continents. This often leads to other opportunities in terms of collaboration with other individuals in the implementation of a project. At the same time, it makes them culturally sensitive and able to fit into other environments easily given their exposure to other cultures.

### 4. Documentation

All the information that you will need will be safely stored in an online database. This includes things like live discussion documents, training materials and emails. This means that if there's ever anything that needs to be clarified, the student will be able to access these documents fast, saving valuable time. This is especially useful for individuals that need to carry out research for a project and submit their findings to a panel.

### 5. Increased Instructor - Student Time

Students in traditional classrooms may not get the personalized attention they need to have concepts clarified. Although class sizes are small at CCA, most colleges have classes of students that number in the hundreds. This is not a problem for this type of education because online guided discussions and personal talk time with their professors and lecturers is a hallmark of online classes. This increases the chances of a student performing well due to the time their instructors give them. This also enhances their problem-solving and communication skills, as well as knowing how to defend their arguments to superiors if needed.

## Conclusion

E-learning brings a new quality to academic education. Following the most prestigious academic centers worldwide, many Polish universities have decided to offer lecturers the wide use of methods and techniques of distance learning. The openness of the universities to the introduction of a variety of learning and teaching methods using an interactive method of communication is a

response to the expectations of the young generation of nowadays. Access to advanced technologies is very highly valued by young people accustomed to the daily use of electronic media. Many high school students approaching the future studies at the university are guided by the possibility to follow courses offered not only with traditional methods. With no need of personal attendance in all lectures there is a decrease in the cost of education and the possibility of flexible participation in the classes. E-learning is seen by young people as an attractive and modern form of learning. In its assumptions learning using the Internet allows overcoming educational barriers.<sup>12</sup> E-learning increases the efficiency of the educational process and changes the way people learn. It helps to broaden the experience of students and provides tools that allow the use of newest technologies. Noting the dynamics of the use of methods and techniques of distance learning at Polish universities, it is clear that e-learning – while maintaining an adequate quality of education – is an important tool for supporting or even replacing traditional teaching methods.

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## A Study The Challenges Regarding Tomato Marketing In Nashik District.

Dr. Sahebrao Daulat Nikam

B.Y.K.College of commerce,Nashik

### Abstract

*India's economy is an agrarian economy and vegetables are being grown on a large scale in India along with various crops. The only one from the vegetable group is "Tomato". Tomato is widely grown in India. China is the world's largest producer of tomatoes, India is second largest. Tomatoes from India export their tomatoes to Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and other countries in Asia. Similarly, in other states, tomatoes in Nashik district send a lot of reply to the North India. Example: Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat etc. States are sent. In addition to various states of India, tomato crop has an important role in the rural economy's rural economy. Especially in the Nashik district, during summer, winter and monsoon, the crop of tomatoes is highly popular. That's why the laborers get long work.*

### Introduction

The field of tomato production and marketing involves many farmers, agricultural laborers, employees, freight companies, barricades, wholesale and retail traders, brokers, agricultural service center directors and tomatoes process industries, and generate large scale employment and self-employment. This leads to the development of the society and contributes to economic development of the country. Tomato crop in Maharashtra is a cash crop, which is a means of livelihood for millions of people in rural areas. Farmers are looking for a peanut tomato crop, which earns more money in fewer days. Tomato fruit is inevitable in the country and in the daily diet of daily life, it is necessary to get the financial income by producing quality tomatoes considering that there is a greater potential for the export of tomatoes than tomatoes abroad. Housewives are required to cook kitchens. Prolonged exposure to prolonged exposure to tomato production increases prices. (Tomatoes lead to proliferation). On the contrary, there is a large increase in tomato production, and the prices of tomato decline and many times the farmers become debt-free.

### Problem Statement:

Tomatoes are perishable, its marketing must be done in a short period of time. It is also important to study the tomato marketing process because it is necessary to suggest proper remedies for the study of tomato production and marketing problems.

### The term used :

Marketing ,Merchant ,Godown ,Agricultural laborer ,Agriculture Production ,Grading

### Objectives :

1. To study the history of tomato crop.
2. To study the different problems regarding tomato marketing .

### Methodology:

The information collected by primary and secondary sources and research report has been compiled.

#### A. Primary source-

**Questionnaire** : Sample information collected by tomato-producing farmers in questionnaire by questionnaire has been collected.

**B. Secondary source**

**Library References:** Pre-existing literature related to tomato, reports, magazines, newspapers, magazines, maps, tables etc. has been used to get information. The information was obtained through a study of published books, internet and unpublished material.

**Sample selection:**

7 talukas of Nashik district were selected in a positive way to make the conclusions based on time, contact and practical experience for the research work, due to tomato cultivation area, production, arrivals and outposts in other talukas compared to 7 talukas of Nashik district.

**Review of Literature**

1) **Vigneshwara** (1986). He studied the automation of the fruit and vegetable marketing system in India, and observed that garden-garden products rarely have such a high-traffic transport system. However, due to the lack of adequate storage facilities, these perishable crops are always damaged in large quantities.

2) **Uppal** (1995) has pointed out that the work of integrating marketing network for fruits and vegetables should be done by organizing organizations through cooperative sector or agricultural horticulture corporations. Alternatively, high tech-based production and after-specific post-harvest handling methods have come into effect.

3) **Dr. Kapse** (2011) published the tomato cultivation: Writing of disease and kidney control, process book. In this they have to face endless problems in farmers' cultivating tomato crop. Apart from this experience, more practical information is shared with classical knowledge as well. It includes tomato-kid, disease and soil test, irrigation analysis, pest management, plant and hormonal etc. They have given firm opinion that the information will be useful for all the crops in the crop due to the basic issues without tomato crops.

**History of tomato :**

Tomato is a vegetable whose road through history was not easy and filled with numerous misconceptions and roadblocks. Finally in the last few centuries this South American plant managed to spread all across the world, becoming one of the best know food ingredients and one of the most beloved vegetables (even though technically its classified as a fruit). Selective breeding managed to refine tomato into very nutritious state, filled with vitamin A, C, E, antioxidants, and more.

The exact origin of Tomato plant is not known, although it is speculated that it evolved from the prehistoric plant Nighshade over millions of years ago in South America (together with potato, tobacco and chili peppers) and slowly moved to north until it was domesticated in the lands of Mesoamerica between Mexico and northern Costa Rica. This land was a home of several advanced Pre-Columbian society who flourished there until arrival of Europeans in the Age of Discovery. During 500 BC, one of those cultures managed to domesticate tomato and integrate it into their cuisine. That culture was Aztecs. From that point on, tomato slowly spread across the central and South America, somewhere being used as a food, but somewhere also being used as a hallucinogenic (a use that will later on be a cause of many misconceptions about this vegetable).

In early 19th century tomato finally arrived in Asia. It arrived there under the guidance of British consul in Syria John Barker who directed first cultivation efforts. By mid-19th century, tomato gained much popularity and started being used widely in Syria, Iran and China. Modern age of commercially grown tomato started with the efforts of Alexander W. Livingston, American botanist and scientist who dedicated much of his life on upgrading tomato with selective breeding into the most commonly known form we know today. His 1870s breed called Paragon

became instant success in the North America, kick-starting the large tomato industry and approval from public.

In 2009, worldwide tomato production rose to 158.3 million tons, surpassing the previous year by 3.7%. The largest producers were China with 24% of world production, followed by United States, Turkey, India, Egypt and Italy.

### Challenges regarding tomato marketing

1. Government policies
2. Transportation
3. Finance
4. Incompetent workers
5. Storage
6. Lack of space
7. Arbitrator
8. Others

**Table no.1**

An analysis of problems related to tomato marketing process in Nashik district

No.	Talukas	Yes	Govt. policies	Transport	Finance	Incompetent Workers	No	Total
1.	Dindori	52	38	6	05	03	16	68
2.	Nifad	46	25	9	05	07	19	65
3.	Chandwad	63	34	11	14	04	12	75
4.	Sinnar	62	38	05	08	11	23	85
5.	Baglan	42	25	04	13	00	23	65
6.	Yeola	46	28	09	06	03	11	57
7.	Igatpuri	73	55	01	11	06	12	85
TOAL		384	243	45	62	34	116	500
%		76.8	48.6	9	12.4	6.8	23.2	100

(Source: Primary data collection)

The problem is that 48.6 per cent of farmers, 9 per cent of the farmers have problems of transport, unskilled workers, 6.8 per cent for the farmers, 12.4 per cent for the farmers, and 12.4 per cent for the farmers, etc., according to the information provided by the selected tomatoes in Nashik district. This problem is that 76.8 per cent of farmers are fed and 23.2 per cent of the farmers do not understand this problem.

It showed that in the policies of the government, export policy, insurance policy, pricing pattern etc. Problems were found, problems of transport, financial problems, problems of unskilled workers etc. The problems are in the process of marketing tomatoes. Also reference table no. 7 also showed problems related to tomato marketing. (In the facts collection and analysis case, An analysis of problems related to tomato marketing process in Nashik district

**Table no.2.**

No	Talukas	YES	Storage	Arbitrator	Lack of space	No	TOTAL Farmers
1.	Dindori	52	1	49	2	16	68
2.	Nifed	46	0	44	2	19	65



3.	Chandwad	70	1	67	2	05	75
4.	Sinnar	62	4	51	7	23	85
5.	Baglan	49	3	42	4	16	65
6.	Yeola	47	1	46	0	10	57
7.	Igatpuri	73	13	51	9	12	85
	TOTAL	399	23	350	26	101	500
	%	79.8	4.6	70	5.2	20.2	100

(Source: Primary data collection)

When the information collected by the selected tomatoes from Nashik district was analyzed and analyzed, the problem was 4.6% for the farmers, the lack of space, 5.2% for the farmers, and the intermediary profit and the brokerage faced by the farmers 70.00%. This shows that 79.8 per cent of farmers are facing problems, while 20.2 per cent of the farmers do not understand the above problem.

The above grammatical researchers found that the primary facts were analyzed and they were found to be true.

### Findings-

1. We studied the history of tomato in details
2. We studeid various difficulties regarding tomato marketing .

### Conclusion:

It showed that in the policies of the government, export policy, insurance policy, pricing pattern etc. Problems were found, problems of transport, financial problems, problems of unskilled workers etc. The problems are in the process of marketing tomatoes. Also reference table no. 7 also showed problems related to tomato marketing. (In the facts collection and analysis case, An analysis of problems related to tomato marketing process in Nashik district.

When the information collected by the selected tomatoes from Nashik district was analyzed and analyzed, the problem was 4.6% for the farmers, the lack of space, 5.2% for the farmers, and the intermediary profit and the brokerage faced by the farmers 70.00%. This shows that 79.8 per cent of farmers are facing problems, while 20.2 per cent of the farmers do not understand the above problem. The above grammatical researchers found that the primary facts were analyzed and they were found to be true.

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## On a new species of Anthobothrium Tapeworm Beneden (1850) from Dasaytis bleekeri At. Murud, Dist. Raigad (M.S) India

V.K. Dongare,

Department of Zoology,

Sundarrao More Arts, Commerce & Science College Poladpur Dist. Raigad

### Abstract

The present paper deals with the new species of the of the cestode from the genus, *Anthobothrium singhi* nsp collected from At Alibag, Dist. Raigad (M. S) West coast of India from marine fish *Dasaytis bleekeri*. Present species differs from all the known species of the genus in having scolex is flower-like with four bothridia, which again looks like four flowers on a stock. The posterior part of bothridium is short but in anterior part, it gradually enlarged. The mature proglottids are longer than broad. Testes cortical, upto 120 - 125, testes, oval or spherical. Vas deferens coiled and recumbent prior to its entrance in the cirrus sac, which is muscular & ovoid. Genital atrium irregularly alternate, opening on the middle region of the lateral margin of the proglottids. Ovary basal, 'U' shaped & vagina flexed, anterior to the cirrus sac, running posteriorly upto the middle of the isthmus and joining the ootype. Its ootype is rounded shape. Vitellaria follicular, closely packed, in a single lateral row on either side of the proglottid, extending from behind the ovarian base up to the anterior margin of the segment. Uterus indistinct in mature proglottids. Gravid proglottids not found.

**Key words:** Cestode, Marine fish, *Dasaytis bleekeri*, *Anthobothrium*

### Introduction

Beneden in the year 1850 erected the genus *Anthobothrium* to accommodate a cestode *Anthobothrium cornucopia* recovered from *Galeus canis* and *Mustelus vulgaris* collected from the Belgian water. Mola (1908) synonymised *Anthobothrium* with *Polipobothrium*; again, Southwell (1925) synonymised *Anthobothrium* with *Phyllobothrium*. But Res (1943) redescribed *A. auriculatum* Rudolphi, 1819 and gave his opinion that the name of the genus given by Beneden is correct. Linton (1819) described *A. variable* from *Trygon centrura* from Massachusetts again, redescribed by Subhadracharya in the year 1955 collected from *Rhynchobatus djeddensis* from Bombay. Linton (1890) described *A. lancinatum* from *Carcharias obscurus* and *A. pulvinatum* from *Trygon centrura* collected from Massachusetts water. Shipley and Hornell (1906) added a new species *A. Panjadi* from *Myliobatis maculata* collected from Ceylon. Yamaguti (1934) established *A. parvum* from *Alopias vulpinus* collected from Japan. Southwell (1911b) from *Rhynchobatus djeddensis* collected from Ceylon water described *A. lintoni*.

The genus *Anthobothrium* Van Beneden, 1850 was initially represented from the Indian region by the two species, *A. variable* (Linton, 1889), Southwell, 1925 and *A. panjadi* Shipley and Hornell, 1906 from Rays of Ceylonese waters. Later on Subhadracharya (1955) described three more species *A. septum* from *Rhynchobatus djeddensis* and *Trygon imbricatus*. *A. crenulatum* from *Rhynchobatus halvai* and *A. spinosum* from *Carcharias acutus*, *Carcharias walbeehmi* and *Carcharias limbatus* collected from the Madras coast. *A. veravalensis* is another new species described by Shinde *et al*; in 1981 a from *Rhynchobatus djeddensis* collected from Veraval, India. Butler (1987) described *A. amulatum* from *Rhynchobatus armatus* collecting from Australia. Srivastava and Srivastava (1988) found a new species *A. sassonense* from *Rhynchobatus Granulatus*.

### Material and Methods

Eight cestode parasites of this genus were collected from *Dasaytis bleekeri* At. Murud, Dist. Raigad (M.S) India. In the period of October 2019 to December 2020.



These cestodes were flattened, preserved in 4 % formalin, stained with Harris haematoxylin, passed through various alcoholic grades, cleared in xylol, mounted in D. P. X. and whole mount slides were prepared, for further anatomical studies. Sketches are drawn with the help of Camera Lucida and all measurements are in millimeters.

### Result and Discussion

The scolex is flower-like with four bothridia, which again looks like four flowers on a stock. The scolex is 0.298 in length and 0.157 in width. The posterior part of bothridium is short but in anterior part, it gradually enlarged to 0.0789 in length and 0.122 in breadth. The opening of bothridia is 0.0081 in diameter. A neck measuring 0.109 in length and 0.039 in breadth.

The mature proglottids are longer than broad, it measures 0.09768 in length and 0.0310 in width. Testes cortical, upto 120 -125, testes, oval or spherical, it measures 0.06 in diameter. Vas deferens coiled and recumbent prior to its entrance in the cirrus sac, cirrus sac which is muscular, ovoid and measures 0.008 in diameter, cirrus clavate, muscular, non-spinose. Genital atrium irregularly alternate, opening on the middle region of the lateral margin of the proglottids.

Ovary basal, 'U' shaped its measure 0.0066 in length and 0.022 in width. Vagina flexed, anterior to the cirrus sac, running posteriorly upto the middle of the isthmus and joining the ootype, its measure 0.059 in length. Ootype is rounded shape, its measures 0.0044 in diameter. Vitellaria follicular, closely packed, in a single lateral row on either side of the proglottid, extending from behind the ovarian base up to the anterior margin of the segment. Uterus indistinct in mature proglottids. Gravid proglottids not found.

*Anthobothrium singhi* n.sp.

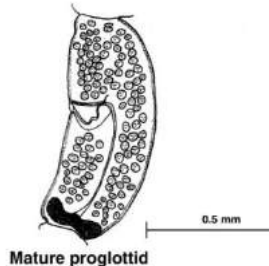
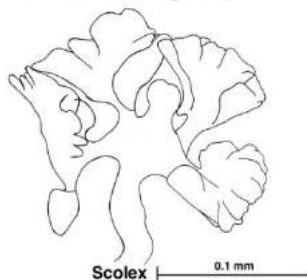


PLATE - 9

*Anthobothrium singhi* n.sp.



### Discussion

Thus, the valid species of the genus *Anthobothrium* Van Beneden, 1850 are as follows.

- 1 *Anthobothrium cornucopia* Van Beneden, 1850
- 2 *A. auriculatum* (Rudolphi, 1819) Res, 1943
- 3 *A. variable* (Linton, 1890) Subhadrappa, 1955
- 4 *A. lancinatum* Linton, 1890
- 5 *A. pulvinatum* Linton, 1890
- 6 *A. panjaji* Shipley and Hornell, 1906
- 7 *A. lintoni* Southwell, 1911b
- 8 *A. parvum* Yamaguti, 1934

- 9 *A. septum* Subhapradha, 1955
- 10 *A. crenulatum* Subhapradha, 1955
- 11 *A. spinosum* Subhapradha, 1955
- 12 *A. veravalensis* Shinde *et al.*, 1981 a
- 13 *A. amultum* Butler, 1987
- 14 *A. sassonense* Srivastava and Srivastava, 1988

The scolex is flower-like with four bothridia, which again looks like four flowers on a stock. The posterior part of bothridium is short but in anterior part, it gradually enlarged. The mature proglottids are longer than broad, testes cortical, upto 120 -125, the testes oval or spherical, vas deferens coiled and recumbent prior to its entrance in the cirrus sac, cirrus sac which is muscular, ovoid and cirrus clavate, muscular, non-spinose. Genital atrium irregularly alternate, opening on the middle region of the lateral margin of the proglottids.

Ovary basal, 'U' shaped, vagina flexed, anterior to the cirrus sac, running posteriorly upto the middle of the isthmus and joining the ootype. Ootype is rounded shape, vitellaria follicular, closely packed, in a single lateral row on either side of the proglottid, extending from behind the ovarian base up to the anterior margin of the segment. Uterus indistinct in mature proglottids.

The present cestode differs from *A. cornucopia* Beneden, 1850 in having horn-like or trumpet-like appearance of relaxed bothridium, the posterior border of segments with four tongue-shaped lappets and relatively large, 150-200 mm long

The present specimen differs from *A. auriculatum* Rudolphi, 1819 in deep genital atrium in each segment lying transversely just behind the middle of the lateral margin., bothridia ear like, each provided with marginal loculi, rostellum present.

This specimen is different from *A. variabile* (Linton, 1889) Subhapradha, 1955 in having 43 to 50 testes., ovary bilobed 'U' shaped., proglottid seven times longer than broad., bothridia simple leaf-like without hinge.

This cestode differs from *A. lacinatum* Linton, 1890 in the trumpet-like bothridia, posterior borders of segments with four tongue-shaped lappets and small in size.

The differs from *A. pulvinatum* Linton, 1890. In both, bothridia fleshy, funnel shaped with frilled margins and genital pore midmarginal. Its long neck, spini cirrus found, and *A. pulvinatum* was recovered from *Trygon centura*.

This worm differs from *A. panjadi* Shipley and Hornell, 1906 in having very short stalked bothridia much crumpled, fringed, frilled and subdivided, the subdivisions extending nearly to the stalk and giving the appearance of six or eight bothridia, neck very long, genital pores in anterior thirds of segment margins.

It differs from *A. lintoni* Southwell, 1911 in having the bothridia transversely hinged and in their marginal loculi.

The present cestode differs from *A. parvum* Yamaguti, 1934 in having circular membranous bothridia with nonloculated margin and very long neck.

The present from differs from *A. septum* Subhapradgha, 1955 in which worms length 3 mm, consisting of 4-6 segments, bothridia pediceleted having 10-15 transverse septa, dividing the face, neck absent, testes 28-31 in number, vas deferens forming a mass of coils between the limbs of the ovary and also anterior to the cirrus pouch.

The present from differs from *A. crenulatum* Subhapradha, 1955 in having bothridia with septum, number of segments few, cirrus pouch large, extending beyond the middle of segment, number of testes 16-21, one row of follicular vitellaria.

It differs from *A. spinosum* Subhadrappa, 1955 having bothridia and neck armed with spine, the size short, proglottid, number very few, the testes 50 -60 arranged in two rows.

The present form differs from *A. veravalensis* Shinde *et al.*, 1981a which bothridia non-crenulated, neck present, strobila with about 90 segments, ovary 'U' shaped, vitellaria follicular, mature segments longer than broad.

The present form differs from *A. amuletum* Butler, 1987; which is small in size, cuneiform bothridia, 0.112 - 0.23 x 0.204 - 0.275, with loculate margins and longitudinal parallel ridges on face, spines present on the the cirrus, 15-20 testes, 29-46µm in diameter.

The present form differs *A. sassonense* Srivastava and Srivastava, 1988 in having scolex with loculate bothridia, wider cirrus pouch, never extended to the middle of the proglottid, 'H'- shaped ovary with posterior limbs nearly meeting posteriorly.

## Conclusion

The present specimen shows many differences. Bothridia fleshy, funnel shaped with frilled margins and genital pore large midmarginal. Some differences are long neck, mature proglottids longer than broad, testes are 120-125. These differences are major and intraspecific variation and this specimen is from *Dasayatis bleekeri*. Therefore, this is a new species of *Anthobothrium singhi* n.sp.

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## The Role of Citizens in Water Use

Dr. Ashok Shamrao Patil

Assistant Professor of Geography

Rajarshi Shahu Arts and Commerce College Rukadi, Tal-Hatkanangale Dist- Kolhapur

### Abstract

*Land covers twenty-nine percent of the earth's surface and seventy-one percent of it is covered by water. That is, there is more water on earth than land. Very little of this water is useful for humans and other living things. About ninety-seven percent of the total water in the oceans is in the form of brackish water, which is not used by humans for drinking or other purposes. About two percent of the water in the polar region is in the form of ice, while only one percent of the water is in the form of rivers, dams, lakes and underground water which has to be used by humans for drinking, daily use, agriculture and industry. The growing population is increasing day by day, the number of industries is increasing, irrigation is causing severe shortage of water. In some areas despite heavy rains, there is a shortage of water in summer. Therefore, there is a need to create awareness among people about water use.*

**Key words** - brackish water, heavy rains, shortage of water, awareness

### Objectives of the study –

1. To inform people about water literacy.
2. To make people aware of water use planning.

### Water Literacy-

Water literacy is common knowledge of how water comes to the earth and how it becomes invisible. Water literacy is to follow the code of conduct on water keeping in mind the importance and availability of water and use it properly.

### Planning of water use -

India receives on average 1000 mm. of rainfall and Maharashtra receives an average rainfall of 920 mm. The average rainfall in the world is 600 mm. This means that our country and the state receive the best rainfall in the world. The rainfall in the country and in the state is uneven. In some places it rains more, in others it rains moderately and in others it rains less. Most of the rainwater flows through the river to the sea. Therefore, only with proper planning of available water can the need for drinking water, agriculture and industrial water be met.

### Water use can be planned as follows

#### 1. Planning of domestic water use –

Water is a food component. All the activities in the body depend on water. Moreover, human health also depends on water. For this, human beings need to get pure and sufficient water. In rural areas 30 to 40 liters of water is used per person per day and in urban areas 50 to 60 liters of water is used per person. The government has to spend a lot of money to supply of water. There for, personal and domestic water should be used sparingly. We drink a little water and throw away the rest. In this way many liters of water are wasted every day. While brushing and shaving, the tap water is always on. So a lot of water is wasted. Similarly while washing dishes, clothes and vehicles, we waste a lot of water. If the tap water in the house is leaking, it should be repaired. In short, use as much water as you need for domestic use but should not waste it.

#### 2. Planning of water use in public places –

There is unnecessary use of water by the people at the bus stand, railway station, hospital, gardens and various offices. In such places tap water is constantly on. So a lot of water is wasted. Therefore, citizens should be instructed to use water in such places and then close the taps.

**3. Planning of water use in agriculture –**

Excessive water supply to agriculture should be stopped as there is abundant water in some part of the country, and water is scarce in some. Modern irrigation system should be used using drip irrigation system which saves 60 to 70 percent of water. We must encourage farmers to use drip irrigation system, so that water is available for agriculture.

**4. Planning of water use in industrial area –**

Several liters of water are used in such factories as iron, sugar, cement and paper. The effluent from this factory is discharged into the nearby reservoirs, which contaminates the water in the reservoirs. This water should be processed and reused in factory or for agriculture.

Large amount of sewage is discharged from the city. The concept of recycling can be important for this. We can purify waste water and use it for agriculture, industry and construction. This will save pure water and overcome some water scarcity.

**We Can Do This To Save Water**

1. Drink the remaining water without throwing it away and use it for plants.
2. Use water after bathing for plants or garden.
3. Some people throw away the previously stored water and fill it with tap water. Therefore, such water should be used properly without throwing it away.
4. Sewage should be collected and processed and used for agriculture, industry and construction.
5. Avoid brushing your teeth, shaving, bathing and washing clothes with the tap on. This can be done by taking water in a small pot or bucket in this way saves 70 to 80 percent of water.
6. Water the plants or greenery at night or early in the morning to reduce the loss of water due to evaporation.
7. Use as much water as needed.
8. Rainwater should be stored as much as possible and used properly.

**Conclusions –**

The rainfall in the state and country is satisfactory compared to the rest of the world. There is abundant water in the rainy season but there is a shortage of water in the summer. If every person uses as much water as he needs by creating awareness among the citizens about water use, the shortage of the water will not be felt in the state and the country.

**Recommendations -**

1. Fitting of water taps in private and public places.
2. Closing the faucet after the individual tap water has been stored.
3. Taking punitive action against the citizens whose taps have not been fitted.
4. Binding the use of modern irrigation systems for agriculture.

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## Rural Health Care System in India

Dr. Dattatray N. Waghmare

Assistant Professor,

Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglaj

### Abstract

*Day by day necessity and demand of health facilities has been continuously increasing. But as per requirement of facilities are not available in our country. There is high shortfall found in Health Female workers/ ANM at Sub Centres & Primary Health Centres, doctors in Primary Health Centres, surgeons, OB& GY, Physicians and Pediatricians in Community Health Centres, Radiographers at Community Health Centres, Pharmacists in position at Primary Health Centres and Community, Laboratory Technicians at Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres and of Nursing Staff at Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. The health sector is now in alarming stage in our country. So, The Government should have fill the post as per their requirement and enhance the fund for health sector in the budget.*

**Keywords:** *Health Expenditure, Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Shortfall of Health Infrastructure*

### Introduction:

Health is an important indicator of human life. Food, clothes, shelter and education are fundamental need of human life. Along with these health is an important parameter of quality human life. Human health is always positive impact on production and productivity. Human productivity depends upon their good health. It means that, the positive relationship between productivity and health. Human good health is not only affected on physical health, but also impact on mental health. Mental health and physical health are an impact for quality works. Inferior or unhealthy human cannot use their total productivity in production or work. The status of human health is impacting on economic development.

In our country health facilities are provided by the Central Government and State Government, because health sector comes under the concurrent list of India. Major health policies are decided and implemented by the Central Government. In many health policies contribution of Central Government is more.

Three tier health care systems are developed by India. The three pillars of Primary Health Care infrastructure are Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, Total 157921 Sub centers, 30813 Primary health centers and 5649 Community health centers are working in India.

### Objectives of the research paper:

- a. To study the health expenditure in India.
- b. To study the availability of health infrastructure in India.
- c. To study shortfall of health infrastructure in India.
- d. To examine the progress of Sub Centers, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, in India.

### Research Methodology:

This research paper is based on secondary data, and its gather from various Rural Health Statistics Report, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, book, journals and internet etc. The percentage method has used for data analysis. This research paper is limited to India and the period covered from 2000 to 2020.



**Health Expenditure in India:****Table No.01(a): Health Expenditure in India**

Year	Health Expenditure Per Capita, PPP (Current International \$)	Current Health Expenditure (% of GDP)	Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (% of Current Health Expenditure)	Out-of-pocket Expenditure Per Capita, PPP (Current International \$)	Domestic General Governmental Health Expenditure Per Capita, PPP (Current International \$)
2000	88.547	4.035	71.702	63.49	18.312
2005	117.161	3.791	73.149	85.703	23.581
2010	145.466	3.272	65.185	94.822	38.121
2015	220.554	3.596	64.664	142.62	56.55
2018	275.13	3.544	62.667	172.416	74.157

*Source: The World Bank*

From above table no. 01 (a), Health expenditure per capita is the average health expenditure, incurred from all sources, per person in a country or a specific region. Total expenditure on health includes final consumption of health goods and services (i.e. revenue expenditure on health) and capital investment in the health sector. The expenditure incurred by both public and private entities is accounted for to arrive at the total expenditure on health. Expenditure by public entities in India, with a three tier system of governments, includes expenditure incurred by central, state and local level governments. The health expenditure per capita, PPP was \$ 88.547 in 2000, which increased to \$ 145.466 in 2010, further increased to \$ 275.13 in 2020. It means that the health expenditure per capita has been continuously increasing from 2000 to 2018. Health expenditure in relation to GDP indicates what fraction of the country's resources is committed to or spent on health. It shows how changes in health expenditure compared with the growth in the economy as a whole. The Current Health Expenditure percentage of GDP, It was 4.035 percent of GDP in 2000 which declined to 3.272 percentages of GDP in 2010 then slightly increased to 3.544 percentage of GDP in 2020. From above table data, I found that the current health expenditure percentage of GDP in India was declining from 2000 to 2020. In case of Out-of-Pocket Expenditure percentage of Current Health Expenditure, I found it continuously declining from 2000 to 2020. It was 71.702 percent in 2000 which increased to 73.149 percent in 2005 then continuously declined to 62.667 percent till in 2020. In 2005, Out-of-pocket expenditure Per Capita PPP was \$ 63.49 which increased to \$ 94.822 in 2010 then increased to \$ 172.416 in 2020. Whereas, Domestic General Governmental Health Expenditure Per Capita, PPP was \$ 18.312 in 2005 which increased to \$ 38.121 in 2010 further increased to \$ 74.157 in 2020. After glancing above table 01(a), I found that the Out-of-Pocket Expenditure percent of Current Health Expenditure, Out-of-Pocket Expenditure Per Capita PPP and Domestic General Governmental Health Expenditure Per Capita, PPP was continuously increasing from 2005 to 2020.

**Table No. 01(b): Health Expenditure in India**

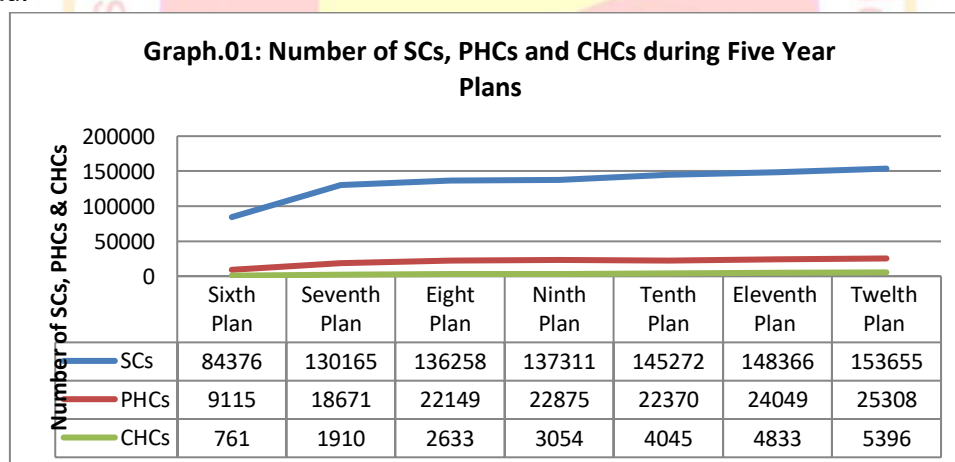
Year	Domestic General Governmental Health Expenditure (% of Current Health Expenditure)	Domestic General Governmental Health Expenditure (% of General Governmental Expenditure)	External Health Expenditure Per Capita, PPP (Current International \$)	External Health Expenditure (% of Current Health Expenditure)
2000	20.68	3.291	2.374	2.682
2005	20.127	3.033	1.795	1.532

2010	26.206	3.112	1.412	0.971
2015	25.64	3.376	1.57	0.712
2018	26.953	3.387	1.93	0.695

Source: The World Bank

From above table no.01 (b), the Domestic General Government Health Expenditure percentage of Current Health Expenditure was 20.68 percent in 2000 which increased to 26.206 percent in 2010 then slightly increased to 26.953 percent in 2020. In case of the Domestic General Governmental health Expenditure percentage of General Governmental Expenditure, The percentage was 3.291 percent in 2005 which slightly declined to 3.112 percent in 2010 then increased to 3.387 percent in 2020. External Health Expenditure Per capita, PPP was \$ 2.374 in 2005 which declined to \$ 1.412 in 2010 then slightly increased to \$ 1.93 in 2020. Whereas, the External Health Expenditure percentage of Current Health Expenditure was 2.682 percent in 2005 which sharply declined to 0.971 in 2010 further slightly declined to 0.695 percent in 2020. After glancing above table, I found that the Domestic General Governmental Health Expenditure percentage of Current Health Expenditure and Domestic General Government Expenditure percentage of General Government Expenditure have been continuously increasing from 2005 to 2020. Whereas the Expenditure Health Expenditure Per Capita PPP at Current International \$ and the External Health Expenditure percentage of Current Health Expenditure have been continuously declining from 2005 to 2010.

#### Progress of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres during Five Year Plans in India:



Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2005-06, 2009-10, 2014-15, 2019-20

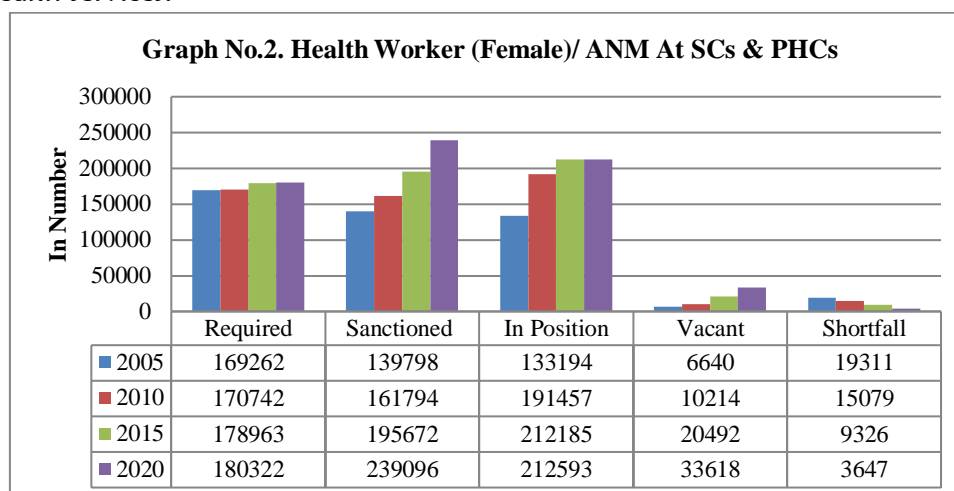
The graph no.01 shows that the progress of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres during Five Year Plans. In the sixth plan, the Sub Centres were 84376 which increased to 137311 in the ninth plan further increased to 153655 in the twelfth plan. In case of Primary Health centres, in the sixth plan it was 9115 which increased to 22875 in the ninth plan, then continuously increased to 25308 centres in the twelfth plan. However, the Community Health Centres were 761 in the sixth plan which increased to 3054 centres in the ninth plan, then increased to 5396 centres in the twelfth plan. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, the Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres were 157921, 30813 and 5649 respectively.

After glancing above graph, I found that, the Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres were continuously increasing from the sixth plan to the twelfth plan.

## Rural Health Care System in India

### I] Health Worker (Female)/ANM at SCs & PHCs:

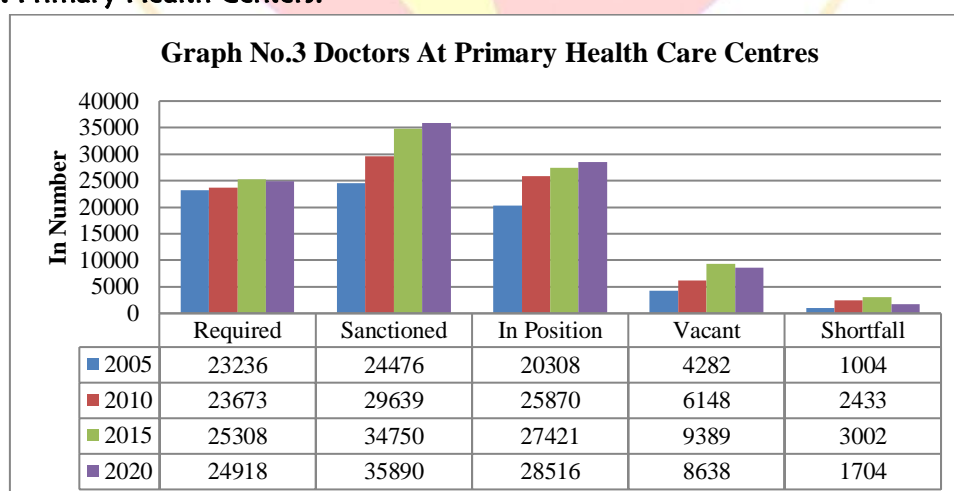
The availability of manpower is one of the important prerequisites for the efficient functioning of the Rural Health services.



*Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2005-06, 2009-10, 2014-15, 2019-20*

Above graph no.2 indicated that, the number of health worker (female) was 133194 in 2005, which increased to 212593 in 2020, which amount is increased 59.6 per cent at Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres. The requirement the number health workers (female) were 169262 in 2005 which increased to 180322 in 2020. It means that there is a shortfall of the number of female health workers were 19311 in 2005 which declined to 3647 in 2020 at all over India. However, the overall shortfall is mainly due to in the States of Gujarat (1073), Himachal Pradesh (992), Rajasthan (657), Tripura (389) and Kerala (277) in 2020. In 2005, there were vacant posts 6640 which increased to 33618 in 2020. Even out of the sanctioned posts, a significant number of posts of Health Workers / ANM at Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres are vacant.

### II] Doctor at Primary Health Centers:

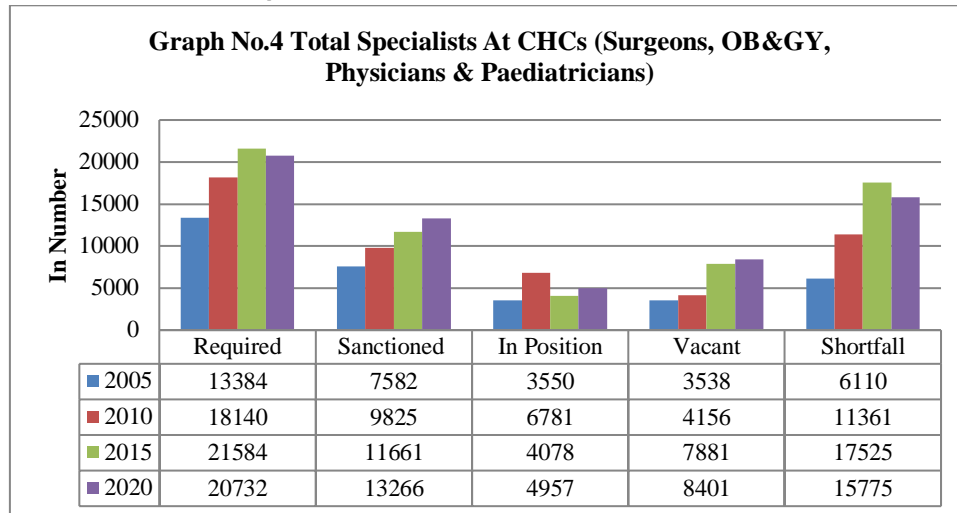


*Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2005-06, 2009-10, 2014-15, 2019-20*

The above graph no.3 shows that, Doctors at Primary Health Care Centers in rural area. The numbers of allopathic doctors at Primary Health Centres were 20308 in 2005, further increased to 28516 in 2020, which amount to an increase of about 40.4 per cent during 2005 to 2020. The number of allopathic doctors was 1004 in 2005, which increased to 1704 in 2020. There is a shortfall of allopathic doctors at Primary Health Centres are 6.8 percent at all over India level.



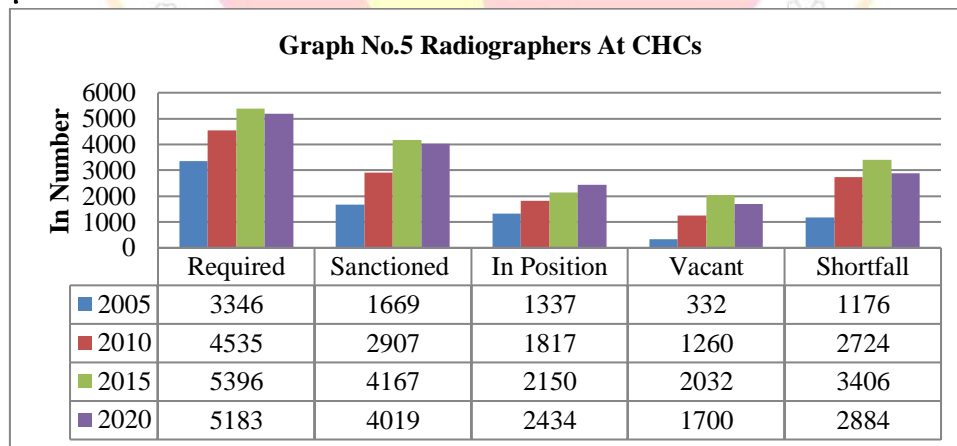
## III] Total Specialists At CHCs (Surgeons, OB&amp;GY, Physicians &amp; Paediatricians)



*Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2005-06, 2009-10, 2014-15, 2019-20*

The CHCs provide specialized medical care of surgeons, OB& GY, Physicians and Pediatricians. From above graph total specialist doctors at Community Health Centres have increased from 3550 in 2005 to 4957 in 2020. The requirement of the number of specialist doctors was 13384 in 2005, which increased to 18140 in 2020. Moreover, as compared to requirement for existing specialist doctors, there is a shortfall of 78.9 percent of Surgeons, 69.7 percent Obstetricians & Gynecologist, 78.2 percent of Physicians and 78.2 per cent of Pediatricians (As per Rural Health Statistics Report). From above graph, the shortfall of specialist's doctors is 76.1 percent at the Community Health Centres as compared to the requirement for existing Community Health Centres.

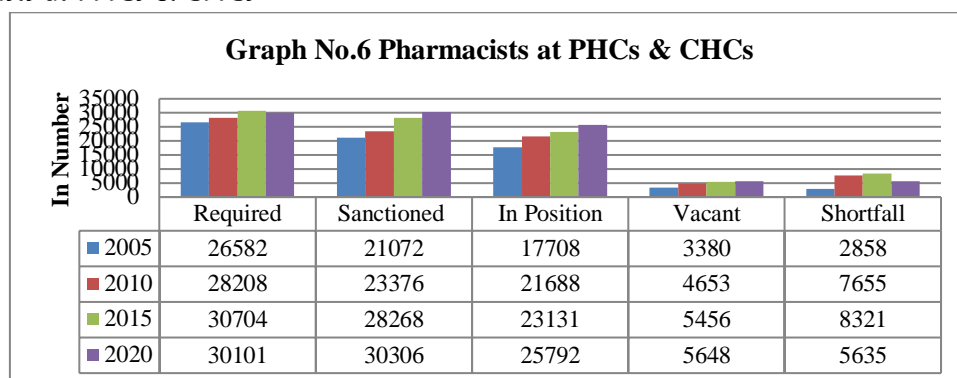
## IV] Radiographers At CHCs



*Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2005-06, 2009-10, 2014-15, 2019-20*

From above graph no.5, total numbers of posts of Radiographers were sanctioned 1669 in 2005 which increased to 4019 in 2020. Out of the sanctioned posts, the numbers of Radiographers were 1337 in 2005 which increased to 2434 in 2020. There are 1700 vacant posts of Radiographers in 2020 which was 332 in 2005. Therefore, the shortfall of Radiographers is 2884 in 2020. The shortfall of Radiographers was 39.96 per cent in 2005, which increased to 46.96 percent in 2020.

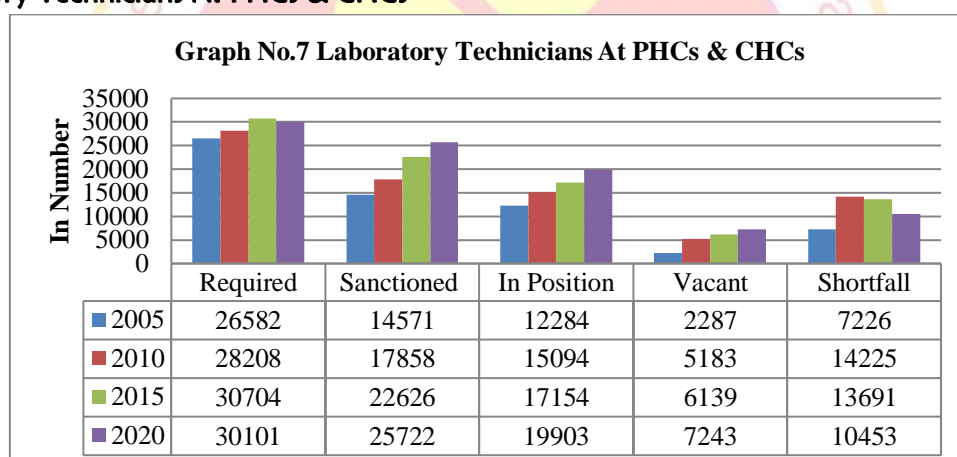
## V] Pharmacists at PHCs &amp; CHCs



*Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2005-06, 2009-10, 2014-15, 2019-20*

The total numbers of post of Pharmacists were required 26582 in 2005 and 30101 in 2020. Out of this the total sanctioned post of Pharmacists was 21072 in 2005 and 30306 in 2020. From the total sanctioned posts, there were 17708 in 2005 and 25792 in 2020 Pharmacists in position at Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. However, the total vacant posts were increased from 3380 in 2005 to 5648 in 2020. So, from above graph find out, the shortfall of vacant posts was 2585 in 2005 and 5635 in 2020.

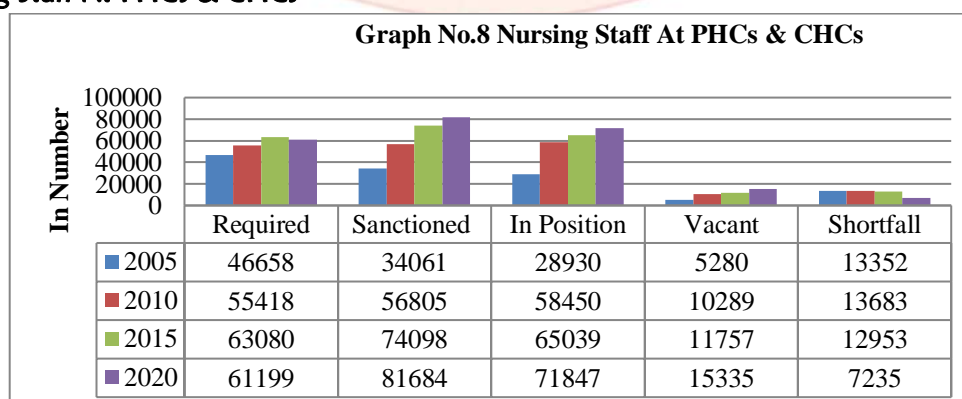
## VI] Laboratory Technicians At PHCs &amp; CHCs



*Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2005-06, 2009-10, 2014-15, 2019-20*

Above graph no.7 shows that out of total sanction posts Laboratory Technicians at Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, there were 12284 in 2005 and 19903 in 2020. However, the vacant post was 2287 in 2005 and 7243 in 2020. So, the shortfall of Laboratory Technicians was 7226 in 2005 and 10453 in 2020.

## VII] Nursing Staff At PHCs &amp; CHCs



*Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2005-06, 2009-10, 2014-15, 2019-20*

From above graph no.8, there were 28930 Nursing Staff at Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in 2005 which increased to 71847 in 2020. Whereas, the total sanctioned posts were 34061 in 2005 and 81684 in 2020. However, the total vacant posts were 5280 in 2005 which increased to 15335 in 2020. The shortfall of nursing staff declined from 13352 in 2005 to 7235 in 2020.

### Conclusion:

Day by day necessity and demand of health facilities has been continuously increasing. But as per requirement of facilities are not available in our country. There is high shortfall found in Health Female workers/ ANM at Sub Centres & Primary Health Centres, doctors in Primary Health Centres, surgeons, OB& GY, Physicians and Pediatricians in Community Health Centres, Radiographers at Community Health Centres, Pharmacists in position at Primary Health Centres and Community, Laboratory Technicians at Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres and of Nursing Staff at Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. The health sector is now at an alarming stage in our country. So, The Government should have filled the post as per their requirement and enhance the fund for health sector in the budget.

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## The Impact Of Covid – 19 On Migrant Workers & Their Employment Conditions

Patil Gorakhnath Rangrao

Research Scholars

P.D.V.P. Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon.

### Abstract

*The research discusses the impact of the epidemic Covid 19 on the lifestyle and living conditions of migrant or migrant workers and their experiences. After the government declared a lockdown on Covid 19 as a ban, many migrant workers have lost their daily jobs. They face many challenges to support themselves and their families. Many challenges such as hunger, poverty, social discrimination, unemployment are facing the migrant workers. Out of the total number of workers working in the unorganized sector, the proportion of migrant workers is higher and these workers are facing many difficulties under Covid 19 situation. Many migrant workers are waiting for to break the lockdown and re-employment. A number of measures are being taken by the Central and State Governments from time to time to prevent Covid 19.*

### Introduction

Corona virus is the epidemic that has spread all over the country right now. The corona virus is the current global epidemic and it is caused by the acute respiratory syndrome. The virus was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. According to the World Health Organization's (WHO) website, "In December 2019, the WHO received a report of an unknown cause of pneumonia in Wuhan, China." On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declared an international public health emergency in relation to COVID-19, and then on March 11, 2020, it declared an epidemic. It found that as of May 9, 2021, more than 157 million people had been infected with the virus. In which more than 3.227 million people have died. It has been reported as one of the deadliest epidemics in history.

The symptoms of COVID-19 are extremely variable nature. The spread of COVID-19 mainly occurs when an infected person comes in close contact with another person. Infected people may experience symptoms such as difficulty in breathing, persistent coughing, and sneezing. The disease can also be transmitted through the air. The virus lingers in the air for minutes to hours in closed spaces without adequate ventilation. Typically, the virus spreads to contaminated surfaces. People infected with the disease remain infectious for up to 20 days and can sometimes spread the virus without any symptoms.

Covid-19 is a pandemic that has spread around the world. The People have facing many difficulties in communicating with each other in all over world. The virus is transmitted primarily through coughing or sneezing from one person to another. Coronavirus is a pandemic and a bad system that disrupts economic, social and political systems around the world. Covid 19 has disrupted the life system of the entire world.

### Objectives

- 1 – To study the employment conditions of migrant workers.
- 2 – To study the impact of Covid 19 on migrant workers.

### Migrant workers

Poverty motivates a person to move from one place to another. Awareness of one's economic, social and political situation makes his poverty. Migration of workers from one place to another in search of employment is a common problem created by the situation today. Labour migration is both internal and international. Internal migration in search of employment affects the

economic, social and political situation of the region. In his research, A. Jenny states that migrant workers using their skills and to provide good quality services. Das 2020, in his research, states that the number of migrant workers working in the unorganized sector is high. Working under adverse conditions in the unorganized sector, these workers do their usual routine work. The two main findings related to the transfer of additional workers from agriculture to the non-agricultural sector are the proper use of the skills possessed by the workers and the improvement of their living standards.

The efficiency of migrant workers who go out to get work from one place to another is seen to increase. It has been observed that after migrant workers settle down in the workplace, they often try to increase their efficiency by inviting their close relatives, friends and co-workers. The Economic Survey 2016-2017 estimates that more than 9 million people migrate from one place to another in the country every year for education and employment. According to the 2011 census, the highest migration of workers in India is from one district to another or within the state. One-fourth of the total migration is in other states. The migration of workers is more in urban areas as there are more educational and employment opportunities in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Over 90 percent of Indian migrant workers, most of whom are low- and semi-skilled workers. Thus, studies confirm that migration is an important way to get out of poverty. Internal migration growth is higher than international migration.

### **Covid 19 & Migrant workers**

Migrant workers are more likely to migrate from rural to urban areas. During the recession, migrant workers face many challenges such as low income, inadequate amenities, lack of social security, lack of basic necessities, lack of housing, etc. Migrant workers are paid the same daily wage as other workers. In fact, it may be more or less the same as the efficiency it has. If such a worker loses his job, there is no other option for earning income.

Given the nationwide lockdown situation and its subsequent impact on the economy, many migrant workers are likely to remain unemployed. Many migrant workers have returned to their hometowns in Lockdown. Many workers are living their lives waiting for the lockdown to resume and for them to find employment again. Considering migrant workers, workers who work in the unorganized sector face many problems due to the lockdown situation. Wages are not guaranteed in the unorganized sector. Many works in this area are completed on contract basis. You see, workers who have not been contracted or whose contracts are on the verge of expiration are at greater risk due to the lockdown situation.

According to the International Labour Organization, an estimated 22 million people lost their jobs in the global financial crisis of 2008-2009. Like other countries in the world, India faced a recession in 2008-09. The global recession of 2008-09 caused many problems to the workers and entrepreneurs working in the unorganized sector. According to an ILO study (2020), Covid 19 is facing a severe recession. It is likely that 2 million people worldwide will face an employment crisis.

### **Migration and Employment Conditions in India**

According to the 2001 census, the total number of migrants in India is 31.5 crore or 31% of the total population of the country, while according to the 2011 census, the total number of migrants in India is 45.6 crore or 38% of the total population of the country. The population of migrant workers has increased by about 45% between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, 98% of migrants were inland migration and 2% in international migration.

The classification of internal migration mainly takes into account the origin of the migratory flows and the final destination of the journey. These are mainly includes 1) rural-rural, 2) rural-urban, 3) urban-rural, and 4) urban-urban. According to the 2011 census, the proportion of rural-

rural migrants was 21 crore. The rural-urban and urban-urban flow includes about 8 crore migrant workers. Considering the urban-rural flow, its proportion is around 3 crores.

Another way to classify migrants is (i) intra-state and (ii) interstate. According to the 2011 census, about 5.4 crore people had migrated interstate. As of 2011, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar had the highest number of migrant workers, while Maharashtra and Delhi were the largest recipients. About 83 lakh residents of Uttar Pradesh and 63 lakh residents of Bihar have migrated to other states temporarily or permanently. By 2011, about 6 million people from all over India had migrated to Maharashtra.

#### **How to respond COVID 19 by Maharashtra Govt.**

To curb the spread of the corona virus across the country, Narendra Modi declared a mandatory 21-day lockdown from March 24, 2020 and repeatedly urged people across the country to wash their hands and create social segregation and socially secure distance between individuals. He urged everyone to be safe in their homes. To prevent the spread of Covid-19 in the state and to prevent it, the Government of Maharashtra notified some rules regarding Covid-19 in March 2019. This mainly involves (i) Conducting complete health check-up of Covid-19 patients (ii) Home quarantine for people traveling in affected areas and (iii) Rules and procedures to be followed in restricted area.

The Maharashtra government's public health department has ordered the closure of cinema halls, swimming pools, gyms, theaters and museums for public safety. He ordered closure of all educational institutions and hostels in the state for some time. All government and semi-government office workers were advised to work from home. The Government of Maharashtra constituted a high level committee to formulate guidelines to reduce the prevalence of Covid-19 and assigned some responsibilities to it. The responsibilities of this committee include: (i) daily review and follow up of the status of COVID-19 in the State (ii) adherence to and implementation of guidelines issued by the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health.

**In the post-lockdown period, the state government has taken some measures to curb the spread of Covid 19 disease. , (i) closing state borders, (ii) suspending public transport services and (iii) banning a circle of more than five people in public places at any time. Organizations that supply essential goods and services were excluded from the lockdown. (Press Blog. Akhil N.R.)**

#### **Impacts of COVID – 19 On Migrant Workers & Their Experiences**

Lockdown has deprived many migrant workers of their daily work. It has become impossible to meet their daily expenses. This has created an atmosphere of anxiety in him. Due to the sudden announcement of the lockdown, the migrant workers had to face many difficulties while returning home. While following the rules of Covid 19, they had to face many social problems. India has more migrant workers working in the unorganized sector than in the organized sector. The lockdown situation is expected to put 400 million workers out of work. With the government declaring a nationwide lockdown, migrant workers living in the city have no means of subsistence to meet their basic needs. Lockdown has created mental and social insecurity among migrant workers. As mentioned in the section on the plight of Indian rural migrants. The mental, social and economic insecurity created among the migrant workers due to the lockdown situation is being ignored. The wages of migrant workers and their related schemes have been completely ignored.

Migrant workers and their families are being looked at differently. Locals suspect that migrant workers are spreading the Covid 19 corona virus, so in some villages, after completing the required 14 day separation period, they have to fight back for more than one exception. Migrant



workers are seen as a social stigma. They are not treated in the right way. The locals are trying to stay away from him. Cruelty has been created in the minds of migrant workers for such people

Unemployment in both urban and rural economies has been increased due to the suddenly announced lockdown by the government. According to a report by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, the unemployment rate has risen from 21 per cent to 26 per cent since the implementation of India's lockdown in mid-April. According to CMIE data, the unemployment rate has gone up from 7.03 per cent to 23.9 per cent between May 2019 and May 2, 2020. Many migrant workers migrate for work during the farming season. Returning home after the announcement of the lockdown, the workers had to face many difficulties in their journey. Some workers completed their return journey on foot, while others completed it in a freight vehicle. Due to the lockdown, the passenger transport system was completely closed. As a result, many migrant workers had to return to their hometowns by the way of foot. 16 migrant workers were tired of walking when they back to home. They were crushed by the freight train after they sat near the railway tracks for rest. Fearing an outbreak of Covid-19, many migrant workers started moving from the city to their rural areas. Migrants workers had to complete their return journey on foot as the passenger transport system was suddenly shut down due to a lockdown. After arriving in the village, arrangements were made for the migrant workers to stay at the village school. But the school building did not have proper arrangement of windows, toilets, doors or beds, so they had to suffer physically.

## Conclusion

The effect of Covid 19 seems to have disrupted the entire public life. In this, mainly migrant workers going to work from one place to another have to suffer more. The proportion of migrant workers working in the unorganized sector is high. The day-to-day employment options of these migrant workers have disappeared. It has become impossible for them to meet the cost of daily subsistence. Migrant workers are being looked at differently while taking precautionary measures to prevent COVID-19 due to fear of infection. The contribution of migrant workers is significant in both rural and urban economies. For the subsistence of migrant workers, special efforts need to be made to restore social peace and stability, which will help restore economic activity as well as stabilize the economy, both rural and urban.

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## Industrialization and Sustainable Development

**Dr. Meenal Kishor Kshirsagar**

Head, Dept. of Political Science

Dr. D.Y.Patil Arts, Commerce and Science Pimpri, Pune.

### Abstract:

*Industry has traditionally been considered the main contributor to environmental pollution and, therefore, industry is among the first sectors to draw government intervention. Indian legislation enabled the environmental administration to require plants to introduce pollution prevention facilities, to treat wastes, to transfer hazardous wastes and to abate noise nuisances.*

### Key words:

*Development towards positive impact, Administrative Methods for Sustainable Development, Legal Methods for Sustainable Development, Economic Methods for Sustainable Development, Processes and effective development measures, Collaboration between Government and Industry, Green Industrial Policy, Strategies.*

### Introduction:

Damages to the environment as a result of industrial processes decrease in raw materials, land deterioration, extinction of species, damage to human health and climate change make it clear that industrial development as it is practiced today is not sustainable. Future development and the ability of future generations to supply their own needs are being undermined by the misuse or contamination of land, water, air, marine and natural resources.

The central concept behind sustainable development is to enable the biosphere to supply environmental services to the population by means of renewable processes, without investment in non-renewable materials. In the natural environment, nutrients are transferred from organism to organism and materials and energy are circulated and transferred. Industrial ecology seeks to replicate this state by minimizing waste and maximizing the cycling of materials and energy. Reuse and recycling are becoming more prevalent both within the framework of industrial processes.

### Development towards positive impact:

Industries should understand their responsibility for clean production processes and for environment-friendly products. Constant comprehensive supervision and treatment of all industrial plants, not only individual plants are necessary. Increased investments in pollution prevention and waste treatment in the first stage. Introduction of changes in production processes and in material use in the second stage is essential. As environmental considerations are increasingly incorporated in industrial planning and construction processes, it is anticipated that future industrial development in India should take the initiatives.

Industrial production which is based on local materials such as those derived from mining and quarrying should decrease. The increased cost of raw materials for construction will facilitate the introduction of new materials such as plastics, aluminum, glass and the recycling of construction material. Effluent treatment facilities should be established in all industrial plants thus enabling these plants to be connected to municipal sewage systems. As water prices rise, new technologies for industrial water conservation and reuse should be introduced. Improved treatment of domestic wastewater will generate large quantities of effluents at a quality which will enable industrial reuse. The allocation of high-quality water for industries such as the food industry will continue.

Industrial plants which emit gases or particulate matter should be equipped with the necessary facilities and suitable production processes to assure compliance with strict emission standards. Energy conservation and use of less polluting fuels such as gas and electricity will be

promoted. As a result of the rise in raw material costs in India and the world, new technologies for reducing material use and increasing recycling will be developed. Increased costs of waste disposal will bring about significant changes in production processes to reduce wastes. Future industrial development in India should focus on hi-tech industries, which are based on expertise and new technologies, rather than raw material use.

#### **Administrative Methods for Sustainable Development:**

Alongside technological innovations, industrial ecology requires changes in the attitudes of planners, production personnel and industrialists. In India industrialists initially opposed the introduction of environmental laws and regulations. As enforcement increased, they did the bare minimum to comply with the law. Today, a change in perspective is slowly emerging and industry itself is beginning to introduce new steps to make itself more efficient, less expensive and more environmentfriendly. Industry has begun to realize that reduced emissions may save money in production expenses, in payments for waste disposal and in insurance costs. Moreover, an environmental perspective also prevents the intervention of government in the construction and operation of plants. The polluter prevention pays principle is gradually entering industrial thinking worldwide. With further growth in population and industrial production, the adoption of strategies for sustainable industrial growth.

#### **Legal Methods for Sustainable Development:**

In addition to statutory requirements the legislation now requires environmental impact assessment for new industrial plants, review of the cumulative effect of the individual plant and the industrial zone on the environment, and measures for reducing cumulative impact. In addition, industry is being pressured to take responsibility for the product itself and not only for the waste it produces, and government is beginning to transfer responsibility for environmental cleanup to the plants themselves.

The contemporary industrial plants or new industrial zones cannot be established without the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements or environmental reports. The polluter pays principle is being implemented largely as a result of legislative requirements, such as administrative levies on industrial facilities for the purpose of establishing monitoring systems or fees on disposable beverage containers in order to finance cleanups and promote education on cleanliness. It is expected that fines, levies and fees will continue to be imposed on industrial plants in order to increase the income available for environmental protection activities and to provide incentives for pollution reduction.

#### **Economic Methods for Sustainable Development:**

While environmental policy has traditionally been implemented through legislation and enforcement, new methods are now being introduced and developed to promote pollution prevention. One of the most effective is the use of economic measures, especially taxes and levies, to make pollution economically unfeasible. Sufficiently high emission taxes are expected to bring about changes in production processes, to reduce emissions and to promote recycling and reuse. Taxes can also encourage the purchase of environment-friendly materials such as lead-free fuel and recyclable beverage containers while reducing the use of certain pollutants. In Europe, the possibility of imposing pollution taxes is being reviewed concomitantly with the reduction of income and housing taxes. The International Standards Organization is preparing international standards for environmentally-sound industrial policy, their main objective is to prevent pollution and promote environmental management in industrial plants.

There is recognition that industrial development is crucial for economic growth, eradicating poverty and employment creation, as well as the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the millennium development goals. Managing the natural resource



base in a sustainable and integrated manner is essential for sustainable development. Increasing resource-use efficiency and enhancing technological innovation offered opportunities to reduce costs and increase competitiveness and employment, as well as to delink economic growth and environmental degradation. In this regard, the role of business and industry is very important. Financing and technology cooperation and transfer are important to developing countries and their businesses and industries to facilitate adoption of cleaner, more efficient technologies. Industrial development is closely linked to the further integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the global economy.

#### **Processes and Effective Development Measures:**

It is important for the government to create an enabling environment for sustainable industrial development; enhancing domestic environmental governance; adopting improved environmental management practices and environmentally sound technologies; enhancing the mobilization of technical and financial resources for basic infrastructure; supporting technological upgrading for sustainable industrial development; enhancing efficient and sustainable use by industry of natural resources and energy; strengthening business capacity for small and medium-sized enterprises; promoting sustainable tourism, including ecotourism; improving social and environmental performance through voluntary innovative management and reporting practices; enhancing voluntary public-private corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability; promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production by all, and promoting effective voluntary business and consumer actions in order to enhance sustainable consumption and production.

Many policies stressed the importance of taking an integrated approach to the development strategies, addressing in a balanced way the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development to enhance effectiveness, influence lifestyle changes and assist in the realization of complementary and mutually reinforcing policy options and actions. Cross-cutting issues needed to be mainstreamed into policy approaches, programs and development cooperation activities, including through public participation and in particular a strong role of women in decision-making. The means of implementation are critical to turning commitments into actions.

#### **Collaboration between Government and Industry:**

In order to design adequate support schemes, policy makers need to be clear about which market failures need to be addressed. The answer to this question involves the identification of industries with potential for positive spillovers, inter-industry and input-output linkages, perceived bottlenecks to coordinate investments, the nature of financial constraints and credit market imperfections. A defining feature of successful industrial policy has thus been regular knowledge exchange between high-level government and industry representatives to ensure the continued relevance and effectiveness of industrial support. This process implies clear objective-setting, monitoring, and progress and impact evaluations, as well as capacity building for government bureaucrats. Given the complexity of the domestic economic tissue and its countless connections to the outside world through, for example, global value chains, industrial policy-making necessarily operates under high levels of uncertainty and will often involve trial and error.

#### **Green Industrial Policy:**

With increased evidence for the detrimental effects of conventional economic activity on the environment, policymakers have been looking for ways to stimulate more environmentally friendly growth paths for their economies. And with green industries booming in recent years, government is largely resorting to green industrial policies to foster their domestic development and carving out a competitive edge for the country. Therefore, green industries are essentially infant industries, with all the characteristics of conventional infant industries and subject to the same opportunities and

challenges of promoting them. However, given the inability of markets to price environmental externalities, green industries are, to a much larger extent, driven by policies that support the market through the stimulation of both demand and supply. While a first-best policy would need to price the externalities at hand. Hence, green industrial policies are used as a (second-best) alternative. This peculiar function makes green industrial policy distinct from traditional industrial policy in at least three ways:

- First, the scale of government intervention required is much larger in green industries, which fundamentally rely on government policy to build their markets. The size of future markets for green industries is largely determined by future government policy. For example, the less stringent future emissions ceilings are, the less profitable current investments will be. Industries that are reluctant to undertake or adopt green technologies can therefore be nudged into undertaking such investments through green industrial policies. At the same time, future government policy is a function of current investments, as the practicality of future carbon taxes, depends on the future availability of alternative fuels, which in turn depends on current investments.
- Second, depending on the nature of the market failure, industrial policies might be required for a much longer period. If the market failure is permanent and cannot, for whatever reason, be addressed by market-based policies, industrial policies would equally need to persist to ensure a level playing field.
- Third, the absence of a competitive market makes performance-based evaluation of green industrial policy much harder in practice. The immaturity of the sector globally and uncoordinated industrial policies worldwide contribute to various distortions, which would, render export data as indicators of a program's success less useful than they proved to be in successfully industrializing.

#### Strategies:

- Reduce to a minimum the amount of material used to manufacture a product. The quantity of aluminum now used in beverage cans is one-third less than a decade ago, while the quantity of steel in motor vehicles has been significantly reduced over the past two decades.
- Reduce to a minimum energy use in the production process. Use materials which are less energy-intensive, improve production processes and switch to alternative or renewable energy sources.
- Switch from toxic to non-toxic materials, including lead-free gasoline and degradable pesticides.
- Switch from coal and oil use to gas and solar energy use.
- Utilize waste materials from one industry or one stage of manufacturing as raw material in another.
- Use materials which consume less energy, such as bulbs or refrigerators which use less electricity.
- Design products which may be reused or upgraded rather than thrown away as waste, such as modular computers.
- Manufacture products from recyclable materials, such as aluminum beverage cans or recycled plastic cans.
- Create products which are degradable and whose byproducts are non-toxic.
- Design products which will have a minimal impact on the environment during their life cycle and which will be recyclable at the completion of their life cycle.

- Shift from the manufacture of products to the supply of services. For example, the pesticide industry should provide integrated services for biological and chemical control; public transport services should be substituted for private vehicles, etc.
- Prepare and publish the inventory of materials which enter and exit the production process. Publish emission data so as to catalyze both the community and the industrial plant to take steps for emission reduction. Publicize the "environment-friendliness" of different products so as to enable consumers to choose products with minimal environmental impact.

### Conclusion:

The need for protection and conservation of environment and sustainable industrial development by means of utilizing natural resources is reflected in the constitutional framework of India and also in the international commitments of India. It is a duty on every industrialist to protect and improve the natural environment and to have compassion for living creatures. Inspection of any industrial premises, plant, equipment, machinery, manufacturing or other processes, materials or substances and giving responsibilities to government authorities, as it may consider necessary to take steps for the prevention, control and abatement of industrial pollution. It is further necessary for establishment or recognition of environmental laboratories and institutes to carry out the functions entrusted to such environmental laboratories and institutes under government policies. To keep a vigilant eye on collection and dissemination of information in respect of matters relating to environmental pollution. preparation of manuals, codes or guides relating to the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution and such other matters as the government deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing the effective implementation of the provisions of policies for sustainable industrial development.

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## Microwave Dielectric Relaxation Study Of Pure Liquids And Binary Mixtures

S. S. Birajdar

Dept. of Physics & Electronics, Maharashtra Udayagiri  
Mahavidyalaya, Udgir, Maharashtra

D. B. Suryawanshi

Dept. of Physics & Electronics, Shri Havagiswami  
Mahavidyalaya, Udgir, Maharashtra

### Abstract

*The dielectric relaxation study of pure liquids and binary mixtures has been carried out at 301° K employing X- band microwave technique. The interaction between solute-solvent in the microwave frequency range of 9.485 GHz, provide information regarding intermolecular interaction and nature of hydrogen bonding between the molecules of the given binary mixtures. The dielectric and structural parameters viz. dielectric constant, dielectric loss, penetration depth and loss tangent have been obtained.*

*Keywords- Static dielectric constant, dielectric loss, penetration depth, loss tangent, X-Band technique*

### Introduction

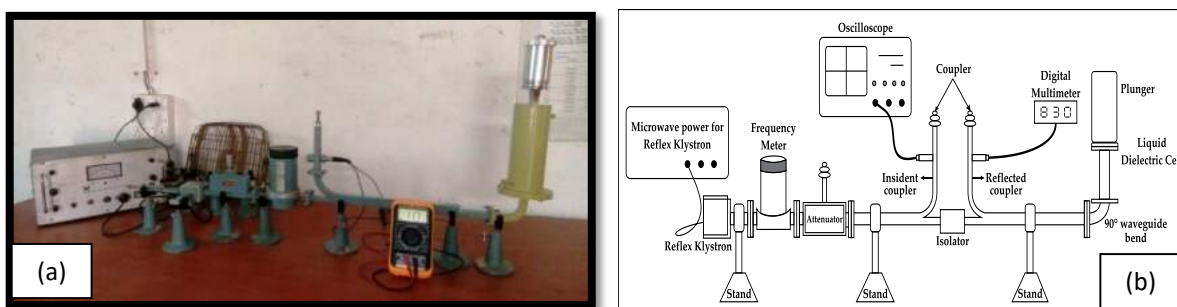
Characterization of liquids and their mixtures provide important parameters which are used in many industries for production, processing, applications in agriculture, foods, engineering, medical treatments and in bio-engineering fields etc. The characterization of liquids will be done by many spectroscopic techniques. Microwave spectroscopy is one of them and is used to find the physical properties of liquids and their mixtures such as dielectric relaxation parameters [1-3]. Microwave spectroscopy is done using frequency domain or time domain. Time domain uses TDR technique [3] and frequency domain uses X-band microwave technique [1, 4] such that microwave bench with liquid dielectric cell for the measurement of dielectric parameters. The dielectric relaxation parameters are much more useful in many ways, such that it will correlates the inter-molecular interaction & hydrogen bonding between the two molecules [5] in a binary liquid mixture at different frequencies and temperatures using above two techniques.

Present article provides the information regarding dielectric relaxation study of pure as well as binary mixtures at 301° K employing X-band microwave technique in the frequency range of 8.845 GHz. Static dielectric constant, dielectric loss, penetration depth and loss tangent has been studied.

### Materials and Measurements

Acetone, acetonitrile, chlorobenzene, ethanol, Xylene and water were used without further purification. The solutions were prepared at two different volumes such that 100% pure liquids and their mixtures with 50 % of each in binary mixture of the system.

The dielectric constant, dielectric loss and other parameters were obtained using an X-band microwave technique [1]. X-band microwave technique consists of a Klystron power supply, microwave bench setup (including microwave source), liquid dielectric cell with plunger (Model No. X – 910) and Digital multi-meter (DMM) for power output measurement. The CRO & DMM are used to calibrate the input and output power. In this technique we have used two couplers separated by an isolator, one to measure the forward or incident current ( $I_f$ ) and the other to measure reflected current ( $I_r$ ) using the detector mount, connected to DMM or CRO. This setup is also used to measure guided wavelength, wavelength in the liquid dielectric cell and voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR). Further the value of VSWR and the values of incident and reflected current were used to calculate the dielectric constant, dielectric loss, penetration depth, loss tangent of the binary mixture. The actual photograph & experimental setup [4] for microwave bench along with liquid dielectric cell is shown in figure 1 (a) & (b) respectively.



**Fig.1.(a)** Actual photograph and **(b)** Experimental setup of X-Band microwave technique with liquid dielectric cell.

## Results and Discussions

The values of dielectric parameters such as dielectric constant ( $\epsilon'$ ), dielectric loss ( $\epsilon''$ ) and other parameters are obtained by putting the experimental data values into the equations (3), (4), (5) & (6) respectively and are tabulated in Table 1. VSWR is calculated to find the static dielectric constant and other parameters. For calculating VSWR, the experimental values of forward and reflected current i.e.,  $I_f$  and  $I_r$  are used indirectly by using the following equation as [1],

$$VSWR = \frac{I_f + I_r + 2\sqrt{I_f I_r}}{I_f - I_r} \quad (1)$$

The complex relative permittivity of the material is expressed as given by equation [1],

$$\epsilon = \epsilon' - j\epsilon'' \quad (2)$$

The dielectric constant and dielectric loss are calculated by the equations as [1-2,4,6],

$$\epsilon' = \left(\frac{\lambda_o}{\lambda_c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda_o}{\lambda_d}\right)^2 \quad (3)$$

$$\epsilon'' = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\lambda_o}{\lambda_d}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda_g}{\lambda_d}\right)^2 \frac{d\rho_{mean}}{dn} \quad (4)$$

Loss tangent is defined as the ratio of dielectric loss to the dielectric permittivity of the material. Loss tangent will increase with increase in dielectric loss and decrease in dielectric permittivity. Penetration depth is calculated by using the dielectric parameters and is defined as the depth where the power gets reduced to  $1/e$  of its surface value. The value of  $e = 2.7183$ , which is about 37 % of its value at the surface of the material.

The loss tangent & penetration depth is calculated using the following equations [1, 6-7].

$$\tan \delta = \frac{\epsilon''}{\epsilon'} \quad (5)$$

$$P_d = \frac{\lambda_o \sqrt{\epsilon'_r}}{2\pi \epsilon'_r} \quad (6)$$

where,  $\epsilon$  is the relative permittivity,  $\epsilon'$  is the relative real permittivity (static dielectric constant) and  $\epsilon''$  is the relative imaginary part (dielectric loss),  $\lambda_o$  is the free space wavelength,  $\lambda_d$  is the wavelength in the dielectric cell and  $\lambda_c$  is the cut-off wavelength which is equal to  $2a$ , as  $a$  is the width of the waveguide. For eliminating the losses a graph is plotted between many mean values of

$\rho_n$  versus  $n$  values and then the slope of this graph will provides value of  $\frac{d\rho_{mean}}{dn}$ , used for calculation of dielectric loss [8-9].

Table 1. Dielectric constant, dielectric loss, penetration depth and loss tangent of pure and binary liquids.

Pure Liquid	Parameters			
	$\epsilon'$	$\epsilon''$	Tan $\delta$	$P_d$ (mm)
Xylene	2.704	0.185	0.068	0.424
Chlorobenzene	4.924	1.458	0.296	0.314
Ethanol	18.263	5.594	0.306	0.163
Acetone	20.894	23.881	1.142	0.152
Acetonitrile	40.494	0.608	0.015	0.109
Water	82.142	8.272	0.100	0.077
Binary Mixture	Parameters			
	$\epsilon'$	$\epsilon''$	Tan $\delta$	$P_d$ (mm)
Chlorobenzene + Ethanol	5.236	1.588	0.303	0.304
Xylene+ Ethanol	5.967	1.722	0.288	0.285
Chlorobenzene + Acetone	12.829	5.118	0.398	0.194
Xylene+ Acetone	12.829	7.727	0.602	0.194
Xylene + Acetonitrile	18.263	6.865	0.375	0.163
Acetonitrile + Acetone	28.267	27.296	0.965	0.131
Acetonitrile + Water	49.880	4.168	0.083	0.098
Water + Ethanol	111.632	27.825	0.249	0.066

From Table 1, it is clear that the results derived for pure liquids are nearly same to the literature values. Also it is clear that, when the concentration of the liquids goes on changing the values of dielectric constant also goes on changing. The interactions between heterogeneous molecules causes change in dielectric constant [3, 5, 10]. As shown in Table 1, with increase in static dielectric constant, dielectric loss also increases in pure liquids. In case of binary liquids, Chlorobenzene + Ethanol mixture has least value while Water + Ethanol have highest value of static dielectric constant. Increase in the values of static dielectric constant depends on decrease in number of carbon atoms in the chain length of molecule [11] such that the molecular association increases and such effect is also observed in alcohols, nitriles & amines etc. [12].

Loss tangent and penetration depth values are tabulated in Table 1. In pure liquids, acetone has highest value of loss tangent and acetonitrile has least value. In binary mixtures Acetone + Acetonitrile has highest value while Acetonitrile + Water have least value of loss tangent. The penetrations depth is maximum for Xylene and minimum for Water in pure liquids while in binary mixtures, Chlorobenzene + Ethanol has maximum and that of Water + Ethanol has minimum value of penetration depth.

## Conclusion

Dielectric properties of pure liquids and binary mixtures were calculated by using X-band microwave technique and molecular interactions of binary mixtures have been studied at 301° K for two different concentrations.

## Acknowledgements

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## The Socio Economic Status Of The Farmers In Panahala Tehsil Of Kolhapur District

Ananda Shivaji Bachate

Assist Professor Economics Department

GKG College ,Kolhapur

### Abstract :

*Socioeconomic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others. When analyzing a family's SES, the household income, earners' education, and occupation are examined, as well as combined income, whereas for an individual's SES only their own attributes are assessed. However, SES is more commonly used to depict an economic difference in society as a whole.*

*Socioeconomic status is typically broken into three levels (high, middle, and low) to describe the three places a family or an individual may fall into. When placing a family or individual into one of these categories, any or all of the three variables (income, education, and occupation) can be assessed.*

### Introduction:

Education in higher socioeconomic families is typically stressed as much more important, both within the household as well as the local community. In poorer areas, where food, shelter and safety are priority, education can take a backseat. Youth audiences are particularly at risk for many health and social problems in the United States, such as unwanted pregnancies, drug abuse, and obesity.

Additionally, low income and education have been shown to be strong predictors of a range of physical and mental health problems, including respiratory viruses, arthritis, coronary disease, and schizophrenia. These problems may be due to environmental conditions in their workplace, or, in the case of disabilities or mental illnesses, may be the entire cause of that person's social predicament to begin with.

Agriculture has a significant role in socio economic of india has second largest population in the word after china. The two third of the Indian population lives in rural area in this population mostly depend upon agriculture. Over 50 year since is independence, India has made immense progress towards food security. Indian population has tripied but food grain production has than quadrupled ; thus there has been substantial increase in available food – grain per capital . therefore there is need to give much more attention to agriculture sector in India .

### Important factors:

#### Income:

*Income* refers to wages, salaries, profits, rents, and any flow of earnings received. Income can also come in the form of unemployment or worker's compensation, social security, pensions, interests or dividends, royalties, trusts, alimony, or other governmental, public, or family financial assistance. It can also come from monetary winnings, as from lotteries and other games or contests where money is awarded as a prize.

Income can be looked at in two terms, relative and absolute. Absolute income, as theorized by economist John Maynard Keynes, is the relationship in which as income increases, so will consumption, but not at the same rate.[7] Relative income dictates a person's or family's savings and consumption based on the family's income in relation to others. Income is a commonly used measure of SES because it is relatively easy to figure for most individuals.

Income inequality is most commonly measured around the world by the Gini coefficient, where 0 corresponds to perfect equality and 1 means perfect inequality. Low-income families focus on meeting immediate needs and do not accumulate wealth that could be passed on to future generations, thus increasing inequality. Families with higher and expendable income can accumulate wealth and focus on meeting immediate needs while being able to consume and enjoy luxuries and weather crises.

#### **Education:**

Education also plays a role in income. Median earnings increase with each level of education. As conveyed in the chart, the highest degrees, professional and doctoral degrees, make the highest weekly earnings while those without a high school diploma earn less. Higher levels of education are associated with better economic and psychological outcomes (i.e.: more income, more control, and greater social support and networking).

Education plays a pivotal role in skillsets for acquiring jobs, as well as specific qualities that stratify people with higher SES from lower SES. Annette Lareau speaks on the idea of concerted cultivation, where middle class parents take an active role in their children's education and development by using controlled organized activities and fostering a sense of entitlement through encouraging discussion. Lareau argues that families with lower income do not participate in this movement, causing their children to have a sense of constraint. An interesting observation that studies have noted is that parents from lower SES households are more likely to give orders to their children in their interactions while parents with a higher SES are more likely to interact and play with their children. A division in education attainment is thus born out of these two differences in child-rearing. Research has shown how children who are born in lower SES households have weaker language skills compared to children raised in higher SES households. These language skills affect their abilities to learn and thus exacerbate the problem of education disparity between low and high SES neighborhoods. Lower-income families can have children who do not succeed to the levels of the middle-income children, who can have a greater sense of entitlement, be more argumentative, or be better prepared for adult life.

Research shows that lower SES students have lower and slower academic achievement as compared with students of higher SES. When teachers make judgments about students based on their class and SES, they are taking the first step in preventing students from having an equal opportunity for academic achievement. Educators need to help overcome the stigma of poverty. A student of low SES and low self-esteem should not be reinforced by educators. Teachers need to view students as individuals and not as a member of an SES group. Teachers looking at students in this manner will help them to not be prejudiced towards students of certain SES groups. Raising the level of instruction can help to create equality in student achievement. Teachers relating the content taught to students' prior knowledge and relating it to real-world experiences can improve achievement. Educators also need to be open and discuss class and SES differences. It is important that all are educated, understand, and be able to speak openly about SES.

#### **Occupation:**

Occupational prestige, as one component of SES, encompasses both income and educational attainment. The occupational status reflects the educational attainment required to obtain the job and income levels that vary with different jobs and within ranks of occupations. Additionally, it shows achievement in skills required for the job. Occupational status measures social position by describing job characteristics, decision-making ability and control, and psychological demands on the job.

Occupations are ranked by the Census (among other organizations) and opinion polls from the general population are surveyed. Some of the most prestigious occupations are physicians and



surgeons, lawyers, chemical and biomedical engineers, university professors, and communications analysts. These jobs, considered to be grouped in the high SES classification, provide more challenging work and greater control over working conditions but require more ability. The jobs with lower rankings include food preparation workers, counter attendants, bartenders and helpers, dishwashers, janitors, maids and housekeepers, vehicle cleaners, and parking lot attendants. The jobs that are less valued also offer significantly lower wages, and often are more laborious, very hazardous, and provide less autonomy.

Occupation is the most difficult factor to measure because so many exist, and there are so many competing scales. Many scales rank occupations based on the level of skill involved, from unskilled to skilled manual labour to professional, or use a combined measure using the education level needed and income involved.

In sum, the majority of researchers agree that income, education and occupation together best represent SES, while some others feel that changes in family structure should also be considered. SES affects students' cognitive abilities and academic success. Several researchers have found that SES affects students' abilities.

#### Objectives of the study:

To study the farmers socio – economic status and Educationally backward.

#### Hypothesis of the study:

The farmers of panahala tehsil are socio economic and educationally backward.

#### Research methodology :

**Primary Data:** Primary data collected from farmers of panahala tehsil through structured quaternary.

**Secondary data:** secondary data collected from journals, books, and internet

**Sampling Method :** Convenient sampling method used by the researcher.

**Data Analysis –** According to model for socio economic scale (Kuppuswami ,2017/2018)

Education of The Head Of The Family	Score	F	Total (s*F)	occupation	Score	F	Total (s*F)	Income	Score	F	Total (s*F)
Professional DEGREE	7	00	00	Professional	7	00	00	RS. 4441& Above	10	25	300
Graduate	6	06	36	Semi Professional	6	00	00	RS.22209-44417	10	23	230
Diploma	5	00	00	Clerical /Shop/Farm	5	41	205	RS 16657-22208	6	2	12
High School	4	11	44	Skilled Worker	4	4	16	RS.11104-16656	4	00	00
Middle school	3	24	72	Semi Skilled Worker	3	2	6	RS.6663-11103	3	00	00
Primary	2	08	16	Unskilled Worker	2	3	6	RS.2243-6662	2	00	00
Illiterate	1	1	1	Unemployed	1	00	00	Less than RS 2242	1	00	00
Total		50	169	Total		50	233	Total			542
Mean			3.38	Mean			4.66	Mean			10.84

**Conclusion:**

It is to be concluded that the farmers of the panahla tehsil occupationally and educationally backward due to hilly area lack of awareness etc.

In some extent economic of the farmer is satisfactory due to sugar belt. total average score 18.88 lies in between 16.25 therefore farmers of panahala tehsil are lies in between Upper Middle socio economic class.

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## Green Entrepreneurs Towards Sustainable Development

**Dinesh.S**

Assistant Professor, Department Of Commerce  
Kle Society's Degree College. Nagarbhavi, Bangalore

**Renugopala. K**

Assistant Professor, Department Of Commerce  
Kle Society's Degree College. Nagarbhavi, Bangalore

### Abstract:

*Green Entrepreneur or ecopreneur has gained a lot of importance in the recent scenario. Green entrepreneur is a modern concept of business activity which corresponds to the need of firms for profitability & development. Taking into the also the environmental dimension.*

*Green entrepreneurship was an response to market break down in dealing with negative ecological influence created by businesses. Many researchers have addressed to this issue since the last decades and believed that the transition of sustainable development will need huge number of Ecopreneurs. So green entrepreneurship is seen as the powerful driving force for establishing of holistic & sustainable Economic-Environment, social system*

*The Main approach taken into paper is to review the classifying entrepreneurs with a view to gaining useful insight for the green context, identify and analyze the opportunity and challenges.*

*Key Words: Entrepreneurship, Green business, Environment, Sustainability.*

### Introduction:

The nation of "Green Business" Emerged at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the wake of ever-increasing public concern the sustainability of economic development. The Later, in turn, growing awareness of environmental issues such as the accelerating depletion of natural resources and deterioration of environmental quality. While origins of the modern "GREEN MOVEMENTS" can be traced down to the middle of the 1960's & it took 20 years for business to adopt the "GREENING" trends & adopt them into its ideology & practice, coining the term "GREEN ENTREPRENEUR". Green Entrepreneur has defined as the person one who balanced commitment to profitability, sustainability and humanity. The business functioning in a capacity where no negative impact is made on local or global environment, the community or the economy is called Green Business.

### Literature Review:

There is general consent said that entrepreneur are generally driven by a special motivation and acts on valuable opportunities

Berle (1991) first adopted the notion green entrepreneur in his book "The Green Entrepreneur; Business opportunities that can save the earth and make you money". Green Entrepreneurs are the employers making use of chances and starting business for sustainable development which is structure changing, socially devoted and scientifically advanced generally based on environmental process and product (Walley and Taylor, 2002). Green entrepreneur is the generally taken as technological innovation that mitigate the human impact on the environment and address the problems regarding the environment in present scenario.

Green Entrepreneur is a person perusing a business with a new innovation mandatory to address the problem of society and solve it completely or up to a certain extent along with taking care of ecological condition and its conservation. This type of entrepreneur basically does not only seek for profit but tends to conserve and improve to present condition of the environment and also providing something new and eco-friendly to the society



**Objectives:**

- 1) To know the concept of green entrepreneur.
- 2) To know the typology of green entrepreneur.
- 3) Identify and analyze the opportunities and challenges.
- 4) To know the measures to development of green entrepreneurs.

**Research methodology:**

The research is descriptive methodology. The sources of the data collection are secondary sources such as published articles, books, journals etc...

**Who is Green Entrepreneurs?**

The term green entrepreneurship stems from berlle's (1991) book the green entrepreneur: the business opportunity that can save the earth and make you money. An interesting observation is that almost all the definition related to green entrepreneurship are also related to the start-up face of a company and ability of the person or the company to alien activities with environmental protection. The concept of green entrepreneur is not different, the one who more innovate green product or services more he become a successful green entrepreneur.

**Definition of green entrepreneur:**

According to national Observatory of Green economy employment and jobs "defines the entrepreneur the person's one who produce environmental goods and services in the strict sense of them, the aim of which is to protect the environment and manage natural resource efficiently". "It also defines as "the entrepreneur one who fulfill the objectives of environment"

**Typology of Green Entrepreneurs:**

The scope of this frame work and as green ethical and social motives are seen as a inter related (therefore, no separate social and economic category is identified), the only alternative to identify in the typology is one that combines all three motives-economic, green and social-ethical- and is represented in the typology as a sustainability. Exploring this interplay between personal motivation and external factors as drivers of eco-preneurial activity has been utilized to construct typologies of green entrepreneurs.

**1. Ad hoc enviropreneurs:**

These are financially driven but influenced by soft structural drivers. They may be accidental green entrepreneurs.

**2. Innovative champions:**

Those who classify a green niche for financial exploitation and who are mainly influenced by hard structural factors such as rule. To appreciate the innovative opportunist type it is useful to make the connection with world view dimensions. It is description of the innovative paradigm is analogous to financially oriented entrepreneur who spots a green niche or opportunity.

**3. Visionary champions:**

Champions of sustainability who seek to convert the world and whose business is founded on the basis of sustainability. The visionary champion types is green entrepreneur is one who embraces a transformative, sustainability orientation. Thistype of sustainability sets out to change the world, operates at the leading edge and has a vision of a sustainable future that hard structural change.

**4. Ethical mavericks:**

The ethical maverick type of green entrepreneur is characterized by sustainability and soft structural influences. In other words, the most significant impacts on the business formation have been friends, networks and past experiences.

**Challenges faced by green entrepreneurs:**

1. Conveying the business idea.
2. Attracting the donors.
3. Raising money.
4. Business people support.
5. Government approval.
6. Maintaining product quality.
7. Sustaining employees.
8. Competition from others.
9. Promoting awareness.
10. Acquiring technologies.
11. Family, relative and friends support.
12. Getting skilled employees.

**Opportunities of green entrepreneur:**

1. Economic activities and jobs: Industries, craft sector Agriculture, Tourism, local products and services.
2. Human know-how, expertise, skills, talents, education, training and knowledge transfer.
3. Social links: Exchange forums, community-based organization, network, families, solidarity and living together.
4. Cultural and heritage: Cultural activities, collective memory, local history, knowledge and tradition.
5. Financial aspects: own resources, savings, remittances from disposes and national and international programs.
6. Institutional aspects and governance: forums for dialogue, professional organization, state region community relations and legal frame work.
7. External relations: image, reputation, co-operations, and partnerships.
8. Public private participation
9. Physical and natural factors.

**Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development:**

Sustainable entrepreneurs ought to have a transparent vision of their companies' direction that has sustainable development. sustainable entrepreneurs concentrate on a business concept balances the social, economic, and environmental impacts of their activities by partaking their corporations strategically in property practices within the look for aggressiveness and potency within the 3 areas of sustainability. sustainable entrepreneurship is, however, a risk-taking endeavor since most integrated property activities have a semi-permanent scope and come on investments could take your time. sustainable entrepreneurship ought to show a high entrepreneurial orientation with the support of the SME's internal culture and routines at the structure level of study. sustainable entrepreneurship needs a holistically and equally contributions to economic, social and environmental property. sustainable entrepreneurship will act because the catalysts for transitioning from current economy to a sustainable economy and fill the gaps left by businesses and governmental agencies in providing essential social and environmental merchandise and services by evolving from specializing in only 1 sub-area of property and setting out to embrace all. Moreover, triple bottom line is a great tool to be employed by corporations, non-profit organizations and government agencies to live property performance underneath the headings of environmental quality, social justice and economic prosperity. Sustainopreneurship as a plan is mission and cause orientating which suggests motives and goals on the far side, or rather aside "just creating profit".

Business activities are utilized to unravel issues, and profit creating becomes a way, not associate finish in itself with the business created. property entrepreneurship has associate awareness of the sustainable aspects of its operation, its impact from method and result. In alternative words, it's within the land in between for-profit and not-for-profit, in between money and cause. the most goal of the endeavor of the property entrepreneurs ought to be "looking for prosperity".

#### **Suggestions or measures to improve the green business:**

1. Greater business efficiency due to reduced pollution and waste production.
2. Avoiding future financial liabilities such as potential cost of contaminated land clean-up.
3. Through improved recruitment and selection of work force due to the creation of a better work environment.
4. Increased sales of more environmentally friendly products and services.
5. To assist bank helps to provide energy loan for renewable energy resources and environment loan for protection, particularly waste collection, treatment and reuse.

#### **Conclusion:**

Green entrepreneur is a concept that opens up new opportunities and challenges for entrepreneur job creation and environmental innovation. Green entrepreneurs play a key role in open market economics as drivers of change, by demonstrating the economic benefits that come from being greener; they act as a pull factor, encouraging other companies to proactivity go Green. Green entrepreneur have the responsibility towards achievements of social objectives, economic objectives, environmental objectives and sustainable objectives. He also the worries who continuously work, in order to protect the nation from all the evils such as poverty, unemployment and pollutions etc.

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## A Comprehensive Study Of Technological Equipment For Disaster Monitoring

Dr. Upendra Abhimanyu Pathade

Assistant Professor

Department Of Geography

G.M.D Arts, B.W. Commerce And Science College Sinnar Dist. Nashik (M.S)

### Abstract

*In the history of mankind, the worst natural disasters have claimed innumerable lives and have caused millions of property of damage. Since time immemorial Disaster response was a natural survival mechanism in all human societies. Natural disasters are something that the human race has had to deal with since the existence of humans. The natural calamities when they strike have the potential to wipe out considerable amounts of both human and wildlife populations. Scientists have engaged in research that has increased our understanding of human cognition and responses to disaster, providing greater insight into how knowledge is organized, how experience shapes understanding, and how people acquire expertise in managing the future disaster. The use of space-based solutions and information has increased significantly since UNISPACE- III. By using such technologies to prove in the risk assessment, mitigation, and preparedness phases of disaster management. The present study carried out the various technologies for disaster management. This research paper helpful to researchers and teachers for their knowledge enhancement towards the disaster.*

**Keywords:** Natural Disaster, Disaster response, Natural survival mechanism, Risk Assessment, UNISPACE-III.

### Introduction:

Webster Dictionary (2018) defined disaster as a sudden calamitous event bringing great damage, loss, or destruction. Disaster is extreme events that cause great loss of life and property. A serious threat to the normal life of human beings to the process of development and strike with sudden violence, tearing bodies, destroying lives and structures, and throwing apart families. Thus, the impact of disasters on human life is multi-dimensional, affecting in all aspects- domestic, social, and economic etc.

The scientist, however, interprets the causes of natural disasters on scientific lines. Before getting into understanding the concepts of disaster and disaster management with reference to interventions and preventive practices, we may undertake the understanding of broad categories or types of disasters in subsequent discussions. A disaster happening when a hazardous situation impacts the vulnerable population and causes damage, casualties' and disruption. As we all aware of the fact that, it has got three components- rescue, relief, and rehabilitation. Thus, a disaster is an overwhelming ecological disruption occurring on a scale sufficient to require outside assistance. The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development recommendations put forward was the cooperation, to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief, and prevention efforts.

### Statement Of Problem

Now in the era technological innovation and techniques are in digital solutions that have previously lacked access to technology, including the non-profit community. Basically, the rapid pace of this change suggests that one of technology's most meaningful benefits for society may lie in the humanitarian sector, which must reach large numbers of people, in remote and dangerous locations, to provide critical resources fast and efficiently prevent the situation which suddenly happens. Disasters are increases in extreme natural events, primarily due to climatic change.

### Objective

This proposes study will try to identify the hazard impacts on the vulnerable population and causes damage, casualties and disruption.

- To know the 4 ways technology can help us to respond to disasters
- To know the technology and services for disaster management for preparedness and mitigation.
- To know the radio evacuation systems for disaster preparedness.
- The study will proceed by looking at Laser Scanning of disaster
- To know the role of Information technology, Communication technology, Space technology, and other application for disaster preparedness.

### Methodology

For the purposed study, secondary sources of data are used. To provide the background and facts to the study of the technology used for disaster monitoring. To support the facts and data few studies on this aspect already carried out were also reviewed. In the present research paper, secondary data is highly relied upon collected from different sources such as reference books, articles, periodicals, and journals, etc.

### Hypothesis

- The outcome of a detailed investigation is important from the point of selecting and designing suitable preventive measures for vulnerable slopes.
- Formulation and implementation of a comprehensive human resource development plan covered all aspects of disaster management.
- Required to develop educational materials for disaster management including academic and professional courses.
- The capacity-building and preparedness measures need to be taken.

### Review Of Literature

**Shailesh Nayak and Sisi Zlatanova (2008)**, Shailesh Nayak and Sisi Zlatanova (2008), in this book the author, described a different variety of remote sensing and GIS application and their integrations with different types of techniques to mitigates disaster management and emergency response handling. This book focuses on a wider utilization of Remote Sensing in disaster management. The authors discussed various aspects that comprise data access/delivery to users, information extraction and analysis management of data, and its integration with other data sources.

**Buddhadev Bhattacharjee and Biswajit Mukhopadhyay (2015)**, in their article on 'Use of Information Technology in emergency and disaster management' allow emergency management to identify the onset of any disaster. As per their gathered data, they displayed logically to determine the size and scope of emergency management so that appropriate steps can be taken in case of any disaster. Radio, Television, Mobile Phones are the communication media that help us for preparedness and arrangement for mitigation. They suggested that information technology plays very important role in case of disaster or emergency management.

**Wayne Coleman (2016)**, in his book "Earthquakes: Monitoring Technology, Disaster Management & Impact Assessment (Natural Disaster Research, Prediction, and Mitigation)", provides new research on earthquakes. The New technique based on Extreme Learning Machine (ELM) for determination of liquefaction susceptibility of soil based on Standard Penetration Test (SPT) and Cone Penetration Test (CPT) from the Chi-Chi earthquake, the results related to the preferred sources of information related to Risk, Hazard, and Natural disaster.

**S.C Sharma (2018)**, in his book "Disaster Management" Disaster is global phenomena that may occur anywhere at any time causing damages to humans and the environment. A Disaster

Management concept is the administration of programs and resources for responding to such emergency situations caused either by natural events or unnatural events and phenomena. It includes preventive and protective measures, preparedness, and relief operations for reducing the impact of the same. The book is a modest and sincere attempt to explain both topics in a simple and lucid way to make readers have a broader understanding of the topic.

**Carlos Alberto Burguillos Fajardo (2019)**, in his article on “Emergency Communications Network for Disaster Management”, described Emergency communications networks role in disaster management, Emergency communications network design, Operational procedure to maneuver the remote sensing satellites spatial resolution in disaster events, Remote sensing sensors terrain swath coverage estimation in disaster events, etc.

#### **A. Four ways of technology for responding disaster**

1. Technology can go where people cannot and where rescue efforts put the lives of responders at risk
2. Technology breaks as a barrier to enable connectivity when we need it most appropriate use
3. Different types of mobile applications, social media, and digital communities provide a new way for organizations and their beneficiaries to communicate as global viewers.
4. Big data analytics creates a new era of intelligence for disaster response.

#### **B. Technological Equipments**

##### **a. Tsunami Warning Systems**

Tsunamis are of the most destructive forces in nature and can cause much loss of life, injury and property damage. Tsunamis are usually produced by the uplift of the seafloor from a large magnitude subduction zone earthquake. Most tsunamis are created in the Pacific Ocean because the largest number of subduction zones is found in the ocean.

##### **b. CENS (Community Emergency Notification Systems)**

CENS has the ability to send an outgoing telephone message to every phone number within a specified warning area or evacuation zone.

##### **c. CREST (Consolidated Reporting of Earthquakes and Tsunamis)**

A project funded through the National Tsunami Hazard Program to upgrade regional seismic networks in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California and Hawaii, and provide real-time seismic information from these networks to the tsunami warning centers.

##### **d. CUBE (Caltech USGS Broadcast of Earthquakes)**

This system, designed for southern California, provides preliminary earthquake epicenters and magnitudes within minutes of the earthquake's occurrence.

##### **e. DART (Deep Ocean Assessment and Reporting Tsunamis)**

It is a real-time tsunami detector system developed by NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL). PMEL installing the systems in the open ocean off Alaska, Oregon and Alaska. This system uses sensitive water-depth detection equipment, underwater moderns, satellite telemetry, and advanced signal processing to detect and measure tsunami waves in the open ocean.

##### **f. EAS (Emergency Alert System)**

The EAS, which replaced the emergency broadcast systems, is the primary method for state and local officials to notify the public of an emergency, using the broadcast industry systems.

##### **g. EMWIN (Emergency Managers Weather Information Networks)**

The Emergency Manager Weather Information Network is a satellite or Internet service developed by the National Weather Service and FEMA and operated by the National Weather Service and NOAA Weather Wire and prioritizes it by message type. The system provides end-users



with direct access to weather and warning information without reliance on landlines, multiple layers of human intervention.

**h. GPS ( Global Positioning Systems)**

GPS is a technology that uses satellites to determine the latitude and longitude of a position anywhere in the world.

**i. ITIC ( International Tsunami Information Center)**

ITIC was established in 1965 and monitors the International activities of the Pacific Warning Center and assists with many of the activities.

**j. NOAA ( National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)**

NOAA is a federal agency under the Department of Commerce that responsible for tsunami warnings and monitoring.

**k. NWS ( National Weather Service)**

The branch of NOAA which the tsunami warning centers and disseminates warnings.

**l. REDI (Rapid Earthquake Data Integration)**

This system, designed for northern California, provides preliminary earthquake epicenters and magnitudes within minutes of the earthquake's occurrence.

**m. Audio Evacuation Systems**

Audio Evacuation systems or voice evacuation systems are a type of fire alarm notification systems. The rational audio evacuation systems are, though conventional fire alarm notification provides detailed information to the occupants, such as evacuation routes or instructions.

**n. Geographical Information Systems**

It is a computer-based tool for mapping and analyzing features and events in particular areas. It stored information and integrates common database operations, such as query and statistical maps. This technology avails to provide the means to map the characteristics of an area and monitor its condition at regular intervals, from a distance. Using remote sensing data, it is, therefore possible to map or classify features over areas ranging from continental-scale.

**o. Remote Sensing: GIS Integration**

Remote Sensing products integrated with other datasets in a GIS to perform further analysis. i.e. Monitoring and modeling ecosystem conditions, Flood Hazard Mapping, Mapping the impact and extent of fires, Mapping and Monitoring sedimentary movement, the land cover including wetlands mapping and classification, Modeling impacts of land development and degradation or erosion.

**p. Laser Scanning**

Monitoring displacements and deformations of natural and anthropogenic spatial structures and objects represent one of the most intricate areas in geodetic surveying. The knowledge about types, characteristics, and scales of structural deformations is essential when defining their damage possibilities or eventual destructions of structures.

**q. Atmospheric Water Generator**

The device is used where pure drinking water is difficult to obtain or when the population demands are greater than the water tables can sustain or the water table has been or is contaminated, or for natural disaster relief.

**Conclusion**

Disaster Management is a continuous process which thrives on feedback relies on resource planning and subsists on manpower plan based on the identification of the present strengths and weakness for a progression towards a better method and weakness free. The techniques of traditional technologies are not considered disruptive, continue to play a critical role in disaster

management, and are also benefitting from digitization for maintaining any disaster. Developing countries able to incorporate the use of space technology based solutions there is a need to increase awareness, build national capacity and also develop solutions that are customized and appropriate to the needs of the developing worlds. The Information, communication, and space technology provide vital support for disaster management i.e. observation, monitoring, data collection, networking, communication, warning dissemination, service delivery mechanisms, GIS databases, expert analysis systems, information resources, etc. The use of remote sensing data satellite imageries and aerial photos to map the variations in terrain properties, for vegetation, water, and geology, both in space and time. Satellite images give a synoptic overview and provide practical environmental information, spanning a wide range of scales, from an area of a few meters to entire continents. Satellites allow us to track these phenomena, determine the likelihood of them affecting the human population and hence undertake mitigation activities.

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## Women Empowerment In Terry Mcmillan's *The Interruption Of Everything*

**Smt. Dr. Tejashri Shivaji Patil**

Assistant Professor,  
Department of English,  
Chandrabai-Shantappa Shendure College, Hupari.

**Dr. N. P. Khavare**

Assistant Professor and Head, Department of English,  
Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange Arts, Commerce &  
Science College, Hatkanagale.

### Abstract

*It is since times immemorial that women have been victimized by men in the patriarchal society. Women are regarded as a kind of burden to society and they are treated as a mere object for pleasure. Various religions of the world have also given permission to the subjugation of women to the male members of the society and it results in perpetuating the myth of female servitude. Women empowerment is the process of empowering women through the systematic manner and it includes accepting women's viewpoints or making an effort to seek them, enhancing the status of women through education, awareness, literacy and training. Women empowerment enables women to make crucial decisions in life. The literary output of Terry McMillan is considered as one of the projections of women empowerment. The present research paper focuses on women empowerment in Terry McMillan's novel *The Interruption of Everything*.*

**Key Words:** career advancement, patriarchy, self-assertion, women empowerment, etc.,

### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN TERRY MCMILLAN'S *THE INTERRUPTION OF EVERYTHING*

The present research paper is an attempt to explore women empowerment as reflected in Terry McMillan's novel *The Interruption of Everything*. The action of the novel *The Interruption of Everything* revolves around its major character named Marilyn Grimes who is forty four years of age. Marilyn Grimes, the protagonist of the novel, performs her household duties with great devotion but she is always ignored by the members in the family. She does a part time job at craft store to get solace to her troubled soul. Therefore, Marilyn prefers to buy craft item for making decorative things out of them. To Marilyn, performing various household duties with great devotion is a matter of great significance. Hence, she dedicates most part of her life in taking care of her husband Leon, her three grown up children namely Sabrina, Simeon and Spencer, her mother-in-law Arthurine, her drug addicted adopted sister Joy and her own mother Lovey. Being obsessed with work, Leon Grimes never spares time for his wife. He, even, does not care for his own mother. It is Marilyn who does everything to take proper care of her mother-in-law. The most decisive moment in her life comes when Marilyn develops a sense of detachment with her husband.

To radical feminists, female bonding is a great phenomenon that makes plea against victimization of women in the patriarchal society. It generates new social consciousness among women. Therefore, the core aspect of female bonding lies in sympathetic attitude of woman towards another woman. It is the strong sense of female bonding that enables woman to feel safe and secure. It paves a new way for women by liberating them from suffocating conditions in life.

Terry McMillan's novel *The Interruption of Everything* brings to notice that women are the best helpers of women during the crisis. Marilyn Grimes, the protagonist of the novel, undergoes a miscarriage which is generally tense moment in every woman's life. To Marilyn, it is a moment of great mental crisis. She also feels a sense of alienation as the members of her family fail to provide her mental support. As Marilyn does not wish to give birth to child at the age of forty two, she remains emotionally broken woman. Therefore, she expects someone to give her solace. Her expectations about getting moral support from the members of the family never come true. What Marilyn desires from the members of the family is compensated by the presence of her friends. Hence, it is when Marilyn notices her friends Bunny and Paulette outside the hospital that she feels a sense of relief. In such a context, Marilyn says, "I circle the building until I'm almost back where I



started and that's when I see them: Paulette and Bunny leaning on the trunk of my Audi. I feel like I've been rescued" (104).

Female bonding provides a great relief to women during their difficulties. It enables women to cope with the crisis in life and strengthens the bond of friendship. When Paulette and Bunny rushes to the hospital to see Marilyn, they find that Marilyn is in great distress. They inform Marilyn that they are there because they have a great concern for her. The conversation that goes on between Bunny and Marilyn clearly underlines the strong sense of female bonding. Bunny states:

Talk to us, girl. We're here for you...we tried you on your cell but you didn't pick so we got a little worried since we didn't know where your appointment was and we tried calling Leon at work but his assistant said he left early to pick up his son at the airport and against our better judgment we tried your house and Hail Mary Full of Grace answered and after she deposed us, I asked if she knew your doctor's number and she said she had to think for a few minutes and while she was thinking I started thinking who else we could call and that's when I remembered your GYN's name was a hotel: Hilton! So we called her and Bunny did some explaining ...but to make a long story short, she gave the information we needed but it took us forever to get here but here we are" (105).

It, here, becomes significant to note that Marilyn's husband or in-laws are not worried about Marilyn. They do not accompany her during her critical condition and they also fail to provide solace to her troubled soul thereafter. Her husband gives priority to pick up her son rather than accompanying her in the hospital. On the other hand, the friends of Marilyn are greatly worried about her. To Marilyn, the moral support of friends turns out to be a great boon. Hence, female bonding gives psychological relief to Marilyn.

Terry in her portrayal of Marilyn in the novel comments on the changing attitude of women in the patriarchal society. Instead of presenting Marilyn as submissive and unexpressive woman of African American society, Terry is more concerned about presenting her heroine as self-expressive, spontaneous, courageous and ambitious. When Marilyn gets tired of performing household chores, she, without hesitation, informs Leon about her frustration in domestic life. The sense of rejection in family disturbs her immensely. Her anxious nature becomes more apparent when Marilyn states, "I'm also tired Leon. Tired of being the mule that carries the burden for everything and everybody in this house" (84).

Terry, through her depiction of female characters in *The Interruption of Everything*, gives a very significant message to its readers that women have their own individuality and these women are not merely recognized by the various roles that they perform as such daughter, sister, wife or mistress and mother. These women now no longer desire to rely on men completely as they have realized the fact that their dependence on men in the patriarchal society has made them emotionally, economically, morally and socially crippled. In such a context, the self-realization in Marilyn takes place when she thinks about her bygone days:

Twenty-some-odd years ago, I was drunken-in-love with Leon and life, and with all the possibilities my future held. I can't remember when the dreams stopped being rear and reality wiped out the dreams. When everything that took up my time was always something tangible. How do you lose so much and not notice when it stars evaporating? Why does it feel like I missed something or that I forgot to do something? It feels like all I've been doing is shaking out wrinkles. Tears are rolling down my face because I realize how comfortable I've gotten with this numbness (7).

Through her portrayal of female characters, Terry brings to notice that her female protagonists try their best to prove their own identities in the society. These women do not succumb themselves to the tradition bound norms of the patriarchal society. They want to realize

their own worth. They also expect that they should not be known by their male counterpart. Indeed, they should have their own identity. In such a context, Marilyn states, “ That I have been attached to my husband and kids for so long I need to find out what kind of person I’m capable of being as Marilyn Dupree ant not just as Marilyn Grimes: mother and wife. But how do you make changes in your life without upsetting everything and everybody around you? I’m scared. But I have to do something...” (9). In this regard, Bonnie Kreps rightly comments:

As long as marriage and motherhood are conceived of as a woman’s entire destiny and the fulfillment of her “nature”, her lot will involve the acceptance of a situation imposed from the outside rather than a free choice according to her individuality as long as woman accepts this situation, she will endanger her individuality and possibility for growth as a human being. She will...be abdicating the potential of her nature by giving in to the demands of her situation” (46).

In the novel *The Interruption of Everything*, Marilyn emerges as strongly determined woman who seeks change in her own personality. She wants to spare some time for her own self as she feels tired of being at the service of her in-laws. Hence, Marilyn says to herself, “I need to start taking better care of Marilyn, as well as I have of everybody else. I may have to learn how to live alone if that’s the only way I can do it. People usually don’t die from loneliness” (286). In such a context, the novels of Terry McMillan have emerged as a dominant force in African American literature and are held responsible for bringing about drastic changes in African American family. In this regard, Bonnie Kreps aptly states, “Society’s most potent tool for making female human beings into independent adults is a socialization process. We have a society which is based on arbitrary and strictly enforced sex roles” (46). Here, it becomes imperative to note that Marilyn refuses to follow the norms of the patriarchal system and she strongly asserts her own individuality.

Career advancement is also an important aspect in Terry’s novel *The Interruption of Everything*. Marilyn, the protagonist of the novel, is quite ambitious about her better prospectus in life. Though Marilyn shoulders the responsibility of the family successfully, it never becomes a cause of hurdle in her pursuit of dreams. She does a part time job at craft store in order to develop her artistic instincts. She frankly admits, “I work there because it helps to support my hobbies, which I do for fun...I live for my employee discount and getting first dibs on all the merchandise. But it’s just a job. I want to do something that I get real charge out of” (23).

The female characters in the novel of Terry McMillan are determined to pursue their education by hook or crook. Marilyn informs Leon that she has a great desire to go to school. She says, “Even before I found out I was pregnant I’d been thinking about going back to school” (139). Her genuine wish to go to college never ceases and she applies to the California College of Arts and Crafts and the Academy of Arts in San Francisco for their MFA programmes. Marilyn’s artistic interest becomes apparent when she states, “Both programs offer courses in all the things I love or want to learn how to do: from metal arts and glasswork to jewelry-making, and even sculpture. I could learn all about textiles and wood and maybe how to design furniture” (141).It highlights that women empowerment can take place through the means of education.

### Conclusion:

In this way, McMillan highlights women empowerment through her projections of various female characters. The sense of empowerment develops a feeling of security, togetherness and satisfaction among women. It enables them to take their own decisions in life. Instead of sticking themselves to the social norms, they believe in following their own instincts. Thus, women empowerment remains the core aspect of Terry’s *The Interruption of Everything*.

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## Quality Education through Vocationalisation of Education for Sustainable Development in India – A Study

Dr. P. Veeraiah

Professor Department of Business and Commerce  
PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education, NCERT,  
Bhopal (M.P.)

Dr. Sunil S. Desai

Head Department of Vocational Education  
Jagruti Junior College, Gadinglaj, Dist: Kolapur  
(Maharashtra)

### Abstract

*Quality education is one of 17 Global Goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. An integrated approach is crucial for progress across the multiple goals. In the recent past skills are more important than the knowledge. Most of the developed countries are giving more importance to imparting skills in their education. Skill oriented education should provide hands on experience to the students. Skills are learning through vocational education programme. Most of the developed countries implemented vocational education and training programmes in their respective education system. Slowly, some of the developing countries also introducing the vocational education programme for imparting the skill education. With high economic growing rates and an evident shortage of skilled workers, the modernisation of formal vocational education and training (VET) in India increasingly came into focus. Skill development has been on top of the agenda of the Indian government for more than a decade, resulting in state policies and related schemes to upgrade and develop a system struggling with quantitative and qualitative issues. This paper gives importance of quality education and vocationalisation of education, an overview of the main pillars of the Indian VET system and addresses policies and initiatives to restructure and upgrade formal VET in India. Finally, the main challenges as well as potential for a further sustainable development of the education sector are highlighted from different systemic perspectives.*

**Keywords:** Educational Governance, Educational Policies, Indian VET System, Informal Learning, Skill Development India, Technical and Vocational Education and Training

### Introduction

Since 2000, there has been enormous progress in achieving the target of universal primary education. The total enrolment rate in developing regions reached 91 percent in 2015, and the worldwide number of children out of school has dropped by almost half. There has also been a dramatic increase in literacy rates, and many more girls are in school than ever before. These are all remarkable successes.

Progress has also faced tough challenges in developing regions due to high levels of poverty, armed conflicts and other emergencies. In Western Asia and North Africa, ongoing armed conflict has seen an increase in the proportion of children out of school. This is a worrying trend. While Sub-Saharan Africa made the greatest progress in primary school enrolment among all developing regions – from 52 percent in 1990, up to 78 percent in 2012 – large disparities still remain. Children from the poorest households are four times more likely to be out of school than those of the richest households. Disparities between rural and urban areas also remain high.

Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, and to eliminate gender and wealth disparities with the aim of achieving universal access to a quality higher education.

Quality education is one of 17 Global Goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. An integrated approach is crucial for progress across the multiple goals. The world today has more knowledge than ever before, but not everyone can benefit from it. Globally,

countries have made major strides in increasing access to education at all levels and increasing enrolment rates in schools, and basic literacy skills have improved tremendously. Among youth aged 15-24, the literacy rate improved globally between 1990 and 2016, increasing from 83.2% to 91.4%. Completion rates in primary school were 89.6% by 2016, and has witnessed a decline in recent years dipping from 90.7% in 2012. Few countries have achieved gender equality at all levels of education. In addition, one in five children, adolescents, and youth are out of school, including 64 million children of primary school age, 61 million of lower secondary school age and 138 million of upper secondary age.

In the recent past skills are more important than the knowledge. Most of the developed countries are giving more importance to imparting skills in their education. Skill oriented education should provide hands on experience to the students. Skills are learning through vocational education programme. Most of the developed countries implemented vocational education and training programmes in their respective education system. Slowly, some of the developing countries also introducing the vocational education programme for imparting the skill education. Keeping in view the importance of vocational education we proposed the topic “Quality Education through Vocationalisation of Education for Sustainable Development in India – A Study”.

### Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to find out the quality education through vocationalisation of education for sustainable development in India. The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To examine the importance of quality education and targets of New National Education Policy and Sustainable Development Goal 4.
2. To study the importance of vocational education under different stages.
3. To examine the Status of Vocational Education and Training in India under different schemes.
4. To explain the different Policies and Initiatives for development of Skill Development and Vocational Education Programme.
5. To find out the Prospects and Challenges of Vocationalisation of Education for sustainable Development in India.

### Importance of Quality Education

A quality education is the foundation of sustainable development, and therefore of the Sustainable Development Goals. As a policy intervention, education is a force multiplier which enables self-reliance, boosts economic growth by enhancing skills, and improves people's lives by opening up opportunities for better livelihoods.

The Sustainable Development targets for 2030 call for ensuring the completion of primary and secondary education by all boys and girls, and guaranteeing equal access to opportunities for access to quality technical and vocational education for everyone. Policy interventions will require improving access and improving quality, as well addressing relevant obstacles which include gender inequalities, food insecurity, and armed conflict.

In India, significant progress had been made in universalizing primary education, with improvement in the enrolment and completion rates of girls in both primary and elementary school. The net enrolment ratio in primary education for boys and girls was at 100%, while at the national level, the youth literacy rate was 94% for males and 92% for females. The new National Education Policy and Sustainable Development Goal 4 share the goals of universal quality education and lifelong learning. The flagship government scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, is aimed at achieving

universal quality education for all Indians, and is complemented in this effort by targeted schemes on nutritional support, higher education, and teacher training.

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes. The targets completing under New National Education Policy and Sustainable Development Goal 4 (NNEPSDG) up to 2030 are as under:

1. Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
2. Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
3. Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
4. Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
5. Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.
6. Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
7. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.
8. Substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states and african countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.
9. Substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international co-operation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.

### Importance of Vocational Education

For more than a decade, vocational education and training (VET) in India has been of particular interest for different protagonists. Countries and international organisations engaging in foreign aid and economic development have been active in the field, trying to push skill development by different means and initiatives (see e.g., Dar, 2008; World Bank, 2017). Simultaneously, the Indian government has shown a major interest in skill development through formal VET (Agrawal, 2014) in order to utilise the large potential of a young and ever-growing population. The government presses for further development of an economy that has shown impressive growth rates after liberalisation in the 1990s, but while India is frequently described as one of the most promising countries of the five major emerging economies in terms of economic growth, the challenges with respect to poverty, infrastructure and education are vast. The young and expanding population offers a large potential for growth and prosperity on the one hand but could indeed turn into a threat to economic and societal cohesion if India fails to skill its labour force and provide opportunities for decent work. Every year, approximately 12–13 million young



people leave school in search of some vocational education, training or work (British Council, 2016). But while 59% of the population is in the age group of 15–54 years (United Nations Development Program [UNDP], 2019), a shortage of skilled workers is evident (Agrawal, 2014).

A major investment in formal vocational training and education is considered to be essential to solve the problem of ‘skilling’ a major part of the population (Rao et al., 2014), but the system satisfies neither employers’ nor students’ needs, is of a low quality (King, 2012), and has serious problems in quantitative terms (Mitra, 2005). Starting from 2004, the Government of India (GoI) has made several efforts to modernise the formal VET sector, targeting the quantitative challenge as well as qualitative issues (British Council, 2016). However, although a skill development policy was legally implemented in 2009, the overall attempts to improve the system neither succeeded at large, nor enabled the government to meet its ambitious goal to raise the percentage of skilled personnel from 2% in 2007 to 50% in 2022 (King, 2012), as the percentage of population with any form of formal VET is still less than 3% (MSDE, 2018). In the following section, we will take a close look at existing schemes, initiatives and policies of VET in India, in order to detect possible prospects for and current challenges of the system.

### **Formal Education and Training in India**

The Indian educational and training system involves several different stakeholders and institutions. Currently, India has 1.5 million schools with an enrolment of over 260 million (British Council, 2019). In 2009, the GoI passed the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) which guarantees free education for all children between the ages of 6 and 14. However, although India’s mean years of schooling have improved significantly since the 1990s, they still average 6.5 years, which is significantly lower than in other emerging economies like China (UNDP, 2019). Elementary education covered by the RTE includes primary education up to grade 8; and secondary education may include school-based VET held within institutes (Agrawal, 2014). It is based on school fees charged according to the financial resources of parents (Wessels & Pilz, 2018). India has raised investments in education over the past years (British Council, 2019), but the country still faces serious weaknesses in the area of primary and upper primary education (World Bank, 2018). A decade ago, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) noted that only half the pupils in grade five attending public schools were able to read, and that less than 30% possessed basic numeracy skills (CII, 2009).

in education did, however, lead to improvements as, for example, drop-out rates in primary education fell significantly over the past years and literacy rates among 5–15-year olds have risen to over 70% (see Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2010; Ministry of Human Resource Development [MHRD], 2018b). But although education and training are clearly on top of the agenda for the government, improvements take place slowly or get stuck (Wessels & Pilz, 2018). There are large discrepancies between the rural and urban regions (MHRD, 2018b) and among the federal states. Serious problems in the areas of basic numeracy and literacy skills prevail. Because of the weaknesses mentioned for public schools, parents who can afford tuition fees shift their children to private schools, which have an overall share of 31% (British Council, 2019). There are 903 universities and 39,050 colleges that provide academic degrees and a further 10,011 institutions that provide diplomas classified as non-academic. One-fourth (25.8%) of the relevant age group (18–23) in India is enrolled in higher education (MHRD, 2018a). Of such, those courses that provide academic degrees are clearly preferred in the Indian society (Kumar, 2016; Singh, 2001).

### **Governance in Education and Training**

Within the Indian education and training system, there is a clear distinction between vocational education and vocational training. Vocational education is part of the higher education

system, including vocational courses starting from secondary or upper-secondary school and colleges which offer vocational diplomas. The latter include institutions like polytechnic colleges, nursing colleges or teacher training colleges that are generally attributed to tertiary education but provide vocational diplomas rather than an academic degree (British Council, 2016). Hence the GoI labels them 'stand-alone institutions' (MHRD, 2018a), indicating the position of such colleges as somewhere between vocational and academic education. A further distinction is made between technical and vocational education, with polytechnic colleges offering the former. The division of education and training is also envisaged in a clear separation of responsibilities within governmental authorities. At the national level, vocational education falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MoE) and subsequently the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) which administers the different institutions providing vocational education (British Council, 2016; Rao et al., 2014). The main responsibilities of the AICTE are quality assurance and development, planning and development, and regulation and maintenance of norms and standards of technical education (AICTE, 2020). These include recognition and accreditation of the institutes, as well as curriculum and syllabus design for colleges (Schneider & Pilz, 2019). Similar authorities administer vocational education at the state level, the departments being labelled differently from state to state.

Vocational training falls under the responsibility of the MSDE<sup>1</sup> and a larger number of authorities and agencies at the national and state levels. The main authority under the MSDE for vocational training at the national level is the Directorate General of Training, which directly administers central institutes like the Advanced Training Institute (ATI) and presides over the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) (MSDE, 2018). Both agencies are responsible for learning content and curricula. At the state level, authorities administer the day-to-day administration of institutions, according to national guidelines. The states are responsible for the implementation of quality improvement and assurance schemes, for conducting tests and the administration and distribution of further teacher training (MSDE, 2019a; Wessels & Pilz, 2018). The complexity of educational governance in India is increased by a large number of further ministries which are engaged in vocational training programmes and initiatives in one way or the other, sometimes ineffectively, through parallel schemes (Tara & Kumar, 2016). Especially with regard to training and programmes that target the informal sector, there exist an extensive and sometimes unclear range of schemes, projects and initiatives (Pilz, 2016; Wessels & Pilz, 2018). Aware of the issue, the MSDE tries to bundle skill development initiatives for effective implementation, involving 16 ministries under their heading (MSDE, 2018).

### **Status of Vocational Education and Training**

Vocational training may start from grade nine onward and goes on into post-secondary education, depending on the type and level of course offered (International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training [UNEVOC], 2018). It is not associated to higher education but refers to certificate-level training in a variety of craft skills. Entry requirements differ from course to course, however, a successful completion of grade 8 is a minimum requirement for all courses except for some schemes targeting the informal sector (MSDE, 2018). It is provided under two major schemes: the Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) and apprenticeship training under the Apprentices Act (Wessels & Pilz, 2018).

### ***The Craftsman Training Scheme***

The most important scheme in terms of number of seats for industrial trade training is the CTS, which was introduced in 1950 by the GoI (MSDE, 2018). Courses are offered at governmental or private Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) that provide training covering 6–24 months, depending on the occupation and course. Presently, there exist 13,912 ITIs with a capacity of around 2,960,000 seats (MSDE, 2018). Privately financed and managed ITIs number 11,751 (MSDE, 2018), a



major part of them accredited by the NCVT (Rao et al., 2014). Courses cover 126 occupations, of which 73 are classified as technical and 48 as non-technical. The CTS scheme has a focus on practical instruction which constitutes 70% of the entire training. Entrance requirements vary from successful completion of grade 8–12, according to the respective occupation (Wessels & Pilz, 2018). After completion of the course, students may receive a National Trade Certificate by the NCVT if they pass the exam (MSDE, 2018). Teachers at ITIs are trained for one year under the Crafts Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) in 12 ATIs and other ITIs and training centres that are affiliated with the NCVT (MSDE, 2018).

While the number of ITIs has increased over the past years (see Rao et al., 2014; Wessels & Pilz, 2018), there are still not enough seats to meet the demand of skill training. Both governmental and private ITIs face serious challenges in areas such as teacher qualification and provision, equipment, learning content and curricula design (Dar, 2008). These factors result in an overall poor training quality and a lack of employability with regard to students (Dar, 2008; Jambo & Pilz, 2018; Tara et al., 2016). The MSDE (2018) estimates that the country needs 95,000 teachers to meet the actual demand in ITIs. While currently only 15% of the staff is trained under the CITS, training institutes have the capacity to train only 5,168 instructors per annum. Furthermore, even though the seating capacity is limited, frequently not all the seats are filled. In 2017–2018, only 85% of all places for teacher training under the CITS scheme were utilised (MSDE, 2018). Therefore, a significant increase of qualified teachers is not to be expected soon. While the training is meant to be split between a larger practical segment and smaller theoretical one, in practice theoretical instruction is found to be dominant (Tara et al., 2016), a characteristic prevalent in all segments of Indian VET (Pilz, 2016).

Private institutions are monitored by the NCVT and exams are centralised, but the NCVT is not able to properly administer their mandate, as it is a small organisation that lacks the manpower to fulfil its monitoring task (Rao et al., 2014). For private institutions particularly, the training quality is generally below governmental institutions (Wessels & Pilz, 2018).

### **Apprenticeship Training**

Apprenticeship training is offered in different schemes under the Apprentices Act. It combines training in institutions and at the workplace, following a dual training approach. The Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) offers a variety of training in trades and enterprises, covering occupations designated by the government or 'optional trades' suggested by employers under certain requirements (MSDE, 2018). The scheme was initiated in 1961 under the Apprentices Act and was fashioned to meet the needs of industry and structure informal training according to certain standards. The main goal was to involve employers in VET and utilise industrial workplace settings for practical training, as institutional training was considered insufficient to generate the full set of practical skills needed (MSDE, 2018). The legal regulations for apprenticeship training have been modernised a few times to adapt the programme to meet stakeholder requirements (Saxena & Gandhi, 2014), the last revision being in 2014 (MSDE, 2018). Students can enter the programme at a minimum age of 14 and after successful completion of classes 8–12, depending on the kind of training offered (Wessels & Pilz, 2018). Schemes target two separate groups of apprentices: On the one hand, training is given under the label of 'Trade Apprenticeship' within the ATS that lasts from six months to four years. Trainees are qualified in occupations such as weaver, tailor, secretarial assistant or welder. There is a wide spectrum of 259 occupations in 39 areas (Saxena & Gandhi, 2014). Under the Trade Apprenticeship scheme, 360,000 seats are available per year (Wessels & Pilz, 2018). Trade apprenticeships fall under the responsibility of the MSDE as they form part of vocational training. On the other hand, the National Scheme of Apprenticeship Training offers programmes for students of higher education who want to acquire additional practical skills. Such



apprentices are labelled graduate apprentices, technicians or vocational technician apprentices (Rao et al., 2014). Training is given in more than 137 subject fields, as a post-qualification training for a period of one year (MSDE, 2018) and is monitored by the MoE and corresponding authorities. With 100,000 seats per year, the provision of such apprenticeships falls significantly below the number of places for Trade Apprenticeships (Rao et al., 2014). Trainees receive a monthly stipend financed either by employers (in the case of Trade Apprenticeships), or partly by the central government in schemes run by the MoE (Rao et al., 2014).

The responsibility of different ministries for similar schemes that fall under the Apprentices Act displays the complexity, and sometimes clear inefficacy, of educational governance structures, as well as the problematic and deeply anchored separation between education and training (Singh, 2001). In terms of the significance of the programme, judging by the numbers and its acceptance by young people in search of training, it has proven rather unsuccessful. The number of seats offered is marginal compared to the annual demand of young people in need of vocational education or training provision, as well as compared to the size of the economy itself (MSDE, 2018). Besides, the apprenticeship schemes are not even utilised fully, as each year a large reservoir of offered seats remains unoccupied. In terms of acceptance, the schemes targeting graduates of higher education programmes fare even worse, as more than half the offered seats remain empty (Wessels & Pilz, 2018) compared to 30% for the Trade Apprenticeships (Rao et al., 2014). The MSDE (2018) notes that more than 80% of all the apprentices come from ITIs and that apprenticeships are dominantly provided in engineering, while the service sector, though an important driver of the economy, does not provide training in substantial numbers. The GoI implemented a new initiative named the 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' in 2016, to raise the acceptance and involvement of employers and to increase the number of apprentices, targeting 2,000,000 in 2020 (MSDE, 2018). However, in addition to the low participation rate, high regulatory requirements for employers, low stipends for trainees and a marginal number of apprenticeships offered in the service sector (Wessels & Pilz, 2018), the scheme suffers from similar weaknesses as those under the CTS. The main problems are the shortage of trainers, absence of qualified trainers, poor infrastructure at the training institutes, inflexible and partly obsolete curricula, as well as the low rates of employment after completion (International Labour Organization [ILO], 2013).

Apart from these two main pillars of apprenticeship training, there are schemes like the National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) (Skills Training Foundation, 2020) and the National Employability through Apprenticeship Programme (NETAP), which is a public-private partnership programme targeting unemployed youth (National Employability through Apprenticeship Program [NETAP], 2014), both under the aegis of the AICTE and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

### **Polytechnic Colleges**

Formal technical *vocational education* that leads to a diploma is provided at polytechnic colleges, which play a major part in Indian vocational education, as they form the largest group of institutions after ITIs (British Council, 2016). Located in the upper- and post-secondary sector, they offer tertiary vocational education (UNEVOC, 2018) and various diploma programmes on a wide range of subjects. Being part of the higher education sector, they fall under the supervision of the MoE and are accredited by the AICTE. At the state level, they are administered by the State Departments of Technical Education (MHRD, 2018a), which are responsible for conducting final examinations and issuing diplomas (Schneider & Pilz, 2019). Diploma holders are mainly hired for positions at the shop-floor level (Rao et al., 2014) as they acquire specific practical and theoretical job-related skills and knowledge (Goel, 2011) required for positions as supervisor. Courses are offered full- or part-time, and admission requires the completion of classes 10–12 (Wessels & Pilz,

2018) or a lower secondary vocational education programme (UNEVOC, 2018), depending on the type of course. The general duration of the diploma programmes is three years, some may extend to four, and post- and advanced diplomas are across one or two years. Currently, the AICTE recognises 3,239 polytechnic colleges (MHRD, 2018a), more than 70% of which are private or mainly private with some government-aid (MHRD, 2018a). There are also private institutions that are not accredited by the AICTE, which often have serious issues in the quality of education, combined with high tuition fees. Quantitatively, they are of no relevance to the system (Schneider & Pilz, 2019; Wessels & Pilz, 2018).

In 2017, 1,552,000 students were enrolled in polytechnic colleges (MHRD, 2018a). Programmes are classified into three different categories according to occupational areas (engineering and technology, other vocational fields, and applied crafts), covering a wide range of programmes and subject areas from civil or mechanical engineering to medical lab technology, library science or architectural assistantship (Rao et al., 2014). The focus of the programmes is theoretical (Wessels & Pilz, 2018). However, in contrast to other programmes of higher education in India, a few institutions include industrial training between academic semesters (Rao et al., 2014) and practical instruction is included in the curriculum as part of the institutional training (Schneider & Pilz, 2019). In addition to technical education, another 6,772 'stand-alone-institutions' (MHRD, 2018a) provide diploma courses in nursing and teacher training.

Many polytechnic colleges share the major challenges and problems of all Indian VET institutions in one way or the other. These are: inadequate equipment and infrastructure, an insecure or/and insufficient financial basis, low quality of training, missing or inadequate qualifications for teachers and staff as well as outdated curricula. Also, institutions vary significantly in quality, as states handle administration and responsibilities differently (Schneider & Pilz, 2019). As the number of seats offered is comparably small, the GoI planned to increase the number of institutions significantly under the MHRD Skill Development Initiative from 2013 onwards, targeting the establishment of 700 more colleges in the country. As the number of institutions accredited by the AICTE has decreased since 2015 (Wessels & Pilz, 2018), it remains to be seen how such efforts will turn out in future.

### **Policies and Initiatives—Skill Agenda for the Better?**

The liberalisation of the economy in the 1990s entailed the growth of new sectors like the service sector and IT industry, while areas like manufacturing and engineering lost importance, shifting the need for skilled workers from the more-traditional trades to new occupational qualifications (British Council, 2016). The traditional vocational training system mainly covered such traditional trades (MSDE, 2018), in addition often focusing on isolated skill sets only (Dar, 2008; Zenner et al., 2017). It was realised that in order to solve the country's qualitative and quantitative problems, some action needed to be taken by the government. From 2006, the GoI, partly in cooperation with the private sector, started to develop measures to modernise formal VET, that led to the implementation of the first National Policy on Skill Development in 2009 (Singh, 2012), VET being considered an essential area during the five-year development period of the Eleventh Plan (Rao et al., 2014).

The first National Policy on Skill Development was followed by different initiatives and programmes like the introduction of the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), the Apprentices Amendment Act and the constitution of the MSDE that took over the responsibilities of the former Ministry of Labour and Employment (Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2019a). In 2015, the first policy was renewed as National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE, 2015) under the Skill India Initiative. Skill India combines different schemes and programmes with the goal of training 400 million people by 2022



(British Council, 2016), a slight downgrade of the former goal of training 500 million people. The following section takes a closer look at a selection of initiatives that are part of the skills development policies of the government.

### **Fostering Private–Public Partnerships**

Within the target to greatly increase the share of formally skilled workers in a short period of time (King, 2012), a fundamental goal of the first skill agenda was to deepen private sector involvement in formal VET. For that purpose, the NSDC, a public–private partnership, was formed (British Council, 2016). It supervises the Sector Skill Councils and training centres affiliated to the NCVT, under supervision from the MSDE. Its main task is to initiate and coordinate actions and the involvement of the private sector in VET as well as the development of Sector Skill Councils. The corporation takes part in curriculum development and the qualification of trainers and is to function as an information system for the government (MSDE, 2018). Currently, the NSDC is also involved in own skill training and development schemes (MSDE, 2018), that work parallel to the existing CTS and ATS schemes. However, while the NSDC still operates in these areas, it has been criticised for its handling of finances and the overall quality of its work (MSDE, 2016). Basically, several initiatives for a stronger involvement of the private sector in formal Indian VET have not proven very successful overall (Pilz, 2016). With reference to their skilling schemes, the NSDC works with a system of National Occupational Standards (NOS) and linked Qualification Packages (QP) in order to establish and structure their curricula (NSDC, 2017). NOS and QPs are linked to the NSQF (Wessels & Pilz, 2018).

### **National Skill Qualification Framework**

Following the National Policy on Skill Development, a first qualification framework, the National Vocational Qualification Framework was developed with help from the World Bank in 2009 (Singh, 2012). Its main target was to enable comparability of India's vocational and educational qualifications on an international level, as well as to promote the recognition of skills and knowledge acquired in informal settings (Wessels & Pilz, 2018). In addition, the framework was developed to structure and integrate the broad range of qualifications and schemes across states and different providers of VET in India (Singh, 2012).

A further National Vocational Education Qualification Framework was set up under the MHRD, focusing on the integration and recognition of vocational qualifications within the educational system and to integrate pre-vocational content in secondary and higher education (Wessels & Pilz, 2018). Both frameworks are superseded by the NSQF launched in 2013 (MSDE, 2019b), as an attempt to provide comparability of—and mobility between—vocational and general education, enable recognition of prior learning, including skills achieved in informal settings and to implement standards that are recognised and comparable internationally (MSDE, 2019b). Currently, revised curricula are frequently shaped according to NSQF standards for the CTS scheme (Wessels & Pilz, 2018) and in secondary and higher secondary education (PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education, 2019). The NOS and QPs, aligned to the NSQF and used by the NSDC have mostly not been recognised by the private sector (MSDE, 2016). Furthermore, the transition between different kinds of education and training inherent in the qualification framework were not implemented practically (Singh, 2012). It remains to be seen if recognition of prior learning as well as vertical mobility will be facilitated in future, as VET and general education currently coexist without any practical link of relevance between sectors (ILO, 2013; Pilz, 2016).

### **Upgrading of ITIs**

With the initiation of the first attempts at skill development, the quality of ITIs became one of the issues targeted by the government. For this, 500 ITIs were to be turned in so-called Centres of Excellence (CoE), with help from the government and aid from the World Bank under the



Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP). The scheme targeted professionalisation and further training of ITI instructors, the involvement of industry and upgrading of infrastructure, tools and equipment (MSDE, 2018). Furthermore, the training structure was adapted to a one-year broad-based training followed by modules. In order to revise the training approach, 21 industrial sectors were identified for which new curricula were developed and learning content defined according to employers' requirements. Private–public partnerships were to be enhanced through Institute Management Committees (IMC), to form a link to the private sector (Rao et al., 2014).

The project ran from 2007 to 2018 (MSDE, 2018), with the part funded by the World Bank ending in 2012 (Rao et al., 2014). Tara and Kumar (2016) carried out a study on the effectiveness, challenges and implementation of CoEs. Its major findings were a lack of awareness among students, parents and the industry; highly variable quality of infrastructure; and a weak position for the IMCs in the institutions. Additionally, there were problems related to missing career options for instructors, students with insufficient stipends, lack of infrastructural facilities like transport and housing, and missing knowledge prerequisites of students (Tara et al., 2016). Attempts headed by the Directorate General of Training to modernise the ITIs and the quality of education continue (MSDE, 2018), through reformation of general affiliation norms, grading of ITIs, and the identification of 500 model training institutes with high training standards and practices (MSDE, 2018). The Model ITI scheme was launched in 2014 which has so far identified 29 ITIs in 27 states (Directorate General of Training, 2020b).

While ITIs do fall under the general responsibility of the MSDE (MSDE, 2018), they are actually administered by the states (British Council, 2014). The quality of institutions and delivery of education varies significantly and general attempts to modernise training and processes by the central government may be complicated by the bipartite structure of responsibilities. However, as high-quality institutions do exist, they may indeed function as a role model for further development.

### **Schemes Targeting Informal Settings**

More than 90% of the Indian working population is employed in the informal sector that generates about 60% of the country's economic output (King, 2012). The government has launched several schemes to enhance skill development in informal settings, mainly in the form of short-term courses to provide basic skills or enhance employability for those with missing or low basic education. Informal training in India may be financed and organised by the central government or states but is not part of the recognised general education system or vocational training and education system (Wessels & Pilz, 2018). There is a vast and confusing variety of schemes managed by different ministries and at the state level (UNEVOC, 2018). Such initiatives focus on rural regions, and disadvantaged groups through schemes aimed at fostering self-employment (Wessels & Pilz, 2018).

Under the new skill agenda, the Skill Development Scheme (SDI) was launched in 2007. It provided short-term courses that in some cases led to a NCVT-recognised certificate (MSDE, 2018). A popular scheme under the SDI was the Modular Employable Skills (MES-SDI) scheme initiated in 2008 (Unmat, 2013), specially developed for informal settings, and aimed at providing flexible training delivery and short-termed units for school dropouts and current workers. Until 2013, 1,400,000 persons were trained under the scheme, which was considered a success. It was also positively evaluated in terms of recognition of prior learning for those who were already working and received positive feedback from the industry. Nevertheless, the programme faced the same challenges as formal VET in India, such as: no link between training and employment, missing employability potential, lack of awareness of the programme; and a high barrier in terms of formalities that come with the scheme (Unmat, 2013). The overall SDI scheme is now closed

(MSDE, 2018), evidence of a certain discontinuity that can be traced in many areas of educational planning and governance in India.

A continuing scheme is the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana launched in 2015, was labelled 'flagship outcome-based skill training scheme' (MSDE, 2018, p. 41) by the MSDE. It is implemented by the NSDC and provides short-term training and recognises prior learning. It is aimed at school or college dropouts and unemployed, fostering employability and opportunities for work that suffices to earn a livelihood. The general aim from 2016 to 2020 was to skill 10 million youth (MSDE, 2018). The first implementation of the programme was evaluated critically for its poor employability outcomes, a mismatch between the skills provided and the industrial demand and financial outcomes for participants (MSDE, 2016). As the scheme continues, it needs to be evaluated if qualitative challenges are to be addressed in the long run and quantitative goals met. As recognition of prior learning is one of the key components of the scheme, it may positively contribute to minimise the separation between formal and non-formal learning.

### **Prospects and Challenges of Vocationalisation of Education for Sustainable Development in India**

From a *systemic perspective*, the poor standing of VET in India is highly problematic. General education, and especially academic education, is considered highly valuable in Indian society, mirroring an attitude prevalent in the rest of Asia (Pilz, 2016). For Indian society, education is considered a privilege that has been reserved for the highest castes, while manual work is still stigmatised (Singh, 2001). The implementation of the Anglo-Saxon model of academic education during British colonialism amplified a focus on general education, disregarding existing indigenous models of apprenticeship (Singh, 2001), which could have been built upon to develop further models of vocational training. Today, the disparity between education and training can be observed in terms like 'white-collar jobs' and 'blue-collar jobs', that are frequently used and clearly denoted in India (Wessels & Pilz, 2018), but it also shows in the clear division of the two sectors in terms of educational governance, described in the previous section.

On these grounds, it becomes quite evident why programmes such as 'vocalisation of education', a state-funded scheme set up in 1988 and renewed under the Action Plan for Vocational Education (Singh, 2012), are not embraced by students and parents. The original scheme, aimed at contributing to skill development, offered more than 150 different courses in the upper-secondary sector. Currently, there are 9,583 schools offering vocational courses with more than one million students (Wessels & Pilz, 2018), a marginal number compared to the number of students focusing on general education. Furthermore, the numbers in vocational courses could not be increased significantly under the new programme (Singh, 2012). While vocational education as part of higher and tertiary education may be viewed as 'the poor cousin' of academic education, the standing of vocational training in Indian society is even worse (Kumar, 2016), which has serious implications for the system itself and the scope for action on improvement. The current status of VET in India has severe effects on adverse selection, as students who comply with given requirements will always opt for an academic pathway. The NSQF was implemented to enable comparability between different qualifications, skills and educational pathways. The agreement between the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and the DGT in 2016 (DGT, 2016) established academic equivalence of qualified ITI courses and qualifications and linked the systems to enable vertical mobility in education. If accepted by stakeholders and put into practice, such frameworks and initiatives can be a major step to make vocational training and education more aspirational.

While VET is considered a 'second choice' for those students that fulfil the requirements for further general and academic education (Jambo & Pilz, 2018), a large part of the population is excluded from formal schemes because of high entry requirements and tuition costs (Ahmed, 2016). Although the percentage of students enrolled in higher education grew over the past decade



(see MHRD, 2018a; Singh, 2012), the largest share of youth leave school at some point during the primary level (UNDP, 2019). India's educational landscape is characterised by a high discrepancy between outstanding institutions that elicit excellent learning and examination results and attract good students, and institutions of low quality that do not fulfil the prerequisites to provide good quality training. The discrepancy between the large uneducated and smaller educated sections may cause severe problems given the growing numbers in the population. Still, India has made good progress over the last years in terms of raising quality on the foundational level of general education, numbers of students enrolled at the primary level, and drop-out rates (Pilz, 2016). The challenge of raising the education level needs to be considered in terms of quantity but at the same time it is necessary to focus on the quality of institutions and provided training. Otherwise, neither general education nor VET participation can be expected to move to a broader base.

The integration of the informal sector and the formalisation of informal learning are major issues that need to be tackled and focused on for a long-term and sustainable skill development agenda (Pilz & Wilmshöfer, 2015; Pilz et al., 2015). Schemes targeting the informal sector, like the MES-SDI scheme, still exclude a large proportion of potential participants as they require the successful completion of primary level education (Unmat, 2013). Also, the exclusive focus on short-term schemes for the sector and the unclear structure of the framework for skill development are problematic (Agrawal, 2014). Skills need to match the complexity of emerging demands and new technologies in workplace environments (Mehrotra et al., 2014). Drop-outs and illiterate young people in search of work enter the informal sector without structured guidance or a perspective on career development and in conditions that are usually worse than those in organised settings (Sivananthiran & Ratnam, 2005). Still, the informal sector generates more than half the economic output in India, which contradicts the prevalent opinion of low productivity and absence of skills and knowledge (King, 2012).

The informal economy is characterised by a high diversity of enterprises ranging from typical street services to small industrial units, with comparably high technological standards and related skill sets (Regel & Pilz, 2019). Past research has given evidence of a wide range of existing skills in informal settings (Pilz et al., 2015), as well as the potential for and willingness of participants to get involved in training activities (Regel & Pilz, 2019). Increasing the quality, recognition, number and accessibility of existing schemes are central aspects that need to be taken into account to upgrade the skills of people already working in the sector, and to prepare those who will enter. Moreover, the existing structures of informal learning, as well as the skills and knowledge of those working in informal settings, may be explored to realise the potential of the sector and create a foundation for decent work (Sivananthiran & Ratnam, 2005).

On the level of *individual institutions* and related structural characteristics, the curricular frameworks are still often inadequate. In the area of secondary education (PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education, 2019) and pre-vocational education (Pilz et al., 2016), modern and updated curricula exist. In terms of vocational training, the curricula have been revised frequently over years (MSDE, 2018), but often without the involvement of industry, leading to teaching content and skills that does not meet employers' requirements (MSDE, 2016). Outdated curricula lead to a mismatch of skill profiles between employers' requirements and are likely to be one reason for the poor employability and transition of ITI students into the labour market (Pilz, 2016). Recently, curricula for craft trade training have been revised and linked to the NSQF (Wessels & Pilz, 2018). Trade committees have been implemented to ensure participation of the industry as well as compliance with the legal guidelines (MSDE, 2018). Still, the number of revised curricula for the CTS scheme is limited. For the ATS scheme, outdated curricula since the initiation of the programme in the 1960s are often still in use (Pilz, 2016). However, as the scheme was amended in 2014 and is targeted to



be largely expanded by the government (MSDE 2018), improvements in the area of curricular design and content may be expected. These have been tested in a scheme of dual curricula, following those of the German dual system for the ATS (Directorate General of Training, 2020a). As many attempts have recently been made to revise the curricula, problems in this area should be manageable in a reasonable period of time. In a next step, revised curricula need to be implemented and enacted by qualified teachers.

The provision and qualification of trainers/instructors is one of the greatest challenges and could be considered the weakest point of Indian vocational training institutions. With regard to general education, teachers are generally qualified, well-selected and receive an appropriate salary. The situation in higher vocational education with reference to polytechnics and colleges is also quite satisfactory (Pilz, 2016). With reference to VET, even the MSDE (2018) states that only 15% of all teachers of ITIs are qualified under the CITS scheme. Most of the teachers are recruited as ITI graduates, with no pedagogic and working experience. Stemming from the system, outdated teaching and training methods are perpetuated and thus unable to meet the quality requirements (Pilz, 2016). Furthermore, only 55%–60% of the positions are filled (Pilz & Gengaiah, 2019), adding to the precarious situation of the institutions. As trainers do not have adequate qualifications, they lack the necessary skills and are often employed on part-time or fixed-term contracts (Tara et al., 2016). Such conditions do not motivate experienced and qualified people to apply for positions as trainers. What is needed is more facilities for fundamental teacher qualifications in the area of VET and further training for existing instructors, including pedagogic elements. Basically, the conditions for trainers have to be made more attractive so that more people will opt for the profession.

On the level of *teacher–student interaction*, the strong theoretical focus of the training (Dar, 2008; Tara et al., 2016) could be considered problematic. While VET needs to involve comprehensive theoretical knowledge, this knowledge has to be capable of being transferred to practical settings. Formal VET in India is rooted strongly in theory, while practical components, in-service training, and the application of theoretical knowledge is neglected (Dar, 2008; Pilz, 2016; Pilz & Wilmshöfer, 2015). Coming back to the status of general versus VET, the emphasis on theoretical teaching may also be related to the issue of the low value placed on manual labour and the overall poor standing of VET in society. This leads back to the area of trainer qualification, which needs to be of a high quality, promote a practical orientation and be based on modern teaching methods. The link between theory and practice serves to create employability of students, 'physical activity genuinely serves the organisation of the learning process and should not be considered as negative stigma' (Pilz, 2016, p. 354).

Along with a strong focus on theory comes a strong dominance of the teaching staff. Trainers/teachers see themselves more in a role of a lecturer than as a supporter or guide in the learning processes (Pilz, 2016). However, skills in the area of problem-solving, understanding, communication and social competencies are highly demanded by employers and are of great relevance for individual and societal development and prosperity. In general and higher education, the Indian government has made several efforts to enhance learner-centred methods by means of modernised curricula that integrate new approaches and teaching methods (Brinkmann, 2015, 2019). However, especially in vocational training, the curricula do not provide for certain teaching-learning methods, and teachers mostly lack the relevant pedagogic skills to introduce learner-centred approaches. Here as well, teacher training and the conditions of work need to be targeted to improve the situation.

## Conclusions and Suggestions

Quality education is one of 17 Global Goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. An integrated approach is crucial for progress across the multiple goals. In the recent past skills are more important than the knowledge. Most of the developed countries are giving more importance to imparting skills in their education. Skill oriented education should provide hands on experience to the students. Skills are learning through vocational education programme. Most of the developed countries implemented vocational education and training programmes in their respective education system. Slowly, some of the developing countries also introducing the vocational education programme for imparting the skill education. With high economic growing rates and an evident shortage of skilled workers, the modernisation of formal vocational education and training (VET) in India increasingly came into focus. Skill development has been on top of the agenda of the Indian government for more than a decade, resulting in state policies and related schemes to upgrade and develop a system struggling with quantitative and qualitative issues. While the Indian VET system has been the subject of intensive attempts at modernization for over a decade, it still faces huge challenges in the quantitative and qualitative areas. The above description of the main pillars of the system, policies, challenges and possible prospects is not exhaustive, but it shows that in order to develop the system, a comprehensive approach needs to be taken. The lack of leadership and political goals, and a mere focus on quantity, are counterproductive to the sustainable development of an effective VET system. The complicated system of governance contributes to the ineffectiveness and complexity of schemes and initiatives. This situation is exacerbated by the autonomy of the states regarding education policies and administration. Schemes are often project-based, limited in time and do not contribute to sustainable development and change.

However, with regard to challenges and continuing weaknesses in the system, the intensive attempts at improvements, as well as the first successes in key areas, should not be overlooked. Accessibility to education and hence VET needs to be further established, including the formalisation of informal learning. A key factor for the improvement and development of Indian VET is to raise the acceptance and standing of the system. While cultural attitudes related to the issue may change slowly, raising the quality of VET is necessary to increase the attractiveness and demand for the provision of VET. It remains to be seen how the role of the private sector will turn out in future; a deeper involvement by industry and employers is considered beneficial. Finally, a crucial factor for the extension and quality of training is adequate teacher training and provision, as well as decent conditions of work for the profession. As a multilevel approach is needed to improve key areas of the system, initiatives need to be planned on a long-term basis. Without vocational education and skill development we cannot provide skills among the students. Without providing the skills, students are not able to get the wage employment as well as self-employment. Through the employment generation we will increase the GDP. Therefore, we proved that improving the quality of education through vocationalisation of education for sustainable development of the India.

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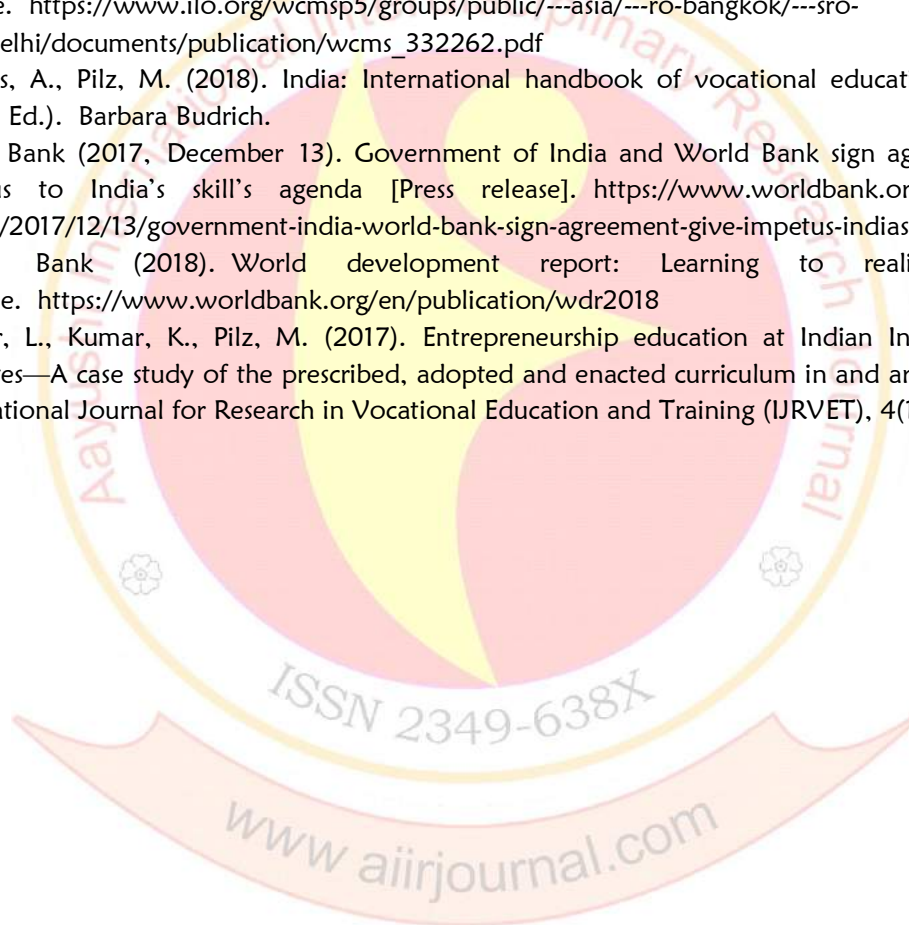


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American Literary Journalism and Capote's Use of Journalistic Techniques in *In Cold Blood*

Komal

Assistant Prof. of English Post Graduate Department of English  
Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Khalsa College (An Autonomous College)  
Sri Anandpur Sahib, Punjab, India

**Abstract:**

*One genre of fiction that deals with crimes, their detection, criminals and their motives is called crime fiction. Journalistic fiction is a story which is true, authentic and well researched that could have been written in a crispy newspaper style, detailed explanation and narrative flow that engages the reader in the story. Moreover, literary journalism is also the written identical to a documentary, or movie established on a true story or actual incident, the movie Infamous (1966) depends on In Cold Blood by Truman Capote. He is admired for the thrilling and artistic features of his book In Cold Blood: A True Account of a Multiple Murder and its Consequences. The aim of this paper is to establish whether In Cold Blood could be considered to be the true account Truman Capote intended it to be. Capote spent many years researching the murder in Kansas with the aim of writing a news story in the style of journalistic fiction. In Cold Blood constitutes an excellent blend of literature, journalism and reportage as well as through sociological, philosophical and psychological study of crime, the nature of the evil and a painstaking analysis of the human psyche, especially the criminal's mentality which still remains enigmatic and inscrutable. Capote claimed that journalism was not able to perfectly express the truth on the set scale, that's why he selected the literature to give meaning to the murders on a creative and universal level. With the skill of fiction writing Capote has bind the amazing power of truth, simple journalistic skills in his dialogue, choice of narrative, and his most famous technique of omniscient narrator's are used by Capote in In Cold Blood. Capote has used the concrete and real reportage for exploration. The narrative techniques, real backgrounds, recurring figures and thematic constructs in these texts make the solid basis for journalistic fiction. By promoting an omniscient point style of considering incident, Capote excludes himself from the text, as is supposed to be in journalistic fiction.*

**Key words:** Truman Capote, journalistic fiction, true crime, journalism, narratives

In American literature many changes have occurred over the past thirty years. American literature is written and composed in the United States of America. American literature is harsh, detached and insensitive and that it cannot be defined fully. American work includes physical abuse a morbid character and a lack of love, all across the board from the colonists, revolutionaries, explorers, to the civil war, the American Renaissance, and beyond. Although in American literature, each writer, poet and author, not only sets a higher standard for the next, but expands the pattern it has derived and represents a distinctly unsympathetic and unforgiving theme. A cruelty and inhumane perspective of human life was vividly illustrated in early writings of the 15<sup>th</sup> century and it's continuing up until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

American literature is about the events that cannot be forgotten, the topics that are avoided and the people that are not talked about is what American literature is. The literature calls out the disinclination, lack of love, and the hating for other types of people that was and still existing today. With the passage of time it is seen that American literature is truly cruel and harsh. As a whole there is an absence of tenderness in the writing and a focus on physical brutality without restriction.

It describes a society that lives in hatred and in these pieces the revolting actions emphasize the author's straight forward truth and describes a society that lives in hatred. American literature sometimes makes an effort to show love within humanity, but even when it does the concentration is not romance at all, but perhaps lust and desire. The attention is not mainly on love, even the author represents a criticizing relationship with self, church, state or the supernatural. American



literature brings out an unloving and unbending theme. Various writers enhance this idea with their morbid and dark pieces. It is not about the physical control, but instead mental.

The concept literary journalism has been related to different terms, as New Journalism (Wolfe), Literary journalism (Norman Sims and Mark Kramer), creative nonfiction (Lee Gutkind), The New Journalism (Robert S. Boynton), dramatic nonfiction (John Franklin). Harksock proposes that the multiplicity of terms for this form shows the 'fluid nature of its boundaries. He represents it just as 'epistemologically fluid – as the prior novel, a 'shifting form' that tries to reflect a changed reality which blends 'the interplay of consciousness' and marvelous experience. In justification of "literary journalism" Thomas B. Connery held the lead, in his *A Source book of American Literary Journalism*: use of the word 'journalism' is preferred over 'nonfiction' because the works assigned to the literary form are neither essays nor commentary.

Journalistic fiction is a story which is true, authentic and well researched that could have been written in a crispy newspaper style, detailed explanation and narrative flow that engages the reader in the story. The standard of writing used to tell the story is regarded as essential here as telling the truth of the story. This way of representing various facts is also called New Journalism. The phrase "New Journalism" was promoted in *New Journalism* by Tom Wolfe in 1974. He expressed new journalism as intense and detailed reporting considered with techniques mainly related with short stories and novels.

In *New Journalism*, Wolfe says that *In Cold Blood* reflects the influence of journalism and non-fiction. Capote says that the nonfiction novel writer should bind to the actual factors. Capote also accepts that the objectivity is required to his new form of novel. Capote's success after publication of *In Cold Blood* gave the New Journalism, an overwhelming momentum. Truman Capote's work *In Cold Blood* is introduced with a journalistic style and it appears to looking into the dark world of murder, violence and brutality. Capote wrote his story from within the community strained by the murders that disclosed the serious influence of the crime on it. *In Cold Blood* organizes an exploration for the origin of the killer's behavior in the childhood. Capote's account appears to try at exonerating the heinous crime Smith and Hickock completed by go through many of their traumatic experiences mainly the problems Smith experienced in his childhood.

*In Cold Blood* by Truman Capote's is formed on research in the field in 'real time' from the actual life incidents of the murder of a family of four in Kansas. Capote framed a crime narrative that has influenced decades of 'literary journalism'. Actually the description lays a real murder case, and typically the legal case lies the affirmation of the specialist witnesses: the forensic psychiatry issues a critical resource in his own attempt to provide significance to the incidents which he narrates. With its dependence on forensic psychiatric 'evidence', *In Cold Blood* raises questions of the connection between legal truth and (medical) science. The narrative of the novel consisted of fragments of evidence collected from various sources. This formation is close to the court's way of speaking. Throughout the trial, information is gathered and a narrative is composed in the end. The combination of the views of witnesses and pieces of documents make a horrible act legible.

The non-fiction novel *In Cold Blood* by Truman Capote (1966) recounts the brutal murders and after of the clutter hearing about the quadruple family murder, Capote visited Holcomb personally and he interviewed different people who were attached to the quadruple murders like police officers and inhabitants of Holcomb. The novel investigates the lives of the victims and its effect on the others and in contrast, it also inspects the psychological connection between the two mass murderers, Perry Smith and Richard Hickock. Capote's narrative perspective is presented in the novel, he recites the story of the murders, and the incidents that come after; and right down to Smith's acceptance of the murders.

The main purpose of Capote was his meeting with the criminals Dick Hickok and Perry Smith. Even Capote made a close relationship with Perry Smith. Capote began to deepen into Smith's personal life and he said: "He was remote, suspicious, sullenly sleepy. eyed: It took years, hundreds of letters and conversations, before I slipped all the way past this façade" (267). This sameness would not draw much attention if the affairs of subjectivity and objectivity in *In Cold Blood* were neglected.

The lengthy central section of the book is cinematic and novelistic, as the narrative cuts back and forth between the killers: Perry Smith and Hickock and their chaser and agents Alvin Dewey and Harold Nye of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. To redevelop incidents a journalist needs an enormous amount of reporting. If Capote had not met the two men after their arrest, got their support and harmony, interviewed them for hours and hours, for such a long duration of six years than he could not have written the *In Cold Blood*.

The other characteristics which explain the involvement of *In Cold Blood* in the literary genre are some of its inherent features: mythos, ethos and Lexis, which are similar to Aristotle elements of tragedy. 'Mythos' or 'plot' is explained by Aristotle as a variability of two unlike "change types" that is movement from good to bad fortune or vice versa and three different "character types": decent, evil and "in between". There appears to be two parallel mythos that associate all over the book, one of them (the two murderers story) moving from presumably good fortune to bad fortune, and other one (the crime investigation itself) which happens in the different direction. As the characters in general, the Clutters at the starting and the policemen that inquire the killings (Alvin Dewey and the associates) are introduced as the "decent" type of characters, even the killers, Perry Smith and Richard Hickock, manifest the 'evil' ones (Perry Smith's figure is quite contradictory).

'Ethos' appears for the "stamp" or essence of things. It incorporates the four conditions which the main characters should have: they ought to be good in anyway, they must have acceptable personalities and they should be consistent through the progress of the mythos. *In Cold Blood* does not prompt any specific hero in the classical sense of the conception, but the creation of various characters is matched with this Aristotelian characterization. This analysis is applied to Perry Smith. This character is a especially strong one, quiet and gentle man on the surface. Ultimately, anyhow, he is declared as the crueller of the two men. Although we are aware that he is the real killer, there are occurrences in the novel in which we can notice this said goodness in him. It would be related to his support of Nancy Clutter against his companion's sexual fascination.

'Lexis' points to the form of speech. The specific lexis of *In Cold Blood* is stated by the uncommon combination of non-fictional macro proposition with fictional micro proposition. Away from the traditional Greek level of tragedy *In Cold Blood* breaks the principle of the literary work from this new literary lexis.

For giving reliability to the narrative of *In Cold Blood* many reliable secondary records are stated partly or in their fullness. Newspaper articles; court transcripts; police reports autobiographical details of both the murderers Smith and Hickock written by their psychiatrist, the diaries and notebooks of Nancy Clutter and Perry Smith. So Perry's connection and relation with his family and with his best friend, who was also his former cellmate Willie- Jay, are presented in description, from the point of view of Perry and the respective another's party point of view.

Capote's novel *In Cold Blood* is a fascinating true crime piece of work. A cruel crime is committed by the murderers, the crime that rocks us from the core; a crime that is so senseless and brutal. In 1959, in Holcomb Kansas the murder of Clutter family is just such a crime. It is senseless as they stole less than 50 dollars. Brutal as the four victims are shot by them in the head with a shotgun. The murderers were motivated by the greed. Truman Capote was also obsessed with the



murders and followed its trial nearly. This novel presents a heartbreaking reality. The events presented in the novel were not made up; but these happened in reality. Journalistic fiction admires a distinctive and exceptional experience far away from ordinary life.

The choice of words by Capote is not unintentional. Actually he wishes to shock the reader and reflects the title *In Cold Blood* which arouses tragedy, cruelty, death and violence in the reader's mind immediately. To catch the reader's attention he simply uses the loaded words. The writing style of Capote has inspired generations of writers. The journalistic writers used it to present reality. Capote also used the journalistic fiction in his nonfiction novel *In Cold Blood* to present reality. Capote attempts to use the journalistic fiction also helps him to throw light on the crime that has affected the life of Americans. Capote's book *In Cold Blood* is a true crime novel that presents the detail of murders and trail, based on reality. Through the book *In Cold Blood* Capote's main purpose is to provide the reader a different perspective on criminals.

By reading this type of fiction the readers are not only forced to think deep and recall the main incidents happened before, even also they are forced to create their own reactions, thoughts and meanings about them. The various subjects which are focused by Capote are critical, crucial, fundamental, universal and all thought providing in nature. Undoubtedly, Capote novel *In Cold Blood* is a breath-taking story and it is also presented in the most wonderful novelistic and narrative style. In 1956, the cold-blooded murder in Kansas is defined by a distant narrator with the help of interviews of the murderers, companions and neighbours.

Capote applies his ability as the undetectable storyteller, mainly being unnamed and from time to time slipping into other characters' minds, and including what he states the factuality and the spirit of a novel. Capote offers to provide readers the inner dialogue in the novel, at the time when they are trying to know their crimes, even when they couldn't stop laughing, when they hit the highway and drove east instantly after leaving the house of Clutter's, that Capote does not disclose before two hundred pages after the killing.

Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood* has maintained a distinctive place in American literary history since its publication in 1965. He has made a great contribution in the genre of journalism, which he categorized "non-fictional novel". It was the first intentional effort to apply novelistic devices while claiming to the principles of journalism to produce a new literary art form. *In Cold Blood* is considered like a literary text though its non-fictionality, then, for the art form in which it is framed because of the eccentric uses of the language, because of its unconventional inner structure and because of the literary approach that was acquainted to frame the story. It's creativity and its variation from the conventional lies in the centremost of the narrative.

*In Cold Blood* represents as a realistic, provoking and unforgettable novel because of its interesting subject matter and complicated plot. Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood*, as its combination of various genres of written discussion, engaged the public interest in the book and also proves as a successful tool to explore rhetorical technique both individually and in contrast with the other various media formats. Capote didn't provide this book to document the crime. Even he wrote it so that the readers can understand the criminal mindset, and the cruelty and animality that still exist in our society.

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Place and Displacement: Depiction of Marginality in Tamsula Ao's Short Story *Soaba*

Pravin Lulekar

Research Scholar

Department of English, Savitribai Phule Pune

University, Pune

Prof. Sharad Binnor

Professor and Head,

Department of English,

K.T.H.M. College Nashik

**Abstract**

*In Postcolonial Theory, place is associated with identity and displacement with its loss. This paper looks at the depiction of effects of displacement on Adivasi communities in literature. The theoretical basis is derived mainly from the relevant ideas discussed in The Empire Writes Back. Both material and cultural effects of displacement are theorised, along with their intersection with appropriation into an alien economic system. This concept is studied in the short story Soaba by Tamsula Ao from Nagaland.*

**Keywords:** Adivasi Literature, Postcolonial Theory, Marginalisation, Place and Displacement

**Introduction**

Place and displacement is identified as a “major feature of post-colonial literatures” (Ashcroft et al. 8), the feature being an “identifying relationship between self and place” (8) brought into crisis by the displacement of the colonised. D.E.S. Maxwell has theorised this in terms of the “disjunction between place and language” and questioned the “‘appropriateness’ of an imported language to describe the experience of a place in post-colonial societies”(qtd. in Ashcroft et al. 23). The writers of *The Empire Writes Back* have, however, broadened this idea, stating:

“A valid sense of self may have been eroded by *dislocation*, resulting from migration, the experience of enslavement, transportation, or ‘voluntary’ removal for indentured labour. Or it may have been destroyed by *cultural denigration*, the conscious and unconscious oppression of indigenous personality and culture by a supposedly superior racial or cultural model.” (9; original italics).

Maxwell has applied his theory to mainly two groups. The first is the settler colonies like “the United States, New Zealand and Australia” and the second, the invaded ones like “India and Nigeria”(qtd. in Ashcroft et al. 24). According to Maxwell, in both the cases, there was a “disjuncture” between the place and the language. *The Empire Writes Back*, while exposing the shortcomings of Maxwell’s model, adds the important third example of the Caribbean, where people from “Africa, India, China, the ‘Middle East’ and Europe”(24) were uprooted and transplanted into a different region. The quotation above, about the valid sense of self, is applied mainly to this third group. The paper is mainly based on this particular proposition, of loss of (cultural) identity of a marginalised group due to displacement from their place.

In the context of the Adivasis, this idea needs to be given some historical perspective, before moving to its depiction in literature. The East India Company established the Zamindari, the Ryotwari and the Mahalwari systems in various parts of India in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Moyukh Mahtab traces the migration of Santhals after this. The Company “demarcated the Damin I Koh region in present day Jharkhand” in 1832. The Company then invited the Santhals, living then in Bengal and Odisha at that time, to migrate to this region as agricultural labour. The Santhals did this willingly, as they were promised “land and other economic amenities”. However, they were lent money “at exorbitant rates” and “were forced into bonded labour” when they were unable to return it. Similar pattern operated for Kol, Ho and Munda tribes. This is a case of displacement with the promise of “indentured labour”, which on the face of it, is simply economic exploitation. However, this was actually accommodation of these Adivasi tribes into a completely different

economic model, one based on capitalistic hierarchical division of labour, with the Company at the top, the various tax collectors like zamindars in the middle and the Adivasis, as labours, at the bottom. This was a cultural shift, based on displacement, leading to exploitation.

At this point, it must be noted that even after political decolonisation of India, similar methods have been operational. Post-independence, coal mining led to similar exploitation of the Santhals.

While this example presents an intersection of colonial strategies with economic exploitation, another enforcer of displacement have been the armed forces. An example of this is the case of Salwa Judum in Chhattisgarh. The Salwa Judum, which literally translates to “people’s peace movement” (“NDTV”) was a force formed in 2005 by the government. It consisted of Adivasis who were given arms and positions as Special Police Officers to fight against the menace of Naxalism. One of the strategies used by these “officers” was to empty villages “in the name of safety” (ibid) and move them to camps. The camps were “like prisons”; “no one was permitted to go into forests to collect Mahua, Tendu (leaves)...their lands remained untill for two years”. (ibid). Again, we see displacement leading to an alteration in economic model; in fact, there’s no substitute model here. More importantly, these are cultural ways of subsistence that are affected. A colonial parallel of this post-colonial example is the infamous Reconcentrado Policy employed in 1897 in Cuba by Spanish Governor General Valeriano Weyler.

It should also be noted that most Adivasi tribes believe in animism, that is the existence of spirits in nature. Their lives are then shaped according to this belief system of interacting with these “spirits” and in turn, with nature. Along with the economic factors seen above, displacement also results removal from a cosmological world. Displacement thus, used as a strategy of marginalisation, causes a cultural shift and has existed in both colonial and post-colonial times. It is further complicated due to urbanisation and new systems of governance, as will be seen in the case study.

### Case Study

#### *Soaba by Tamsula Ao*

This short story by Ao is set in the Mokokchung town of Nagaland in the late 1950s, a time when insurgency was at its peak in the state. It tells the story of Soaba, a possibly mentally stunted man, who is caught in the “the whirlwind sweeping through the land and creating havoc in people’s lives”. (Ao 9). This “whirlwind” has been caused by many factors – urbanisation, creation of cosmopolitan societies and most importantly, creation of a force called the Home Guards by the government. The Guards were locals whose job was to guide the armed forces into the terrain and also catch and torture suspected collaborators of the insurgents. The story zooms in on Boss, the leader of one such Guards’ group. It tells how Soaba, mostly a nomad, settles at Boss’ home and eventually gets killed.

The displacement in the story is very subtle. The story does, as a background, tell us how the army used an explicit strategy called ‘grouping’, where entire villages were “dislodged from their ancestral sites” (11), similar to the examples in Chhattisgarh and Cuba seen above. In the case of Mokokchung and similar townships, “people had migrated...as petty clerks in government offices, teachers...traders...” (10). It can be argued that this was a good shift that promoted “development” through upward mobility. However, this is a cultural shift, as people were appropriated into new systems of governance and economy. Contradictory to the objectives of democracy, it did not empower them. Rimi Tadu, says in the context of a similar process in Arunachal Pradesh, “they (who took up government jobs) were merely representatives and mouthpieces of the administrators...”<sup>12</sup> (9). Further, youth began to be alienated from their culture and even mocking it. In the context of Arunachal again, J.L. Dawar observes that the new Christian converts there started “ridiculing the indigenous faith and practices”. (910). Ao lays down a similar observation in



the present text, "...a new environment was emerging and overtaking the old ways, and youngsters growing up in such a place (townships) began to think of themselves as the new generation."<sup>14</sup> (10). In its connection with coloniality, this was a strategy in line with Thomas Macaulay's dictum – creation of a class, tribal in origin, but owing allegiance to the state and not the people. It creates a hierarchy while alienating people from their culture.

The worst manifestation of this strategy was the Home Guards. The story depicts minute changes taking place in the Boss' lifestyle – "he started wearing new and fashionable clothes and flashy rings on his fingers" (Ao 13). At the loud parties at his house, *Hindi* songs would play (18), signaling the penetration of another (dominant) culture. The greatest problem was, however, the creation of "a new hierarchy" (13) and the Boss' ambiguous, powerless position in it. The Guards were clearly "beyond the law and civil rights" (12) and means to perpetuate "sinister abuses" (18) on people. This is unlike the government jobs which are at least within the law. Further, in spite of the power he wielded, he was always under the "leash" (17) of his handlers, the government. The "leash" in the case of government employees was economic and bureaucratic; for the Boss, it is directly in the form of muscle power.

All this results in a larger cultural change, which is actually the central theme of the story – "the conflict of interests...eating into the moral fabric of the society where friendship and loyalty were the casualties." (12). Adivasi communities have been traditionally close-knit and communal in their existence. Ruby Hembrom, in the context of the Santhals' oral tradition, says that experience (of life) is of a "shared community" and "corporal". This is reflected even in art. K Ayyappa Paniker says that the stories of Adivasis are "not the experience of any particular individual member" (122), but of the community. This social structure is ruptured due to the "new hierarchy". A subtle example of this in the present text is that due to the Boss' position and threats he possessed for himself, the "sedate and domesticated lifestyle" of his wife also changed: "she could not go anywhere without a bodyguard and her friends and relatives could not come to the house freely..."<sup>24</sup> (Ao 14-5). On a larger level, the Guards started suspecting and torturing their own people.

It is extremely important to note that the insurgents were doing the same thing; Ao notes, "Through a method not dissimilar to 'conscription'...many rural adults had to abandon family and fieldwork and were inducted in the 'underground' army of freedom fighters."<sup>25</sup> (10). This was also displacement resulting in alteration of cultural values. The lives of ordinary people were caught in the cross fire between the state's armed forces and the insurgents.

## Conclusions

Displacement, thus, is seen in two ways in the short story – on the physical level of 'grouping' and migration and the metaphorical level of cultural shifts. These are indeed colonial methods in which both land and culture are appropriated. Further, the coloniality intertwined with economic exploitation. Stories like *Soaba* highlight this marginalisation and indicate that for sustainable development, it is essential that the locals be empowered and their cultures be respected.

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## Energy Sector and Climate Change

Assist. Prof. Dr. Kashinath Ramchandra Tanange

HOD, Department of Economics  
Arts, Commerce and Science College, Gadhinglaj Maharashtra (INDIA).

### Introduction:

Energy has been universally recognized as one of the most important inputs for economic growth and human development. There is a strong two-way relationship between economic development and energy consumption. On hand, growth of an economy, with its global competitiveness, hinges on the other hand, the level of economic development has been observed to be reliant on the energy demand. In an effort to meet the demands of a developing nation, the Indian energy sector has witnessed a rapid growth. Energy is one of the major drivers of a growing economy like India.

Broadly, there are two sources of energy, traditional energy and non-traditional energy. There are three broad sources of traditional energy, viz. (a) Coal and Lignite (b) Oil and Gas, and (c) Electricity. As regards electricity, there are hydroelectric power and thermal power.

The important non-traditional energy sources are – 1) Solar Energy 2) Wind Energy 3) Bio-gas 4) Geothermal Energy 5) Small Hydro Power (SHP) 6) Woody Biomass Power 7) Nuclear Energy.

It is a fact that energy is a crucial input for both the production as well as consumption activities. But only non-traditional energy like hydroelectricity, wind energy, solar energy, tidal, geothermal energy and nuclear energy is eco-friendly and conducive for the environment. The climate change is a crucial problem the globe in general and India in particular has been facing. The evil consequences of climate change are so severe and long period that its mitigation is inevitable. This can be enabled by the energy demand supply management in the country like India. It is the situation of the world in general and developed countries in particular which are highly responsible for the climate change.

### Statement of the Research Problem

There is a great change in climate due to traditional sources of generation of energy. High GHG emission is produced by energy sector out of total GHG emission energy sector produced 58 percent GHG emission in India. There is great impact on climate change. To control this serious problem, there is great need for energy management to facilitate decrease in global warming mitigation of climate change and to achieve sustainable growth. Hence, I have selected the topic for my research entitled, "Energy Sector and Its Impact on Climate Change."

### Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of the present research study are as follows:

1. To study the problem of climate change;
2. To examine role of energy in the problem of climate change;
3. To assess trends in supply of energy in India;
4. To examine trends in demand for energy in India;
5. To suggest eco-friendly supply of energy in India for climate change mitigation;

## Research Methodology

The study is based on the secondary sources of data only. The study has collected necessary secondary data from various sources like various publications of the central, state government of energy sector various publications of foreign governments, international bodies and their subsidiary organizations, journals, books, magazines and newspapers, websites, reports and publications of various associations connected with energy sector, reports prepared by researchers etc. documents and other sources of published information about energy sector and climate change.

. In this direction the period chosen for the study is from 2001-02 to 2015-16 keeping in view the objectives of the study, some appropriate statistical techniques such as compound growth rate (CGR), percentage, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, have been employed for the analyzing of data.

## Concept of Climate Change:

Climate change is a phenomenon being experienced by the mankind since its origin on the earth. The Planet earth is going through this phenomenon ever since its birth. It is also a driving force of evolution that life on earth has undergone over the last millions of years. Climate change necessarily brings about changes in the weather conditions. There is reason to believe that climate change could affect agricultural productivity, and cause increased health hazards and submergence of lands due to rise in the sea level to name a few. Climate change is the net result of many factors caused by continuous evolution of Planet Earth through many geological eras. However, there is growing concern about manmade developments causing, even if partially or insignificantly, the climate change outcomes. The industrialization that started from the late 17th century is believed to have accelerated the process of climate change by emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) to the atmosphere. The observed levels of GHGs have perhaps nearly crossed tolerance levels in the atmosphere so that the survival for many animal and human species is at stake, while developmental needs of human race are contributing to factors like deforestation, urbanization etc., that can hasten the process of climate change. (*Govt. of India, 2013*, pp 7)

## Meaning of Climate Change:

Following are some of the important definitions useful to understand meaning of Climate Change.

### a) The Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

“Climate change is ‘a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. It refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity’”. (IPCC-5, 2014).

### b) UNFCCC :

The definition provided by UNFCCC is slightly different, as it emphasizes on ‘a change that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods’.

## Factors Influencing Climate Change

The important factors, which are responsible for climate change and are causally contributed by human civilization on earth, are listed below:

### a) Greenhouse Gases

Human civilization and industrialization have amplified the emissions of ‘Greenhouse Gases’, which are considered to be one of the main causal factors accelerating climate change in the post industrialization era.

GHGs constitute



- Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>),
- Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>),
- Nitrous Oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O),
- Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Sulphurhexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

#### B) Deforestation

C) Land-use Change

D) Vehicular Usage

E) Energy Usage

### Energy Sector and Climate Change

Climate change, and more specifically the carbon emissions from energy production and use, is one of the more vexing problems facing society today.

The energy sector particularly closely associated with climate change because energy is central both to the problem and to its resolution. Energy-related emissions (including energy used in transportation) account for over two thirds of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and contribute well over 80% of worldwide emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, the main GHG, as a direct result of fossil fuel combustion. Energy also accounts for around one third of the global emissions of methane, the second largest source of GHGs, in fugitive emissions, mainly from natural gas production; transportation; and coal production. In addition, energy contributes a small share of global emissions of N<sub>2</sub>O, the third largest source, principally from biomass burning.

Coal, Gas and Diesel being the major sources of power in World, the emissions of GHGs are also on the rise. The GHG emission level estimation, however, depends on utilization of installed capacity. (World Energy Outlook, 2013, p. 15)

### Energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil-fuel combustion increased again in 2012, reaching a record high of 31.6 Gt, according to our preliminary estimates. This represents an increase of 0.4 Gt on 2011, or 1.4%, a level that, if continued, would suggest a long-term temperature increase of 3.6 °C or more. The growth in emissions results from an increase in global fossil fuel consumption: 2.7% for natural gas, 1.1% for oil and 0.6% for coal. Taking into account emissions factors that are specific to fuel, sector and region, natural gas and coal each accounted for 44% of the total energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions increase in 2012, followed by oil (12%). The global trend masks important regional differences: in 2012, a 3.1% increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in non-OECD countries was offset, but only partly, by a 1.2% reduction in emissions in OECD countries.

While China made the largest contribution to the global increase, with its emissions rising by 300 Mt, or 3.8%, this level of growth is one of the smallest in the past decade and less than half of the emissions increase in 2011, receiving China's efforts in installing low carbon generating capacity and achieving improvements in energy intensity. Coal demand grew by 2.4%, most of it to supply industrial demand. While electricity generation in China increased 5.2%, coal input to power generation grew by only 1.2%. Most of the additional demand was met by hydro, with 18 Gt of capacity additions coming online in 2012, complemented by a wet year in 2012. Increased wind and solar also played a role. Hydro capacity at the end of 2012 was 249 Gt, on track to meet the 2015 target of 290 Gt. The decarbonization efforts in the power sector resulted in a decade long improvement of its emissions per unit of generation. Energy intensity improved by 3.8%, in line

with the 12th Five-year Plan target, indicating progress in diversifying the economy and in energy efficiency.

The detailed analysis of energy sector and its contribution to global warming and climate change is endeavored below

### Production of Primary Energy

The state of primary energy production is presented below.

**Table No. 1**  
**Total Primary Energy Production**

Quadrillion Btu

Year	OECD	Non OECD	China	India	World
2000	163.1133 (41.20)	232.8168 (58.80)	37.71305 (9.53)	9.83335 (2.48)	395.933 (100)
2001	164.8099 (41.04)	236.7259 (58.96)	40.3139 (10.04)	10.29344 (2.56)	401.5358 (100)
2002	163.9514 (40.73)	238.5726 (59.27)	42.39548 (10.53)	9.99286 (2.48)	402.524 (100)
2003	162.2342 (38.86)	255.2649 (61.14)	48.25747 (11.56)	10.55702 (2.53)	417.4991 (100)
2004	163.4237 (37.33)	274.4011 (62.67)	54.37164 (12.42)	11.14448 (2.55)	437.8248 (100)
2005	161.9341 (35.76)	290.8696 (64.24)	60.41285 (13.34)	11.79978 (2.61)	452.8037 (100)
2006	162.7543 (35.10)	300.9316 (64.90)	64.29176 (13.87)	12.45451 (2.69)	463.6859 (100)
2007	162.7364 (34.52)	308.6821 (65.48)	68.89075 (14.61)	13.09857 (2.78)	471.4185 (100)
2008	163.5117 (33.81)	320.0487 (66.19)	72.99299 (15.09)	13.65604 (2.82)	483.5603 (100)
2009	160.6225 (33.40)	320.3076 (66.60)	77.27847 (16.07)	14.6886 (3.05)	480.9301 (100)
2010	164.504 (32.55)	340.8669 (67.45)	84.22888 (16.67)	15.52774 (3.07)	505.3679 (100)
2011	164.7994 (31.78)	353.7462 (68.22)	90.56669 (17.47)	16.01379 (3.09)	518.5456 (100)
2012	165.5873 (30.82)	371.6791 (69.18)	101.7812 (18.94)	15.87429 (2.95)	537.2663 (100)
CGR	0.04	4.09	8.52	4.69	2.61
S.D.	1.37	45.99	20.18	2.3	46.33
Mean	163.38	295.76	64.88	12.69	459.15
C.V.	0.01	0.16	0.31	0.18	0.10

Source: International Energy Agency Statistics (2016)

The share of Non OECD countries in the primary energy production was greater than that of OECD countries. It appears that the primary energy production in China is greater than that of India. In the year 2000, the share of China in primary energy production was 9.53%, it increased to 18.94% in the year 2012. During the same period the share of India in primary energy production was 2.48% and 2.95% respectively. It clearly suggests that there has been progress in primary energy production of India.

**Total CO<sub>2</sub> Emission from Consumption of Energy**

It is a well-discovered fact that the energy sector in general, and thermal energy in particular is a prominent contributor to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and thereby to the global warming as well as climate change.

**Table No. 2**  
**Total Carbon Dioxide Emission from Consumption of Energy**

(Million Metric Tons)

Year	North America	Europe	Africa	Asia & Oceania	Other	India	China	World
2000	6821.084 (28.37)	4459.473 (18.55)	887.0801 (3.69)	7533.709 (31.34)	4339.707 (18.05)	990.9748 (4.12)	3165.32 (13.17)	24041.05 (100)
2001	6697.145 (27.75)	4513.071 (18.70)	915.6275 (3.79)	7668.925 (31.78)	4337.463 (17.97)	1016.322 (4.21)	3226.522 (13.37)	24132.23 (100)
2002	6746.467 (27.45)	4493.078 (18.28)	917.7574 (3.73)	7964.776 (32.40)	4457.24 (18.13)	1007.588 (4.10)	3422.086 (13.92)	24579.32 (100)
2003	6838.872 (26.62)	4613.073 (17.93)	968.2401 (3.77)	8642.802 (33.64)	4625.369 (18.01)	1022.436 (3.98)	3959.966 (15.42)	25688.36 (100)
2004	6965.261 (25.83)	4657.645 (17.27)	1016.334 (3.77)	9492.963 (35.20)	4837.474 (17.94)	1121.108 (4.16)	4596.97 (17.04)	26969.68 (100)
2005	7007.876 (25.14)	4659.185 (16.71)	1052.752 (3.78)	10158.04 (36.43)	5002.364 (17.94)	1181.398 (4.24)	5116.349 (18.35)	27880.22 (100)
2006	6940.561 (24.25)	4694.949 (16.40)	1058.645 (3.70)	10772.5 (37.64)	5152.959 (18.00)	1280.6 (4.47)	5575.198 (19.48)	28619.61 (100)
2007	7059.38 (24.12)	4657.089 (15.91)	1087.427 (3.72)	11295.22 (38.59)	5167.787 (17.66)	1366.014 (4.67)	5908.428 (20.19)	29266.9 (100)
2008	6869.07 (23.17)	4581.15 (15.45)	1152.383 (3.89)	11656.21 (39.32)	5385.789 (18.17)	1448.991 (4.89)	6166.566 (20.80)	29644.6 (100)
2009	6397.257 (21.73)	4279.517 (14.54)	1145.849 (3.89)	12462.34 (42.34)	5150.656 (17.50)	1642.933 (5.58)	6816.095 (23.16)	29435.62 (100)
2010	6563.769 (21.07)	4386.991 (14.08)	1179.972 (3.79)	13383.78 (42.96)	5640.321 (18.10)	1714.907 (5.50)	7388.502 (23.72)	31154.84 (100)
2011	6482.327 (20.16)	4348.063 (13.52)	1168.656 (3.63)	14309.9 (44.50)	5846.041 (18.18)	1752.675 (5.45)	8126.694 (25.27)	32154.99 (100)
2012	6298.306 (19.49)	4263.257 (13.19)	1205.703 (3.73)	14435.77 (44.68)	6107.249 (18.90)	1830.939 (5.67)	8106.43 (25.09)	32310.29 (100)
CGR	-0.53	-0.44	2.70	6.06	2.81	6.01	9.01	2.67
S.D.	243.12	151.04	110.08	2436.04	564.68	312.33	1776.69	2901.62
Mean	6745.18	4508.20	1058.19	10752.07	5080.80	1336.68	55.05.78	28144.44
C.V.	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.23	0.11	0.23	0.32	0.10

Source: International Energy Agency Statistics (2016)

It is observed that it is Asia & Oceania is a dominant contributor in Total CO<sub>2</sub> emission from energy consumption in the world with 31% in 2000 and 45% in 2012. It is followed by the North America and Europe group of countries.

The countrywise analysis reveals that China was dominant with 13% and 25% shares during 2000 and 2012. The contribution of India in CO<sub>2</sub> emission from energy is rising from 4% to 7% during the same period, is no doubt a considerable thing.

**Sectorial Composition of CO<sub>2</sub> Emission in India**

Even though, comparatively the CO<sub>2</sub> emission of India is after the China. When its contribution in the world taking into account the level of development is considered, it is no doubt a thing of concern. Hence, its sectoral distribution is very much necessary to be studied.



**Table No. 3**  
**CO<sub>2</sub> Emission from various Sectors in India**

(Million Metric Tons)

Year	Residential Building and Commercial and public Services	Total Electricity and Heat Production	Manufacturing Industries and Construction	Other Sector Excluding residential buildings and Commercial and Public	Transport	Total
2001	72.9 (7.36)	579.13 (58.48)	223.16 (22.53)	23.37 (2.36)	91.76 (9.27)	990.32 (100)
2002	76.49 (7.49)	587.32 (57.55)	236.54 (23.18)	25.83 (2.53)	94.37 (9.25)	1020.55 (100)
2003	78.71 (7.52)	611.92 (58.49)	228.1 (21.80)	31.65 (3.03)	95.79 (9.16)	1046.17 (100)
2004	80.82 (7.24)	668.73 (59.87)	234.85 (21.02)	33.23 (2.97)	99.4 (8.90)	1117.03 (100)
2005	82.02 (6.96)	696.24 (59.11)	264.47 (22.45)	33.59 (2.85)	101.62 (8.63)	1177.94 (100)
2006	82.92 (6.50)	747.5 (58.59)	295.71 (23.18)	38.06 (2.98)	111.71 (8.76)	1275.9 (100)
2007	85.23 (6.26)	799.42 (58.70)	314.51 (23.09)	43.21 (3.17)	119.44 (8.77)	1361.81 (100)
2008	84.23 (5.73)	854.46 (58.10)	351.39 (23.89)	49.56 (3.37)	130.93 (8.90)	1470.57 (100)
2009	89.64 (5.47)	912.89 (55.68)	419.28 (25.57)	72.15 (4.40)	145.58 (8.88)	1639.54 (100)
2010	95.61 (5.59)	939.85 (54.95)	455.2 (26.61)	58.18 (3.40)	161.5 (9.44)	1710.34 (100)
2011	98.29 (5.63)	963.48 (55.21)	471.62 (27.03)	41.79 (2.39)	169.87 (9.73)	1745.05 (100)
CGR	2.67	5.85	8.69	9.20	6.76	6.51
S. D.	7.71	143.04	93.70	14.48	28.03	282.15
Mean	84.26	760.09	317.71	40.97	120.18	1323.20
C. V.	0.09	0.19	0.29	0.35	0.23	0.21

Source: International Energy Agency Statistics (2016)

It is revealed that the energy sector is dominant with more than 50% share in total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in India. It is followed by industry sector. Likewise, the contribution of transport in CO<sub>2</sub> emission is also considerable, and not negligible.

### Conclusion:

There are only few countries, which are dominant producers of the primary energy. They consist of United States, Russia, China and India. The relative share of India is lower, but no doubt, it is considerable. The USA is a dominant country in the world in the production of primary energy. Comparatively, UK, Japan, France, Canada, Germany, Brazil are meagre producers of primary energy. North America and Asia & Oceania group of countries were with 29%, 27% shares in world CO<sub>2</sub> emission in 2000, which stood at 24% and 32% in 2012. It is followed by the Europe with 21% and 16% respectively. The country wise analysis reveals that the contribution of China is significant and increasing, which rose from 6.32% to 11.31% respectively during the same period. India contributed with 3% and 4% respectively, is no doubt, is a thing of concern. Energy sector is dominant with more than 50% share in total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in India. It is followed by industry sector. Likewise, the contribution of transport in CO<sub>2</sub> emission is also considerable, and not negligible.

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## Social Consciousness in The Select Novels of Cyprian Ekwensi

Dr. A. S. Arabole

Head, Dept. of English  
Arts, Commerce and Science College, Kowad

The present paper deals with the social conscious in the select novels of Cyprian Ekwensi. A Nigerian Ibo Novelist, Short Story writer and Pharmacist Cyprian Odiatu Duaka Ekwensi was born at Minna in Northern Nigeria on 26 Sept., 1921. Ekwensi wrote hundreds of short stories, radio and television scripts, and several dozen novels. Ekwensi began his writing career as a pamphleteer, and this perhaps explains the episodic nature of his novels. This tendency is well illustrated by *People of the City* (1954), in which Ekwensi gave a vibrant portrait of life in a West African city. It was the first major novel to be published by a Nigerian. Two novellas for children appeared in 1960; both *The Drummer Boy* and *The Passport of Mallam Illia* were exercises in blending traditional themes with undisguised romanticism. Ekwensi has contributed much to the development of African literature through the wide corpus of works that brought life in the city so much alive with vivid evocation of setting along with local colour. Ekwensi is considered as a most skillful novelist in his depiction of rural African forced into developing urban centers.

The earlier African writers like Chinua Achebe, Ngugi Wa Thiongo, and Elechi Amadi portrayed the negative and positive impact on the society. Sex violence, intrigue and mystery are commonly found in Ekwensi's work. Ekwensi's most widely read novel is *Jagua Nana* (1961) in which a very worldly and highly attractive 45 year old Nigerian women falls in love with a young teacher called Freddi. She agrees to send him to study law in England on the understanding of getting married on his return. Around this beautiful and impressive prostitute, Ekwensi sets in motion whole panoply of vibrant amoral characters who have drifted from their rural origins to grab the dazzling pleasure of the city. In *Jagua Nana* we are given more incites into the lower reaches of Logas life with very details.

Ekwensi's second most widely read novel, *Jagua Nana*, appeared in 1961, is about an Igbo woman who walks away from her marriage at Enugu to enjoy the freedom of an uninhibited prostitute in Logas. When the novel opens, she is an aging, yet fashionable woman who has earned her reputation through magnificent performance and superlative elegance. Jagua has married a well- to- do man but not of her liking. Always logging lust life of cities, she boards a train for Logas, but Logas putting an end to her staid married life. At last Jagua returns to Logas, continues her casual, immoral life, becomes involved with an unscrupulous politician, Uncle Taiwo who in an election campaign stands against and is responsible for the death of Freddie who has just returned from England. Uncle Taiwo is eventually murdered and Jagua because of her association with him and his campaign is forced to flee to her village as a broken women. She loses her child born of an affair with a lorry driver and in contrived happy ending finds peace having got fifty thousand pounds from Uncle Taiwo swindled from party funds. Sex, violence, intrigue and mystery in arecognizable contemporary setting most often in the fast-paced melting pot of the city were common diet in Ekwensi's works, especially in *Jagua Nana* in which a very wordly and highly attractive forty-five year ole Nigerian women with multiple suitors falls in love with a young teacher, Freddie. She agrees to send him to study law in England on the understanding of getting marred on his return. Around this beautiful ans impressive prostitute, Ekwensi sets, in motion a whole panoply of vibrant, amoral characters who have drifted from their rural originals to grab the dazzling pleasure of the city. Jugua, like all other oppressed females who came Lagos, imprisoned, entangled in the city, unable to extricate themselves from its clutches had come to free herself from



the taunts and menacing attitude of her people in Ogbu who kept chiding her for not being productive even after three years of marriage. The Lagos she goes to is found to cherish values diametrically opposed to those of her village. These girls were classy, worked in offices like men, danced, smoked, wore high-heeled shoes and narrow slacks and were free and fast with their favors. In Lagos, prostitutes are presented generally as victims of the city drifting along with it. The young prostitutes go to the Tropicana daily expecting something to happen that could put an end to their poverty and starvation. Lagos, therefore is where many others are practically strain a town where everyone there has come to make fast money by faster means.

*People of the city* is the first West African English novel about city life in Nigeria. It is a pioneering work, both as a bold representation of Lagos, life and as an attempt at novel writing in English in West Africa. The novel deals with sex, romance, violence and cultural change in contemporary Nigerian society without much exaggeration. The novel narrates the life of Amusa Sango, in urban society exposed to the West. It also exposes the rampant corruption, moral and monetary, affecting the African character. Analysing the situation and the character that symbolizes Nigerian youth, Ekwensi, within the framework of the novel, seems to expose the vices and social immorality in cities in general. As in African fiction in general, Ekwensi too is not interested in the life of individual but is concerned with the change affecting the group conscious. People of the city recount the coming to political awareness of a young reporter and band leader in an emerging African country.

Ekwensi's main character in the novel is a young crime reporter for Lagos newspaper who leads a dance-band occasionally. Amusa Sango, the protagonist born in the Eastern Green of Nigeria, becomes a crime reporter for the West African sensation and provides music with his dance-band in various clubs in Lagos. Through Sango's experience, Ekwensi seems to be recording his desire for individual progress in his successful career and also for peace and order in the society. Narrating the career of Sango through his encounters and sexual and social intercourse, Ekwensi attempt to offer social criticism and social commentary on general social conditions which characterize modern Nigerian urban life. By delineating Sango's affairs with a variety of women, Ekwensi is able to dramatize the general problems as reflected in the lives of specific individuals and at the same time broaden the scope of the novel. In the beginning Sango is presented as a crime reporter which provides opportunity for Ekwensi to comment on various events and issues of public, social, political and national importance. The novel ends with an optimistic note. After marrying Beatrice, Sango leaves for the Gold coast to lead a new and more successful life.

Cyprian Ekwensi's *Burning Grass* depicts the life of nomads living on the fringes of modern civilization, but still deprived of its benefits. The Fulani herdsmen of northern Nigeria are the main characters in the novel. Ekwensi shows how the life of herdsmen is governed by the age-old traditions. The herdsmen move to new pastureland, but follow their faith, and believe in witchcraft and superstitions. Ekwensi gives an insider's view of the traditional change in Fulani tribe. This story portrays the life, struggles, and travails of cattle herdsmen and their aversion towards city life and its sedentariness. The enjoyment of the book is the narration. Events take place at a fast pace and though the reader could make some predictions, because things fitted in so perfectly, it was still a pleasure to read them. The reader can find himself or herself hoping that nothing untoward happen to the old man (Mai Sunsaye) who was oblivious of the cause of his zeal to travel or leave home. Ekwensi employed the traditional narrative style and it suited the story very well.

*Survive the Peace*, records, recreates and analyses the post-war situation in Nigeria. The setting of the novel is the end of the Nigerian civil war and its aftermath. The writer tries to analyse the post-war situation and experiences through the protagonist James Odugo, a senior news reporter on the Biafran side. James with his colleague vice Ezenta leaves the radio station in

search of his wife and children. On his way to his hometown, he develops temporary relationships with his companion Vic and another Woman Benne. And when he reaches home, to his surprise he finds that the war has ruined his family too. His life Juliette refuses to revive her relationship with James.

*Iska* tells the story of a Nigerian girl from a simple village background who goes to the city and joins the smart literary and political world. Conflict ensues about her relationship with an unscrupulous politician. The mood and atmosphere of Nigeria are evoked in the settings of the village, the fashionable world of Lagos, and the dark ceremonies of a religious sect. The girl is a symbol of the wind which blows strongly through Africa, destroying the old and preparing for the new. It is the story of Filia Enu, a beautiful young Nigerian girl. From a relatively unsophisticated background, on the death of her father, she moves to Lagos and its 'smart' literary and political world. Filia becomes a model and attracts the attention of an unscrupulous politician and a journalist of, somewhat, lightweight ideas. Conflict ensues.

Cyprian Ekwensi uses his story as a vehicle to catch the mood and atmosphere of Nigeria. The sweep of the vast country is graphically caught in *Iska* - from a simple village to a fashion boutique sect. Filia is, as are all in this strongly through Africa, destroying the old, preparing for the new. Cyprian Ekwensi was an Igbo. His novels, like Achebe's novels, speak of Igbo life, culture and history. Though Igbos earlier did not have well established and centralized institution and powerful chiefs to constitute a large Igbo tribe, they have later developed a rich cultural heritage and a well-defined tribal consciousness. The Igbo society is primarily rural, egalitarian and achievement-oriented.

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## E-Commerce : Benefits and Limitations

Shri. S.B. Chougule

Asst. Prof. Dept. of Commerce

T.K.Kolekar College Nesari Shivaji Uni. Kolhapur

### Abstract :

*Now a day's information technology has change the way of doing business transactions. Near about 88% businessmen are connected with internet and on an average 39% were doing online transactions daily. All businessmen use mobile phone, Smartphone that can access e-mail and mobile internet. E-Commerce is the ability of business to trade with the world via websites. This means that there is a larger market and business is now open 24 hours a day. E-Commerce address the needed of the organization, merchant, consumers to cut cost while improving the quality of goods and services. This paper discloses the benefits and limitations of E-Commerce.*

### Introduction :

E-Commerce is the process of conducting all types of commercial activities through electronically. It has changed the way we conduct commercial activity, communicate and access, choose, pay for the receive goods, services and information. This includes activities such as communication with clients and suppliers. E-commerce is process of buying and selling goods or services electronically rather than through conventional means and includes the support activities and transactions necessary to perform these tasks.

### Meaning and concept of E-Commerce:

Electro Commerce is any transaction completed over a computer - mediated network that involves the transfer of ownership or rights to use goods or services. Transactions occur within selected, business, and marketing oriented process. Electronic Commerce is the sale and procurement of supplies and services using information systems technology.

- 1) 'Electronic Commerce (EC) is where business transactions take place via telecommunications networks, especially the internet'<sup>1</sup>.
- 2) 'Electronic Commerce is about doing business electronically.'
- 3) 'Electronic Commerce is defined as the conduct of a financial transaction by electronic means.'

Commercial transaction undertaken through the use of internet, intranets, cellular networks and other digital technologies is known as Electronic Commerce.

### Objectives of the Study :

- 1) To understand the concept of E-Commerce.
- 2) To study E-Commerce infrastructure.
- 3) To recognize the benefits and limitations of E-Commerce.

### Methodology :

For the fulfillment of the objective in present study the researcher used to collect secondary data as source of information from books, journals and internet, along with personal observation and discussion with academician and experts.



**E-Commerce : How does It work?**

Purchaser can purchase electronically. The purchaser browses through the internet to the seller's web site. From there he decides to purchase the goods of his choice by placing order online. Once the order is placed along with credit card, details the information moves through a private gateway to a processing network. The Electronic payment systems of the seller validate and confirm the transaction. On realization of money, the seller may dispatch the product to the customer either online or through courier depending on nature of the products<sup>2</sup>.

**E-Commerce Infrastructure :**

E-Commerce infrastructure is the share of total economic infrastructure used to support electronic business support and conduct electronic commerce transaction. It includes hardware, software, telecommunication networks, support services and human capital used in electronic business and commerce<sup>3</sup>.

**E-Commerce required following infrastructure -**

- ❖ Computers, routers and other hardware.
- ❖ Satellite, wire and optical wire and network channels.
- ❖ System and application software.
- ❖ Support services, such as website development and hosting, consulting.
- ❖ Electronic payment and certification services.
- ❖ Human Capital such as programmers.

**Benefits of E-Commerce :**

E-Commerce refers to the various transactions which occur between Government, Citizens and businesses. The bottom line benefits of E-Commerce are simply this :

**1) Improvements to customer responsiveness and service :-**

Automatic Teller Machines (ATM's) are now well used by most bank customers; they feel more in control of the transaction process and access their information any time. Automatic email responses provide customers with instant information to their inquiries and help create more sales by answering general queries more quickly and comprehensively.

**2) Cost Savings :-**

- a) **Labour Costs** : Reduce wages by engaging labour via the Internet on performance based rewards.
- b) **Materials Costs** : Reduce materials costs by requesting and receiving both expressions of interest and receiving both expressions of interest and queries from materials suppliers worldwide.
- c) **Overhead and other Costs :-**
  - Reduction of inventory holdings.
  - Reduction of working capital requirements.
  - Reduction in transactional costs.

**3) Cash Flow Improvements :**

Reduce interest charges, bank fee postage and printing by using Electronic funds Transfer, point of sale and electronic banking facilities.

**4) Good Customer and Supplier Relationships:**

Using email and other voice, image, word communication facilities not only saves money and provides greater responsiveness, but can facilitate better supplier, customer and staff relationships.

**5) Faster Services via marketplace to Consumer :**

Integrating a strong marketing website with business processes allows the customer to order via the website.

**6) Access to Global Market :**

E-Commerce provides us wider product availability. The clever use of email and a website can increase customer numbers, purchasing volumes and frequency of return.

**7) Trust and worthiness :**

Investing in a well - built e-Business system including email, website and back end systems will greatly assist in building client trust.

**8) Customer Loyalty :**

Successfully, capturing customer intelligence will help the small business operator to anticipate customer needs and services.

**9) Market Leadership:-**

For many businesses, planning, investment and implementation of electronic technologies will improve international competitiveness, resulting in improved market share, return on investment and market performance through business leadership.

**Limitations of E-Commerce :-**

There was wide surrounding the internet and e-Commerce over the last few years of the twentieth century, Isaac Newton's 3<sup>rd</sup> Law of Motion, 'for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction' suggests that for all the benefits there are limitations to e-commerce.

**1) Luck of sufficient system :-**

There are numerous reports of websites and databases being hacked into and security holes in software.

**2) Rapidly evolving and changing technology :-**

There is always a feeling of trying to 'catch up' and not be left behind. Under pressure to innovate and develop business models to exploit the new opportunities.

**3) Facing increased competition:-**

From both national and international competitors often leads to price wars and subsequent unsustainable losses for the organization.

**4) Problems with compatibility of older and newer technology -**

Older business systems cannot communicate with web based and Internet infrastructures, leading to some organizations running almost two independent systems where data cannot be shared.

**5) Global Market Issues:-**

Diversified languages, unknown socio-culture environments, import-export policy and currency conversions etc.

**6) Computing Equipment :**

Is needed for individuals to Participate in the new digital economy, which means an initial capital cost to customers.

**7) Lack of security and privacy of personal data :**

There is no real control of data that is collected over the web or internet, Data protection laws are not universal and so websites hosted in different countries may or may not have laws, which protect privacy of personal data.

**8) Breakdown inhuman Interaction :-**

As people become more used to interacting electronically there could be an erosion of personal and social skills which might eventually be detrimental to the world.

**9) Social Division :**

There is potential danger that there will be an increase in the social divide between technical haves and have-nots.

**10) Wasted Resources:-**

As new technology dates, quickly how you do dispose of all the old computers, keyboards, monitors, speakers and other hardware or software?

**11) Difficulty in policing the internet -**

Which means that numerous crimes can be perpetrated and often go undetected.<sup>4</sup>

**The Future of E-commerce:-**

Today's users want multimedia and e-commerce in package that is both powerful and user friendly programmers want all these benefits in a truly portable manner so that applications will run without modification on a variety of platforms. E-Commerce will go deeper through displacing traditional process in manufacturing. The technologies for these development including services composition and virtual markets are taking shape steadily<sup>5</sup>.

**Conclusion:**

E-Commerce is emerging as an important tool to ensure inclusive growth. In traditional commerce, buyers and sellers come together in a physical marketplace to exchange their ideas, products, services, and payments but in e-business refer to the process of conducting a broad spectrum of business activities over a telecommunications network. Traditional business limitations of time, space and geographical location are being overcome by the flexibility of doing business relationships, companies are rethinking their traditional value chains and considering new ways of doing business. There was strong relationship between the growth of information technology and growth of e-commerce. The data reveals that there will be wide scope for e-commerce in future period.

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## Performance of Agricultural Commodities in India from 2010 – 2020

**Mrs. Naga Sujana Kakumanu,**

Research Scholar - GITAMS – HBS,

Associate Professor – Badruka College PG Centre, Kachiguda, Hyderabad.

### Abstract:

*In India, the idea of a commodity market is not new. The first organized commodity market in India was founded in 1875, but the history of commodity markets in India dates back to ancient times. However, the commodity market in India has been dormant for four decades, owing to skepticism about the benefits of futures trading. After its arrival in India, the commodity market has grown in popularity and played a significant role in the Indian financial markets. More specifically, the commodity market is an effective tool for risk hedging. Commodity markets, in general, are agricultural markets whose payoff structure is dictated by the value of underlying goods, exchange rates, oil prices, and so a commodity market is made up of exchange instruments whose value is derived from underlying variable assets such as wheat, rice, and pulses. All commodity markets depend on some sort of "money" product. Other factors, While the agricultural sector contributes significantly to the Indian economy, it is hampered by a number of bottlenecks, one of which is antiquated agricultural marketing and price discovery rules, which result in low price realization by Indian farmers. Six national level exchanges in India sell commodity futures contracts, with some also providing electronic spot commodity exchanges to promote spot commodity trading. The current research examines performance of agricultural commodities in the Indian commodity markets by using SPSS.*

*Keywords: Commodity market, Agricultural Commodities, Futures Contracts*

### Introduction:

Any good with a physical attribute is referred to as a commodity. The word commodity is derived from the French word "commodite," which refers to a utilitarian item that provides some comfort or useful service. It is a valuable item of consistent quality manufactured in large quantities by a variety of manufacturers. Different producers may manufacture the product, but it will still be considered equal. Commodities are commonly used as raw materials in the manufacture of other products and services. They are the most basic good used in commerce, interchangeable with other goods of the same kind, so that, although the quality of a given commodity can vary slightly between suppliers, it is essentially standardized. Goods are described as "any kind of movable property other than actionable claims, assets, and securities" under the Forward Contracts Regulation Act (F.C.R. Act). A commodity is a tradable item, product, or article of commerce for which there is an existing market where it can be bought and sold in commercial transactions between willing buyers and sellers. One of the most distinguishing features of a product is that the consumer as a whole dictates its price. A commodity market is a marketplace for the trading of various commodities and derivatives. Agricultural products and other raw materials (such as wheat, barley, sugar, maize, cotton, cocoa, coffee, milk products, pork bellies, oil, metals, and so on) are traded in most commodity markets around the world, as well as contracts dependent on them. These raw materials are bought and sold in uniform contracts on regulated commodity exchanges. Spot rates, forwards, futures, and options on futures are examples of these contracts. Commodity markets typically trade commodity futures contracts, such as contracts to acquire a specific commodity in physical form. Speculators and investors use commodity markets to buy and sell futures contracts in order to benefit and add liquidity to the system. Interest rates, environmental instruments, swaps, and ocean freight contracts are examples of more complex goods. The sellers

and buyers are the two main players in a commodity market. They meet in the market, with sellers representing the supply side of the market and buyers representing the demand side. The market serves as a medium for price discovery, with the price dictated by the supply and demand for the product. The prices are established through an auction process, in which sellers requesting a certain price and buyers offering them a price negotiate to reach a mutually acceptable price. The majority of the time, sellers and buyers interact with each other through brokers, or middlemen. Commodity markets have existed for centuries all over the world since producers and consumers of food and other goods have often required a centralized location to trade. While the location of exchange and many of the intricate mechanisms have changed, the fundamentals of commodity trading have not. The origins of modern commodity markets can be traced back to the trade of agricultural goods. The spot market or the forward markets are the two markets where commodities are exchanged.

The evolution of commodity markets has had significant economic consequences. They were at the forefront of developments in transportation, storage, and finance facilities during the nineteenth century, allowing for more interstate and foreign trade. Commodity markets have seen an increase in trading volume in recent years, with prices of many commodities such as gold, silver, aluminum, nickel, lead, zinc, copper, corn, oil and oil seeds, among others, increasing. Due to increasingly increasing export sales, commodity-exporting countries have reaped enormous benefits from this trend. Also commodity investments have grown, with money flowing into these markets through indices, hedge funds, exchange traded funds, and short-term momentum players. Commodity markets have two types of trading: direct physical trading and derivatives trading. The physical market is a market where products are exchanged for cash and shipped right away. In these markets, transactions are instantly successful. Since prices are settled in cash on the spot at current market prices rather than forward prices, the physical market is also known as the cash market or spot market. Participation in physical markets is limited to those that are directly concerned with the product, such as the farmer, producer, wholesaler, and so on.

There are 29 agricultural-based products which are traded across commodity exchanges.

Here is a list of the top products:

1. Condiments and sauces
2. Cotton and fiber
3. Beer ingredients
4. Fresh fruits, like apples and grapes
5. Pulses, like lentils and beans
6. Snacks, like sugar confectionery, chewing gum, chocolates and biscuits
7. Cereals
8. Nuts like almonds
9. Different types of spices

### **Rational of the Study:**

India has one of the world's largest agrarian economies. Its agriculture sector is the lifeblood of the country's economy. The most important component of the Indian commodity sector is agriculture produce. The commodity sector in India consists of operations, regulation, agencies, and manufacturers, as well as customers, intermediaries, service providers, and other stakeholders. Marketplaces that collectively trigger and justify a portion of the total production of the economy. Consider how agricultural commodities are sold in India, as well as how physical markets for agricultural commodities operate in India.

**Objectives:**

1. Research into India's agricultural commodities.
2. To gain a better understanding of India's agricultural commodities.
3. Examine the performance of agricultural commodities in India from 2010-2011 to 2019-20.

**Review of Literature:**

D. Senthil (2015) in his paper *"Investor's Awareness and Perception about Commodity Future Market"* looked into the futures market has grown dramatically over the last decade and has a long history in our country. There have been ups and downs in the market. If policymakers change their policies on a regular basis, it will help to protect investors' interests.

Popli G.S. and Singh Sima (2012) in his study *"Commodity Markets Challenges and Arbitrage Opportunities – An Insight into Commodity Trading Business in India"* The conclusion is that the Commodity Futures Market is unpredictable, with high volatility in all of the compared markets, namely the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Indian Commodity Markets, MCX and NCDEX. The Indian government should also change some of its policies, taking cues from the UK and US commodity markets, to make them more supportive and conducive to investment in these markets. Marketers and middlemen, as well as traders and investors, should receive some training. Long-term or medium-term investments should also be made by investors in order to prevent large changes in their returns in the future.

Mishra A. K. (2008) in his study *"Commodity Futures Markets in India: Riding the Growth Phase"* looked at the Commodity derivatives play a critical role in price risk management, especially in agricultural surplus countries. In light of this, the study discovered that there are twenty-three commodity exchanges operating in Indian territory, with three of them, MCX, MCDEX, and NCME, being called national level exchanges. The study also discovered that the major bottlenecks that commodity exchanges face are general, such as warehousing financing, warehousing receipts, and the convergence of regional and national commodity exchanges and so on. The study's empirical findings in the form of commodity futures as a diversifier for an equity portfolio are twofold. First, it was discovered that incorporating commodity futures to an equities portfolio boosts the portfolio's risk adjusted return. Second, it was discovered that including commodity futures in an equity portfolio reduces downside risk and improves the skewness and kurtosis of the return distribution. The study also discovered that MCX Energy futures provide little diversification value to an equities portfolio, while MCX Agri futures are the best diversifiers.

**Research Methodology:**

The current research is descriptive in nature.

**Tools Used:**

- Frequencies and
- Regression analysis

**Data Collection:**

Secondary data was gathered for this analysis from books on relevant subjects, magazines, blogs, reputable journals, academic papers, newspaper articles, websites (such as [www.nmceindia.com](http://www.nmceindia.com), [www.mcxindia.com](http://www.mcxindia.com), [www.ncdexindia.com](http://www.ncdexindia.com), and [www.fmc.gov.in](http://www.fmc.gov.in)), commodity market bulletins, annual reports of the Forward Markets Commission (FMC), and other publications.



# 1. Analysis of Futures Trading on Agricultural Commodities

**Table: 1 Volume and value of Agricultural Commodities**

Years	Agricultural Commodities	
	Volume	Value
2009-10	3991.21	1217949.04
2010-11	4168.35	1456389.62
2011-12	4942.09	2196149.50
2012-13	4398.11	2155700.42
2013-14	3612.03	1602401.96
2014-15	1208.57	13407180.54
2015-16	1003.64	11652928.96
2016-17	1190.94	13622238.65
2017-18	8705.52	11730932.92
2018-19	6530.83	10713550.02
2019-20	4456.04	699039.15

Agricultural products such as rice, wheat, barley, maize, livestock, are all available on the Indian commodity markets. Commodity markets in India have grown significantly in terms of trading volume, value, number of contracts, and turnover in recent years, particularly since the government of India issued a notification on futures trading in 2003. From 2009-10 to 2011-12, the total volume and value of agricultural commodity trade increased; however, from 2012-13 to 2013-14, the total volume and value of trade decreased. In the same way, the value of trade increased from 2009-10 to 2011-12. Similarly there is an increasing and decreasing in the volume from 2014 to 2020. So along with the volume the value of the agricultural commodities also changes simultaneously.

Agricultural commodity futures are market-based risk management instruments that aid in the efficient establishment of agricultural markets. Commodity price risks are hedged using futures markets. India is an agricultural surplus nation.

**Table 2 : Mean, Median, Mode, Skewness and Kurtosis**

Statistics			
		VAR00001	VAR00002
N	Valid	11	11
	Missing	0	0
Mean		4018.8482	6404950.9800
Median		4168.3500	2196149.5000
Mode		1003.64 <sup>a</sup>	699039.15 <sup>a</sup>
Skewness		.454	.263
Std. Error of Skewness		.661	.661
Kurtosis		.329	-2.253
Std. Error of Kurtosis		1.279	1.279
Percentiles	25	1208.5700	1456389.6200
	50	4168.3500	2196149.5000
	75	4942.0900	11730932.9200
a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown			

## Regression Analysis

Table 3: Model Summary				
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
.203	.041	-.065		5823979.398
The independent variable is Volume1.				

The output of the analysis is shown below. The model summary table reports the correlation coefficient as R. The R square statistic is in the second column and is also known as “proportionate reduction in error”

Table 4:ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	13108513876279.107	1	13108513876279.107	.386	.550
Residual	305268624217648.900	9	33918736024183.207		
Total	318377138093928.000	10			
The independent variable is Volume1.					

The second table is the ANOVA summary table that tests the null hypothesis. In the case of correlation the null hypothesis is that the correlation is Zero.

## Findings:

The gross commodity futures market turnover decreased by 40% in the 2013-14 fiscal year. The mean of volume is 4018.8482 and the value is 6404950.98 and it is defined the when the data-set has one or more extreme values, the magnitude of mean is affected. In this case we accept the null hypothesis because the p value is 0.550 is greater than 0.05.

## Conclusion:

With a long history in the industry, India is one of the top producers of a wide range of commodities, both agricultural and non-agricultural. Commodity markets play a critical role in managing price risk, especially in agricultural surplus countries. In response to new technologies, the government, regulators, and other stakeholders will need to be cautious and swift. Derivatives such as forwards, futures, swaps, options, and exotic derivative items are widely used in the global market as special hedging tools. Indian commodity markets, on the other hand, are restricted to futures and derivatives. The current research examines agricultural commodities on the Indian commodity markets. The research looked at the numerous publicly accessible websites of recognised commodity exchanges, as well as their operational and regulatory structures for futures trading. Agricultural commodities, on the other hand, are mostly exchanged on India's established commodity exchanges

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The Theme of Nation Building in Doris Lessing's *Shikasta*

Dr. Faruk Balaso Thagari

M.A; B.ED; Ph.D.

**Abstract:**

*This research paper has two dimensions. On one hand, it is a analytical study of Sufism in the novel, Shikasta by Doris Lessing as an inner, mystical dimension of Islam and on the other, it is a study of perennial philosophy of existence that predates sufism in the novel of Doris Lessing. It is obviously true that a complete realization of human potential can take place only if there is integrated growth of a person's physical, mental and spiritual abilities along with Equality, Call to Universal Brotherhood., Spirituality, Inner voice, Happiness, Humanity, oneness, which are Ultimate aims of life and Nation Building as well. However Sufism believes that ray of hope is nothing love that can change the present situations of immorality, terrorism, violence and possibilities of world wars all over world and it will be very useful in nation building. The present research paper is an attempt to focus attention on how it will be very useful and helpful in nation building with reference to the chosen theme 'Sufism along with other branches of philosophies Hindism, Budhhism, Christianity and Chinese Confucianism.*

**Key words:** *Sufism, Peace, Equality, Call to Universal Brotherhood., Spirit, Soul, Inner voice, Happiness, Humanity, oneness, Ultimate aim of life and Nation Building etc*

The Nobel Prize winning writer, Doris Lessing's novel *Shikasta* deals with full of fantasy, scientific ideas and religious perception. She tries to bind to spiritualism, mysticism and Sufism altogether in the same novel. When she was a child, she had observed the cruelty of First World War. It had affected a lot on her mind. So she shows through the writing the pure way of life. She always thought that the current world is filled with full of chaos, tyranny and cruelty. The people have divided themselves among thousands of classes and categories. These classes and categories are responsible for dividing a man from man, a man from women, a man from nature and a man from his inner voice.

The novel, *Shikasta*, attempts to erase all these cruel things and create the utopian world. It is her first attempt to create such type of world where the people will not be divided into the castes, classes and religions; every human beings religion will be only one and it would be nothing but the humanity. The people will not be divided into classes or religions but divided with different powerful and classic ideas which may bring together all other people to pick up their level of life so that they may live the life very happily and powerfully. Even it is one more attempt by the writer of the novel that only a way of humanity, and spirituality can save the future World because the current world has been distracted with bloodshed, cruelty, quarrels and classifications. She neither wants all these things in the world which have been depicted in the novel, *Shikasta*. Any kind of weakness in the world leads human beings to the poor quality of life.

It is the fine example of such a world which is full of imagination. This imagination is not just the fantasy and mysticism but focuses on the features of utopian world. She had expected the same world around her so all the volumes of *Shikasta* expose the same thing that the world in which the writer is living is not the true world where human beings can live happily. On the other hand, the true world can be created only by the human beings if they follow the certain kind of philosophy in their life. She expects that the people should not run after some stale philosophy; particularly the religious philosophy which may force the human beings to divide the people among each other and destroy the peace of life.

The novel *Shikasta* is based on the Old Testament and is influenced by the mystical and spiritual themes in Sufism. The title of the novel *Shikasta*, meaning an imaginative planet, exposes

that earth should be like the Shikasta where the life is free, frank and there is no enmity, no envy, no lust, and no dissatisfaction; only happiness is there and people are satisfied with their life. *Shikasta* is a novel of multidimensional perspectives of the life. Sufism is such a branch of knowledge which gives the freedom to live freely according to their way of life. Even it focuses deeply on personal life and inner voice. If we focus on the plot of the novel we come to know that the Canopus society is living on Shikasta. They have their own rules and regulations of the life. Every human being is in the love of each other; there was no envy or greed; everybody is thinking about others' existence; there are equal distribution and opportunities for everyone. The world was very happy and the people living in this world had good cooperation among each other. The writer describes various occupations and in these occupations, everybody was just concentrating on justice and equal distribution. There was no lust and greed. The women had their own values; they had been worshipped by the male community. The women also helped in the work of men; there was no difference between men and women; even women were worshipped at every level because they were productive and the runner of the universe. As they had the ability to give birth to the children, men would think that the creator had made the women with specialty and this specialty was nothing but creating the new World. So there was a status and value to the women in the society. If we focus on the concept of love whether it will be a love between father and mother, son and father, son and mother, daughter and mother, daughter and father, the love between the neighbours and the love for the nature and environment. The concept of the love was totally pure; there was no envy or greed in the love, everything was happy, suitable, satisfied and comfortable. Everybody was behaving very properly, according to the rules and regulations about the nature and creator. There was not the multiplicity of the gods; they were in love of only one God and there was much more freedom to everybody. Women were safe and sound on the road day and night. Nobody would look at them with crude aspect or perspective. you one man would also so love their wives a lot and didn't wear to look at any others wife are give any illegal relationship with anybody all the situations expose that the people were in the mood to preserve the nature and environment. Johor is a central character in the novel. At the beginning of his life, he behaves according to the rules and regulations which have been gifted by his ancestors and these rules and regulations were not the Islamic rules but were the Sufi rules, which can be followed very freely and frankly.

This dystopian world has been portrayed by Doris Lessing very systematically throughout the novel. The novel is the fine picture of things, the utopian ideology and the dystopian world. At the beginning of the novel, Doris Lessing imagines the utopian world, at the same time she was introducing the dystopian philosophy in between the lines. We have multiple digressions in the novel but every digression from the main plot is concerned to the Sufi philosophy.

All the religions on the earth are made by human beings; actually it is the good purpose of every human being to create the new religion. Unfortunately, people used these religions to create a big difference in their thinking and behaviour. It is better way to destroy all the religions and follow only one religion named humanity. Actually she thinks that Sufism is the name of humanity where every character gets the equal right and importance to turn his life from incompleteness to completeness; it is a journey of human life to create step of world around him or her which may be preferred by the creator. There are a lot of animals on the earth, live their life with the struggle and fight. The Question of morality is dominant throughout the novel. Doris Lessing concentrates on the term morality in detail. She thinks that morality is just the concept created in the mind of every human being, if anybody loves the society and society loves such a person with some aspects, their mutual understanding deals with the morality. Fortunately the term morality got very doubtful

meanings. The illegal relationship between men and women has been also concentrated in the novel.

### Conclusion:

The present research paper is an attempt to focus attention on nationbuilding with reference to the chosen theme 'Sufism' along with other branches of philosophies Hindism, Budhhism, Christianity and Chinese Confucianism. However Sufism believes that ray of hope is nothing love that can change the present situations of immorality, terrorism, violence ,pandemic like Corona and possibilities of world wars all over world and it will be very useful in nation bulding. It is obviously true that a complete realization of human potential can take place only if there is integrated growth of a person's physical, mental and spiritual abilities along with Equality, Call to Universal Brotherhood, Spirituality, Inner voice, Happiness, Humanity and oneness which are ultimate aims of life and Nation Bulding as well .Therefore in present scenario, Sufism along with the other branches of philosophies Hindism, Budhhism, Christianity, and Chinese Confucianism is only ray of hope who can guide human kind to achieve path of peace, satisfaction, and contentment which will take us to the ultimate goal of Salvation and unity with God.

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## Indian Health Care Industry: An Overview

Dr. Mrs. Sharvari S. Kulkarni Mrs. Anagha P. Bartakke (M.Com)

(M.Com, M.B.A, M.A. M. Phil, Ph.D) Asst. Professor,

Principal, B.C.A College, Satara

Kanya Mahavidyalay, Miraj

### Abstract:

*Today, Covid-19 pandemic seems to have had an effect on countries of the world. All of this has had a significant impact on the health care industry which has two sides. It creates challenges to India as well as opportunities in India for development in Health Care Industry. Everyone is aware of the stress on the healthcare industry but at the same time, there is a lot of scope for employment and development in this sector. This paper will talk about trends, opportunity in health care industry in the coming period.*

**Key Words:** Health care, Hospital, Medical device, Medical tourism

### Introduction:

Earlier basic needs of the human being were food, clothing & shelter but with the passage of time, education & healthcare become important as they develop a person holistically. Health is become one most important need. Healthcare simply means every aspect, service and device for taking care of health.

The health care industry is also known as medical industry. It is the largest and fastest growing industry in the world. It is constantly undergoing modernization and development. Health care industry provides a large number of employment & income opportunities. COVID-19 has also affected on India's healthcare sector. Healthcare expenditure has increased due to increasing population, rising health literacy among common people of India. Rising health literacy among the people of India is leading to an increase habit of taking Health Insurance. This paper highlights on the recent trends and opportunities in Indian healthcare industry. The present study has following objectives.

### Objectives of the study:

1. To understand the sectors of healthcare industry in India.
2. To study the trends and market analysis of healthcare industry in India.
3. To assess the opportunities in the healthcare industry.

### Limitations of the study:

Covid 19 is affecting all the healthcare industries in the world. For this study, health care industries in India have been considered. There are many sectors in Indian healthcare industry. The study mainly focused on hospitals and medical devices sectors in healthcare industry.

### Research Methodology:

The major thrust area of present study is healthcare industry in India. This paper is theoretical and based on secondary data. Government records and publication of commercial institution used for the collection of secondary data.

### India's Healthcare Industry

India's healthcare industry includes hospitals, medical devices and equipment, health insurance, clinical trials, telemedicine and medical tourism.

### Hospitals:

Hospitals is the essential and important part of health system. In the hospital, treatment is given to the patient with specialized nursing staff and equipment. Government /public hospitals

include district hospitals, city /town hospitals, primary health center, rural hospitals, and medical collage hospitals. Non-governmental hospitals include nursing home mid-tier and top-tier hospitals.

#### Medical devices and equipment:

According World Health Organization, A medical device means any instrument, implement, machine, appliance and implant for vitro use software, materials or other similar or related article, intended by manufacturer to be used alone or in combination for human beings for one or more specific purpose of:

- i. Diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of disease.
- ii. Diagnosis, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of or compensation for an injury.
- iii. Supporting or sustaining life.

#### Health Insurance:

Health Insurance is a type of insurance coverage that typically pays for medical surgical, prescription drug and sometimes dental expenses incurred by insured. Health insurance can refund the insured for expenses incurred from illness or injury, or pay the care provider directly.

#### Clinical trials:

Clinical trials are research studies performed in people that are aimed at evaluating a medical, surgical, or behavioral intervention. They are the primary way that researchers find out if a new treatment, like a new drug or diet or medical device (for example, a pacemaker) is safe and effective in people. Often a clinical trial is used to learn if a new treatment is more effective and/ or has less harmful side effects than the standard treatment.(1)

#### Telemedicine:

World Health Organization has defined telemedicine as, “The delivery of health care services, where distance is critical factor, by all health care professionals using information and communication technologies for the exchange of valid information for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease and injuries, research and evaluation, and for the continuing education of healthcare providers, all in the interests of advancing the health of individual and their communities.

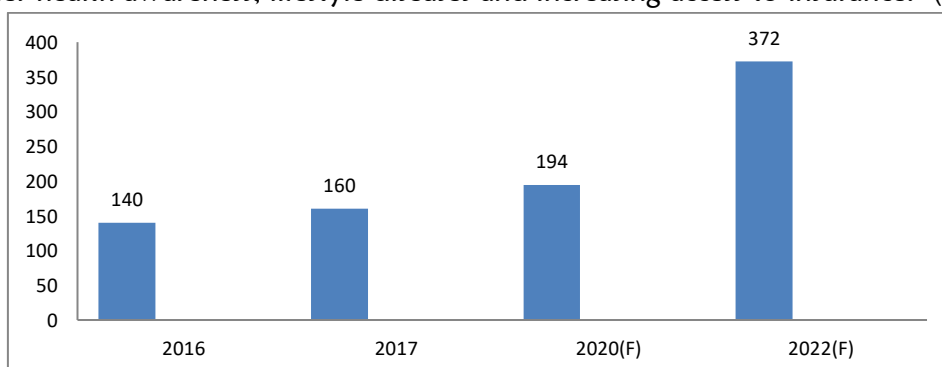
#### Medical Tourism:

Medical tourists elect to travel across international borders to receive some form of medical treatment. Treatment may span full range of medical services.

#### Market Overview and Trends...

Each challenge brings millions of opportunities. Covid 19 also has an impact from people's lifestyle to economy. But at the same time, the government had the opportunity to reform and restructures the Indian health industry. The importance of telemedicine is well known in pandemic situation so, Government, organizations are more focused on building digital infrastructure and preventive healthcare.

Healthcare industry in India is expected to reach US\$ 372 billion by 2022, driven by rising income, better health awareness, lifestyle diseases and increasing access to insurance. (2)



Health care Sector Growth Trend (US\$ billion) (CAGR 16.28%)

(Source: Health Care IBEF (June 2020) [www.ibef.org](http://www.ibef.org))

The government focuses to develop India as a global healthcare hub. The government announced Rs. 64,180 crore (US\$ 8.80 billion) outlay for the healthcare sector over 6 years in the Union Budget 2021-22 to strengthen the existing “National Health Mission” (3)

The hospital industry in the India, accounting for 80% of the total health care market, is witnessing a huge investor demand from global as well as domestic market. This industry is expected to reach \$ 132 bn by 2023 from \$ 61.8 bn in 2017, growing at CAGR of 16-17%. (2)

Medical device industry is also important element of Medical industry in India. There are plenty opportunities for players in medical device industry. There is diversity in this sector. Indian medical device industry consist segments like Consumables, implants, diagnostic imaging, orthopedic devices, dental products and patient aids. (4)

#### Imports & Exports in India's Medical Device Sector:

Medical Devices & Equipment (Unit: \$ Million )	Year	2018	2019	2020(est.)
	Exports	1,100	1,480	1,520
	Imports	4,900	5,354	7,500

(Source: [www.trade.gov/knowledge-product/india-healthcare](http://www.trade.gov/knowledge-product/india-healthcare))

From the above table, it appears that the number of imports is more than export. The medical device market is expected to reach US\$11 billion by 2022. The growing number of medical facilities is creating demand for medical devices in Indian market. 100% FDI is allowed in the medical device sector in India.

There are 750- 800 domestic medical devices manufacturers in India, with an average investment of \$ 2.3 – 2.7 mn and an average turnover of \$ 6.2-6.9 mn. (2)

The government has taken some concrete steps to increase manufacturing of medical devices and its geographical scope. There are six medical devices manufacturing clusters” in the India i.e. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu. Clusters have “Medical Device Park” developing around them, states have to committed to set up dedicated industrial parks where efficient domestic manufacturing at lower cost. (5)

The Indian health insurance contributes 20% to the non-life insurance, business making it the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest portfolio. The Indian health insurance is expected to reach over USD 8 bn in FY 2020 and close to USD 20 bn in FY 2025. (2)

Medical tourism market is increasing due to quality healthcare services, medical devices and modern technology. The Indian tourism market is expected to grow from its current size of \$ 3bn to \$ 7-8 bn by 2020. Due to easy access for medical visa approval this market is expected to double. (2)

Overall, during the lockdown we all realize the importance of digital technology. Health care industry is now exploring new possibilities with the help of digital media.

#### Findings:

1. Due to pandemic, health awareness is increase among the people so, home used medical appliances and telemedicine consultancy increased tremendously.
2. After the pandemic, the government and healthcare organizations needs to focus on building digital infrastructure and preventive healthcare system.
3. In upcoming decades, Indian health industry offers various career opportunities for health care professionals



4. During pandemic, there has been origin in health data collection in large scale so skilled manpower in various fields like IT expert, data operators, technicians are essential for digitalization.

#### **Suggestion:**

In last two years, the healthcare industry in India has observed increased number of private players setting up hospitals, specialized health care facility. Considering the scope of the medical industry, it is necessary to create medical manpower to provide training medical facilities. For this purpose, it is essential to increase the number of medical colleges and provides the fund of it which will help build a skilled medical manpower as the growing population demands.

Private and public sector partnership is needed to meet the challenges in healthcare industries. Medical research needs to be encouraged and guided for the development of this sector. For the development in the field of medical device manufacturing promote medical nursing as well as technical education.

For the production of medical devices in the country, create a conducive environment so manufacturing became easier in lower cost. It will help meet the local demand as well as exports. For the growth of medical tourism market improving the quality of healthcare infrastructure, personnel, government support are essential elements.

#### **Conclusion:**

The health care industry is the largest and important industry in the world. This industry direct affected on quality life of people. This industry needs constant regulation and innovation. Increasing global competition and development of modern technology are having positive impact in this industry. Ultimately, every segment of the health care industry needs to take a developmental approach. If a large number of jobs are available in this industry, then India will become a self-sufficient country.

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## Crypto Currency - Investor's Awareness in India

**Mohammed Nabeel K.**

Ph.D Research Scholar, Junior Research Fellow,  
School of Commerce, Bharathiar University,  
Coimbatore, 641046

**Dr. M. Sumathy**

Professor & Head, School of Commerce, Bharathiar  
University, Coimbatore 641046

### Abstract:

*The robust network of decentralized payment transactions has attracted a lot of attention among users of e-commerce, especially among investors in cryptocurrency. A crypto-currency works best if the volume of transactions is large concerning the individual transaction size. It uses a peer-to-peer payment network that involves negligible costs without the involvement of a third party or financial institution in the payment transaction. Such anonymity in the bitcoin network is a unique reproduction that was not inherently present in any e-commerce transaction. Although blockchain technology brings innovation and a variety of new applications to many industries, it is clear that cryptocurrencies based on this technology carry numerous risks. . In this paper, we have attempted to find out the awareness of Investors in Kerala regarding various types of cryptocurrencies and the risks associated with the same. A sample of 140 investors was used to collect the data. It was found that Male investors are more aware of cryptocurrencies and the underlying blockchain technology.*

**Keywords:** Bitcoin, Blockchain, Cryptocurrency, Indian Investors

### Introduction

The digital economy has exposure to modern ideas, opportunities, and changes in economic paradigms. Similarly, cryptocurrencies, as well as Blockchain's technology and other potential applications, are undoubtedly a relevant concept emerged in the "new economy". One could guarantee that most of the interest on cryptocurrencies was fueled by Bitcoin (Nakamoto, 2008) the first victorious implementation of a peer to peer network that could serve as a payment system. Since the launch of bitcoin, it has received considerable media attention worldwide, cryptocurrencies are believed to have the potential bring about a drastic change in the existing retail payment ecosystem by eliminating traditional financial institutions such as banks, which act as intermediaries between consumers and retailers (Parashar & Rasiwala, 2018). . It uses peer to peer payment network that involves negligible costs without the third party being involved party or financial institution in the payment transaction. Such mystery in the bitcoin network is the unique reproduction which was not innately present in any e-commerce transaction. The introduction of cryptocurrencies has revolutionized the worldwide payment system in a scale that just few years ago were unthinkable (Anil Kumar & Pradeep, 2019). This paper attempts to study the awareness of Indian investors regarding various cryptocurrencies and the problems faced by such investors.

The following table highlights the date market capitalization and price level at which the different cryptocurrencies are traded.

**Table 1.1 Details of Cryptocurrencies**

Name of the Cryptocurrency	Market Capitalisation (Million USD)	Price as on 16-03-2021 (USD)	Percentage Change (24Hrs)
Bitcoin	1013393	55593	-6.44
Ethereum	200908	1799	-2.3
Ripple	21735	0.51	14.47
Litecoin	12953	202.51	-5.63
Chain Link	11198	28.34	0.22

Source: [www.bithumb.com](http://www.bithumb.com)

Bitcoin is the most preferred Cryptocurrency with a market Cap of 1013393 million \$ trading at a price of 55593\$ as on March 16th march, 2021. Apart from Bitcoin, Ethereum, ripple and Litecoin are also preferred Cryptocurrency.

### Previous Research

In a recent study (Parashar & Rasiwala, 2018) analyzed awareness and perception of cryptocurrency investors by incorporating a field survey. Their results show that Men were more likely to be aware about the cryptocurrency bitcoin than women and the cryptocurrnecy need to be regulated to safeguard the interest of Investors. They concluded that the technology behind cryptocurrency and Bitcoin can be useful to other currency or payment systems which could have a long-term impact on how people spend money in the future. (Anil Kumar & Pradeep, 2019) provided a theoretical setup to analyze the opportunities and challenges of cryptocurrency. He argues that Cryptocurrency can bring more optimistic changes to e-Business and e-Payment segment. He also mentioned the importance of managing the cryptocurrency industry . Bitcoins have already gained wide acceptance around the world- hence banning them would not be an choice in India.

One of the motives that attracted proponents of technology, the internet and investors in the beginning are the fact that cryptocurrencies are not controlled by central banks or government agencies, but their value is determined by many computers. cryptocurrencies are protected from inflationary situation by a function that prevents their quantity to grow above a certain limit. Although the blockchain is represented in the cryptocurrency environment, this idea can also be used in a variety of other situations (Radivojac & Grujić, 2019).

The attention collected by Bitcoin is proof that participants see it as a system they can work with. In general, most regulatory structures are not anticipatory; therefore it is no surprise that legislators and US regulatory authorities and other developed countries try to determine the cost, consequences and interrelationships of the new cryptocurrencies. Bitcoin ecosystem and other cryptocurrencies will be a disruptive innovation in the financial world. Cryptocurrencies are a welcome expansion in the financial field. They are here to stay. It may never become a universal currency, though it may come close to it. The disruption they the cause of the monetary system, the banking system, the financial system, the regulatory system, the political and the governmental system, and so on, is expected to be more beneficial than detrimental to the functioning of the economy (Vora, 2015).

The concept behind virtual currency trading offers the essential anonymity screen for criminals groups, money laundering is feeling like a necessity for the crimes based on cybercrimes. Reality presents the need a legislative uniformity, which can provide a solution to some existing controversies led to a decline in confidence in an IT field. In an effort to prevent crime, the measures must even be imposed worldwide and must implement at all levels, especially if the online environment provides tools more sophisticated and difficult to monitor. (Şcheau & Zaharie, 2018). Cryptocurrencies exhibit long memory, leverage, stochastic volatility and heavy tailedness (Phillip et al., 2018).

Bitcoin is a virtual currency that allows cashless transactions to the user such as the transactions carried out with the Internet to bank on computers and mobile devices. But in Bitcoin wallets using credit, debit cards and banking are excluded. Bitcoins are used in the transactions that the user does purchased at marketplaces and Bitcoin ATMs. Therefore Bitcoin transactions can be further developed so that it can can be used in e-commerce and M-commerce. Taking into account the all the features, Bitcoins may be the alternative way for financial investment (Naware, 2016).

(Sumathy & Mohammed Nabeel, 2020) investigated the influence of Behavioral Factors On Investment Satisfaction Of Individual Investors in Kerala. They found that Herding influences



negatively affect the Investment Satisfaction and performance of Investors, Locus of control positively influences the Investment Satisfaction and performance of Investors.

Bitcoin are existing and stood the trail for eight years. However, cryptocurrency and crypto-token are still at the trial stage. The technology itself is often very complex, and investment in this class of investment entails an understanding of the associated complexity and risk. Other issues, like the security of safekeeping, reporting standard without custodian and trustee, and therefore the governance structure of a decentralized and autonomous cryptocurrency system also because the risk and complexity of handling unregulated identities, got to be assessed before a clearer picture can emerge (Lee et al., 2018).

### Research Methodology

The objective of the study is fulfilled through the analysis of the primary data collected with a questionnaire from 140 cryptocurrency investors in Kerala, India. The data was collected by using Snowball Sampling technique. Before administering the questionnaire to the investors a pilot study was conducted with 25 sample respondents to check the validity of the questionnaire. The reliability test was performed to ensure how strongly the attributes are related to each other. All scales are found reliable as the Cronbach's alpha ranges from .79 to .83, which is more than the recommended level of .70 (Peterson, 1994). Statistical techniques such as Mean, Standard Deviation, Freidman, ANOVA was used to analyze the data.

### Analysis and Discussions

From the table 4.1, it is clear that majority of the respondents are male and having age less than 35. This indicates that most of the cryptocurrency investors in Kerala are young aged males. The participation of females is very low when compared to males. Regarding educational qualification most of the investors are having education of graduation and post graduation. The majority of the respondents depend private job for their livelihood. Most investors have investment experience of less than 1 year, which indicate the recent boom in the cryptocurrency segment.

#### 1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

**Table 4.1 Demographic Profile of Respondents**

Demographic factors	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age	Below 25	60	42.9
	25-35	60	42.9
	35-45	20	14.3
Gender	Male	100	71.4
	Female	40	28.6
Educational Qualification	Graduate	80	57.1
	Post graduate	60	42.9
Occupation	Private job	60	42.9
	Business	40	28.6
	Professional	20	14.3
	House wife	20	14.3
Investment Experience	Less than one year	60	42.9
	One to two years	40	28.6
	Two to three years	20	14.3
	More than three years	20	14.3

#### 2 Effect of Demographic Factors on the Awareness of Investors

The demographic characteristics of the respondents may influence their awareness about cryptocurrencies. To understand the association between the awareness and the demographic factors one-way ANOVA and t test is used with the following hypothesis.

H0: There is no variation in the mean scores obtained for the variable awareness among the Demographic Factors

H1: There is variation in the mean scores obtained for the variable awareness among the Demographic Factors

**Table 2 One Way ANOVA**

Variables		Sum Of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
<b>Age</b>	Between Groups	15.238	2	7.619	78.286	.000*
	Within groups	13.33	137	.097		
	total	28.571	139			
<b>Educational Qualification</b>	Between Groups	15.238	1	15.238	157.714	.000*
	Within groups	13.33	138	.097		
	total	28.571	139			
<b>Occupation</b>	Between Groups	18.571	3	6.190	84.90	.000*
	Within groups	10.00	136	.074		
	total	28.571	139			
<b>Investment Experience</b>	Between Groups	18.571	3	6.190	84.190	.000*
	Within groups	10.00	136	.074		
	total	28.571	139			

\* Significant at the 0.05 level

The table 2 shows that the mean scores obtained for the all four variables are significantly different with regard to cryptocurrency awareness. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. By analyzing the results of tukey post hoc test it was found that the respondents with age of 25-35 are highly aware about cryptocurrecnny and blockchain technology. Considering educational qualification, it was found that post graduate investors are more aware compared to graduates. Regarding occupation, professionals and business persons are highly aware compared to the counterpart. Its also found that investors having more than three years of investment experience are more familiar with cryptocurrencies and underlying blockchain technology.

**Table 3 Descriptive Statistics**

Group Statistics					
GENDER		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Awareness	MALE	100	4.40	.492	.049
	FEMALE	40	4.00	0.000	0.000

**Table 4 Independent Samples Test**

Independent Samples Test								
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means				
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Awareness	Equal variances assumed	946.286	.000	5.127	138	.000	.400	.078
	Equal variances not assumed			8.124	99.000	.000*	.400	.049

\* Significant at the 0.05 level

The difference in the awareness about cryptocurrency is tested by applying an independent sample t-test and the value of t is found to be significant. The result of the t-test for the variable

awareness between males and females with df 138 is calculated to be significant at a 5 percent level ( $p < 0.05$ ). Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that there is a significant difference in the mean scores obtained for awareness. By looking at the mean table, it is found that Male investors are more aware of cryptocurrencies.

### Conclusion and Recommendations

Bitcoin is the first known successful implementation of a concept known as cryptocurrency, but it is still in an immature state and the developers are continuously putting their efforts to reduce the vulnerability of Bitcoin. The concept behind virtual currency trading provides the necessary anonymity screen for criminal groups, money laundering operations being felt like a necessity for the offenses based on cybercrimes. The reality presents the need for a legislative uniformity, which to provide resolution to some of the controversies that have led to a decrease in confidence in an IT field. In an attempt to prevent crimes, the measures must be imposed even globally and must be implemented on all levels, especially as the online environment offers tools becoming more sophisticated and difficult to monitor.

The Digital Asset and Blockchain Foundation of India (DABFI) is setting up self-regulatory regimes for the trading of bitcoins and other blockchain-based digital assets. The opinion of respondents regarding such intervention is optimistic with a majority of respondents agrees that such intervention will add to the advantages of bitcoin. The implications for the market for services are many and some are imaginary. First, a major impact on the world's payment systems will be felt in terms of convenience, confidentiality, cost, and time. Second, the development of concepts and tools for the use of Bitcoin will have a significant effect for purposes not provided by Nakamoto or the volunteer team. Third, more and more individuals and organizations will become comfortable with a decentralized system in which they participate but no one controls. That the system was able to overcome the problems of trust is a signal performance (Vora, 2015). The overall assessment is that cryptocurrencies are a welcome development in a possible field. They are here to stay. It can never be a universal currency word, although it may come close to it.

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## Gender inequality in India

Dr. Bhagyashree. S. Puntambekar

M.A.,M.Phil, Ph.D, HOD – Economics  
Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College Kolhapur

### Abstract

*Gender inequality is associated with stereotyped social and cultural roles. Gender inequality in India is as constant as the air. It's not a matter of being unseen but most choose to look the other way. Unfortunately gender discrimination is specially women discrimination remains to be the longest battle that society struggles to defeat. Following research papers explains the gender inequality on the basis of Dowry and Domestic violence and some global facts are discussed too.*

### Introduction

Though we studied the gender equality in pre Independence and post independence period of India, but are still unaware of true situations. Many of the seminars are conducted on this topic , many views and discussions are carried out. But , true situation regarding gender equality is not acceptable. As we say that cause discrimination in society is over but we can still experience many incidents is related to caste discrimination. Similarly, gender inequality or discrimination is experienced in every field. Girls and boys ,men and women are expected by society to play certain roles and behave in certain ways based on traditions, religion and beliefs. This behaviour or learnt and shaped the gender norms in the society. Unfortunately in many countries gender norms create disadvantages for women. Often, girls are not sent to the school, when they become women, they then have the Limited ability to earn money and realise their potential.

### Gender inequality in India



The above posters shows the true situation of gender inequality in India today.

- 1) **Education**–India shows 100% enrolment of girls in primary education but 74.6 percent are not enrolled in higher education. This data clearly states that in the age of pursuing education, many of the girls face marriageand household work rather than education.

- 2) **Sexual violence** - Among total population of women in India 92% of women experience sexual violence of some for in public spaces. Some people with cruel mentality treat women as the public property in the public spaces. Questions is how to deal with such mentality? Many of the women keep quiet as they are worried of Getting their education or work stopped. This is the harsh reality of women discrimination.
- 3) **Sexual offences against women** –Among the total types of crimes reported every year 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of total crimes reported are of physical violence or cruelty against women. According to the 2019 annual report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 32033 rape cases were registered across the country, or an average of 88 cases daily, slightly lower than 2018 when 91 cases were registered daily.
- 4) **Child Sex ratio**—India has the sex ratio of 919 girls behind 1000 boys. This shows the current situation enquiry's that demand for or boy child is more which results into female infanticide. According to the study of Down to Earth ,India witnesses one of the highest female infanticide incidents in the world.
- 5) **Rear Participation of women in Nation Building** –Though there is 33% of reservation for women, Only 11% of seats are held by women in Lok Sabha. This shows the huge gap of participation of women in nation building.
- 6) **Participation of women at the rural level administration** –according to the above chart 46% of the total seats of Panchayat are held by women. Many of the Women face dominance of their husband or senior authorities after becoming Sarpanchafter holding any post at rural level administration. It shows that the post are given to women just for namesake.
- 7) **Literacy rate**—only 65.46% of women are literate as compared to 82.14% of literate men. This literacy gap increases due to marriages of women at early age which led to discontinue their education.
- 8) **Population of women in country and workplace** –there is only 48.5% population of women among the total population. And the population of women at workplace is just 27.4% .

### Gender inequality from the view of domestic violence and dowry.

#### History of dowry restriction act

Dowry restriction act was established in India on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1961 ,in order to control the violence and deaths faced by women due to dowry. According to this law , act 3, minimum 5 years imprisonment and minimum 15,000 Rs. fine or fine more than worth of dowry price punishment is given to those who demand or offer dowry.

Though, demanding and accepting dowry is illegal but then also many married women's life are at stake due to this reason. In our precursive Maharashtra, dowry restriction has completed 60 years but then also Maharashtra is facing roundabout 200 deaths of married women every year.

It was expected that due to the law the dowry demand for Money and ornaments or other goods will be abolished. But no change is been seen. This scenario is same after 60 years from establishing the law.

#### Current Situation

As compared to 2018, 2019 shows 4.52 percent growth in the offences is related to dowry. 1619 cases were reported regarding to the domestic violence. Behind 1 lakh population of women, 63.06% offences are registered and Amravati City shows a maximum rate of 142.55%. Offences related to Domestic violence by husband or relatives in 2019 is more than 22.84 % than in 2018. As well as the rate of offences related to encouraging or pressurizing women to death is up to 802 in Maharashtra.

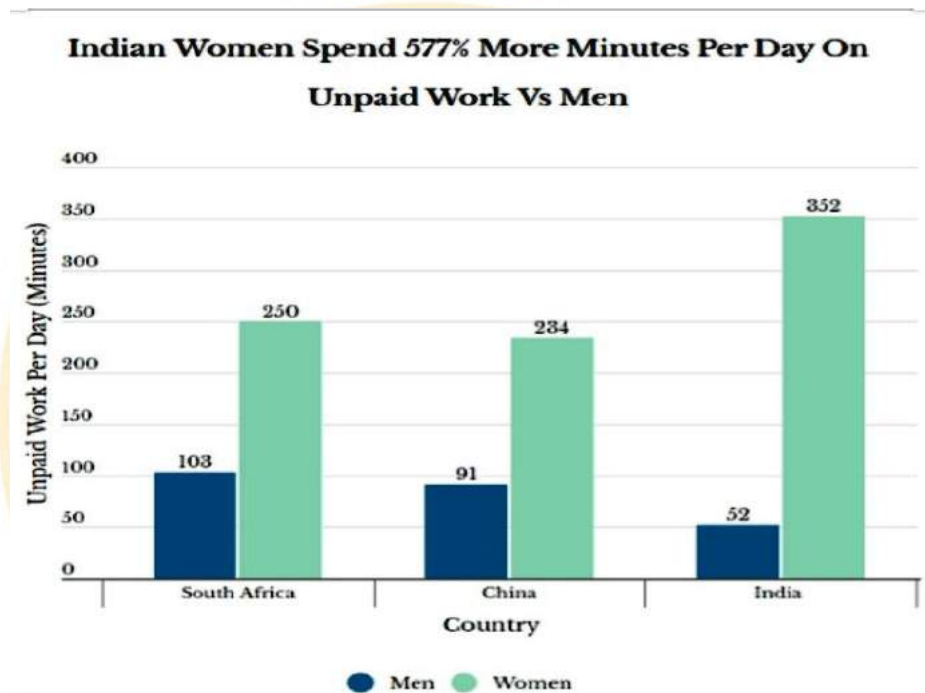


The above data and information shows that how the discrimination is made in the marriage regarding to a girl and a boy means a girl's family is tend to give the dowry or the dowry in the face of gifts aur any household Goods. This shows the incredible gender inequality in marriage system of India.

### Global scenario of Gender inequality facts

Let's take a closer look at this issue with the gender inequality facts.

- 1) 18 countries legally allowed husband to prevent their wife from working.
- 2) . 39 countries lakh equal inheritance rights among daughters and sons.
- 3) 49 countries like laws for the protection of women from domestic violence
- 4) 750 million girls and women across the globe got married before reaching age 18.
- 5) Women receive mostly unpaid work like Housekeeping and caring for children and th elderly.



- 6) Within the US economy women represent around half of the workforce of the country. Still the over helming majority of the top earners are men.
- 7) American women on less than men in all industries with the largest pay gaps among management positions.
- 8) The construction sector has the smallest gender gap but only has nine percent of women workers.
- 9) In 2016 women full-time workers, earn less than 81 % for every dollar a man did.
- 10) Fortune 500 forms only have 5% 5% of women representatives
- 11) Only 52% of married women can freely decide about healthcare sexual relations and contraceptive use.
- 12) Only 13% of agricultural land holder across the globe are women.

### Conclusion

Establishment of law social and economic scenario changed. Many of the families started living isolated rather thanbig collective families.After economic liberalisation the financial conditions of many families became better. This improvement led to the more demand of dowry. There is a

need of counselling in our society regarding demand of dowry on domestic violence related to dowry. Many of the caste and tribes are far away from this counselling.

As the middle way, to have a safer side and not to come in light regarding the dowry demand, nowadays families are doing half contribution of the marriage expenses. In all those violence some of the girls, show the courage against this system. As well as there is a need of strong social willpower to eradicate this system.

### References

1. The paper is written on my own views, some of the references are from newspapers, articles from internet.
2. Charts – Referred from Internet.



## Environment benign degradation of Diclofenac Drug - A Review

**Dr. J.D.Sawant**

Assistant Professor, Chemistry Department,  
J S P Jr. College, Belanki, Dist- Sangli.

**Dr. K.K.Patil**

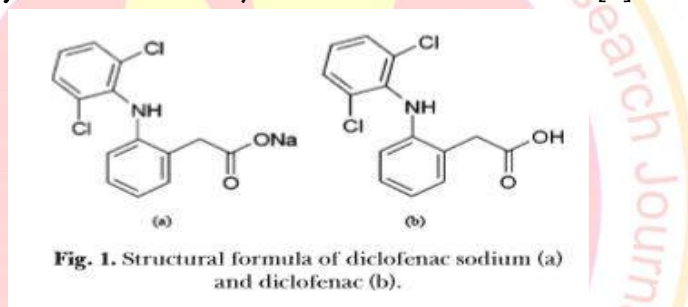
Associate Professor, Chemistry Department,  
Rajaram College, Kolhapur

### Abstract:

*Diclofenac is used to relieve pain, swelling, and joint stiffness caused by arthritis. Its extensive use may lead to its accumulation in both terrestrial and aquatic environment. The continuous addition in the environment may pose hazardous effects. Increased exposure to diclofenac raises health concerns for vultures, aquatic organisms, and higher plants and also causes serious threats to mammals. Diclofenac can affect the development, growth and immune system. Hence it is necessary to degrade the compound. In this paper we have taken the review of various ways of degradation of diclofenac drug.*

### Introduction:

Diclofenac exhibits anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic activity [1]. Diclofenac is used in treating osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis [2,3]. Due to its low solubility (2.37g/mol at 25°C), it is commercially available as its sodium salt[4].



A common pain tranquilizer, Diclofenac (DCF) is an emerging pollutant to the ecosystem. Recently reported environmental quality standards (EQS) reveals that the annual average of DCF in freshwater and marine waters is equal to 0.1  $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$  and 0.01  $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ , respectively [5]. Excreted DCF to the environment is a health threat and causes chronic toxic effects [5-6]. Removal of medicine compounds from water resources is of critical importance, and applying control measures is necessary [7]. Pharmaceutical residues biodegradation is reported very slow, and the efficiency of wastewater treatment plants is also low [8].

Presence of Diclofenac in wastewater is harmful for ecological environment. The oxidation kinetics of diclofenac drug by oxidants like organic haloamine, metal ion oxidants, use of catalyst, variation in media, and advanced oxidation processes become useful to understand the mechanism of metabolic conversion of diclofenac in biological system. It is also helpful to identify the reactive species of the oxidant in aqueous acid/base. The oxidative degradation of the drug has large significance [9]

### Degradation in alkaline medium

**A.** The kinetics and mechanism of oxidation of diclofenac by sodium *N*-halo-*p*-toluenesulfonamides viz., chloramine-T and bromamine-T in NaOH medium studied at 293 K [10-11]. Under comparable experimental conditions, reactions with both the oxidants follow identical kinetics with a first-order dependence on each [oxidant] and a fractional-order dependence on each [diclofenac] and [NaOH]. The rate of oxidation of diclofenac is about four-fold faster with bromamine-T when compared with chloramine-T. This may be attributed to the difference in electrophilicities of  $\text{Cl}^+$  and  $\text{Br}^+$  ions and also the van der Waal's radii of chlorine and bromine.



**B. Degradation by Copper(III) Periodate complex with Osmium tetroxide catalyst**

Due to easy availability and relevance in biological chemistry, Copper(III) complex occupied major role in oxidation chemistry. Diperiodatocuprate(III) is widely used as oxidant in alkaline medium.[12-13] and is also used for oxidation of olefinic double bond.[14]

The kinetics of the osmium(VIII) catalyzed oxidation of DCF by diperiodatocuprate(III) (DPC) in aqueous alkaline medium studied spectrophotometrically[13]. The reaction showed first order kinetics in  $[Os(VIII)]$  and  $[DPC]$  and less than unit order with respect to  $[DCF]$  and  $[alkali]$ . The rate decreased with increase in  $[periodate]$ . The reaction between DCF and DPC in alkaline medium exhibits 1:2 stoichiometry. The order in  $[DCF]$  and  $[OH^-]$  changes from first order to zero order as their concentration increases. The oxidation products were identified by LC-ESI-MS, NMR, and IR spectroscopic studies.

**C. Degradation of Diclofenac Sodium by Diperiodatocuprate(III) complex (without catalyst)**

The kinetics of oxidation of diclofenac sodium by diperiodatocuprate(III) complex in aqueous alkaline medium was followed under pseudo-first order condition by using UV-visible spectrophotometrically[15]. It was verified that there is negligible interference from other species present in the reaction mixture at this wavelength. The product, [2-(2,6-dichlorophenylamino)phenyl]methanol was identified by LC-ESI-MS.

Among the various species of DPC in alkaline medium, monoperiodatocuprate(III) (MPC) is considered as the active species for this reaction. The pH of the reaction medium is crucial.

**D. Osmium(VIII) Catalysed Oxidation of Diclofenac Sodium by Diperiodatoargentate(III) complex**

Diperiodatoargentate(III) is powerful oxidising agent in alkaline medium with reduction potential 1.74V. It is widely used as a volumetric reagent for the determination of various organic and inorganic species[12]. The use of transition metal ions such as osmium, ruthenium and iridium, either alone or as binary mixtures, as catalysts in various redox processes has attracted considerable interest.

The kinetics of Osmium(VIII) catalysed oxidation of DCF by diperiodatoargentate(III) (DPA) in alkaline medium studied spectrophotometrically[16]. The stoichiometry was found to be 1:1. The reaction was first order with respect to  $[DPA]$  and  $[Os(VIII)]$ , less than unit order in both  $[DCF]$  and  $[alkali]$  and negative fractional order in  $[periodate]$ . The oxidation products were identified by LC-ESI-MS, NMR and IR spectral studies.

**Degradation of Diclofenac in Water Using the  $O_3/UV/S_2O_8$  Advanced Oxidation Process**

DCF removal was examined by using the  $O_3/UV/S_2O_8$  process[4]. DCF concentration was measured by HPLC analytical method. The study includes the optimization of pH, and the effects of, ozone concentrations, drug, persulfate, and natural organic matter (Humic acid) on the degradation. The mineralization of DCF was also investigated. The results showed the removal efficiency of 89% and a persulfate concentration of 200 mg/L, pH = 6, DCF = 8 mg/L, and reaction periods 30 min in the  $O_3/UV/S_2O_8$  process. Humic acid was selected as a scavenging compound, which decreased the removal DCF rate from 89% to 76%. So, sulfate radical-based technologies show promising results for the removal of these particular pharmaceuticals from the wastewater treatment plant.

Combining  $O_3/UV/S_2O_8$  processes increases the efficiency of DCF removal compared to sole use of these processes. The  $O_3/UV/S_2O_8$  processes can efficiently reduce pharmaceutical compounds; this process enhances the DCF degradation rate through generation of OH and  $S_2O_8$  radicals.

**Degradation by Potassium Ferrate**

Potassium ferrate, is efficient, versatile water treatment agent having strong oxidizing capacity in aqueous solution. Its reductive product, Fe(III) does not have toxicity. It integrates the

properties, such as oxidizing sterilization, adsorption, flocculation, and deodorization, without causing secondary pollution in wastewater treatment. Ferrate can oxidize many substance, without any destroy to humanity and environment because of its strong ability of oxidation, which can be shown from its electrode potential. It is the ideal antioxidant of high efficiency and high selectivity[17].

Efficiency of the potassium ferrate oxidation process on the degradation of diclofenac in aqueous solutions was investigated[18]. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was used for the sample analysis. Ferrates removal effectiveness was determined by comparing the chromatographic peak areas of residual DCF in the treated samples. Removal efficiency of DCF in the solution increased with the increasing ferrate concentration.

### **TiO<sub>2</sub>-assisted photocatalytic degradation of diclofenac**

TiO<sub>2</sub> is the mostly studied photocatalyst. The TiO<sub>2</sub>, is advantageous because of biological and chemical resistance, safety, low price and affordability but its recycling and recovery is expensive [19].

The time dependence of treatment of studied pollutants[19] revealed that the best changes in the water condition were observed during first hour of treatment and further prolongation of treatment time till 4 h. did not result in the total removal of pollutants because produced by- and end-products of photooxidation were stable and resistant to further oxidation what may suggest that, the photocatalytic treatment using described photocatalysts and reactor configuration can not totally solve the environmental hazards arising from PPCPs. The photooxidation of DCF proceeded faster over smaller crystals of TiO<sub>2</sub> and enhanced surface area of TiO<sub>2</sub>

### **Degradation by UV/ Peracetic acid**

The oxidation potential of peracetic acid (PAA) is 1.96V higher than H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(1.78V) and aqueous chlorine(1.48V). PAA is powerful disinfectant. It is widely used for medical, food and waste water disinfection because of its no mutagenic and non-carcinogenic byproduct. PAA can be activated to generate many kinds of radicals in a wide range of pH. Therefore, PAA is a promising oxidant in AOP's. Similar to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, PAA can be decomposed to produce HO. radical through UV irradiation[20].

Promotion in photodegradation of DCF was observed due to generation of reactive radicals. The best degradation efficiency of DCF was obtained at pH 8.5. The removal of DCF was enhanced gradually with increasing PAA dose[20].

### **Degradation by Permanganate**

The fate of DCF during permanganate oxidation was investigated at environmentally relevant pH condition(from 5 to 9)[21]. The DCF reactivity with Mn(VII) was found to decrease with increasing pH. The anionic DCF has lower reactivity with Mn(VII) than its neutral counterpart. **The pH dependent reaction kinetics and a ring mechanism.**

### **Conclusion**

There is a rising concern about the occurrence and persistence of Pharmaceutical and Personal Care Products (PPCPs) in the aquatic environment, due to their potential impact on the aqueous ecosystems and human health. Diclofenac (DCF) is highly resistant to biological degradation processes and have low removal efficiency in wastewater treatment plants. Conventional wastewater treatment plants are inadequate in eliminating diclofenac and most of the released substance passes through the treatment plants without any change. Therefore, advanced

treatments technologies need to be evaluated and eventually employed, that are capable of either the complete removal of these chemicals from wastewater or at the very least the destruction of their biological activity.

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## Role of Infosys Foundation in Achieving Sustainable Development

**Nandini S. Bhawe**

Maharashtriyi Mandals College of commerce, Pune

**Dr. Rupali Sheth**

Huzurpaga Waniyya Mahavidyalaya, Pune

### Abstract:

*Many times the word development and sustainable development are used interchangeably, but they are completely different. The main aim of development is to raise the quality of life of present generations. On the other hand, sustainable development is a vast concept, it aims at raising the quality of life of both present & future generations. In short, Sustainable development means the development of the economy that meets the needs of the present generations, without compromising the needs of future generations. In this paper researcher have tried to study the role of Infosys foundation in achieving sustainable development.*

### Introduction:

Sustainability is the foundation for all the countries around the world. Sustainable development means achieving economic development of a country without harming the environment. Economic development is one of the main goal to achieve but for that we use all our economic resources recklessly. All these production activities result inland and soil pollution, air and water pollution, deforestation etc. The increase of the unlimited needs of the human beings results in exploitation of resources. Due to all this a new concept is emerged, which is known as 'Sustainable Development'.

The sustainable development concept was first introduced by the Stockholm Declaration in the year 1972. After that this concept was used by the World Commission on Environment and Development in the year 1987. In the year 1992, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development prescribes the principle of Sustainable Development. The main aim of this principle is to maintain a balance between the development and the environment. This principle also promotes better quality of life for present generation as well as the future generations. In short sustainable development means achieving economic advancement without harming the environment. The concept of sustainable development can be studied with the help of two main principles. These two principles are as follows–

i) Polluter Pays Principle    ii) Precautionary Principle

**i) Polluter Pays Principle:** This principle was first introduced by the Organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD) in the year 1972. According to this principle the liability is imposed on the person who pollutes the environment and such person has to compensate for the damage caused by him. Indian Judiciary accepted this principle and incorporated it in the Environmental Law. Though this principle is very useful and also helped to reduce the damage caused to the environment, there are some problems in its application. When the pollution is resulted by the production activities, it is very difficult to find out the actual polluter. In such cases it is impossible to impose the liability on them.

**ii) Precautionary Principle:** The precautionary principle means to ensure that the human activities are not causing any harm to the environment.

Along with these principles sustainable development goals were also set to meet the present generations needs without compromising the needs of future generations. These sustainable goals are also known as global goals. United Nations developed seventeen sustainable development goals to transform our world towards peace and prosperity. These goals were set in the year 2015 and

they are intended to achieve these goals by the year 2030. For better understanding we can classify these goals into three sub groups, they are as follows.

1. **Social Goals** (Achievement of all these goals leads to social development)
  - No Poverty
  - Zero Hunger
  - Good health
  - Quality education
  - Gender equality
  - Clean water & sanitation
  - Affordable energy
  - Reduction in inequality
  - Peace & justice
2. **Industrial Goals** (Achievement of all these goals mainly depends on the performance of industries.)
  - Innovation
  - Sustainable cities
  - Responsible consumption & production
  - Economic growth
  - Partnerships to achieve the goal
3. **Environmental Goals** (Achievement of all these goals will provide safe & sound environment to the society)
  - Life on land
  - Life below water
  - Climate action

These sustainable development goals are helpful for achieving a better & safer future for all.

Industrialization helps in achieving economic growth and economic development but along with that it has an adverse effect on our environment. Many big companies have a concern about our environment and overall development of our country. For this reason, these companies give some donations to NGO's or some companies create their own foundations. These foundations are working for the betterment of the society. After introduction of a new Companies Act in the year 2013, it becomes mandatory for the companies to contribute at least 2% of their net profit towards CSR i.e Corporate Social Responsibility and so such companies become more conscious about their social contributions. Infosys Foundation is a way ahead of all these companies.

#### Role of Infosys Foundation:

Infosys Foundation was established in the year 1996. The main aim of the foundation is to develop remote and backward states of India. The foundation works in various areas like education, rural development, healthcare etc. Infosys foundation works for the underprivileged sector of the society. Mrs. Sudha Murthy, N.S. Raghavan and G.R. Nayak were the first trustees of Infosys Foundation. Immediately after one year that is in 1997, foundation launched a program named Shalegondugranthalaya. Through this program they helped the schools from rural areas to set up their own library. The foundation also donates funds for purchasing computers, they also run some training programmes which helps to improve computer literacy among the students and teachers from rural areas. Infosys foundation is a part of AkshayPatraYojana, this scheme is carried in ten state of India. Through these schemes midday meals are provided to the students. The foundation also conducted aid work and provide first aid services in the areas suffered due to

Tsunami. The foundation not only works in the field of health care & education but it also helps rural artisans to sustain their traditional art and craft. They sponsor a folk festival and through this they gave direct market opportunities to or rural artisans. Through their VidyaPoshakProgramme they provide financial assistance to poor meritorious students. The foundation constructed more than ten thousand toilets in a large number of rural district in India as well as in backward districts in Karnataka. It also provides funds for improving the amenities at the Bannerghatta National Park, Bengaluru. In short, Infosys Foundation works in various sectors like healthcare, education, culture and rural development. Following are some of the major contributions of Infosys Foundation:

- **Healthcare Sector:**

The main aim of Infosys foundation is to give access to primary healthcare, along with that it also works for creating awareness of basic hygiene among the people from backward areas. Infosys Foundation has constructed many hospital wards, built dharmashalas, and provided medical equipment to various hospitals across the India. It also organizes various health camps in rural areas and donates medicines in these areas. Till date the Infosys Foundation has donated more than 50 crore rupees for expansion of the capacity of hospitals across India. Through SankaraNetralaya foundation is working for blind people from the financially weaker sections. Fondation is also working with Swami Vivekananda Integrated Rural Health Centre (SVIRHC). It has contributed immensely for the eradication of leprosy. Till date Swami Vivekanand Centre has treated around 3,747 leprosy patients, 11,083 tuberculosis patients and also conducted free eye operations for 16,869 patients.

- **Education sector:**

Education is the foundation of our youth to achieve their potential dreams but still millions of our children leave their schools at a very early age due to financial reasons. So Infosys Foundation works for promoting primary education among underprivileged children through global partnerships. Infosys Foundation has partnered with Chennai Mathematical Institute (CMI) for encouraging students to pursue further studies and research in mathematics and science. They also started Spark IT program for engineering students. Through this program they provide technology and communication skills training to students.

- **Culture:**

The Infosys Foundation works for promotion of or traditional arts, dance and craft. The Foundation identifies underprivileged artists, those who don't have any access to contacts or help. Foundation offers them financial assistance, and also helps them in promoting their art. Our future generations will come to know about our glorious past through the monuments, but these monuments are steadily fading and deteriorating. Infosys foundation is proactively working in this field. They made a contribution for restoring the Someshwara Archaeological Complex and 14 other heritage structures.

- **Other activities:**

Infosys foundation is also working for the rehabilitation of devdasis and their children. The Infosys Foundation also works with local administration for achieving various community development goals. They construct roads, provide drainage systems and electricity services in rural areas. Till date the foundation has donated more than 40 crore rpeesfor rural development.

As a result of their philanthropic and CSR contributionsInfosys foundation won the Aarohan Social Innovation Awards in the year 2019. These awards were given to the individuals, teams, and NGOs who have created innovative solutions for supporting the underprivileged in India.



**Conclusion:**

Infosys foundation is working harder for the betterment of the society. The foundation initiated many projects in the backward regions of India. All these schemes help in overall development of these regions. If we check the above given sustainable development goals, we can easily come to know that Infosys foundation actually helps in achievement of some of these goals. The social goals like no Poverty, zero hunger, quality education, good health and clean water and sanitation are some of these goals which can be achieved with the help of Infosys foundation. In short NGO's and such big foundations will really help in achieving the sustainable development goals of the society.

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## A Study on the role of Language in the Indian Education System

**Sk Rasid Mahammad**

Ph.D Scholar, Utkal University (Bhubaneswar-Odisha)

&

State Aided College Teacher (SACT), Dept. of Physical Education.

Ghatal Rabindra Satbarsiki Mahavidyalaya, Ghatal.

S/O-Sk Nanna Mahammad

Vill+p.o-Lutunia

P.S-Sabang

Dist-Paschim Medinipur

West Bengal

### Abstract:

*Before we can construct a thorough explanation of how language affects and plays a role in understanding, we need to determine what we mean by "language" in this context. We're not considering "language" in the structural sense, but rather, considering the cultural and social meaning of language. We'll also need to consider language in terms of how the lexicon that each individual or group uses has a social effect on that person or group of people. Language as well as communication comprises of the two foundational elements of education. Without communication, learning cannot happen. Learning along with using language comprises of a complex procedure that is in requirement of knowledge which are themselves beyond the words in order to be effectively used. Language refers to a structured, shared communication form such as written and spoken words, gestures, characters, figures, or maybe a combination of all these. Language incorporates the rules which dictate the order of words, tenses and it's social uses as well. All these apply distinctively, being based on the culture where the language is being used. As language is learned, receptive language skills, listening and reading) are almost always stronger and more developed than productive counterpart skills (speaking and writing). Hence this paper will peep through the functions and importance of language in the education system. It will also through light on the recommendations of different education commission regarding the use of language.*

### Introduction:

Historically, language have helped to naturalize the social inequalities as well as the numerous cultural operations in popular consciousness. For instance, Colonialism, subjugated as well as demoted the colonized people in their own nations to positions of non citizens. Cultural hegemony was integrated by the imposing of the authoritarian mother tongues upon the societies historically possessing distinct social, linguistic as well as cultural bases. The inclusion of the colonial 'mother tongues' within the system of education, processes as well as practices have put forward a major vehicle for the selected forms development of the 'high status' literacies as opposed to the local culturally legitimized ways of knowing.

If the basic role of communication in the society is taken into consideration, a pupil's communication system development is a key understanding of each and every school (Kleinert, Kleinert, & Kearns, 2016), principally for the pupils who do not possess effective communication means when they get into schools. The significance of the development of cannot be trivialized and should be holistically addressed, including all the four domains which are speaking, listening, writing as well as reading, for all pupils who are learning English, incorporating those with serious cognitive disabilities. These pupils with severe cognitive disabilities are in need of a communication system that permits the growing complex thoughts along with the ideas to arise as well as be expressed.

However, the language learners fail to move in lockstep in the development of language; even the individuals comprehend at varying speeds as well as make use of various tools, strategies

and methodologies, but all the individuals are capable of learning to use language. At the same time, language may not take the same form across students, especially among English learners with significant cognitive disabilities. In this population, students are often aided in their expressive communication in language by tools such as using eye gaze in response to a question (demonstrating listening comprehension) or in selecting words to compose a sentence (writing). Nonverbal students may use assistive technologies like a speech generating device or text-to-talk applications, whereas others may benefit from audiobooks to assist with comprehending written text. While these may not be traditional methods of communication, research shows they help students develop and use more complex language over time, aiding in their independence, academic development, and social engagement. Notwithstanding the communications as well as the language tools used by a pupil, the people with whom every pupil interacts should know what to look forward to from the pupil as well as how to respond.

### **Theme/ Ideas:**

#### **Functions of Language**

In the Classroom According to Halliday (1973), a functional approach to language means investigating how language is used and finding out the purposes that language serves us best and how these purposes are achieved making use of the four skills, macro in nature such as reading, writing, listening as well as speaking. In certain classrooms marked by the teacher research, the transcripts' use on certain small group dialogues as well as the reasoning of children in the numerous tasks of problem solving, assists the teachers to comprehend how pupils construct meaning by sharing their knowledge (Gallas, 1995 cited in New & Cochran, 2007). Blank (1974) explored on the cognitive functions of language in pre – school children. The aforementioned study focusses on language's cognitive functions such as to for problem solving, communication and concept formation. According to Blank (1974) language as a method to attain the concept formation fails to guarantee precise understanding of the concept. Moreover, it is synthesized that very young children are not really capable of understanding several words to facilitate their understanding of the concept (Piaget, 1960 cited in Blank, 1974.), but verbalizing or using language to facilitate learning is advantageous on the part of the child because there seems to be an association of the illustration with the label.

A good deal of what we speak is for a specified purpose. We make use of language whenever we are asking for a certain permission, expressing a wish or whenever we are apologizing so that our purpose gets fulfilled. Every purpose might be called a language function. Savignon describes a language function as “the use to which language is put, the purpose of an utterance rather than the particular grammatical form an utterance takes” (Savignon, 1983). By using this idea to structure teaching, the instructional focus becomes less about form and more about the meaning of an utterance. In such a way, pupils make use of the language to fulfill a specified purpose, hence turning their speech into a more meaningful one. If we consider the language function as the one that serves a purpose we can see that much of what we see can be considered to be functional. Let us assume ourselves to be attending a dinner party. As soon as we arrive at the party. we may introduce ourselves, thank the host and ask where to put our coats. At the dinner party, we might express affection, ask for a certain advice, congratulate somebody on a current accomplishment and even praise the guy host for the delicious meal. Each of these individual utterance are considered functions of language.

There are seven main language functions which are as follows:

- Expressive and Communicative Functions:
- Interpretative Functions:
- Control Function:



- The Functions of Remembering and Thinking:
- The Discovery of One's Name:
- Social Functions of Language:
- Creative Functions:

The Indian government on the 14 July in the year 1964 set up the Kothari Commission also called the Indian Education Commission under Daulat Singh Kothari, who happened to be the chairman at that time of the University Grants Commission. The goal of this commission was to examine all the facets of the sector of education all over the country. Among other objectives behind setting up of this Commission also included evolution of a general pattern of education. Post independence, the Kothari Commission with Daulat Singh Kothari as the chairman was the commission sixth in number as well as the first one having comprehensive reference terms on education. In the year 1966, on 29 June, a report had been submitted by the Commission, and the recommendations of this commission were included in the 1968, National Policy on Education

### Development of Languages

(a) **Regional Languages:** The energetic development of Indian languages and literature is a sine qua non for educational and cultural development. Until and unless this is achieved, the people's creative energies will fail to get released, there will be no improvements in the educational standards, there will be no spreading of knowledge to people and even the rift between the masses as well as the intelligentsia will not be solved, on the contrary may get further widened. The regional languages are already in use as media of education at the primary and secondary stages. Steps must be taken immediately to embrace them at the university level as the media of education.

(b) **Three-Language Formula:** The state governments at the secondary level must adopt as well as implement vigorously this formula which incorporates the learning of an Indian language that is modern in nature, that might be any of the languages of the South, except English as well as Hindi in the States which are Hindi speaking, and of Hindi with English as well as a regional language in the States which are non Hindi speaking. Appropriate courses in English or/and Hindi must be available in colleges as well as universities in order to improve the proficiency of the pupils in the such specified languages according to the prescribed standards of the University.

(c) **Hindi:** For the development of the language Hindi, each and every effort must be made.. In developing Hindi as the link language, due care should be taken to ensure that it will serve, as provided for in Article 351 of the Constitution, to be a medium to express all the components of the composite Indian culture. The establishment of the institutions of higher education along with colleges in the non Hindi speaking States which use the language Hindi as the educational medium must be encouraged.

(d) **Sanskrit:** Taking into consideration, the significance of Sanskrit for the development as well as the growth of the Indian languages along with its rich contribution to the nation's cultural unity, certain facilities for the teaching of Sanskrit at the University as well as the school levels must be liberally offered on a greater scale. Certain new methods of teaching Sanskrit must be encouraged, as well as the possibilities must be explored of incorporating Sanskrit in courses like Indian philosophy, Indology, Ancient Indian History as well as the Modern Indian languages, at both, the first as well as the second degree stages.

(e) **International Languages:** The study of other international languages along with English must be given special importance. The knowledge of the world is growing at an immense pace, specially in the fields of science and technology. Our nation should not only try to keep pace with such growth,

but must also significantly contribute to this growth. English, for such purpose, must be strengthened specially.

### Conclusion:

In view of these circumstances, particularly regarding the important role of language in academic success, it turns out to be important to think beyond the monolingual policies by welcoming the situation, where in the first place, numerous academic languages are on the race to achieve a position, and in the second place, the variety along with the number of academic languages undergoes changes in different semesters. If there occurs any argument regarding whether an educational institution would provide bilingual or multilingual education, then such an institution will make each and every macro policy making next to impossible. Multilingual classrooms are spaces where different perspectives and ideas can flourish, and such classrooms become vibrant meaning-making spaces that should be lauded rather than upbraided for their 'mixture' of languages.

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## Synthesis, Characterization And Antimicrobial Study of Cu(II), Ni(II), Co(II) And Zn(II) Aldimine Metal Complexes

Dinkar P. Kotwal

Department of Chemistry,

Dnyanopasak Shikshan Mandal's Arts, Commerce and Science College, Jintur-431,509, MS, India,

### Abstract:

*Aldimine (E)-N-((furan-2-yl)methylene)-4-nitrobenzenamine and its complexes with Cu (II), Ni (II), Co (II) and Zn (II) were prepared and characterized by analytical, spectroscopic (IR, UV-Vis) techniques, electrical conductivity, thermal analysis and magnetic measurements. The complexes were further screened for antimicrobial activity.*

**Key words:** Aldimine, metal complexes, antimicrobial activity.

### 1. Introduction:

Aldimine are important class of ligands in coordination chemistry and their complexing ability containing different donor atom is widely reported. The chemistry of transition metal complexes containing heterocyclic donor continues to be of interest on account of their biological importance<sup>1</sup>. The aldimine metal complexes show antimicrobial<sup>2</sup>, fungicidal<sup>3</sup> anti-cancer<sup>4</sup> and anti-inflammatory activity<sup>5</sup>. Thus the present study describe synthesis, characterization and antimicrobial studies of some transition metal complexes.

### Experimental:

The ligand (E)-N-((furan-2-yl)methylene)-4-nitrobenzenamine (L) has been characterized by infrared spectral studies. The complex characterized by infrared spectral studies, electronic spectral studies, magnetic moment, thermal analysis and conductivity measurement. The antimicrobial activity of the investigated compound was tested by the paper diffusion method.

### Synthesis of Aldimine:

The aldimine base was synthesized by reported procedure<sup>6</sup>. To the solution of 2-furaldehyde 0.096 gm (0.001 mole) in 25 ml ethanol and 0.138 gm (0.001 mol) p-nitro aniline in 25 ml ethanol was added. The solution was refluxed for 4-5 hrs. The solution was monitored on TLC, on completion of reaction the solution was concentrated, cooled and poured in water the separated solid was filtered, washed with water and recrystallized from ethyl alcohol and dried over calcium chloride in vacuum. The composition and yield of aldimine base have shown in table no 1.

### Synthesis of metal complexes:

The metal complexes of Cu (II), Ni (II), Co (II) and Zn (II) with ligands were prepared by refluxing the ethanolic solution of metal nitrate and ligand in 1:2 molar ratios. The pH of solution was adjusted by alcoholic ammonia.

Ligand (0.02 mole) in slight excess was taken in a round bottomed flask containing 30 ml anhydrous ethanol and refluxed for few minutes with constant-stirring to ensure complete dissolution, A solution of the appropriate metal nitrate (0.01 M) in 20 ml of anhydrous ethanol was then added drop by drop with constant-stirring in the hot solution of ligand. The content was refluxed five hours. After cooling, the pH of the mixture was maintained by the addition of alcoholic ammonia solution. The resultant precipitate was digested for one hour. The precipitate was filtered, washed with hot ethanol and dried in vacuum desiccators over anhydrous granular calcium chloride. The composition and yield of metal complexes have shown in table no 1.



## Result And Discussion:

The metal complexes are colored and stable to air and moisture. They are insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in benzene, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride etc. and completely soluble in dimethyl formamide (DMF) and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). Elemental analysis suggests that the complex have 1:2(metal-ligand) stoichiometry. The conductivity value in DMF ( $1 \times 10^{-3}M$ ) reveals their electrolyte nature <sup>7,8</sup>. Based on elementary chemical analysis the formula,  $ML_2(NO_3)_2(H_2O)_2$  were suggested for all compounds.

In IR spectrum of ligand, a bond at  $1654.00\text{ cm}^{-1}$  assigned to azomethine ( $C=N$ ) stretching vibration <sup>9,10</sup>. A bond at  $1225.30\text{ cm}^{-1}$  assigned to C-O-C stretching mode in furan ring<sup>11</sup>.

**Table 1: Analytical data of ligand and metal complexes**

Compound	Colour	Yield (%)	Formula	Mol Wt.	% Analysis Found(Calculated)			
					C	H	M	N
Ligand(L)	Brown	70	$C_{11}H_8N_2O$	216.19	61.04 (61.11)	3.62 (3.73)	--	12.87 (12.96)
$(L)_2Cu(H_2O)_2(NO_3)_2$	Brown	69	$C_{22}H_{20}CuN_4O_8$	531.96	49.59 (49.67)	3.70 (3.79)	11.68 (11.95)	10.45 (10.53)
$(L)_2Ni(H_2O)_2(NO_3)_2$	Yellow Brown	67	$C_{22}H_{20}Ni N_4O_8$	527.11	50.06 (50.13)	3.76 (3.82)	10.86 (11.13)	10.59 (10.63)
$(L)_2Co(H_2O)_2(NO_3)_2$	Brown	64	$C_{22}H_{20}CoN_4O_8$	527.35	50.07 (51.11)	3.77 (3.82)	10.89 (11.18)	10.58 (10.62)
$(L)_2Zn(H_2O)_2(NO_3)_2$	Yellow Brown	65	$C_{22}H_{20}Zn N_4O_8$	533.81	49.42 (49.50)	3.68 (3.78)	11.95 (12.25)	10.42 (10.50)

In the spectra of Co complexes the band at  $1654.00\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is shifts to lower frequency ( $1621.30\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), indicating the co-ordination of azomethine nitrogen to metal atom. In spectra of complex the broad band at  $3390.25\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , indicating the presence of coordinated water. The bands at  $1225.30\text{ cm}^{-1}$  shift to lower frequency and appear at  $1210.07\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , this shift refer the participation of oxygen of furan moiety in the complex formation<sup>7,11</sup>, further confirmed by a new band. The new bands at  $456.30\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $528.55\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the spectra and complex are assigned to stretching vibration of M-O and M-N bands respectively<sup>12</sup>.

**Table-2: IR frequency ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) of ligand and complexes**

Ligand / Complex	$\nu(\text{OH})$ Water	$\nu(\text{C-O-C})$	$\nu(\text{C=N})$	$\nu(\text{M-N})$	$\nu(\text{M-O})$
L	-	1225.30	1654.00	-	-
L-Co	3390.25	1210.07	1621.30	528.55	456.30

The UV-Visible spectra of copper complexes of ligand exhibit bands at  $15576\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $28169\text{ cm}^{-1}$  attributed to  ${}^3E_g \rightarrow {}^2T_{2g}$  and charge transfer transition which indicate distorted octahedral geometry of Cu (II) complexes, which further supported by  $\mu_{\text{eff}}$  value 1.95 B.M.<sup>13</sup>.

The ligand field parameter values ( $Dq$  and LFSE) observed at  $15576\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $44.47\text{ kcal mole}^{-1}$  respectively and these are in good agreement with the distorted octahedral Cu (II) complexes

The electronic spectra of Ni (II) complex exhibit bands in the three regions as  $9718\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $15847\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $23584\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . This pattern of absorption may be assigned to transition  ${}^3A_{2g} \rightarrow {}^3T_{2g}(F)$ ,  ${}^3A_{2g} \rightarrow {}^3T_{1g}(F)$  and  ${}^3A_{2g} \rightarrow T_{1g}(P)$  respectively. This may be assigned to characteristic three spin allowed transition of octahedral complexes<sup>14</sup>, further supported by  $\mu_{\text{eff}}$  value 3.26 B.M.

The reduction of B values for the Ni(II) complexes ( $685.13\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) as compared to the free ion value for Ni(II) ion ( $1030\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) reveals complex formation. The Nephelauxetic ratio ( $\beta$ ) obtained are less than unity (0.0.665) in this case suggesting considerable amount of covalent character of the metal ligand bonds. The LFSE value ( $27.74\text{ Kcal mole}^{-1}$ ) indicate considerable

stability of Ni(II) complexes. The energy ratio  $\nu_2/\nu_1$  (1.630) being close to reported values (1.6-1.82) as well as the 10Dq (9718  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) and percentage of  $\beta$  found indicate that the Ni(II) complex is in octahedral geometry.

The electronic spectra of Co (II) complex exhibit bands at 9671 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , 18975 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and 21459  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . These bands may be assigned to  ${}^4\text{T}_{1g}(\text{F}) \rightarrow {}^4\text{T}_{2g}$ ,  ${}^4\text{T}_{1g}(\text{F}) \rightarrow {}^4\text{A}_{2g}$ , (F) and  ${}^4\text{T}_{1g}(\text{F}) \rightarrow {}^4\text{T}_{1g}$ , (p) respectively, suggesting a high spin octahedral geometry around the cobalt ion. Octahedral geometry around cobalt ion<sup>15</sup> further supported by  $\mu_{\text{eff}}$  value 5.12 B.M.

The reduction in B values for all the Co(II) complexes (761.40  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) as compared to the free ion value for Co(II) ion (971  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) reveals complexes formation thereby favoring the orbital overlap and delocalization of d orbitals. The Nephelauxetic ratio ( $\beta$ ) in each case is less than unity (0.784) and their % $\beta$  values (27.55 %) indicate partial covalent character in metal ligand bond. The LFSE value (6.56 Kcal  $\text{mole}^{-1}$ ) indicate considerable stability of Co(II) complexes.

The electronic spectra of Zn (II) complex exhibits bands at 26246  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  attributed to charge transfer transition suggesting a octahedral environment<sup>16</sup>. This complex is diamagnetic in nature.

The simultaneous use of TG and DTA show that the metal complexes are thermally quite stable. Thermograms of all the complexes indicate the presence of coordinated water molecules.

X-Ray powder pattern investigation suggests that all the complexes are crystalline in nature

#### Antimicrobial Activity:

The ligand and their metal complexes were tested for antibacterial activity Mueller Hinton agar was used for testing the susceptibility of microorganism by well diffusion method, using DMSO as solvent, at a concentration of 0.01 M against gram positive (staphylococcus aureus) and gram negative (Escherichia coli) bacteria.

The zones inhibition against the growth of microorganisms was determined at the end of on incubation period 24 h at 37°C and the results are presented in table 3. It was found that the metal complexes are more active than the free ligand.

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**Table 3: Antimicrobial activities of Schiff bases and their complexes**

compound	Zone of inhibition	
	Staphylococcus aureus	Escherichia coli
L	16	13
L-Cu	20	18
L-Ni	19	17
L-Co	17	14
L-Zn	18	15
Standard drug	26	30

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## Quality Education

**Dr. Dhale Gautam Namdev**

Asst. Professor and HOD of History,

Smt. Gangabai Khivraj Ghodawat Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jaysingpur

### Abstract:

*In the 21<sup>st</sup> century those countries will lead the world who have quality higher education system because higher education not only generates larger personal and social wealth, but all the aspects of development such as intellectual, social, cultural, aesthetic, economical, moral, and human resource are directly or indirectly related to it. The country has shown remarkable improvement in the enrolment but the quality is matter of concern till date, which is essential to achieve the goal and implementation of national policy. Poor infrastructure, examination ridden curriculum, memory based examinations, lack of quality faculty members, poor teaching methods, lack of funds, inconsistent government policies regarding higher education, vested political motives, huge demands of young population, political turmoil, growing privatization, lack of access and equity etc. are some of the challenges in higher education. There are many more such challenges and this paper critically analyses all those challenges along with the possible solutions.*

*The paper gives an overview of the quality education as the Unicef's sustainable development goal number four. It tries to answer some specific questions as to why quality education? How to assure quality education? What are the challenges of implementing quality education? How proper assessment, monitoring, governance and accountability can help to develop quality education? Can spirituality and morality be of any help in this field? Or the modern technologies like ICT and Artificial Intelligence can assist in this regard? What is the situation of quality education in India? At the end there will be an attempt to have some suggestion regarding the proper implementation of quality education.*

**Key Words:** *quality education, researches, Indian perspective, challenges, solutions etc.*

### Introduction:

Quality is an abstract word which comes from the Latin word qualities (value, characteristic, feature, property, ability). It is relative in nature as its meaning, scale and measurement vary according to the place, people and time. Education is also a vast word emancipating numerous dimension of life in this world. Hence when quality education is referred to it has a wide range of aspects and facets while being relative in nature. It is relative in the sense that by a good quality what is meant in India may be of a very good or high quality in the African countries and likely what is good for the civilized world may not be good for the native tribes of the Andaman. Now the question is who will decide this scale and measurement what is good quality education and what is bad quality education. Can there be a general rule for the whole world to determine the quality of education. Though it seems tough in the common perspective but UNESCO can be of a great help in this regard. After achieving the target of quantity by providing education to the maximum number of beneficiaries through its education for all programme UNESCO now has the job in hands to provide quality education for all because it is found with great concern that almost 35 to 50 percent of the students of the under developed and developing countries do not poses the basic reading writing or numeracy skills. But there are several challenges to reach the target of providing quality education to all. World declaration on education in as early as 1990s and the Dakar framework in 2000 had identified the prerequisite of quality in education for equity and quality as the heart of education. At present also there are many research projects going on throughout the world in the pursuit of quality education. Present paper is an attempt to have an overall view of these challenges of the quality education and the researches going on in this regard.

**Why Quality Education:**

According to the EFA Global monitoring report 2005 it is said that the achievement of universal participation in education will be fundamentally dependent upon the quality of education available. People will lose interest in education if the quality of education is not improved. An example of this phenomenon can be seen in the schools of the rural India where the number of dropout is increasing in spite of the all out effort of the Indian Government to provide all the physical infrastructure for the educational institutions. It is just because of the lack of the quality education in those rural schools. So for the retention of the children in the education system is a vital and crucial point of consideration for quality education. If it is answered what will happen if quality education is not provided then it will be clear why the quality education is a necessity now. In India there is not a single university in the top hundred list of 'Times Higher Education World Reputation Rankings'. It is almost same for the other south Asian or African countries. Present society is a market driven society where quality is the key factor to survive in the 'market'. It is a hard truth also for education. Education quality is a dynamic, multi-dimensional concept that refers not only to the educational model and outcome, but also to the institutional mission and goals, as well as to the specific standards of the system or subsystem. It is closely related to the human preference of good quality products rather than substandard products. Though education cannot be compared to a product, but it is a commodity now a days. Therefore its quality must have to be ensured.

So in brief it can be said that the main reasons as to why provide quality education is for the-

- 1) Proper management of worldly affairs in a peaceful way.
- 2) Mobility of humankind from lower strata to higher strata.
- 3) Empowerment of the humankind to face the future challenges coming out of the different socio, political and environmental issues.

**How to assure quality education? The challenges:**

It is the main challenge to provide quality education to all. To provide quality education it must have to be known what quality education is. If it is known what to provide then it becomes easier to answer the question how to provide. From the UNESCO's vision 2030 it can be easily found as to what it means by quality education. It is the number four goal of UNESCO's sustainable development goals of vision 2030. According to the world Education Forum, 2015 "quality education fosters creativity and knowledge, and ensures the acquisition of the foundational skills of literacy and numeracy as well as analytical, problem-solving and other high-level cognitive, interpersonal and social skills. It also develops the skills, values and attitudes that enable citizens to lead healthy and fulfilled lives, make informed decisions, and respond to local and global challenges through Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and global citizenship education (GCED)". There are seven targets<sup>5</sup> for this 4<sup>th</sup> goal of quality education to ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning. These are- free primary and secondary education, equal access to quality pre-primary education, equal access to affordable technical, vocational and higher education, increase the number of people with relevant skills for financial success, eliminate all discrimination in education, universal literacy and numeracy and education for sustainable development and global citizenship. There are other three factors which are part of these targets and they are safe and inclusive schools, scholarships and qualified teachers. Now to assure quality education these targets have to be fulfilled. To achieve the targets a basic plan is required and to develop a plan the knowledge of present situation is required. To know the exact status of the present education system a proper assessment is needed.

### Challenges to Quality Higher Education in India

- **Gap between Demand and Supply:** India has a huge growing young population. They demands education after finishing their higher secondary education. But it fails to meet the demand of the people. According to a study conducted by ASSOCHAM 93 per cent MBA graduates are unemployable. It is because the availability is not up to the demand of industry. Another thing is that, due less job opportunity students continue their study after finishing their course of study. This leads to over demand of education in higher level.
- **Poor Infrastructure:** Though India has tremendous development in the higher education, still there are large number of colleges, institution and universities where even the basic facilities are not available. Old classrooms are there; lack of sufficient building, staffrooms, library or resource rooms, laboratory, technological facilities, instruments for practical classes, toilets and urinates, drinking water facilities etc are there. The poor infrastructure of institutions directly throwing challenges to the quality of higher education. This problem is found basically in rural areas.
- **Inadequate Number of Faculty members:** Another serious challenge to the higher education is insufficient number of faculty members in the colleges and universities. Without the teachers the intended learning outcomes cannot be achieved. Even the single teachers have to teach number of different subjects to large number students along with other work load. Thus the student teacher ratio on the whole is at a lamentable state.
- **Lack of Access and Equity:** The lack of access and equity is the most serious challenge faced by Indian higher Education. In some areas or town or states the access of higher education is absolutely fine for all the people. But in some areas where the even the higher secondary schools or colleges are very scares. There are some districts with reasonable population and demand of higher education does not have even single universities; for example the Murshidabad district with 8 million populations does not have any single university. There is also disparity among different social caste and religious groups and regional disparities in the higher education. These challenges are needs to be addressed very soon.
- **Poor Government Budget:** Low budget is a serious challenge in the field of education. Very meagre amount of fund is allocated for the education system. And the matter is that most of the allocated fund is spend in school education, very less amount is spend on higher education sector. The amount of scholarship is significantly low and Public expenditure on scholarships has been declining over the years. For education an extremely low percentage of graduates in India avail student loans. Sometimes the fellowship of research scholars are not transacted in the due time that leads to frustration among the scholars. Though some quantitative development is seen, but due to low budget quality of higher education is facing a serious challenge.
- **Improper Teaching Method:** At the tertiary level there is no such formal training for the faculty members. Therefore the unqualified or untrained faculty members are appointed. As they don't have knowledge of pedagogy and teaching techniques, their quality of teaching is very poor and the learning outcome is meagre.
- **Low Performance of the Teachers and Principles:** In India, a large section of teacher community does not perform their duties well. The moment they have been appointed to the colleges, they thought that their learning is complete. They just perform their daily basis duties to come to the colleges and make the attendance continue. Even in some colleges, teachers come in interval basis and perform their personal work. The principles of colleges



remain absent and doing their own personal business. They do not take strict actions against the non-performing teachers as they themselves are engaged in forgery.

- **Lack of Available Resources:** The quality of education is directly depending upon the learning process. The availability of learning resources is very less in Indian colleges. Most of the colleges have poor quality of library building. This leads to poor service of the library. Number of books are very less, no magazine, no journal that lead to the up gradation of new knowledge. There are also poor internet facilities to access the online database and resources.
- **Examination Ridden Curriculum:** In India most of the universities has over loaded curriculum of theoretical knowledge. And this curriculum is only concerned with the passing of examination. Not only this, curriculum is not up to the mark in terms of market demand. Old and outdated curriculum is still being followed by most of the universities where due to globalization the demand of quality and skill is changing every day.
- **Poor Financial Condition of the students:** It is major setback for Indian higher education that due to lack of financial support many large numbers of students compel to drop their study. This is because, among Indians, even after the 70 years of Independence, the economic disparity is very high. While successive governments have declared financial aid for different weaker section but many more people still do not get this benefit. Due to financial problem students are not able to get admission in quality institutions, could not buy books and available technological accessibility.
- **Privatization:** Due to the lack of public fund and degrading quality, privatization of higher education is developing in fast speed. Though it seems that privatization can improve the quality, but somehow it is found that in some areas of education it leads to very poor quality of education and management. This also leads to disparity in quality educational. Education sector is being grabbed by education mafias who have huge money power.
- **Political Turmoil:** Indian higher education is facing very bad political turmoil. Due to this, no stability is found in the education policies that can promote the quality education. Whenever the government change, different political parties frame new policies according to their vested interest. Therefore with change of power, the educational policies also change that leads to overwork and frustration among the learners and different stake holders.

#### Solutions:

- **Framing Realistic Financial Plan:** The concerned governments in the central and the state need to frame realistic financial planning to achieve the target. Any mismatch with the budget and target of the policy makers will lead to the poor quality of education. Therefore the government need to allocate more funds.
- **Bridge the Gap between Demand and Supply:** As there is huge demand of higher education among the growing young population, their demands need to be urgently supplied. Establishment of new institutions and increase the strength of the old institutions can solve this issue.
- **Infrastructural Development:** To improve the quality infrastructural development is essential. The government must ensure proper physical access to these communities and emphasize on construction of higher education institutions in closer proximity to villages. All the accessibility must be ensured in the name of infrastructure to improve the quality of higher education.

- **Promote Access and Equity:** It is the most serious issues that need to be addressed as soon as possible. Regional, religious, financial and caste disparities have to remove to give access and equity. Different welfare schemes for different groups have to introduce to promote access and equity to all the groups involved in the teaching-learning process.
- **Appointment of Sufficient and Quality Faculty Members:** It is an alarming issue needs to be urgently addressed. First of all a large number of teachers needs to be appointed either ad hoc or guest basis or permanent basis. At least there must be one teacher for a particular subject. After that we need to focus on the quality of the teachers for the permanent basis. Strict rules and regulation must be followed; academic background, research and experience must be taken into consideration.
- **Training of Faculty Members at Tertiary Level:** The faculty members of college and universities need to be trained in regular interval basis. Basically all the newly appointed members must be given different exposures for training with intensives.
- **Vigilance and Supervision or Inspection:** Vigilance or supervision is essential for all the public sectors; it may be in government offices or schools or colleges. Sudden visits or regular inspection surely improve the performance of the faculties in school or colleges. In this case strict actions must be taken if any irregularities are found.
- **Provision for Online Resources and Books:** At the present time ICT facilities is an essential part of any institution. Therefore use of computers and online access must be established in different institutions to avail the online learning resources.
- **Job Oriented Curriculum:** This is an urgent need to update the curriculum with the changing global scenario. In today's world, everything in the higher education affected by the globalization. Hence the curriculum must be frame according to the local as well as global perspectives.

### Conclusion :

We know the importance of quality higher education. It directly influences the all aspects of development of a country and helps the country to stand high in the global platform. In India during the periods of seventy years, the higher education has developed a lot in terms of quantity. However, we are still lacking of quality higher education as expected. To improve the quality of higher education the concerned authorities have to concentrate on the parameters (such as sufficient infrastructure, updated curriculum, trained faculties, learning resources, financial help, and well planned policies) of quality higher education. It is only the quality higher education that can establish India as world leader to lead the world of 21st century.

So in conclusion it can be said that quality education is the need of the hour and the term quality, which encompasses economic, social, cognitive and cultural aspects of education, must have to be perceived as an integral feature of the educational process and its results to ensure the sustainability of the humankind in this world of friction and struggle. Quality education is an essential factor for the economic, social and psychological development in this 21<sup>st</sup> century which can only be achieved by adopting innovative measures and developing unique systems which are flexible as well as accountable, which can adjust quickly to the changes and are capable of self learning for proper adaptation to face the new challenges while providing quality education to the humankind for its betterment, peace and above all for its existence. The system must have to be able to ready for continuous improvement by adopting cutting edge solutions and at the same time it must have to be user or beneficiary centric.

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**Manju Kapur's *Home* : APatriarchal Predisposition Prevailing Over Joint Family****Ms. Navita Nandkishor Malani**Assistant Professor, Department of English,  
Smt Radhabai Sarda College, Anjangaon Surji

*Manju Kapur's creative genius portrays various aspects of life in patriarchal based Indian society. Her fictional world offers the readers a close look into the functioning of patriarchy, being strengthened through different tools and agencies. Joint family system is the best agency to carry on patriarchal influence as all the members of family, males and females have to be submissive in front of a single patriarch, the head of the family. This paper focuses on a critical analysis of patriarchal predisposition prevailing over Indian society as reflected in Manju Kapur's third novel "Home". On a careful reading, one can observe the creative as well as destructive power of joint family institution prevailing in Home. The research paper focuses on wrong practices carried by both males and females in a joint family even in the 21st century and suggests some changes which need to be brought in our ways of thinking, so that home becomes a better place for women to live in.*

*Keywords : compassion, daughter, gender, institution, joint-family, marriage, patriarchal, women etc.*

Institution of marriage has been very powerful in putting women on the secondary position in household since time and ages. Certain ways of behavioural aspects which are considered correct for maintaining patriarchal influence intact in family as well as society are keenly inscribed on the subconscious mind of girl children since birth so that they become oblivion of other ways of living. Parents consider their daughters to be someone else's property and bring her in a way so as she befits in the role of loving wife, a caring mother, an obedient daughter in law and so on. Daughters' marriage is the goal of parents' life and they think marriage would be a new beginning in daughter's life and she would be able to live on her own accord. Parents -in- laws, on the contrary, consider daughter-in-law to be an outsider in the family and to be others' blood. Women belonging to in-law's family prove especially hindrance so as to let daughters-in-law flourish. If a girl sets sails to establish her own individuality before marriage, it is mostly "do whatever you want after you get married" and "why did you get married if you wanted to do all this", after marriage. Without a difference in her maiden or married status, there is always a sword of "what will others say, think? how will they feel or react?" hanging constantly on the neck of females in Indian society.

Joint family system is next only to institution of marriage in establishing patriarchal domination over members of any society in general and over women of the society in particular. Women living in a joint family has to undergo more difficult circumstances as besides husband there are other members in family who consider it their right to keep an unnecessary vigilant eye on each of her doings. Manju Kapur deals with joint family in most of her novels and brings to fore all the nuances of experiences lived by daughters, daughter in law, precisely experiences undergone by entire womanhood in a joint family. Highlighting the treatment of familial themes in the fictional world of Manju Kapur, **Shilpi Rishi Srivastav** observes:

"The fictional world of Kapur is pervaded by domestic atmosphere and deals with familial themes. Manju Kapur seems to be aware of the fact that feminist consciousness is a state of mind. Breaking and destroying social harmony is of the purpose of feminist consciousness".<sup>1</sup>

In Kapur's fiction "Home" readers witness subtle working of upper middle class joint family to emphasize subordination of women from all the possible aspects and angles, so that women don't look forward to expect emancipation from her age-old oppressed situation. Lacuna of rationality amongst family members, harassment imposed on women by their counterparts from the

same gender in family, no freedom to daughters to marry with their own choice, daughters and their lineage having no right on patriarchal property even if they have toiled for it are few of the reasons which can be held responsible for unchanged condition of women generations after the other in joint family system.

### **Woman is the woman's worst enemy:**

Women are often seen working against their own gender in the wake of strengthening patriarchal hold in joint families. Number of incidents in *Home* reveal the practice of women oppressing other women and imposing patriarchal mindset, superiority and domination. Because they themselves have been encountering such treatment during their upbringing since ages. Women's lives are all tales of their suffering on account of patriarchal domination acted upon them by various tools and agencies so much so that they themselves become oblivion of ways of behaviour suitable for bringing in the changes in the crucial scenario. Older women in household start treating daughters and daughter-in-laws in the same line of treatment as they themselves received. And this way patriarchal tyranny goes on without any question. Sona, a loving, serving and obeying daughter-in-law in Banwarilal's household is ill-treated by her mother-in-law for not being able to conceive for a long time after wedding. Actually, Mrs Banwarilal was not much willing for Sona to be a bride for his Son Yashpal, as her parent's didn't offer any dowry. Mrs Banwarilal has great prejudices against Sona. She thought Sona, being extremely beautiful and her Son Yashpal's choice, would take her obedient son Yashpal away from her. Still Mrs Banwarilal buries all her jealousy and intolerance deep inside her heart. When Sona after becoming their daughter-in-law can't give birth to a child, Mrs Banwarilal pours out all her dislike for Sona and torments Sona in the absence of other family members. She considers all fault to be of Sona and abuses her badly. When other members in family are around, she put on pretences of being a caring mother-in-law.

And then for no reason, no reason but that they were alone and nobody else could see her true colours, the old woman glared at Sona and spat out, 'You think sleep is possible? What can you know of a mother's feelings? All you do is enjoy life, no children, no sorrow, only a husband to dance around you'.

(Home p.18)

Mr Banwarilal and other male members in family however, never blame Sona and remain sympathetic and tolerant towards her and live with expectancy. Her mother-in-law despite being a woman has no compassion for Sona. Manju Kapur very keenly portrays different perception of nuclear family towards the same issue of infertility. Rupa, Sona's sister, too is unable to conceive, but being a part of a nuclear family with only a father-in-law, Rupa doesn't experience the torment which is gone through by Sona. Insult from mother-in-law and eventual long phases of depression, as in case of Sona aren't Rupa's lot.

Women's intolerance and jealous attitude towards other female members in joint family lead to politics resulting in condemnation of some women in favour of other women members. Manju Kapur minutely pictures such family politics ultimately resulting in subjugation of females. Strenuous relationship between sisters-in-law i.e. Sona and Sushila brings to fore the family politics that is a routine happening in joint families. Mother-in-law, who is constantly contemptuous towards Sona, is much more loving towards Sushila, the younger daughter-in-law, as her arrival brought lots of gifts and dowry to Banwarilal's during her wedding with Pyarelal. Kapur delineates minutely, subordination of Sona while Sushila gives birth to son's one after the other, heir to the family, their lineage. Not only Mrs Banwarilal but also Sushila gets a strange sort of satisfaction to see Sona suffering. All fault is considered to be of Sona's for not getting a child and her ill treatment continues through her mother-in-law. The strenuous relationship between the next generation girls Nisha and Pooja in *Home* highlights the fact that feminine mindsets shaped by patriarchal influence make it difficult even in the new generation same aged girls, sister-in-laws to



accept other's existence in and belongingness to the same family. Nisha, the daughter in Banwarilal's family, yet to be married and Pooja, wife of Raju; daughter-in-law, can't be on good terms with each other. Being almost same aged, there should have been much more friendliness between them. But girls' minds are so much filled with prejudices since childhood that it becomes impossible for them to move along sister-in-laws smoothly. Whatever the girls observe in family since childhood, whether it be, outsmarting other women in order to establish once own importance or using all the means of behaviour to keep other females on subordinate position, they start implementing all such techniques and fall prey to patriarchal domination. Either they dominate or they are dominated.

#### **Sexual exploitation of females in joint family :-**

Life of a female is no where safe. Neither outside nor in home. Many times, it is observed that in joint families, girls are exploited by their own cousins, uncles or any other male member of the family. Nisha of around four years is physically exploited by Vicky, her teenage cousin. On being repeatedly exploited, she grows silent and feels divided by family. Vicky constantly threatens her not tell anything to anyone in house. And Nisha becomes traumatic and has nightmares. But nobody can really guess what's wrong with her. Although, women in house get certain clues of what might be wrong with Nisha but no one bothers to actually find out the reason or take any stern action. Vicky has no fear of being caught or punished. In showing Nisha's terror stricken situation, Manju Kapur depicts untold acceptance of anything done by male members of family. They also know in their mind that whatever may happen, they can always have their way. This very untold acceptance itself paves the way for patriarchal domination again and again in joint families.

#### **Nofreedom to daughters for choosing their life partner:-**

The fact that joint family system doesn't allow daughters to make a choice in the matter of choosing life partner has been underlined twice in Home. The hold of patriarchal influence is strong onto the extent of compromising in the selection of bridegroom for their daughters. Sunita, the only daughter of Mr Banwarilal is married to Murli, a man not worthy to be her husband. He abuses Sunita, beats her, torchers her for dowry. Sunita leads a wretched life and ultimately becomes a victim of dowry death. Still the members in Banwarilal's family do not learn a lesson from Sunita's case. And again, when it comes to marry Nisha, they are adamant on their patriarchal tradition of arrange marriage for daughters in the family. Nisha desires to get married with Suresh, a boy she is in love with. But the proposal is sternly disapproved unanimously by the whole family upon the ground of his belonging to lower caste. On being insistent, other ways like threats and bribes are used to keep Suresh away from Nisha. And Nisha's hope to be wedded with Suresh comes to an end. Yashpal forgets while separating Nisha and Suresh away from each other that he himself had preferred to have a love marriage with Sona, with his own choice, against the willingness of his parents. Nisha raises this issue but her voice is curbed under patriarchal oppression. Mahalakshmi, are viewer of Home, observes,

"Social structure conditions one's thinking. A person becomes that under which circumstances he or she lives". She tries to argue that patriarchal clutches alone have conditioned women's minds and confined them within shackles in the name of values. If women are provided equality, they can achieve social standard."<sup>2</sup>

In Banwarilal's family sons can have a love marriage but a daughter can't have it. Here the gender discrimination subtly operating in the complex scenario of joint family system becomes visible clearly. Nisha, after reaching 26 years of her age, could be finally engaged with Arvind, 34, a widower and a Manglik. Arvind's pot-bellied physic recalls Nisha Suresh's good looks and shaped body. The compromise she has to make on account of her ruined beauty brings no joy to



her. Nisha's matchmaking brings the fact that in joint family system daughters' happiness is sacrificed on the ground of caste, status and prestige. Banwarilal's family in both the generations, compromise in wedding their daughters, first Sunita then Nisha with unsuitable matches. Daughter's wedding is just a responsibility to get through and rational thinking is hardly put to use in all these issues. Traditional match making is only acceptable to patriarchal mindsets, may it be bad. No other way of thinking is considered good amongst them. Had they thought about prospects of Nisha and Suresh otherwise, life would have offered something better to Nisha.

#### **Dowry: a major tool of patriarchal domination:-**

Manju Kapur underlines prominently the evil practice of dowry in upper middle class joint families, leading towards oppression of woman for its gain. Sunita's pathetic death shows how women are subjugated for dowry. It is deeply settled in the mind of patriarchal thinking of the whole society that woman being on the secondary position in the society, a dowry must be offered to bridegroom as a compensation for it. Throughout the narrative, the issue of dowry has been of great prominence. Sushila is preferred over Sona by her mother-in-law, as the former brought expensive gifts and cash with her. Dowry has a power to convert bad daughter-in-law into good and good-daughter-in-law into bad. Kapur hits this evil custom strikingly and also shows its ill effects.

#### **Negligence of a married daughter's suffering :-**

Due to patriarchal mindset, members living in joint family consider a married daughter to be her husband's and in law's responsibility. And if she is stuck in any crisis, she can't really expect help by her parental family. Manju Kapur portrays, this practice of negligence of a married daughter's crucial circumstances in *Home*. Sunita leads a bad married life with her abusing husband Murli. Though only sister among two well to do brothers, still her misery neglected.

"If she had cared for her daughter, would she have allowed her to be mudred? Could she believe the lie that her clothes caught fire while cooking? They knew how badly off she was, still they neglected her. If she had a daughter in a bad marriage, she would insist she come home, she had so much love to give." (Home p.18)

All the members in family are well aware of hardship undergone by Sunita at her in-laws place. But their concern is limited to just worrying and blaming her luck, no one actually take pains to find any means to sort out her troubles and help her for better survival. The ideology that a married daughter is solely her husband's responsibility is so deeply carved on Indian minds that no second thought is ever given to such thinking. After Sunita's accidental death, shedding tears is of no use.

Conclusion : The hold of patriarchal influence is very strong and transferred with an equally clutching grip through generation after the generation. *Home* reveals the fact that though the generation changes but not the patriarchal impact. The seed of patriarchal domination lies deep in the subconscious of every human, irrespective of gender. The ideology of men being supreme and women being his subordinate is lying deep in the unconscious mind of every one and this very ideology sets the foundation of our society and its functioning. Manju Kapur offers a picaresque narration of various wrong thinking patterns and evil practices in *Home*, going on even after the dawn of 21<sup>st</sup> century. And makes readers contemplate about the crucial effect brought in by patriarchal predisposition prevailing over joint families.

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## Research on Qualitative and Innovative Management Practices of Banks in Providing Customer Services

Dr. Vivek Vilas Patil

Asst. Professor (Commerce)

Smt.Radhabai Sarda Arts, Commerce & Science College, Anjangaon Surji-444705

### Abstract:

*The progress of a country mainly depends on the banking system, because it is the lifeblood of trade, commerce and industry, and the backbone of modern commerce. In an era of increased competition, increased customer exposure, increased attacks on customer information, higher expectations, new marketing opportunities, etc., the banking industry is facing unprecedented challenges in implementing its management strategies. Meet the needs of current customers and attract new customers, while approving procedures to restore defrauded customers. In this case, banks whether it belongs to the public sector or private sector needs to spruce up its bouquet of services offerings to its customers with various needs and expectations. Hence this research paper studies the various services offered by banks to their customers.*

**Keywords:** Digital Banking, Innovative Practices, Customer Services

### Introduction:

Banks act as financial intermediaries. This means that they are a means to transfer funds from those with excess funds to those with deficits. In the daily activities of the branch, the bank deposits funds to the borrower from the depositor who has deposited the deposit. Without the intermediary of a bank, their depositors and borrowers must be in direct contact with each other. It can and certainly will. This led to the establishment of financial institutions such as banks. The role of the bank has evolved into a direct connection between depositors and borrowers and is now referred to as a rejection intermediary. Banks are registered financial institutions. According to state law, in short, accepting deposits, paying interest at a fixed rate, clearing checks, issuing loans, accepting people's money in the form of deposits, usually paid on demand or after a certain period, and guarantee the deposit of its customers as collateral. It also acts as a custodian of client funds and often acts as an intermediary for financial transactions.

An efficient and effective management process will maximize the banking business and eliminate any bottlenecks in the banking business by introducing efficient and effective management processes. By providing better support and services to bank customers, adjust management objectives and increase bank flexibility.

### Objectives of Study:

The present study has been planned to know the practices applied by the bank for serving the customers better in everchanging banking practices towards the customer. In the present study SBI public sector bank and HDFC private sector bank are under study. The objectives for the study are discussed as under:

1. To study the changing role of banking services for its customers.
2. To study qualitative as well as innovative practices adopted by SBI and HDFC Bank with reference to the digital revolution
3. To study the utility of digital banking services to customers.

### Research Methodology:

Research Methodology is a very systematized and methodical medium through which a particular case or problem can be explained. It refers to the scientific procedure for acquiring knowledge based on empirical observation and logical reasoning and it is analytical, descriptive,

and qualitative research. In a present research paper the two major banks viz., State Bank of India and HDFC Bank Ltd. were studied.

### **Data Collection:**

Widespread secondary information sources had been used for this analysis. A secondary supply contains books, journals, newspapers, and knowledge from web websites. The Secondary sources give proof of the theoretical and abstract ideas of the Management method of Banks understudy and a close description of the management method within the banking system, the management method for developing and implementing banking business methods, and maintaining trust in client relationships.

### **The Extent of Management Process of Banks:**

The term management is explained in numerous ways that. for instance, it's the same that management is what management will. At now, management is explained with relation to its basic functions that embrace designing, organizing, coordinating, and dominant. A bank, like many different firms or company bodies, is a man-made person existing solely within the eyes of the law. it's a separate legal entity with no physical existence of its own. "Management is that method by that managers produce, direct, maintain and management purposive organizations through systematic, coordinated and cooperative human efforts". Similarly, management is delineated as a method that involves numerous components. The management method of banks may be a continuous one and is going by the managers engaging at completely different levels.

Management includes an in-depth variety of activities that no single definition will capture all the sides of management.

### **State Bank of India:**

The development of the State Bank of India goes back to the first decade of the 19th century. State Bank of India (SBI), a Fortune 500 company, is an Indian multinational banking and financial services company based in Mumbai. The rich heritage and legacy of more than 200 years make SBI the most trusted bank for the Indians for generations. SBI, the largest Indian bank with a 1/4 market share, serves more than 44 million customers through its large network of more than 22,000 branches, 58,500 ATMs, and 66,000 BC branches. Rather than simply serving as a repository for community savings and lending to creditworthy parties, the State Bank of India served the needs of customers and was determined to be banking Growth.

### **Innovative Digital Services By SBI:**

The State Bank of India, popularly referred to as SBI, is India's largest depository financial institution with an excellent history of over two hundred years. bank of India, in hand by the govt. of India, is categorized as Associate in Nursing Indian transnational, public sector banking and monetary services company, with its headquarters situated in urban center, Maharashtra.

SBI Digital merchandise is introduced to boost client expertise with the bank's merchandise the first aim of SBI digital merchandise is to produce easier, quicker & easier access to any or all the merchandise & services offered by the banks. this text discusses a number of the distinguished SBI Digital merchandise that enhance client expertise.

#### **1) SBI DIGITAL VILLAGE:**

SBI Digital Village could be a radical initiative by SBI to make a cashless system in every village and supply access to Government supported digital initiatives in education, health, Social



Security and agri-schemes, subsidies, and edges. ab initio Digital Village is being enforced within the choose twenty-one villages across the state.

Through Digital Village, the bank will connect folks by providing inexperienced channel banking, ATM Cards, Internet banking, Mobile banking, pocketbook banking, Self-service passbook printing machines, money Deposit Machines, POS, and small ATM at the village locations. it's thought of to be a part of company Social Responsibility (CSR) undertakings about to improve the quality of individuals significantly in villages.

## 2) SBI MINGLE:

State Bank Mingle is that the social banking application of SBI that permits us to perform basic banking activities through the SBI official Facebook page. to induce started, users have to be compelled to access SBI Mingle from the Official SBI Facebook Page. Once access to the page is established, users have to be compelled to register so check-in, in this order.SBI Customers will do all transactions anytime, anyplace simply by work into their social media account.

## 3) STATE BANK BUDDY:

State Bank Buddy could be a mobile notecase application that permits us to send or raise cash from associates of our contacts though they are doing not have an SBI account. SBI brother is that the best in a market wallet with a singular mix of payment and banking services. banking concern brother has comprehensive collaborations with businessperson partners for alone looking and payment expertise.

## 4)STATE BANK SCRIBE:

SBI Scribe is a unique service. Simply fill out the account opening form in the bank's digital dashboard and open our account in no time. Log in with your KYC documents and log out with an account number.

## 5)SBI DIGI VOUCHER:

SBI Digi Voucher is a green SBI initiative that allows us to access various challans, transaction vouchers, and forms online via an app. Saves valuable time by allowing us to pre-fill online transaction forms for direct access to the till.

## 6) SBI VIDEO STATEMENT:

SBI Video Statement is the initiative to view customer's account statement with spend analysis and dashboards. It comes with a friendly audio narration for visually challenged customers.

## 7)SBI SMART WATCH:

SBI Smart Watch enables banking via the State Bank Smart Watch. A unique banking experience tailored to the technology of the future.

## 8) SBI YONO (You Need Only One):

SBI YONO app is an integrated digital banking platform that enables users to access a variety of financial services and other services such as online shopping, taxi bookings, travel planning, offline retail, online education, or medical bill payments. With YONO, customers only need one app for all mobile banking services such as cashless bill payments, loans, money transactions, and account openings, investments, insurance, and daily purchases.

## 9) SBI FASTag:

SBI FASTag is a device that uses RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology to make toll payments directly via the associated prepaid or savings account. It is affixed to the windshield of your vehicle and allows you to drive through toll booths without stopping for cash transactions.

## HDFC Bank:

HDFC Bank has been India's largest private bank in terms of assets and market capitalization as of April 2021. It is the third-largest company by market capitalization in India. It is also the eleventh largest employer in India with nearly 120,000 employees.

**Innovative Services Provided by HDFC Bank:**

HDFC Bank was founded in August 1994. As of June 30, 2019, the bank's sales network consisted of 5,500 branches in 2,764 cities. The bank also installed 430,000 POS terminals. HDFC Bank offers more than 175 banking transactions via its Net Banking platform and more than 80 transactions via mobile banking (mobile applications and tablets).

**HDFC Bank provides:**

- 1) Customer no longer needs to plan his day according to bank hours. The bank branch is at arm's length to cater to your financial needs.
- 2) Customer can access his account from virtually anywhere. If someone on a business trip or vacation away from home, he can still close tabs on your transactions, regardless of his location.
- 3) With the internet, electricity was delivered to customers with cheaper telecommunications and computers. HDFC Bank strives to be the fastest bank with facilities like 10 Second Loans.
- 4) HDFC Bank moved to rural areas to spread digital culture, promote transparent business and avoid the risk of borrowing from unauthorized sources.
- 5) They have been outfitted with ATMs in rural areas across India to attract more and more customers to clean and convenient banking.
- 6) The Digital Banking Initiative introduced applications and functions that have revolutionized customer banking.
- 7) HDFC Bank Watch Banking: A personalized handheld banking experience that takes consumer interaction with the bank to a whole new level.
- 8) Chillr: App to enable customers to send money to any person on the phone contact list.
- 9) Digital Wallet: Transactions on any website for HDFC Bank and non-HDFC Bank customers.
- 10) PayZapp: These products are a complete payment solution for all human needs, offering various repayments, discounts, and offers on loans, be it a car loan, a two-wheeled loan, personal loan. All types of loans, deposits, and withdrawals provide the customers with a one-stop-shop for all of their financial needs. Doing business online is now faster than ever. By providing a one-click experience for customers, not only are they freed from online rigamarole, but the values of the internet are also improved. 24 hours a day by following recently visited websites that cover all categories of consumer spending and ensure better and faster service.
- 11) HDFC Bank FASTag: The HDFC Bank FASTag prepaid card in collaboration with the National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) should travelers can drive seamlessly through toll booths. With FASTag, users can cross toll booths without stopping to pay cash. To switch to a system in which all toll collection is done via FASTag, the government has mandated that all vehicles must have a FASTag from February 16, 2021, without paying double the toll.

**UPI:**

The impact of Unified Payments Interface the Unified Payments Interface is a great step towards democratizing payments. Lots of large payments, government payments, electronic tenders, and contracts have been digitized, but UPI will allow anyone to participate and get into the digital economy. Since UPI is based on IMPS, it will encourage a lot of fintech companies to build several solutions on top of the interface.

Thus, Digital Technology has drastically changed the way banks interact with us. Similarly, it has completely changed the way we transact and interact with the bank. This is especially true in the case of a booming technological and financial economy like India, where more and more people are being connected to Digital Banking Platforms with each passing day.

**Conclusion:**

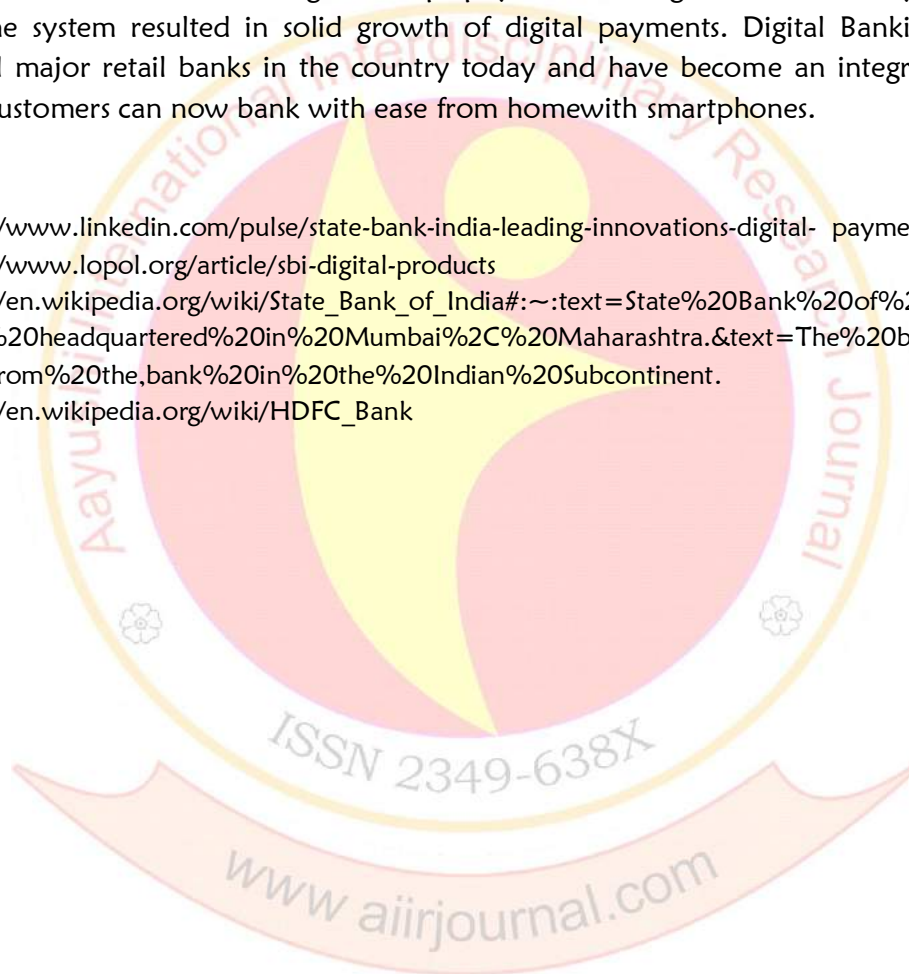
With the headway of science and innovation very enormous number of electronic administrations are being offered by the banks under investigation, to their clients. A large portion of the private area banks has into contests by offering administrations to the degree of their consumer loyalties. Naturally, the State Bank of India and HDFC Bank are not exempt from this.

With Digital Banking customers perform every transaction, from start to end in a seamless, secure manner. They can withdraw money, deposit money, apply for loans, invest in Mutual Funds and many more services all at a click of a button. With the introduction of mobile banking, we can perform transactions on the go. Mobile banking is a convenient and easy way to finish our transactions.

With the State Bank of India (SBI), the country's largest lender, and HDFC Bank, the second-largest private sector lender, choosing to accept payments through the Unified Payment Interface (UPI), and the system resulted in solid growth of digital payments. Digital Banking services are offered by all major retail banks in the country today and have become an integral part of their services. So, customers can now bank with ease from home with smartphones.

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## An Evaluation of Online Teaching-Learning Process in Rural Colleges

**Dr. Sonappa Dajiba Goral**

Head, Commerce & Management Dept.

R. B. Madkholkar Mahavidyalaya, CHANDGAD. Dist: Kolhapur

Affiliated to Shivaji University Kolhapur. (M.S)

### Abstract

*The digital technology has made radical changes in all sectors of human life including education and training. The transition from chalkboard teaching to flexible online teaching requires appropriate technology-enabled learning. Digital education has often been considered a viable solution for rural India to address the existing gaps in imparting knowledge. Online learning is becoming popular in higher education as a tool to address the inadequacies of traditional teaching-learning process. Though there is number of benefits of digital education, the barriers are still manifold to make education a complete online phenomenon in rural areas. The faculties need to equip themselves with relevant skills before their current skills become obsolete. Considering the significance and relevance of adapting online teaching-learning process in colleges, there is an urgent need to focus on rural and remote area college students for drastic changes and proper adoption of online learning program. However, due to various challenges, rural colleges' youth are unable to attend, adopt and use their teaching- learning process. In this context, an attempt is made to evaluate Online Teaching-Learning Process in Rural Colleges with reference to Chandgad Taluka Dist:Kolhapur and its significant challenges.*

*Key words: Rural, Teaching, Online, Learning, Digital education etc.*

### 1. Introduction:

The digital technology has made radical changes, which playing vital role in all sectors of human life including education and training. Education is an engine for the growth and development of every society. It is not only impart of knowledge, skills and inculcates values but also responsible for building human capital which breeds, drives and sets technological innovation and economic growth. It is important for everybody, whether they are learning new facts, skills or trades. In rural sector education system has an opportunity to build capacity and knowledge for the rural populace, help them to make informed decisions about their agro-based activities. In fact, the concept of education has now changed from syllabus oriented education to continuous education. All branches of higher education are also expected to keep the pace. The output of graduates should be employable in industries and business houses are possible only with proper use of digital technology.

Late, Mahatma Gandhi, said, *"True education must correspond to the surrounding circumstances, or it is not a healthy growth."* These words reflect the continuous need for educational to keep evolving and comprehending the imperative demand of students by providing them with necessary means. The transition from chalkboard teaching to prompt, flexible online teaching requires appropriate technology-enabled learning. Digital education has often been considered a viable solution for rural India to address the existing gaps in imparting knowledge. It is believed that digital education can curb the issues related to quality education delivery, inadequacy of teachers in rural area, high drop-out rates, and insufficiency of innovative teaching-learning methods and lack of standard learning material. Currently, many colleges are moving towards e-learning as solution to producing competent graduates who can think critically, analytically and solve problems. Online learning is becoming popular in higher education as a tool to address the inadequacies of traditional teaching-learning process.

Latest National Education Policy 2020 focuses on digital learning as a substitute to the traditional classroom model for interaction between teachers and students. While there are numerous benefits of digital education, the barriers are still manifold to make education a complete online phenomenon in rural areas. In continuous two years, COVID-19 crisis has had a major impact on the digital divide in the country, particularly from the perspective of education with digital access. It has also brought into sharp focus the challenges that exist for digital representation of education in the semi urban and rural areas of the country. Online learning has widened the scope of education and transcended beyond classroom boundaries. With greater penetration of high speed internet in last two years, online teaching-learning platform has taken over the traditional methods in urban areas and needed to be extended to rural and remote areas too. The faculties need to equip themselves with relevant skills before their current skills become obsolete. Moreover, the Govt is adopting a series of measures to bring a technological revolution to emphasize e-learning which will ultimately lead to a major shift in Indian education sector. The traditional teaching-learning process in higher education system is unattractive and unchallenging in nature. Considering the significance and relevance of adapting online teaching-learning process in colleges, there is an urgent need to focus on rural and remote area college students for drastic changes and proper adoption of online learning program. However, due to various challenges, our rural colleges youth are unable to attend, adopt and use their teaching-learning process. Owing to this an attempt is made to evaluation of Online Teaching-Learning Process in Rural Colleges with reference to Chandgad Taluka Dist:Kolhapur and to understand its significant challenges.

## 2. Concept: Online Teaching-Learning Process

The term Online Teaching-Learning Process itself reflects its definition. It is defined as the acquisition of knowledge using electronic devices with the help of Internet. It is also known as e-Learning. It refers to process of education that takes place over the internet or a virtual screen. Online education, often called distance education or web-based education, is currently the latest, most popular form of distance education.

### 3. (a) Objectives:

1. To know the conceptual significance of online teaching-learning process in higher education.
2. To evaluate the online teaching-learning process in rural colleges of study area.
3. To understand the challenges of online teaching-learning process for rural students.

**(b)Hypothesis:** The system of online teaching-learning is not satisfactory in rural based colleges for effective teaching-learning process to their students.

### 4. Brief Profile of Study Area:

Chandgad taluka is one, among the 12 talukas of Kolhapur districts, which is situated at 125 km., away from the south part of Kolhapur district and is located on the border of Karnataka and Goa State. It is rich with huge natural resources but poor with infrastructure facilities. It comes under remote zone because about  $\frac{2}{3}$  part of the taluka is hilly and mountain slopes. There is highest number of 156 villages in Chandgad taluka, as compared to the other talukas in the district. These villages are divided into 5 revenue circles. There are four rivers (Tamraparni, Ghataprabha, Markndye & Tilari) and three forts (Pargad, Gandhrwagad & Kalanandigad) is a unique feature of the taluka. The taluka has three sugar factories and two industrial estates i.e., Halkarni -Shinnoli. There are four under graduate colleges and one technical college in Taluka. Being the researcher is working in same taluka, he has conveniently selected and collected necessary data from 202 students and 40 faculties from four colleges for study.

## 5 . Methodology:

**Table No.1: Research Methodology**

S.N	Research Design	Description
1	Data Sources	Primary and Secondary
2	Type of Research	Exploratory research
3	Research instrument	Questionnaires
4	Research Approach	Case Study Method
5	Area of Study	Chandgad Taluka of Kolhapur District
6	Sampling Units	Four under graduate (multi-faculty) colleges.
7	Sampling Procedure	Stratified (Class wise) Random Sampling
8	Sample Size	40 Faculties & 202 Student respondents

## 6. Sampling Design:

The study is focuses on traditional co-education college students who are studying B.Sc, B.Com and BA in rural area of Chandgad Taluka with their teachers. The researcher has considered various parameters like gender, religion, family occupation, etc, while selecting the sample respondents.

**Table No. 2: Sample Respondent Students**

Class	Stream wise Total Strength												Total
	RBM Chandgad			YCC Halkarni			VKCC Karve			ACS Kowad			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
B. Sc	328 (50.31 )	324 (49.69 )	652 (100 )	334 (59.33 )	229 (40.67 )	563 (100 )	218 (87.20 )	32 (12.80 )	250 (100 )	140 (69.65 )	61 (30.35 )	201 (100 )	1666
B.Co m	216 (39.49 )	331 (60.51 )	547 (100 )	117 (45.53 )	140 (54.47 )	257 (100 )	124 (65.26 )	66 (34.74 )	190 (100 )	82 (35.34 )	150 (64.66 )	232 (100 )	1226
B. A	150 (39.16 )	233 (60.84 )	383 (100 )	132 (45.83 )	156 (54.17 )	288 (100 )	99 (51.56 )	93 (48.44 )	192 (100 )	145 (49.66 )	147 (50.34 )	292 (100 )	1155
Total	694 (43.87 )	888 (56.13 )	1582 (100 )	583 (52.62 )	525 (47.38 )	1108 (100 )	441 (69.78 )	191 (30.22 )	632 (100 )	367 (50.62 )	358 (49.38 )	725 (100 )	4047
Sample respondents (5%)													202

Source: Complied college data. (Note: M-male, F-female and T-total)

The table No.2 shows total 4047 students strength enrolled in B.Sc, B.Com and BA course in all four colleges for year 2019-20. Out of total, about ½ students are girls as compare to boys. It is similar to sex ratio of Chandgad Taluka. Here researcher is taken in to account 202 students and 40 teachers as a respondent on simple random sampling basis in all classes of the four Colleges i.e., Chandgad, Halkarni, Karve and Kowad of Chandgad Taluka,

## 7. Data analysis and discussion:

College students are the main stakeholder of online teaching-learning process, their role is vital in every changing socio-economic activity in general and personality development in particular. Hence, there is an assessment of Online Teaching-Learning Process in rural colleges to understand the suitability and challenges before this system which will help to updated their smart career in the changing era.



Table No. 3: Gender, Religion &amp; Family Occupation of Students

Particulars		No. of Respondents	Percent
Gender	Male	88	43.56
	Female	114	56.43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>
Religion	Hindu	179	88.61
	Muslims	20	09.90
	Christians	03	01.49
	<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>
Family Occupation	Agriculture	160	79.21
	Business (agro-based)	29	14.36
	Service/employment	13	06.43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

The above table reveals that the strength of female students are raising in higher education in the study area, it indicate the traditional approach of family has changed and literacy rate of female is upgrading in this online era. Majority of 89% respondents belongs to Hindu community, which is a dominant religion in the Taluka, whereas a merely 10% and 1% respondents from Muslims and Christians respectively. The table further shows that, most of 79% students are taking higher education who are from agricultural family and 14% students belongs to business and 6% students are coming from service occupational families. It clears that majority of students are engaged in online teaching-learning process of higher education from agricultural family.

Table No. 4: Availability of Smart Mobile Phone in Family

Particulars	Male	Female	Total (%)
One phone for one person - (1:1)	45 (22.28)	28 (13.86)	73 (36.14)
One phone for two person- (1:2)	22 (10.89)	30 (14.85)	52 (25.74)
One phone for three person- (1:3)	07 (03.47)	11 (05.44)	18 (08.91)
One phone for four person- (1:4)	08 (03.96)	10 (04.95)	18 (08.91)
No phone in the family	06 (02.97)	35 (17.33)	41 (20.30)
<b>Total</b>	<b>88 (43.56)</b>	<b>114 (56.43)</b>	<b>202 (100)</b>

Source: Field work

Table No. 4 shows that, proportionate availability of smart phone to the students from their family for attending the online learning process.

1. It is shocking to know that, only 1/3 (36%) students are using smart mobile phone individually, without sharing to family member. Moreover, it is noted that, personal used smart phone by the female are very less as compared to male.
2. It is significance to know that, 1/4 (25.74%) students are using their smart phone on sharing basis with family members. Similarly, about 18% (8.91+8.91) students are using their family smart phone on sharing basis with more than two members in a family.
3. Whereas, it is frightening to see that, 20% of students in sample area are not at all any smart phone for using to attend their online learning process.

Thus, it is clear from the above analysis that, majority of (64%) students are does not avail individual smart phone or net connected computer for joining and involving online teaching-learning process. They use the smart phone temporarily to attend the online class and return it to their family member after class. Due to agro-based community, less connectivity, needless communication to different persons, financial scarcity, illiteracy, miss understanding to use smart phone etc are reason for unavailability smart phone to rural college students.

**Table No. 5: Availability of Network Connectivity in Village**

Availability of Network Connectivity	Male	Female	Total (%)
Yes	58 (28.71)	55 (27.23)	113 (55.94)
Some times	11 (05.45)	27 (13.36)	38 (18.81)
No	19 (09.40)	32 (15.84)	51 (25.25)
Total	88 (43.56)	114 (56.43)	202 (100)

*Source: Field work*

The above table reveals that, continuous availability of network connectivity to their mobiles and computers in the villages of study area. About 56% respondents said positively on availability of network connectivity in their village area. Whereas 25% respondents doesn't avail the any network in their villages, these are couldn't participate online teaching-learning process in this COVID lockdown period. However, remaining 19% respondents get network connectivity some times. These students move outside from their house for joining the online learning process.

It is clear from the above analysis; the Taluka's geographical location is coming under hilly and remote area. Majority of villages doesn't have sufficient network connectivity either by BSNL or other companies. So, there are a big hurdles and challenges before rural students like, inadequate communication infrastructure, uncertain connectivity, lack of soft skills and training etc for easily access in the online learning process.

**Table No. 6: Online Training and Learning Experience of Students**

Online Experience	No. of Respondents	Percent
3 Months	30	14.85
6 Months	13	06.68
One Year	02	00.75
Two Year	00	00.00
Three year	20	9.90
None	137	67.82
Total	202	100

*Source: Field work*

Table No.6 show that majority of (68%) students in the study area were neither taken any online training from outside the college (private institute) nor they received practical learning experience within the college, whereas 15% students have completed three months computer course i.e., MSCIT course run by state Govt through MKCL. 10% students have taken three year computer training and 7% students received half year computer training from private computer institution.

It is shocking to know that, majority of the rural based higher educating students in the study area were couldn't received any online training from their college or from the private computer institution too. Hence there is question before rural students for actively involvement of online teaching-learning process. They prefer traditional offline learning process. Only 32% students are using minimum level of digital technology in their academic activities for attending online classes and preparing seminars as internal assessment work being they have received computer training from the period of three months to one year.

Apart from the above analysis, the researcher considered some opinion of students on their colleges. Here researcher collected data from the sample respondents through comprehensive questionnaire on a 3-point Likert type scale. It shows in the following table:

**Table No.7: Students Opinions towards College Facility**

SN	Statement	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Total (%)
1	Computer Course Curriculum	35 (17.33)	11 (5.45)	156 (77.22)	202(100)
2	Availability of Computer Lab	43 (21.29)	04 (1.98)	155 (76.73)	202(100)
3	Availability of Digital classroom	23 (11.39)	00 (00)	179 (88.61)	202(100)
4	Use of ICT as teaching aid	98 (48.51)	29 (14.36)	75 (37.13)	202(100)

*Source: Field work*

The following observation taken from the above table:

1. It is significant to note that only 17% respondent have curriculum of computer course and use of computers in teaching-learning process, such curriculum is made for computer science and partially on tally topic of commerce students. Whereas remaining more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  respondent doesn't have any computer course curriculum for use of online teaching-learning process in higher education. It's clear that, due to lack of computer course majority of students are unable to use of internet, e-mail, browsing etc in the study area.
2. More than  $\frac{3}{4}$  respondents doesn't avail Computer Lab for practical training and experience as e-learning resources. Only 1/5 respondents especially computer science have available computer Lab for practical.
3. It is shocking to know that, majority of (89%) respondent said non-availability of digital classroom in the college for online teaching-learning process and its evaluation. It indicates that, the students of higher education in rural area are far away from the practice of digital India adopted by Government.
4. It is significance to know that, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the faculty of sample colleges are using ICT devices as a teaching aid. They are engaging classroom activity through LCD projector in teaching-learning process. It means it is a right track for marching towards innovative and creating teaching with use of modern technology. Whereas it shocking to know that, more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  faculty is following the traditional chalk - talk methods in this digital era.

Thus, it is clear from the above analyses that, in rural based traditional higher education college are not effectively implement online teaching-learning process and the stake holder are not satisfied in the study area.

**Table No. 8: Online Teaching Tools/Apps Used by Teacher**

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of respondents (N=40 *)	Percentage
1	Google Classroom	21	52.50
2	Google meets	40	100.00
3	Zoom apps	36	90.00
4	Webex meet	26	65.00
5	Edmodo	10	25.00
6	Educreations	02	05.00
7	Evernote	01	02.50
8	Socrative	00	00.00

(\*Multiple Responses)

*Source: Field work.*

The above table shows that, the application of various tools/ apps while online teaching-learning process by the teachers in study area. The researcher has calculated the percentage with relation to total population and corresponding responses.

Almost all teacher of study area are using google-meets and zoomapp for their online teaching program, followed by 65% Webex meet used by the teachers. These three (googlemeet, zoomapp & Webexmeet) are the most famous and easy tools for online teaching-learning process and for



conducting webinar/e-conference/meetings too. Similarly, 52% and 25% of the faculties are using Google Classroom and Edmodo for online teaching especially science and commerce subjects. These are more useful tool for online teaching-learning process, but most of the faculties are not familiar to use it.

Thus, it is interesting to know that, almost all faculties are unaware and untrained in using different tools (Educreations, Evernote, Socrative, Edmodo, Google Classroom), except goolge meet, zoom and webex, for their online teaching-learning process. Hence, there is an urgent need to provide necessary training to faculties by the concern department for effective online teaching-learning process

**Hypothesis:** *From the above inferences, the system of online teaching-learning is not satisfactory in rural based colleges for effective teaching-learning process to their students is proved.*

### Conclusion:

In short, majority of students are from agricultural family. They doesn't avail individual smart phone or net connected computer for joining online teaching-learning process. They use the smart phone temporarily on sharing basis due to agro-based community, less connectivity, financial scarcity, miss understanding to use smart phone etc are reason for unavailability smart phone to rural college students. Moreover majority of villages doesn't have sufficient connectivity by any company. The  $\frac{3}{4}$  students neither have any computer course curriculum and digital classroom, nor taken any online training for use of online teaching-learning process in higher education. Hence, the students of higher education in rural area are far away from the practice of digital India. Thus, in rural based colleges are not effectively implement online teaching-learning process and the stake holder are not satisfied in the study area. On the other side, almost all faculties are unaware and untrained in using different tools except goolge meet, zoom and webex, for their online teaching-learning process. A shift from teacher-centered to learner-centered instruction is needed to enable students to participate online teaching-learning process actively with use of latest ICT knowledge and skills. Hence, there is an urgent need to provide necessary training to faculties by the concern department for effective online teaching-learning process. If we want to make effective online teaching-learning process and develop ICT culture, regular training of students and teacher with needful infrastructure and electronic devices is an immediate task.

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## Fundamental Duties in Constitution of India And its Significance in Achieving Educational Equity : A Critical Analysis

Mrs. Rajput Shraddha Bhausingh

Assistant Professor (Law).

Hidayatullah National Law University, Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

Block D, Quarter no-G-1 Faculty Quarters, HNLU Campus, Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh-Pincode-492002.

### Abstract

*Education is through an innovative and evolutionary stage in the world. Every country in the world has come together to achieve certain Sustainable Development Goals (hereafter referred to as SDGs) in the fight against environmental and development concerns so that our future can be brighter. Educational Equity is one of these SDGs. Society owes to all children and it guarantees that they receive a suitable education so that they can contribute to society. The best interests of society are at social waste if children are not well educated. All students are proficient with traditional schooling which has only one way of teaching. Society misses the opportunity to enhance and develop students because it lacks to cultivate skills to the students which stand on the moral, values, equality, justice etc. Several hindrances like smaller incomes and weak economic development decreased tax revenues, and greater cost of health care, social welfare and increasing criminality, insufficient education and social expenses still becomes hurdles in acquiring the concept of educational equality under SDGs. This paper aims to highlight how Fundamental Duties under Article 51-A of the Constitution of India play an essential role in recognizing key concerns in theorization and application of novel advances and innovations to enhance education equity in the public as well as the private educational sector. The school system is realizing the need for experts to enhance equality in education as the desire for education professionals grows. The educational platform's fate is changing in a structured manner, shifting away from educational equality and toward educational equity. The researcher has concluded that present educational imbalances are caused by systematic biases depending on "ethnicity, gender, religion, sexuality, gender identity, disabilities, dialect, nationality, wealth, faith, and other attributes," and how we can deal with it if we follow our duties sincerely. The research method adopted to write this paper is purely doctrinal in nature based on primary and secondary data.*

**Keywords:** Fundamental Duties, Sustainable Development, Educational Equity

### Introduction

All civilisations and systems develop over time. However, due to rapid advances, growth in a generation is accelerating at dizzying rates in every aspect of life. The main problem is that the inconveniences of unequal economic growth that include a detrimental impact on the good of the people and the environment are not recognized by anyone. It is now time for people to reflect on uneven economic growth by looking at the world once again. The essence of this kind of growth is a continuous link between human activity and the natural environment, which does not endanger possible futures. The establishment of SDGs would assist people in doing so. The focus of this study is on education equality issues read with fundamental duties under the Indian Constitution.

### Meaning, Origin and Concept of Sustainable Development

The etymological meaning of Sustainable Development is "continuous development." The United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted the document named "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" on September 25, 2015, to enhance the success of the Millennium Development Goals. It consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and related 169 goals. The Sustainable Development Goals went into effect on January 1, 2016. Furthermore, because the SDGs are global (for all countries – developed, developing, and least developed), interconnected, and interlinked, they necessitate a wide and comprehensive capacity to incorporate all of us so that no one lags. Countries have the ultimate responsibility for monitoring and reporting

progress toward achieving national objectives and goals until 2030. The Brundtland Commission's study *Our Common Future*, published in 1987, was the first to define sustainability. It proposed a new idea of development, a "Global Agenda for Change," that should "guarantee that it serves current demands without jeopardizing future generations' ability to fulfil their own needs." It was a very successful strategy that had an impact on economic, social, and environmental challenges all across the world. The aspirations of India necessitate cooperation. All stakeholders applauded India's role in developing the global economic development framework. India sees the need to legitimize the notion of 'one world' through relationships based on cooperation, equality and equality, to promote global well-being. India has a tremendous impact on the implementation of the SDGs. As a result, it is not surprising that the SDGs represent the view of the country's national development SDGs were legally formalized, India was practically dedicated to reaching them.

### **Need of Sustainable Development**

Sustainable development encourages us to protect and expand our production capacity through a progressive modification of how we produce and use development. It balances our economic, environmental and social needs and concern to expand and ensure the welfare for generations to come and create a healthy society by working together by lowering overall consumption of natural resources, sustainable development is a long-term, inclusive plan.

### **Concept of Educational Equality and Equity**

Equality is considered and respected in every form of life throughout the world. In education also plays the most significant role. Educational equality is based on the equity in allocating resources, participation, treatment, and achievement for all students. Because although more individuals recognize what equality entails, it is typically correlated with social issues. Its definition is, in an essence, as it sounds, is the state of being equal. Everyone should have the same rights, opportunities, and resources when a community concentrates on equality. Although equality is important, it frequently fails to fulfil unique needs. Whereas Educational equity is the pursuit and study of educational fairness, justice, and impartiality (equality). The term equity relates to the capability of individuals to adapt and to meet their different requirements. This means that the educational needs of all are addressed. On the other hand, equity provides people with information that are appropriate for their conditions. "The absence of avoidable or remediable inequalities among groups of people," according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Schools that promote equity above equality are more aware of their students' demands as well as provide resources to assist them to conquer their obstacles.

### **Fundamental Duties in Constitution of India**

Our forefathers drafted a democratic Constitution founded on equality, liberty, and fraternity, with a Preamble guaranteeing citizens' dignity as well as the nation's unity and integrity. Equality is seen as the rise of modern democratic thought. In the Preamble, the framers of the Constitution emphasized the importance of equality values. All forms of inequity, whether based on the concept of rulers and the ruled, caste, or gender, were to be eradicated. All Indian citizens should be considered equal and given equal protection under the law, regardless of caste, creed, birth, religion, sex, or other factors. Similarly, equality of opportunity indicates that no matter what socioeconomic circumstances one is born into, he or she would have the same opportunity as everyone else to develop their potential and select a source of subsistence. Our Constitution outlines a lot of duties that citizens must fulfil. These Fundamental duties, unlike fundamental rights, are not enforceable in a court of law, but they must be carried out by people. Fundamental duties are even more significant as they embody fundamental ideas such as patriotism, nationalism,



humanism, environmentalism, peaceful living, equality between men and women, science and research, as well as individual and community magnificence.

### **Role Fundamental Duties in Constitution of India and its Significance in achieving Educational Equity**

Democracy necessitates education. The effectiveness of education for and in democracy is critical to the success of a democratic experiment. We have, unfortunately, failed to educate for and in democracy. Children are every nation's incredible blessing and civilisation's greatest gift. They have unlimited potential and are important for the country's development. These children are not just an important state source but also an agent of change. They have a critical responsibility to promote, expansively and equitably, a country's solidarity, economic progress and good governance. Moral commitments and the fulfilment of all individual duties are fundamental children's duties towards the nation. In any country, children must follow the regulations and carry out their duties to the country. A child's duties and responsibilities to society, community, and country are numerous. For a developing country like India, its citizens must maintain a positive attitude. As a result, if children are given equitable access to education, they will have a better future by reducing the gap between various students.

So, one needs to concentrate on Educational equality (the goal of treating all students the same) has failed students from specific families, whereas educational equity (recognizing each student's unique requirements) can improve education for children who have been disregarded. While striving toward equity and equality are both beneficial, an educator's ultimate goal should be equity. However, knowing the difference between the two is critical for resolving challenges that disadvantaged children experience in the classroom. The reason for this is the distinction between being fair and being equal. Differences in academic performance are not explained by variations in money, money, power, or assets, according to true equity. The significance of this concept is that the standard of teaching obtained by each child should not be determined by his or her family's money or education. This means that a child's failure in school is not due to poverty or a lack of opportunity for success compared to their classmates. This also implies that a children's development, racial, or geographic background has no bearing on the type of education they should get. Students differ greatly in what they require to accomplish any degree of success. Because they may originate from a deprived social context or have particular educational goals, some students have distinct needs than others. Simply put, nothing should prevent a youngster from pursuing his or her interests and capabilities. Everybody is entitled to the same level of education.

When it comes to education, the terms equity and equality are sometimes used alternately. Numerous factors influence whether or not pupils are given equal opportunity. There can be resource inequalities (textbooks, skilled teachers), as well as inequalities based on socioeconomic class. Another is to establish whether a student has equal opportunities; this usually refers to physical or legal restrictions, and historically indicates fairness in opportunity. . Inequities in financing and education programs put disadvantaged students (typically those who need the greatest help) in low-performing schools with dilapidated buildings and inefficient teachers. To make our society more equitable, we must all engage in our capacities.

### **Conclusion and Suggestions**

Our children are the future of our country, all of us need to attain educational equality so that equal concern and progress may be brought in. Education systems may take action to bring equity into their teacher education programs. The approaches outlined can also alter teaching characteristics and ensure better for students from all backgrounds. We can also implement Cultural Responsiveness, Personalized Learning, Early Intervention, and Community Engagement. Education goes even beyond academic and into pupils' communities and families. Educators should participate

in the learning approach for families and the community. This will foster diverse perspectives to evaluate and solve systemic disparities and foster education equality for all people. Equitable training can be accomplished in the institution through the use of innovation, the preparation of teachers with the required abilities to teach in various environments, the development and celebration of comprehensive techniques of educating students from various origins. To achieve educational equity, educators must reflect on objective and subjective prejudices and realize the inequalities in the educational system. To promote education equality, children from all backgrounds must have fair educational information, initiatives and prospects. The capabilities of each student must be cultivated through specific training programs which promote educational achievement, narrow the performance gap and eliminate educational inequalities. One of the best ways to outline the change is to obey our fundamental duty. It is we the people who can work for our betterment.

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## The Indian Village Life in Manoj Das's "The Tree"

**Dr. Snehal Ratnakar Hegishte**

Head and Associate Professor, Department of English,  
Malati Vasantdada Patil Kanya Mahavidyalaya,  
Islampur, Dist. Sangli (Maharashtra, India)

### Abstract:

*India has a large number of villages. It is proverbially called as the 'nation of villages.' From times immemorable, the village has been the basic unit in the organization of the Indian society. Descriptions of the village community and administration are found in the Arthashastra of Kautilya (3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.). From the ancient times till the advent of the British rule in India, the Indian village was characterized by its placid, calm, agrarian, simple, way of life. It is stated that the villages have been able to develop considerable self-sufficiency by creating part-time specialists and full-time professional occupations. The present paper highlights an authentic picture of Indian village life in Manoj Das's short story "The Tree". Manoj Das has presented a serene and simple way of life of rural community in his fiction which is rapidly disappearing. The disappearance of serene and placid village life causes him pain. He expresses his strong yearning for harmony, serenity and beauty of village life which is fast changing giving a way to bizarre life.*

**Key Words:** Indian Village Life, Serenity, Yearning, Fast Changing, Manoj Das

### Introduction:

The word 'village', is derived from the Latin word 'villaticus' which means: "A group of houses (villas) in the country, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a city or town", "An agricultural estate of Roman or early medieval times". Thus 'village' and 'agricultural' are inseparably associates. India is proverbially called as the 'nation of villages.' From times immemorable, the village has been the basic unit in the organization of the Indian society. Descriptions of the village community and administration are found in Arthashastra of Kautilya (3<sup>rd</sup> Century B.C.)

The glimpses of village communities and the agricultural system are found in the Jain and Buddhist texts dating from about the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Even in the Maurya period the villages were roughly divided into the biggest, the middling and the smaller ones. Even fables like *Panchatantra* (5<sup>th</sup> Century A.D.) and *Hitopadesha* (14<sup>th</sup> Century A.D.) depict the flora and the fauna of Indian country side. It proves that classical Indian literature particularly story literature was considerably rural. From the ancient times till the advent of the British rule in India, the Indian village was characterized by its placid, calm, agrarian, simple way of life. As Charles Metcalfe noted in the nineteenth century:

The village communities are little Republics, having nearly everything they want within themselves, and almost independent of any foreign relations. They seem to last where nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down; revolution succeeds to revolution, Hindoo, Pathan, Mugal, Mahratta, Sikh, English are all masters in turn; but the village communities remain the same – the same site for the village, the same position for the houses, the same lands – (181)

With this discussion in mind an attempt has been made to focus on Indian Village life in Manoj Das's short story "The Tree".

Manoj Das is the significant milestone in the post-independence Indian English Literature. He is the foremost bilingual writer and a master of dramatic expression in his English and Oriya short stories. He is a well-known scholar, thinker, novelist, short story writer, poet, editor, columnist, essayist and writer of children's literature. He was at his humble best when he received the country's highest literary honor- Sahitya Akademi Fellowship. He said that he believed in



literature that was inspired but not invented. Manoj Das has presented a serene and simple way of life of rural community in India in his fiction which is rapidly disappearing. He has expressed his strong love for his native village in his writings. He has drawn his experiences to create an authentic picture of rural life of the times. The customs, rituals, beliefs and superstitions of the village community of India have found an expression in his short fiction.

### The Tree

In the story "The Tree" Manoj Das depicts an authentic picture of socio-religious village life. It depicts a sad account of the flood-affected villagers. The story also comments on superstitious nature of villagers. It also criticizes hypocrisy and double-dealing nature of political leaders. The story reflects dominant features of rural culture. The action of the story takes place in a village in Orissa. A peasant in India has to face certain natural calamities. He is helpless before fury of nature. He has no choice but to surrender it. At the beginning of the story the narrator gives description of the flood which evokes rural sensibility. He states:

The flood came at a little past midnight. The jackals, with their long moaning howls, managed to wake up several people who called out to each other and, reassured of a collective awareness gathered on the riverbank with lanterns or torches of dry twigs. The Flames danced in the gusts of wind making their faces alternately appear and disappear (SVOS 47)

Further the wind grew stronger and colder soon accompanied by a thin shower. All the villagers ran to take shelter under the banyan tree. Trees play very important role in the life of Indian rustics. They believe that trees are sacred. These trees are associated with some folk beliefs. The writer evokes rural sensibility by commenting on superstitious nature of the rustic people. The villagers fear to cut the branches of the banyan tree situated near the idol of the Banyan Goddess.

Nature's phenomena is inseparable from the life of villagers. The writer has personified the tree to create rural sensibility. The interdependence of man and Nature is powerfully portrayed in the story. The banyan tree is described as follows:

The leaves of the banyan tree chattered incessantly their familiar language of hope and courage. Its innumerable boughs that spread overhead had been the very symbol of protection for generations, affording shelter not only to those who bore love and regard for the tree, but even to such people who had been impudent towards it, of course, so far as the latter were concerned, only after humbling them to their knees. (SOVS 48)

The villagers have a great respect for the banyan tree. No one has challenged this strong faith. It is told that the mound near the banyan tree contained the ruins of a certain king's palace. It is recalled that the king has tried to cut down branches of tree to extend his palace. Before he could do so, a terrific storm devastated the palace. The royal family survives by taking shelter under the banyan tree. The king realizes his mistake and clasps the tree and weeps.

Village life in India is incomplete without the presence of Gods or Goddesses. The Banyan tree was the oldest institution in the village. Beside one of the trunks rests the tiny Banyan Goddess. The villagers have great respect for banyan goddess. The Goddess has become part and parcel of everyday life of the villagers. They report their small issues and pray Goddess to solve crises. The village-meetings are also held under the banyan tree. Even an old woman used to sell her wares sitting there. The writer presents an authentic socio- religious aspect of rural life as follows:

Beside one of the trunks rested the tiny Banyan Goddess. She had no regular priest attached to her. Whoever so desired could approach her and sprinkle vermilion on her of which she was extremely fond. In the course of generations, the vermilion crust had come to account for the greater part of the goddess's person. Devotees ordinarily did not prostrate themselves to her, but everybody, while passing before her bowed enough for her to take cognizance of his respect.

In matters complex and formidable, the villagers prayed for the intervention of famous deities of distant temples. But small issues were referred to her from time to time. Children in particular found her helpful at crises arising from home works not done or the ill humour of the pundits of the primary school.

The area before another trunk was the usual site for the village meetings. Relaxing beside a neighboring trunk, eyes shut and jaws moving in a leisurely rhythm, could be found the much-revered sacred bull.” (SOVS 49-50)

In this way, human beings, animals and birds live very happy and calm life under the protection of the majestic banyan tree with the presence of banyan Goddess.

The tree is going to collapse because of the forceful water of flood. Almost all the villagers, women and children gathered there. Everyone in the crowd wants to save the tree. Just then someone reports that the MLA has been seen on a nearby road. The villagers bring the MLA in their village and report him the flood situation and ask his help to save the ancient tree. But the MLA tries to escape from his social responsibilities. Here the writer criticizes the hypocrisy and double-dealing nature of the political leaders in our country.

Further the rural sensibility is evoked through village beliefs and superstitions of the villagers. At the end of the story the sacred banyan tree collapses by the force of the flood water. The Banyan goddess is dislodged. The narrator states:

“Gone! The tree-god gone! Hari bol! Hari bol!” For a long time, under a continuous drizzle, they kept up the poignant chant with all their hearts, all of them looking stupefied and some weeping.

Old Bishu Jena had seated himself before the Banyan Goddess. Someone who saw that he had begun to shiver, cried “I think Bishu is falling into his trance!” (SVOS 57)

Further the narrator states that Bishu was in a trance again, after at least two decades. The instruments were played and again he opened his mouth and he predicted:

I will be born as a thousand tree – here, there, everywhere!

Hari bol! Hari bol! Harken to the tree-god’s message. He will be reborn as a thousand trees! (SVOS 57)

The tree with presence of banyan goddess symbolizes the traditional way of life of the villagers. Though this tree has been collapsed it will be reborn. The writer is hopeful of the future.

While commenting on the Indian village life presented in the story Aditi Chatterjee states:

The sense of belonging and sharing, a part and parcel of a typical Indian village life, is predominantly noticed in the short story “The Tree”. In an Indian village, every animate and inanimate object becomes an important aspect of the village life without which the village becomes incomplete. The simple villagers are emotionally attached to the tree which has become a part of their daily life. The river is described as a living pet of the villagers who has suddenly lost all control of itself. (133-134)

Thus, the story is a masterpiece of an authentic presentation of Indian village life.

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**Growth of COVID-19 Cases During First Month of Second Wave (April, 2021) in Karnataka.****Dr. F. H. Nadaf**Associate Professor in Statistics,  
Anjuman Arts, Science,  
Commerce College & P. G.  
Studies, Dharwad-  
580001(KARNATAKA)**Dr. M. S. Kulkarni**Associate Professor in Statistics  
& Demography,  
Goa Medical College,  
Bambolim-Goa 403202**Miss. Akshata M. Kulkarni**Post Graduate Student in Food  
Service Management and  
Dietetics  
Avinashilingam University,  
Coimbatore- Tamil Nadu**Background:**

*The second wave of COVID-19 severely affected the Indian population. Karnataka was one of the states, which reported daily more than one lakh confirmed cases during the second wave. The understanding of the growth of COVID-19 cases is an important task in containing the spread of the diseases.*

**Objectives:**

*To model the growth curve of COVID-19 confirmed cases using exponential curve during the First month of Second Wave in Karnataka and to measure the case fatality rate and Ratio of Recovery to Deaths.*

**Data and Methodology:**

*The present study was based on secondary data from the website covid19india.org from 1st April to 30th April 2021. From this website data related to the daily number of confirmed cases, deaths and recovery was collected for the state of Karnataka. The collected data was first entered on Excel spreadsheet and later the data was analyzed using the SPSS version 21.0. The exponential growth model was used to study the COVID-19 confirmed cases and Case Fatality Rate and Ratio of Recovery to Deaths.*

**Results:**

*During the first month of the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, the exponential growth rate of the confirmed cases was 8.5%, the Case fatality Rate was 0.56 % and the Ratio of Recovery to Death was 57:1.*

**Conclusions:**

*The study confirms the exponential growth of confirmed Covid 19 cases and increasing case fatality rate. The study calls for rapid control measures for the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and capacity building of the public health system and rehabilitation measures for the affected families of COVID-19 victims.*

**Keyword:** *Pandemic Covid-19, Exponential Growth, Case Fatality Rate, Ratio of Recovery to Death*

**Introduction:**

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is a communicable disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The COVID-19 has caused havoc throughout the planet. There are 219 countries and territories affected due to COVID-19, globally 163,312,429 confirmed cases, and 3,386,825 deaths as of 18 May 2021 (WHO, 2021). India reported the first case of COVID-19 on 30th January, there were 25,495,346 Confirmed Cases, 283,280 Deaths, and 21,979,895 Recoveries, as of 18 May 2021 (Covid19india.org, 2021).

The second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in April 2021 was more devastating than the primary wave in India. The country observed a catastrophic spike of 68.55 lakh cases and 48,879 deaths in April 2021. During the second wave, there were more demands of hospital beds because of daily rapidly increasing confirmed cases, 54.5% of hospital admissions required supplemental medical oxygen, and shortness of breath was the common clinical symptom (Karuna Sheriff M, 2021).



During the second wave, eight states including Karnataka reported more than one lakh confirmed cases. Karnataka is a southern state of India with a 6.6 crore population reported 2,272,374 confirmed cases and 22,838 deaths as of 18 May 2021.

### Background:

Understanding the trend of COVID-19 cases provides important information for implementing control measures and long-term planning. The forecasting of the spread of confirmed cases including analysis of the number of deaths and recoveries helps to assess the impact of COVID-19 (Petropoulos & Makridakis, 2020). The growth rate during an epidemic helps to capture a daily rapidly changing number of infections (Julia Gog et al., 2020). The growth curve fitting approach helps to guide interventions to contain the COVID-19 pandemic (C F Tovissode et al., 2020). An exponential growth curve characterizes the early phase of an epidemic (Imke Schroder, 2020) and measures the severest of the epidemic (Julinga Ma, 2020). The Case Fatality Rates is used to understand the severity of a disease, identify at-risk populations (WHO, 2020), and it also evaluates the quality of healthcare (D Yan et al., 2021). The Recovery rates signify the effect of the clinical outcome of the COVID-19 treatment. Thus, the present study was conducted to model the growth of COVID-19 confirmed cases and to review the severity of the pandemic in the state of Karnataka during the first month of the second wave Covid-19 pandemic.

### Objectives:

The present study was conducted to model the growth curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases using exponential growth curve during the First month of Second Wave in Karnataka and to measure related indices of pandemic COVID-19, mainly the Case Fatality Rate and Ratio of Recovery to Deaths. This research study will help to understand the growth rate of Covid 19 and to adopt a suitable strategy to control the spread of the pandemic disease.

### Data and Methodology:

The present study was based on secondary data collected from the website covid19india.org (Covid19india.org, 2021). The data relating to the daily number of confirmed cases, deaths, and recovery was collected from this website for the state of Karnataka from 1st April to 30th April 2021. The collected data was first entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and later the data were analyzed using the statistical software SPSS version 21.0 (IBM, 2012). The exponential growth model was fitted to study the COVID-19 confirmed cases. The Case Fatality Rate (CFR) and Ratio of Recovery to Deaths were also calculated.

The exponential curve was fitted through the SPSS Curve Estimation procedure. The parameters of the exponential growth model were calculated using a growth model

$$P_t = b_0 * \exp(b_1 * t)$$

Where  $P_t$  is population at time  $t$ ,  $b_0$  is the number of cases at  $t=0$ , and  $b_1$  is the slope denoting the exponential growth rate.

$$\text{Case Fatality Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Number of deaths at } t * 100}{\text{Total number of confirmed cases at } t}$$

$$\text{Ratio of Recovery to Death} = \frac{\text{Total Number of persons recovered at } t}{\text{Total number of deaths at } t}$$

## Results & Discussion:

The cumulative number of COVID-19 confirmed cases, the number of deaths, and the number of Recoveries for the period 1 April - 30 April 2021 are shown in Figure 1. The total number of COVID-19 confirmed cases (Figure 1-A), the number of deaths (Figure 1-B), and the number of Recoveries (1-C) was 526,138, 2,956, and 168,739 respectively as of 30th April 2021 in the state of Karnataka.

Table 1 shows the results of exponential curve estimation. In this study  $b_0$  was 3629.4, which indicates the number of confirmed cases at time  $t=0$  was 3,629 cases. Further  $b_1 = 0.085$ , indicates the number of confirmed cases increased by 0.085 cases, denoting daily 8.5 % increase during the study period 1 April - 30 April 2021 in the Karnataka state. The F value was statistically significant to predict the confirmed cases ( $P=0.001$ ), with high value of  $R^2=0.979$ . Figure 2 clearly shows the exponential growth model fits very well to predict the Confirmed cases in Karnataka. An important implication of an exponential growth rate of 0.085, indicates that the number of confirmed cases would be doubled in 8.5 days.

Fig1: Cumulative number of Daily Confirmed, Deaths and Recovered cases of COVID-19 in Karnataka 1-30 April 2021

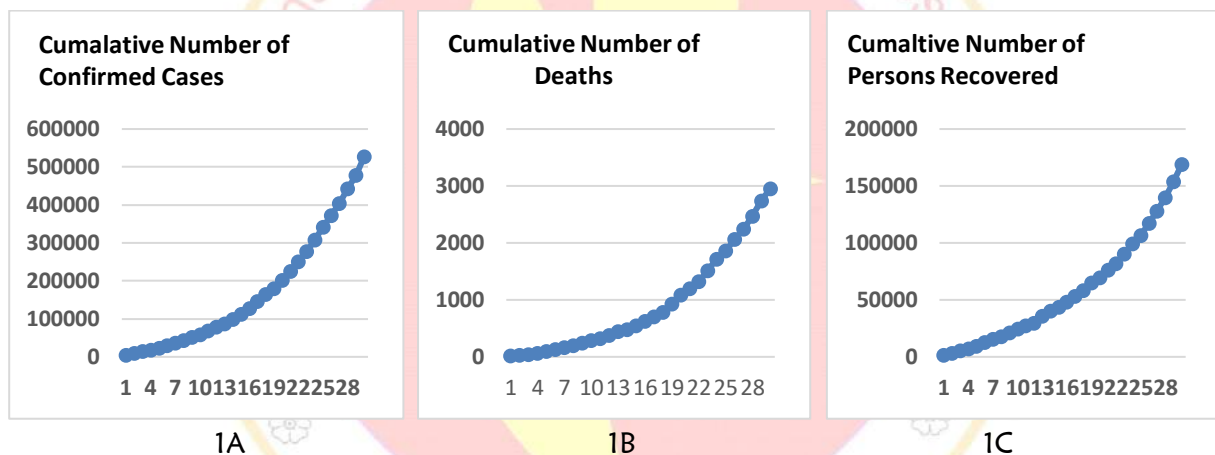
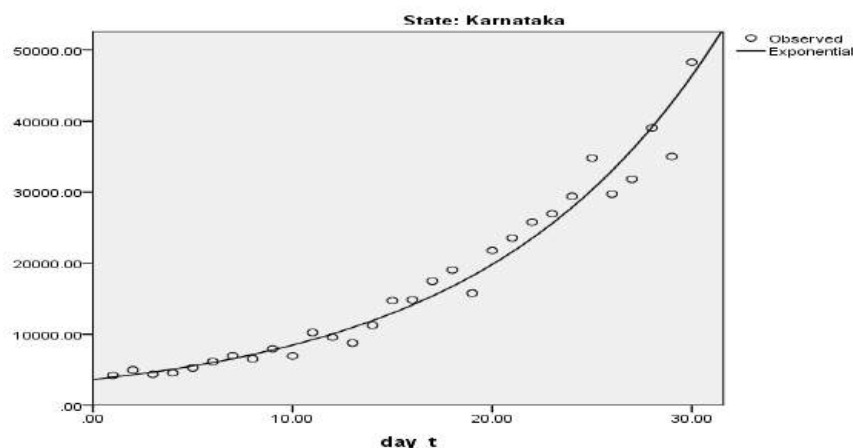


Table 1: Exponential Growth Model parameter estimates of Covid19 confirmed cases in Karnataka

Model	Parameter Estimates		$R^2$	F Value	P value
	$b_0$	$b_1$			
Exponential	3629.84	0.085	0.979	$F(1,28)=1291.39$	0.0001

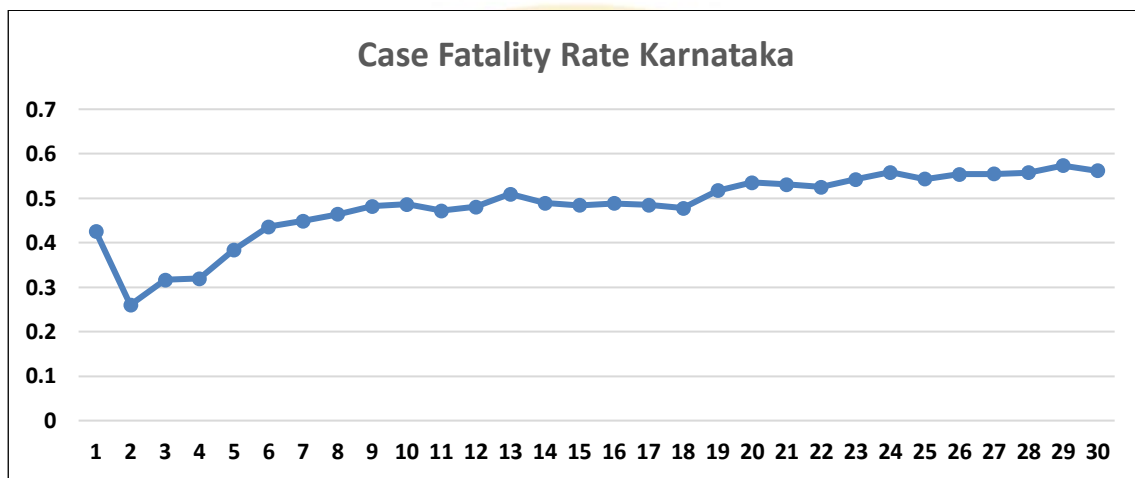
Figure 2: Exponential Curve Fitting of Confirmed Cases in Karnataka 1-30 April 2021



The exponential growth fitting results are depicted in Figure 2. The fitting results matched the observed frequency of confirmed cases with the expected frequencies of confirmed cases under the exponential growth model with  $b_0 = 3629.84$  and  $b_1 = 0.085$ . Figure 2 clearly shows the confirmed cases fit with the exponential growth model during April 2021 in the state of Karnataka.

According to an early transmission dynamics study in Wuhan, China (Qun Li et al., 2020), the epidemic growth rate was 0.10 per day (95% CI, 0.050 to 0.16 based on the epidemic curve up to January 4, 2020. African study (Musa et al., 2020) reported the exponential growth rate as 0.22 per day (95% CI: 0.20–0.24). In India, the exponential growth curve revealed that confirmed cases were growing at the rate of 3.5 % from June 1 to July 11, 2020 (Vikas Kumar Sharma & Unnati Nigam, 2020).

**Figure 3: Daily Case Fatality Rate from COVID-19 in Karnataka 1-30 April 2021**



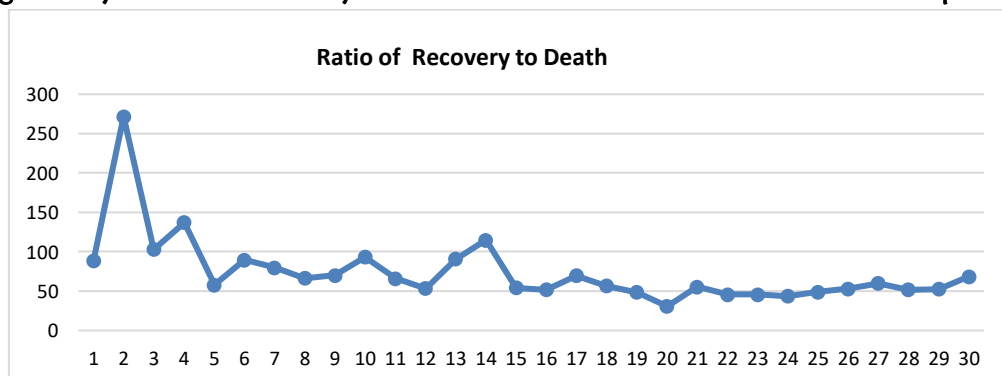
In the present study, the Case Fatality Rate was 0.5618% i.e. for every 10,000 confirmed cases, 56 patients died due to Covid-19. Figure 3, clearly shows that CFR increased during the first week and thereafter remained settable during April 2021 in the state of Karnataka.

A similar observation about Case Fatality Rates was made in SAARS countries (Shahn Md Rafil et al., 2021)(Sha et.al., 2020), CFR was 0.29% in Sri Lanka, 0.598% in Nepal, 54% in India, 2.06% in Pakistan, and 3.708% in Afghanistan.

In the present study, out of 526,138 confirmed cases, only 168,739 cases were recovered, i.e. 32.07% of confirmed cases were recovered as of 30th April 2021, thus yielding Ratio of Recovery to Death was 57.08:1. Figure 4 clearly shows that the Ratio of Recovery to Deaths was declining consistently, implying the severity of pandemic Covid-19.

A global study reported 52.8 % of confirmed cases have recovered and the ratio of recovered cases versus deaths was above 14:1(Petropoulus & Makridakis, 2020).

**Fig4: Daily Ratio of Recovery to Deaths from Covid-19 in Karnataka 1-30 April 2021**





## Conclusions:

The COVID-19 confirmed cases were growing at an exponential growth rate of 8.5 % during the first month of the second wave. The time-series data collected for the COVID-19 confirmed cases for Karnataka fits the exponential growth model. The case fatality rate was 0.54 %, and the recovery rate was 32.07% and the Ratio of Recovery Rate to Death was 27.08:1. The finding of the present study has many implications for health care managers and administrators. The first and foremost task before the Government has been to flatten the curve through drastic measures such as a complete lockdown. The hospital administrators need to face the challenging task of making provision for beds and treatment facilities including medical oxygen and essential drugs. The Covid-19 vaccination program has to be undertaken and the entire citizens of the country need to be vaccinated at the earliest, to increase the immunity against the coronavirus.

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## Problems of women working in Degree colleges: Special reference to Ajara, Chandgad and Gadhinglaj Taluka

**Sasane Jagadeesh Keshavrao**

Associate Professor Department of Sociology  
T. K. Kolekar Arts and Commerce College, Nesari

### Introduction:

Women, so be it in any field, they face many difficulties compared to men. In urban areas, the problems of working women are acute. Even in rural areas, women have to overcome many difficulties and help their families. There should be women working in schools, colleges, working in various organizations, working in companies and factories or working on daily wages, they face more or less the same problems. Those who are housewives face only family problems, but working women face many problems in the family, society and at workplace. Taking care of the house and getting a job is a chore. Many women get stuck in the cycle of family or job and eventually choose the option of family or leave the job for family. However, women who work with their permission with the help of family members have to suffer a lot. Women are helping the family by taking care of their family members, their children, the stress of their education, the problems of the workplace and the housework. Its proportion of job placements may not be significant but they appear to be competently performing their role. There will be very few women who have to quit their jobs due to imbalance in life.

The present research paper discusses the challenges faced by women working in senior colleges and how they can overcome them. For this, out of 13 colleges in Ajara, Chandgad and Gadhinglaj talukas, 08 colleges have been selected as unit. A total of 83 professors and other female staff working in this college till March 2020 will be contacted through direct and indirect discussions to know their problems. While doing so, I have tried to review his state of mind. The interaction with them has made to think about their present situation and their future.

### Research Problem:

In this Modern era, in India, working women are facing so many problems, whether they are from rural or urban society. The women whether from lower class or higher class, no matter, is suffering from mental or physical harassment at work place. This harassment is from her family, or from society. But she is confident for her work. In this research paper problems of women, from degree colleges, are discussed.

### Objectives:

The following objectives are included in the presented research paper.

- 1 To know the personal problems of female professors in senior colleges
- 2 To know the family problems of female professors in senior colleges
- 3 To know the problems of female professors in senior colleges
- 4 To review the positions of female professors in colleges
- 5 To see the problems and solutions of female professors.

### Hypothesis:

The following Hypothesis had included in the research paper presented.

- 1 Women professor have to face many difficulties
- 2 The number of professors working on Clock Hour Basis (C.H.B) is high and they are less likely to remain in the service
- 3 The findings of problems and remedies will be more or less applicable to all female professors in all colleges.

**Scope:**

The research paper is based on the study of the problems of the women professors in some colleges in Ajara Chandgad and Gadhinglaj Taluka but the findings will be more or less applicable to all female professors in all colleges.

**Research Methods:**

This research paper has collected information using the following primary and secondary sources.

**Primary Sources :** Information has also been collected with selected colleges through direct and indirect discussions with female professors in Ajara, Chandgad and Gadhinglaj Taluka. The schedule has been used for this.

**Secondary Sources :** In secondary sources current affairs papers, magazines, references, social media has been used for data collection.

**Sampling Method:**

Out of 13 colleges in Ajra, Chandgad and Gadhinglaj talukas, 8 colleges have been selected for the study. Some of these professors are permanent, some are advoc and most of them are working on C.H.B. So it was convenient to understand their personal, family and job problems.

**Analysis:**

A total of 83 women were working in the college selected for the analysis research till March 2020, including Associate Professors, Assistant Professors, Librarians, P.E. teachers, Office Heads etc. It includes the branches of Arts, Commerce, Science and Home Science.

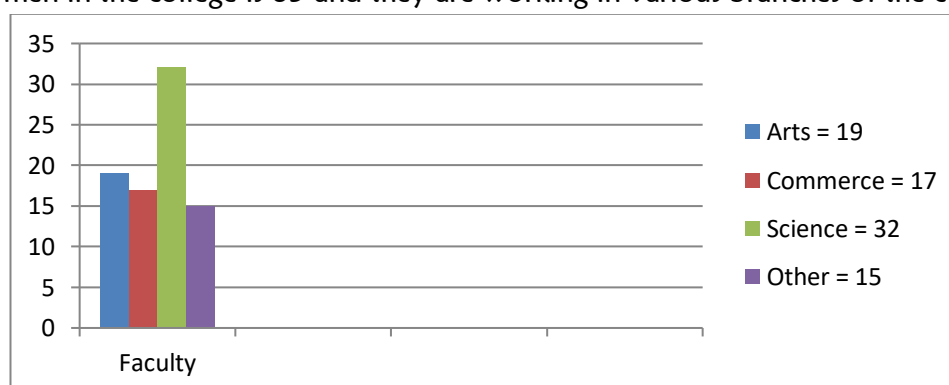
Numbers of working women in selected colleges

Sr.	Name of the College	Number of women working
1	T.K.KOLEKAR ARTS ANDE COMMERCE COLLEGE, NESARI. TAL. GADHINGLAJ	05
2	RAJA SHIVCHATRAPATI COLLEGE, MAHAGAON, TAL. GADHINGLAJ	06
3	ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, GADHINGLAJ. TAL. GADHINGLAJ	05
4	DR. J.P.NAIK COLLEGE, UTTYUR, TAL. AJARA	05
5	AJARA COLLEGE, AJARA, TAL. AJARA.	25
6	ARTS COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, KOWAD, TAL. CHANDGAD	12
7	YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN COLLEGE, HALKARNI, TAL. CHANDGAD.	13
8	ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, KARVE, TAL. CHANDGAD.	12
	TOTAL	83

Table No. 1

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it will be noticed that 3 colleges in Gadhinglaj Taluka, 2 in Ajara Taluka and 3 in Chandgad Taluka have been selected for research paper. The total number of working women in the college is 83 and they are working in various branches of the college.



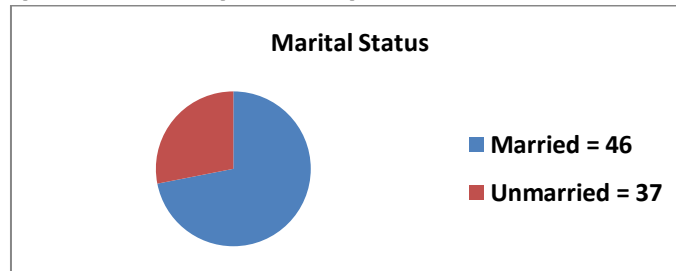
Column: 1

Source: Primary Data Collection



Looking at the columns on the collection of primary facts, it is noticed that out of the total 83 female employees, 19 are in Arts, 17 in Commerce, 32 in Science and 1 P.E. Teacher, 2 Home Science, 2 Librarians 2 Office Heads and 4 B.C.A. working as a teacher. Of these, 13 are permanent women, 3 are advocates and the rest are 61 women working on Clock Hour Basis. The future of these 61 professors is uncertain. Because they are not sure when they will be appointed to the full and permanent service, but 70% of the women have expressed satisfaction that they are satisfied with the job.

#### Marital Status of working women in Degree Colleges.

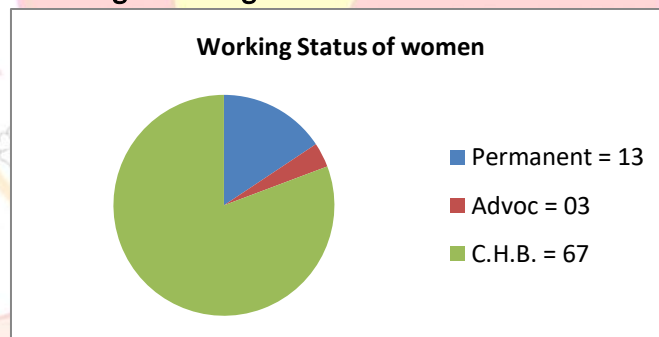


Pie Chart

source: Primary Data Collection

A look at the Pie chart above the primary data collection shows that out of 83 female professors, 46 are married and 37 are unmarried. The fun is that 37 unmarried female Teachers work on the Clock Hour Basis. Of these, only 12 out of 45 married professors remain in the service. Of the unmarried women working on C.H.B., 30 per-cents are in the mindset of not getting married unless they are in any kind of service and 10 per-cents are in the mindset of not getting married unless they are permanent in senior college service. Also 03 women who are advocates are married.

#### Working Status of women in Degree Colleges.

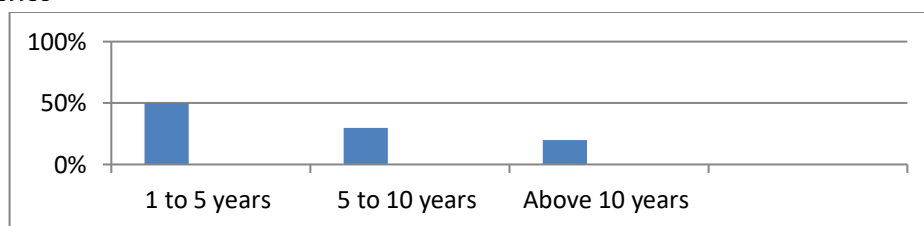


Pie Chart -2

Source: Primary Data Collection.

Elementary Fact Collection Out of the total 83 women working in various positions in the senior college, only 13 remain in the service and 67 women work on this Clock Hour Basis. Out of 67 women working on C.H.B., 25 are meritorious but due to government policy they have not been selected by the university, and everyone is ignorant about when the selection will take place. The same has to be understood in the case of 03 women with Advance. Also, 03 out of 12 women who are still in the service are in the retirement phase.

#### Work Experience



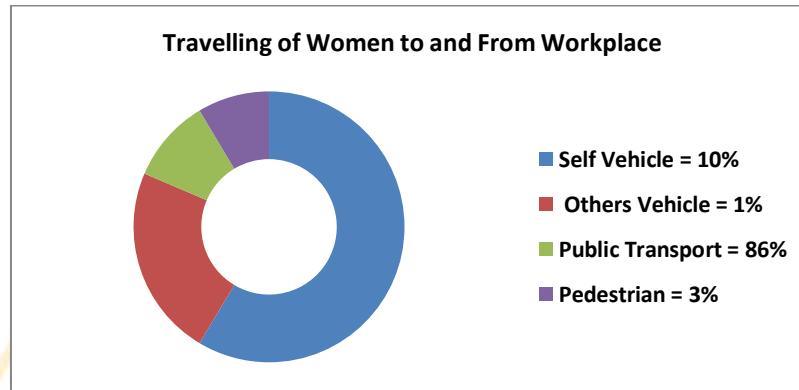
Column: 2

Source: Primary Data Collection

The work experience of a total of 83 professors and other women can be seen in the above column. It turns out that 50 per cent of women working in college have no more than 5 years of work experience, 30 per cent of women have no more than 10 years of service experience and 20 per cent of female employees have more than 10 years of work experience. As mentioned above, 03 female college employees are in the process of retirement.

### Travelling Means to and from Workplace:

The following figure illustrates the journey from home to work.



Donut Chart : 1

Source: Primary Data Collection

Since most of the college work starts early in the morning, almost all the women working in the college have to get up early and go out for college with all the preparations. Of the women who live in the workplace, 10 per cent reach the workplace by their own vehicle and 1 per cent by others vehicle. While 3% of women live on foot as they are close to college distance, 87% of women reach college by bus, tracks and other vehicles, which means female teachers face more problems rather than male teachers.

### Problems of women working in Degree Colleges.

Women working in Degree College as teacher and on other positions have to face further difficulties or problems in real sense.

#### 1. Personal Problems:

Women who work in Degree College face more difficulties than male working with them. This mainly includes physical, mental and travel problems. An attempt has been made to review them briefly as follows.

##### A. Problems of Mental Health:

Unmarried women do not face much problems comparing with married women. Women who are married say that the stress of various tasks in college, running back to home, studying for children in the evening, getting back to the present meal, getting back to work, then getting ready for tomorrow has created mental health problems for them. About 70 per cent of married women said that they did not get much help from family members in housework. The remaining 30 per cent said they were getting some help from other family members. But they also admit that all this hype is affecting their mentality. Irritability, anger, fear of anonymity, stress on the mind, not being mindful about anything are slowly having psychological consequences.

##### B. Physical Problems:

The effects of mental stress on the body are definite. Inadequate sleep, poor appetite, uncertainty of eating and drinking time, travel fatigue, struggle to keep a job, struggle to keep family members happy, family and religious festivals, physical weakness due to childbirth, illness etc. are also adding to the problems of working women. These include loss of appetite, weakness,

fatigue, indigestion, bile problems, headaches, obesity, menstrual irregularities, and reluctance to be happy, sleep problems etc. Problems have arisen. Apart from the physical weakness caused by childbirth in married women, all the women working in college have confirmed the above problems. Ninety percent of women agree that all of this is affecting their work. Above said problems may be different in unmarried women.

### C. Travel Problems:

Women working in colleges who live in the workplace do not experience travel problems. However, the number of such women is 4 per cent, while the number of women traveling from outside the village is 94 per cent. Women have to face many problems in travelling. Ninety-four per cent of women respond to waiting for buses or other means of transport, not arriving on time, private jeeps, not leaving tracks on time, not arriving at college on time and arriving home on time. In addition, the closeness of strangers on the journey, they have to deal with many problems such as lustful looks, obscene jokes, gossip, obstruction. But they did not make any complain in family. In the rainy season, the above problems are more prevalent in 95% of women traveling.

### 2. Family Problems:

The biggest problem for working women is family problems. This means that the job cannot be done without the consent of the family. Many members of the family do not agree on this point. Attempts are made to harass her in various ways such as not helping her at work, putting a mountain of work in front of her, physically and mentally harassing her. From an economic point of view, the situation seems to have changed a bit. If a woman is unmarried, there are not many problems, but in the case of marriage, the picture is a bit different. It was as if they had to do all the housework themselves. Taking care of the house, taking care of the children, taking care of their problems, their own problems family celebrations, caring for family members, etc. Problems they have to deal with forever. About 60 per cent of married women working in colleges do housework, washing dishes, both times cooking etc. In any case, they have to do it. The remaining 40 per cent said that the family helps a little in all the chores. Fifty percent of married women live in a separate family with additional family stress. However, they mentioned that such women are definitely helped by their husbands. 80 percent of unmarried women say that housework is not a problem. The remaining 20 per cent said they had to do the rest of the chores when they got home from college. Sometimes the family should give priority to the job they are stuck in this dilemma. Even so, owning one is still beyond the reach of the average person.

### 3. Workplace Problems:

Personal and family problems are less, so even in the workplace, college professors and female staff face more or less the same problems. Such issues are briefly reviewed.

**A. Treatment by co-workers :** Women often have to deal with secondary treatment from staff. Whether the co-worker is a senior or a junior as well as a woman or a man, there is always an extra burden of their work, in some cases arrears, arguments, differences, non-cooperation, personal criticism, ridicule, etc. You have to deal with things. Occasionally, disputes escalate to the principal, and rarely to the organization. 65 per cent of the women expressed the view that misunderstandings about each other, delays in departmental work, delays in college work, loss of students, etc. are causing problems. This causes more damage to the professors working on C.H.B.

**B. The treatment given by the principal :** The protection of the laws given to the working women by the government from time to time also does not lead to strict action against the women workers by principal. However, if the work is not completed on time Hearing, notice, irritation, anger



etc. problems are also faced by women at work place. However, 95 per cent of women said it was part of an administration, while only 5 per cent said the principal deliberately harassed them. This also creates misunderstandings about each other, tingling in the back, monotonous pronunciation, which creates many problems for the college, said 50 per cent female employees. According to 20 per cent female staff, some principals even give notices to professors on C.H.B. However, they also said that non-teaching female workers are not bothered by such things.

#### **C. Treatment received from the organization:**

None of the college staff women have said that they are not facing any problem or difficulty from the organization. The reason for this would be that, while some women are on the verge of retirement and some are ad-voc, they may be worried that speaking out against the Institute could lead to problems in the future. So they avoided speaking on the question. On the contrary, all the women said that they get a lot of support from the organization and also contribute a lot to their personal development. For further appointment, placement women may have avoided speaking on behalf of the organization due to the completion of retirement documents, having an up-to-date service book, etc.

#### **D. Other problems:**

In addition to the above problems, women have also reported other problems while working in college. These are mainly lack of clean and fresh drinking water, lack of adequate toilets, lack of clean toilets, lack of restaurants or separate seating arrangements for women, lack of parking facilities, lack of well-equipped staffrooms etc. About 60 per cent of women report that such things affect their mental and physical health. The remaining 40 per cent of women said everything was fine.

If all the above problems and problems are carefully considered, then women have to face more physical and other problems than men, but in overcoming all these, in the development of the college, without thinking much about one's own health, they are contributing on an equal footing with men. Without overcoming the stress of extra work, they are seen accepting and solving the problems that come with it while doing the job. Probably a factor as to why they're doing so makes them stronger and stronger.

#### **Findings:**

1. Women professors and other female staff who work more than men face more stress and problems.
2. Overcome personal problems, family problems and workplace problems and take care that the stresses mentioned above do not affect the work.
3. Whether one cooperates or not, it is understood after discussing with them that they successfully carry out their housework and college work o
4. In addition to their own personality development, they focus on student, college and institution development and coordination with all.
5. They don't complain much about travel hassles.
6. Clean drinking water in college, seating arrangements, women's restrooms, restaurants etc. Even in the case of its minor problems and grievances, it was observed that the age of marriage of women working on clock hour basis was increasing.

7. Women who are leaning towards retirement are more prone to physical obesity and obesity.
8. He felt that he was not avoiding the responsibility of family and college work by giving reasons for his health problems.
9. She found that she was not getting much support from family members.

### Conclusion:

Women always face many problems. From pregnancy to her last breath, a woman has to face many difficulties compared to men. Being born as a girl, the next journey of life has been painful, annoying and sad. Her life became one of obedience to others, of living in harmony with others, of killing or suppressing oneself. If she takes a job to get rid of stress, to make a career for herself, then there are problems and difficulties, because of this, she cannot breathe freely. She also wants to quit her job because of the lustful gaze of working men on her body, and many women quit their jobs. She can't even live the way she wants. She doesn't get much encouragement from her own home. She faced many restrictions at home and at work. Even the female professors and female staff working in the college have not escaped from this, but she is trying to brighten her future by finding a way out of all this. But it requires support, cooperation, encouragement and the right help. All this can be given by her family members, friends, family, co-workers in the workplace, officials, the attitude of men and family members towards working women should also change. They are also struggling to make ends meet by solving their own problems. All she needs is a strong mindset, her work needs to be appreciated, she needs to be courageous and help solve her problems. When all these things come together, she should be able to overcome many difficulties and problems with a smile and move towards a brighter future.

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A Comparative study of Rhizosphere and Endophytic fungi in the plant *Chamaecostus cuspidatus*

Prasanna Srinivas.R

M.S.Ramaiah College of Arts,  
Science and Commerce, Assistant  
Professor, Department of  
Microbiology, Bengaluru

Amrita Nigam

Indira Gandhi National Open  
University, School of Sciences,  
New Delhi

Aruna Jampani

**Abstract:**

*Endophyte, by definition, is one which occupies in the tissues below the epidermal cell layers and has no apparent damage to the host (Petrini, 1991). Chamaecostus cuspidatus is a herbaceous plant, native of eastern Brazil, an Angiosperm belonging to the family Costaceae. It is extensively used in the treatment of diabetes. The various fungal isolates Chalaropsis sp., Trichoderma viridae, Fusarium solani and Aspergillus niger were isolated from rhizosphere soil. The study also showed that three fungi Chalaropsis sp., Cladorrhinium sp. and Mycelia sterilia were isolated as endophytes. The only fungi common both as rhizospheric and endophytic included only Chalaropsis sp. from the isolates. The study showed an Isolation frequency of 66.5% during the colonization of the plant.*

**Introduction:**

Tropical and temperate rainforest harness rich biodiversity of microflora than the harboured terrestrial ecosystems on earth. Till date, there are nearly 80,000-100,000 fungal species been described (Hawksworth and Rossman, 1987; Kirk *et al.*, 2001), out of a conservative estimate of 1.5 million fungal species (Hawksworth, 1991)

Fungal Endophytes are ubiquitous in the plant kingdom, with an estimate of at least few million species. Endophyte, by definition, is one which occupies in the tissues below the epidermal cell layers and has no apparent damage to the host (Petrini, 1991). It is estimated that there are nearly one million different endophytic species present, however, only a handful of them have been described and evaluated for their biological activity. Thus, it is believed that search for novel compounds should be aimed towards plants that commonly serve indigenous populations for medicinal purposes and plants growing in a unique environmental setting or interesting endemic locations, get anticipated to harbour novel endophytes that may produce unique metabolites with diversified applications (Strobel and Daisy, 2003).

*Chamaecostus cuspidatus* is a herbaceous plant, native of eastern Brazil, an Angiosperm belonging to the family Costaceae. In India it is known as insulin plant with large, fleshy dark green leaves with orange coloured flowers. It is extensively used in the treatment of diabetes.

In the present study, rhizosphere and endophytic fungi were isolated from *Chamaecostus cuspidatus*, by agar plate method. The various fungal isolates include the *Chalaropsis* sp., *Trichoderma viridae*, *Fusarium solani* and *Aspergillus niger*, isolated from rhizosphere soil. The study also showed that three fungi *Chalaropsis* sp., *Cladorrhinium* sp. and *Mycelia sterilia* were isolated as endophytes. The only fungi common both as rhizospheric and endophytic included only *Chalaropsis* sp. from the isolates.

**Rational of the study:**

The isolation and study of rhizospheric and endophytic fungi from the rhizosphere and the roots of the plant to understand the percentage of fungi to function as only rhizospheric fungi, obligate endophytic fungi and the fungi which survive in both the conditions.

**Objectives:**

1. To isolate and screen for the rhizospheric fungi and endophytic fungi from roots of medicinal plant of *Chamaecostus cuspidatus*.



2. To study the percentage of rhizospheric fungi, endophytic fungi and the interpretation of the Isolation frequency of the fungal isolates.

#### Hypothesis:

A comparative study of rhizospheric fungi with that of endophytic fungi. Further to understand the behaviour of rhizospheric fungi as an endophytic fungi and interpret the isolation frequency.

#### Materials and Methods: 1.1. Sampling site:

The study site chosen for collection of endophytic fungal samples was Dhanvantri Vana is located at Jnana Bharathi, Department of forestry, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India.

Locality	Latitude	Longitude	Habitat/ Forest type
Dhanvantri Vana, Bengaluru	77.498159° W	12.942061° S	Cultivated

#### 1.2 Isolation of Rhizosphere fungi

The Rhizosphere soil collected from the region of plant roots was processed within 24 hours by Serial dilution technique and Pour plate technique (B. Karthikeyan *et al.* 2007)

**Serial dilution Technique:** The soil samples were suspended in 90ml saline and homogenized to mix the soil sample uniformly. The sample was diluted in a series of 9ml saline tubes to obtain different dilutions of sample from lower to higher dilutions like  $10^{-1}$  upto  $10^{-7}$  respectively. The dilution tube technique helps in reducing the number of organisms to obtain easy isolation of colonies for characterization.

**Pour plate Technique:** 1ml of the selected dilution tube was transferred into sterilized Petri plates. 20ml of Potato dextrose agar medium was added and mixed by rotating the media plate clockwise and anticlockwise direction. This helps in uniform distribution of fungi in the plate for growth. These inoculated plates are incubated at 28°C for 1 week to observe for the growth of fungi and mounted with lactophenol cotton blue to observe for the key characters of the fungi.

#### 1.3 Isolation of endophytic fungi:

The collected root samples from *Chamaecostus cuspidatus* was washed and cut into small pieces and subjected to surface sterilization. The processed root bits were disinfected in 75% alcohol for 1 minute followed by immersion in 5% of sodium hypochlorite for 8 minutes. The sterilized root bits were again immersed in 75% alcohol for 30 seconds and later rinsed in sterile distilled water to remove the traces of sterilants on the surface of root bits. Finally the root bits were blot dried in sterile blotting paper a modified method. (Guo *et al.*, 2008; Wang *et al.*, 2008; Samaga *et al.*, 2014)

The processed root bits were placed on sterilized Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) medium containing streptomycin and incubated at 28°C for 21 days and observed for growth of fungus.

#### 1.4 Identification of fungal isolates:

The isolated fungal colonies were studied for their growth conditions and the colony characteristics, pigmentation and the morphological characters using lactophenol cotton blue.

#### 1.5 Calculation of Isolation frequency:

Isolation rate was calculated as the total number of plant tissue segments infected by fungi divided by the total number of root segments placed on the media following the method of (Photita *et al.*, 2001; Maheshwari and Rajagopal, 2013)

## 2. Analysis and Data analysis:

### 2.1 Rhizosphere and Endophytic fungi isolated from the plant *Chamaecostus cuspidatus*

In total four fungi *Chalaropsis* sp., *Trichoderma viridae*, *Fusarium solani* and *Aspergillus niger* were isolated from rhizosphere while three fungi *Chalaropsis* sp., *Cladorrhinium* sp. and *Mycelia sterilia* were isolated as endophytes from the plant *Chamaecostus cuspidatus*.

Three types of rhizosphere fungi *Trichoderma viridae*, *Fusarium solani* and *Aspergillus niger* were found to be 50 % of the population of total fungi isolated while two types of endophytic fungi *Cladorrhinium* sp. and *Mycelia sterilia* were 33.3 %. The only fungi common both as rhizospheric and endophytic include only *Chalaropsis* sp. was 16.6% of the total population of the isolates. The results are presented in Table 2.1.1 and Figure 2.1.1. The morphology of the fungal isolates is represented in Figure 2.1.2

Table 2.1.1: Rhizospheric and endophytic fungi isolated from *Chamaecostus cuspidatus*

Sl No	Fungal isolates	Rhizosphere fungi	Endophytic fungi
1	<i>Chalaropsis</i> sp.	+	+
2	<i>Trichoderma viridae</i>	+	-
3	<i>Fusarium solani</i>	+	-
4	<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	+	-
5	<i>Cladorrhinium</i> sp.	-	+
6	<i>Mycelia sterilia</i>	-	+

( + ) Present ( - ) Absent

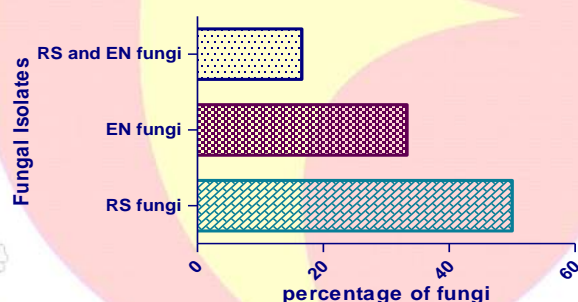
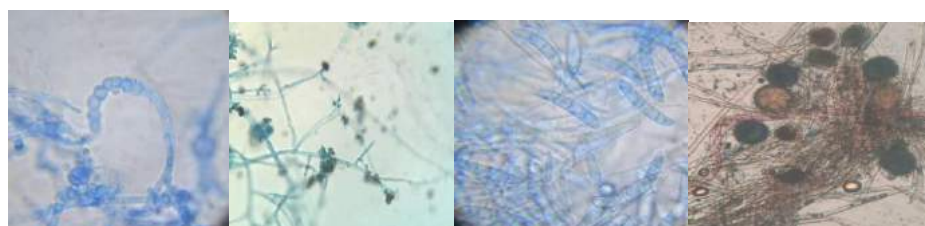


Figure 2.1.1: Percentage of rhizospheric (RS), endophytic (EN) fungi and total fungal isolates from *Chamaecostus cuspidatus*



*Chamaecostus cuspidatus* *Cladorrhinium* sp. *Mycelia sterilia*



*Chalaropsis* sp. *Trichoderma viridae* *Fusarium solani* *Aspergillus niger*

### 2.1.2 Isolation frequency of the endophytic fungal isolates in the plant *Chamaecostus cuspidatus*

The isolated rhizospheric fungi and endophytic fungi from the plant *Chamaecostus cuspidatus* was studied for their colonization frequency. This helps in understanding the frequency of the endophytic fungal existence in the roots of the medicinal plants from existence as a rhizospheric fungi.

The growth of fungal colonies were observed for three weeks. Initially the colonies were white mycelium which later developed pigmentation. The growth of fungal colonies were found to show variation in different root samples.

### 2.1.2 Table representing the Isolation frequency of the fungal isolates from the plant *Chamaecostus cuspidatus*

	Name of The Plant	AverageNo. of Colonies	AverageNo. of Root Bits	IsolationFrequency
1.	<i>Chamaecostus cuspidatus</i>	10	15	66.5%

The medicinal plant *Chamaecostus cuspidatus* showed an Isolation frequency of 66.5% during the colonization of the plant. This helps in understanding the rhizosphere effect on the microflora and the plant.

### Conclusion:

The study of rhizosphere fungi and endophytic fungi for a specific plant helps in understanding the qualitative and quantitative microflora. It also helps in analyzing the fungi which are obligatory endophyte or whether they are both rhizospheric and endophytic too. In the present study it is interpreted that the rhizospheric, endophytic and both rhizospheric with endophytic nature are 50%, 33.3% and 16.6%. In the study it was analyzed that very few fungi become endophytic when compared to the rhizospheric fungi in the plant root association.

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## Education: An Instrument of Emancipation and Empowerment- A Study of *Taral-Antral*

**Mrs. Swati Prashant Patil**

Assistant Professor Department of English  
Venutai Chavan College, Karad

### Abstract-

*Taral-Antral* (published in 1981) is an autobiography of Shanksarrao Kharat, (1921-2004) a well-known Dalit writer in Maharashtra. As a member of Taral community, an untouchable Dalit community in Maharashtra, Kharat was denied education and exploited at social, economic, and political level under the name of caste hierarchy and caste discrimination. With social reforms, spread of education and due to constitutional rights, the Dalit community protested the caste discrimination and struggled for equality and justice. Thus, the people who were denied education for centuries and forced to live like animals started to think of their rights and fought for it. One of the means of protest against caste discrimination is literature. The Dalit consciousness is reflected through speech, articles, songs, poems, stories, novels, dramas, autobiographies and so on. In Dalit literature an autobiography is the most prominent form of expression as it can be considered as an authentic record of one's own life. In Dalit autobiography, along with individual sufferings, writer also commented on the pathetic conditions of his people and community. In *Taral-Antral* Kharat presents transformations happened in his life and in Dalit community because of education. The present paper tries to focus the journey of the Dalits from ignorance to knowledge, from illiteracy to literary through the critical study of Shankarrao Kharat's autobiography *Taral-Antral* which presents author's journey from Taralki (working as Taral, a dalit community member) to the highest position in the educational system- vice-chancellor of a university. In this journey education is an essential factor for development, empowerment and enlightenment and eventually emancipation from the shackles of the caste system.

**Key words-** Depressed class-Dalits---Caste discrimination--Education-empowerment-emancipation -protest-literature--- autobiography.

### Introduction-

Caste and discrimination based on caste is the major socio-cultural phenomenon of Indian society. In fact, social structures in the world observe stratification and manipulate power relationships in which one section is at the center controls power and the other is highly exploited under the name of class, caste, race, gender and so on. So, the development of a nation is never equal for all members. Indian society is also stratified in terms of religion, caste, gender, class etc. In this stratification, one section of the society is dominant and the other is suppressed. The oppressed or suppressed section of the society is systematically pushed to the periphery and deprived of social, economic and political rights. Depressed classes tried to change the caste hierarchy and break the shackles of caste-based system with the awakening due to education. The article focuses on the exploitation of Dalits (Untouchables) in India due to age old caste discrimination and the protest to it and reforms to transform the Dalit community through education as reflected in an autobiography *Taral-Antral*.

Caste system is based on a concept of *Purushsukt* in Hindu religion. The theory of *Chaturvarna* is originated from Vedas and is related to the exploitation of the lower caste people. *Charurvarna* divided society into four class (Varna) Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras, believed to be originated from the mouth, arms, thighs and feet of the Purana-purusha respectively. The fifth category *Ati-shudra* or outcaste was outside the varna system and treated as untouchables. Each caste has different rules, values, and professional regulations sanctioned by Hindu religion. and never allowed to change it. The professional set up of caste made Brahmins to live on scholarship and non- Brahmins used to do manual work- Kshatriyas to protect and govern, Vaishyas- to do

business and merchandise, Shudras- to clean the society and do mean kind of manual work. The lower caste people were deprived of basic human rights such as education, to do work as per ability and never lived in healthy and good conditions. They were forced to eat flesh of dead animals due to poverty and as there was no other source of livelihood except the work and duties such as to carry the dead animals, to clean the village etc. assigned to them by the caste. Poverty and starvation led them to live dispassionate and degraded life. All this gave rise to the concept of purity-pollution and created an inhuman tradition of untouchability. Lower Caste people were the most disadvantaged section of the society and only education can emancipate them.

Dalits considered the wretched and pathetic life as their destiny which can never be changed until the social reforms in Maharashtra and awareness created by Mahatma Phule, Rajshree Shahu, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar and other social, educational and political reformers, the spread of education and the constitutional rights in post-independence era. The educated Dalits protested against the caste discrimination and demanded equity to all.

Mahatma Jyotirao Phule used the word *Dalit* for the first time. It is now used for the depressed class, untouchables, lower caste people which also means broken or crushed people. In the Indian constitution, article number 341 listed Dalits as Scheduled Castes. The word Scheduled Castes was first used by the British government for untouchable communities in India in the Act of 1935. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar used the term Broken men and depressed class for untouchables or Dalits. The word Dalit is also used as a synonymous term for *Dasyu*, *Dasa*, *Panchama*, *Ati-shudra*, untouchable, *Harijan*, depressed classes.

Gangadhar Pantavane, a well-known writer and critic defines Dalit as a notion of change and revolution....'What is a Dalit to me, Dalit is not a caste ... Dalit is symbol of change and revolution.' In modern sense... Dalit is a person who is highly exploited but now conscious of his rights and strives to attain equality. He believes in the ideology of humanism. In the decade of 1960s Dalit literature emerged as a new literature in Marathi language. It also emerged in other Indian languages such as Kannada, Hindi, Telugu, Tamil. Dalit literature is the writing about the Dalits. It presents atrocities, humiliations, and injustice done to the Dalit community due to caste discrimination in India. It also portrays Dalit consciousness and focuses the struggle by an individual or the Dalit community for self-respect, dignity and equality.

Dalit literature depicts the traumas of the past - untouchable community. It is the voice of the exploited people that demanded human rights, education, justice and protested the age-old caste system. Autobiography is the major and dominant form of expression in Dalit literature. It is not just story of an individual but a saga of pathetic life of Dalit community that created socio-economic, cultural, religious and political awareness. It can be used as an authentic source to study writer's contemporary Dalit community.

The life narratives in Dalit literature are the outcome of educated and enlightened Dalit generation. A Dalit writer in his autobiography not only depicts the problems he faced while completing his education, his experiences of the tradition of untouchability, his struggle for food and how he cope up with hunger, the starvation and poverty of his family but he also comments on the pathetic situation of his community, inhuman tradition of the caste and hierarchy and discrimination due to caste, the transformation in Dalits due to the spread of education, movements of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, and social and political reforms after independence. So, the Dalit autobiography is the voice of new awakened Dalit generation. On this background, the article tries to study *Taral- Antral* autobiography of Shankarao Kharat that portrays education as crucial and essential for the development among the Dalits. It also presents how education is a powerful instrument for sustainable development, emancipation and empowerment.



**Theme-**

Taral-Antral presents life story of Shankarrao Kharat from his childhood to the year 1975 when he was appointed as a vice chancellor of Marathwada University. The autobiography has three major books further divided into 107 chapters that describe the wretched and pathetic life of Kharat's family and his community, caste discrimination and untouchability, Kharat's struggle and hard efforts to complete education and Kharat as educated and intellectual person living successfully in the society and transformations in his community and the consciousness among the Dalits after independence. Kharat describes the events in his life as they used to exist without omitting anything or exaggeration. Kharat belonged to Taral-Mahar community which was once untouchable and oppressed caste in Maharashtra and used to work as a messenger. His father Ramchandra Kharat was a wood cutter and mother Savitri worked on the daily wages in upper caste people's farm. He had three brothers and three sisters. The deprivation of resources in social, economic, political and educational sectors led their life in degraded and oppressive conditions.

The first chapter *Letter* ( पत्र ) portrays the submissive and slavish dependence of Kharat's father due to illiteracy. There had been a letter in the family and as no one could read it, Kharat's father went to Kulkarni master early in the morning to read it out. Kharat was a child then and went with his father. Kulkarni master was a primary teacher in the village Atpadi. As soon as, Master's wife saw Rama she suggested her husband to order Rama to cut wood for fuel first. The master asked Rama to cut the wood and then he would read the letter. Actually, the Master had read the letter silently but for him cutting of the wood was important than the death of Rama's sister. When Rama finished the task, he read out the two lines of the letter loudly and conveyed the news that Dhondabai, Rama's cousin had passed away. The news was shocking and sad for Rama. Disappointedly he returned home..."मास्तरांनी मोठ्यांदा पत्र वाचून दाखवले व ते सरळ अण्णाच्या अंगावर टाकले.....अण्णा मोठ्या जुलमान खाली मुंडी घालून मास्तराच्या पायरीवरून उठला....."

Such was the humiliating and pathetic condition of a Dalit. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule pointed out importance of education as "विध्यावीन मती गेली, मातीवीन गती गेली, गतीवीन निती गेली, नितीवीन वित्त गेले, वित्तवीन शुद्ध खचले, इतके सारे अनर्थ एका अविध्याने केले."

It indicates that ignorance is responsible for slavery and distressed condition of the Dalits. According to Mahatma Phule education is compulsory to uplift the lower caste people and women. He considered education as the only powerful instrument of social revolution and to establish equality and justice in the lives of Dalits and women.

At the outset, Kharat writes, "बाहेर अंधार पडत होता...माझ्या घरात दिवा लागला होता....." Darkness stands for ignorance, illiteracy, poverty and the lamp in the house indicates beginning of education in writer's family. The compulsion of education by the government gave Kharat an opportunity of education. He had his primary education at Atpadi, his native place, high-school education at Aundh and higher education at Pune. Kharat became a successful lawyer, served as personal secretary of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. He also worked as social and political reformer. He was appointed as vice chancellor of Marathwada University. His wife became a doctor and served the society. Thus, education transformed their lives from slavery and distressful condition to dignity and comfort.

The manual labour of the caste duty was not valued properly. They get stale food, leftover, worn out clothes, dead animals in return of the task of the caste. So, the family suffered from starvation and poverty. In fact, Kharat's father was strong and healthy enough to do any other work. But for him the calling of the caste was his destiny and to deny it was a sin. Same was the condition of other people in the Dalit community. They never thought to change the caste duty or



the socio-cultural norms, never allowed them to do so. Furthermore, the same work was continued generation after generation for centuries despite the ability or skill.

Once Rama was asked to pull a corpse from the well. Writer noticed the presence of a snake in the well and requested his father not to go into the well. But the Police Patil and others said that the snake is not poisonous and forced him to complete the task. Rama also felt proud and said to the writer, ' Let the village come to know that a Mahar died while performing his duty.' Such was the honour and prestige in caste duty for the untouchables. He Said, " पोरा मलाकाय व्हयाचं ते व्हऊदे...गावाचा रामा महार,गावकीच काम करताना...विहिरीत साप चावून मेला, हे साऱ्या गावाला कळू दे! सरकारला कळू दे!"(Page No.115)

Such was the devotion for the caste duty. Another aspect of the caste duty was that at least one member of the family had to go to perform the work. In absence of father, Kharat went to perform the duty, even his mother also went sometimes. The family was abided by the work of the caste.No one dare to reject it. Kharat writes,महारांच्या पायातील गावकीच्या बेड्या तशा पक्क्या होत्या....त्या तुटता तुटत नव्हत्या. "

In his welcome speech at Milind Mahavidyalaya, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar pointed out the value of education as- "Coming as I do from the lowest order of the Hindu Society, I know that what is the value of education. The problem of raising the lower order deemed to be economic. This is a great mistake. The problem of raising the lower order in India is not to feed them, to clothe them and to make them serve the higher classes as the ancient ideal of this country. The problem of the lower order is to remove from them that inferiority complex which has stunted their growth and made them slaves to others, to create in them the consciousness of the significance of their lives for themselves and for the country, of which they have been cruelly robbed of the existing social order. Nothing can achieve this purpose except the spread of higher education. This is in my opinion the panacea of our social troubles."

These thoughts on Education indicate education as the corner stone of progress and upliftment of the lower caste community. It leads to awareness and socio-political consciousness of the people and provides for more responsible leadership of the nation. We notice the same awareness and consciousness among the Dalits in the last few chapters of the autobiography where they strongly protested the upper caste people and demanded equality and their right to live life as a human being. In the last part of the autobiography, we notice rebel of the modern Dalits and their denial for the work assigned by the caste. The villagers and upper caste people also show their resistance to the Dalit and forced even threatened them to do the caste work. On the issue of caste duty, there had been a quarrel among the villagers and the awakened educated Dalits and the villagers boycott the Dalits and refused the work in the farm. Dalits dare to resist and protest as education gave them awareness, self-confidence and skill to do other work.

Untouchability is inseparable part of the caste system. The lower caste people were scavengers, used to carry dead animals even eat them, to remove of carcasses, due to poverty lived in unhygienic conditions all this declared them untouchable. The concept of purity- pollution was strictly observed even the touch of the shadow of an untouchable could spoil the sanctity of the upper caste people. Thus, untouchables were separated from the flow of the society and treated bitter than the animals because upper caste people touched the animals but not an untouchable. Kharat also had mentioned many experiences of untouchability in school at Atpadi, boarding and hostel at Aundh, mess and hotels in Pune and at public places like temples. When Kharat was a successful lawyer, his wife was a doctor, they were rich and well settle family, yet they had strange experience of untouchability because of an upper caste maid that came to their family

for washing pots and clothes. Even their neighbours followed the concept of untouchability and never eat anything in his house or clean their houses when his daughter went there.

Once a robber also rejected the food given by Kharat and commented..." तू एकटाच घावलास.....आणि त्यात महाराचा निघालास नाय तर तुझ्या भाकरी तर खायला नेल्या असत्या.....मी पटकन बोललो घ्याकी यातल्या निम्म्या भाकरी तो जरा आवाज चढवून बोलला.....महाराच्या भाकरी खाऊन मी काय बाटू होयर" (Page No 342)

Swami Vivekananda defines education as - 'Education means that process by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, and intellect is sharpened, as a result of which one can stand on one's own feet'. To eradicate such inhuman customs education is essential and the development of a nation is not possible without real education. With education Kharat realized that untouchability is strange and hypocritical and writes his observations on it, as an untouchable could dig the well but can't drink or touch the water of that well, they could build a temple but had no entry in it. Once in a marriage of an upper caste family a dog wandered everywhere but writer and his father stood outside and not allowed to enter. Such was the humiliation. In another situation an elder person, Nama from his community explained Kharat about untouchability as, " आरही वाडवडिलांपासून चालत आलेली रूढ हाय....आता तुझ हे शाळेतल शानपण गावात चालायच नाय....." Gradually with law and the constitutional rights the inhuman tradition of untouchability became illegal.

The autobiography also presents situation of Dalit women before and after the spread of education. There are two generations of women one is of writer's mother and sisters and another is of his wife. Writer's mother Savitri was illiterate but aware of her dignity. Under the influence of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar she left all age-old concepts related to Hindu religion and Gods and became a true follower of Babasaheb. Kharat's sister suffered from the domestic violence. Writer's wife Shakuntala represents modern Dalit woman who struggled for education and kept a condition of stamp paper signature to complete education after marriage. She is the real empowered woman who did not care for the burdens of the caste.

As a social reformer Kharat tried to eradicate superstitions from his community. One of the superstitions he mentioned was the marriage of a Girl with Goddess- he mentioned one such beautiful girl Chandra who was made to marry Goddess. She lived with her parents and there came a rich person who provides money to the family and exploits Chandra. Kharat strongly opposed this and requested the father to have Chandra's marriage with suitable boy. He Said "..... देवाप्पा ! तुम्ही चंद्राचे लग्न करून टाका..... त्यामुळे ..... देवीचा नांगर तुमच्या घरावरून, फिरला तर फिरूद्या... नाहीतर असे मुर्दाड जिणे जगण्यापेक्षा तुम्ही मेलेलाच बरे...( page No 481.)

With literacy Dalits realized to oppose the customs and traditions which exploited and created obstacles in the development. The concluding part of the autobiography deals with the transformations in the Dalit community, emergence of Dalit Panther and Kharat also comments on the problems such as untouchability in villages, no respect and no equal treatment to educated Dalit youth, problem of acquiring Jobs and skills, place of Dalits in politics and leadership, their social and economic problems. He has provided solutions also as implementation of law, increase in Urbanization and nationalization of land property. (Chapter 105)

The last part presents change in Kharat's life and position as he achieved the post and dignity in the society through education. He reminded old days when a doctor followed untouchability and gave medicine without touch or check up to him and now, he had a doctor, Shakuntala, his wife in his family. As a member of District selection Board Kharat recommended many educated and qualified candidates from his village.

Kharat describes the problem of hunger and starvation in a Dalit family. Poverty forced Dalits to eat leftovers, stale food and flesh of dead animals. Kharat explains that he also ate flesh of dead animals and leftovers from upper caste people's plate, as it was the need for survival. After, social reforms and with the appeal of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Dalits decided not to carry dead

animals and eat their flesh. It became a serious issue of quarrel 'Who will carry the dead animals' in Kharat's village. The educated and awakened new generation strongly refuse to do caste assigned duties.

### Conclusion-

Education is the main force behind the awareness and development of the Dalits. An education created new horizons of progress and development for the Dalits who were living a dispassionate and depressed life for centuries due to caste discrimination. Mahatma Phule also advocated ignorance and illiteracy as the root cause for Dalit's exploitation and suggested education as the only weapon to fight against caste discrimination. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in his slogan- Educate, Unite, and Agitate highlights education as essential means to develop Dalit community. Rabindranath Tagore defines education as, "Education means enabling the mind to find out that ultimate truth which emancipates us from the bondage of dust and gives us wealth not of things but of inner light, not of power but of love. It is a process of enlightenment. It is divine wealth. It helps in realization of truth". According to Gurudev Tagore the aim of education is to bring about perfection of man by dispelling ignorance and ushering in the light of knowledge. It should enable us to lead a complete life – economic, intellectual, aesthetic, social and spiritual. In the last chapter अग्निदिव्य ( 107), Kharat writes "तराळ अंतराळही शंकरराव खरातांची जीवनकथा वाटण्यापेक्षा ती एक 'Story of the Untouchable' महाराची- दलितांची जीवनकथा वाटावी." ( Page NO. 501) . With the study of *Tara-Antara* we observe that Kharat lived a complete life of perfection due to education. He emancipated himself from the bondage of slavery, untouchability, and tried to empower his community.

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## An Exploratory Study of Agriculture Allied Livestock Business for Rural Development

**Dr. Sunil Subhash Patil**

M.Com(Cost),M.Com(Acc),M.Com(Comm)M.A(Eco),MBA,DIT,PGDFT,M.Phil,NET(JRF),Ph.D

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce & Management

D.A.V. Velankar College of Commerce Solapur

Dayanand Nagar, Raviwar Peth, Dist-Solapur 413002 State- Maharashtra

### Abstract

*Poultry is today one of the fastest growing segments of the agricultural sector in India. The poultry business is a very old practice, and this industry is one of the important contributors to the economy of rural and semi-urban India. Although India is the world's fifth largest egg producer and eighteenth largest producer of broilers, Poultry industry in India has mainly grown with the enterprise of the private sector. However, government has also helped it to grow in a number of ways. The governmental measures include direct funding of several research activities related to poultry breeding and health management, indirect support through the different agencies. So, poultry business is helping for rural industrialization.*

**Keywords:** Rural, industrialization, Agriculture, Livestock, Business, Development

### 1. Introduction

A distinctive feature of Indian poultry is that it is self sufficient in terms of availability of several world known brands of commercial hybrid chicks, essential equipment and machinery, medicines and vaccines, compounded poultry feed, disease diagnosis, services poultry training programmes, and technical and skilled manpower. The industry is supported by a strong genetic base, where the productivity levels of broilers and layers are equal to the productivity levels observed in developed countries like US and EU. India is also one of the few countries in the world which has put into place and sustained SPF egg production project. Poultry industry in India has mainly grown with the enterprise of the private sector. However, government has also helped it to grow in a number of ways. The governmental measures include: direct funding of several research activities related to poultry breeding and health management, indirect support through the Agricultural and Processed food products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the National Egg Coordination Council (NECC) and setting up a number of poultry estates in collaboration with agencies such as the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), state government and non-governmental organization.

### 2. Need Of The Study

A major problem affecting the Indian poultry industry is the lack of basic infrastructure - storage and transportation include cold chain. As a result, there are wild fluctuations in the prices of poultry products. A second problem is inefficient marketing system. Currently poultry products pass through various intermediaries before reaching the final consumer. The presence of so many intermediaries' harms both the producer and the consumer.

### 3. Objectives Of The Study

This paper is based on the following objectives.

1. To study the production and productivity of poultry business.
2. To evaluate the significance of poultry business in developing rural economy.
3. To study the problems before the poultry sector.
4. To suggest the appropriate remedies to improve the poultry business.

#### 4. Hypothesis Of The Study

1. Poultry farming is emerging as backbone of rural economy.

#### 5. Research Methodology

Research methodology refers to the scientific procedure for the acquisition of knowledge based on empirical observations and logical reasoning.

##### a) Selection of the unit:-

The researcher has selected unit for the exploratory study of **Agriculture Allied Livestock Business for Rural Development** is Bramha Chaitanya Poultry Farm.

##### b) Selection of the period:-

For the purpose of the study researcher has collected the primary and secondary data of three years that is from 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

##### c) Procedure of data collection:-

###### Primary sources

- i) Questionnaire – it consisted of 25 questions open-ended and close-ended.
- ii) Discussion, Interaction and Farm Visits.

###### Secondary sources

Reference books, Journals, Research papers Magazines and Internet

##### d) Statistical Techniques used:-

The collected data was exposed to different statistical techniques like percentage, tabulation, classification, graphical presentation of different aspect of poultry farm.

#### 6. Findings

**The table -1** it is observed that at 1 km radius there are 2 poultry farms having the capacity of production 3000 broilers whereas at 2 km radius 5 poultry farm having the capacity of production 7000 broilers.

**The table -2** it is observed that sources from where fund was collected for the investment in the poultry farm. Institutional loan was taken worth Rs 2500000 with 11.25% rate of interest, 500000 own funds was invested, private loan was taken worth Rs 500000 with 12% rate of interest and 500000 were taken from friends and relatives.

**The table -3** show that need of working capital to the poultry farm. It is observed that working capital in the farm for feed (raw material) is required huge that is 600000 whereas to purchase the chicks 50% of raw material that is 300000, for the purpose of labour there is requirement of 15000, for the electricity 5000, and other purpose 5000. Overall, it is found that there is huge requirement of working capital for raw material.

**The table -4** it is observed that at the initial stages from the establishment of farm (2017-2018) the turnover was 75000 broilers. Were as for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 the turnover was 90000 broilers, respectively.

**The table-5** it is observed that broilers production is flexible through out the year. Each batch is near to 15000 broilers production there is increase by 2% or decrease by 2% in production. In the manure production is fixed that is 10000 kg from each batch.

**The table -6** it is observed that average weight of the broiler is 1.50 to 2 kg throughout the different batches and the sales price is different from batch to batch. In the month of February Rs 45 kg, July and August Rs35 to Rs 42 kg respectively. The price is determined on the bases of demand and supply situation. Since in the month of July and August Hindu community fast are more compared to other months so the rate is decline.

**The table -7** it is observed that feed cost per bird is Rs 57.75 and the price of chicks is Rs 20. The total overhead cost per bird Rs 6.5 including depreciation, vaccination, electricity & water, labour

& other. Total cost of production is Rs 84.25 with 5% mortality on cost of production total cost of production of 1 bird of 1.75 kg is Rs 88.45 for 1 kg of live bird is Rs 50.5 including farmer's margin Rs 3.5 on 1 kg and transportation cost Rs 4. farmer's price to wholesaler/distributor is Rs 58. wholesaler/distributors margin Rs 5 so the distributor's price to retailer Rs 63 adjusting 50% increase transportation cost with retailer margin Rs 8 total selling price to customer is Rs 102.50 per kg.

It is observed that margin of farmer is 3.5 wholesaler/distributor margin is 5.6 retailer 8 so the main producer margin is low compared to intermediaries.

**The table -8** it is observed that in the year 2016-17 percentage of died broiler is 4.5% due to gumbaro disease and in the year 2017-18, 2018-19 it was reduced to 3.5% the cause of died was due to disease like CRD, CRII and gumbaro.

**The table -9** it is observed that the broiler marketing is largely in the hands of big traders and commission agents in mandis (wholesaler market) in general middlemen are vital links between producers and consumers wholesalers/distributor sell live birds to retailer and retailer sell dressed birds to institutional customer/consumers.

**The table-10** it is observed that 50% of the employment is generated directly by the farm through labour, transportation etc. whereas 50% are engaged in feed, pharmaceuticals, equipments and other services required by the poultry sector.

## 7. Testing of Hypothesis

The researcher has tested working hypothesis based on inferences drawn on primary data. to test the validity of hypothesis.

**Poultry farming is emerging as backbone of rural economy.**

Researcher has observed the **Table No-2, 5, 6, 8, 10** has proved the mentioned hypothesis that poultry farming is emerging as backbone of rural economy. So, the researcher has **Accepted** the given **Ho**

## 8. Conclusion

The producer does not get remunerative price for his product, while the consumer pays high price because of cascading of margins with so many intermediaries. It is found that relates to prices of feed resources. Maize or corn plays a major role in broiler production, as it constitutes 50-55 percent of broiler feed. The broiler marketing is largely in the hands of big traders and commission agents in mandis (i.e. wholesale markets) In general, middlemen are vital links between producers and consumers. The margin between the farm gate price of the broiler and the price paid by the consumer is about 20 to 25 per cent. Wholesalers/distributors sell live birds to retailers; and retailers sell dressed birds to institutional customers/consumers. Farmer's transport live birds over long distances to trading centres or mandis. The birds undergo stress during transport that can result in loss of weight. Poor road infrastructure increases transportation time. If vehicles are not equipped for safe transportation of live birds, there are chances of 5 to 10 per cent mortality. Whereas 50 per cent of the employment is generated directly by these farms, 50 per cent are engaged in feed, pharmaceuticals, equipment, and other services required by the poultry sector. The excreta of birds, whether in cages or through deep-litter is used as fertilizer by the agricultural farmers for different crops and as of today there is no such problem of excreta waste disposal. As mentioned, prices of eggs and broilers fluctuate due to seasonal variations, religious festivities, and demand-supply balance. A major function of NECC is to stabilize prices of eggs through market intervention. But for broilers, there is no such national organization like the one for eggs. Instead, there are several regional trade associations made up of traders and farmers. These associations fix the price of the



live bird (live bird rate = price of 1 kg of live bird) each day, taking into account demand-supply situation and the farmers' production cost. The birds are sold to retailers at the live bird rate. Retailers add a factor of roughly 1.5 times to account for the weight loss in dressing and cleaning, as well as for transportation and handling. To this amount, the retailer's margin is added to arrive at the final customer price.

## 9. Sugestions

1. Improve infrastructure facilities which will help not only to stabilize the price of poultry products in the domestic market, but also make them available in far flung areas.
2. An efficient marketing channel that gives remunerative price to the producer, i.e. the marketing set up of the country should also grow on professional lines which may include traditional channels of traders to some extent in the intervening period
3. To increase maize production, we have to go for GMO varieties of seed, or alternatively find other sources/types of fed ingredients which can replace maize.
4. However, for broiler marketing, there is no similar national organization that looks after the producers' interest. Some regional organizations (example Broiler Growers' Association) have to set up, which are trying to organize farmers.
5. An infrastructure is in place at the government level to promote poultry industry by financing through nationalized banks and through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), though the interest rate is quite high.
6. The National Egg Coordination Committee (NECC) has to help in price support mechanisms through interventions during time of distress sales by marginal and small farmers.
7. As banks and National Cooperative Development Cooperation (NCDC) have to start financing small and marginal farmers in villages, poultry insurance have also to be introduced under the Indian Rural Development Programme.
8. Organization of seminars, workshops, and awareness programmes on exports as well as latest farming processes.
9. Organization of buyer-seller meets and other business interactions
10. Providing recommendatory, advisory, and other support services to the farmers
11. Reduction in the margin cost at various stages of marketing
12. Contract farmers, who are an important component in the production process. A number of small and medium farmers have to be start working as contract farmers, because they get fixed return, and their risk gets reduced.
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## A Study of Consumer Behaviour Towards Samsung

**P.Preeti,**

Research Scholar-Osmania University,  
Associate Professor- Badruka College P.G. Centre  
Hyderabad, India

### Abstract :

*Samsung is devoted to honoring local laws and regulations while also enforcing a strong worldwide code of conduct for all workers. It believes that ethical management is a vehicle for building trust with its different stakeholders, including customers, shareholders, workers, business partners, and community groups, and often a tool for adapting to rapidly changing business environment. Samsung continues to teach its professionals and operate monitoring systems, all while implementing fair and transparent corporate management, in order to become one of the most ethical organizations in the world. Consumer behaviour is the study of how people allocate their limited resources, such as time and money. The present study is aimed to understand consumer behavior towards Samsung products and also help marketers to better understand and forecast consumer behaviour in the marketplace, as well as promoting awareness of the importance of consumption in people's lives.*

### Introduction:

Samsung Electronics reported operating profits of 9.05 trillion won and sales of 61.55 trillion won for the fourth quarter of 2020 on Thursday.

It's a 26.4 percent and 2.7 percent gain over the same time period a year earlier, respectively. Samsung company reported 36 trillion won in operating profits and 236.8 trillion won in sales for the full year of 2020, up 29.6% and 2.7 percent, respectively, over 2019. The semiconductor and display panel businesses led the way, with a combined operating income of 5.63 trillion won in the fourth quarter.

Shipments of memory goods were also strong, albeit the company was hampered by a sustained drop in chip pricing and an unfavourable currency exchange rate between the won and the US dollar. Operating income for Samsung's memory business was 3.85 trillion won. Meanwhile, the display panel company reported a record quarterly operating revenue of 1.75 trillion won, owing mostly to a resurgence in demand for smartphones and televisions in the second half of 2020, following the economic recovery. Operating income for the mobile company was 2.42 trillion won, down 4% from the same period the previous year.

The fourth quarter operating income of the consumer electronics division was 820 billion won, which was the same as the previous year. According to the corporation, sales soared over that time period, but there was also fierce rivalry.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to pose challenges in the fourth quarter, but efforts to assure a stable supply of products and services eventually aided Samsung's results, according to the company.

Samsung forecasted a rebound in overall global demand in 2021, while uncertainty remains owing to the probability of repeated COVID-19 waves.

### Purpose of the study:

The principle target of this article is to determine customers' opinions on Samsung products, as well as to learn about their degree of happiness with Samsung devices and to investigate demographic aspects related to Samsung products.



**Literature Review:**

**1. Dr. Priya .K and S. Suganya (ISSN: 2319-7064): "A Study on Consumer Behaviour Related to Samsung Mobile Usage with Special Reference to Namakkal Dist"** The study of how individual customers, groups, or organisations pick, buy, use, and dispose of ideas, commodities, and services to meet their needs and wants is known as consumer behaviour. It refers to the consumer's behaviour in the marketplace and the motivations behind those behaviours. The growing popularity of smartphones among people is the primary factor driving interest in more research into the subject. People's fascination with smartphones has been constantly growing. The motive of this study is to learn about the buying habits of Smartphone buyers in India. The desire of the study is to discover why people want to buy a smartphone, what influences their decision, and what motivates them to get one.

Distinct consumers have different life factors that influence their purchasing decisions. Personal elements (such as age, employment, lifestyle, personality, and self-concept) as well as social elements (such as family, groups, roles, and status) may impact buyer behaviour in making a final selection.

**2. Dr. D.Sivasakathi and Banupriya .S (ISSN: 2455-7838) : "A STUDY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS SAMSUNG SMART PHONES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COIMBATORE"** Samsung is the leading manufacturer of high-end mobile phones. Apple is the biggest opponent, but Samsung is catching up by focusing on mobile features. Many customers are devoted to Samsung smartphones and will continue to do business with the company. They're the market's top dog. Samsung, although having higher smart phone sales than its competition and market leader, is now competing primarily on sales rather than innovation. Finally, a customer's decision to purchase a Samsung mobile phone is based on its quality, new innovation, ease of internet browsing, longer battery life, and superior service.

**3. Preetam Sahu and Dr. Archana Agrawal, (ISSN No : 1006-7930):" A Study of consumers purchasing behavior towards mobile phones with special reference to Bilaspur city of Central India"** The purpose of this study is to learn about customers' perceptions and purchasing behaviour toward various mobile brands, customer preference levels connected with various mobile phones, important characteristics that a customer searches for in a mobile phone before making a purchase, and factors that impact purchasing decisions. The provided regression models have confirmed that the mobile brand, mobile feature, manner of shopping, and way of picking mobile phone model have the ultimate effect on consumer purchase behaviour, as study revealed that all of these elements have a substantial positive relationship with consumer perceptions and purchase behaviour.

**The objective of the study:**

1. To analysis of demographic factors of customers using samsung products
2. To study the impact of various factors influencing purchase of samsung electronic products
3. To analyze the impact after sales services and over all experience of using samsung products.

**Hypothesis:**

**H1:** There is no difference in various aspects provides in different samsung electronic products

**H2:** There is significant impact of after sales services and over all experience of using samsung products.

**Research Methodology:**

Research methodology is a very basic framework for a study that directs the collecting of data and data processing. This exploratory study strategy was used in consumer surveys to collect and analyze data.

### Sources of Information

1. Primary information.
2. Secondary information.

**Primary data** was acquired directly from consumers via a questionnaire from 104 respondents. It consists of a self-administered questionnaire that includes closed and open questions.

**Secondary data** was gathered from published sources such as books, periodicals, journals, and web sources, as well as company records.

**Data Analysis:** Computed data is analysed using SPSS tool

**Data Analysis:**

**Analysis of demographic factors using descriptive statistics, Skewness and Kurtosis test.**

Descriptive Statistics							
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Age	104	1.67	.614	.588	.237	.801	.469
Gender	104	1.53	.502	-.117	.237	-2.026	.469
Occupation	104	2.33	.897	.783	.237	-.212	.469
Educational Qualification	104	3.32	.579	-.163	.237	-.604	.469
Income level	104	1.95	1.242	.807	.237	-1.085	.469
Valid N (listwise)	104						

**Interpretation:** As the Skewness for Age, gender, Education qualification, Occupation, Monthly income is between -0.5 to 0.5, the data are reasonably symmetrical. Whereas Kurtosis for between -2 and +2, we can say that the data is typically distributed

As the data is skewed, analysis is done using a non-parametric test.

**Friedman test:** For testing the difference between samples

**H1:** There is no difference in various aspects provides in different samsung electronic products

### Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distributions of Quality, Design, Varieties, Price, Availability, Durability, After Sale service and Warranty are the same.	Related-Samples Friedman's Two-Way Analysis of Variance by Ranks	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.

**Interpretation:** As the significance value is less than .05, null hypothesis is rejected. It indicated that aspects like quality, design, varieties, price, availability, durability, after sales services and warranty are not same from the customers point

**H2:** There is significant impact of after sales services and over all experience of using samsung products.

### Regression Analysis

The hypothesis test if after sales services carries as significant role on overall experience of using samsung products. The dependent variable after sales services was regressed on predicating variable overall experience to test hypothesis H2. Overall experience significantly predict after sales services,

$F(1, 88) = 32.84$ ,  $p < 0.001$ , which indicates that after sales services can play a significant role in overall experience ( $b = .646$ ,  $p < .001$ ). These results clearly direct the positive affect of after sales services. Moreover, the  $R^2 = .272$  depicts that the model explains 27.2 % of variance in overall experience. The table shows the summary of the followings.

Hypothesis	Regression Weight	Bets Coefficient	R <sup>2</sup>	F	p-value	Hypothesis supported
H2	after sales service-over all experience	.646	.272	32.884	32.884	Yes

#### Finding:

- It's been observed that 54.8% of responder belong to 25-40 age group and 39.4% belong to 18-24 years.
- There is slight high rate of male gender of 52.9% as compared to females 47.1 from the responders.
- Most of the responders belong to salaried responders 61.5% and then comes students 17.3%.
- 56.7% of responders are graduate while 37.5% are post graduate.
- 10k to 50k income level group of responds are the 56.7% and 22.1% are belongs above 1k
- Aspects like quality, design, varieties, price, availability, durability, after sales services and warranty are not same from the customers point
- There is significant impact of after sales services and over all experience of using samsung products.

#### Conclusions:

We can deduce from this study that Samsung is the most popular brand in mobile and other home appliances such as LED TVs; the majority of respondents own Samsung products, and it is also a very popular brand among mobile phone users. People are more influenced by the Samsung brand's product quality than by other considerations. As a result, the most preferred source for contacting customers through the "word-of-mouth" technique is product quality. This study also found that the aspects like quality, design, varieties, price, availability, durability, after sales services and warranty are not same for respondents to purchase a Samsung product, each aspect may be considered separately and further improvement can be planned out. Samsung has to improve its marketing and advertisement techniques, as it is slowly fading from people's minds, demonstrating the importance of advertising methods. The company's marketing team needs to work harder to manipulate customers, as customers have given this attribute the lowest grade. In order to remain competitive, Samsung must take immediate action like improving the features of low-cost mobile phones, market low-cost home equipment such as refrigerators, air conditioners, and washing machines to increase earnings.

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## Folklore Plants used in Treatment of Stomach ache, Wound healing, Herpes and Cough and Asthma in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra, India

**Arun Patil**

Assistant Professor, Department of Botany,  
Yashawantrao Chavan College, Halkarni, Kolhapur  
(M.S.)

**Varsha Jadhav**

Professor and Head, Department of Botany, Shivaji  
University, Kolhapur (M.S.)

### Abstract:

*Local rural people in Kolhapur district use certain folklore medicinal plants for the treatment of stomach ache, wound healing, Herpes and cough and Asthma. Ethnomedicinal information of medicinal plants was taken from different localities of Kolhapur district by interview with local rural practitioners (vaidya). The knowledge about the medicinal plant has been transmitted orally from generation to generation. The investigation revealed that there are 5 species of plants used to cure stomach ache, 8 plant species are used for treatment of wound healing, 5 species of plants used to cure herpes and 13 plant species are used for treatment of cough and asthma. The study indicates that the local inhabitants rely on medicinal plants for treatment.*

**Keywords:** Traditional, Stomach ache, Wound healing, Herpes, Cough, Asthma, Kolhapur District.

### Introduction:

Traditional system of medicine has once again become a central theme of health care of modern society of modern age. There has been increasing demand for herbal medicines and the indigenous systems have now regained respectability among the scientific community all over the world. Ayurveda is gaining popularity not only in India but also abroad. The ancient knowledge of herbal medicine is a great source of information for scientific community, researchers and medical practitioners. In last couple of decades a new trend in the preparation and marketing of drugs based on medicinal plants has become increasingly apparent (Bisset, 1994; Rawls, 1996 and Dev, 1927). The knowledge of medicinal plants has been accumulated in the course of many centuries based on different medicinal system such as Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. In India, it is reported that traditional healers use 2500 plant species and 100 species of plants serves as a regular sources of medicine (Pei, 2001). Prior to the development of modern medicine the traditional system of medicine that has evolved over the centuries within various communities are still maintained as a great traditional knowledge base in herbal medicines (Mukharjee and Wahli, 2006). Traditionally this treasure of knowledge has been passed on orally from generation to generation without any written document and is still retained by various indigenous groups around the world.

Documenting the indigenous knowledge through ethnomedicinal studies is important for the conservation and utilization of biological resources. Several active compounds have been discovered from plants on the basis of ethnomedicinal information and used directly as patented drugs (Carney et al., 1999). It is an urgent need to collect and conserve all ethnomedicinal information's from various communities.

### Material and Methods:

For gathering information regarding plants used medicinally by rural vaidus several field trips were undertaken in villages of Kolhapur district in different seasons. Ethnobotanical data were collected according to the methodology suggested by Jain 1987. Information's (local name, mode of preparation, medicinal uses) were collected through questionnaires, interviews and discussion among rural practitioners (vaidu) in their local language and recorded in field note book. Collected information was cross checked with the help of available literature (Agarwal and Ghosh 1985, Jain

1991, Naik 1998). Specimens were collected from the field and identified with the help of local flora (Yadav and Sardesai 2002).

### Enumeration of Plant species:

Folklore medicinal plants are arranged disease wise with their botanical name, family, local name, part used and mode of administration.

Sr.No.	Botanical name, Family and Local name	Part used	Administration
❖ Herpes			
1	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> L. Papaveraceae; Pivala dhotra	Leaf	Leaf paste with curd applied on infected area.
2	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L. Moraceae; Umbar	Leaf galls	Paste of insect galls on leaves with cow milk applied over infected part of skin.
3	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Roxb.) Verbenaceae; Shivan	Bark	Bark rubbed into paste and applied over infected part.
4	<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i> L. Nyctaginaceae; Gulmas, Dismavali	Leaf	Leaf paste applied externally on infected part for seven days.
5	<i>Remusatia vivipara</i> (Roxb.) Araceae; Zadavarache Alu.	Tuber	Tuber rubbed into paste and applied over infected part.
❖ Wound healing			
1	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) Euphorbiaceae; Katak	Leaf	Leaf paste along with coconut oil applied on wounds.
2	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb. Lecythidaceae; Kumbha	Bark	Bark paste applied over wound.
3	<i>Colebrookea oppositifolia</i> J. E. Smith Lamiaceae; Bhaman	leaf	Leaf paste applied externally for wound and cut healing.
4	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L. Euphorbiaceae; Dudhali	Leaf	Crushed leaves a applied over wound.
5	<i>Lantana camara</i> L. Verbenaceae; Ghaneri, Saguni	Leaf	Leaf paste applied over wound.
6	<i>Lobelia nicotianaefolia</i> Roth. ex R.& S. Lobeliaceae; Ran Tambakhu, Bhuinal	Leaf	Leaf paste applied over wound.
7	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L. Oxalidaceae; Ambushi	Leaf	Leaf paste applied over wounds.
8	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.f. Anacardiaceae; Bibba	Seed	Small wounds warm up by seeds.
❖ Cough and Asthma			
1	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) Apocynaceae; Satvin, Saptaparni	Bark	One spoon bark powder taken orally with honey for seven days.
2	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb. Lecythidaceae; Kumbha	Bark	One tea spoon stems bark powder with honey taken internally.
3	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> (L.)	Leaf	Two spoon leaf juice given for three days.

	Verbenaceae; Kadu Mehandi		
4	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) Asteraceae; Mhaka	Leaf	Leaf juice given with honey for seven days.
5	<i>Grewia tilifolia</i> Vahl Tiliaceae; Dhaman	Bark	Stem bark decoction taken internally.
6	<i>Helicteris isora</i> L. Sterculaceae; Murud shenge	Fruit	Fruit paste mixed with water taken internally for five days.
7	<i>Justicia Adhatoda</i> L. Acanthaceae; Adulsa	Leaf	One cup of leaf decoction given twice a day for seven days.
8	<i>Leucas stelligera</i> Wall. Lamiaceae; Bhurambh	Leaf	One cup leaf extract taken internally two times a day for five days.
9	<i>Lobelia nicotianaefolia</i> Roth. ex R.& S. Lobeliaceae; Ran Tambakhu, Bhuinal	Leaf	Leaves were crushed and out coming fumes were inhaled to cure asthma.
10	<i>Maesa indica</i> Roxb. Myrsinaceae; Atki, Ambat gola	Bark	One spoon bark powder given orally with water for 7 days.
11	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L. Lamiaceae; Tulasi	Leaf	Leaf decoction given for seven days.
12	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> L. Asteraceae; Zendu	Leaf	Two spoon leaf juice of <i>Tagetes erecta</i> and <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> given for five days.
13	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz. Combretaceae; Hirda	Fruit	Fruit powder given with honey.
❖ Stomach ache			
1	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L.F.) Mimosaceae; Khair	Bark	Bark decoction taken internally twice a day.
2	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) Apocynaceae; Satvin, Saptaparni	Bark	Bark extract given for ten days.
3	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L. Amaranthaceae; Kate-Mat	Leaf	Leaf paste along with lemon juice taken orally.
4	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Euphorbiaceae; Shendri	Fruit	Fruit cover powder taken internally with water.
5	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L.) Rutaceae; Jangli mirachi	Leaf	One cup leaf decoction taken internally.

### Conclusion:

The present investigation revealed that there are 5 plant species used to cure stomach ache, 8 plant species are used for treatment of wound healing, 5 species of plants used to cure herpes and 13 plant species are used for treatment of cough and asthma. This indicates that rural people of this region possess good knowledge of herbal drugs. Observations revealed that the leaf is the most common crude drug in their preparations to cure diseases. Most of the medicinal plants used in the treatments were herbs and shrubs. Ethnomedicinal data may provide a base to start the search for new compounds related to photochemistry, pharmacognosy and pharmacology. This may provide new source of herbal drugs and help to understand the molecular basis of their activities.



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## Language, Literature, Psychology and Sustainable Development

**Dr. Milind Shivaji Desai**

Asst. Prof. and Head, Dept. of English,  
Mohanrao Patangrao Patil Mahavidyalaya, Borgaon

### Abstract

*English has indeed become one of the major languages of the world. Jawaharlal Nehru said, "English is our major window of the world". This means English gives us glimpses of all various developments taking place in the world. Language, literature, and Psychology play an important role in the attainment of sustainable development. English has become the soul of humankind. It exists in all spheres of human life, in education, culture, economics, politics, religion, government, business, and so on. In the development of India, English is a key factor in all socio-cultural-political areas. English in India is recognized as a foreign language, a native language, an official language and shared as a means of communication that leads to sustainable development.*

*Though English has been diminishing in standard in India, there cannot be any alternative to English in the fields of Engineering and Technology. In the field of Medicine, English is still there. In the affairs of international Trade or Politics English is there in the International - political and cultural activities English plays an important role.*

*Keywords- Language and Literature, Role of Psychology, Sustainable Development, etc.*

According to the Modern Language Association, a language teacher should have seven qualifications- proficiency in the four language skills, ability to analyze the language, culture, and professional preparation. This implies that a language teacher must know the language, its mechanism, and the methods of teaching and testing. In other words, a language teacher must know what to teach and how to teach. Linguistics and psychology will keep a language teacher in good stead in these areas. Hence linguistics and Psychology are relevant to language teaching.

Linguistics is the science of a language system that deals with the mechanism of languages. A language teacher has to teach his students how to use and study a language. If he gets an insight into the mechanism of the language that he is teaching, he/she can do his/her duty better than one who does not know its mechanism.

Ferdinand de Saussure makes a distinction between synchronic linguistics and diachronic linguistics. Synchronic linguistics is also known as structural linguistics. Diachronic linguistics is the study of the history of the formation of the language as a group of languages. A teacher who is concerned with the teaching of modern languages must be well-versed with synchronic linguistics. His knowledge of diachronic linguistics will go a long way to make him complete enough to help his students appreciate literature of different periods.

The teachers must help the learners out of the difficulty. Teachers who know linguistics can make use of error analysis to find out the causes of these errors and take steps to avoid them. An important problem that the teachers face when they teach a foreign language is the problem created by the interference of the mother tongue. If a student is found making mistakes because of no interference, the teacher has to find out the cause for it and adopt remedial measures. Here the branch of applied linguistics known as contractive analysis comes to the aid of the teacher.

This is the age of Science. Only English can keep us in the torrent of scientific knowledge coming from the developed countries. Language ideology, here, can play a pivotal role in the sustainable development of language. Woolard wrote: "...language ideologies are never about language alone, but rather, envision and enact ties of language to identity, to aesthetics, to morality, and epistemology. Through such linkages, they underpin not only linguistic form and use

but also the very notion of the person and the social group, as well as such fundamental social institutions as a religious ritual, child socialization, gender relations, the nation-state, schooling, and law" (45: 1998).

A language teacher cannot ignore the teaching of grammar and the problem which language teachers often will have to face is connected with the selection of a grammar book. Modern linguistics studies have brought about great changes in our attitude to languages and the study of languages. The important assumptions of linguistics are that speech is primary, writing is secondary, and there is no backward language. Language changes from time to time, and that there is no pure form in existence.

Literature provides a very rich and widely appealing source of material for reading and the material is readily available. One of the major problems with structural material is that most attempts to provide communicative material for learners are strong in technique but weak in developmental structure. Literary writings help learners in overcoming this shortcoming. Literature is the repository of authentic language use. So it provides learners with a convenient source of content for a course in a foreign language. Thus, literature teaching will meet the needs of the students both to train them for comparative studies and also to give them communicative competence in the foreign language. However, the aims of teaching literature should not be the history of literature. Thus, literature is certainly helpful in the learning of a second language. Asade writes,

Literature through language, warns people of dangerous and anti-social practices ridicule people of mean and despicable character criticizes such evils like corruption, injustice, Nepotism, bribery, economic and political sabotage, oppression, colonialism and neo-colonialism, dictatorship, racism or colour segregation, literary theft, money laundering, examination malpractice, cultism, armed robbery, militancy, abduction, drug peddling, human trafficking, election rigging, arson, sectarian crisis, looting, extra-judicial killing, etc. Good poetry, songs, and music, especially those philosophical ones which extol good virtues and deride ignoble course or action are capable of correcting societal ills (428: 2000).

A teacher of language must know the language he has to teach and the students whom he has to teach. Without knowing the student it is not possible to plan his teaching effectively. To know the student means that the teacher must know the interest, attitude, intelligence, achievements, and aspirations, etc. of the student. In other words, a teacher must have an insight into the personality of the learner. Sound knowledge of psychology is indispensable to achieve this.

Psychology has played a great role to evolve appropriate methods and techniques for effective language teaching. It helps the teachers to make use of appropriate methods and techniques to produce the maximum effort. Learning a language is not only for mental development but also for emotional and moral development. A good language teacher will have to think of this aspect of learning also. He must know the emotional and moral life of the students so that he can direct them properly. Researches have proved beyond doubt that motivation and interest are indispensable to produce learning. Psychology helps the teacher to motivate the students and create interest.

Teaching is not complete without testing and evaluation. The teacher has to design examinations, set questions, conduct examinations, assess the answer papers, and interpret the scores to evaluate the students. It has meaning and significance only when it is properly interpreted. Sound knowledge of Psychology will keep the teacher in good stead in this area.

In the light of the above discussion, it may be concluded that Psychology is of great use in the production of teaching material, in the design of appropriate methods and technique, in the solution of problems in the classroom, in the development of the emotional and moral life of the learners and their evaluation. In the modern age, psychologists have made three major



contributions to language learning and teaching. These are 1) Theories of Learning 2) Experimental Research and 3) Laws of Learning. There are several psychological theories regarding language learning, of them Behaviourist Theory is important.

Behaviourist theory is one of the major psychological theories of language learning. It is also known as the Empiricist Approach to language learning. According to the Behaviourists theory, learning is possible only when there is a change in the behaviour of the animal. Here, an animal is capable of responding to a much wider range of stimuli. In this theory, thus, the terms 'response' and 'stimulus' are important. According to behaviourists, the language learning process can be defined in terms of 'conditioning'. So, here the emphasis is given on imitation, repetition, and drill. To the Behaviourist, learning is based on the correct response to a given stimulus. The teacher provides the stimulus and expects a response from the learner. The teacher uses pattern practice extensively. With these exercises, he provides controlled stimuli and can draw out particular responses. In addition, the Behaviourists believe in immediate reinforcement of correct responses. The teacher starts with the simplest learning and proceeds to the more advanced steps. The students follow the teacher and need to make some responses.

The implications of the Behaviourist Theory of language learning/ teaching, particularly relevant to the teacher, are summarised as language as learned only through the use of the practice. If the learner is more exposed to the use of language the chances of learning are better. It is necessary to know the dependency of language production. Language cannot be taught in the absence of a situation.

Psychology has become one of the important branches of science and helps in the language teaching/learning process. Literature has also an important role in a foreign language teaching programme. The teaching of English indeed moved from the teaching of literature to the teaching of the language. But nowadays there is a tendency towards the amalgamation of the two, literature and language. This is because teaching literature has to focus on language also. After all, literature is also a language. It provides exposure to the language in its finest forms. So it is always better to learn language through literature rather than literature through language. Thus, Language, literature, and Psychology play an important role in the attainment of sustainable development.

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Exploring Motherhood in Rita Dove's *Mother Love*

Dr. Vaijayanta Patil

Asst. Professor in English,  
JaywantMahavidyalaya, Ichalkaranji**Abstract:**

The verse collection "Mother Love" by Rita Dove deals with the classical myth of Demeter and Persephone connecting with contemporary period. The collection "Mother Love" as its title itself suggests is about the mothering attitude focusing mother daughter relationship. The poems in "Mother Love" deal with Demeter and her condition after Persephone's abduction. It describes Demeter's distress after her separation from Persephone, loss of child not only once but perennially as Persephone has to spend half of every year into the underworld each autumn. The ancient story of Demeter and Persephone is skillfully blended with the contemporary world's dilemma of the mothers and daughters. Demeter's myth and her mothering attitude is skillfully blended with contemporary mothers' careful attention at their daughters. Mothering attitude and motherhood reflects protective instinct for their daughters, self-gratification, security of maternal love, sense of autonomy and harmony, despair and distress at the loss of their child, partial reconciliation, etc.

**Key Words:** Mother Love, motherhood, grief, distress, maternal love, protective instinct, universality

Rita Frances Dove was the first African American poet to be Poet Laureate of the United States and Consultant in poetry at the Library of Congress from 1993 to 1995. Born in 1952 in Akron, Dove is the outstanding poet, novelist and story writer. She made her formal literary debut in 1980 with the publication of verse collection *The Yellow House on the Corner* which was praised at national level for its artistic combination of history and individual details. Her verse collection *Thomas and Beulah* (1986) received the prestigious 'Pulitzer Prize' in 1987. Her other poetical collections include *Museum* (1983), *Grace Notes* (1989), *Mother Love* (1995), *On the Bus with Rosa Parks* (1999), *American Smooth* (2004), *Sonata Mulattica* (2009), etc. Dove is known for the wide ranging topics, controlled use of language, colour imagery, a tone that combines objectivity with subjectivity, blending of individual aspects with history, lyricism in her poetry.

Dove's verse collection *Mother Love* is published during her tenure as Poet Laureate in 1995. Structurally the book is divided into seven sections. Each section begins with an epigraph which suggests the darker side of the world. Majority of poems are written in sonnet form. The volume *Mother Love* is a passionate quest for mythic origin where the poet remythologizes the Greek myth of Demeter and Persephone. It is a modern depiction of this classical myth. However it does not restrict with myth only but it is a kind of search to underline a new sense of feminine identity. The present paper is an attempt to explore motherhood and mothering attitude reflected in the verse collection.

Motherhood is the unique identity of women. It is always the vested topics of feminist consciousness. The life of woman as mother gives an independent and specific identity. The motherhood and mothering attitude has been widely celebrated in literature. Dove's verse collection *Mother Love* as its title itself suggests is about the mothering attitude focusing mother daughter relationship. The dedication 'FOR my mother TO my daughter' also suggests the theme of the poetry. Dove in this collection depicts the Greek myth of Demeter and Persephone mingling with modern entities. In the 'Foreword' Dove explains that the ancient story of Demeter and Persephone is just a tale of a violated world. She mentions the ancient story of Demeter and Persephone. Demeter is the goddess of agriculture. She loves her daughter Persephone earnestly. One day Persephone sets out for picking flowers with her girlfriends. She was enchanted to pick up golden narcissus flower. When she just stooped to the golden narcissus flower, the earth quakes and

Hades, the god of Underworld abducted her and takes her down with him into the Underworld. When Demeter knows about Persephone's abduction her sorrow knows no bound. Griefstricken Demeter searches for her daughter neglecting her duties as goddess of agriculture. As a result of it the crops wither and causes famine. She even left her throne in Olympus and started wandering on the earth. Demeter forces Zeus, brother of Hades, to ask Hades to return Persephone to her mother. Hades agrees to it. Persephone before returning on the earth eats a few pomegranate seeds, the food of the dead. Persephone was ignorant about the fact that anyone who partakes of the food of the dead cannot be wholly restored to the living. As a result of this, Persephone has to spend six months in a year in the realm of Hades, letting vegetation wilt and die during winter. She returns from the underworld to act cheerful in spring and summer.

The poems in *Mother Love* deals with Demeter and her condition after Persephone's abduction. It describes Demeter's distress after her separation from Persephone, loss of child not only once but perennially as Persephone has to spend half of every year into the underworld each autumn. Many poems in the volume directly or sometimes indirectly explores the myth. The poem 'Heroes' which is the only poem in section first mentions the act of picking Poppy the flower which is related with Demeter's myth. Another poem 'Persephone, Falling' describes the act of Persephone's picking the narcissus flower while 'The Search' deals with mythical elements as it describes Demeter's search for her daughter. Demeter as a mother neglects her duties after her separation from Persephone. The poet describes:

“..... .Winter came early and still  
she frequented the path by the river until

*one with murmurous eyes pulled her down to size.” (Mother Love. P. No. 10)*

The poem 'Persephone Abducted' describes Demeter's condition after the abduction of Persephone. She embraces despair. The expression 'She left with a wild eye thrown back' (*Mother Love. P. No.13*) reflects her feeling at the loss of child. Demeter's feeling of despair is quite natural as a mother. The naturalness of mother's feeling is presented in the words like 'No one can tell a mother how to act'. Demeter ignores her friend's reminding to concentrate at her duties. (Grief: The Council). The consoling words of friends, neighbours are in vain for her. She ignores her friend's reminding 'you still got your own life to live'. Demeter continues her distress in spite of her friend's suggestions like 'help some other unfortunate child'. Nothing could console her. Her mothering attitude does not concentrate on these worldly pleasures. The mother has lost her happiness after the loss of child as the child is the source of happiness for any mother. The title poem 'Mother Love' describes mothering attitude which is instinctive. Here the poet describes motherly feelings for caring the child from its birth itself and watching them grow to adulthood. The poem describes:

*“bare the nipple or tuck in the sheet,  
heat milk and hum at bedside until*

*they can dress themselves and rise.” (Mother Love. P. No.17).*

Demeter finds a relief to some extent in the nursing of male child offered to her. She tries to cure him to perfection. The image of boy roasting on a spit is mythical. Demeter roasts the boy to make him immortal, but in this process he dies. It suggests Demeter's psychological condition. If mother becomes preoccupied with self-gratification, it turns to be destructive.

Persephone has to spend six months of winter and autumn with Hades. Demeter has to tolerate this unbearable separation of Persephone every year. 'She is gone again and I will not bear it'. In the poem 'Demeter, Waiting' mother Demeter reflects herself, imagines herself in her daughter, Persephone.

The ancient story of Demeter and Persephone is skillfully blended with the contemporary world's dilemma of the mothers and daughters. Rita Dove herself points out it about its connection



with contemporary period. In this respect Lotta Lofgren points out in “ PARTIAL HORROR: Fragmentation and Healing in Rita Dove’s *Mother Love*,” “Taking the Demeter /Persephone cycle as its central myth, the collection focuses on relationships between mothers and daughters through generations.”(Callaloo.P.135). Demeter’s myth and her mothering attitude is skillfully blended with contemporary mothers’ careful attention at their daughters. The very first poem ‘Heroes’ though titled so, actually is about the mixed feelings of desperation, responsibility and guilt. The speaker addresses the person as “you” who picks up poppy in the field and runs to the nearest house to ask for a jar of water. But the woman in the house starts screaming for picking last poppy. The person hits the woman who falls down. The line ‘O why did you pick that idiot flower?’ blends modern situation with the ancient myth of Demeter. Another poem “Primer’ from section two presents mother’s readiness to defend, protect her daughter. When the girl child in sixth grade was chased by some bullies, she could not defend herself. But her five foot zero mother rescues her. The security of maternal love is reflected in the poem ‘ Party Dress for a First Born’. Similarly the sestet in the poem ‘PersephoneFalling’ is a kind of mother’s warning to her daughter.

“( ..... stick  
with your playmates. Keep your eyes down.)’ (*Mother Love. P. No.9*).

The poem ‘The Search’ as Righelato describes in *Understanding Rita Dove* is a modern version of Demeter’s predicament after the loss of her daughter. Mother’s protective instinct and daughter’s rebellious steps for her freedom are presented in the poem ‘Persephone in Hell’. The daughter presents mother’s protective instinct in the words:

“*Motherworried . Mother with her frilly ideals  
gave me money to call home every day, (Mother Love. P. No.25)*

In a foreword of the volume, Dove points out, ‘The ancient story of Demeter and Persephone is just such a tale of a violated world. It is a modern dilemma as well- there comes a point when a mother can no longer protect her child,... .’ The mothering attitude presented here through classical myth blended with contemporary period describes mixed feelings. There is a kind of maternal ambivalence. Demeter’s care for Persephone, her protective nature and urges suggest harmony. Mother’s protective instinct where mother tries to save her daughter from every possible danger is suggested in the poems like ‘Persephone Falling’. Mother’s instructions like ‘Don’t answer to strangers /Stick with your playmates.’ suggest mother’s earnest care for daughters. Sometimes these protective urges proves embarrassing for daughters. Again mother-daughter relationship and their understanding is a kind of universal harmony. But their separation gives rise to distress. After Persephone’s abduction Demeter embraces despair neglecting her duties. Her condition is like ‘Nothing can console me’. Demeter after Persephone’s abduction was so frustrated and distressed that she destroys seasonal progression thrusting her own life and the rest of the world. Temporary pleasures can not soothe her. On the part of the daughter her separation from her mother provides a sense of autonomy and harmony. She learns that separation can lead to growth as well as pain. (Righelato,136). But Demeter needs to understand this. Dove also mentions in the Foreword, ‘there comes a point when the daughter must go her own way into womanhood’. Demeter’s journey from grief to partial reconciliation is coherently presented in the seven sections in the volume. The last poem of the volume ‘Her Island’ suggests it:

“*A simple story, a mother’s deepest  
dread – that her child could drown  
in sweetness, (Mother Love. P. No.77)*

Lofgren points out that the entire collection wrenches itself into new focusing at the painful truth that a mother’s deepest dread is not that the daughter will die, but that she will survive without her.

Dove's poetry is notable for its cultural aspects which skillfully mingled with various aspects leading towards universalism. Her thematic concern begins with African American identity but leads towards universal and humanitarian outlook. Dove commemorates the collective abduction of African victims into African slavery in the poems like 'Persephone in Hell'. The image of snail repeatedly used in the volume also directs towards Black culture. The image 'my dove, my snail' reveals American and African identity. Rather than arguing from their racial, social or gender specific identities the poet creates cosmopolitan, multicultural and transcultural reality. The colour imagery also plays a significant role in the poetry of Dove. For instance colour red suggests war and violence in her poetry. Likewise pink colour suggests mothers and daughters and their relationship.

To conclude, Dove's *Mother Love* is a passionate quest for motherhood and mothering attitude presented through classical myth connecting through generations. The motherhood reveals protective instinct, grief despair at the loss of child and reconciliation with the inevitable truth.

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## The Social Sustainable Development

Dr.Lt Abasaheb Dhondiba Jadhav

Dept. Of Economics,  
Sahakarbhushan S.K.Patil College, Kurundwad Tal. Shirol, Dist. Kolhapur

### Abstract

*The development of the social dimension of sustainability is discussed in the terminological dualism, which is essential to the concept itself: Sustainable social development, addressing the idea of a socially sustainable society, and social sustainable development, regarding the implementation of sustainability in the structure of society. Thereby, the precarious interdependency of both concepts becomes obvious, revealing the necessity of a multidimensional model of social justice as a normative foundation. This model is described in its functional idea as a merging point for the dualism of the development of the social dimension of sustainability and therefore as a framework for social sustainability theory.*

*Keywords: normative, reflexive-dialectical approach, social sustainability, social justice, social development*

### Introduction :

In 1987, the Bruntland Commission published its report, Our Common Future, in an effort to link the issues of economic development and environmental stability. In doing so, this report provided the oft-cited definition of sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” United Nations General Assembly, 1987. Albeit somewhat vague, this concept of sustainable development aims to maintain economic advancement and progress while protecting the long-term value of the environment; it “provides a framework for the integration of environment policies and development strategies”

The concepts of sustainability and sustainable development are analyzed from a systems perspective. In the most general terms, sustainability of any system can be represented by a non-decreasing valuation function of the outputs of interest of the system considered. Different perspectives on the system of reference are discussed, from the extreme anthropocentric to the extreme bio- or ecocentric positions, and related to the criteria (based on the assumed substitutability between natural and manufactured capital) of very strong, strong, weak, and very weak sustainability. A set of underlying determinants of sustainability is proposed and discussed, including availability of resources, adaptability/ flexibility, homeostasis, capacity of response, self-reliance, and empowerment. The concept of sustainable development is discussed and alternative theoretical perspectives that have been used in the literature are presented. The relationship between sustainability, development, non development, and mal development; and material and non-material economic growth is mapped as a Venn diagram; alternative trajectories towards sustainable development for rich and poor countries are identified. Five alternative paradigms/strategies for sustainable development are summarized, showing the complexity of the process of choosing the right actions to move towards sustainable development.

### Objectives :

- Study to sustainability elements
- Study to Social Sustainability in Business
- Study to Social Sustainability Dimensions or Issues and priorities



**Research Methodology:**

This paper is based on the the social sustainable development with the help of secondary data collection. The secondary data is gathered from various published Journals, Books , Internet (websites) and other research papers.etc.

**The Pillars of Sustainability :****Economic Development :**

This is the issue that proves the most problematic as most people disagree on political ideology what is and is not economically sound, and how it will affect businesses and by extension, jobs and employability. It is also about providing incentives for businesses and other organisations to adhere to sustainability guidelines beyond their normal legislative requirements. Also, to encourage and foster incentives for the average person to do their bit where and when they can; one person can rarely achieve much, but taken as a group, effects in some areas are cumulative. The supply and demand market is consumerist in nature and modern life requires a lot of resources every single day; for the sake of the environment, getting what we consume under control is the paramount issue. Economic development is about giving people what they want without compromising quality of life, especially in the developing world, and reducing the financial burden and “red tape” of doing the right thing.

**Social Development :-**

There are many facets to this pillar. Most importantly is awareness of and legislation protection of the health of people from pollution and other harmful activities of business and other organisations . In North America, Europe and the rest of the developed world, there are strong checks and programmes of legislation in place to ensure that people's health and wellness is strongly protected. It is also about maintaining access to basic resources without compromising the quality of life. The biggest hot topic for many people right now is sustainable housing and how we can better build the homes we live in from sustainable material. The final element is education - encouraging people to participate in environmental sustainability and teaching them about the effects of environmental protection as well as warning of the dangers if we cannot achieve our goals .

**What is Social Sustainability?**

Social sustainability is an often overlooked aspect of sustainability, as sustainable development discussions often focus on the environmental or economic aspects of sustainability. All three dimensions of sustainability must be addressed to attain the most sustainable outcome possible.

“Social sustainability occurs when the formal and informal processes; systems; structures; and relationships actively support the capacity of current and future generations to create healthy and livable communities. Socially sustainable communities are equitable, diverse, connected and democratic and provide a good quality of life.” – *WACOSS, Western Australia Council of Social Services* Social sustainability is “a process for creating sustainable successful places that promote wellbeing, by understanding what people need from the places they live and work. Social sustainability combines design of the physical realm with design of the social world – infrastructure to support social and cultural life, social amenities, systems for citizen engagement, and space for people and places to evolve.” – *Social Life, a UK based social enterprise specializing in place based innovation*

“The ability of a community to develop processes and structures which not only meet the needs of its current members but also support the ability of future generations to maintain a healthy community.” –

### Social Sustainability In Business :

From a business perspective, social sustainability is about understanding the impacts of corporations on people and society. In the triple bottom line (TBL) model, social sustainability is the least quantifiable part of sustainability. The TBL is an accounting framework of three parts: social, environmental and financial. The TBL framework has been adopted by organizations to evaluate performance. The three aspects interrelate to determine a corporation's performance.

**Social sustainability mitigates risk.** Poor social sustainability is a risk to both brand and product quality. Outsourcing to manufacturing sites with unsafe or poor working conditions can hurt a global corporation's brand if a disaster happened or if word were to reach media and consumers. Similarly, ignoring safety measures to protect public health can cost food manufacturers millions of dollars through government-backed recalls of products from market shelves. Providing safer working conditions, living wages and job security creates a more secure supply chain.

**Consumers want socially sustainable products.** Consumers are more informed and engaged. They care about the impact (environmental or social) of the products they buy. Companies who are more transparent about their supply chains have reaped the benefits from consumers who are willing to spend more for products that are more ethical.

**Social sustainability is attainable.** Companies are now partnering with social sustainability organizations to become more transparent, make their operations or supply chains more ethical, and understand the human cost of business.

- Unlocking new markets
- Helping retain and attract business partners
- Becoming the source of innovation for new product or service lines
- Raising internal morale and employee engagement
- Improving risk management
- Improving company-community conflicts

### Social Sustainability Dimensions Or Issues:

According to Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen, social sustainability has 5 dimensions. These are factors to be considered in determining if a business or a project is socially sustainable:

#### Equity :

- Will the project reduce disadvantage for the target group?
- Will it assist the target group to have more control over their lives, socially and economically?
- Will it identify the causes of disadvantage and inequality and look for ways to reduce them?
- Will it identify and aim to meet the needs of any particularly disadvantaged and marginalized people within the target group?
- Will it be delivered without bias and promote fairness?

#### Diversity

- Will the project identify diverse groups within the target group and look at ways to meet their particular needs?
- Will it recognize diversity within cultural, ethnic and racial groups?
- Will it allow for diverse viewpoints, beliefs and values to be taken into consideration?
- Will it promote understanding and acceptance within the broader community of diverse backgrounds, cultures and life circumstances?

**Social cohesion**

- Will the project help the target group develop a sense of belonging in the broader community?
- Will it increase participation in social activities by individuals in the target group?
- Will it improve the target groups' understanding of and access to public and civic institutions?
- Will it build links between the target group and other groups in the broader community?
- Will it result in the provision of increased support to the target group by the broader community?
- Will it encourage the target group to contribute towards the community or provide support for others

**Quality of life**

- Will the project improve affordable and appropriate housing opportunities for the target group?
- Will it improve physical health outcomes for the target group?
- Will it improve mental health outcomes for the target group?
- Will it improve education, training and skill development opportunities for the target group?

**The challenge :**

Sustainable development is a term whose use is sustained but whose meaning is far from developed. The challenge arising from 'sustainable development' is that the concept is not prescriptive. It does not spell out explicitly what to do. Rather, the notion of sustainable development is normative. It sets out a three-dimensional lens from which to view the world. Sustainable development is an holistic approach to improving the quality of life. It postulates that there are intrinsic links among economic, social and environmental well-being. Changes in any one domain will have an impact upon the other two dimensions. From a social perspective in particular, human well-being cannot be sustained without a healthy environment and is equally unlikely in the absence of a vibrant economy. While the desired objective of human wellbeing is clear, it is not easy to determine precisely which elements to include in the social sphere. Its connections to the economic dimension, such as quality of work and level of income, are more obvious. But its relationship to the environment as well as to the environment and economy together is more difficult to articulate. (One could argue that environmental challenges are primarily social issues in that they are largely a function of human behaviour.) In addition to understanding the relations among the economic, social and environmental spheres, there are questions as to whether certain social actions are more consistent with the concept of sustainable development than others. While there are no definitive answers, there appear to be some key directions that arise from a studied interpretation of the concept. These include poverty reduction, social investment, and the building of safe and caring communities.

**The Priorities :****1. Poverty reduction:**

Poverty reduction is a primary objective of sustainable development. This goal arises from warnings by the United Nations which identified poverty as the "greatest threat to political stability, social cohesion and the environmental health of the planet" [United Nations Development



Programme 1994. Poverty is both caused and exacerbated by the unequal distribution of land as well as other resources and assets. Etc.

## **2. Social investment:**

Social investment is a prerequisite to economic development; a vibrant economy requires a healthy and educated workforce. Canada ranks near the top of the world in terms of wealth as represented by natural resources. But the World Bank notes that the future success of nations depends on the extent to which they invest in human resources. Two major areas for social investment are health and education.

## **3. Health :**

Canada has made substantial investments in health by supporting a publicly funded medicare system. Despite this support, the system faces serious challenges and requires both structural and financing reform.

But health is attained only partly through the provision of health care services which essentially are a form of remediation. The promotion of health is equally important, particularly in the areas of prenatal and postnatal care. And neither health care services nor health promotion can meet their respective objectives alone. They are both premised upon a healthy environment - clean air and water, a safe food supply and adequate housing.

## **4. education and skills development**

Education and skills development are essential to the economic health of individuals and of nations. In order to compete in a rapidly changing knowledge-based economy, both developed and developing nations must invest heavily in education, training and skills formation. Higher levels of education are associated with enhanced worker productivity and the ability to generate higher incomes. But investment in education provides the basis not only for economic success. It is also the foundation for an informed intelligent citizenry that comprises the bedrock of democracy. In addition to adequate support for basic education and skills development, a knowledge-based economy requires continual upgrading of skills. One way to promote continual upgrading is through 'customized training,' which involves the private sector, educational institutes and community organizations. Skills also are developed through the social economy - a distinct form of economic organization that includes training and job creation. From a sustainable development perspective, local job creation could tap wide-ranging opportunities in the environmental field, such as energy efficiency upgrades and recycling.

## **5. Safe and caring communities**

The concept of sustainable development implies that all individuals and sectors have a responsibility to promote human well-being. They are the caretakers of each other's welfare – much as individuals and all sectors are seen as stewards of the environment.

Safe and caring communities start with the citizen as the base. The active engagement of citizens in building safe and caring communities involves far more than polling their opinions on selected issues or inviting them to present their views at a public consultation. One way that citizens engage with communities is through direct involvement in their institutions and activities, such as schools and recreational, cultural and environmental groups. Another way to encourage meaningful engagement is through community problem solving.

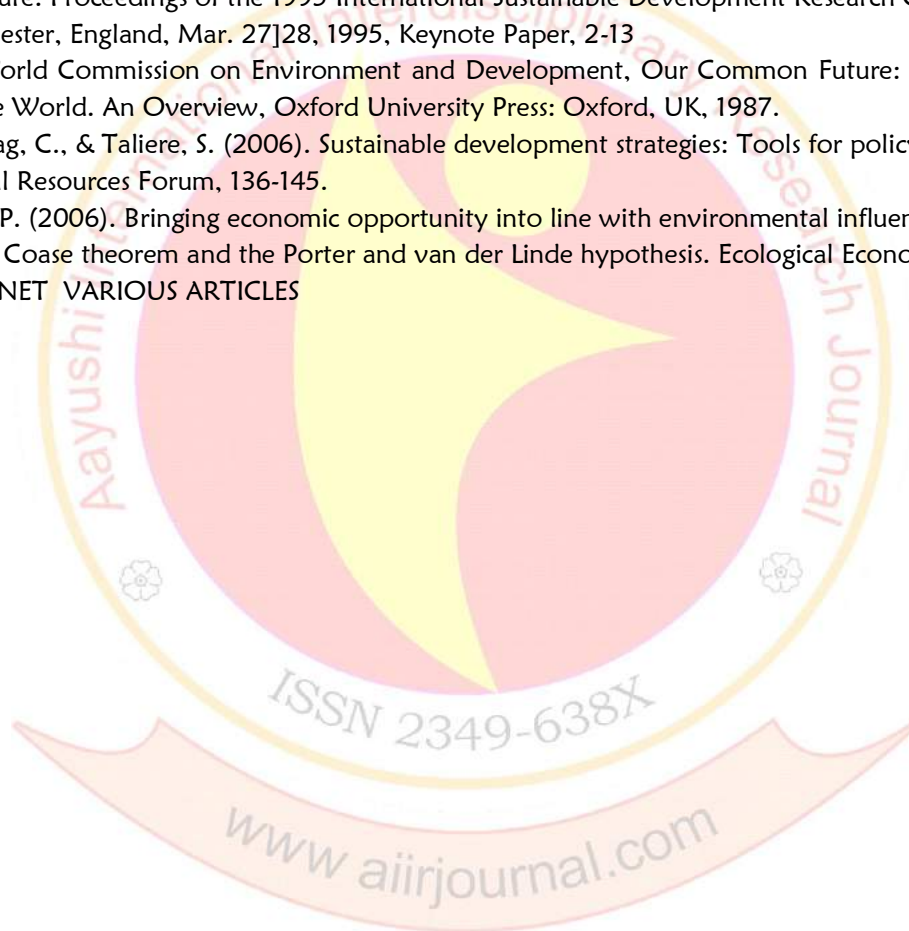
## **Conclusion :**

The social dimension of sustainable development is concerned primarily with poverty reduction, social investment and the building of safe and caring communities. In addition to clear goals, sustainable development provides guidance as to possible means. A wide range of resources should be harnessed in the achievement of these objectives. Complex problems are best tackled

through multisectoral solutions. It should be stressed, however, that these proposals are an interpretation of the social dimension of sustainable development. There is no 'right' answer – or single correct reading of this term. These proposals represent one view as seen as through a three-dimensional lens.

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## Women empowerment: A Kurama Ghar that can kill

Miss. Kranti Ravindra Jadhav

Research Scholar

Social work, Shivaji University Kolhapur

Shivaji University, Kolhapur 416004

### Abstract-

*The Madia Gond tribe of the central provenance of India is far away from the mainstream, hence its ancient tradition, ethics, values still in the practice. One of those traditions is Kurama tradition which is followed in the Madia Gond tribe of Gadchiroli district. The Kurama system means, when a woman is in menstruation, she is sent to stay in a hut which is outside of the village. The menstrual cycle is considered vicious in the Madia. Therefore, during menstruation a woman has been forced to stay in a hut outside. In the period of menstruation, the hut in which the woman lives is called Kurama Ghar. And menstrual process is known as Kurama.*

*Menstrual isolation is seen everywhere in India. But in Madia Gond tribe the practice of menstrual taboo is different than other societies. The circumstances of Kurama tradition is against women empowerment or women facing serious problem in their menstrual cycle due to practice of Kurama. So many women are suffering from reproductive health issues. Many women have lost their lives due to the practice of Kurama Ghar.*

**Keywords-** Kurama Ghar, Menstruation, Madia Gond, Women Empowerment.

### Introduction-

In the Gondwana region of India, there is a great deal of tribal population of Gond. Madia Gond, Raj Gond, Gondgowari, Gayata Gond is a breed of Gond tribe. Madia Gond society has been deprived of the development process due to geographical area and natural problems. Also Madia Gond society is far away from the mainstream, hence its ancient tradition, ethics, values still in the practice.

The tradition followed in the Madia Gond tribe of Gadchiroli district is the Kurama. The Kurama system means, when a woman is in menstruation, she is sent to stay in a hut which is outside of the village. The menstrual cycle is considered vicious in the Madia. Therefore, during menstruation a woman has been forced to stay in a hut outside. In the period of menstruation, the hut in which the woman lives is called Kurama Ghar. And menstrual process is known as Kurama.

This Kurama house is a made of bamboo, grass and clay. In that Kurama house no any kind of living facilities are available. In this Kurama house Lack of sunlight, lack of ventilation, leakage in roof, swamp land is seen. Also snake and scorpions are always seen in this house. No any kind of bathroom, toilet and clean drinking water facilities, facilities for drying cloths are available in Kurama house. In many places woman have live in the bamboo fence openly, there is no roof and walls are available. When the family members of the woman who lives in Kurama house, provided food and drinking water then only she get water and food because she is restricted to come out side of the Kurama house. If, some woman trying to break this rule she get punished by the Caste Panchayat. Woman has to live in this menstrual hut until her menstrual bleeding is not stopped.





Pic. Kurama Ghar

**Theme or idea-**

Science tells us that, menstrual cycle is a natural process. The monthly cycle of changes in the ovaries and the lining of the uterus (endometrium), starting with the preparation of an egg for fertilization. When the follicle of the prepared egg in the ovary breaks, it is released for fertilization and ovulation occurs. Unless pregnancy occurs, the cycle ends with the shedding of part of the endometrium, which is menstruation. But Indian culture has many superstitions about the menstrual cycle. There are a lot of restrictions for a woman who has a period of menstruation, like menstruation is a crime. Indian woman has been imposed restrictions in menstrual cycle to protect the concept of vaginal succession and to maintain Chaturvarna system. In Indian societies, during menstruation cycle any woman or girl in the house is not allowed to touch any clothes, assets in the house. They are kept away from the place of worship. One thing that would be unfortunate in India that is, on one hand we worship Kamakhya (Bleeding Goddess) temple, on the other hand Shabarimala temple has denied entry to women in the temple from 10 to 50 years of age.

In the Madia Gond community they built separate huts where their women can be stay during her menstrual cycle. Sometimes they make communal menstrual hut or one menstrual hut for a group of houses. And only women and young boys can construct this menstrual hut. Married man must not be touched to menstrual hut. During the menstrual cycle women not cook and clearing for cultivation. If she goes into a field the crop never reach to maturity. She can not attend a marriage or any festival. Also women's husband subjected to the strict rules during his wife's period like, he do not dig ground, he not touch the grain and he also not participated in marriage and festival.

The Madia women are forcefully kept in Kurama house during menstruation. This includes the adolescent girls as well as lactating mothers. If an adolescent girl comes in a menstrual period, she cannot go to school and the lactating mother stay in Kurama house with her newborn baby. This will also jeopardize the life of her child along with that woman. Kurama tradition expected that women stay like untouchables during her menstruation. The myth behind this menstrual taboo is, menstrual blood makes the women dangerous, infectious while alive. It may turn her into a ghost of dread and horror after her death. If she had sexual intercourse with her man the man will die.

In this Kurama Ghar unsanitary conditions seen with unhygienic menstrual practices like, women used strips made from Banana leaves and Mahua leaves as a sanitary pad and because of that various kinds of infection seen in Madia women. The main reason behind this evil Kurama

Ghar practice is tradition and second one is illiteracy. This menstrual segregation shows health risks and result in humiliation. In November 2017, Jayanti Gawale died due to lack of medical treatment on time in the Etapalli Tehasil of the Gadchiroli. When Jayanti was died that time she is in Kurama house. In the year 2018, a 14 years 14 year old girl was died during a Gaza hurricane in Tamilnadu. She died because she stays in menstrual hut.

### Conclusion-

This article concludes that, Kurama Ghar tradition is still dominant practice which seen in Madia Gond tribe of India. The menstruate women continued to stay in small hut which is outside the village. Based on information in the Kurama Ghar women experienced various suffering and problems. They felt isolated and segregated from the society. They were restricted to participate in marriage and festivals. They felt polluted and impure during the menstrual cycle. The belief of the local culture perpetuated the system of Kurama practiced in the community. The Kurama tradition is considered the process to maintain old customs of Madia's. The Madia community is considered Kurama tradition is natural action. But the Madia women felt that this tradition was made for break down the matriarchy practice in Madia. Gender discrimination and violation of human rights of women were observed in the Kurama Ghar system. Women were treated as animals in Kurama Ghar. The Kurama ghar practice is only following by women and girls. Men are the actors who forced women to follow the tradition.

The Kurama Ghar tradition limits women's capability to live healthy, safe and educated life forbidding women from anything to touch during their menstrual cycle. Women considered as unholy due to the menstrual cycle is a violation of women's human rights. It restricts women's development as a human such as capabilities to be survived as human, capabilities to be well nutritious and well nourished, capability to be live as safe, educated capabilities to get health facilities and longer life, capability to be live free from social pressure and superstitions. In the name of old customs the Kurama ghar practice is being continued since generation to generation. These culturally driven gender discrimination has made people to believe that any breach on practices will be harm to their family and society even in the twenty first century. This practice shows consequences on the health status of women and poor socio-economic empowerment of the Madia women.

One side we can talk Indian women getting empowered. Indian women promoting sense of self worth and their ability to determine their own choices and their right to influence the social change for themselves and others. But in another side the practices like Kurama Ghar we can denied women's human right. The Kurama Ghar practice treated women as animals. In the name of traditional costmary practice, rules, norms, culture and values the Madia Gond women of Gadchiroli district suffer from social problem as a Kurama Ghar tradition. And this Kurama Ghar tradition directly affects on women empowerment.



Pic. Madia woman in Kurama Ghar

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## Preparation and Characterization of Titanium Dioxide Thin Film Photoelectrode for Solar Cell Application

R. A. Pawar

Shri Vijaysinha Yadav College,  
Peth Vadgaon (M.S.)

K. M. Garadkar

Rajaram College, Kolhapur,  
(M.S.)

V. M. Bhuse

Nanomaterials Research Laboratory,  
Department of Chemistry, Shivaji  
University, Kolhapur, (M.S.)

### Abstract

*A chemical bath deposition method has been used to deposit good quality titanium dioxide ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ) thin films at  $78^\circ\text{C}$  temperature. Titanium trichloride complexed with ethylene diaminetetraacetic acid was used as precursor in acidic media to deposit  $\text{TiO}_2$  on conducting indium tin oxide (ITO) coated glass substrates. The film is annealed at 200, 400 and  $600^\circ\text{C}$  and further characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS), atomic force microscopy (AFM) and UV-visible spectroscopy. In addition, the effects of annealing temperature on structure, morphology and optical properties of  $\text{TiO}_2$  thin films have been investigated. The optical absorption study shows that with annealing optical band gap decreases from 3.6 to 3.3 eV. The photoelectrochemical cell performance of  $\text{TiO}_2$  annealed at  $600^\circ\text{C}$  observes maximum efficiency and fill factor 3.2% and 0.56.*

**Keywords:**  $\text{TiO}_2$ , Titanium trichloride, Optical absorption, Photoelectrochemical cell.

### 1. Introduction:

Titanium dioxide ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ) is low cost, low toxic, abundant inorganic semiconductor material with good chemical, thermal and thermodynamically stability. It is being used since ancient time as additive and whitening agent. The research regarding  $\text{TiO}_2$  has, however, boosted too much during the last few decades due to its applications in photocatalysis and solar harvesting purposes. Commonly,  $\text{TiO}_2$  exist in three crystalline forms; anatase, rutile and brookite. The rutile phase is thermodynamically more stable finds more number of applications. The anatase and brookite forms converts to rutile at around  $600^\circ\text{C}$  temperature. Additionally,  $\text{TiO}_2$  in thin film form find number of applications in hydrophobic material, electrochromic devices, gas and biosensor, corrosion protection, bactericide [1-3], purifier of environmental pollutants [4], photovoltaic and photocatalysis [5-7].

A number of methods such as magnetron sputtering [8], pulsed laser deposition (PLD) [9], chemical vapour deposition (CVD) [10], sol-gel [11], gel oxidation [12], screen printing [13], anodic oxidation, and electrophoretic deposition [12] etc. are available to deposit  $\text{TiO}_2$  films. The physical deposition methods are quite expensive as compared to chemical methods due to shortcomings such as small area deposition, sophisticated instrument requirement, high working cost, extreme cleaning of system after each deposition etc. On the other hand, chemical methods are low cost, giving films of comparable quality to those obtained by physical methods. The method is capable of producing oxide films at relatively low temperature. Among various deposition techniques, chemical bath deposition yields stable, adherent, uniform and hard films with good reproducibility by a relatively simple process. The researchers have fascination towards the chemical bath deposition (CBD) of  $\text{TiO}_2$  thin films due to its simplicity and low cost, besides the capability to achieve large area coating [14].

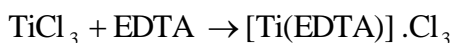
In this communication, we attempted to deposit  $\text{TiO}_2$  films on ITO and glass substrate chemically and investigated the effect of annealing temperature on the structure, morphology, optical and photoelectrochemical properties of  $\text{TiO}_2$  thin films.

### 2. Experimental:

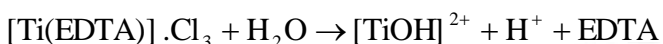
$\text{TiO}_2$  thin films have been prepared by chemical bath deposition method on ITO and commercial glass substrate. 5 ml of  $\text{TiCl}_3$  (15 wt.% in HCl, Loba Chemie, India), 20 ml double

distilled water and 25 ml of 0.1 M Ethylene diamminetetraacetic acid(disodium salt) (EDTA) were mixed together in a 100 ml beaker. This solution was stirred for about half an hour. The commercial glass substrates were immersed vertically in the above bath and the bath was heated at 78°C. The stirring and increase in temperature initiate the process of film deposition. After about 4 hours the substrate were removed from the bath, washed repeatedly with double distilled water, dried and stored. The method gave a stable, adherent, uniform and hard film on the substrate. The films were annealed at 200, 400 & 600°C temperature in air for two hours in muffle furnace.

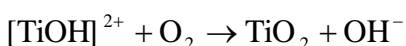
### Reaction Mechanism



(1) Complexation



(2) De-complexation on heating



(3) Oxygenation (while stirring)

The addition of EDTA helps to control concentration of Ti ions required for formation of thin film. It held all Ti ions initially in bound state. [Reaction 1] The systematic increase in bath temperature decomposes Ti-EDTA complex liberating bare ions which at elevated temperature react with a molecule of water to give metastable  $[\text{TiOH}]^{2+}$  [Reaction 2] The oxygenation of bath solution (during stirring) increases dissolved oxygen which is reacted with  $[\text{TiOH}]^{2+}$  to give  $\text{TiO}_2$  film with increase in pH of the bath [Reaction 3].

## 3. Result and Discussion:

### 3.1 Structural analysis:

The X-ray diffraction gives information about the presence of the king and number of phases present in a film. A broad hump at around 23-25° angle suggests amorphous nature of  $\text{TiO}_2$  thin films. No distinct diffraction peak other than (110) [JCPDS card no. 21-1276] is observed in XRD pattern, which probably means that the film consisted of hydrous  $\text{TiO}_2$  colloidal particles with low crystallinity. Intensity of (110) peak is considerably increased as an effect of heat treatment, which attributed to the improvement in crystallinity[15].

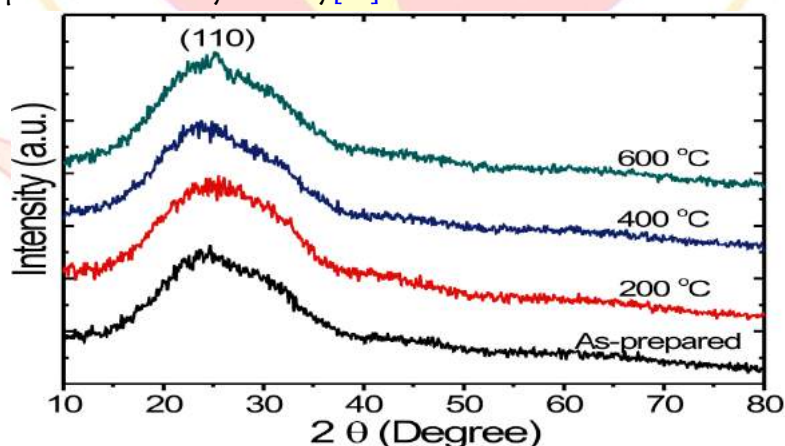
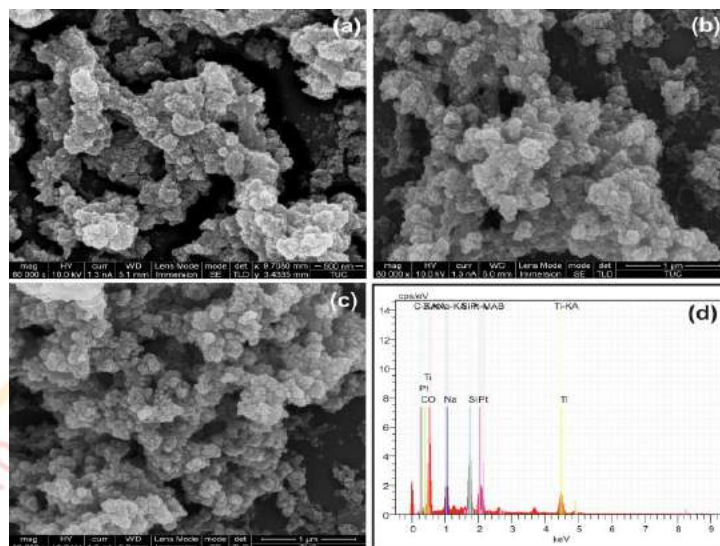


Fig. 1 XRD patterns of as prepared and annealed  $\text{TiO}_2$  thin films prepared by chemical bath deposition method.

### 3.2 Morphological studies:

Fig. 2 (a-c) shows the surface morphology of as-deposited and annealed  $\text{TiO}_2$  films, respectively. From the scanning electron microscopy(SEM) images, one can see the total coverage of the substrate with the nano-sized clusters of  $\text{TiO}_2$ . The  $\text{TiO}_2$  film shows the formation of nanosized

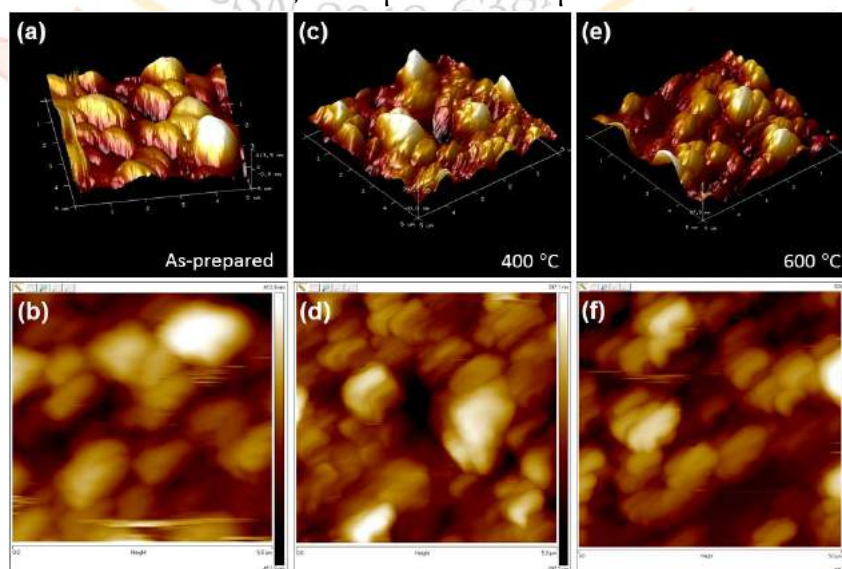
smooth grains all over the surface containing some pits and meso-sized pores. Such type of porous structure resulted due to the film formation is based on the nucleation and coalescence. While, the compact structure, which might be due to the use of complexing agent[16,17]. The improvement in the grain size is observed after annealing. As seen in Fig. 2 (b-c), the spherical nano-crystalline grains are formed in such way that they look like cauliflowers.



**Fig. 2** SEM images of the  $\text{TiO}_2$  films (a) As-prepared, (b) 400°C and (c) 600°C respectively, and (d) EDAX spectrum of  $\text{TiO}_2$  thin film prepared at 400°C

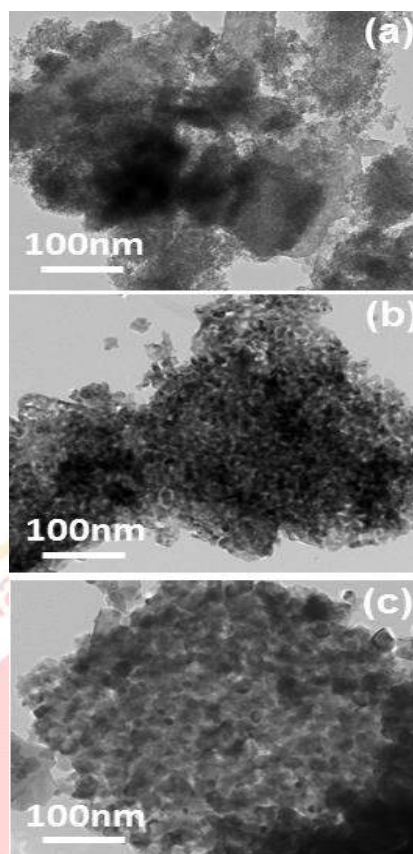
Further,  $\text{TiO}_2$  thin films were morphologically characterized using atomic force microscopy (AFM) technique. Fig. 3 shows 3D and 2D images of as deposited (a, b), annealed  $\text{TiO}_2$  at 400 °C (c, d) and 600°C (e, f) temperatures, respectively. The as deposited  $\text{TiO}_2$  indicates small grains distributed across the surface of the substrate while considerable increase in grain size is observed with increase in annealing temperature [18].

Fig. 4(a-c) shows TEM images of as-prepared and annealed at 400 and 600°C  $\text{TiO}_2$  thin films. The matrix consists of isotropic, nanometer sized spherical grains. The TEM image of as-deposited  $\text{TiO}_2$  clearly shows that the particles of  $\text{TiO}_2$  come close to form the grain while, heat treated show improvement in the structure, with spherical nanoparticles.



**Fig. 3** 3D and 2D AFM images of  $\text{TiO}_2$  thin films (a, b) as-prepared, (c, d) 400°C and (e, f) 600°C respectively





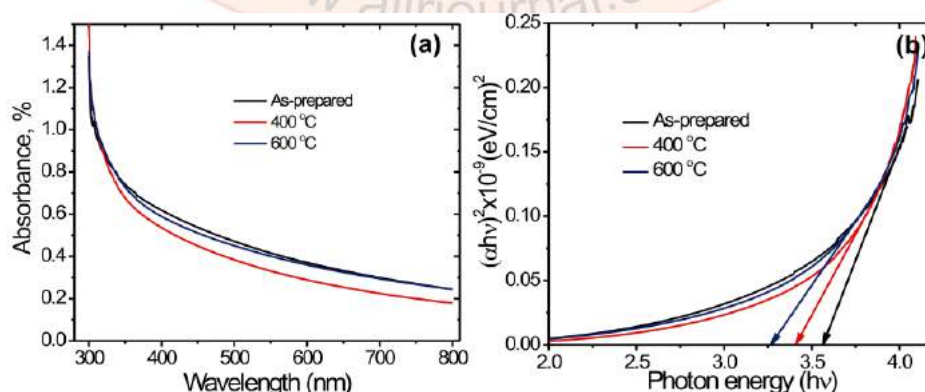
**Fig. 4** TEM images of as-prepared (a) and annealed TiO<sub>2</sub> at (b) 400°C and (c) 600°C thin films respectively

### 3.3 Optical Absorption study:

Optical absorption spectra of as deposited and annealed TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films are shown in Fig 5 (a, b). The absorption edge was found at 330 nm as seen from Fig. 5 (a). The spectra reveals that TiO<sub>2</sub> film has low absorbance in the visible region which is a characteristic of TiO<sub>2</sub>. The optical band gap energy can be estimated by using the following equation for semiconductor.

$$\alpha h\nu = A (E_g - h\nu)^n \text{ ----- (4)}$$

Where,  $\alpha$  is the absorption coefficient,  $A$  is a constant,  $E_g$  is the band gap and  $n$  is  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2$  for a direct and indirect transitions, respectively. The band gap was estimated from a plot of  $(\alpha h\nu)^2$  versus photon energy ( $h\nu$ ). The intercept of tangent to the plot gave a good approximation to the band gap energy for this direct band gap material.



**Fig. 5** (a) Optical absorption spectra of as-prepared and annealed TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films, (b) Variation of absorbance with wavelength for as-prepared and annealed TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films on glass substrate.

Fig. 5 (b) shows that optical band gap decreases from 3.6 to 3.3 eV with increase in annealing temperature. The band gap decreases with increasing grain size and the absorption edge shifted towards lower energy with increasing grain size [19, 20].

### 3.4 Photoelectrochemical cell performance of TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films:

Photoelectrochemical cell was made-up using the TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films deposited on indium tin oxide glass substrates as the photoelectrodes. A two electrode configuration, containing TiO<sub>2</sub> sample as the photoelectrodes, graphite as a counter electrode and 0.5 M (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) redox electrolyte prepared for PEC measurements. The distance among the counter electrode and photoelectrode were 0.4 cm. The photoelectrode zone unprotected to light was 1 cm<sup>2</sup>. Measurements for the power output characteristics and *I-V* plots were made at fixed intervals after waiting for sufficient time to equilibrate the system at that setting (both in dark as well as under illumination) [21]. Fig. 8 shows the *I-V* characteristics of as prepared and annealed TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films under light illumination of 15 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. The efficiency ( $\eta$  %) was calculated from the relation (5),

$$\eta(\%) = \frac{V_{oc} I_{sc}}{P_{in}} \times FF \times 100 \quad \text{----- (5)}$$

where  $P_{in}$  is input light intensity. The FF was calculated from the relation (6)

$$\text{Fill factor} = \frac{I_{max} \cdot V_{max}}{V_{oc} I_{sc}} \quad \text{----- (6)}$$

where,  $I_{max}$  and  $V_{max}$  are the values of maximum current and maximum voltage respectively.

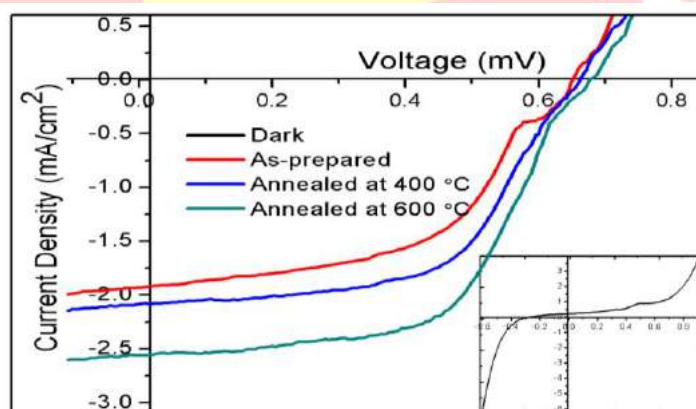


Fig. 6 I-V curves of as prepared and annealed TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films prepared by chemical bath deposition method

The TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films annealed at 600°C shows maximum efficiency and fill factor 3.2% and 0.56 respectively.

### 4. Conclusion:

Amorphous anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> thin film with good thickness is deposited on the ITO and glass substrate using Titanium trichloride as Ti precursor and EDTA as complexing agent. Annealing of these films shows considerable effect on surface morphology and optical properties of TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films. SEM and AFM further reveal the improvement in the grain size with annealing temperature. The optical absorption study shows that TiO<sub>2</sub> film has low absorbance in the visible region. The optical band gap decreases from 3.6 eV to 3.3 eV with increase in annealing temperature. The PEC performance shows maximum efficiency and fill factor for TiO<sub>2</sub> annealed at 600°C 3.2% and 0.56.

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## A Study of Social Audit of Employment Generated Through MNREGA Scheme Implemented in Solapur District

Dr. Amol Haridas Bobade,

Assistant Professor,

D.A.V. Velankar College of Commerce, Solapur

### Abstract

*A Social Audit may be an approach to measure, understanding, coverage and ultimately raising an organizations social and moral performance. A social audit helps to reduce the gap between plan and action between efficiency and effectiveness. it is a method to know, measure, verify, report and to enhance the social performance of the organization. Social auditing is that the method whereby a corporation will account for its social performance, report on and improve that performance. The present paper is related to the analysis of secondary data collected by the researcher from books, journals, newspaper, the website of Panchayati Raj system in Maharashtra, the official website of MNREGA, Collector office, Solapur and Solapur Municipal Corporation, Solapur. After discussion with government officials, it is found that out of a number of government schemes, the social audit of only MNREGA scheme is done in the study area. Hence researcher is studied social audit of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Employment Generation) in the Solapur district.*

**Key word:** Social Audit, MNREGA, Panchayat, Employment, Rural

### Introduction:

The idea of social audit in its structured form started with 'jansunwais' being organized by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Rajasthan in the early 1990s. Before it might take deep roots there, the programme got derailed by opposition from elected leadership from PRIs. Even so, it got well established in Andhra Pradesh (AP) that could be a success story in itself. Society for Social Audit Accountability and Transparency (SSAAT), registered as a society under Societies Act, has established itself as a benchmark in social audit across the country. AP has gone a step more forward and has enacted Promotion of Social Audit and prevention of Corrupt Practices Act, 2012 providing for the creation of mobile criminal courts with powers to sentence erring officers for up to 2 years. Sikkim is another state where a social audit is established reasonably well. A number of other states are reported to be conducting social audits but their effectiveness is debatable. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is running pilot projects in many states to kick-start a social audit. The pilots have been initiated by the Ministry to encourage states to initiate social audits on the field, even if the implementation dispensation is not in place, alongside providing a credible platform wherein CSO networks, State Government, Central Government, and the Social Audit Unit can together chart out the course of social audit in the future. The present paper is related to the analysis MGNREGA implemented in Solapur district. It is found that out of a number of government schemes, the social audit of only MNREGA scheme is done in the study area. Hence researcher is studied social audit of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Employment Generation) in the Solapur district.

### Objectives Of The Study

1. To study the employment generated through NREGA scheme implemented in Solapur District.
2. To study the workers of SC and ST categories registered under NREGA scheme implemented in Solapur District.

## Research Methodology

It is an analytical and empirical study where researcher evaluates the performance of NREGA scheme and assessed the status of the social audit. The study depends on mainly secondary data collected from various sources namely books, Internet, libraries, NGOs, magazines, journals, newspapers website of Panchayati Raj system in Maharashtra, the official website of MNEREGA, Collector office, Solapur and Solapur Municipal Corporation, Solapur. The collected data has been processed and presented in the tabular form and with help of figures. The data have been analyzed with the help of statistical tools.

## Limitations And Scope Of The Study:

1. The study is limited to NREGA scheme implemented in Solapur district.
2. The study the limits to only one district i.e., Solapur District in Maharashtra State.
3. The period of study restricted to only four years (i.e., 2015-16 to 2018-19).

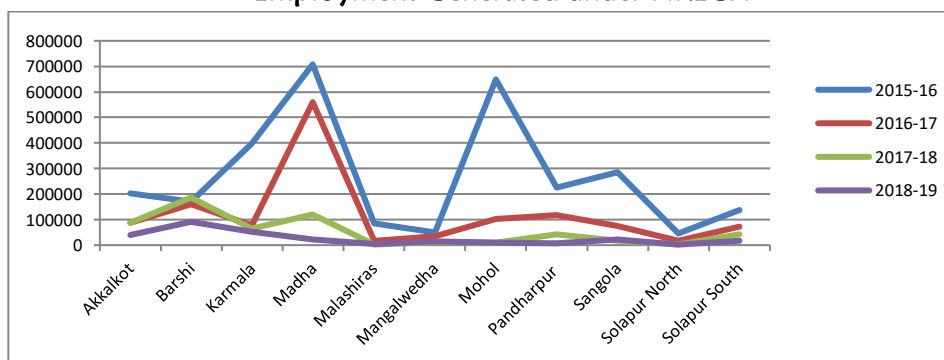
## Analysis And Interpretation:

**Table no 1**  
**Employment generated through NREGA**  
**For the period 2015-16 to 2018-19**

Sr. No	Tahsils	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Total attendance		Total attendance		Total attendance		Total attendance	
		House Hold Employed	Person days Generated	House Hold Employed	Person days Generated	House Hold Employed	Person days Generated	House Hold Employed	Person days Generated
1	Akkalkot	3201	202307	1966	86251	2012	88586	1229	40840
2	Barshi	4648	170580	3155	160804	3314	186253	3504	91229
3	Karmala	10116	397605	2790	76986	1759	64936	1630	52352
4	Madha	12173	707871	10327	559651	3992	119777	1212	21548
5	Malshiras	1988	85958	514	16772	150	3084	143	5514
6	Mangalwedha	1910	50187	1421	34811	516	11104	520	14702
7	Mohol	10294	647993	4172	102852	215	9375	403	8635
8	Pandharpur	5549	224790	3492	116310	1027	41623	147	7963
9	Sangola	6626	285835	2617	75350	520	17973	387	21054
10	Solapur North	1299	45687	799	17198	110	2717	225	2122
11	Solapur South	2960	136937	2067	71863	1189	42471	661	16162
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60764</b>	<b>2955750</b>	<b>33320</b>	<b>1318848</b>	<b>14804</b>	<b>587899</b>	<b>10061</b>	<b>282121</b>

Source: Compiled on the basis of data collected from government authorities and offices.

**Employment Generated under NREGA**



**Graph No. 1**

With reference to table no 1 and Graph no. 1 related to the attendance of the workers in this scheme. It reveals the data of employment generated through NREGA for the year 2015-16 to 2018-19. The above data is consisting of 11 tehsils of Solapur district. In the year 2015-16, in Karmala, Madha and Mohol tehsils of Solapur District, there was the highest household employed and person-days generated. It was 10116, 12173 10294 and 397605, 707871, 647993 respectively. The average household employed were 5524 and 268704.54 person days generated during the year. In the year 2018-19, under NREGA the highest person days generated in Akkalkot, Barshi, and Karmala tehsils. It was 40840, 91229, and 52352 respectively. It was very low in the Malshiras, Pandharpur and Solapur North. It was 143, 147, 225 and 5514, 7963, 2122 respectively. In average there was 914 households employed and 25647 person days generated during the year.

Tahsil –wise distribution of SC and ST workers Registered under NREGA scheme For the year 2018-19								
Tahsils	Category of workers							
	SC	%	ST	%	Others	%	Total	%
Akkalkot	7836	12.65	1557	12.07	50031	10.09	59424	10.41
Barshi	7620	12.30	931	7.22	59121	11.93	67672	11.86
Karmala	7489	12.09	2550	19.76	51991	10.49	62030	10.87
Madha	4784	7.72	750	5.81	56098	11.32	61632	10.80
Malshiras	4654	7.51	2265	17.56	46442	9.37	53361	9.35
Mangalwedha	6832	11.03	225	1.74	29938	6.04	36995	6.48
Mohol	7712	12.45	850	6.59	43943	8.86	52505	9.20
Pandharpur	4393	7.09	1198	9.29	47308	9.54	52899	9.27
Sangola	5372	8.67	1602	12.42	60183	12.14	67157	11.77
Solapur North	2401	3.88	341	2.64	13834	2.79	16576	2.91
Solapur South	2856	4.61	633	4.91	36855	7.43	40344	7.07
Total	61949	100.00	12902	100.00	495744	100.00	570595	100.00

Source: Compiled based on data collected from government authorities and offices.

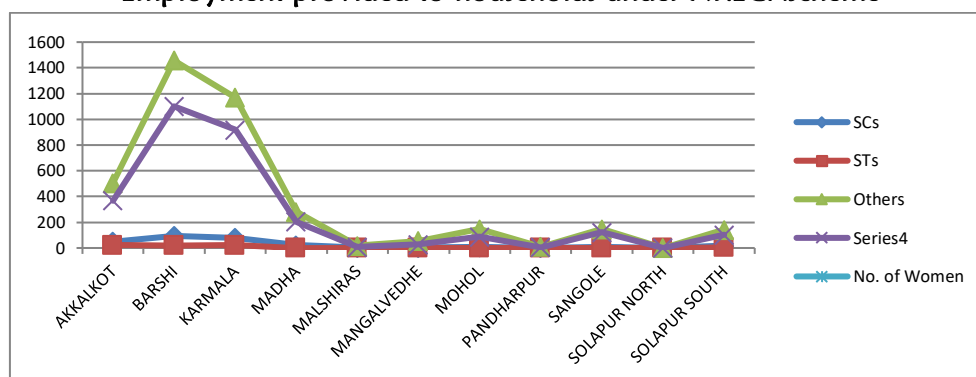
Table no and 2 shows the workers of SC and ST categories working under NREGA scheme in 2018-19. The data has been taken of all 11 tehsils of Solapur district. In the year 2018-19, 570595 workers were registered under this scheme. Out of 570595 workers 61949 (10.86%) workers belongs to SC category, 12902 (2.26%) were belongs to ST category and 495744 (86.88 %) were from other categories. It was found that majority of SC category workers are registered under NREGA. But in study area population of ST category is low, hence registration of ST category workers is not satisfactory.

SR. No	Tahsils	Households				EMP. Provided to Women
		SCs	STs	Others	Total	
1	Akkalkot	50	22	505	577	369
2	Barshi	94	21	1457	1572	1101
3	Karmala	79	23	1170	1272	918
4	Madha	23	1	281	305	205
5	Malshiras	2	0	17	19	7
6	Mangalwedha	3	0	54	57	27
7	Mohol	8	0	146	154	87
8	Pandharpur	0	0	10	10	5
9	Sangola	10	0	147	157	122
10	Solapur North	0	0	0	0	0
11	Solapur South	17	4	142	163	102
	<b>Total</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3929</b>	<b>4286</b>	<b>2943</b>



Source: Compiled on the basis of data collected from government authorities and offices.

**Employment provided to households under NREGAscheme**



**Graph no. 3**

The table 3 reveals the employment provided to households in study area during first quarter of 2018-19. There are 286 employment provided to SCs, 71 employment provided to STs and 3929 employment provided to Others, the number of women workers is 2943. Overall 4286 employment have been provided during the first quarter of 2018-19.

### Findings And Conclusion

1. In 2015-16 to 2018-19 out of total workers maximum workers 26.96% are registered under age group of 41-50. And fewest workers have registered whose age is greater than 80. It means most of the workers are from the age group of 41-50. It is also found that out of total in 2011-12 (72.54%), 2012-13 (73.54%), 2013-14 (73.54%), 2014-15 (74.58%) and 2015-16 (74.64 %) workers age is between 31 to 60 age. It means middle aged peoples are the core part of NREGA. In the year 2015-16, 5.46% persons were working in all age categories, which was 5.64% in the year It indicates that there was a decrease in a number of registrations; the percentage of such decrease was 0.18% age wise. Therefore we can say that in 2018-19 the persons from all age categories were active to getting registered in NREGA.
2. It was found that 61949 (10.86%) workers of SC category were registered under NREGA scheme and 12902 (2.26%) workers of ST category) were registered under the scheme. It means the percentage of peoples of ST and SC category working under this scheme is very low. The reason behind is that ST population in the study area is low and most of the Peoples of SC categories are not willing to join the scheme because of the low rate of wages. In Akkalkot tehsil the number of SC registered workers were 7836 (12.66%) high and in Solapur North tehsil 2401 (3.88%) it was very low.
3. In Akkalkot, Barshi and Karmala tehsils there is more employment provided for SC categories and in Malshiras, Solapur North and Pandharpur tehsil the ratio of supply of employment is low. For SC category average 26 employments have been provided in all 11 tehsils. Akkalkot, Barshi and Karmala tehsils are issuing above average job cards for SC category. Akkalkot, Barshi and Karmala tehsils are issuing highest job cards for ST category and Malshiras, Mangalwedha, Mohol, Pandharpur, Sangola and Solapur North tehsils are issuing lowest job cards. Average 6 job cards have been issued for ST category in 2018-19. Akkalkot, Barshi, and Karmala are issuing above average job cards.

### Conclusion:

It is true that Social audit is one of the crucial mechanisms to stop corruption, fraud, misappropriation in government schemes and projects. But it is not implemented with full

potential. The MGNREGA is one of the major government programme for rural development in India. It is a tool alleviating rural unemployment problem and poverty and also reducing out migration of rural masses for maintaining their livelihood. But corruption affects the MGNREGA. It is concluded that MGNREGA is performing very well in study area. Social audit have potential for making impact on implementation of MGNREGA but this potential is not fully utilized due to various reasons such as lack of interest among officials, lack of education, inability of peoples to use rights, internal politics at village level etc. hence there is need to increase performance of MGNREGA and effective implementation of social audit practice in study area is needed.

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## Prevalence of Malnutrition in Karnataka: District wise analysis

**Kalal Axata**

Research Scholar, Department of studies in  
Economics, Centre for Multi-disciplinary  
Development Research Dharwad, affiliated to  
Karnatak University, Dharwad, – 580003, Karnataka

**Dr.A.R. Kulkarni**

Research Guide, Assistant Professor of Economics  
Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research  
Dharwad, – 580003, Karnataka

### Abstract

*Poor child health and nutrition impose significant and long-term economic and human development costs, especially on the poorest countries and communities, further entrenching their status. Improving child health and nutrition is not only a moral imperative, but also a rational long-term investment. Karnataka has made great strides in health status in the fast few decades. The state has been highly proactive in the implementation of the health services/schemes since independence. Nonetheless, the benefits of this schemes/programme are not distributed as per the need of the districts within the state of Karnataka. Therefore, one can observe wide disparity in levels of malnourishment, morbidity and mortality across the districts. The study assess the prevalence of malnutrition in Karnataka using secondary data. The study revealed that Children's nutritional status in Karnataka has improved since 1992-93 by some measures, stunting decreased from 47.6% to 35.4 % during the period of 1992-93 to 2019-20, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 46.4 per cent to 32.9 per cent during the same period. However, in the same period, wasting decreased from 24.2 % to 19.5. Despite the gains in stunting, wasting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Karnataka. The government puts more effort on improvement of nutritional status of children by spending more money on quality nutritional programs and therefore health services, education for females and poverty.*

**Keywords:** Child health, Nutrition, Stunted, Wasted, Underweight.

### Introduction:

Nutrition is the basic element of healthy life. Adequate nutrition is very essential in the early stages of life. Nutrition helps in the growth and development of body. Nutrition means getting the food and nourishment that you need for health and growth. Without nutrition, we grow weak, sick and at the very worst can even die. We miss developmental milestones and can't put our bodies through the daily mental and physical tasks that we need them to. We aren't able to grow and may also be unable to reproduce.

Child malnutrition is a wide spread public health problem having international consequences because good nutrition is an essential determinant for their well-being. The most neglected form of human deprivation is malnutrition, particularly among children. India is one of the few countries in the world where poor nutritional status among children is detrimental to their health outcome. Nutritional status indicators like wasting, stunting, low birth weights, Anemia and vitamin A deficiency are also still high in India compared to the USA and China. Child malnutrition reflects a number of intermediary processes such as household access to food, access to health services and caring practices. Malnutrition affects children's chances of survival, increases their susceptibility to illness, reduces their ability to learn, increases their chances of dropping out early from school, and makes them less productive in later life.

Karnataka has made great strides in health status in the fast few decades. The state has been highly proactive in the implementation of the health services/schemes since independence. Nonetheless, the benefits of this schemes/programme are not distributed as per the need of the districts within the state of Karnataka. Therefore, one can observe wide disparity in levels of malnourishment, morbidity and mortality across the districts.



**Objectives:**

1. To assess the prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting in under-five children in Karnataka.
2. To offer policies suggestions of sustained reduction of malnutrition in Karnataka.

**Research methodology:**

The study is based on secondary data collected from various source like NFHS, DLHS, Sample registration system, Rapid survey of children etc. Study considering WHO child growth standard nutritional indicators such as stunted, wasted and underweight to assess the nutritional status of under-five children.

**Result and Discussion:**

Poor child health and nutrition impose significant and long-term economic and human development costs, especially on the poorest countries and communities, further entrenching their status. Improving child health and nutrition is not only a moral imperative, but also a rational long-term investment. Children below the age of five years constitute the most vulnerable segment of the community. Their nutritional status is a sensitive indicator of community health and nutrition, and under nutrition among them is one of the greatest public health problems in developing countries.

**Table 1. Nutritional status of under-five children in India and Karnataka**

Year	Stunted		Wasted		Underweight	
	Karnataka	All India	Karnataka	All India	Karnataka	All India
1992-92 (NFHS-1)	47.6	52	24.2	17.5	46.4	53.4
1998-99 (NFHS-2)	41.9	45.5	25.1	15.5	38.6	47
2005-06 (NFHS-3)	42.4	44.9	18.9	22.9	38	40.4
2015-16 (NFHS-4)	36.2	38.4	26.1	21	35	35.8
2019-20 (NFHS-5)	35.4	NA	19.5	NA	32.9	NA

Table.1 presents the data on distribution of children by stunting, wasting, underweight in Karnataka. From 1992-93 to 2019-20. The data shows that more than one-third (35.4 per cent) of children under five years age are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. 19.5 per cent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from recent inadequate food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss. Near one third (32.9 per cent) of children under five years age are underweight during 2019-20, an indicator which takes into account both chronic and acute under nutrition. Where at all India level 38.4 per cent of children are stunted, 21 per cent were wasted, and 35.8 per cent are underweight during the same period.

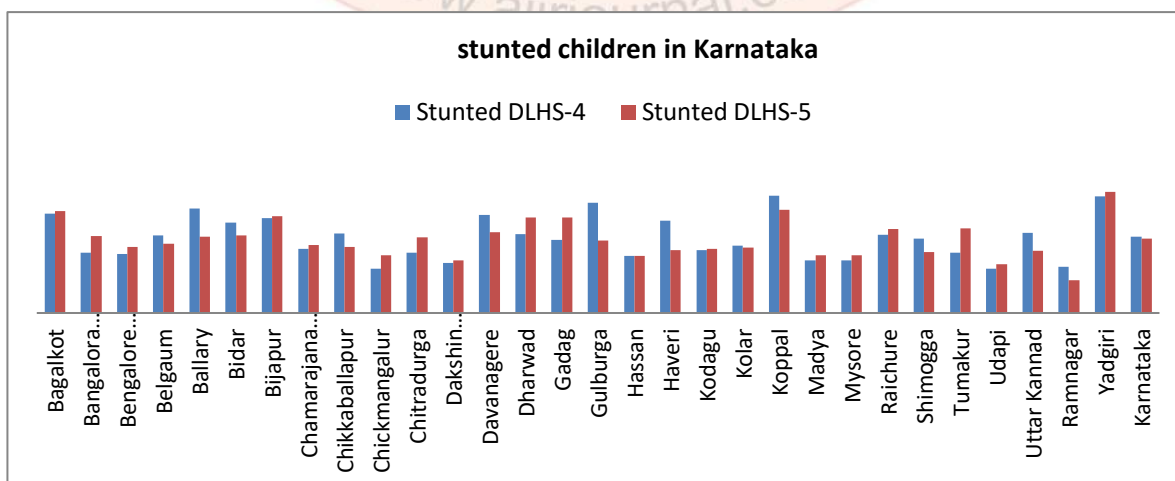
Children's nutritional status in Karnataka has improved since 1992-93 by some measures, but not by all measures. Stunting decreased from 47.6% to 35.4 % during the period of 1992-93 to 2019-20, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 46.4 per cent to 32.9 per cent during the same period. However, in the same period, wasting decreased from 24.2 % to 19.5. Despite the gains in stunting, wasting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Karnataka.

Malnutrition is high in many districts of Karnataka according to DLHS-4 survey stunted children were high in Koppal (55.8%), Yadagir (55.5%), Gularga (52.2%), Ballary (49.5), Bagalkot (47.3%). Ranks top five districts in stunted children in Karnataka. In DLHS-5 reports, Yadagir ranks first position, Koppal ranks second position, Bagalkot third, Bijapur ranks fourth, Dharwad ranks fifth position in stunted children of under five. Below table represents district wise stunted children in Karnataka.

Table-2. District wise stunted children in Karnataka

Districts	DLHS-4	Ranks	DLHS-5	Ranks
Bagalkot	47.3	5	48.3	3
Ballary	49.5	4	36.1	12
Bangalora Urban	28.7	20	36.6	11
Belgaum	36.7	14	32.8	15
Bengalore Rural	28.1	23	31.3	17
Bidar	42.8	9	36.8	10
Bijapur	44.9	7	45.9	4
Chamarajanagar	30.5	18	32.2	16
Chickmangalur	21.1	29	27.3	26
Chikkaballapur	37.7	11	31.3	18
Chitradurga	28.6	21	36	13
Dakshin Kannad	23.9	27	25.1	28
Davanagere	46.4	6	38.4	9
Dharwad	37.4	12	45.2	5
Gadag	34.8	16	45.2	6
Gulbarga	52.2	3	34.5	14
Hassan	27	24	27.1	27
Haveri	43.8	8	29.9	21
Kodagu	29.8	19	30.4	20
Kolar	32	17	31.1	19
Koppal	55.8	1	49.1	2
Madya	25.1	25	27.5	24
Mysore	25.1	26	27.5	25
Raichure	37.2	13	39.8	8
Ramnagar	22	28	15.6	30
Shimogga	35.3	15	29	23
Tumakur	28.6	22	40.3	7
Udapi	21.1	30	23.1	29
Uttar Kannad	37.9	10	29.6	22
Yadgiri	55.5	2	57.6	1
Karnataka	36.2		35.4	

Source: DLHS-1 to DLHS-5

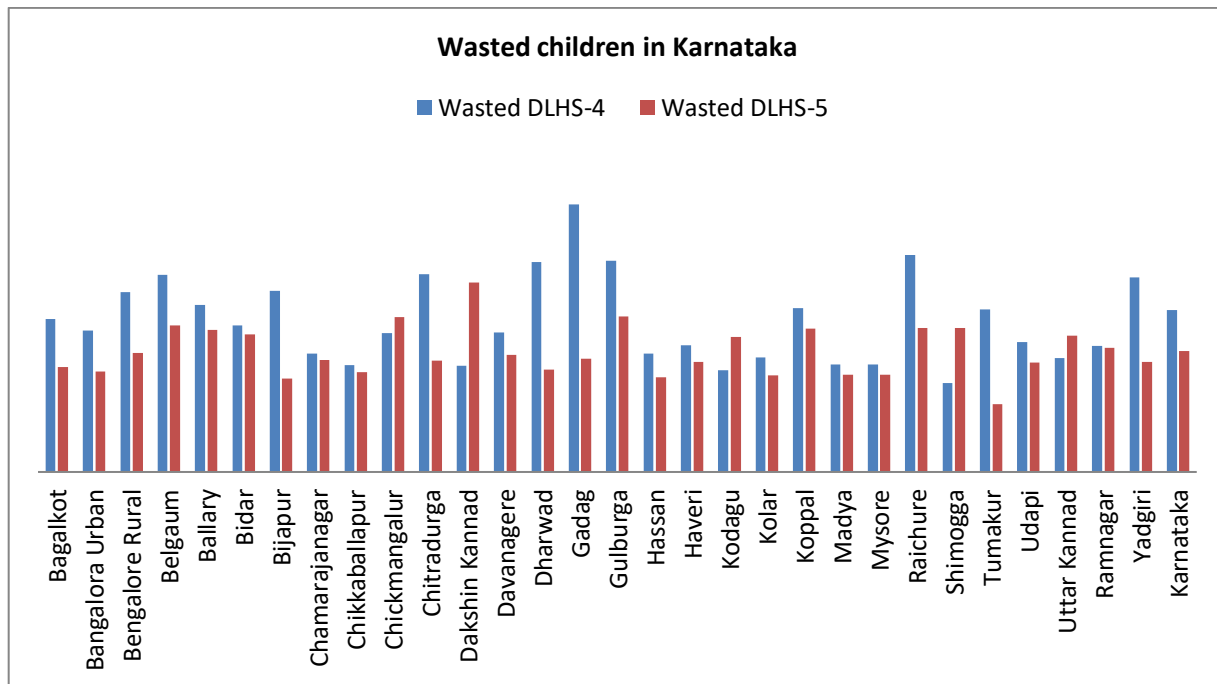


In case of wasting Raichur (34.9%), Gulbarga (34%), Dharwad (33.8), Chitradurga (31.8 %), Belgaum (31.7%) highest wasted children in Karnataka during 2014-15. Shimogga (14.3%), Kodagu (16.4%), Dakshin kannad (17.1%), Chikkaballapur (17.2%) lowest wasted children in Karnataka during the same period. In DLHS-5 report wasting child are highest in Dakshin kannada (30.5%), Gulbarga (25%), Chikmangalur (24.9%), Belgaum (23.6) where as Tumakur (10.9%), Bijapur (15%), Hassan (15.2), Kolar (15.5%) lowest wasted children. Below table depicts district wise wasted children in Karnataka.

Table-3. Districts wise wasted children in Karnataka				
District	DLHS-4	Ranks	DLHS-5	Ranks
Bagalkot	24.6	13	16.9	21
Ballary	26.9	10	22.9	8
Bangalora Urban	22.8	15	16.2	23
Belgaum	31.7	6	23.6	4
Bengalore Rural	28.9	9	19.2	13
Bidar	23.6	14	22.1	9
Bijapur	29.1	8	15	29
Chamarajanagar	19.1	21	18	16
Chickmangalur	22.3	17	24.9	3
Chikkaballapur	17.2	27	16.1	24
Chitradurga	31.8	5	17.9	17
Dakshin Kannad	17.1	28	30.5	1
Davanagere	22.4	16	18.8	14
Dharwad	33.8	4	16.5	22
Gadag	43.1	1	18.2	15
Gulbarga	34	3	25	2
Hassan	19.1	22	15.2	28
Haveri	20.4	19	17.7	18
Kodagu	16.4	29	21.7	11
Kolar	18.4	23	15.5	27
Koppal	26.4	11	23.1	7
Madya	17.3	25	15.6	25
Mysore	17.3	26	15.6	26
Raichure	34.9	2	23.2	5
Ramnagar	20.3	20	20	12
Shimogga	14.3	30	23.2	6
Tumakur	26.2	12	10.9	30
Udapi	20.9	18	17.6	20
Uttar Kannad	18.3	24	21.9	10
Yadgiri	31.3	7	17.7	19
Karnataka	26.1		19.5	

Source: DLHS-4 and DLHS-5





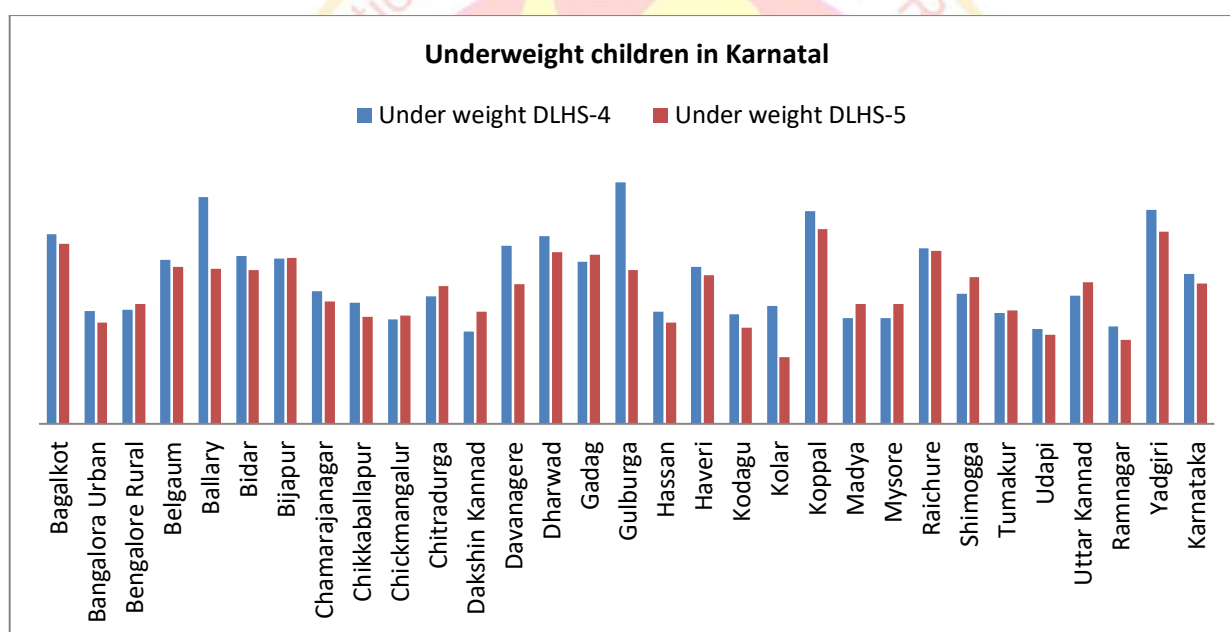
Below table represents district wise under-weight children in Karnataka, according to DLHS-4 report under-weight children were highest in Gulbarga ( 56.7) Ballary (53.3%), Yadgiri (50.3), Koppal (49.9%), Bagalkot (44.6) districts, more 50% children were under weight in this districts. According to DLHS-5 report Under weight children are highest in Koppal (45.8%), Yadgir (45.2%), Bagalkot (42.3%), Raichur (40.7%), Dharwad (40.4%). Table 4. District wise under weight children in Karnataka.

**Table 4. District wise under weight children in Karnataka**

Districts	DLHD-4	Ranks	DLHS-5	Ranks
Bagalkot	44.6	5	42.3	3
Ballary	53.3	2	36.5	9
Bangalora Urban	26.5	21	23.8	25
Belgaum	38.5	11	36.9	8
Bangalore Rural	26.8	20	28.1	20
Bidar	39.4	9	36.1	11
Bijapur	38.9	10	39	7
Chamarajanagar	31.1	14	28.7	17
Chickmangalur	24.6	27	25.4	23
Chikkaballapur	28.5	18	25.2	24
Chitradurga	29.9	17	32.4	16
Dakshin Kannad	21.7	30	26.4	22
Davanagere	41.9	7	32.8	15
Dharwad	44.1	6	40.4	5
Gadag	38.1	12	39.8	6
Gulbarga	56.7	1	36.2	10
Hassan	26.4	22	23.8	26
Haveri	36.9	13	35	12
Kodagu	25.7	24	22.6	27

Kolar	27.7	19	15.7	30
Koppal	49.9	4	45.8	1
Madya	24.9	25	28.2	18
Mysore	24.9	26	28.2	19
Raichure	41.2	8	40.7	4
Ramnagar	22.9	28	19.8	29
Shimogga	30.6	15	34.4	13
Tumakur	26	23	26.7	21
Udapi	22.3	29	21	28
Uttar Kannad	30.1	16	33.3	14
Yadgiri	50.3	3	45.2	2
Karnataka	35.2		32.9	

Source: DLHS-4 and DLHS-5



Considering all nutritional status indicators, more or less the situation is continued from DLHS-4 to DLHS-5 in Koppal, Yadgiri, Bagalkot, this districts remain top five districts having stunted and under weight children in Karnataka. Therefore this districts required more attention than other districts.

### Conclusion:

It is proved from the above discussion that the child nutritional status of Karnataka is very poor and there are wide inter-district disparities in the Karnataka. Though child health status shows improvement over the years but still Karnataka is far behind in terms of child nutritional status. Problem of malnutrition amongst under-five children needs to be addressed through comprehensive, preventive, promotive and curative measures. The mothers needs to be educated about environmental sanitation and personnel hygiene and also proper child rearing, breast feeding and weaning practices, especially in the context of changing life style of the rural people in Karnataka. The government need to put more effort on improvement of nutritional status of

children by spending more money on quality nutritional programs and therefore health services, education for females and poverty.

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## Role of Culture in Sustainable Development in Cyprian Ekwensi's *Iska*

Mr. Vilas Pandurang Chaugale

Ph.D. Research Student Department of English  
Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

### Abstract:

*African literature is the most regional literature in the history of world literature. It has had its glorious past. However, it is both the advent of colonialism and urbanization that have changed Africa socially, politically and economically. Cyprian Ekwensi is one of the most prominent writers of Africa. His passionate concern lies in depicting the impact of foreign culture on the psyche of the traditional African people. His novel Iska (1966) deals with cultural transition that results from urbanization as well as colonial situations. The present research paper highlights how the new as well as the old culture contributes to the sustainable development of society.*

**Key Words:** culture, colonialism, education, modernism, behavior, etc.,

The present paper is a humble attempt to focus attention on cultural transition as depicted by Cyprian Ekwensi in *Iska*. African literature has its close connection to its soil and society. Similarly, African literature is generally regarded as the most regional literature in the history of world literature. In this context, G. Gulam Tariq in his work *Contemporary African Novel* aptly comments, "African writer tries to educate the native audience about their cultural heritage and loss of cultural identity during and after the imperial rule in Africa. Modern African novelists, conscious of the ongoing reality and cultural change, seem to be more for a synthesis of the two cultures- native and alien- for a better tomorrow than the total rejection of what is alien" (105). In the present paper, a humble attempt is made to highlight how the new as well as the old culture contributes to the sustainable development of society.

In the novel *Iska*, Ekwensi has commented on the sea change in marriage institution. Marriage institution is the very foundation of traditional African society. It provides structural stability to society. Marriages in traditional African society were generally performed with the consent of parents. However, it is with the advent of urbanization that traditional African people start developing new attitude towards life. Instead of getting married with a person of his or her parental choice, he or she gives priority to one's own wish. Ekwensi projects major changes in the marriage institution through the marriage of Filia Enu and Daniel Kaybi. They get married without informing their respective parents. They also do not follow marital rites and rituals that are generally performed during marriage ceremony in the traditional African society.

Ekwensi presents Filia as a rebellious girl who neglects her parental advice before getting married in life. She now feels free to take her own decision. She has her own ideas about leading life. Though an Igbo girl, Filia cannot imagine living in Eastern Nigeria. She has been born and raised in the open Savannah. All her friends are Northerners. It appears strange to her to go back and start a new life there. Through the conversation between Filia and Nida, Ekwensi points out that the barriers to marriage such as caste, race, and ethnicity are no longer dominant one. Nida informs Filia, "My brother Dan wants to marry you, an Eastern girl. I want to marry a Western Nigerian. Africa is maturing! But can our parents understand?" (25).

It is through the marriage of Dan and Filia, Ekwensi focuses on the rapid change in the marriage institution of traditional African society. The characters such as Dan and Filia are under the strong influence of both education and city life. Their marriage is a very simple ceremony that is performed in the presence of priest. They now no longer prefer to adhere to their tradition bound

norms of the society. They do not follow traditional rites and ritual of marriage. The influence of Christianity is clearly visible on their mode of getting married in life. The very idea of getting married in General Hospital may sound whimsical but it highlights courage as well as rebellious spirit of the characters.

In *Iska*, Ekwensi satirizes the city culture. He hates the city culture that inspires city dwellers to sacrifice the values of village that should have accompanied them to the city. The glamour of High Life in cities allures Remi to be a prostitute. The absence of strong social restrictions in cities makes her immoral character in the novel. On the contrary, traditional African society skillfully maintains its social structure. In this regard G. Gulam Tariq in his work *Contemporary African Novel* rightly writes, "There are no strong rules, only rules control the social order. As the rules are not codified and rigid, some of the rules are subjected to debate and change. Traditional society does not encourage individualism. The individual who is a corporate being, a part of social pattern is interested in the welfare of his community. The society in turn takes care of the individual when he is economically crippled. The Igbo traditional society does not concede freedom of individual expression and for too much personal gratification" (54). Ekwensi, however, presents Remi as a sales girl who has her own ideas of leading her life. The glamour of High Life in cities attracts her greatly. But with a meagre salary of sales girl, Remi finds it hard to accomplish her basic needs. Therefore, she prefers to be a prostitute in Lagos. Whenever she has leisure, she goes out in her search for a victim. She does the said business willingly or unwillingly in her struggle for survival. In this way, Ekwensi ridicules changing culture of city life that inclines to take one to destruction.

In *Iska*, Ekwensi makes a severe comment on the hypocrisy of religious men in cities. The idea of God has been there in human history to describe man's relationship with the metaphysical world. In human history, the idea of God and religion are the more powerful things. African society is no exception to it. Religion plays a crucial role in traditional African society. People of the traditional African society strongly believe in the existence of God. Religion is at the heart of these people. They, therefore, have an absolute faith in religion and it helps them to form uniformity in their lives. The worship of different deities on different occasions clearly focuses that traditional African people hold their religious values in high regard. These people believe both in the existence of good and evil spirits. Their adherence to magic, charms and superstition makes their life meaningful and beautiful. They, usually, visit the diviners and soothsayers when they get affected by illness, sterility, crop failure and other disaster. In this way, the diviners and soothsayers assist to regulate human behavior in traditional African society. Therefore, people in traditional African society generally don't dare to commit offences because of the fear of getting exposed by the diviners and soothsayers.

Cyprian Ekwensi, however, comments on the fraudulence of religious men through his portrayal of Piska Dabra. It is Piska Dabra who represents corruption in religion. He is religious impostor, untrustworthy and adulterous. His character is highly controversial. Piska Dabra is considered as the leader of Prayer People. He is fifty five years of age and has retired from the civil service. He believes that "the best thing to do in life, especially in present-day Africa was to leave the world and material things and to pursue the spiritual" (155). Piska Dabra is a man who believes in the power of the prayer. As prayer is his occupation, Piska Dabra has amassed wealth through the means of religion. He spends little money but invests much through his sons. It is said that "his sons owned shares in many industries, ran hotels, grew vegetables on a farm, owned transport industries, many plots of land and a large estate" (155).

Religion in traditional African society always helps family to run in a smooth manner. Their religious rituals may be full of superstitions but have their own significance. These rituals make their life beautiful and meaningful. This is totally contrary to city life. "A girl in Lagos needed something



concrete most of the time: money, a place to live in, a car, good clothes, a good job, someone to believe in, to lean on in moments of confusion. These were the bare necessities of life for a girl in this city of distorted values”(166). The Prayer people have totally failed to emphasize the aesthetic view that “Good would always triumph over evil” (167). In this way, Prayer People never succeed in fulfilling material as well as spiritual needs of city life. Therefore, it becomes necessary to know what Filia Enu opines:

Piska Dabra had talked about greed and war and revolution. He had talked about politicians, called them ‘the evil ones’, credited them with the cause of strife...but how could she respect a man who talked of the life beyond and yet led in the present one a life of sin? Even in religion there is corruption (167).

Political institution is an integral part of traditional African society. The most noteworthy aspect about traditional African society is that the political hierarchy commences from the family. Each family has a family head; each village has a village head. From these, we have clan head and above the clan head, is the paramount ruler. Thus, in the traditional African society, chiefs, advisers, cult groups, etc. play an important role in maintaining law and order in the society. People in traditional African society consider these leaders next to God and they strongly believe in obeying their orders.

In *Iska*, Cyprian Ekwensi satirizes corrupt political system of the city. The bitterness of political life in cities is depicted through his portrayal of Nafotim. Nafotim is a new member of the House of Representative and is well known in Ogbu because of his support for the Greater Nigeria Party usually called the G.N.P. When Mrs. Jolomi arranges party for press and television people, she also invites some important artists, writers and politicians. Dapo Ladele is a young journalist of the West African Sensation. However, it is Nafotim who wants Dapo Ladele to be the editor of Reformed People’s Party. The crisis in political party results in Nafotim’s formation of Reformed People’s Party. Nafotim informs Dapo Ladele:

We have...this crisis in the party and I am splitting away with Yusuf Alabi and Musa kaybi to form the R.P.P. We are going to reform the country’s thinking – in every way. That’s why I want you as editor of the Reformer” (172). However, Dapo Ladele knows all the truth about Nafotim’s dismissal from the party. Nafotim has been expelled from his former party along with Yusuf Alabi and Musa kaybi. All these politicians are said to have been involved in scandal about a deal with some industrialists from the United States. “Nafotim, Yusuf, and Musa were each said to have in his pocket one million dollars for party activities (184).

All this clearly shows that corruption is seen everywhere in the political aspect of city life. The political leaders in cities are money minded and they misuse their political power. Filia rightly remembers the words of Piska Dabra in this regard. Piska Dabra used to blame politicians for all the trouble in life. Filia later informs Dapo Ladele how politicians spread hatred among common people to achieve their political end.

There was this tribal nonsense. Hausa versus Ibos, Ibos versus Yorubas, Yorubas versus Edos, Edos versus I don’t know whom... all fanned up by politicians. Kaduna was hot at the time. There was even a riot, minor one but still a riot. Politicians fan it up and we, the stupid ones, begin quarreling and killing ourselves (176).

Though Nafotim has formed Reformed People’s Party in collaboration with Musa Kaybi and Yusuf Alabi, they all don’t have the unique ideology to follow. Musa Kaybi narrates his experience to Yusuf Alabi: “I entered politics in the old days. At that time the white man was our ruler. There was little to gain, except imprisonment- that’s all. So unless you had dedication, you could never be in politics in my time because there was no money, no booty, to share!” (206- 207).



However, materialistic values are of supreme importance in modern city life. Politics has become an arena for personal gain. Tribalism is provoked for getting success in politics. Nobody seems to have real concern for the development in society. Yusuf Alabi rejoins the Greater Nigeria Party because of the assurance of being selected as parliamentary secretary and chairman of two public corporations. "Violence, double dealing, treachery, greed all these evils were robbing Africa of her talent and youth" (217). Filia's mother, always, blames corrupt city culture for all the undesirable changes that she notices in her daughter.

Filia succumbs to the corrupting influence of city culture. She is unable to cope up with the corrupt city culture. To Filia, city is not a proper place to live in. It is city culture that plunges Filia into one disaster after another and it ultimately results into her death. Ekwensi mourns for the loss of all that was good in traditional African society. In the concluding section of the novel, Ekwensi rightly comments about changing morality of Africa:

Everything had to be measured against the morality of the Western countries in which.... there was no corruption, no political instability, no absence of system; in short a society in which things never went wrong as opposed to Africa where everything that was happening was historic, new and therefore unique (221).

### Conclusion:

In this way, Cyprian Ekwensi in his novel *Iska* makes an appeal for the adherence of good that is generally observed in old and new culture. He presents characters that are under the strong influence of city culture and education. These characters are rebellious and do not hesitate to violate the norms of society. Their marriage clearly conveys the message that barriers to marriage such as race, ethnicity and tribalism are of no significance in traditional African society. Traditional African society is strongly religious. Their belief in God gives them both mental satisfaction and power to endure hardships of life. However, Ekwensi in *Iska* satirizes the hypocrisy of religious men in cities. The people who are considered as messengers of God are corrupt one. They amass wealth enormously. They cheat common people for no particular reason. In this way Ekwensi, in his novel *Iska*, brings to light how new as well as old culture is important in sustainable development of society. He makes plea to adhere to the good that is observed both in the old and the new culture.

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## Self-Identity in Manju Kapur's 'Difficult Daughters'

Ms. Swayamprabha .S. Sarmagdum

Assistant Professor Department of English,  
Arts, Commerce and Science College, Gadhinglaj

### Abstract

*In post-colonial Indian English writing women issues have been the main concerns of the writers. They focused to write on women's identity and their life. The image of modern woman, her pursuit and struggle for a superb identity of her own are arising as trend in the Indian English literature. Woman has been subjugated to ill treatment and oppression since ages. They are discriminated on the basis of gender. Though living in modern world, women in India are yet caught between patriarchal values and style of life.*

*There are many emerging writers like Anita Desai,*

*Shashi Deshpande , Arundhati Roy, Manju Kapur, Bharti Mukherjee who have dealt with female problems. Manju Kapur, a well-known novelist throws light on the woman's struggle for self in her novel Difficult Daughters. This paper focuses on the struggle and suffering of woman called Virmati to assert her identity. Virmati is the protagonist of the novel. She faces all oddities of life both in her maternal and husband's family. Her marriage with Harish gives her secondary status and remains entangled in patriarchal norms. In this novel Manju Kapur shows a woman who tries to assert her individuality, is branded as a difficult daughter both by family and society.*

**Key words:** Self-identity, patriarchal values, struggle, suffering, society

### Introduction

In post-colonial Indian English writing women issues have been the main concerns of the writers. They focused to write on women's identity and their life. The image of modern woman, her pursuit and struggle for a superb identity of her own are arising as trend in the Indian English literature. There are many Indian writers who are moving from tradition to modernity. Their writings reflect different phases from conventional women to that of the new progressive women. Since ages women have been subjected to ill treatment, inequality, discrimination and faced various agonies in their lives. It is seen that they have been discriminated on the basis of gender. The emancipation of women through Indian literature has undergone changes in keeping with the changing social image of women in India. The present-day literature reflects the image of women who is completely different from earlier literature. Gender equality is still a myth and persistent in one way or other in different spheres of women's life. But one must note that there is a shift in values and women have started recognising themselves as co-equals of men. Woman's search for an identity in India is still a question of survival whereas in west it is of equality and identity. Though living in modern progressive society, women in India are still caught between traditional values, patriarchal society and style of life. The fast approaching new life reflected in Indian literature is also projected women venturing into pre-marital and extra-marital affairs and even lesbianism. It is quite evident that the western influences are slowly creeping in Indian society too.

Indian society upholds the patriarchal system that is evident even today. The male domination in the life of woman is a natural phenomenon in Indian society, supports old traditional values and subsequently offers her with secondary status, good enough to influence the feminist writers. So the issues concerning women are discussed and debated at various platforms. The life of women lived and suffered under the oppressive mechanism of a closed society is reflected in the writings of numerous women writers of post-colonial India. The eminent feminist writers are Shashi Deshpande, Anita Desai, Bharati Mukherjee, Arundhati Roy, Manju Kapur,

Kamala Markandya etc. Manju Kapur is a well-known writer in Indian writing, was a professor of English at Miranda House in Delhi.

Her first novel *Difficult Daughters*, received the Common wealth award in 1999, her other novels are *A Married Woman*, *Home* and *the Immigrant*.

Manju Kapur's debut novel *Difficult Daughters* published in 1998 is purely a feminist , post modern work of art. It focuses on the issue of gender discrimination and sufferings of the Indian women under the oppressed male dominated society. It shows the complex relationship between the mothers and their daughters over three generation. The novel, set in the background of partition revolves around the life of woman whose struggle for freedom and self identity engulfs her. The search for control over one's destiny is the main theme of the novel. It portrays a woman's need to be loved in family and society. The theme of partition operates at two levels in the novel. The novelists throws light on Indian partition and the family partition. It further refers to independence aspired to and obtained by a nation and also freedom yearned by a woman of the same nation. Virmati, the heroine, like any educated woman searches for relations that asserts her individuality and strives to control her life. She is born in Amritsar in Punjab in 1940. Her father is progressive idealist and mother a traditionalist . She dreams of free life both in her own and husband's family but fails. Virmati is seventeen years old girl , the eldest daughter of jeweller among her eleven brothers and sisters, her mother was ever pregnant woman. At an early age, looked after the household chores and became a second mother to her siblings. She aspired for a free life at home. This aspiration is not fulfilled in her family and also in her married life. It is out of her own mistake and wrong choice of her partner. If she would have agreed to marry Inderjeet, her parents choice things would have been different in her life. Her inability to take right decision at right time creates problems for her. Virmati like any other Indian woman is asked to accept a typical arranged marriage. She insists to pursue higher education, manages to live home to study in Lahore. There she falls in love with the professor Harish Chandra, a married man with illiterate but gentle wife, a daughter and lives with his mother. The professor seeks an intellectual partner in Virmati and Virmati's self-identity is accepted by professor's passion for her. Both seek mutual satisfaction in each other. This relationship proved fruitful to professor as it gave him intellectual; physical and emotional satisfaction but to Virmati it turns out to be torturous .

The search of Virmati to assert her individuality makes her life miserable filled with lots of sufferings . In modern times, one talks of emancipation and empowerment of woman. Right to education is given to girls. In spite of this, patriarchal society considers her to be weak as compared to boys. Nowadays parents give best education to their girls, make them self dependent. At the sametime, they also wish her to be homely, loving and perfect Indian Naari. This dual expectation creates double mindedness in her. Though educated, self dependent , first she is accepted as domestic wife and remains always under the control of man. This dilemma of modernity and traditionalism is projected in this novel. It is this flux which gave rise to Virmati's quest for her self identity.

Virmati's cousin Shakuntala is the best example of modern woman. She is a successful teacher, she is respected for her independent attitude, takes part in Gandhian movement even after her marriage. She is able to exercise her freedom of action and thought. Naturally Virmati is influenced by her. In this context she says:

"She was so keen to study bapre! Freedom associated in travelling ,entertaining , reading , learning and attending to academic deliberations thrills the ignorant mind of Virmati."

She says ' I want to be like you Pehanji (15). Though engaged, she was emotionally attached to professor. He dissuades her to marry Inderjeet. Initially she felt that the professor deceived his wife and even herself. Later on, convinced his was sad marriage. She was unknowingly trapped in



professor's love and lust. She did not even think of her insecure life. If she had ever given a second thought her life would have been different. At home, Kasturi wanted her daughter to be like herself, hardly realized her need for freedom and self existence. So Virmati rebelled and rejected everything that her mother stood for marriage, domesticity motherhood and opted for new world of education, knowledge and self dependence. Her rebel is the result of her mother's constant negligence towards her. She expresses like this:

"At times Virmati yearned for affection for some sign that she was special." (6)

Virmati in a confused mind, unable to choose between Inderjeet and professor, makes an attempt to commit suicide but is rescued. She is deeply in distress ; her mother did not show any compassion for her. This detached behaviour of her mother appeared to be oppressive. At Lahore, she was completely involved in her professor's love. When the whole nation was engaged in freedom movement. Her friend swarnlata made an attempt to make her to realise how she was wasting her time in mistrusted and unfruitful relationship. Though she realized the meaninglessness of her relationship , her emotional dependence on professor constantly invaded her from marriage and outside activity. In solitude , she desires to be Swarnlata she says:

"May be I could be like Swarnlata from inside secretly." (24)

The most pitiable thing in her life was that professor never stood by her at times of adversity caused by him. When she becomes pregnant , to avoid shame of her family she undergoes abortion with the help of Swarnlata. At Nahan she was fortunate to lead a life of her own. Here she got psychological and mental satisfaction. Her marriage to professor gave her secondary status. She has to adjust with Ganga and also fight for social status. Though she played a perfect role of her wife but she was never acknowledged for her intellectuality. This marriage gave her secondary status wife., brought her much agony and family estrangement.

This marriage had brought so much disaster that she had to bare family estrangements too. She was not allowed to attend her grandfather's and her father's funeral ceremony. She has to bare the insult like outcast in her family. Her mother could not understand her feelings and failed to support in her married life crisis. Looking at her daughter's despair, felt humiliated and insulted instead of showing compassion. She behaved in a most inhuman manner. Kasturi was left with no option but to disown her daughter for her misconduct.

### Conclusion:

The turning point of protagonist quest for self identity comes with birth of daughter. It is true that the *Difficult Daughters* reveals a message that woman urges to be independent, stresses for self identity is branded as difficult daughter to cope with the established norms of family and society. This novel represents the turmoil and agony of a woman who tries to overcome her social, cultural identity and assert for self identity an attempt desperately made by Virmati. This clearly shows that woman in India suffers at the hands of patriarchy be it father and husband. Virmati is no exception to it .Thus modern writings reflects oppression of woman on the basis of gender discrimination. They have to undergo rails of sufferings in a quest for self-identity.

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## Electronic Resources in The Modern Libraries

**Prof. Rajendra S. Lawande**

Librarian & Head, Dept. of Library and Information Resource Center  
S.S.G.M.College, Kopargaon, Dist-Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)-423601

### Abstract

*The development of Information Technology has made great changes in all industries. Library is no more an exemption of this. The technological Advancement in the use and delivery of information media has changed the role of library professionals. The library is no more a mere stack holders of books, now they become owners of electronic information. The print media is getting digitized and through the advent of internet, the information is available to anybody from any corner of world. The use of e-journals, e-books has created a new source of information to the users. Their features attract the users to seek information from these media. The open access publishing has enhanced the availability of information by breaking down the financial barriers. It is this technology which has made greater impact on libraries.*

**Keywords:** e-resources, e-books, e-journals.

### Introduction

The development in Information Technology has created revolutionary changes in all Fields of knowledge. Libraries being the reservoirs of knowledge no exception to this development. People seek information for their research, education, reference and guidance from libraries. The media of communication is developing and the format of information from libraries. Hence, the technological developments have to be adopted in libraries to meet the needs of users. The invention of internet the World Wide Web (WWW) has almost brought the world very closer and shorter. The recent developments or an invention made in art of the World is available to the user almost immediately. This has increased the responsibilities of the library to provide up-to-date and latest information to the users. Now the development of e-book, e-journals have changed the library from information stackers Or consumers to owners of electronic resources.

### E-Resources

The library and information services of the 21<sup>st</sup> century are fast changing. With the rapid development of electronic publishing, libraries are not only acquiring reading materials such as printed books and journals but also arranging for providing access to various learning resources in electronic form. In the new situation, the role of library professionals in collection development and managements has become restricted. In fact, they are now playing the new role of access manager of e-resources rather than acquisition manager and custodian of scholarly resources in print form. In academic libraries, the main attraction of the researchers is articles of learned journals and chapters of advanced treatises. Most of the scholarly resources are now available only in electronic form. Most of these electronic journals (e-journals) are now providing a lot of useful linking facilities wherein citations are linked to their full text or at least abstract of cited documents.

### Selection Of E-Resources

The selection process should be done in relevant with the demands of the users, committee, focus group, users' recommendation etc. apart from this; it should take into consideration the following steps:

- To identify library needs;
- To identify content and scope of the e-resources;
- To evaluate quality of that particular resource and search capabilities;

- To estimate the cost;
- To check either subscription based or web based when acquiring;
- To evaluate the systems and technical support;
- To review licensing agreements;
- To check the facilities for educational support and training.

### **Types Of Electronic Information Resources**

The libraries with their traditional holdings in print format are now being added with electronic information resources in various formats like CD-ROM and DVD-ROM databases, on line data bases, e-books, e-journals and plenty of internet and web resources. The content of these sources varies from bibliographic or factual to full text.

#### **CD-ROM Databases**

CD-ROM Databases are increasing day by day in almost all fields due to their many advantages in information storage and retrieval. Majority out new titles in CD format with powerful retrieval software. Electronic information resources in CD format include abstracting and indexing services, encyclopedias, dictionaries, directories, yearbooks, back volumes, standards, patents and many other reference works.

#### **DVD-ROM Databases**

The advent of DVD-Digital Video Disc or Digital Versatile Disc, with its 17GB of high data storage capacity, has made it possible to include more multimedia elements like video and sound and to integrate many reference sources on single disc. The other features like higher quality of sound and video, higher rate of data transfer, data security etc. are making DVD more viable option to CD-ROM.

#### **Online-Databases**

Find the databases that contain Content relevant to your topic. The library subscribes to many different types of electronics resources, from those that provide indexers of journal articles to those that aggregate full-text content from variety of different publishers. The database finder provides alphabetic and subject-based list of these electronic resources, including descriptive and coverage information to help you select the most relevant resources.

#### **E-books**

An electronic book is the content of the book made available to the reader in electronic form. According to Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, electronic book is “a term used to describe text analogies to book that is in digital form to be displayed on the computer screen”. Electronic books or e-books are books in computer file format and read on all types of computers, including handheld devices, designed specifically for reading e-books.

#### **E-journal**

Access the individual journal titles are available online. The E-journal A2 list allows you to browse alphabetic lists of the journal titles available online. Remember, the library also more journals available in print which can be found by searching the library catalogue.

#### **Internet as a tool for electronic information resource**

The internet is its World Wide Web has given a paradigm shift to information management. The information available on net is increasing rapidly and the task of providing relevant information to patrons is gaining paramount importance in all types of libraries. Most of the reputed publishers, learned and commercial societies are hosting their products on net and also all libraries are sharing their internet and external information resources by means of web pages and



Web-OPACs. Due to impact of internet there is swift migration from offline to online, as Web is becoming popular user interface for providing access to remote and frequently updated resources.

## Conclusion

The technology helps the reader to get the information in various other formats than the traditional means. The e-journals as well as the e-books have made changes in the way the information is delivered to the readers.

They help them to get up-to date and latest information that is updated frequently. The hardware required for the use of e-books has to be considered before creation of the content. Their licensing, pricing and standards are the usability constraints. The open access publishing help the readers with free information availability but in some cases their standards are not tested, they may have broken links, wrong mappings and server problems. This has to be taken into consideration. Although the technological advancements have helped the people, yet it has some disadvantages as well. However, the use of resources is in the hand of users. It is the expertise of users to handle this tool efficiently which helps them to get right information. The future developments should overcome the disadvantages of the technology and give a new path for its effective usage.

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## Sustainable Development in Agriculture: Need of the Hour

Mr. Sachin N. Janvekar

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce,  
Dr. Ghali College Gadhinglaj

### Abstract:

*The change was brought about the rise of Science-based agriculture which permitted higher and more stable food production, ensuring food stability and security for a constantly growing world population. Sustainable Agriculture refers to a range of strategies for addressing many problems that effect agriculture. Such problems include loss of soil productivity from excessive soil erosion and associated plant nutrient losses, surface and ground water pollution from pesticides, fertilizers and sediments, impending shortages of non-renewable resources, and low farm income from depressed commodity prices and high production costs. Sustainable agriculture should be able to meet the current needs of society without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It should take into account environmental, social, and economic sustainability. Hence consuming resources in such a manner that will also useful and must be transferable to the next generation. Because resources are limited, we need a sustainable way of life. Sustainable agriculture can make to increasing food production. However, there is more to food security than producing more food. The ultimate goal or the ends of sustainable agriculture is to develop farming systems that are productive and profitable, conserve the natural resource base, protect the environment, and enhance health and safety, and to do so over the long-term.*

**Key words:** Sustainable Agriculture, Elements of Sustainable Agriculture.

### Introduction:

Over the history of human settlements on the planet earth, agriculture has transformed in tune with the growing population and its challenging needs. The transformation has been quite remarkable since the end of World War II. Food and fiber productivity spared up due to adoption of new technologies viz, HYV, from mechanization, increased fertilizer & pesticide use, specialized farming practices, water resource development & improved irrigation practices and Government policies that favored maximizing production. It was in the early 1960s, the Green Revolution took shape in developing countries, especially India. It led to the attainment of self- sufficiency in food grain production. This has been described by Donald plunkett (1993), scientific adviser to the CGIAR, as the greatest agricultural transformation in the history of humankind, and most of it has taken place during our lifetime. The change was brought about the rise of Science-based agriculture which permitted higher and more stable food production, ensuring food stability and security for a constantly growing world population. A major problem was that these benefits have been poorly distributed. The causes are complex and it is not entirely the fault of overall availability of food. Nonetheless, the process of agricultural modernization has been an important contributing factor, in that the technologies have been more readily available to the better-off.

The Prime Minister of Norway, Mrs. Brundtland, who is also the Chairman of the World Commission of Environment and development suggests that we must adopt a new paradigm based on a completely new value system. " Our generation has too often been willing to use the resources of the future to meet our own short- term goals. It is a debt we can never repay. If we fail to change our ways, these young men and women will suffer more than we, and they and their children will be denied their fundamental right to a healthy productive, life-enhancing environment." It clear that we are consuming resources, which must be transferred to the next generation. We must recognize that, because resources are limited, we need a sustainable way of life. Present research paper goes on to describe the contribution towards sustainable agriculture can

make to increasing food production. However, there is more to food security than producing more food. We go on to discuss how sustainable agriculture in its widest sense can also help to enhance rural people's entitlements and access to food.

### **Objective of the Study:**

- 1) To understand the concept of Sustainable Development in Agriculture.
- 2) To study the various elements of sustainable Development

### **Research Methodology:**

The present research paper is conceptual survey with exploratory cum descriptive in nature. It is based on the analysis of secondary data. The secondary data is availed from various journals and books, internet, News papers and various research papers. The secondary data is used from published source of the sustainable development of Agriculture sector. The data collected from these various sources has been analyzed and interpreted. The list of references is attached at the end of the paper.

### **Concept of Sustainable Development in Agriculture:**

We can say that the idea of sustainable agriculture should be in agreement with the definition of sustainable development. Therefore, and as outlined in the UN's 1987 Brundtland report (WCED, 1987), sustainable agriculture should be able to meet the current needs of society without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It should take into account environmental, social, and economic sustainability, which constitute the three central pillars of sustainable development.

Sustainable Agriculture refers to a range of strategies for addressing many problems that effect agriculture. Such problems include loss of soil productivity from excessive soil erosion and associated plant nutrient losses, surface and ground water pollution from pesticides, fertilizers and sediments, impending shortages of non- renewable resources, and low farm income from depressed commodity prices and high production costs. Furthermore, "Sustainable" implies a time dimension and the capacity of a farming system to endure indefinitely.

The FAO (1988) defines sustainable agriculture as the "management and conservation of the natural resource base, and the orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations. Such development conserves land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, is environmentally non-degrading, technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable."

Based on this, the FAO has proposed five principles (FAO, 2014) for sustainable agriculture that captures all three pillars, namely:

- 1) Improving efficiency in the use of resources,
- 2) Conserving, protecting and enhancing natural ecosystems,
- 3) Protecting and improving rural livelihoods and social wellbeing.
- 4) Enhancing the resilience of people, communities, and ecosystems, and
- 5) Promoting good governance of both natural and human systems

### **Definition of Sustainable Development in Agriculture:**

Sustainability of agricultural systems has become a global concern today and many definitions so Sustainable Agriculture has become available. Some of them mentioned below:



**(Lockertz, 1988):** The successful management of resources for agriculture to satisfy changing human needs while maintaining or enhancing the Natural resource base and avoiding environmental degradation

**(TAC-CGIAR, 1988) :** A sustainable Agriculture is a system of agriculture that is committed to maintain and preserve the agriculture base of soil, water , and atmosphere ensuring future generations the capacity to feed themselves with an adequate supply of safe and wholesome food,

### **Elements of sustainability in Agriculture:**

There are many ways to improve the sustainability of a given farming system, and these vary from region to region. However, there are some common sets of practices among farmers trying to take a more sustainable approach, in part through greater use of on-farm or local resources each contributing in some way to long- term profitability, environmental stewardship and rural quality of life.

#### **1) Soil conservation:**

Many soil conservation methods, including contour cultivates contour bunding, graded bunding, vegetative barriers, strip cropping cover cropping, reduced tillage etc help prevent loss of soil due to wind and water erosion

#### **2) Crop diversity:**

Growing a greater variety of crops on a farm can help reduce risks from extremes in weather, market conditions or crop pests. Increased diversity crops and other plants, such as trees and shrubs, also can contribute to soil conservation, wildlife habitat and increased populations of beneficial insects

#### **3) Nutrient management:**

Proper management of nitrogen and other plant nutrients can improve the soil and protect environment. Increased use of farm nutrient sources such as manure and leguminous cover crops, also reduces purchased fertilizer costs.

#### **4) Integrated Pest Management (IPM):**

IPM is a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools in way that minimizes economic, health and environmental risks.

#### **5) Cover crops:**

Growing plant such as sun hemp, horse gram, pillipesara in the off season after harvesting a grain or vegetable crop can provide several benefits, including weed suppression, erosion control, and improved soil nutrients and soil quality .

#### **6) Rotational grazing:**

New management- intensive grazing systems take animals out barn into the pasture to provide high-quality forage and reduced feed cost.

#### **7) Water quality & water conservation-**

Water conservation and protection have important part of Agricultural stewardship. Many practices have been develop conserve Viz., deep plugging, mulching, micro irrigation techniques etc, protect quality of drinking and surface water.

#### **8) Agro forestry:**

Trees and other woody perennials are often underutilized on covers a range of practices Viz., ogi-silviculture, silive-pastoral, agri-silvi-pagri-horticulture, horti/silvipastoral, alley cropping, tree farming , lay farm that help conserve, soil and water.

**9) Marketing:**

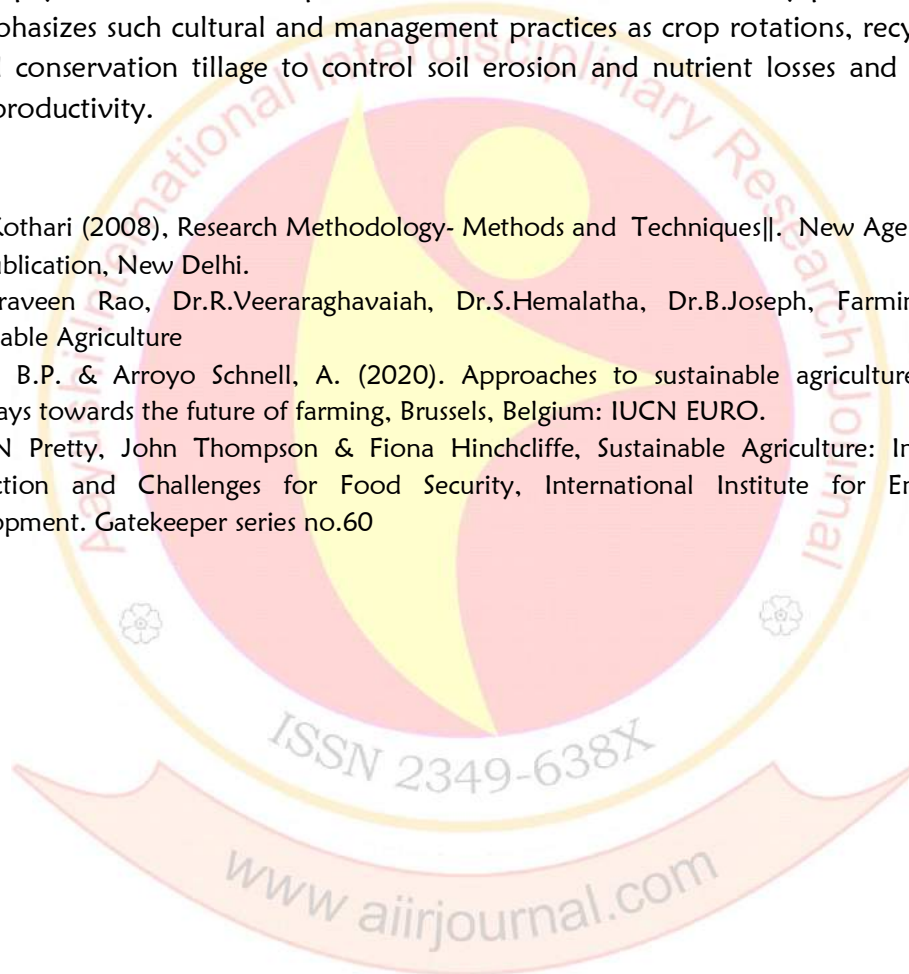
Farmers across the country are finding that improved marketing way to enhance profitability, direct marketing of agricultural product from farmers to consumers is becoming much more common, including through Rythu bazaar rod side stands .

**Conclusion:**

The ultimate goal or the ends of sustainable agriculture is to develop farming systems that are productive and profitable, conserve the natural resource base, protect the environment, and enhance health and safety, and to do so over the long-term. The means of achieving this is low input methods and skilled management, which seek to optimize the management and use of internal production inputs (i.e., on-farm resources) in ways that provide acceptable levels of sustainable crop yields and livestock production and result in economically profitable returns. This approach emphasizes such cultural and management practices as crop rotations, recycling of animal manures, and conservation tillage to control soil erosion and nutrient losses and to maintain or enhance soil productivity.

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## Blumea Lacera Review

Snehal Sushil Kamble

Department of Chemistry

Sundarrao More Arts, Commerce and Science College Poladpur

### Abstract

The aim of this study was to collect all possible information about *Blumea lacera* (Burm. f.) DC in one article. This plant is well known as folk dietary supplement in Rakhine coast, Myanmar. This review indicates the presence of phytochemicals such as alkaloids, steroids, terpenoids, cardiac glycosides, tannins and phenolic compounds.<sup>[1]</sup> botanical descriptions about plant. In addition to that its various biological activities are reviewed, focusing on antioxidant, anti bacterial, hypoglycemic, toxicological, antiulcer activity. Some other characteristics are also focused as mosquito repellent activity other ethnic uses and its phylogenetic relationships are also reviewed. From this study it is clear that *Blumea lacera* (Burm. f.) DC plant could be applied as the local health remedy to the local indigenous communities of our country.

### Introduction

Various folk medicinal practices use medicinal herbs and many forest products. These comprise the largest part of primary health care in Asian region. A review of literature indicates that many medicinal plants are known in folk medicine of different cultures in India and abroad [2]. *B. lacera* (Burm. f.) DC. is an annual herb and grows up to 45 to 60cm long. The stem of this plant is hairy. The whole plant has a pungent smell, especially when squeezed. Flowers are bright yellow in colour. After blooming for several days prominently, the yellow spike like portion of the flower just turns into grey/white in colour which gives the flower a ball shape. Yellow achenes are nearly tetragonous and not ribbed. The plant is described in *Ayurveda* as bitter, astringent, anti-inflammatory, styptic, ophthalmic, digestive, anthelmintic, liver tonic, expectorant, febrifuge, antipyretic, diuretic, deobstruant, and stimulant [3]. The plant extract possess anti-diarrhea, antimicrobial, anxiolytic, anti-atherothrombosis, membrane stabilizing and alpha-amylase inhibitory activities. [4] According to the reports of the World Health Organization (WHO), to treat diseases over 80% of the populations in developing countries mainly rely on herbs, which are considered to be safer and more effective than synthetic drugs. [5,6]

### General Botanical Description

*Blumea lacera* (Burm. f.) DC. belongs to family Asteraceae, is a wild plant growing on waste lands. The plant occurs throughout the plains of India from the north-west ascending to 2,000 ft in the Himalayas. It is also common roadside weed in Shrilanka, Myanmar and Malaya. It is distributed to the Malay Islands, Australia, China and Tropical Africa [7] [8]. *Blumea lacera* is an annual herb, with a strong odour of turpentine. Stem is erect, ash colored, densely glandular, pubescent. Fruits are an achene, oblong and not ribbed [9] [11]. The leaves are elliptical-oblong to oblance-shaped or obovate [10] [12].

### 1. Biological activities

#### 1.1 Antiulcer

Methanol extract of *Blumea lacera* (MEBL) and *in silico* studies of bioactive constituents of MEBL. In this study, fasted Long-Evans rat treated with 80 % ethanol (0.5 mL) to induce gastric ulcer, were pretreated orally with MEBL at different doses (250 and 500 mg/kg, p.o., b.w) and omeprazole (20 mg/kg, p.o.) and distilled water were used as a reference drug and normal control respectively. *In silico* activity against gastric H<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase enzyme was also studied. The findings



demonstrated that the treatment with MEBLL attenuated markedly ulcer and protected the integrity of the gastric mucosa by preventing the mucosal ulceration altered biochemical parameters of gastric juice such total carbohydrate, total protein and pepsin activity. Additionally, the experimental groups significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) inhibited gastric lesions and malondealdehyde (MDA) levels and upregulated antioxidant enzymes level. Furthermore, nine compounds were documented as bioactive, displayed good binding affinities to against gastric H<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>ATPase enzyme while these compounds illustrated inhibitory effect. From these studies, it is established MEBLL has ulcer healing property as unveiled by *in vivo* and *in silico* studies.

[ 13]

## 1.2 Antimicrobial

Essential oil was extracted from *Blumea lacera* shows very good antibacterial activity and growth inhibition zone at lowest concentration . Essential oil from *Blumea lacera* in concentration 100 µl shows inhibition zone of 1.5mm for *Bacillus subtilis* (NCIM 2635). While 75 µl shows inhibition zone of 1.5mm for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (NCIM 5032). [14]

Powdered leaves were extracted with methanol (99.98%) and used for preliminary antimicrobial activity at 500µg/disc by the agar disc diffusion method against a number of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria and fungi. [15]

When Bacterial cultures used were *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus* (both gram positive) and *Serratia marcescens* (Gram negative). Culture of fungi used was *Candida albicans*. Bacteria were grown in Nutrient Agar slants for sub-culturing. The fungal culture was further sub-cultured in Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) media. Two different solvents - water and methanol were used for extraction purposes. Among the different extracts investigated, water extract of *Blumea lacera* was found to possess a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity against studied bacterial strains. For the antifungal activity, both extracts of *Blumea lacera* showed promising results. [16 ]

Though Antibacterial activity was not observed in the seeds of *Blumea lacera* [17]

## 1.3 Antiseptic

Two of the compounds isolated from the essential oil of the leaves were citral and cineole [18]. They have been used as antiseptics [19]. This may substantiate the traditional use as infection very often follows cuts and bleeding wounds. No studies related directly to wound healing were found in the literature. Some flavonoids [20] and glycosides have been found in the plan.[21] 22]

## 1.4 Antioxidant activity

DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl-hydrazyl) radical scavenging assay was chosen to assess the antioxidant activity of leaf and root materials. This assay has been widely used to evaluate the free radical scavenging effectiveness of various flavonoids and polyphenols in food system [23]. In this experiment, the antioxidant activity was studied on 95% ethanol extract, and aqueous extracts from selected samples by DPPH free radical scavenging assay. DPPH radical scavenging activity was determined by UV spectrophotometric method. [24]

## 2 Mosquito repellent

Aerial parts were collected and washed with water, dried and powdered. The powder material of this plant was subjected to extraction with petroleum ether. After 24 hours The extract was made solvent free and the final residue was dried in a desiccator and later reconstituted to prepare various dilutions. The repellent activity of *Blumea lacera* extract was tested against mosquitoes in comparison with the DEET, which was used as a positive control. Results showed that the extract was effective against mosquito vectors even at a low dose and has the potential as an effective mosquito repellent. [25]

### 3. Phytochemicals

*Blumea lacera* can serve as a valuable resource of pharmacognostic and phytochemical information. Phytochemical characterization of plant extracts revealed the presence of alkaloids, steroids, terpenoids, cardiac glycosides, tannins and phenolic compounds .[ 26]

#### Flavonoids

Cultured cells of *Blumea lacera* (Burm.f.) DC were synthesised to elicit flavonoid in using Salicylic acid and *Aspergillus niger* as chemical and fungal elicitor respectively. The 1.5 mM salicylic acid treatment for 24 hrs duration was highly responsive to elicit the flavonoid content (0.098 mg/g) as maximum as 2.8 fold over control (0.035 mg/g). In case of biological elicitor, *Aspergillus niger* treatment with 1.5 ml concentration for 4 days duration revealed 3.3 fold enhancement in flavonoid content (0.036 mg/g) as compared to control (0.011 mg/g). The results indicate that for flavonoid elicitation in *Blumea lacera*, *Aspergillus niger* is more responsive than Salicylic acid. The total Flavonoids in treated cultures were detected by High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography (HPTLC) and for quantification of total flavonoid content Aluminium Chloride Colorimetric method was using UV- Vis Spectrophotometer. [ 27]

Previously washed, dried and uniformly ground whole plant of blumia lacera was subjected to extraction. The extraction was carried out in a Soxhlet apparatus for 10 h using petroleum ether (40–60°C) and ethanol (95%). HPTLC studies were carried out with this extract in the solvent system - Toluene: Ethyl acetate: Methanol: Acetic acid (8:1:0.5:0.5). The report of HPTLC indicates the presence of fourteen spots. The results of the study can serve as a valuable resource of pharmacognostic and phytochemical information. Phytochemical characterization of plant extracts revealed the presence of alkaloids, steroids, terpenoids and cardiac glycosides, tannins and phenolic compounds.

It is described in *Ayurveda* as bitter, astringent, acrid, thermogenic, errhine, anti-inflammatory, styptic, opthalmic, digestive, antihelminthic, liver tonic, expectorant, febrifuge, antipyretic, diuretic, deobstruant, and stimulant [28].

#### 4. Phylogenetic relationships in *Blumea*

Molecular and morphological data revealed relationships in *Blumea* on the basis of sequences of *cpDNA* (*trnL-F* & *psbA-trnH*) and *nrDNA* (ITS) . The results confirmed that the closest relatives of *Blumea* are *Caesulia*, *Duhaldea* and *Pentanema* p.p., and showed that the monotypic genera *Blumeopsis* and *Merrittia* are nested within *Blumea*. In *Blumea* s.l., two major, well-supported clades were recognised and a single species, the widespread *Blumea balsamifera*, that could not be placed with certainty relative to the two main clades. The two main clades differ in habit, ecology and distribution. The *Blumea densiflora* clade contains shrubs and subshrubs of evergreen forests, distributed from continental Asia to New Guinea and Polynesia, whereas the *Blumea lacera* clade is a widespread paleotropical group that comprises mostly annual, weedy herbs of open forests and fields. [ 29]

#### 5. Ethnic study

The field work was conducted in Devbandh hamlet of Mokhada taluka, which lies at an altitude of 1700 ft above sea level. The other study areas were: Dungani pada and Jamli chamal (hamlets), and the villages of Meda and Jamser in Jawhar taluka. *B. lacera* (Burm .f. ) DC. (Asteraceae) Uses root paste is taken with honey three times to cure diarrhea [30]

Another study showed that juice of the leaves as an anthelmintic, febrifuge, astringent, and diuretic in Rajshahi district of Bangladesh. He also mentioned use of the herb in bleeding piles. [31] reported the ethnomedicinal use of *B. lacera* for gastrointestinal disorder and as an insect repellent in Bagerhat Sadar and Rampal area of Bagerhat district of Bangladesh.[32]



## 6. Hypoglycemic activity

Methanolic leaf extract of *Blumea lacera* was prepared and gave to glucose loaded mice. Then reduction in blood glucose level is observed.[33]

## 7. Poisoning in cattle

Plant poisoning in grazing animals is common during the scarcity period. Study was showed *Blumea lacera* fresh plant poisoning and its management in cattle. It is observed that out of 765 suspected clinical cases were 48 were diagnosed as *Blumea lacera* plant poisoning. The poisoning was found more in local cattle (92%) than that of crossbred (8%) cattle. The highest poisoning was observed in cattle of 6 months to 2 years of age (57%) in comparison to other age category. The effective treatment combination of laxative, normal saline, vitamin B1 *Blumea lacera* poisoning in animals.[34]

## Conclusions

Being the traditional medicinal plant, the general botanical description has been reviewed [2]. Studies confirmed that *Blumea Lacera* has been widely used in many Asian countries. This article reviewed presence of phytochemicals [26]. The survey and summary of the extensive studies revealed that *B.lacera* was an essential and valuable medicinal plant used as folk treatment. Experimental and scientific proofs of the plant materials focuses new pharmacological such as antiulcer [13], radical scavenger [26], antioxidant [24], hypoglycemic activity[33] antiseptic activity antibacterial activity. Apart from all these biological activities some other properties also experimentally proved such as mosquito repellent activity[25]. However, there was no experimental and pharmacological evidence about plant to cure diarrhea and used as anthelmintic, febrifuge, astringent, diuretic and bleeding piles.[30,32]. This article also reviewed Phylogenetic relationships in *Blumea*. This study also put forward some negative aspects about this plant that sometimes it is responsible for poisoning in cattle s aged 6 months to 2 years. [34] The outcome from this study could establish the basis for its future clinical utilization in modern science. On the basis of the above review, several prospects were revealed. In order to further define the effective chemical compounds, the biological activities of monomeric compounds, the plant material, and its crude extraction further studies were proposed. Few more aspects such as pharmacokinetics, molecular biology, and naturel medicinal chemistry should be utilized to study its phytochemical standardization and bioactivity identification according to its bioactive metabolism. Therefore, we concluded that the area of *B. laera* research should be significantly expanded.

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**Status of Literacy and Educational attainment in Katkari- A Tribal community of  
Pen Tahsil of district Raigad, Maharashtra, India  
(Based on the minor Research Project funded by University of Mumbai)**

**Prof. Dr. Arun Muralidhar Patil.**

*Pen Education Society's Bhausaheb Nene College, Pen, Tal- Pen, Dist-Raigad,  
University of Mumbai, Maharashtra, India*

### Abstract

*Literacy is one of the important indicators of socio-economic development of population which gives information on human development. A higher level of literacy in a society means higher level of development and vice-versa but it is not seen in case of Katkari in Pen tahsil of Raigad district. Even though there are many facilities and upliftment programs for the overall development of tribal communities of Raigad district from government as well as NGOs, still they are struggling for survival and basic needs, the literacy rate as well as educational attainment is also not satisfactory in Katkaris.*

*This paper is devoted mainly to a discussion of the Literacy Rate and Status of Education attainment in Katkari community of Pen Tahsil of Raigad district, Maharashtra.*

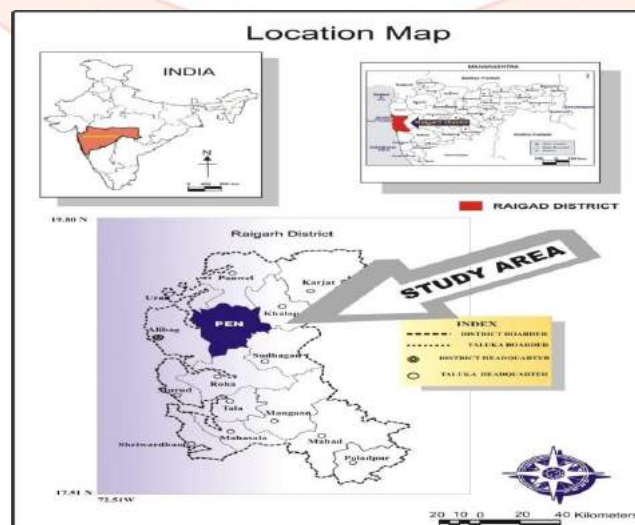
**Key words:** - Literacy Rate, Educational attainment, Katkari Community

**Study Area:-** Raigad is the coastal district of Maharashtra, This coast line is also called as 'Konkan'. Pen tahsil is located in central part of Raigad district in the State of Maharashtra, India. Mumbai – Goa national highway number 66 and Pune-Alibag passes through pen tahsil of Raigad district.

### Introduction

Katkari and Thakar are the major tribal communities found in Raigad district of Maharashtra. The tribe, Katkari is found in the hilly parts of Pen, Karjat, Khalapur, Panvel, and Sudhagad tahsil of Raigad district. They live in small wadis or settlement located in hilly, mountainous and isolated part, far long from the main settlement or main roads, some time close to the other community's settlement.

Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty & mental isolation, for cultivating, peaceful & friendly relations, social advancement, economic growth & political maturity. Literacy also influences other such attributes of population as Fertility, mortality, migration & occupation, etc. The trends in literacy are considered as an index of the pace at which socio – economic transformation of a society is taking place. Thus the analysis of the literacy pattern & trends there in of any nation or a community is of immense significance



**Location Map of Pen Tahsil of district Raigad**



**Need and Significance of the study**

Katkari Community is economically, educationally and socially backward. Even though there are many facilities and upliftment programs are going on for the overall development of tribal communities of Raigad district from government as well as NGOs, still they are socially as well as economically backward and struggling for survival and basic needs. The literacy rate as well as educational attainment is also not satisfactory in Katkaris, so it is a need to study critically and find out the solutions for the problems or barriers in the low literacy and educational attainment in tribal's.

**Objectives of the Research**

- To analyze the status of literacy as well as educational attainment in Katkari community of Pen tahsil of Raigad district of Maharashtra.

**Research Hypothesis**

Status of literacy as well as educational attainment in Katkari community is not satisfactory

**Scope of the study-**

- The geographical area of the study has been limited only to Pen Tahsil of Raigad District of Maharashtra.
- The focus of the study is mainly on status of literacy as well as educational attainment in the Katkari community of Pen Tahsil.

**Data Source**

The data for the present study is collected from primary as well as secondary sources. The primary data related to status of literacy and educational attainment is collected from 252 households of 13 Katkari villages or Katkari wadis, through the scheduled cum -questionnaire method in May 2019.

**Secondary data**

For Secondary data, Census reports, Gazetteers of Raigad District, Panchayat Samiti Reports. Books, Journals etc are referred.

**Research methodology-**

- The relevant data was collected from randomly selected 252 households of 13 villages of Katkari community of Pen Tahsil.
- Prior to 1991 census, all children in the age below 5 years were considered as illiterate. However, from 1991 census onwards, it has been decided to use only effective literacy rates i.e. percentage of literate population to total population excluding the children in the age less than 7 years instead of 5 years. (Census of India, 2011, p.49)
- In the present study same method is used to analyze and examine the literacy rate of Katkari community.

**Data Analysis**

**Literacy-** A person who can both read and write with Understanding in any language has been taken as Literate, by the Indian census the person merely read but cannot write is not literate, same criteria is applied in the present study to calculate the literacy rate of Katkari community.

$$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Total No. of Literates}}{\text{Total Population above 7 year}} \times 100$$

$$\text{General Literacy Rate} = 51.43$$

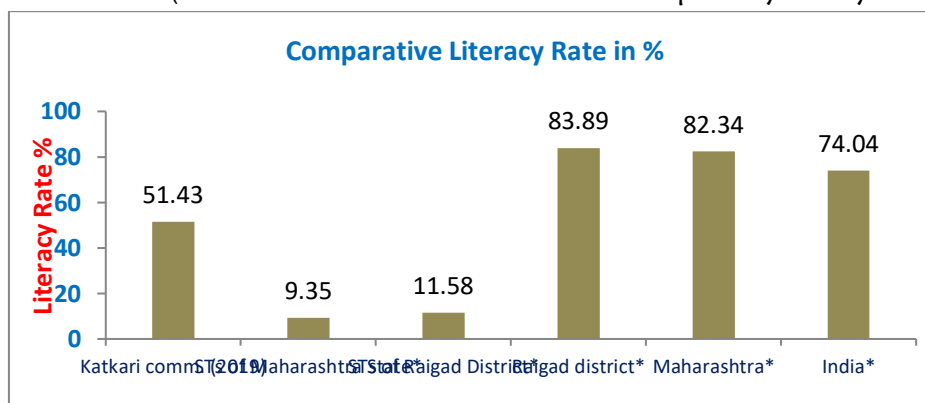
$$\text{Male Literacy Rate} = 56.93$$

$$\text{Female Literacy Rate} = 45.86$$

**TABLE NO. 1: COMPARATIVE LITERACY RATES**

Sr. No.	Type	Literacy rates in Percentage		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	Katkari community of Pen Tahsil	51.43	56.93	45.86
2	Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra State*	9.35	9.13	9.6
3	Scheduled Tribes of Raigad District*	11.58	11.43	11.74
4	Raigad district overall (2011)*	83.89	90.68	76.92
5	Maharashtra(2011)*	82.34	88.38	75.87
6	India(2011)*	74.04	82.14	65.46

(Source:-Self Generated Table based on primary survey data, May, 2019)



\* Source: Census of India 2011

**Fig. No.1: Comparative picture of literacy rates**

The above graph shows that:-

- Literacy Rate of Katkari is comparatively more as compared to the other tribal communities in the Maharashtra and Raigad district.
- But it is less as compared to average literacy of Raigad district, Maharashtra and India.
- The % of literacy in Katkari of Pen Tahsil is increased due to the increasing awareness and school enrolments, implementing of various Government schemes and the work done by the NGO's in the field of education and women & child care in the region.
- Percentage of Literacy of Katkari is not satisfactory as Pen tahsil is located in central of Raigad district, near to Navi Mumbai and Mumbai and has good access of roads and railways and efforts taken by government and NGO's.

#### 4.5: Status of Educational attainment of Katkari Community in Pen Tahsil

Literacy forms an important input in overall development of individuals enabling them to comprehend their social, political and cultural environment better and respond to it appropriately. A higher level of education and literacy lead to greater awareness and also contributes in improvement of economic and social conditions. It acts as a catalyst for social upliftment enhancing the returns on investment made in almost every aspect of development effort, be it population control, health, hygiene, to control environmental degradation and employment of weaker sections of the society.

As per census of India educational level means the highest level of education a person has completed, and the same method is applied here for determination of educational attainment of Katkari community of Pen Tahsil.

**Table No.2: Educational Status of Katkari Community in Pen Tahsil**

Sr. No.	Educational Status	Katkari Community		
		Male	Female	Person
1	Below Primary	7.76	5.34	6.70
2	Primary ( 1- 4)	21.03	29.21	24.64
3	Upper Primary(5- 7)	29.12	26.33	27.89
4	Secondary( 8 -10)	36.24	34.56	35.50
5	Higher Secondary(11- 12)	5.50	3.70	4.71
6	Degree( Graduate)	0.3	0.82	0.54
7	P.G.	0.0	0.0	0.00
8	Medical & Paramedical	.00	0.0	0.00
9	Other	0.0	0.0	0.00
		99.95	99.96	99.98

(Source:-Self Generated Table based on primary survey data, May, 2019)

**Above table reveals that:-**

- Proportion of females in the primary level is more.
- From upper primary education level the percentage of female is less than the male at every stage of Education.
- At every stage of education, proportions of females are less than males.(except Primary Education).
- In Diploma, medical and engineering field, their presence is Zero.
- Proportion in Post Graduation section is zero.
- Maximum no. of people has taken education upto Standard 10<sup>th</sup> only. After secondary education the overall percentage in Higher education is decreased substantially. It is due to the failure in 10<sup>th</sup> examination and more of student drops out or they leave the education due to unavailability of higher education at their native places simultaneously the overall increasing expenses and lack of awareness in the community.
- It is also due to hopeless nature of the student about higher education because of the unavailability of government jobs after completing the education, as well as lack of guidance from family members, society, neighbours and relatives
- It means that the proportion of the Katkari in higher education is very less

**Table No.3: Educational Status of Katkari Community in Pen Tahsil**

Educational Status	Educational Status in %	C F
Below Primary	6.70	6.70
Primary ( 1- 4)	24.64	31.34
Upper Primary(5- 7)	27.89	59.23
Secondary( 8 -10)	35.50	94.73
Higher Secondary(11- 12)	4.71	99.44
Degree( Graduate)	0.54	99.98
P.G.	0.00	99.98
Medical & Paramedical	0.00	99.98
Other	0.00	99.98
Total	99.98	99.98



(Source:-Self Generated Table based on primary survey data, May, 2019)

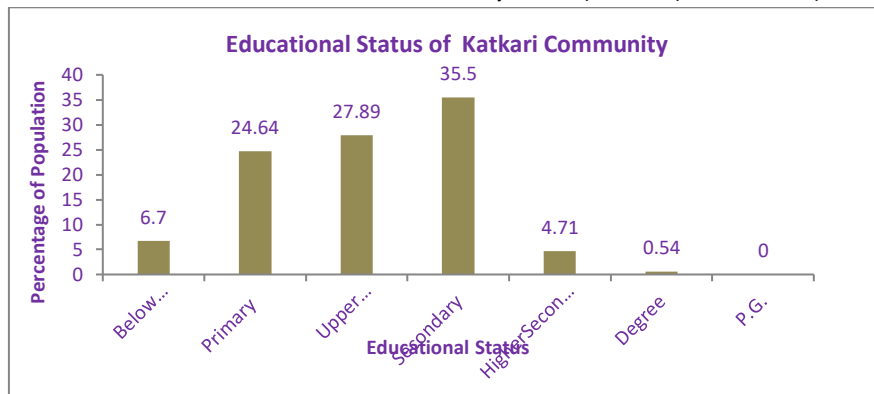


Fig. No.2: Educational Status of Katkari Community in Pen Tahsil

Above table and graph reveals that:-

- Most of the Katkari i.e. 99.44 % of the population is educated up to only Higher secondary standards (i.e.12<sup>th</sup> )
- It means that only 0.60 % of the Katkari people are educated after 12<sup>th</sup> standard.
- Only 0.54 % of the population is educated Graduate.

Conclusion:-

- Literacy Rate of Katkari is comparatively more as compared as to all other tribal communities in Maharashtra and Raigad district.
- But it is less as compared to average literacy of Raigad district, Maharashtra and India.
- The % of literacy in Katkari of Pen Tahsil is increased due the increasing awareness and school enrolments, implementing of various Government schemes and the work done by the NGO's in the field of education and women & child care in the region.
- Percentage of Literacy of Katkari is not satisfactory as Pen tahsil as located in central of Raigad district , near to Navi Mumbai and Mumbai and good access of roads and railways and efforts taken by government and NGO;s .
- Most of the Katkaris i.e. 35.50 % of the population is educated up to only secondary standards (i.e.10<sup>th</sup>) and 99.44 % of the population is educated up to only Higher secondary standards (i.e.12<sup>th</sup> )
- It means that only 0.60 % of the Katkari people are educated after 12<sup>th</sup> standard.

Recommendations

There should be continuous or periodic monitoring and feedback mechanism developed by the government for tribal community.

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## Application Of Integral Transform (Laplace And Shehu) In Chemical Sciences

D. P. Patil

KRT Arts, BH Commerce and AM Science College, Nashik

**Abstract**

Now a day's integral transform plays important role in engineering, and various branches of mathematics. Many researchers has developed lot of integral transforms like Kamal transform, Sawi transform, Mahgoub transform, Mohand transform, Sumudu transform, Elzaki transform, Shehu transform, etc. In this paper we use Shehu transform in various phenomenons in chemical sciences. We also compare it with Laplace transform.

**Key Words:** Integral transform, Laplace transform and Shehu transform.

**AMS 2010:** 41A38, 44A05, 44A10.

**Introduction**

Integral transforms are first discovered by Pieree-Simon Laplace in 1780. It is named as Laplace transform. Laplace transform is a particular type of integral transform. It is most useful mathematical technique engineers, mathematicians, physicists and scientists. Further many transforms are discovered by many researchers. Recently in 2019, Maitama Shehu and Weidong Zhao [1] has discovered new integral transform called as Shehu transform.

**Laplace transform**

Laplace transform is an important technique because its application is considerably easier than other techniques in mathematics.

**Definition:** Let  $f(t)$  be function of a real variable  $0 \leq t < \infty$  such that  $e^{-st}f(t)$  is integrable function in  $[0, \infty)$  for some domain of values of  $s$ . Then Laplace transform of the function  $f(t)$  is defined as

$$L[f(t)] = f(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt \quad (2.1)$$

**Laplace transform of derivative:** If Laplace transform of  $f(t)$  is  $f(s)$  then  $L\{f'(t)\} = s L\{f(t)\} - f(0)$  and  $L\{f''(t)\} = s^2 L\{f(t)\} - sf(0) - f'(0)$

**Table Laplace transform of some standard functions**

Sr. No	Function $f(t)$	L.T of $f(t) = L[f(t)]$
1	1	$\frac{1}{s}$
2	$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
3	$\sin at$	$\frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}, s > 0$
4	$\cos at$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}, s > 0$
5	$\sinh at$	$\frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}, s >  a $
6	$\cosh at$	$\frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}, s >  a $
7	$t^n$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$



### Shehu transform

**Definition:** The Shehu transform of the function  $f(t)$  of exponential order is defined over the set of functions,  $A = \left\{ f(t) : \exists N, \eta_1, \eta_2 > 0, |f(t)| < Ne^{\left(\frac{t}{\eta_1}\right)}, \text{ if } t \in (-1)^i \times [0, \infty) \right\}$

by the following integral

$$S[v(t)] = f(s, u) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{\left(-\frac{st}{u}\right)} f(t) dt \quad (3.1)$$

### Shehu transform of Derivative

If  $f(t) \in A$  is a function such that its  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative exist, then

$$S[f'(t)] = \frac{s}{u} f(s, u) - f(0) \quad (3.2)$$

$$S[f''(t)] = \frac{s^2}{u^2} f(s, u) - \frac{s}{u} f(0) - f'(0) \quad (3.3)$$

Table Shehu transform of some standard functions

Sr. No	Function $f(t)$	L.T of $f(t) = L[f(t)]$
1	1	$\frac{u}{s}$
2	$e^{at}$	$\frac{u}{s - au}$
3	$\sin at$	$\frac{au^2}{s^2 + a^2u^2}$
4	$\cos at$	$\frac{us}{s^2 + a^2u^2}$
5	$\frac{\sinh at}{a}$	$\frac{u^2}{s^2 - a^2u^2}$
6	$\cosh at$	$\frac{us}{s^2 - a^2u^2}$
7	$\frac{t^n}{n!}$	$\left(\frac{u}{s}\right)^{n+1}$

### Applications in chemistry

In this section we apply Laplace and Shehu transform to various phenomenons in chemistry.

Mixing problem is very important in chemical sciences. Consider following mixing problem.

A typical mixing problem involves a tank of fixed capacity filled with a thoroughly mixed solution of substance (say, salt). A solution of a given concentration enters the tank at a fixed rate and the mixture, thoroughly stirred, leaves at a fixed rate, which may differ from the entering rate. If  $y(t)$  denotes the amount of substance in the tank at time  $t$ , then  $y'(t)$  is the rate at which the substance is being added minus the rate at which it is being removed. The mathematical description of this situation often leads to a first order differential equation. A case is presented below. A tank contains 20kg of salt dissolved in 5000L of water. Brine that contains 0.03kg of salt per liter of water enters the tank the rate of 25L/min. The solution is kept thoroughly mixed and drains from the tank at the same rate. How much salt remains in the tank after half an hour?

### Solution:

Let  $y(t)$  be the amount of salt(in kilogram) after  $t$  minutes. From the question, we observe that at initial time (i.e  $t=0$ ), the tank contains 20kg of salt (i.e. $y(0)$ ).Our main goal is to find the amount of salt remaining after 30 minus.(i.e.  $y(30)$ ).we do this by modeling the problem into a differential equation satisfied by  $y(t)$ .we also note that  $\frac{dy}{dt}$  is rate of amount of salt, so  $\frac{dy}{dt} = (\text{rate in}) - (\text{rate out})$

$$(4.1)$$

Where (rate in) is the rate at which salt enters the tank and (rate out) is the rate at which salt leaves the tank. We have rate in =  $(0.03\text{kg/L}) (25 \text{ L/min}) = 0.75 \text{ kg/min}$   
The tank contains 5000L of liquid, so the concentration at time  $t$  is  $y(t)/5000$  (measured in kilogram per liter). Since the brine flows out at a rate of 25 L/Min, we have

$$\text{rate out} = \left(\frac{y(t)}{5000}\right) \left(\frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{L}}\right) (25) \left(\frac{\text{L}}{\text{min}}\right) = \frac{y(t)}{200} \frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{min}}$$

Thus from Equation (4.1)

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{y(t)}{200}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{y(t)}{200} = \frac{3}{4}, \quad y(0) = 20 \quad (4.2)$$

Equation (4.2) is an ordinary differential equation with an initial value condition.

Equation (4.2) can be generalized as  $\frac{dy}{dt} + k y(t) = r$  (4.3)

We now take the Laplace transform on both sides

$$L\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right) + k L(y(t)) = r L(1)$$

By transform of derivative

$$s\{L(y(t))\} - y(0) + k L(y(t)) = r L(1)$$

$$\therefore (s + k) L(y(t)) - 20 = \frac{r}{s}$$

$$\therefore (s + k) L(y(t)) = \frac{r}{s} + 20 = \frac{r + 20s}{s}$$

$$\therefore L(y(t)) = \frac{r + 20s}{s(s + k)}$$

By using partial fraction  $L(y(t)) = \frac{\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)}{s} - \frac{\left(\frac{r-20k}{k}\right)}{s+k}$

Applying inverse Laplace transform on both sides,

$$y(t) = \left(\frac{r}{k}\right) L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) - \left(\frac{r-20k}{k}\right) L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s+k}\right)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \left(\frac{r}{k}\right) (1) - \left(\frac{r-20k}{k}\right) e^{-kt} \quad (4.4)$$

For the solution of equation (4.2) we put  $k = \frac{1}{200}$  and  $r = \frac{3}{4}$  in equation (4.4).

$$y(t) = 150 - 130 e^{-\left(\frac{t}{200}\right)} \quad (4.5)$$

Half life time can be calculated by replacing  $y(t)$  by  $\frac{y(0)}{2}$  in equation (4.5)

Applying Shehu transform to equation (4.3)

$$S\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right) + k S(y(t)) = r S(1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{S}{u} y(s, u) - y(0) + k y(s, u) = r \cdot \frac{S}{u}$$

$$\therefore y(s, u) = \frac{ru^2 + 20 s \cdot u}{s(s + ku)} \quad \text{where } y(0) = 20$$

By partial fraction  $y(s, u) = \frac{\left(\frac{r}{k}\right)u}{s} - \frac{\left(\frac{r-20k}{k}\right)u}{s+ku}$

Applying inverse Shehu transform on both sides,

$$S^{-1}\{y(s, u)\} = \left(\frac{r}{k}\right) S^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{s}\right) - \left(\frac{r-20k}{k}\right) S^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{s+ku}\right)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{r}{k} (1) - \left(\frac{r-20k}{k}\right) e^{-kt}$$

This is same as equation (4.4).

### Chemical Reaction:

Simple reaction like the transformation from A to B can be written as  $(A \rightarrow B)$ . The first order reaction in chemical kinetics due to exponent 1 of the concentration  $C_A$  is described by first order differential equation [3]  $\frac{dC_A}{dt} + k C_A = 0$ . We solve this differential equation by applying Laplace transform on both sides,  $L\left\{\frac{dC_A}{dt}\right\} + kL\{C_A\} = 0$

$$\therefore sL(C_A) - C_A(0) + kL(C_A) = 0$$

$$\therefore L(C_A) = \frac{C_A(0)}{s + k}$$

Applying inverse Laplace transform on both sides,

$$C_A(t) = C_A(0) e^{-kt} \quad (4.6)$$

Applying Shehu transform on both sides,  $S\left\{\frac{dC_A}{dt}\right\} + kS\{C_A\} = 0$

$$\frac{s}{u} C_A(s, u) - C_A(0) + C_A(s, u) = 0$$

$$\therefore C_A(s, u) = C_A(0) \frac{u}{s + ku}$$

Applying inverse Shehu transform  $C_A(t) = C_A(0) e^{-kt}$  (4.7)

Here solutions by both the methods are same.

The second ordered reaction in chemical kinetics is  $A + B \rightarrow C + D$ . With initial concentrations  $C_A$  and  $C_B$ , this reaction can be described by  $\frac{dC_A}{dt} + k C_A C_B = 0$ . For equal initial concentrations we have  $\frac{dC_A}{dt} + k C_A^2 = 0$ . We can obtain solution of both equations by Laplace and Shehu transform.

We can apply these transforms in radioactive decay describing the differential equation  $\frac{dN}{dt} + \lambda N = 0$ , where  $\lambda$  is decay constant.

### The Bouguer Lamber Law [2]:

This is the important law in chemistry. It is stated as follows

The intensity of electromagnetic radiation diminishes along the path length  $x$  through a homogeneous absorbing medium.

Mathematically  $\frac{d}{dx}(I(x)) + \kappa c I(x) = 0$

Here  $I(x)$  is radiant flux,

We solve this differential equation by applying Laplace transform on both sides,  $L\left\{\frac{dI(x)}{dx}\right\} + \kappa cL\{I(x)\} = 0$

$$\therefore sL(I(x)) - I(0) + \kappa cL(I(x)) = 0$$

$$\therefore L(I(x)) = \frac{I(0)}{s + \kappa c}$$

Applying inverse Laplace transform on both sides,

$$I(t) = I(0) e^{-\kappa c t} \quad (4.7)$$

Applying Shehu transform on both sides,  $S\left\{\frac{dI(x)}{dx}\right\} + \kappa cS\{I(x)\} = 0$

$$\frac{s}{u} I(s, u) - I(0) + I(s, u) = 0$$

$$\therefore I(s, u) = I(0) \frac{u}{s + \kappa c u}$$

Applying inverse Shehu transform  $I(t) = I(0) e^{-\kappa c t}$  (4.8)

Here solutions by both the methods are same.



## Application in Organic chemistry: Saponification

To produce “homemade” soap, the local ordinance requires that the minimum concentration level for sodium chloride waste in any liquid that is discharged into the environment must not exceed 11.00g/L. Sodium chloride laden liquid water is the major waste of the process. The company has only one 15-liter tank for waste storage. On filling the waste tank, the tank contained 15 liters of water and 750 grams of sodium chloride. To continue production and meet local ordinance, it is desired to pump in fresh water into the tank at the rate of 2.0 liters per minute while waste salt water containing 25 grams of salt per liter is added at the rate of 1.5 liters per minute. To keep the solution level at 15 liters, 3.5 liters per minute of the waste is discharged. In sketch of the flow suppose A represents the waste stream from the process, B is the fresh water stream and C is the discharge stream to the environment, and here, it is assumed that as the two streams, A and B enter into the tank, instantaneously the chloride concentration in the tank changes to the exit concentration,  $x$ . The material (sodium chloride) balance on the tank system can be written as: Accumulation = input – output + removal by reaction

Noting that no chemical reaction occurs in the storage tank, the above equation can be written as

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = (25 \text{ g/L}) \cdot (1.5 \text{ L/min}) + (0 \text{ g/L}) \cdot (2 \text{ L/min}) - (x \text{ g/L}) \cdot (3.5 \text{ L/min}) + 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} + 3.5x = 37.5 \quad (4.9)$$

For the initial conditions of the ordinary differential equations in Equation (4.9), at  $t = 0$ , the salt concentration in the tank was given as 750 g/15L, that is, 50g/L. We solve this differential equation by using Laplace transform.

$$L\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right) + 3.5L(x) = 37.5L(1)$$

$$sL(x(t)) - x(0) + 3.5L(x(t)) = 37.5 \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore L(x(t)) = \frac{37.5 + 50s}{s(s + 3.5)} \quad \text{where } x(0) = 50$$

By partial fraction  $L(x(t)) = \frac{(75/7)}{s} + \frac{(275/7)}{s+3.5}$

Applying inverse Laplace transform  $x(t) = \frac{75}{7} + \frac{275}{7}e^{-3.5t} \quad (4.10)$

By applying Shehu transform to equation (4.9) we can obtain similar solution.

We can apply these transforms in radioactive decay describing the differential equation,  $\frac{dN}{dt} + \lambda N = 0$ , where  $\lambda$  is decay constant.

## Conclusion:

Laplace transform and Shehu transform are successfully applied in chemical sciences.

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## Progress of E-Commerce in India

**Prof. Dr. Kalamkar Sanjay Bhaskar**

Astt. Prof., Department Of Commerce  
New Arts, Com., and Sci. College,  
Ahmednagar.

**Sonawane Deepika Shrikant**

(Research Student)  
New Arts, Com., and Sci. College,

### Abstract

*E-commerce means Electronic commerce. E-commerce is a paradigm shift influencing both marketers and customers. E-commerce in the world is becoming an increasingly popular form of trade. The scope of E-commerce is to transact online. It is trading of products and services through the medium of internet. In this paper we present factors that are fuelling growth in economic sector in India. E-commerce one of the highest growing business, with India having great market potential for investments. There has been huge surge in investment since last year and more is expected in coming years.*

### Introduction

E-Commerce is the use of the Internet and the Web to transact business. More formally, digitally enabled commercial transactions between and among organizations and individuals. India has an Internet user's base of about 475 million as of July 2019, about 40% of the population. This number is expected to be 627 million by the end of 2019. Despite being the second largest userbase in world, only behind china (650 million, 48% of population), the penetration of e-commerce is low compared to markets like the United States (266 million, 84%) or finance (54m, 81%) but is growing adding around 6 million new entrants every month in India, cash on delivery is the most preferred payment method, accumulating 75% of the e-retail activities. Demand for international consumer products is growing faster than in country supply from authorised distributors and E-commerce offerings.

In 2017, the largest E-commerce companies in India were Flipkart, Amazon, Myntra, Paytm and snapdeal. In 2018, Amazon Beat Flipkart and was recorded the biggest E-commerce in India, in terms of revenue. Deeper penetration of IT Application in the economy and in society as a whole can help boost the economy, Development of the IT industry and the information infrastructure are therefore the two engines for growth of the economy. E-Commerce application can make it easier for the country to better integrate with global market the E-Market place.

### Progress of Electronic Commerce in India -

E-Commerce is selling of products on the Net. It encompasses the use of technology process of management practices that enhance organisational competitiveness through the strategic use of electronic information. Any process related to the core business activities of buying and selling of electronic media falls in the domain of electronic commerce. Privately run Value Added Networks (VAN's) have been used for Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) transaction.

### E-Commerce needs radical changes in the:

- Marketing Process
- Product Sales
- Pricing Strategies
- Advertising and
- Promotional Campaigns

Marketers have understood that valuable information can be collected from the customer online with minimum effort and low cost which otherwise would have taken a lot of time and substantial investments. The business world has witnessed rapid changes from the last decade with globalisation, increased competition and technological advances, Internet is mainly responsible for this. Organisations today are developing new relationships with customers, distributors, suppliers and partners.

**Kotler's observation about marketing management is becoming true in India's case and truly applies to Indian Companies:**

- Entire markets are disappearing as a result of managed trade policies, advances in technology and innovative competitors.
- Mass markets are fragmenting into micromarkets.
- Power is shifting from the manufacturer to the retailer and
- Multiple distribution channels are replacing single channels.

E-Commerce has given birth to Interactive Marketing. This is set to change the roles of small business, retailers, manufacturers and media companies. Information and transaction are the two most important elements in globalisation as a consequence of E-commerce. The second element poses numerous problems unlike first one because.

- i) Complex Rules and Regulation will make the physical delivery of goods across continents difficult.
- ii) Transaction of money in absence of a global currency.

These are basic problems, but other factors are also to be looked into before its implementation becomes a reality.

A draft E-commerce Act and E-commerce support Act has been prepared based on initiatives of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, to facilitate a secure regulatory environment for e-commerce which has been sent thereafter to law ministry for adoption. Poor penetration of the Internet in India absence of cyber laws and difficulties in stroking available business model of business to consumer (B2C) may mean that companies may shift their focus on B2B Commerce.

## Conclusion -

Electronic commerce opens new doors for business progress of e-commerce depend to a great extent on effective. It security system for which necessary technological and legal provision need to be put in place and strengthened constantly. While many companies, organizations and communities in India are beginning to take advantage of the potential of e-commerce, critical challenges remain to be overcome before e-commerce would become an asset for common people.

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## A Study of Awareness of Governments Schemes of Society Members With Special Reference to PACCS”

Shri. Bharat Shankar Kharat

M.Com, M.Phil, MBA, NET(JRF), GDCA  
Assistant Professor Department of Commerce,  
Arts & Commerce College Kasegaon, Tal-Walwa, Dist-Sangli, Maharashtra

### Abstract

*The co-operative banks are the largest source of lender for the customers and the members in the credit co-operative sector. Irrespective of the member status the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies (PACCS) provide a large number of schemes and operations. The members who have been become members in the present age and those who have been traditional members have given freedom and choice to avail the various benefits provided by the PACCS. The PACCS have been actively performing the role of banks in bringing the various developments of the corporate banks as on today. The Cooperating offering loans and schemes for developing the Agriculture related productions thereby pave the way for increase in the GDP of the economy. To insulate farmers against risks in agriculture, government has launched several schemes such as National Agricultural Insurance Scheme and weather index based crop insurance schemes. But their coverage seems to be limited among the farmers primarily due to lack of full information. This paper has reported the results of a survey of 400 farmers conducted to assess their perception about various facets of Governments schemes.*

### Introduction

The primary agricultural credit co-operative societies are considered to be the pillars of the entire cooperative edifice. The PACSs continue to be the main source of agricultural credit to the farmers in rural areas. RBI started special department for the development and growth of Co-operative credit Societies. Credit is very important to the agriculture. India has only four month rainy season in a year. During that time the credit plays a significant role for the cultivation of agriculture. On the basis of farmers' economical background no one is ready to provide credit to them. Because there is no surety of repayment of loan by the farmers, because the income from agriculture is not guaranteed. In this situation farmers can get the credit from the primary agriculture credit co-operative society. These societies are working for the farmers, and by the farmer. The Co-operative Societies Act 1912 permitted the registration of non-credit co-operative societies as well. These societies are affiliated to the District Co-operative Central banks. And the district Central co-operative banks are affiliated to the State Co-operative banks. Primary agriculture co-operative credit societies are providing short and medium term loans for the farming purposes. Primary Agricultural Credit Society provides financial accommodation to its members for agricultural purposes or for purposes connected with agricultural activities (including the marketing of crops) and the byelaws of which do not permit admission of any other co-operative society as a member

### Review Of Literature

**Dr. Balishter (1994)** in his article on “Need for Revamping the Rural Cooperatives” published in Yojana, reiterated that, the rural cooperatives should aim at catering to the requirements of all persons instead of fixing attention on agricultural credit only. The author feels, to be effective, these cooperatives should have substantial representation of weaker sections in their managing committees and also a certain portion of credit should be earmarked for these sections. He also listed some weaknesses regarding the cooperative credit system viz. Non-viability, Weak Central Banks, Insufficient deposits mobilization. Managerial Inefficiency, Governmental interference, over-

dues and given recommendations for removing the defects of the cooperative credit system and for making it more efficient. **Bhupat Desai and Namboodiri (1996)** in their article “Whither Rural Financial Institutions?” Published in Economic and Political Weekly, had mentioned that the doubts have been raised regarding the financial viability and developmental objectives of rural financial institutions and there have been proposals to restructure these institutions to address these concerns. The article argues against this approach as it is based on inappropriate understanding and evaluation of the viability of the rural financial institutions. Instead, the article, on the basis on recent researches and studies, makes recommendations to improve the present network of Rural Financial Institutions. **Agrawal, Puhazhendhi and Satyasai (1997)** in their article published in “National Bank News Review” on “Gearing Rural Credit for the twenty first centuries,” had commented that the task before the rural credit system in the next century will be formidable and complex, as it has to deal with two diverse challenges, namely, addressing the basic problems of rural development and globalizing Indian agriculture. Thus it has to deal with two distinct groups. One having small individual credit needs but accounting for a high proportion of total credit and the other requiring huge amounts of credit for practicing capital intensive expert oriented hi-tech agriculture. The existing credit system has to be geared up to these challenges.

### Statement Of The Problems

Lack of collateral, low profitability and macroeconomic uncertainty makes banks view the **agricultural** sector as a high risk consumer. Expected declining profitability and macroeconomic uncertainty are discouraging borrowing at high nominal interest rates.

### Objectives Of The Study

1. To Study the functions primary agriculture cooperative society
2. to study the awareness of governments schemes of society members with special reference to PACCS

### Research Methodology

Data collection is the most important step in the process of research work. The researcher has been used primary data and secondary data for the research purpose. Primary Data: The data collected originally is called primary data. Primary data will be collect by researcher through observations, interviews with Societies Chairman, Secretary, Members, Directors and Govt. Officers etc. Secondary Data: The data not collected originally but collected by other researcher or agency and available in published or unpublished form, is called secondary data. The secondary data will be collect through Audit Reports reference books, periodicals and office records of the society

Present study is concerned with Primary Agricultural Cooperative societies in satara district. The study is carried out with the help of primary and secondary data. There are near about 951 Primary Agricultural Cooperative credit society in Satara district. Sample size: Sample size is the number of cases selected from the population to use as the sample. The Researcher has selected 10 % sample from population for study i.e. there are **951** Primary Agricultural Cooperative societies in satara district from the population using Stratified random sampling method. From each society respondent have been selected as Five Members. The total number of sample 400 members have been selected

### Analysis Of Members Awareness About Society And Governments Working And Schemes

Awareness about all government schemes

Sr.No	Opinion	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	206	43.4
2	No	269	56.6
3	Total	475	100

Table is about awareness of all government schemes. Farmers and common peoples are having less knowledge about the government facilities and scheme. Due to lack of awareness of rights of citizen and less literacy, less computer knowledge, and unsupported government official such kind of awareness arise. This research depend on farmers, these people are less literate and uneducated. 43.4 percent respondents are aware about all government schemes. 56.6 percent of the respondents are not aware about the government schemes. Majority of the respondents are not aware about all government schemes.

#### Information about Training and Development Scheme

Sr.No	Opinion	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	184	38.7
2	No	291	61.3
3	Total	475	100

Government runs various training and development programs like Goat farming and Animal husbandry, poultry farming, plantation of tree, crop swapping, Irrigation etc. EDP programs and other programs are launched by the states and central government 38.7 percent of the respondents are aware about such scheme. 61.3 percent of the respondents are not knows about government scheme regarding training and development. Most of the respondents are not knows about training and development scheme. Various Training institutes working but it working area large cities.

#### Information about New member's registration

Sr.No	Opinion	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	242	50.9
2	No	233	49.1
3	Total	475	100

Farmers can get benefits after legal registration with the government. 50.9 percent members aware about new member's registration. 49.1 percent respondents are not aware about registration. Maximum number of the respondents is aware about value of registration with government. Because all benefits can get only after registration only.

#### Information about New Types of Members

Sr.No	Opinion	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	259	54.5
2	No	216	45.5
3	Total	475	100

This table concern with new type of members. 54.5 percent of respondents are knows about information about new type of members. 45.5 percent don't have information of new types of members.

#### Information about Shareholders Rights and Duties

Sr.No	Opinion	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	192	40.4
2	No	283	59.6
3	Total	475	100

Shareholders of the society have several rights and duties to follow. Unfortunately Indian Citizens does not know about all Rights and Duties. 40.4 percent respondents has information about shareholders rights and Duties. 59.6 percent of the respondents are not aware about shareholders rights and duties.



Large number of the respondents is not aware about Rights and Duties of the shareholders.

#### Information about Dividend policy of the Societies

Sr.No	Opinion	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	242	50.9
2	No	233	49.1
3	Total	475	100

Members of the society have several benefits like dividend and other financial and non-financial benefits. 50.9 percent of the respondents are has information about dividend policy of the societies. 49.1 percent of the respondents not has information about dividend policy of the societies. Greatest number of the respondents is knows about dividend policy of the societies.

#### Information about Shareholders Rules and Regulation

Sr.No	Opinion	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	225	47.4
2	No	250	52.6
3	Total	475	100

Shareholders of the society should follow several Rules and Regulation to follow. 47.4 percent respondents has information about shareholders rights and Duties. 52.6 percent of the respondents are not aware about shareholders Rules and Regulation Conclusion comes from the table is most of the respondents is not aware about Rules and Regulation of the society.

#### Information about Loans interest provided by the Societies

Sr.No	Opinion	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	299	62.9
2	No	176	37.1
3	Total	475	100

Farmer's society provides various types of financial assistance. With low interest rate 62.9 percent members are has information of the loan interest provided by the societies. 37.1 percent not has information of loan interest by the societies. Most of farmers know about loan interest provided by the societies.

#### Opinion of the Farmers for Information about Agriculture Loan recoveries

Sr.No	Opinion	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	238	50.1
2	No	237	49.9
3	Total	475	100

The above table indicates that 50.1 percent of the farmers say yes information about agricultural loan recoveries. 49.9 percent Says No about information of agricultural Loan recoveries .

#### Information about Agriculture Loan Subsidies

Sr.No	Opinion	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	253	53.3
2	No	222	46.7
3	Total	475	100

Government and other institutions gives loan subsidies on agricultural activates. 53.3 percent has information on agricultural loan subsidies. 46.7 percent do not have information on agricultural loan subsidies. It means that Majority of the society members are aware about loan subsidies.

### Problems Faced By The Co-Operative Credit Societies

1. The problems and constraints faced by the co-operative sector are: → Lack of supervision and inspection by Registrar of Co-operative Societies resulting into financial misuse and disproportion institutional development. →
2. Government is hesitating to entrust any important government work since it does not have any participation
3. These Co-operatives are away from the mainstream. The Co-operative Banks and other important institutions are not prepared to admit them as members. NABARD and RBI are not agreeing for conversion of Central and Urban Co-operative Banks. R.B.I. has also objection about the use of word "Co-operative" since Banking Regulation Act uses the word "Cooperative Society".
4. Perhaps the people/institution are not prepared or educated or sensitized enough to work without control and supervision. → Mischievous persons may take advantage of the situation to cheat the general public
5. When the Government is exploring the possibility of regulating the Non-governmental organizations having vast experience, it is doubtful as to whether the mutually aided Co-operatives in various fields can give desired result
6. Poor recovery of loans due to persuasive policy, differential rates of interest when compared to commercial and private banks and also no customer friendly technological solutions, restricted area of operation of the PACCS, and high transaction costs as well as the traditional policy of undiversified lending.
7. On the management side, there is a need for rationalization of staff and introduction of modern management techniques

### Suggestions

1. Co-operatives need to be member-driven; stakeholders should have a command over its affairs and activities. There is need for more transparency, more of interaction and confidence building measures.
2. Aggressive marketing strategy is to be adopted for sensitizing members and general public about the service and quality rendered by the Co-operatives. Commitment to best service and pursuit for excellence should be the hallmark of Co-operatives. Every society should adopt their customers' or members' charter and should meticulously adhere to this charter.
3. Co-operative should compete with other players in prevailing market forces without any protectionist or discriminator approach.

### Conclusions

Government of India is giving top priority to the agriculture sector. The farmers belonging to the villages do not have sufficient financial resources and background to carry out agricultural operations on a regular and continuing basis. On many occasions they depend on PRIVATE money-lenders and other similar sources to generate finance for performing agricultural activities

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## Urbanization and Migration in South Maharashtra

**Dr. Ramjan Fattukhan Mujawar**

Assistant. Professor and Head, Department of  
Economics,  
L.B.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Satara  
Dist – Satara

**Dr. Shailaja Kalidas Mane**

Professor and Head, Department of Sociology,  
L.B.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Satara  
Dist – Satara

### Introduction:

Urbanization and migration have been closely interrelated processes. The most important source of urban growth has been the migration of rural population to urban centers. Migration is a strong factor which constitutes the very foundation of the process of urbanization. It is recognized as the chief mechanism by which urban centers continue to grow. Generally, urban centers grow partly by natural growth and mostly by migration. Therefore, rural to urban migration is the moving force behind the progress of urbanization. The role of rural-urban migration in urban growth as compared to the role of natural increase in urban population is considered to be very significant. The fact is that rural-urban migration induces not only rapid urban growth but also differential rate of growth in town of various classes. The drift of rural migrants is directed more towards cities and bigger towns than smaller ones because of increasing concentration of economic activities in and around the cities.

Urbanization is the process by which villages turn into towns and towns develop into cities. It is a cyclical process through which a nation normally passes as it involves from an agrarian to an industrial society. The degree of urbanization is an important indicator of socio-economic changes that are associated with it. The economic development of a region is very intimately associated with the level of urbanization. Urbanization helps the process of modernization and the spread of science. Urbanization generates economic growth, but also creates inequalities of various kinds within population and regions. At the global scale, there is a positive relationship between the level of urbanization and development. These trends are replicated at the national level. The spatial process of urbanization is not; uniform all over the world and so also the cause effect relationship between urbanization and development. In developing countries urbanization is related to process of development during the colonial period .Therefore over concentration of urbanization is the main problem in such countries.

Migration is an important aspect of urbanization. Rural urban migrant takes place owing to many factors. Most prominent among them are – economic, social, cultural etc. In India, poverty, unemployment as well as socio-cultural factors pull rural people towards urban areas. This rural urban migration finally results into urban growth. Migration is an important phenomenon and plays a vital role in the growth of the city in every district. After independence efforts have been made for socio-economic concentration of industries of the country.

Present research paper has divided into three sections. First section deals the relationship between urbanization and migration. Second section reveals migration in South Maharashtra. Third section indicates the causes of Migration in South Maharashtra (i.e. Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur District).

### Objectives of the Study:

Following are the major objectives of the study:

- 1) To understand the concepts of Urbanization and Migration.
- 2) To know the different types of migration.



- 3) To study the Migration in South Maharashtra.
- 4) To study the causes of Migration in South Maharashtra.

### Research Methodology:

The Present study was based on both primary and secondary data. In order to collect primary data was collected by questionnaire and interview method. The secondary data and relevant information were collected from publications of Government of Maharashtra and Municipal year books, Socio-economic review of districts and other information was also collected from the books, journals, library and Internet etc.

### Meaning of Migration:

Migration is a movement of people from one place to another for different reasons. Migration is one of the most dynamic aspects of population studies. It reflects the distribution and movement of population, and the development of natural resources. Thus, migration is an essential component of economic development and social change.

Migrations have occurred throughout the past, beginning with the movements of the first human groups from their origins in East Africa to their current homes throughout the world. Migration occurs in a variety of ways: Migration can occur between continents, within a continent, or within a single country. Migration can even occur when people move out of the city and into the country. The most important thing about migration to remember is that it occurs when *groups of people move for the same reason.*

### Types of Migration:

Following are the types of migration:

#### i) Internal Migration:

Moving to a new home within a state or country.

#### ii) External Migration:

Moving to a new home in a different state or country.

#### iii) Emigration:

Leaving one country to move to another.

#### iv) Immigration:

Moving into a new country.

#### v) Return Migration:

When groups of people move back to where they came from.

#### vi) Seasonal Migration:

When people move with each season (e.g., farm workers following crop harvests or working in cities off-season).

### Migration in South Maharashtra:

Migration is also one of the criteria of urbanization. The proportion of migration is higher the urbanization would be higher. For the present study of migration of labour in south Maharashtra, by using the convenient random sampling total no. of 300 respondents are selected as 100 respondents from each district, Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur respectively.

**Table No – 1**  
**Proportion of Migrants in Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur Cities (%)**

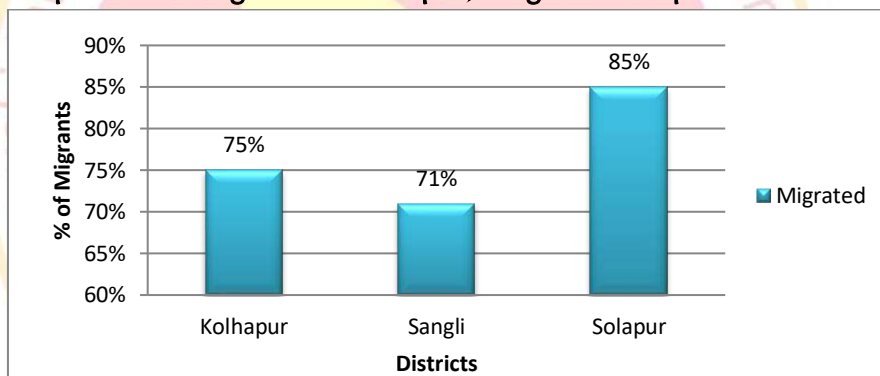
Sr.No.	District	Migrated	Non-Migrated	Total
1	Kolhapur	75 (75%)	25 (25%)	100 (100%)
2	Sangli	71 (71%)	29 (29%)	100 (100%)
3	Solapur	85 (85%)	15 (15%)	100 (100%)
	Total	231 (77%)	69 (23%)	300 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figures in Brackets shows percentage.

Above Table shows the proportion of migrants in urban areas of Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur cities. It is found that in Kolhapur city out of 100 respondents 75 were migrants i.e. 75% of the people were found migrants from rural to urban area, while in Sangli and Solapur cities 71 and 85 respondents were found migrants out of 100 respondents i.e. 71% and 85% respondents were migrants in Sangli and Solapur cities. In regards to the migrant population Solapur district ranked 1<sup>st</sup> (85%), Kolhapur district ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> (75%), and Sangli district ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> (71%). Thus migration shows that Solapur ranked 1<sup>st</sup>, Kolhapur ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> and Sangli ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in respect of urbanization.

**Diagram No-1**  
**Proportion of Migrants in Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur Cities**



### Causes of Migration in South Maharashtra:

Migration of labours and urbanization process are the interrelated to each other but it is one of the causes of urbanization. There are different causes of Migration of labours from Rural to urban area. The extent of rural to urban migration affects on growth of urbanization in study area. In south Maharashtra it is found that there are many causes of migration like as Service or occupation purpose, Education, Marriage, Children's education, Standard of living and other purposes. Following table no. shows the Causes of Migration in South Maharashtra i.e. Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur cities.

**Table No- 2**  
**Causes of Migration in Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur Cities**

Sr. No.	Causes	Kolhapur	Sangli	Solapur	Average
1	Service/Occupation	56 (74.67%)	52 (73.25%)	60 (70.58%)	72.83%
2	Education	07 (9.35%)	08 (11.26%)	08 (9.41%)	10.00%
3	Marriage	05 (6.66%)	03 (4.22%)	08 (9.41%)	6.76%
4	Children's Education	05 (6.66%)	05 (7.05%)	05 (5.88%)	6.53%
5	Other	02 (2.66%)	03 (4.22%)	04 (4.72%)	3.87%
	Total	75 (100%)	71 (100%)	85 (100%)	77.00%

Source: Primary Data.

Note: Figures in Brackets shows percentage.

Table No-2 analyses the causes of migration in Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur cities.

- 1) In Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur cities 74.67%, 73.25% and 70.58% people are respectively migrated for service, or occupation purpose i.e. employment purpose. On an average 72.83% of people are migrated for employment purpose.
- 2) For education purpose 9.35%, 11.26% and 9.41% of people are respectively migrated in Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur cities. On an average 10% of the people are migrated for education purpose in these three cities.
- 3) Owing to the marriage Kolhapur city shows 6.66%, Sangli city shows 4.22% and Solapur city 9.41% of migration. On an average marriage migration in these three cities is remained 6.76% in these three cities.
- 4) Children's education migration in Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur cities reveal 6.66%, 7.05% and 5.88% respectively. On an average children's education migration is found 6.53% .
- 5) Other types of migration in Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur cities is respectively remained as 2.66% , 4.22% and 4.72% . On an average it is remained 3.87% in these three cities.
- 6) A comparative study of causes of migration reveals that migration for employment purposes reveals 72.33%, education migration remained 16.53%, marriage migration shows 6.76% and other migration remained 3.87% .

## Conclusion

Migration is the one of the causes of Urbanization and it is an ongoing phenomenon which is very difficult to capture through any single approach or analysis, especially in South Maharashtra. Globalization process is speeding up, connecting the world unprecedented ways, there is a suggestion that cities throughout the world will come to exhibit organizational forms increasingly similar to one another as technology becomes more accessible throughout the global system. One side migration of people is the favorable thing in the perspective of urbanization and another side it's also harmful for rural area. Due to migration of people for employment and other reasons they migrating from rural to urban area so, rural area are turning into desolate land and the development of rural area is declining. So, there is extreme need to follow Mahatma Gandhi's Message of returning to or going back to village or rural area.

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## Butterfly Garden As Conservation Measure And Learning Resource- A Case Study

**Sachinkumar R. Patil**

Department of Zoology,  
Jaysingpur College, Jaysingpur

**S. A. Manjare**

Department of Zoology,  
Jaysingpur College, Jaysingpur

**Sarvdamani Kulkarni**

Member & Researcher, Animal  
Sahara Foundation, Sangli,  
(Jaysingpur Unit)

### Abstract:

*Butterflies play an important role in the ecosystems as well as act as pollinating agent. In present days, due to various anthropogenic activities population of butterflies is declining. This is an alarming situation for the nature and environment. Present study is focusing on the diversity of butterflies at Jaysingpur city and its outskirts in comparison with Butterfly Garden. The project is also focused on observation and evaluation based study of lifecycle and conservation measures adapted by Jaysingpur College, Jaysingpur through development of Butterfly Garden in the college premises. Conservation of butterflies can be achieved by at various levels through public as well as participation of government organizations. Government is taking many steps towards conservation of all sort of flora and fauna, still, it is not possible until public participation. Participation of citizens, students, staff and management of school and college can also actively enhance the conservation drives. Conservation of butterflies through development of butterfly garden at individual house, Development of Butterfly gardens at school, colleges, institutes, private offices etc. may definitely increase the number of species as well as population of butterflies at our surroundings. It can be achieved by plantation of desired host and nectar plants. Furthermore, one should have a detailed knowledge regarding morphology, lifecycle, host and nectar plants of butterflies. During this study, a keen observation was carried out to evaluate a lifecycle of various butterflies at college Butterfly Garden and witnessed the successful conservation of butterflies. Finally, the present study concludes that the development of Butterfly Gardens from local to global level can successfully conserve butterflies. These butterfly Gardens at school, college and institute level can also serve as an effective learning resource for the students as well.*

**Keywords:** Butterfly Diversity, Butterfly Garden, Conservation, Learning Resource

### Introduction:

Butterflies are colorful, flying beauty on the earth. Due to their beautiful color patterns they have got aesthetic value. These are also considered as good environmental indicators. These are represented as primary consumers in the ecological pyramids as both adults and caterpillar stages are eaten by secondary consumers like Lizards, birds, Frogs, toads, snakes etc. Beside all these natural obstacles butterflies can successfully complete their lifecycle. Higher reproduction increases the rate of survival might be the key success of these tiny creatures. This strategy will help them to combat mortality rate.

As we know, nature is self sustainable; still, human activities led this nature into danger. Due to loss of habitat, civilizations, industrialization number of butterfly are declining. Even, unconditional use of pesticides are also putting pressure on ecosystem and ultimately on the lifecycle of butterflies.

### Study Area:

Jaysingpur is a semi-urban area with Municipal Corporation situated in the District of Kolhapur. The name of city is given by the name of Raja Jaysing, the father of Shrimant Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur, Who planned & developed architecture of this city. The city was developed in the year 1916 & celebrated its centenary in September 2016. The city is famous for largest tobacco industries. Jaysingpur city is located 16.7720056 N and 74.5569369 E. Population of this city is about 1 lac. Although, it is semi-urban area and it harbors MIDC, greenery is maintained by Municipal Corporation and Citizens of the city. Due to well maintained Greenery, faunal diversity of the city is rich.

## Materials and Methods:

Identification of butterflies based on random surveys carried out from July 2016 to January 2020 on field butterflies were identified with the help of mobile app “Indian Butterflies” & field guide “Biodiversity of Goa” by Porob *et al.* (2014). Butterflies were photographed by Canon 600D with 18-55 mm and 55-250 mm Lenses. Confirmation of species was carried out with the help of “A guide to the Butterflies of Western Ghats” by Bhakare and Ogale (2018). Field work was mostly carried out during morning time (8am to 10am). For the present study seven different study sites were selected on Random basis and approximately equidistance. Study sites for the present project are as below,

- Site I: 6<sup>th</sup> lane
- Site II: Butterfly Garden (Jaysingpur College, Jaysingpur)
- Site III: 1<sup>st</sup> lane
- Site IV: J. J. Magdum Engineering College Campus
- Site V: Kanya Mahavidhyalaya
- Site VI: Kadagemala
- Site VII: Swapnanagri

Jaysingpur College Jaysingpur has developed Butterfly garden in 700 M<sup>2</sup> areas. In this garden **specific host plants and nectar plants** have been planted. Along with all other study sites, this site was also selected so as to compare status of butterfly diversity and to understand the role of Butterfly Gardens in the conservation of butterflies.

## Results:

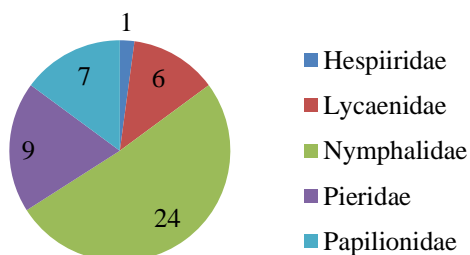
List of Butterflies at all seven sampling sites are given in the following table.

**Table No. 1: Distribution of butterflies at all sampling sites**

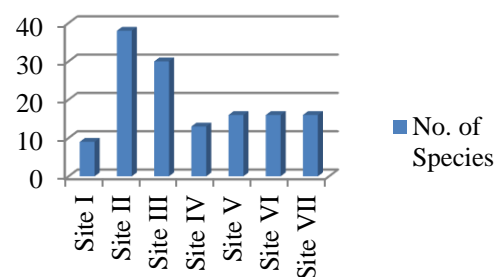
S. N.	Name of Butterfly	Scientific Name	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
<b>Family: Hesperidae</b>									
1	Grass Demon	<i>Udaspes folus</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Family: Lycaenidae</b>									
2	Common Silverline	<i>Spindasis vulcanus</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
3	Common Pierrot	<i>Castalius rosimon</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
4	Banded Blue Pierrot	<i>Discolampa ethion</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Zebra Blue	<i>Leptotes plinius</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
6	Pea Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
7	Red Pierrot	<i>Talica nycus</i>	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
<b>Family: Nymphalidae</b>									
8	Blue Tiger	<i>Tirumala limniace</i>	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	Plain Tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	Stripped Tiger	<i>Danaus genutia</i>	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	Common Crow	<i>Euploea core</i>	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
12	Black Rajah	<i>Charaxes solon</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
13	Common Evening Brown	<i>Melanitis leda</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
14	Common Bush Brown	<i>Mycalesis perseus</i>	-	+	+	+	+	-	-
15	Common Three Ring	<i>Ypthima asterope</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
16	Common Four Ring	<i>Ypthima huebneri</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
17	Common Five Ring	<i>Ypthima baldus</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
18	Tawny Coster	<i>Acraea terpsicore</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
19	Common Leopard	<i>Phalanta phalanta</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
20	Common Sailor	<i>Neptis hylas</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
21	Baron	<i>Euthalia aconthea</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
22	Angled Caster	<i>Ariadne ariadne</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

23	Common Castor	<i>Ariadne merione</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
24	Joker	<i>Byblia ilithyia</i>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
25	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
26	Blue Pansy	<i>Junonia orithiya</i>	-	+	+	-	+	-	+
27	Yellow Pansy	<i>Junonia hierta</i>	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
28	Chocolate Pansy	<i>Junonia iphita</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
29	Peacock Pansy	<i>Junonia almanac</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
30	Lemon Pansy	<i>Junonia lemonias</i>	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
31	Danaid Eggfly	<i>Hypolimnys misippus</i>	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>Family: Pieridae</b>									
32	Common Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
33	Common Emigrant	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
34	Mottled Emigrant	<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
35	Common Wanderer	<i>Pareronia hippa</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
36	Dark Wonderer	<i>Pareronia ceylanica</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
37	Common Albatross	<i>Appias albina</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
38	Common Gull	<i>Cepora nerissa</i>	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
39	Pioneer	<i>Belenois aurota</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
40	Common Jezebel	<i>Delias eucharis</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Family: Papilionidae</b>									
41	Common Jay	<i>Graphium doson</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
42	Tailed Jay	<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
43	Common Blue Bottle	<i>Graphium sarpedon</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Common Mormon	<i>Papilio polytes</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
45	Blue Mormon	<i>Papilio polymnestor</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
46	Lime Butterfly	<i>Papilio demoleus</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
47	Common Rose	<i>Pachilioptia aristolochiae</i>	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
			9	38	30	13	16	16	16

Family wise composition of Butterflies at study area



Comparative Diversity status at all Sites



Family-wise comparison at all sites

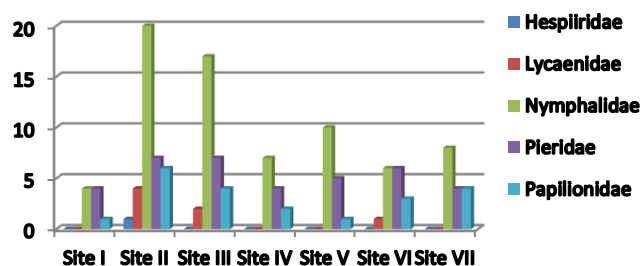




Table No. 2: List of Nectar and Host plants at Butterfly garden

S. No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Marathi Name	Nectar/ Host Status
01	<i>Stachytarpheta indica</i>	Snake Weed		Nectar
02	<i>Clotalaria spp.</i>	Rattlepods	Khulkula	Nectar/ Host
03	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i>	Indian Caper		Host
04	<i>Capparis fruticosa</i>	Wild Caper Bush		Host
05	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Ghaneri	Nectar
06	<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	Star flower		Nectar
07	<i>Hemalia patens</i>	Fire Bush		Nectar
08	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Verbena		Nectar
09	<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>	Day Jasmine	Din Ka Raja	Nectar/ Host
10	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Night blooming Jasmine	Raat Rani	Nectar
11	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Strinckling Cassia	Takala	Nectar/ Host
12	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Chitrak	Chitrak	Nectar/ Host
13	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Jungle Geranium		Nectar
14	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon	Limbu	Host
15	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Curry leaf	Kadi Patta	Host
16	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Apple Elephant	Kavath	Host
17	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>		Umbhar	Host
18	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Turmeric	Halad	Host
19	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>	Life plant	Paanphuti	Host
20	<i>Passiflora</i>	Passion flower	Krishn kamal	Nectar/ Host
21	<i>Aristolochia ringens</i>		Badak vel	Nectar/ Host
22	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Jatropha		Nectar
23	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	White Garland Lily	Sontakka	Host
24	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	Kaner	Host
25	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>		Bel	Host
26	<i>Cassia fistula</i>		Bahawa	Nectar/ Host
27	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>		Ranjai	Nectar

In Table 2 list of nectar and host plants planted in Butterfly Garden is given. Total 27 species of plants were introduced in the Garden, among which 15 species are nectar plants and 18 species were host plants. Some of the plants are act as both nectar as well as host plants.

#### Discussion:

On the basis of present study, it was observed that total 47 species of butterflies were recorded from the study area. These species are belonging to 33 genus and 5 families. Overall, among all these families, Nymphalidae was dominant. Moreover, site wise also Nymphalidae was noted dominant family. Site wise analysis revealed that Site II was rich in the butterfly diversity as compared to all other site. Site III was noted second highest species diversity.

The investigation done during the project period revealed that site II (Butterfly Garden) was having highest diversity among all the sites. It is due to the proper availability of host plants for the larval populations as a food. 18 species of host plants provide food for more than 25 species of butterfly species. During the period of study 10 butterflies were observed to completing their lifecycle through their life stages like egg, larva, pupa and adults on these host plants. However, diversity of Site III (1<sup>st</sup> Lane) was comparatively rich than other sites except Site II. This might be due to the presence of nectar plants and this area is quite undisturbed. Site I shown lowest diversity of butterflies over all other sites as this site is located at the centre of the city.

The investigation also revealed that indoor rearing house for the butterflies may also help to complete their lifecycle, as predators are more at the outdoor. This will also help students to learn more about the lifecycle of butterflies.

#### Other Important Activities for Butterfly Garden:



Mud-puddling area at Butterfly Garden



Butterfly on rotten fruit



Predators of Butterfly: 1) Birds 2) Ants 3) Lizards 4) Spiders 5) Wasps 6) Mantids

#### Conclusion:

- ❖ On the basis of present study, it can be concluded that butterfly Gardens will provide all necessary environment for survival, growth and multiplication of butterflies.
- ❖ The study clearly indicates that diversity of butterflies at butterfly garden is flourishing as compared to all other sites in the city. This will definitely help to conserve butterflies from local area.
- ❖ Development of Such Butterfly Gardens at local to global level will help butterfly species to increase in their number.
- ❖ Study also revealed that butterfly garden serve as learning resource as students can learn various concepts like life cycle, mud puddling, wasp attack, other predatory activities etc. by observing them.

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## Ecological Study Of Pentakli Dam Near Mehkar Tehsil, District Buldhana (M.S.), India

Thakare P.R.<sup>1\*</sup>,Shelekar A.L.<sup>1</sup>,Rodge S.G.<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Zoology, Shri Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science College Akot, Dist Akola.

### Abstract

*The Pentakli dam is principal fresh water body located on Penganga river of Mehkar tehsil in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state. It is earth fill type dam having height 27.5 meter ( 90 feet) and length 990 meter(3250 feet) which has volume 694.35km<sup>3</sup>. Mehkar is a tehsil place and it is 58 km East side from Buldhana. It is situated at about 457 meter above the mean sea level. The analysis of water and study of downstream environment is causally carried required in present instance from Nov.2019 to Oct.2020 period of time. In this research work water sample were collected from different sites viz., A, B & C of Pentakli dam of physico-chemical and biological parameters studied.*

**Keywords:** Pentakli dam, Diversity of Physico-chemical and Biological parameters.

### Introduction

The all living organisms and life needs water for survival, without it they can't live. The majority of earth surface measures about 50,000 billion hectares of which about 70% is covered by water and the rest remains as land. The total volume of water on the earth is spread on around 1011 million cubic kilometers and about 97% i.e. 986 million cubic kilometers locked in oceans as additional 3 million cubic kilometer of salty water is buried underground. The countries of the world mostly facing an ecological crisis and is degrading natural resources day by day. Our India is not the exception for this ecological crisis. V.J. watil(2010) It is aware to fact that earlier the human being was an essential part of the nature of human society. Studying the changes in an ecosystem is crucial part for futuristic planning which helps in conservation of natural flora, fauna and ecosystem for its future use and the perfect management. As the natural ecosystem is declined ultimately meant to stability of system reduced. Flood is the result of excess rain and uneven distribution of water and the human beings has suffered a heavy loss from the damage caused by flood and in some parts of his survival became difficult. Once the flood situation happened, upper surface of fertile soil is carried away and lost, eventually agricultural economy is reduced. It is difficult to control the flood and it can be prevented up to a limited extent and flood can be control by protecting the water shade and construction of dam and by prevention of human encroachment on the forest area. Community composition is highly dependent on geographic location (Dodson et al., 2009). Zooplankton communities in artificial water bodies may be structured differently from those in naturally formed lakes. Generally Intrinsic local factors appear to create conditions favourable to more specialist taxa in water bodies (Faye L. et al 2013)

### Materials and Methods

The Pentakli dam is an earthfill dam on Penganga river near Pentakli village, Taluka Mehkar of Buldhana district of Maharashtra state which is 22 Km. of Mehkar towards South west of Mehkar on Mehkar-Chikhli Road. This dam was opened in 2003 on Penganga River. This river originates in Ajantha ranges in Aurangabad district in Maharashtra. Total length of Penganga river is 495 Km. This river travels nearly 116 Km from its origin to the dam site and cover rough terrain to the dam site.

### Selection of Sample Area

The survey of the Pentakli dam was carried out to identify the different types of natural flora, fauna and ecology of the site. Various types of habitats within the upstream and downstream

were sample in order to prepare and define this area. In order to study the dam basing on preliminary investigation the dam was classified into following different zones.

1. Upstream, downstream and sample collection site
2. Collection and preservation of samples

All samples were collected thrice times and survey was carried out for studying Zooplanktons as well as physic-chemical analysis and separate samples for biological and chemical analysis was carried out.

### Zooplankton analysis

The collected sample from the sample sites of Pentakli dam were allowed to sediment for 3 to 4 days and the sediment was resuspended in 10 ml preserved buffered formalin. From other half of Sample specimen were identified in the laboratory. Water sample were to be identified in the laboratory under 10 X 45 by magnification. Identification was done From the algal book of taxonomy by Disikacharya T. V. (1959),

### Observation and Results

Early morning water sample from Pentakli dam one who drawn from different sites are collected by using the standard formula.

Data collected was done in during 2019- 2020. All seasonal data for monsoon, winter, summer was studied at suitable time. Following physico-chemical method was obtain to define the status of Pentakli dam. Temperature, TDS, Physical appearance, Dissolved oxygen, pH, Nitrate, chlorides etc. are presented in table.

**Seasonal Data Monsoon, Winter and Summer**

Month	Temp.	TDS	pH	Total Alkalinity	Chloride	DO	Nitrite	Nitrate
February	21°C	250	7.2	87.00	15.2	5.5	0.02	26.46
May	32°C	262	7.5	91.00	20.5	4.7	0.01	29.00
August	28.5°C	240	7.3	89.00	14.5	5.4	0.04	31.12
October	29°C	190	7.1	97.00	14.1	5.2	0.06	00.21

In the period of work following taxa and certain zooplanktons were recorded.

### Some Zooplanktons recorded in the Pentakli Dam

Sr. No.	Zooplankton
1.	Radiolarians
2.	Copepods
3.	Isopods
4.	Dinoflagellates
5.	Ostracodes
6.	Pteropods
7.	Zooflagellates
8.	Amoeba

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## A Review On Waste Water Treatment Method: A Sustainable Development Approach

Dr. V K Mukke

Department of Environmental Sciences  
Shivneri Mahavidyalaya Shirur Anantpal, Dist. Latur

### Abstract:

*Polluted water is any water contaminated by human consumption. Our modern lifestyle offers us the luxury of using a variety of products to make our lives more comfortable and convenient, but it comes with the cost of water pollution. A common product of our daily lives includes contaminated water. This wastewater is harmful to human consumption or use. We can recycle wastewater by using wastewater treatment systems that filter and treat wastewater by removing contaminants such as organic matter, inorganic substances and chemicals etc. Typical wastewater treatment methods include physical therapy, chemotherapy and water treatment.*

**Keywords:** Domestic waste; Industrial and municipal waste, treatment methods.

### Introduction:

Pollution of Water is mainly caused by the release of wastewater into the surface or groundwater. Wastewater is any water contaminated by human consumption. Wastewater is used for water for any purpose such as domestic, industrial, commercial or agricultural, landslides or storm water. The quality or nature of wastewater varies depending on the source of the pollution. This includes physical, chemical and biological pollution. Examples of severe water pollution affecting human health are many diseases (eg bacteria, viruses, and parasites) that contaminate water with sewage (household waste), human waste, and animal excrement. Radioactive waste contains toxic elements such as thorium, uranium, and radon. This waste is large amounts of water pollution from mining operations, power stations or nuclear testing, nuclear power plants and natural resources. Chemical pollutants can be organic matter such as Insecticides, pesticides, herbicides, volatile organic compounds, heavy metals plastics, oil, detergents, etc. It comes from domestic, industrial or agricultural waste, or organic matter such as acids, metals, salts from domestic and industrial pollutants.

Sewage treatment can also be called wastewater treatment. However, the waste water is a broad term that can also be used for industrial wastewater. In many cities, the sewage system will also manage part of industrial pollution at a sewage treatment plant that usually receives pre-industrial treatment to reduce pollution. If the sewerage system is an integrated pipeline, it will also be responsible for the flow of urban water (flood water) to the sewage treatment plant. Sewage is transmitted through sewage containing pipes, pipe work and sewage pumps to the treatment entrance.

Fresh water is one of the most important and essential natural resources on the earth. Basically wastewater is also an important resource, especially when frequent droughts and water scarcity occurs in many parts of the world. However, wastewater contains many harmful substances and cannot be recycled until it is treated. Therefore, the importance of wastewater treatment is twofold: restoring water supply and protecting the planet from toxins.

The removal of pollutants from wastewater or sewage is important before it reaches rivers or natural bodies such as rivers, lakes, estuaries, seas and oceans. The primary function of wastewater treatment plants is to protect human health and the ecosystem from the toxic and toxic pollutants found in wastewater. Water treatment plants are designed to speed up the natural water purification process because the natural process is overcrowded. These resources are used to treat wastewater in a variety of ways and to restore purified water to the environment.

## Methods of water treatment

There are different methods that can be used to treat waste water depending on the type and extent of the pollution. Waste water treatment includes physical, chemical and biological processes.

**Physical water treatment:** Physical methods are used for cleaning the wastewater. Processes like sedimentation aeration and filtration are used to remove the solids. No chemicals are used in this process.

**Sedimentation:** The process of removing suspended particles from water. When the insoluble material settles on the ground by gravity, the sediments and the fresh water are properly separated using suitable technique.

**Aeration:** This is an effective form of water treatment in which air is supplied to the tank by the process of oxidation during the decomposition of organic waste.

**Filtration:** Used to filter all impurities. Special filters are used to transfer contaminated water and to separate impurities from soluble particles. Sand filter is a widely used filter. The oil found on surface water can be easily removed in this way.

## Chemical treatment of water treatment:

In this way chemicals are used to treat dirty water. Chlorine is used as an oxidizing chemical in the treatment of contaminated water to kill the pathogenic body. This process is known as chlorination. Another oxidizing agent used to kill germs and bacteria through the wastewater purification process is ozone. In the treatment of an industrial wastewater treatment system used an acid or foundation to bring water to its natural pH i.e. 7. Chemicals inhibit the growth of aquatic bacteria, making the water cleaner.

## Biological methods of water treatment:

It involves various biological processes that break down living organisms found in contaminated water, such as soap, human waste, oil, and food. Microorganism grinds organic matter into contaminated water into biological treatment. It can be divided into three categories:

### Aerobic processes:

Aerobic bacteria begin to work when there is oxygen. Aerobic decomposition is also known as oxidation. During this process, bacteria decompose organisms and convert them into stable nutrients such as carbon dioxide, nitrate, and sulfate that can be used by plants.

### Anaerobic processes:

Anaerobic bacteria are effective in the absence of oxygen. They begin their work and attack complex natural compounds and convert them into solids, liquids and gases. Anaerobic decay is called decay. The end result of this decay is black residue (Humus), ammonia, methane, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen etc.

**Composting:** This is a type of exercise program in which contaminated water is treated with a mixture of sawdust or other carbon sources.

## Conclusion:

- Physical, chemical and biological treatments are used to remove contaminants and make them safe enough to be released from the environment.
- Contaminated treated wastewater can be reused in a variety of ways Ex. of industrial cooling towers, in the refilling of artificial aquifers, in irrigation and environmental rehabilitation. In rare cases it is used to improve the supply of drinking water.
- The use of new water purification technologies enables us to restore the quality of wastewater and reduce waste and demand for water.
- Water quality restoration is an excellent example of a short-term and long-term solution.

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## Evaluation of Mid-Day Meal Programme in Rural and Urban Elementary Schools of Odisha

**Manoranjan Dash**

Faculty, Department of Education, Ravenshaw  
University, Cuttack, Odisha

**Sonalika Biswal**

Faculty, Department of Teacher Education, SCS Auto.  
College, Puri, Odisha

### Abstract

*This study focuses on examining the views of parents and teachers about the Mid-day meal programme and examining the perception of children about mid-day meal programme in rural and urban elementary school. The investigator used purposive sampling and selected 4 elementary schools which comprised of 2 urban and 2 rural areas in Cuttack district of Odisha. Descriptive survey method with quantitative and qualitative approaches was employed for 100 respondents from parents, teachers and students; and focus group discussion for parents and students and interview schedule for teachers were used for data collection. The findings revealed that the majority of teachers of rural schools reported that the government is not provided sufficient fund for the implementation of the mid-day meal programme. Few parents of rural areas expressed that school was providing low-quality food and insufficient to their children whereas in urban areas NGO's providing variety and quality food to the children and sufficient for their children. The majority of the students expressed that their schools provided quality mid-day meal in both rural and urban areas. It is therefore recommended that the government of Odisha should increase the quantity as well as the quality of food and variety of items in rural areas and also increase the fund for the mid-day meal programme.*

*Keyword : ( Evaluation, Mid-day meal)*

### Introduction

Education is the backbone of any nation and it plays a crucial role in development. So, state governments are spending a considerable portion of their limited resources to provide educational facilities all over the country. Nutrition support to primary education is considered as a means to achieve the objective of providing free and compulsory universal primary education of satisfactory quality to all children between the age of 14 years to the universalisation of primary education through increased enrolment, improved school attendance and retention and promoting the nutritional status of primary school children simultaneously. The mid-day meal scheme is otherwise known as the school meal programme in India which started in 1995 and it involves the provision of free of cost lunch to elementary school children (from class I to VIII) on all working days. One of the major objectives of the Mid-Day meal scheme was aims to check the high dropout rates of children from economically weaker sections and to address their nutritional needs. In Odisha, Akshaya Patra Foundation was first started in 2008 and Puri is the first location where Akshaya Patra Foundation began serving Mid-day meal at the elementary school level. In December 2008, Naandi entered into an MoU with the Government of Odisha and then rolled out a centralized kitchen in an 'urban' or a 'peri-urban' region having a relatively high density of population and schools in Berhampur in Ganjam district and Kalahandi districts.

### Rationale of the Study

Review shows that mid-day meal programme has a large impact on school participation, and also proved to be a regular source of supplementary nutrition for children and facilitate their healthy growth (Sinha, 2008). The Mid-day meal scheme has spread egalitarian values as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal (Khera, 2006). The state-wise audit of the implementation of the MDM scheme revealed weak internal controls and monitoring (Singh and Mishra, 2010). A well-organized mid-day meal scheme has an opportunity to impact various good habits to children such as washing once hands before and after eating and to

educate them about the importance of clean water good hygienic and other related matters and also helps to overcome this problem by preventing “classroom hunger” (Paul, P.K and Mondal, N.K, 2012). The children irrespective of their background were found to enjoy the sharing of food and insufficient food provided to the students created dissatisfaction among the parents and students (Mohanty, 2014). Many research studies including surveys have been conducted regarding the Mid-day meal programme, but hardly any research was found for Cuttack district of Odisha in both rural and urban areas. Therefore researcher is keenly interested to conduct a study on evaluation of Mid-day meal programme at elementary school level in rural and urban areas of Cuttack district in Odisha.

### Objectives

- To examine the views of parents and teachers about Mid-day meal programme in rural and urban elementary schools.
- To examine the perception of children about Mid-day meal programme in rural and urban elementary schools.

### Research Questions

- What are the parents’ and teachers’ views about the Mid-day meal programme in rural and urban elementary schools with regard to the following dimensions –
- Management, Storage of foods, Space for cooking, Cleanliness and hygiene, Regularity, Quality and Quantity of Food
- What do the children perceive about the Mid-day meal programme in rural and urban elementary schools with regard to the following dimensions-Community participation, Cleanliness and hygiene, Regularity, Quality and Quantity of food

### Methodology of Study: Design, population, sample, tool and techniques used

The Present study comes under the Descriptive approach. The survey method is one of the types of descriptive research. The population of the present study consists of Cuttack districts of Odisha. Based on the access and availability the investigator was selected 4 elementary schools which comprised 2 urban and 2 rural areas. The sample consists of 4 elementary schools from each school 10 students selected and total students were 40, from 20 teachers 5 teachers are selected from each school and from 40 parents selected as whose children were studying in the elementary schools, which comprised 20 from rural areas and 20 from urban areas, as per the researchers’ convenient. For the study a purposive sampling method was adopted. To collect data the researcher used various tools and techniques such as interview and Focus group discussion. The investigator has conducted Focus Group Discussion among 40 parents both from rural and urban areas and another Focus Group Discussion also conducted among 40 students and one interview schedule has conducted for 20 teachers in both rural and urban elementary schools. The data was analyzed by using percentage analysis and qualitative techniques of thick descriptions.

### Analysis of Data

#### Views of Parents on MDM Programme

The researcher conducted a Focus group interview with parents. The majority of parents of rural areas expressed that MDM programme was managed by SHG (Self Help Group) and 19 members involved and in urban areas; some parents said that Akshaya Patra Foundation was managing the MDM programme. In urban areas parents expressed their views as school was regularly providing MDM and also healthy food and also said variety items were provided with their school and it also creates interest among children’s to going school regularly. Few parents of

rural areas expressed their views that school was providing low-quality food and insufficient to their children whereas in urban areas NGO's providing variety and quality food to the children and sufficient for their children. Most of the parents of rural areas suggested that the quantity of meal should be increased in schools.

### **Views of Teachers on MDM Programme**

The researcher interviewed 20 teachers. The majority of the teachers of rural schools said that management was very well and SHG handling the mid-day meal programme. In urban schools, all teachers said that NGO, Akshaya Patra Foundation was handling MDM. All the teachers of both urban and rural schools said that 80% of the students washing their hands through hand wash/soap before eating. All the teacher of both rural and urban schools said that mid-day meal regularly provided and 90% of students eating meal regularly. The majority of the teachers of expressed that quality food provided to the children but which quantity of items as government fixed was not sufficient for the rural children. In the urban schools, teachers expressed that good quality of food provided Akshaya Patra Foundation for the urban students and that was sufficient for them. Most of the teachers of rural areas said that they have facing lots of problem due to the parents were not aware of the MDM programme so they create disturbances in schools and suggested that the quantity of spices and vegetable should be increased in MDM and new and variety of items should be provided for the students in rural schools.

### **Perception of Children on MDM programme**

The researcher conducted a Focus Group Interview with students. All the students of both rural and urban schools expressed that the helper cleaned utensils regularly and drainage facilities available in their schools. The majority of the students expressed that their schools provided quality mid-day meal in both rural and urban areas. Few students of rural areas said that food was not tasty but sufficient food provided in their schools and urban area students said that food was tasty and sufficient for them. The majority of the students expressed that MDM regularly provided in their schools in both rural and urban areas. Few students of both rural and urban areas said that they were not eating regularly meal because the food was not tasty and some of them said that their parents told them not to eat.

### **Recommendations**

The following recommendations as directed under few lines: The quantity of food should be increased and more fund government should be given for running mid-day meal properly in rural schools. A healthy interaction between parents and teachers should be established in the school and parents should be aware of the mid-day meal programme and regularly attend the PTA meeting in the school. Any other curry should be given instead of soya bean and more items should be added in rural schools. Reduce the workload of teachers in rural schools from mid-day meal programme.

### **Conclusion**

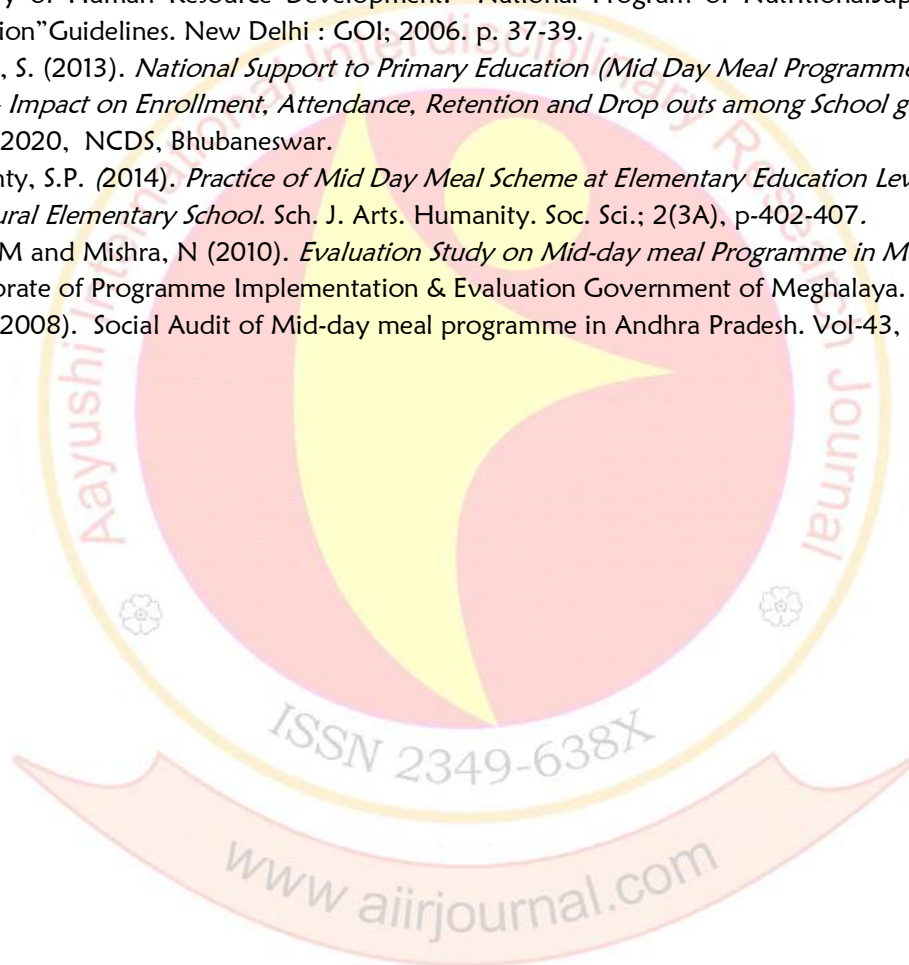
The MDM programme takes the major recommendations for student's health and it increasing attendance and enrolment rate in both state and country. The studies conducted in this area at the international level and state level revealed that the positive effect of the MDM and increasing enrolment, attendance and reducing social discrimination and lower dropout rates (Sinha, 2008 and Paul and Mondal, 2012). Few of the studies are revealed that inadequacy of funds to provide quality, dissatisfaction of cooks with the meagre salaries paid to them, lack of enough plates in some cases resulting in children eating off leaves or paper and somewhere problem with funding (Mohanty, 2014 and Blue, 2005). The parents of urban areas had positive views on the MDM programme but in rural areas parents were dissatisfied with which quantity of MDM schools provided to their children. The teachers of both urban areas and rural schools viewed that



workload was decreased because of management of MDM by NGO organization in urban and SHG in rural schools but few teachers expressed that government should provide more amount of fund for running MDM programme. The students of both rural and urban schools perceived that the MDM provided to them was good quality and sufficient for them.

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## Statement By Persons Who Can Not Be Called as Witnesses The Dying Declaration

Asst.Prof. Bhosale Rakesh Arvind

Assistant Professor in Law  
Karmaveer Bhausaheb Hiray Law College,  
Malegaon Camp, Dist: Nashik

### Abstract:

*The word "Dying Declaration" tells itself the meaning which has a great importance and value in our legal filed. This Research paper explain about statements which converted in dying declaration, different forms of dying declaration admissible by law and it's importance & clears that it's value or not? And when the dying declaration cannot be taken into consideration & against whom the dying declarations are admissible. A statement by a person who is conscious and knows that death is imminent concerning what they believes to be the cause or circumstances of death that can be introduced into evidence during a trial in certain cases. A dying declaration is considered important and trustworthy evidence based upon the belief that most people who know that they are about to die do not lie. it is an exception to the Hearsay rule which prohibits use of a statement made by someone other than the person who repeats while testifying during a trial, because of its untrustworthiness. If the person who made the dying declaration had the slightest hope of recovery. The statement is not admissible into evidence. A person be competent at the time when makes a statement, otherwise, it is inadmissible. It is the statement of a person who had died explaining the circumstances of his death. When any offence is committed, there is always the two persons, who voraciously know what actually happened i.e., the Accused, who commits offence and the other one is Victim, with whom offence is committed. In order to prove their positions for makes one story to be true, they give Statements to judge but their story can not rely on the veracity of statements which they made to support their stories, as it may be prejudged or untrue so generally, the role of Witness becomes crucial to determine the truth. But their is a condition when the statement made by the person to be treated as true evidence in spite of the fact that he made the statement in his own favour and hardly any doubt behind the reason for that statement. To fair trial is also the independence and freedom of the witnesses, which imposed the guilt of the accused. if their were no protection of witnesses and their families against intimidation, many people would not be to cooperate with the authorities, and the state affairs could cause the justice system to become paralyzed in so many cases. What are the main reasons and factors which induce the hostility of witnesses and how we can avoid this for proper criminal justice system in India?*

### Introduction:

Word "Dying Declaration" means a statement written or verbal of relevant facts made by a person, who is dead. A dying declaration is introduced by the prosecution, but can be used on behalf of the accused. Clause (1) of Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1972 explains about the Dying Declaration, which is the general rule of Hearsay. Section 32 provides that statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, appears to the Court unreasonable are themselves relevant facts. A dying declaration is a statement written or verbal made by the deceased before his death. The statement must relate to the cause of his death or to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted his death. The cause of that person's death is in question. Injuries must have caused the death. The statement may be in the form of oral or written or even by gesture. Such statements are relevant and are admissible. It is a word wide presumption that a dying man will not speak lies. The English Poet Mathew Arnold says: "Truth sits on the lips of the dying man." The incorporation of clause (1) of the Section 32 is based on this

principle. A dying declaration recorded by a Magistrate is “evidence” and can be admitted without proof further under Section 80. It is be used as substantive piece of evidence. However, the Court should scrutinise it very strictly. The declarant must be in a fit condition and also must be a competent witness. The dying declaration must have been recorded by a competent witness. The dying declaration must have been recorded by a competent Magistrate, and according to the Rules in force. If the Magistrate is not advisable to record the dying declaration by a doctor, or police officer or any one. But the dying declaration recorded by the Magistrate weighs higher evidentiary value. It is much safer to keep the dying declaration short, concise and to the point and to write out the questions and answers. It is certainly not desirable for cyclostyled form to be prepared. It is always preferable to record the dying declaration in the mother tongue of the deceased. A dying declaration must be complete. An incomplete dying declaration is not admissible. Example: “To-day at 8-00 o’clock morning Ramana, son of Seetharamaiah, resident of Vidyanager, Hyderabad stabbed me in stomach and throat with knife.” H. No specific from: There is no specific from of dying declaration, A statement pertaining to dying declaration may be made by means of oral or written or even sings and gestures. The following is the leading case. Brief Facts: The deceased’s name was Dulari, a prostitute. Abdullah was the accused. The prosecution was that Abdullah cut the throat of Dulari by a razor, due to which the wind pipe and the anterior wall of the gullet of her were cut, due to which; she could not speak a single word. The Deputy Magistrate recorded the statement of Dulari, while he was questioning her; she gave the answers in affirmative or negative sings and gestures. The appellant Abdullah was convicted on the statement of deceased. The Appellant raised the objection that the gestures and sings would not be taken as statement under Section 32 (1) Judgement: The full Bench overruled the objection and held that the signs, taken together might perfectly be regarded as ‘verbal statement’. If a person making a dying declaration recovers and happens to live thereafter, can the dying declaration be admitted in evidence? Some times it happens. The dying declaration is recorded with the expectation that the victim dies with the fatal injuries. After the death only such statement is considered as the “Dying Declaration”, and shall be used as evidence under Section 32, Clause (1). If the injured /victim, after making dying declaration, does not die, and he recovers, in such circumstances, the statement recorded as “dying Declaration” cannot be used as a substantive piece of evidence, and cannot be used under Section 32, Clause(1). However, it can be used as corroborative evidence under Sec.157 or Sec. 145 of the Evidence Act. The person, who made the dying declaration, appears before the Court as a witness, and is subjected to cross-examination, re-examination, etc.

#### **Importance Of Dying Declarations:**

Dying Declaration is a legal concept refers to the effect that the statement which made by a dying person explaining the circumstances of his death. The word Dying Declaration itself tells the meaning. A statement by a person who is conscious and knows that death is imminent concerning what he believes to be the cause or circumstances of his death. A dying declaration is considered credible and trustworthy evidence based upon the general belief that most people who know that their about to die “do not lie”. As a result, it is an exception to the general rule “hear say”, which prohibits the use of a statement made by some one other than the person who repeated it while testifying during trial. Section 32 (1) of the Indian Evidence Act deals with the admissibility of dying declaration, which reads as Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts, made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured, without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, appears to the court unreasonable are themselves relevant facts in the following cases. When the statement made by a person as to the cause of his death, or as to any to the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases, in which the cause of that



person's death comes into question. Such statements are relevant whether the person who made them was or was not, at the time when they were made, under expectation of death, and whatever may be the nature of the proceeding in which the cause of his death comes into question. So, recording of dying declaration becomes very important.

#### **When The Dying Declaration Cannot Be Taken Into Consideration:**

In the following cases, dying declaration cannot be taken into consideration :-

(a) If the accused proves by evidence that the deceased gave false statement with the ill intention to implicate the accused in the case, then the dying declaration cannot be taken into consideration. U.P. State vs. S.B. Singh (1964 CrLJ 1134 S

C) the prosecution was that S.B. Singh murdered Brinda in a railway compartment, where there was no sufficient light. The only evidence was the dying declaration of Brinda. The accused in his defence produced the certified copy of a statement recorded in the Court seven years ago prior to the date of murder, in which the statement given by Brinda stated that his eye sight was poor and his vision was blurred. The accused was acquitted.

(b) If it is proved that there was discussion between the injured person and interested persons before giving the dying declaration, or the person giving such declaration was tutored, then the dying declaration cannot be considered.

(c) Delay: If unduly delay has occurred in recording the dying declaration, the veracity of it may be affected.

(d) If it is proved that accused had already been named and the fact is known to the declarant.

(e) Identify: If the declarant giving dying declaration cannot identify the accused and the identify of the accused is doubtful, such dying declaration loses its quality.

(f) A dying declaration of one person is not a relevant to the question about the death of another person.

(g) Cross Cases: Where in a fight between two parties, several persons died on both sides and cross- cases for deaths of either party were started. In such circumstances, the dying declaration of one could not be used against members of his party. ( Saudagan Singh v Emperor AIR 1944 Lah 377)

(h) Conflicting dying declarations: Where there are more than one dying declaration and they are inconsistent with each other, it is not possible to pick out such declarations where in the accused is implicated. Such dying declarations cannot base the conviction. The inconsistent dying declarations show the deceased's confused state of mind or the intention to implicate the accused with whom he had previous grudge and enmity. After thorough plans and tutoring are also presumed. (Kamla vs. State of Punjab, AIR 1993 SC 374 )

(i) Infirmities: Where there were infirmities in dying declaration regarding state of deceased to make oral dying declaration and unnatural conduct of witness to whom dying declaration was allegedly given by the deceased which was disclosed to the police after two days of death of deceased, the accused was entitled to the benefit of doubt. (Ram Sal vs. State of Madhya Pradesh, Cr L J 1994 SC 138)

(j) The FIR as well as the statement given by the injured to the investigating officer is not admissible as dying declaration under Section 32 of the Evidence Act, and in Court's view the said conclusion is unassailable.(Sukhar vs. State of Uttar Pradesh, Cr LJ 2000 SC 29)

(k) It would be very unsafe and hazardous to sustain the conviction of the accused charged for offences under Section 302 read with Section 34 IPC on the basis of dying declaration recorded

by the Special Executive Magistrate and the police officer separately (Dada Machindra Chaudhary vs. State of Maharashtra, Cr LJ 1999 Bom. 4009) K.

#### **Against Whom The Dying Declarations Are Admissible:**

(a) Statement by the deceased as to cause of his death is admissible.

(b) Statement by the deceased as to cause of his death is admissible, not only against the person who actually caused the death of the deponent, but also against other persons concerned in the said transaction which resulted in the deponent's death in case in which the cause of that person's death comes into question.

(c) Useful both in civil and criminal proceedings: A dying declaration is admissible both in civil and criminal proceedings.

(d) The dying declaration can be used in murder and also in the suicide cases. There are different opinion on the evidentiary value of dying declaration One opinion is that a dying declaration is not a weak type of evidence. It stands on the same footing as any other evidence and has to be judged in the light of the circumstances. Another opinion is that a dying declaration is a weak type of evidence and it must be corroborated by other evidence. The Supreme Court laid down the following principles in *Khushal Rao vs. State of Bombay* AIR 1958 SC) It cannot be laid down as an absolute rule of law that a dying declaration cannot from the sole basis of conviction unless it is corroborated. Each case must be determined on its own facts keeping in view the circumstances in which the dying declaration was made. An it cannot be laid down as a general proposition that a dying declaration is a weak kind of evidence then other pieces of evidence. A dying declaration stands on the same footing as any other piece of evidence and has to be judged in the light of surrounding circumstances and with reference to the principles govern in weighing of evidence.

(e) A dying declaration which has been recorded by a competent magistrate in the proper manner i.e. in the form of question answers and as far as practicable in the words of the maker, stands on a much higher footing than a dying declaration which depends upon oral testimony.

(f) In order to test the reliability of a dying declaration was the truthful version as to the circumstance of the death and assailants of the victim, it can depend upon solely on the dying declaration and the conviction can be laid safely.

(g) If the Court is satisfied that the dying declaration was the truthful version as to the circumstances of the death and assailants of the victim, it can depend upon solely on the dying declaration and the conviction can be laid safely.

#### **Conclusion:**

The dying declaration is not specifically mentioned in our penal law under Section 32(1) of Indian Evidence Act. It is the statement made by the person who is going to die, and that statement will be considered as evidence in court, how his death caused and who the murderer. There are so many conditions that relied upon the dying declaration that it should be an adequate manner as dying declaration is the weapon that convicted the accused and stood as strong evidence. In every step of process from investigation to conviction punishment must be analyzed to identify ways in which witnesses are placed at risk, and potential reforms designed to limit of those risks. The political will to initiate this should be displayed by the government the legal aspects may be looked into by the judiciary and the execution can be entrusted to the police. crime is the most crucial issues facing the country today, and development of effective mechanisms to fight crime is another. The admissibility of dying declaration accept in Indian court because the law presumes that in the last parting words the man will never lie as anyone will meet his maker with a lie on his lips.

This is because a man who is going to die, end with all his needs and wants and his interest is no more passionate for self deeds so he seldom lies. The dying declaration is found to be maliciously made then court has the right to reject the statement. Or there are other situations and circumstances which coupled with dying declaration for its admissibility which discussed above. Dying Declaration is a statement made by the person while he was dying and states the reason for his death. The statement given by the dying person can be circumstantial or tells the cause for his death. Hence, the only statement given just before the death of a person is called Dying Declaration. The person is conscious of and knows that death is about to happen can made a declaration and state the cause of his death and that statement will be admissible and treated as Evidence in the Court. Declaration made by the deceased person can be in oral, written and by conduct. The word Dying Declaration explains the word itself.

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## Ecological Pest Management, A Pest Management Of Twenty-First Century.

**Gauri Shahane**

P. G. Department of Zoology,  
G.M.D. Arts, B.W. Commerce and  
Science College,  
Sinnar Dist. Nashik

**Ashwini Khalkar**

P. G. Department of Chemistry,  
K.T.H.M. College, Nashik

**Prakash Kokate**

P. G. Department of Zoology,  
G.M.D. Arts, B.W. Commerce and  
Science College,  
Sinnar Dist. Nashik

### Abstract:

*The insects were already in full possession of every habitat of earth as they born before man on earth. The ancient man when started agriculture, some insect's attack his crops and continued till today where we labelled them as pest. Over the centuries, the man or farmers have experimented with and developed pest control practices to minimize the damage caused by them. When individual method of pest control with its failure create serious problems or issues regarding toxic chemicals. Then the man applied collectively all of them and named as Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The IPM although lesser the use of toxic chemicals but not absolutely effective as regards to agro-ecosystem. The Ecological Pest Management (EPM) better represents the view of the broader ecology of pest management and avoiding toxic chemicals even in small dose, but certainly not all IPM programs will follow this approach. The usage of chemical pesticides should be brought to a stop because they always decrease the ecosystem stability. EPM based on the natural stability and sustainability of the agro-ecosystem and suppressing pest outbreaks at the very beginning when the pest population density is still low.*

**Key words:** Ecological Pest Management, toxic chemicals, natural stability and sustainability, agro-ecosystem.

### Introduction:

The modification of mouth parts, strong flight, tough exoskeleton, immense reproductive power and evolutionary pesticide resistance; the insects becomes nature's marvel. The harmful insects still fighting against the man for food since from years ago and causes economic loss of the farmers. Discovery of pesticidal properties of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) by Paul Muller in 1939 started the era of use of pesticides. Then, arsenic-based pesticides were dominant up to 1950. Today, organophosphates make up about 50% of the killing agents in chemical pesticides. These pesticides block the enzymes acetylcholinesterase, required for nerve transmission not only in insects but also in human and other animals, hence becomes toxic.

The numbers of toxic pesticides are banned worldwide including India. Recently Europe and Canada in May 2021 eliminate the use of hazardous and brain-damaging insecticide such as Chlorpyrifos. Research by the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) finds exposure to lindane and metalaxyl pesticides increases thyroid cancer risk. Several pesticide families, such as synthetic pyrethroids, organophosphates, and carbamates, are also known to cause respiratory symptoms like asthma.

The number of events with toxic pesticides for their rejection are summarised in the table-

Year	Country	Event with chemical pesticides
2000	USA	Chlorpyrifos and many other pesticides kill is the nervous system of insect but also target the nervous system in humans. They are particularly hazardous to children, so banned.
2008	India	Banned the use of DDT.
2011	India	Countrywide ban on the manufacture, sale and use of endosulfan, citing its toxic effects on humans and the environment and declared it as persistent organic pollutants.
2018	USA	Reapproval of the highly toxic and problematic pesticide, dicamba.
2018	Europe	Multinational agrichemical company Bayer ban on bee-toxic neonicotinoids

		throughout the European Union.
2021	USA	Banned the surface sterilizers for COVID 19 such as peroxyacetic acid, chlorine bleach, alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides, and dimethyl ammonium chloride causing asthma attacks.

China and India, the insecticide consumption is 45 and 64%, respectively; indicating enormous use of pesticides. Broad-spectrum insecticides that kill non-target arthropods can create new pest problems by eliminating biological control organisms. Bioaccumulation and environmental pollution is another unfolding episode of use of chemical pesticide. Despite the banning of a number of pesticides, newer chemical pesticides continued to be developed that are toxic to target organisms at very low doses still the pests are not effectively controlled as pest becomes resistant to pesticides and requires high doses frequently; therefore view of Integrated Pest Management by applying almost all pest control method come forth. The IPM is environmentally, economically, socially and culturally acceptable however it consist of use of chemical pesticides also along with biological, cultural pest control methods. The loss of yields due to pests in many crops, despite the substantial increase in the use of pesticides is a symptom of the environmental crisis affecting agriculture (Altieri and Rosset, 1995).

Any chemically based pest-management strategies encourage short-term solutions that can be harmful to the environment and to human health. Broad-spectrum chemicals also are ineffective against some pest problems. There is a need to develop new pest-management systems that are long-term, cost-effective and protect human and environmental health. By birth EPM fulfil all these criteria as it is based on:

- Minimum disturbances*: The disturbances which are caused by conventional agriculture practises such as setting of soil and change the ecosystem. These disturbances, however, need to be as small as possible. The successful ecological pest management is based on mimicking nature, redesigning a farm with no disturbances so that it will maximise nitrogen cycle, nitrogen fixation, nutrient mineralisation etc. It will also minimise the nutrient loss or erosion of soil. In case of sloping farm it may be convenient to reduce tillage as it causes erosion as well as nutrient loss. It will be necessary to include perennial species or crops with plant diversity, by applying drip irrigation system.
- Vulnerability of crop*: Any unhealthy generally becomes susceptible to pests and diseases. This is even true for plants of the same species and variety. Field observations show that pests prefer to attack plants under stress. Recent study is indication towards plant's 'internal balance', that directly related to its nutritional state. The best way to prevent the attack of pests and diseases is thus by providing a healthy and balanced environment and food supply to crop plants. This is one more revolution in plant pathology (trophobiosis). However internal balance of crop plants also depends upon climatic factors such as humidity, temperature, light, and wind. It is also related to some agricultural practises such as tilling, time of planting, spacing between crop plants and each line, use of verity etc.
- Pests behaviour*: Behaviour or habits such as abilities to reproduce, site of reproduction on plant body, ability to face environmental conditions are the facts that farmers should know. This knowledge needs to be translated into action and considering, The release of beneficial insects on a particular moment, adding bird nesting sites to a farm when pest attack the crops, or changing the sowing time of certain crops according to climate change is essential for EPM.

### Theme / Ideas

- EPM prevent non-target useful species of pollinator insect.
- It is eradication of insect pest rather than its killing.
- It works with nature and not against it.

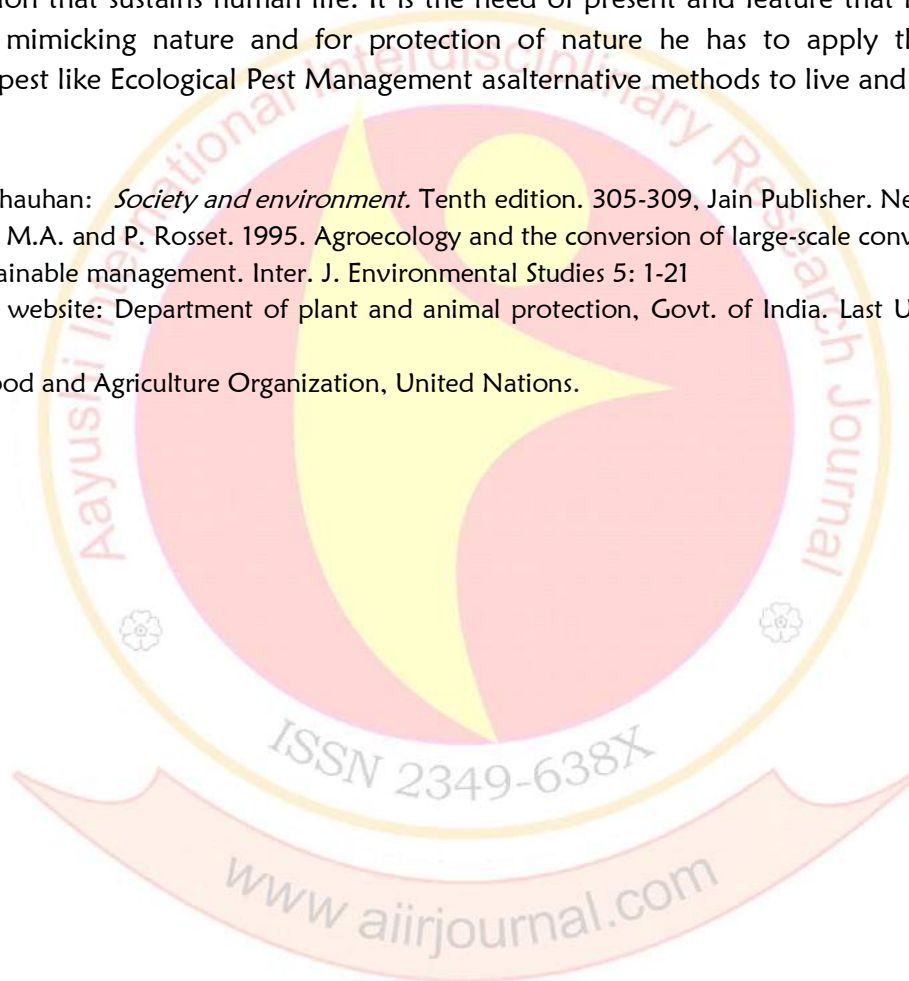
- In the language of agroecology, it is growing of plants in the right soil, at the right time to conserve the all agroecosystem.
- EPM practices must conserve the soil health.
- As like soil health centres there is need of Plant clinic centre to conserve biodiversity.
- The skill and knowledge will require boosting the programme of EPM for sustainability.

### Conclusion

Population increase and food security are twin problems of globe coupled with global climate change. Bioaccumulation of pesticides and environmental pollution due to toxic pesticides affect the human health considerably resulting into reduction of immunity and thereby average life span of human. The toxic pesticides also affect the health of soil which is main component of the food production that sustains human life. It is the need of present and future that man has to live with nature, mimicking nature and for protection of nature he has to apply the methods to eradicate the pest like Ecological Pest Management as alternative methods to live and let's to live.

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## Gendering Knowledge in the New Normal

**Anagh**

Research Scholar

Mahatma Gandhi University Kerala

### Introduction

The term gender is defined has been defined as expression of gender based upon social construction. The term gender has been defined as a term that exists on the basis of and is being made use of on the basis of social construction. And this definition is existent and has been predominant till date. However, the sands of time amidst changing social panorama and activities and researches of related activists and studies, methodological studies on the subject have proved that this definition needs to undergo a radical change with immediate change. The term gender has, till date has been confined to nearly two genders – viz – male and female respectively which needs to be extended to other groups of people who belonged to the social network, by and large. Till recent times only male and female genders were recognised as genders. Biological studies, as well, on the subject in question has forced the society to consider and contemplate on the inclusiveness of the other genders too amongst into the large group of the genders of the population. It is well known that the recent judgements 2014 in India has forced to present us with different picture. Though studies are still in progress, the society has nevertheless, expressed the view and pointed out with a feeling of reluctance that genders exist in large numbers, and the term 'gender' itself is inclusive of genders. This view has given the concerned a ray of hope which has given birth to a wonderful spark though it is clear that the endeavour has just begun and on the infant stage and hence we have miles and miles to go to reach the ultimate goal. The ultimate goal calls for an overwhelming and wholehearted cooperation and readiness to accept the truth as mentioned thereof and proceed in the direction of equality, fraternity and as envisaged, after all in the democratic nations' constitution like India.

### Gender and States

A gender role emphasis on a role that is conducive towards improved views and progressive activities in a multifaceted social structure. These activities need to be considered acceptable, on the basis of the biological growth of the individual concerned in question depending upon his or her social status, educational background and their mental growth. Herein, their background of the family to which they belong to is also to be duly considered. The studies in this regard have depicted an indifferent and irrespective view towards the concerned set of the population, which has resulted in their inability to rise forward in the ladder of life due to an aggressive attitude and consequent outlook expressing denial towards them. As already cited here, the term gender is inclusive of a large number of genders themselves apart from masculine and feminine genders. The cultural background predominant plays a pivotal role in the behavioural standards and acceptance amongst the family and society. And this differs from one individual to the other. As a result, comparison is not possible. However, a critical view or study based on various individuals based on gender helps to overcome the reluctance in acceptance which may act as a beacon in the part of their road to livelihood. After all, all are part of human society or homosapiens as human beings are biologically defined. Their existence itself proves their right to live with dignity and the state and government which is in power is responsible and hence ought to create opportunities for their upliftment in every walk of life. Researcher in this regard, play an important role in this direction.

**Major themes**

*Nation as a family and the women as mothers of the nation:* The existing concept of “Nation as a family and the women as mothers of the nation” is in dire need of an immediate change. This change can be brought about only by means of positive optimistic outlook towards all other genders existing in the society. This calls for change in attitude in the society in this direction and the mind’s eye of a person waits for better thoughts and activities with a strong feeling of acceptance of the biological pros and cons in this direction. Let there be a universal concept inclusive of all genders. Romaniticism of a particular gender exclusively may be taboo, henceforth in our social panorama.

*Women’s bodies became the site of discourses on nation-building:* The physical appearances of women is not a criteria to be assessed in the concept of national-building and the efforts of the society as well as the political leaders themselves should be in a way so as to motivate and encourage the existing population in this direction.

*Symbolic Representations of women and states:* Symbolic representation of women and states needs to be eradicated and the same is to be substituted with an effort towards a common fraction bearing equality. It is to be ensured that policies are formulated in accordance with the relevant transformation in question, bearing a progressive outlook. This can be made successful only by means of a cumulative effort leading towards a common goal. The expression ‘Bharath Matha’ can be cited as an example. This expression can be substituted with the view based on the theory that constitutional morality forms the icon of a nation. ‘The smiling face of the mother land’ has been a common usage till date. Let us bring about a change in this usage.

*How states expended or curtailed women’s rights, mainly legal rights:* The dawn of history has elucidated and described womanhood as a symbol of acute courage and tolerance and what more to say this tolerance and this tolerance has no limits. Based on these historical assumptions mythology of all the nations was also responsible in encouraging this theory based on womanhood. We have innumerable citations in support of this view. The practice of sati, the Egyptian goddess etc though has been objected many times continues to exist even today, though the rate of cases is negligible. Genital Mutilation, Infant Murder etc are just a true citation of Hindrance to Women’s Rights and suppression of women as well as other genders predominant in society. Though this suppression has been emulated and evinced from an altogether different angle. The fact remains, however beyond doubt.

**Agency in organisation and in daily life**

*Women’s movements:* The twentieth century was a witness to diverse movements seeking the emancipation of women assuring their equality in society. These movements towards the emancipation of women have been categorised as Second Wave of Feminism. The first wave of feminism stressed on the legal rights of women, the Second Wave of Feminism touched on each and every aspect of womanhood which implied that all aspects relating to life of a woman – be it political, social, domestic, economic, household, sexuality – all kinds of goals which sparkled in its variety indicating the unstinted role played by women in every walk of life.

*Activisms:* Women were characterised as models of sincerity, integrity and hard work and their efforts were linked towards overall development of the family and the society. The symbols of sacrifice who were to be duly recognised, encouraged and emulated by their male counterparts. The years from 1990s and till 2010s were witnessed to third and fourth wave of feminism. The active participation coupled with earnest efforts of women were the factors responsible for the successful organisation of the women’s movements and thereby the emancipation of women in general.



*Spheres of Economy:* The challenges confronting women in the workforce were discussed in all walks of the women movement. Closing the gender gap in the labor workforce, and in political and corporate leadership, is critical to improve the work-life conditions of all women, and help support diverse and productive economies worldwide. Women have a chance to work as full and equal partners, economies prosper. Women are able to have their voices heard in the political process, democracies are strengthened, and all of our community voices are stronger as well. (Progress, 2012)

*Patriarchy structures and agency:* In continuation of the facts mentioned above it goes without saying that the society in general was male dominant with male counterparts, naturally, bearing an upper hand in decision making and other facets of social network. Consequently women were relegated to the background having no right whatsoever in any kind of matters relating to daily life. This situation warranted the emancipation of women leading to women's movements as mentioned thereof.

*Women in Religious Groups:* The participation of women in various religious groups, for example, prayer groups in temples, churches, etc. was a factor leading to emancipation of womanhood. This kind of participation was an impetus and it imbibed awareness in them as regards the changing social patterns, religious outlook, etc. In addition, roles of organisations like theosophical society in India was also a contributory factor towards women development. These services were more or less of charitable nature.

*Arab Spring Uprisings:* The Arab uprisings enhanced the ability of women to involve themselves and to make better use of their capacity and their full potential to contribute to change. For example, the success of the Arab uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen and Libya during 2011 could not have been possible if not for the women (Von Rohr 2011). Women activists of the Arab Spring have come from all social classes. From my experience, they were well-organized and actively participated in Arab uprisings – some came to protest with their children – to demand change. Thousands of men joined the demonstration out of solidarity with the women. During the revolutions, women's participation side-by-side with their fellow male protestors helped in creating a sense of equality and lessened gender differences. Women have made their voice heard in the Arab spring revolutions at many levels; however, the 'gains' for women in terms of gender roles can be lost in the post-revolutions period, when 'going back to normal' is the priority. (Ibnouf, 2013)

*LGBTIQA+ debate and the gendering of sexuality* - Still a taboo and lacks of serious research

### **The War of Paradigms**

What we have in the contest between the paradigms is another form of the war of the sexes, or rather genders. The quantitative-qualitative dichotomy functions chiefly as gendered description of ways of knowing. The qualitative is the soft, the unreliable, the feminine, the private-the world of subjective experience. The private – the world of subjective experience. The quantitative and the experimental are hard, reliable, masculine, public: they are about objectivity. Gender here refers to not only to men and women as social groups, it also functions as a more general metaphor for the powerful and the powerless. (Ann Oakely. Experiments in Knowing: Gender and Method in the Social Sciences. 2000:42)

### **How to present a new cultural grammar based on gendering of Knowledge**

*Questioning the concepts:* Women need to explore the political, strategic and analytical dimensions of the uprisings if they want to ensure that when democracy works, it works to the present and future benefit of all women and men. It isn't a question of women 'winning' over men but being given equal footing with men. There is an emergence of new opportunities for the mobilization of women. Women's involvement in transitional processes will contribute to the



advancement of women's rights, to giving a voice to voiceless women, to initiating legislation that concerns their gender, as well as to pushing for law reforms and justice in the society. For this to be sustainable, the changes should develop alongside practical strategies to empower women and build their leadership capacity. (Ibnouf, 2013)

*Changing the subjects and how it is treated:* Democratic systems can be stable and legitimate only if all the segments of a society are represented with a commitment to gender balance. The transitional process does not need to be a competition for power but can rather be a partnership between men and women. In such a process women need to keep working on many fronts. To ensure that women's diverse needs and interests are taken into account, they should be part of the policy and lawmaking, implementing, monitoring and evaluating. (Ibnouf, 2013)

*Multiplying the subjects/pluralism:* The participation of women in the transitional processes means more progress in laws that affect gender equality and policies that address key women's human rights concerns. Women's involvement in transitional processes is a window of opportunity for women to challenge the policies and laws that violate their human rights. It also offers the possibility of challenging gender discrimination and gender stereotyping which oppress women and continue to reinforce their subordinate position. Further, there is the potential to challenge entrenched gendered practices, those deep-rooted structures that are not easily changed. (Ibnouf, 2013)

*Marginality and Epistemic privilege:* Despite real and significant needs, the realization of women's human rights has not been made a benchmark of success in transition phase, which tend to have poor female representation. Attainment of the basic rights of women politically, socially and economically is of paramount importance to the future security and development of the society. (Ibnouf, 2013)

*The battle of interpretations:* women at all levels must collaborate and organize joint actions because this will secure more support from the community; it is the best way to secure the critical mass capable of influencing the decision-making processes of leaders and officials. However, already women's access to some key positions has proven to contribute to women's empowerment and advancement with positive, but limited, results. Some of their achievements include the increased awareness of the importance of gender equality and an increase in girls' enrolment in primary and secondary education to some extent. (Ibnouf, 2013)

*Positionality:* Women's involvement does make a difference and at least increases the chance that women's issues will be on the agenda. Women need to preserve the gains they made and they should work hard for equal rights and refuse to be sidelined and marginalised in aftermath of the success. (Ibnouf, 2013)

*Intersectionality:* Despite the aforesaid factors relating to the development of the gender neutral society, the fact remains that women are still considered a "second grade citizen" in the society in general. As we contemplate on the status of the double marginalised citizen of women, it is to be mentioned that their conditions are still pecuniary and the efforts initiated towards their development are but null and negligible. They are born in a marginalised community and continue to live in the same circumstances. Despite several representations and other actions, the political leaders have turned a dough year to their complaints. To provide amenable justice to the marginalised community – this includes tribal women, dalit women, lesbian, muslim women, transgender women and transgender man.

### **Truth v/s Reality**

What is true is simply what people at the same time can agree is true and trustworthy. Such a position disputes the 'ontological creed' of the 'positivist' 'paradigm' – that the object of social research is to find out how things are really are. 'Reality' can only be a property of a mental

framework, and what counts as knowledge can only be a human construction. If 'reality' does not exist, then establishing how best to assess whether research findings adequately represent this must be a senseless task. Ann Oakely, p.61

### Experience v/s Experiment

As far as the concept of gender and class is concerned, it is important to know, know the exact incumbent who was a victim to this concerned pecuniary situation. It is to be mentioned that the location where the incident took place does not gain much importance. As has been mentioned in the pages now, experiences of the privileged class differ from that of the underprivileged classes. The privileged class has been emencies of facilities to enjoy and make use of their privilege that has been accounted to them whereas the underprivileged classes are fully devoid of any kind of such privileges and they are at a loss as to whom they should contact so seek support and help for redressal of the grievances.

The term gender is a construction of the other two concepts of masculinity and femininity hitherto prevailing in society. How their social positioning feed into and off whatever else is happening in society – a question unanswered.

### The focus

*Quantitative/Qualitative Dichotomy:* In order to fully understand the debate between quantitative and qualitative research methods and its relevance to feminist research it is necessary to consider the underpinning epistemological issues. Feminist researchers have criticised quantitative positivistic methods for ignoring and excluding women (e.g. OAKLEY 1974) and "adding" women to male knowledge, whereby the findings from research on men are generalised to women (STANLEY & WISE 1993), or "malestream methods" are used to research the experiences of women (MIES 1983). Jessie BERNARD (1975) questioned why research is conducted in certain fields of study but not others and how objectives, methodological and ideological stances are determined, and concluded that they all mirror maleness. This was also highlighted by Dorothy SMITH (1974, p.7) who argued "sociology ... has been based on and built up within the male social universe". (Westmarland, 2001)

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## Impact of Changes in Tax on Investors Goals in context with Salaried Taxpayers

**Author : CA Sandeep Suresh Sawant**

Assistant Professor

Chetana's H.S. College of Commerce and Economics,  
Bandra, Mumbai – 400051 (University of Mumbai)

**Co-Author :Dr. Anant P. Jadhav**

Associate Professor

N.W. College, A. Balapur, Nanded (Swami  
Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded)

### Abstract:

*Tax on income is certain but tax rates are not certain. In India investors need to be very cautious because of frequent changes in taxes. Some changes benefits investors whereas some are disruptive to investors. One of the main reasons behind frequent changes have been demands for a 'level playing field' by different industries. The banking lobby's pressure for a level playing field between bank fixed deposits and debt mutual funds. Demand of fund houses for a level playing field between mutual funds and Ulips. These changes have the power to affect on investor's long-term goals. In this paper we shall study how best investor can navigate tax changes to protect his goals.*

**Keywords:** Long-term goals, Long-term capital gain, Sensitivity analysis, Equity investments

### Introduction:

Investors are going to face many surprises in future however it is difficult to predict the changes and it's time of announcements by the Government. Due to fiscal stress the Government wants to bring more items into the tax net. Investors shall protect their goals from Tax shocks. In this paper we will discuss different ways to minimise its impact on investor's long-term goals.

The Government has started targeting maturity claims and started imposing tax on Ulips where the annual premium is more than Rs. 2,50,000. Government might be planning to bring traditional plans also under this list in coming years also long-term capital gain tax on all products may go up in the future.

In this paper we will analyse how the changes tax provisions or tax rates will affect investors especially salaried taxpayers and under such unpredictable situation how they will shield their long term goals

### Theme/Idea:

Money saved is equal to money earned. There is uncertainty about future taxes however such uncertainty should not restrict investors from taking the benefit from current tax regime. Investors should not give up any current benefits over fears that these benefits may be withdrawn in future.

### Take maximum benefits of current tax regime:

The first step of the investor is towards making investment in various opportunities available u/s 80C. Some part of the investment for long term goals like retirement, child education etc. can be done through tax saving schemes instead of normal equity schemes. The tax benefits make ELSS (Equity Linked Saving Scheme) a great choice for investors. Actual returns are more from ELSS after considering the tax saving effect.

Investors can invest in Fixed deposits with five years tenure which will give tax benefit u/s 80C instead of depositing money in normal fixed deposit. Investor can also take benefit of section 80CCD(1B) for NPS by claiming exclusive tax deduction available for the same. NPS has generated better returns due to its low-cost structure. Additional tax benefits and returns will nullify other issues like compulsory lock-in till retirement, some part of corpus needed to be used for buying annuity etc.



Long-term capital gains from equities are tax-free up to Rs. 1,00,000. This would be the best strategy of investor to book long-term capital gain of Rs. 1,00,000 every year. Investors can opt for investing in tax free bonds which can not be made taxable later. Even investment in PPF may also remain tax free due to political pressure. Investors in the highest tax brackets can keep some part of their contingency in the saving account because saving bank interest up to Rs. 10,000 is exempt from tax u/s 80TTA of Income Tax Act, 1961.

While doing tax planning investor should incorporate higher tax in their calculations. Investors should keep on protecting their goals even if all incomes are taxed at the highest rates in future.

#### **Importance of Sensitivity Analysis:**

It is advisable for the investor to make sensitivity analysis which is very important in deciding ideal investment amount. Investor should be conservative while estimating and computing goals and he required to make sensitivity analysis based on possible changes in future tax rates to check its impact on his cashflows and goals. For example, any investor investing Rs. 1,00,000 in an equity funds and he expect a return of 12% per annum. In this case the 1 lakh will become Rs. 5.47 lakhs in 15 years and that will result in accumulated capital gain of Rs.4.47 lakh. The final corpus will reduce due to increased tax incidence on such long-term capital gain.

Investors can assume that current tax rates will prevail in future, in such case he should include some additional cushion in his investment portfolio to prevent any unforeseen event that could threaten his goals because future taxation is not in his control and he has to accept it favourably or adversely as the case may be. Hence creating additional buffer especially for critical goals is the best available option obviously this caution will be available at additional cost.

#### **Think beyond taxation:**

Tax planning is important but that should not be mixed with goal planning. Investors should have broad horizon while making investment that is beyond investments allowed u/s 80C up to the limit of Rs. 1,50,000 and additional Rs. 50,000 allowed u/s 80 CCD(1B) under Income Tax Act, 1961. Investor should invest much more beyond these limits to achieve his goals.

In future suppose taxes on gains from equities increase still equity investment will remain the best option for 10 year holding period. While making equity investments the equity allocation should be based on risk profile of investor, age and time period to goal because volatility is a part of equity investing. Equity investment will increase tax outgo in the future but at the same time it will reduce the risk of not achieving the target.

#### **Review Plans every 3 years:**

Eventually investor need to review his plans on a regular basis or on happening some major event. These events could be internal or external. Internal event such as marriages, new births or deaths in the family, sudden fluctuation in the income of the family etc. External factors such as major tax rate changes, structural shift in the return profile of asset classes etc. For example, long term capital gains from equity and interest on Employees Provident Fund for contribution above Rs. 2,50,000 a year becoming taxable. These are the few examples of major tax changes. Future tax and goals calculations are also based on future returns and some assumptions hence it becomes inevitable to update these assumptions periodically. Investor should review his financial plan every three years.

Another goal planning assumption is what is the quantum of money investor need to achieve his goal and that itself can change after few years. According to the situation goal value assumption keeps on changing. In the current situation of COVID-19 investor need to pare down their expectations and goals whereas in normal situation they might have ambitious goals.

**Conclusion:**

Changes in investment rules and tax rates can prove beneficial or adverse. Some changes can boost investor sentiments whereas some changes can pull it down considerably. In the given situation where tax liability is uncertain, we have to find out ways by which we can minimise the impact on our long-term goals.

Investor can postpone his liability to pay tax by investing in accrual assets like bank fixed deposits and mutual funds where tax incidence occurs when you sell. We observed that even if taxes on gains from equity increases, equity will still remain the best investing tool for a long-term holding period.

It is finally concluded that planning by investor should be done in such a way that his goals are protected even if all incomes are taxed at the highest rates in future mainly for salaried taxpayers.

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## Sustainable Development and Lohian Socialism

Mr. Deshmukh Appasaheb M (Asst. Prof.)

C. B. Khedgi's College, Akkalkot

This paper about Rammanhor lohia's socialism and sustainable development. Rammanhor lohia's thought very useful for sustainable development. e.g. Theory of small unit machine of Rammanhor lohia. This theory is related to sustainable development theory. This principle is complementary to sustainable development.

First of all, what is sustainable development? It remains to be seen. It is defined as follows in Wikipedia." Sustainable development is the principle that organizes the fulfillment of human development goals, while at the same time sustaining the natural system's ability to provide natural resources and environmental services that depend on the economy and society. The desired result is a state of society where living conditions and resources are used to complement human life without compromising the integrity and stability of the natural system. Sustainable development can be defined as a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (Wikipedia) The concept of sustainable development is derived mostly from the 1987 Brundtland Report, As the concept developed, it has shifted its focus more towards the economic development, social development and environmental protection for future generations. It has been suggested that "the term 'sustainability' should be viewed as humanity's target goal of human-ecosystem equilibrium, while 'sustainable development' refers to the holistic approach and temporal processes that lead us to the end point of sustainability". (Shaker, 2015) In short, sustainable development means achieving economic development without harming the environment.

After looking at the concept of sustainable development, let's move on to Lohia's political-economic ideology. As a leading leader of the Indian socialist movement and a great socialist thinker, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia's contribution to Indian politics seems significant. In Indian politics, economics and sociology, Lohia's ideas are unique and far-reaching. Lohia formulated a socialist blueprint that would apply to an underdeveloped country like India. He testified to the merits and demerits of both capitalism and communism and introduced the concept of an alternative civilization. Lohia proposes a third option as an alternative to capitalism and communism. While the socialist principles of communism, the abolition of private property, and the prohibition of man-made exploitation are acceptable to the masses, capitalism seeks individual freedom, democracy, human rights, constitutional order, and world peace. He is fascinated by the Gandhian ideology of decentralized economy and state system and non-violent practices. But the common denominator of these three ideologies is that they focus on remote instruments. Therefore, the current actions of individuals, leaders or governments do not match their far-reaching goals. They say that the golden age will come sometime in the future. They never actually come, however, because their current actions are inconsistent with their ultimate values. Therefore, in order to bring about a new system, the "principle of indirectness" must first be implemented. According to him, the link between the present and the future is indirect. According to Lohia, the "principle of package efficiency" is essential for creating a new system. (Prasad, 1989) Both communism and capitalism have only emphasized maximum efficiency. According to him, this theory will not only achieve the perfect development of the individual, but will also make this opportunity available to the entire human race. A small amount of device will be accepted. It will be enjoyable and stress free. Man's physical and spiritual needs will be met because the new system will accept the spiritual principles from the past and the heavy ones from the present. The confluence of the heavy and the conscious



will give man a new life and a new society. In it man can enjoy the invention of his complex personality. Both capitalist and communist ideologies favor greater mechanization, and the Lohis accept the lesser-known mechanism on which product ownership tends to be centralized. Lohia does not oppose big machines like Gandhi. He did not want to add to the huge unemployment in the country. (Kelkar 2009)

Both capitalist and communist ideologies emphasize greater mechanization. This raises the question of huge unemployment. Prabhat Patnaik, a renowned Marxist economist affiliated with the Communist Party of India (Marxist), recently expressed the extent to which Lohian views were presented in this regard. Against the backdrop of the controversy over the incidents at Singur and Nandigram, he admitted that testing based on large industries in India or China (corporate or public sector) was problematic and did not resolve it. The employment problem as well as its devastating effect on the people around it, including farmers. But he later clarified that this does not mean industrialization should not happen. The reason for this is that large industries provide you with a whole set of "use values" that are part and parcel of everyday life now. He suggested industrialization through public sector or farmers' co-operative societies. (Sunil 2010)

Industrialization requires huge capital, which can only be created by colonial, neo-colonial or internal colonial exploitation (including agriculture). It requires cheap labor, which is supplied by the destitution, destruction and disposal of farmers, rural artisans and other such classes. The extraction and destruction of large quantities of natural resources by such industries also creates an environmental crisis. What's more, the lifestyle or "use-values" provided by this industry can only be made available to one part of the world's population. All of this has now been fully accepted and is now recognized. (Sunil 2010)

In this way Lohia was opposed to the huge mechanical system of capitalism. It is dangerous to human and environment as a whole. It has been proven. So if we want to think about sustainable development, we have to accept the small-scale mechanism mentioned by Lohia.

Until 1990, there were two major economies in the world, capitalism and communism. After the collapse of Russia in 1991, capitalism remained the only economy after the era of globalization. How does capitalism exploit the Third World? Lohia has shed light on this. It has also pointed out the flaws of the communist economy. Developing and underdeveloped nations, including India, will have to rethink sustainable economic development without compromising their natural resources - a short-sighted theory suggested by Lohia. Also, by studying this further, a sustainable economy that is conducive to strong natural resources can be designed as an alternative to capitalism.

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## Impact of Irrigation on Poverty Alleviation: A Case Study

**Dr. Vasant K. More**

Asst. Professor in Sociology

Mohanrao Patangrao Patil Mahavidyalaya, Borgaon

### Abstract

*The land & water is one of the major resources for economic development. More than 65 percent people are getting directly or indirectly employment through agriculture. Agriculture has made India self-sufficient in food grains with the help of green revolution. It has turned India into exporting country from the importer of the food grains within the period of fifteen years. It has played a vital role in poverty alleviation.*

*The government has purposefully implemented various irrigation projects in order to provide perennial irrigation facility and increase the productivity of land. It has affected the cropping pattern and employment generated for whole year. It has also stimulated the ancillary agro-based business such as dairy farming, which is being source of livelihood of poor people. The present study deals with the poverty issues and the role of irrigation in poverty alleviation.*

In this situation, it is a need of an hour to think about the role of irrigation in poverty alleviation. Present study is an attempt in this direction. The present case study revealed that the perennial irrigation facility has affected the cropping pattern, productivity of land and generated employment for whole year. The study has come out with certain remedies on it.

**Keywords-** *Irrigation, Poverty Alleviation, Cropping pattern*

### Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. The land & water is one of the major resources for economic development. More than 65 percent people are getting directly or indirectly employment through agriculture. Agriculture has made India self-sufficient in food grains with the help of green revolution. It has turned India into exporting country from the importer of the food grains within the period of fifteen years. It has played a vital role in poverty alleviation.

Water reaches the earth's surface as rain and snow. A portion of the water falling on land seeps into the soil or flows over the surface before entering streams and lakes. The land area that supplies water to a particular river or lake is called a watershed. On the basis of this concept irrigation projects have been constructed in western ghat of Maharashtra.

After independence the government has undertaken intensive irrigation projects. As a result, about 40 percent of total sown area in Maharashtra as well as in India is irrigated. This implied that much more efforts are necessary to bring maximum agriculture under irrigation. This leads to the sustainable economic development as well as poverty alleviation. This study attempts to bring out certain facts about poverty alleviation which need to be dealt with proper attention. For this purpose Aitawade village from Sangli district is selected.

### Significance Of The Study

Aitawade village is benefited with 100 percent perennial irrigation facility since 1990. It has affected the cropping pattern of village. After observing the cropping pattern of village, question arises that, is there any effect of changing cropping pattern on employment generation & poverty alleviation? However, the researchers and scholars have undertaken a number of studies on various issues relating to agriculture. But very few attempts have made to explore the role of irrigation in Poverty alleviation. In the light of this, the 'Impact of Irrigation on Poverty alleviation: A Case Study' is undertaken.

### Objectives Of The Study

1. To understand the concept of watershed.
2. To evaluate role of watershed in poverty alleviation in Aitawade village & suggest appropriate measures.

### Data Base & Methodology

A case method is used for the present study. The study is based on the primary as well as secondary data. The primary data has collected through the interview of fifteen respondents selected at random from the Aitawade village. Interview of the respondents was taken with the help of a structured questionnaire. The secondary data is collected from the village record, books, journals and research papers.

### Profile Of The Village

Aitawade khurd village is situated on the bank of Warana river in Walwa taluka of Sangli district. It is 8 km. away from Warana industrial region on the north side and 18 km. from Islampur tahsil on the south. The village has a total area of 1137.09 hectors and the village population is 6990. The general land use pattern is given in table 1.

Table 1

General Landuse Pattern

Sr. No.	Land use category	1995		2015		Volume of change(%) + increase - decrease
		Area in hect.	Percentage	Area in hect.	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	other uncultivated area (excluding fellow land)	190.14	16.72	60.61	5.33	- 11.39
2.	Net sown area	924.32	81.29	1053.85	92.68	+ 11.39
3.	Area not available for cultivation.	22.63	1.99	22.63	1.99	-----
Total		1137.09	100	1137.09	100	- 11.39 + 11.39

Source: Village record.

The weather prevailing in the study area is cool in the winter and hot in the summer. The soil of the study area is black which is suitable for the cultivation. Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. Sugarcane, rice, groundnut and wheat are the major crops taken in the study area. The soyabin, jawar and gram are other crops which are taken on marginal scale. Before the availability of irrigation facility there was severe problem of drinking water. In those days rice, jawar, groundnut, soyabin and chilli had been cultivated on large scale in kharip season only and sugarcane was taken very rarely because of unavailability of irrigation.

### Data Analysis

The data collected from respondents is analyzed with the help of some statistical tools like averages and percentage. Accordingly inferences are drawn.

### Land Holding Pattern

The land holding pattern of the families in Aitawade village is given in Table No. 2



Table 2  
Land holding pattern

Sr. No.	Category	Number of families			
		2005		2015	
1	Landless	186	17.32%	171	15.00%
2	Up to 0.5 Acre	291	27.10%	343	30.00%
3	0.5 To 2.5 Acre	253	23.56%	245	21.41%
4	More Than 2.5 Acre	344	32.02%	384	33.59%
Total		1074	100%	1143	100%

Source: Village record.

The land holding pattern of the village is given in table 2. The proportion of land holders having more than 2.5 acre is more in both years. The proportions of landless families and the families having land from 0.5 to 2.5 acre have slightly reduced in 2015 as compares to 2005. The proportions of land holders having land up to 0.5 acre has slight increased (30 percent). In 2015, there is slight change in the total land holding pattern of the village.

### Source Of Irrigation

There are two major sources of irrigation in Aitawade village, which are shown in the table- 3.

Table 3  
Distribution Of Irrigated Land

Sr. No.	Source of Irrigation	1995		2005		2015	
		Area in Hect.	Percentage %	Area in Hect.	Percentage %	Area in Hect.	Percentage %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Well	105.65	57.47	187.19	24.91	268.63	25.49
2.	Lift	78.20	42.53	564.36	75.09	785.22	74.51
Total		183.85	100	751.55	100	1053.85	100

Source: Village record.

Before nineties, as a means of irrigation, the contribution of well (57.47percent) was more than lift irrigation (42.53 percent). In the late eighties, irrigation through Chandoli project on the Warana river is started in 1988-89. This project is providing perennial irrigation facility to Warana basin since last two decades. The water is released frequently from this project in the river bed from which is lifted by electric pumps for agricultural purposes. However after completion of the Chandoli irrigation project, the area under lift irrigation has increased to 75 percent of the area under crop. Now a day the irrigation facility is available for all cultivated area in the village.

The irrigation facility has increased the employment opportunity in the study area. It has also been possible for the cultivators to rear milch animals. It has opened ways to the ancillary industries like lift irrigation, sugar and dairy co-operatives in the region. Thus, the availability of irrigation facility encouraged the beneficiary farmers to undertake diverse activities supporting to the agriculture.

### Cropping Pattern

The cropping pattern of the village is given in the table- 3. During mid eighties, there was no irrigation facility except some well irrigation. In those days, rainfall was the major irrigation source

in the study area. As a result, area under well irrigation was found high and the area under cash crops was very low. This is reflected clearly in column No. 4 of Table-3.

Due to unavailability of irrigation facility the village farmers had been cultivated the traditional crops like rice, jawar, bajara, groundnut, chilli which grow on rain fed water. The perennial irrigation facility has been available from late eighties in the village. This has changed substantially the cropping pattern in the study area. The area under traditional crops (rice, jawar, groundnut, soyabin etc.) has been decreased steeply by increasing that under sugarcane. This is reflected clearly in column no. 6 of table-4.

Table 4  
Cropping Pattern

Sr. No.	Crops	1995		2005		2015	
		Area in hect.	Perce-tage %	Area in hect.	Perce-ntage %	Area in hect.	Perce-tage %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Kharip</i>							
1.	Sugarcane	186.25	20.15	609.82	57.87	766.27	72.72
2.	Rice	245.07	26.52	158.23	15.01	128.45	12.19
3.	Jawar	205.68	22.25	62.63	5.94	-	-
4.	Groundnut	125.35	13.56	89.55	8.50	74.25	7.04
5.	Soyabin	96.82	10.47	79.15	7.51	48.20	4.57
6.	Others	65.15	7.05	54.47	5.17	36.78	3.48
<b>Total</b>		<b>924.32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1053.85</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1053.85</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Rabbi</i>							
1.	Wheat	47.12	46.39	110.29	61.74	136.65	67.02
2.	Gram	54.45	53.61	68.35	38.26	67.24	32.98
<b>Total</b>		<b>101.57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>178.64</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>203.89</b>	<b>100</b>

Source- Village record

The data shows that during 1990 the area under rice (26.52 percent) and jawar (22.85 percent) was more than that of sugarcane (20.15 percent) crop. Where as the other crops comprise very lowest area (07.05 percent) under crop. During the later decade (2000-2010), due to availability of irrigation facility, the area under sugarcane crop has increased highest among all crops at 72.72 percent by decreasing the area under traditional crops like rice (12.19 percent), groundnut (07.04), soyabin (04.57) and other crops (03.48 percent). The area under jawar has totally decreased in 2010.

In rabbi season the area under gram (53.61 percent) was more than that of wheat (43.39 percent) during later decade area under both crops has increased sharply. In 2010, the area under wheat comprises 67.02 percent where as gram comprises 32.98 percent area. Here it concluded that the cropping pattern in the irrigated area has change changed reducing the area under traditional crops.

### Productivity Of Agriculture

Among the various factors responsible for the productivity of land, irrigation is one of the significant factors, which has direct relationship with crop yields. Here, productivity refers to the production of crop per hector of land. Generally sugarcane, rice and wheat are the major crops cultivated in the Aitawade village. Thus, the productivity of these crops has been taken into consideration. The data on productivity of these crops is given in the Table 5.

TABLE 5  
Production Of Different Crops Per Hecter ( In Kg.)

Sr. No.	Crops	2005		2015	
		Productivity	Chang in Productivity	Productivity	Chang in Productivity %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sugarcane	95000	-----	114000	20.00
2.	Rice	1536	-----	1885	22.72
3.	Wheat	1768	-----	2778	57.12

Note -2005 is taken as base year.

The data shows that productivity of agriculture in the year 2015 is increased very sharply. The increase in the productivity of wheat was highest among all at 57.12 percent of earlier productivity (2005) followed by that of rice and sugarcane. Due to the availability of perennial irrigation facility the productivity of agriculture has been increased rapidly. It has helped to increase the annual income and the standard of living of the people.

### Employment Generation:

Before the availability of perennial irrigation facility in the village traditional crops were cultivated in the village which provides seasonal work to the laborer. Having the facility of perennial irrigation, the cropping pattern of the village has been extremely changed. Now a day, farmers are prepare to cultivate cash crops i.e. Sugarcane, Soyabin etc. Also farmers are adopting mixed and double cropping system. This cropping pattern has helped to generate employment for whole year. It also helped to rare milch animals and to establish agro-based business such as dairy farming, which is being a major source of income to landless as well as marginal land holders. All these factors have contributed to alleviate the poverty in the village. The data relating to this factor is shown in the Table No. 6.

Table 6  
Number of Total & BPL Families in the Village

Year	Number of Total Families	Number of BPL Families	Percentage to Total Families
2005	1074	177	16.48 %
2015	1143	124	10.85 %

In 2005, there are 1074 families in the village, out of which 177 are BPL families. But in 2015 the number of total families are increased (1143), whereas the BPL families are decreased up to 124.

### Conclusions

The provision of perennial irrigation to the agriculture leads to increase area under cash crops like sugarcane. Accordingly the cropping pattern in the irrigated area has changed reducing the area under traditional crops. Productivity of the land from the completion of the Chandoli irrigation project has been increased sharply. It is reflected in column No.6 of Table-5. It has also generated the employment for the whole year. Due to this, it has helped to increase income of farmers as well as landless laborer by alleviating their poverty, which is shown in the Table No. 6.

### Suggestion

On the basis of data analysis and the above inferences it is to suggest that-

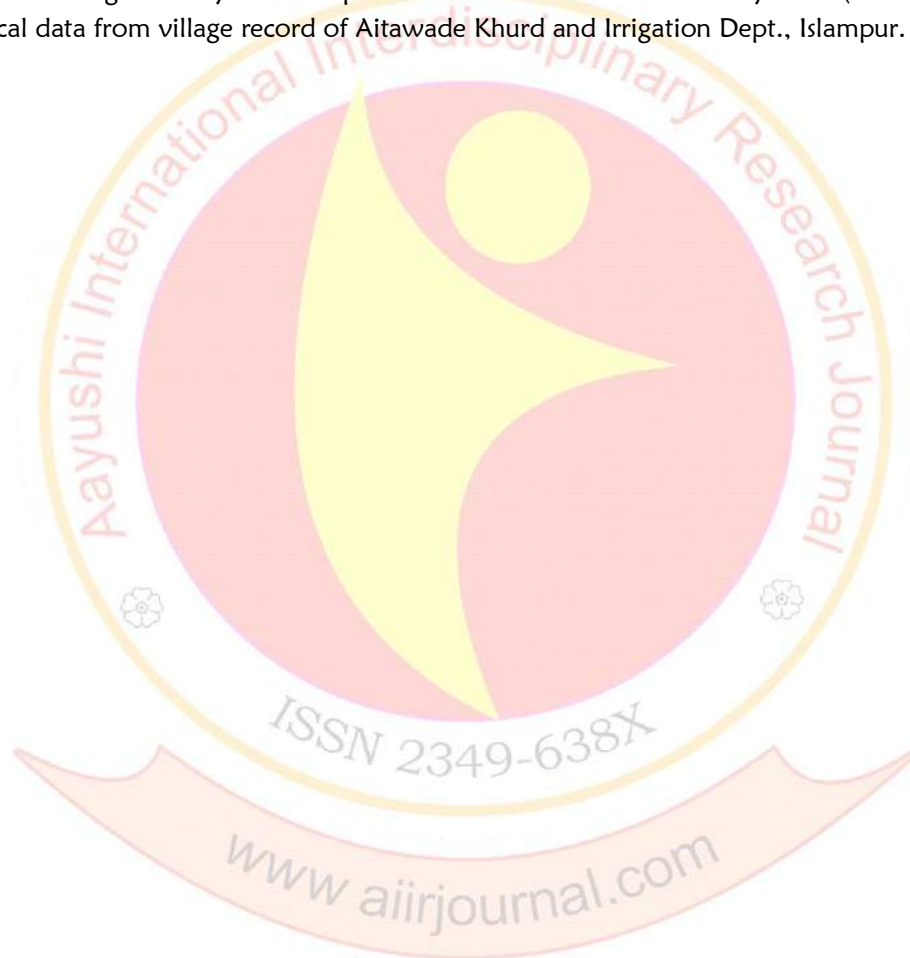
1. Government should apply minimum wage policy for agriculture as well as landless laborer.



2. Modern techniques of irrigation like drip irrigation, sprinkler should be used in order to control the excessive use of water and to provide irrigation facility to dry land.
3. Government should provide incentives to landless laborers for participate in co-operative farming in order to alleviate poverty.
4. Government should concentrate on developing small watershed projects in each village.

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## Importance of Literature in Environment: An Ecocriticism Study

Smita Avinash Patil

Guest lecturer Dept. English  
Devchand College Arjun Nagar

### Abstract:

*Literature and environment studies—commonly called “Ecocriticism” or “environmental criticism”. Ecocriticism is a term used for the observation and study of the relationship between the literature and the earth’s environment. It takes an interdisciplinary point of view by analysing the works of authors, researchers, and poets in the context of environmental issues and nature. In the context of scope, the critics call this term as a broad approach that is also by several other names, i.e. Environmental literary criticism, green studies, and ecopoetics.*

*Keywords: Ecocriticism, literature, environment, nature, ecology*

### Introduction:

Ecocriticism was first defined by Cheryll Glotfelty in simple words making it clear for the other critics and writers. Considering the definition, it can be called an “increasingly heterogeneous movement” that takes an entirely earth-centered approach. It is mainly about the literature on the environment. So, it is mostly seen in association with the “Association for the Study of Literature and Environment” this is also referred to as ASLE and it holds biennial meetings for the scholars writing about the environmental issues in their literature.

This form of criticism has been relatively successful keeping itself away from the moral and philosophical disputes compared to the other forms of criticism. The work and efforts of Glotfelty played a significant role in convincing other scholars for using this term to refer to the line of studies known as green studies previously. Due to her efforts, this field of criticism gained a recognition and popularity as a theory. Therefore, scholars acknowledge her as a major contributor to the emergence of this name as a theory with a broad scope.

It is especially notable that the scope of this theory is not limited to the books and essays on nature, romantic poetry or canonical literature and have a great impact on the other areas of the physical world. It has spread in the other mediums like film, television, and theatre, stories, and narratives of animal life, science, and architecture in addition to the range of other literary forms. It has also made itself rich by adopting the proven methodologies approaches the fields of studies like literary, scientific and sociology. Generally, the traditional theory considers the linguistics or the cultural background or the social background as an important factor, eco-critics takes nature as a dominant factor as they believe that our evolution as a society is largely dependent on the forces of nature. Because, according to them, the world in which we live is not made only with the language and social elements. It is only one of the many factors responsible for the existence and development of humans. Life including the human life is heavily affected by the role nature and environment plays and thus nature is the most important consideration of this theory. After converting into the field of theory, the green criticism was split into parts and one part developed itself as a branch dedicated to rereading and analyzing the role of nature, representation and the natural elements in the literary works produced by the scholars from the worldwide. Green studies are merely the regional literature as it takes into consideration the differences of nature in different places. But the central source of thoughts, research, and findings in this field will always be the authors and poets well-known and established in the world of literature.

Undertaking a review of the related literature assessment is an important part of a environment. It helps to maps and assesses the existing knowledge and gaps on specific issues which will further develop the knowledge base. In 1992 in Reno, Nevada, a group of scholars and writers founded the Association for the Study of Literature and Environment (ASLE) to promote interdisciplinary research and conversation about the connections between humans and the natural world.

Comprising professionals in both the humanities and the sciences, ASLE encourages collaboration, supports environmental education, and convenes a community around the twin goals of literary excellence and ecological sustainability.

To express the concern for environment a new term “Eco-criticism” was coined by William Rueckert in 1978 In his essay “Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Eco-criticism.” Eco-criticism as an academic discipline Began in earnest in the 1990’s, although its roots go back to the late 1970’s” (Sheoran 58).

Therefore, the literature has been doing its duty in healing the environment. It goes green and departments in institutions are also have given the importance for the nature. Literature is very important because the contemporary problems and the reflection of Societal life are considered in it. Likewise now it takes the misuse of the environment as its main centre that has given a step front to a new branch of study which is called as Eco-criticism. One can think that how literature is important in protecting the environment. The imagination has a mysterious power in writing. The problems and its results are given with life examples in literature. Here, literature is a mixture of music, drama and also the writing works. Even illiterate people can understand the problems by the examples of life stories with the awareness of Ecological imbalance. Generally literature has the nature and environment as its one of the main aspects to give the reflection of human life.

Ecocriticism has been premised on the assumption that the texts it studies have a significant impact on readers and the world at large. In her introduction to the seminal *Ecocriticism Reader* (1996), Cheryll Glotfelty asserted that one of the typical questions posed by ecocritics is “How do our metaphors of the land influence the way we treat it?” (xix). In *Seeking Awareness in American Nature Writing* (1992), Scott Slovic explored the way that creative nonfiction stimulates “environmental consciousness” in readers (7). And in *Writing for an Endangered World* (2003), Lawrence Buell expressed a similar hope that “‘ecocentric’ forms of literary imagining” would lead to a “reorientation of human attention and values” that will “make the world a better place” (6). Other ecocritics have been more cautious when assessing the potential impact of environmentally oriented texts, while some have downplayed or objected to treating texts as instruments of social change. But whatever our position in print, most of us believe that studying environmentally engaged texts is a valuable and even important enterprise not only because this work is interesting and gratifying, but because these texts matter—socially, culturally, politically. This is especially the case in this time of accelerating environmental crises, when ecocriticism’s long-standing desire to transform culture is unambiguously aligned with various planetary imperatives.

The problem with such convictions about the power of environmental literature and other media—whether they are optimistic, cautious, or skeptical—is that they have been based largely on our intuitions, speculations, and anecdotal data. Take, for example, a familiar source of anecdotal extrapolation: classroom observations. We have all seen with our own eyes that some texts move our students, while others do not. What more evidence do we need? A lot, it turns out. The first problem with this common generalization is that the students most ecocritics teach are far from a representative sample of readers, being (one suspects) younger, more interested in environmental issues, and more educated than the average reader. Second, classroom reading experiences occur within the context of a sustained and directed learning experience, supplemented by lectures,



structured conversations, and/or writing assignments. This makes it impossible to know if it was the text itself that influenced one's students, or the text combined with reading prompts, lectures, and discussion. Third, as instructors we are far from objective appraisers, being susceptible (like all humans) to cognitive biases that unconsciously shape our interpretation of the available "data," such as the tenor of classroom discussion. This is not to say that ecocritics shouldn't have hunches about which texts are the most potent, within the classroom and without. We should, we do, and we always will. But to substantiate, reject, or complicate our hunches, we need empirical evidence. We need empirical ecocriticism—an empirically grounded, interdisciplinary approach to environmental narrative.

Ecocriticism's relationship to the natural sciences has always been extraordinarily ambivalent. Ecocritics, like environmentalists more generally, rely on the insights of biologists, ecologists, and chemists as the basis for their claims about the state of nature, and research findings from the natural sciences provide much of the social legitimation for efforts on behalf of conservation.

But some ecocritics also see science and technology as root causes of ecological crisis, both in reducing nature to a mere object to be studied and manipulated by a detached observer, and in amplifying people's ability to inflict damage on nature. Consequently, ecocritical analyses have argued for a range of discrepant perspectives regarding the role of the natural sciences in cultural inquiry. Some ecocritics see the connection of their work to scientific research as the distinctive mark of literature-environment studies compared with other types of humanistic inquiry. They envision theoretical biology and the cognitive sciences as, ideally, the foundation for cultural research.

For most ecocritics, ecology has played a more indirect role. Considered more synthetic than other sciences, ecology, especially in ecocriticism's first phase of development, was often understood to provide an account of the natural functioning of ecosystems as stable, harmonious, and homeostatic if not disrupted by humans. Societies that understand and adapt themselves to this state of nature, it was thought, are or become freer, fairer, and more sustainable. Literary works that portrayed such harmonious interrelations between individuals, social communities, and their natural surroundings, such as the poetry of A.R. Ammons, Wendell Berry, Robinson Jeffers, W.S. Merwin, and Gary Snyder as well as a great deal of Native American literature were singled out for praise in that they seemed to present models of sustainable living. Such perceptions of ecology as well as of the literary texts that allegedly exemplified them came under attack in the early 2000s for misconstruing, in the critics' view, both the dynamic evolution of ecosystems over time and the aesthetic texture of literary works that makes them something other than realist documentations of nature.

All types of environment can be portrayed through the imagination of the writers. So, the people can understand activities of the people to protect the environment. If a writer from away from Asia his writing is different from ours. Their handling of nature may be good and it may be the ways for protecting our environment. So, we can learn from any type of literature. The writing about nature and create awareness among people is not enough in this present scenario. It must take a step forward to note the mistakes of the people in using the nature. In the treatment for getting the good and healthy environment, literature is also a very useful aspect.

## Conclusion:

Ecocriticism implies the study of relationship between human culture and the physical world. Moreover, environmentalism appears to be anthropocentric and dualistic. It implies that we humans are at the centre, surrounded by everything that is not us, the environment. Eco, in contrast, implies interdependent communities, integrated systems, and strong connections among constituent parts. Many scholars have made an attempt to study literature from the point of view of environmental

ethics and tired to make people aware of their responsibilities to nature and environment. So, the maximum novels are visualized in present days. Literature does its duty neatly. To spread the information and insisting the activities with the real examples are the effective and important duties of literature.

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## 1 Role of College Libraries in Sustainable Development

Savekar Rajendra Sakhamam

Librarian,

Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglaj.

Dist- Kolhapur -416502

E-mail- rssavekar@gmail.com

### Abstract

*The manifesto of UNESCO explains the importance of Library in these words, "The Library is a living force for education, culture and information and essential agent for the fostering of the peace and spiritual welfare through the minds of men and women." The global changes particularly in the field of ICT have impact on the function of the academic libraries, any development in libraries can help the education at large. The role of libraries is changing now in view of changing circumstances of sustainable development.*

*Increased access to information and knowledge, underpinned by universal literacy is an essential pillar of sustainable development. Over the past few years in this 21<sup>st</sup> century, sustainable development has emerged the latest development slogan. Sustainable development has been defined as "the development that meets the social, economic and technological needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." A good well-equipped library is a pre-requisite for the intellectual, moral, and spiritual advancement and elevation of an individual right from childhood to youth, it is an indispensable element of the absolute well-being of the citizens and that of the nation at large. To attain sustainable development, the role of libraries, and particularly college libraries, cannot be ignored hence the need to discuss this topic at this time.*

**Keywords:** College library, Sustainable Development, CD-ROM, ICT etc.

### Introduction

Development of any nation, needs to have and provide relevant, up to date and adequate information on food, security, democracy, health, education, gender equality etc (Onoyeyan & Adesina, 2014). Information is power, it gives knowledge, no wonder it is viewed as a valuable national resource useful for personal, community, economic, educational, cultural, social and technological development (Tyonu and Ezeogu, 2015). Information, which is the only preoccupation of libraries, is a necessary ingredient in life. In this information age, one must be attuned with reliable and up-to-date information for rational decision-making, enlightenment and all round development from very early in life.

Libraries, whether school, academic, public or special, have great responsibilities in achieving sustainable development by acquiring, packaging, organizing and disseminating knowledge and experience to the citizenry. Libraries can further influence the actualization of sustainable development by enabling access to information in all formats across geographical, cultural, linguistic and political frontiers (Ubale and Yahaya, 2016).

Furthermore, Dada (2016) expressed that the success of any institution, country or society rests squarely on the adequacy of its library collections because the library is seen as an agency for findings, discovery, innovation, vocational skills' repository, scholarship and research. Promotion of sustainable development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century demands access to information: students from higher education institutes need information for their academic and research work, information professionals require information for research and discovery, farmers need information to connect to new markets, entrepreneurs need information to find capital to start business, girls and women require information for their vocational skills acquisition, and health workers need to research and



provide current data to be up to date about healthcare for patients in their areas of specialty. College libraries have a critical role to play in the attainment of sustainable development as individuals should be given access to information (without discrimination) right from the early stages of their lives. One must not forget that the discourse on life-long learning lies on the fact that learning is through out one's lifetime and begins right from childhood/primary school age; individuals, irrespective of their age, sex, educational and economic status will always require information for development and upliftment at one point or the other throughout their life time. Usoro and Usanga (2007) pointed out that the mission of education for children and youths is the development of skills for self-directed enquiry rather than the mere inculcation of subject matter and this can only be achieved through a well-equipped library hence the need for users to be educated on how to retrieve and use the available library resources to meet their information needs.

### **College Library: Indian perspective**

A college is considered as an academic institution of higher learning offering three-year degree courses. In colleges, the library occupies a prominent position and it is an important and integral part of the teaching programme. It is not merely a depository of books, but an active workshop instrument in the production of or original thinking. The aim of college education and college libraries is inter-related. College library extends opportunities for self-education to the deserving and enthusiastic students without any distinction. These libraries develop in each student a sense of responsibility in the pursuit of knowledge. College library stimulates the students to obtain, evaluate and recognize knowledge and to familiarize themselves with the trends of knowledge for further education and learning new disciplines.

### **Objectives and Functions of College Libraries:**

The objectives of college libraries are based mainly on the objectives of the institution itself. The college library must, therefore, reflect the purpose of the institution of which it is part. Several scholars have viewed the objectives of the libraries in different ways. According to "Education commission" 1966, the objectives of the college library are:

1. To provide resources necessary for research in the field of interest to the college;
2. To help the teacher in keeping abreast of developments in his field;
3. To provide library facilities and services necessary for the success of all formal programmes of the institution;
4. To open the door to the worldwide world of books that lie beyond the borders of one's own field of specialization; and
5. To bring books, students and scholars together under conditions, which encourage reading for pleasure, self-discovery, personal growth and sharpening of intellectual curiosity.

Libraries were thought of by people up to 18th century as just places where a collection of books was housed and books were considered nothing more than physical commodities and were seldom allowed to migrate from the shelves. The librarian of those days was considered a custodian. Gradually this idea faded away as a result of the industrial revolution. Now a days the library is a place where knowledge in the form of books is stored and retrieved whenever needed. The collection is made effective to achieve definite aims and purposes in pursuit of knowledge. The library acts as a social institution for the conservation, communication, and extension of knowledge, and it is an institution to meet the recreational informative and inspirational needs of modern society.

The library plays an important role in the present education system. A well-equipped and well-managed library is the foundation of modern educational structure. It is the responsibility of

the library to collect, preserve, organize and disseminate all kinds of reading materials for the purpose of profound use by the readers of an educational institution to which it is concerned. The library is a mirror that reflects the culture and activity of the educational institution and it measures up the standards of the institution. Therefore, the library is said to be the heart of the educational institution. At the turn of the present century, a number of reports concerning formal education came out, to mention a few, the Mudliyar Report(1954), Radhakrishnan Report(1948), Kothari Commission Report(1964), etc. All these reports have reportedly emphasized the importance of libraries in higher education. Effective use of the library is always a necessary complement to the functions of higher educational institutions. Education System should be integration and co-ordination between the classroom and the library, which brings out the fruitful result in building up the overall development of the personality of the student. The library is a service institution, the services of the library towards the society are:

1. To provide the opportunity for self-education to everyone.
2. To provide modern trade business for the managerial people to adopt the training for the development of information.
3. To provide up to date information to all.
4. To provide scientific knowledge.
5. To provide biased and unbiased materials for the people.

In recent years, libraries have witnessed a great metamorphosis both in the collection development and the service structure. A significant transformation has been noticed in collection development policies and practices due to the availability of ICT based resources and services in plenty and had easy access to these resources. The print medium is increasingly giving way to the resources that are produced in electronic/ digital formats. The availability of CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, and other online resources of bibliographical and full - text databases is quite common in the majority of the university and college libraries. The libraries have an option to subscribe to these full -text databases as part of their digital collections. Most of the important publishers now offer web-enabled interfaces and full text of their journals. Some of the important full-text digital collections available on CD-ROM or online include Automatic Digital Online Information System (ADONIS), IEEE/IEE Electronic Library (IEL), Computer Application Binary Interface Databases (ABI/ INFORM) and Library and general periodicals etc.

The heterogeneous nature of documents in terms of physical formats, types of contents, sources of the generation following different standard and that of users carrying both research and development work demanding service suitable to them and co-existence of both old-timers loving only print documents and younger scientists asking for documents on to their desktops, the responsibility of information professionals is becoming much more challenging. The developments in information technology and their applications in libraries for rendering a variety of services have given a new dimension to the entire spectrum of information management.

The libraries in the digital era do not have exceptions in acquiring ICT based resources and services to meet the requirements of the users who need information as quickly as possible. Since the users in the modern information society are aware of many ICT based resources and services useful to them and are able to access to these resources without any difficulty, it is quite challenging for library and information professionals at present. Keeping the demand of users for ICT based resources and services in mind, most of the college libraries have started subscribing to e-documents and the remaining libraries should also be in a position to subscribe to the same.

In the present situation of environmental imbalance all over the world ,life of peoples around the world come into trouble due to various man-made activities and natural disasters

happening all over the world. Hence to survive on the earth, we must try to understand concept of sustainable development and should follow some restrictions through the resources from library in order to survive our human life all over the world.

### **What is Sustainable Development?**

Since the 1980s, the concept of sustainable development has been widely used; the term gained popularity when it became fashionable for experts to use it as a way of responding to global economic concerns, equity and distribution. The term 'sustainable development' has to do with the requirement to harmonize the needs of humanity and nature (Albert, Eselebor and Danjibo, 2012). It is based on the assumptions that human beings, not necessarily economic indicators, are at the centre of development. Perhaps, the most well-known and often quoted definition of sustainable development comes from the Brundtland Report: 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (cited in Medarova – Bergstrom et al. 2019, p.10).

Agreement on the importance of the concept of sustainable development can be found across the political spectrum and the core ideals embedded in it are central to the requirements that must be met in managing the shift to a more sustainable economy. Jhingan (2011) enumerated the objectives of sustainable development as thus:

1. creation of sustainable improvements in the quality of life for all people;
2. lifting living standards, which is inclusive of bettering people's health and educational opportunities, giving everyone a chance to participate in public life, helping to ensure a clean environment, promoting intergenerational equity;
3. maximizing the net benefits of economic development subject to maintaining the stock of all environmental and natural resource assets (physical, human and natural) over time;
4. accelerating economic development in order to conserve and enhance the stock of human, environmental and physical capital without making future generations worse off.

In essence, sustainable development is a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development; the institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations. It involves more than growth and it requires a change in the content of growth, to make it less material- and energy-intensive and more equitable in its impact. These changes are required in all countries as part of a package of measures to maintain the stock of ecological capital, improve the distribution of income, and reduce the degree of vulnerability to economic crises. Oladeji (2014) opines that a long term requirement for sustainable development is to foster a development process that will not sacrifice interests and well-being of the future generations. If future generations must live at least as well as the current generation, sustainability will require a careful balance between economic growth and environmental preservation. He opines further, that of utmost importance to sustainability, is the pursuit of human capital development through education and health which will deliver on greater productivity, employment, income equality and environmental protection. By reason of the spillover benefits of investment on education and health, future generations become better off as they are bequeathed with not just high quality standard of living, but also environmentally and socially sustainable living conditions.

### **Why are College Libraries important for the achievement of Sustainable Development?**

Students in college level are confident information interpreters and creators as well as critical, creative and collaborative thinkers if they are to meet the demands of a 21st century life and also contribute meaningfully to sustainable development as they grow in age and experience. The college library provides information and ideas that are preparing students to function successfully



in contemporary information and knowledge-based society when they become adults. It (that is, college library) also equips students with life-long learning skills and develops the imagination, enabling them to live as responsible citizens (IFLA, 2015).

Amusan et al (2012) posit that libraries (school, academic, public or special) provide resources for knowledge acquisition, recreation, personal interests and interpersonal relationships of users. Library information resources that can be found in any type of library are in both print and electronic formats such as textbooks, journals, indexes, abstracts, newspapers, magazines, reports, CD-Rom databases, Internet, tapes, diskettes, computers, microforms etc. These information materials are the 'raw materials' that libraries acquire, catalogue, stock and make available to their patrons to assist them in making better and informed decisions to further development in the society (Popoola and Haliso, 2009).

The Sustainable Development seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all. With regards to this, Ubale and Yahaya (2016) expressed that education equips learners of all ages with the skills and values needed to be responsible global citizens, such as respect for human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability. Investing in and strengthening a country's education sector is key to the development of that country and its people. It is also worthy to mention here that achieving qualitative education at all levels without the support of libraries and information professionals would be very difficult. The business of libraries is the acquisition, organization, dissemination and preservation of information for development. In the concept of education, college libraries are the starting point for instilling the need to acquire information literacy and value for development (sustainable one at that) in individuals.

According to the IFLA/UNESCO Library Manifesto (cited in IFLA, 2015), the College library offers learning services, books and resources that enable all members of the college community to become critical thinkers and effective users of information in all formats and media. The library staff provides support to patrons in the use of books and other information sources, ranging from the fictional to the documentary, from print to electronic, both on-site and remote. The materials complement textbooks, reference books, teaching materials and various print and non-print material and material related to research and teaching methodologies.

The College library is integral to the educational process (IFLA, 2015). The following are essential to the development of literacy, information literacy, teaching, learning and culture and are core college library services:

- supporting and enhancing educational goals as outlined in the school's mission and curriculum;
- offering opportunities for experiences in creating and using information for knowledge,
- understanding, imagination and enjoyment;
- supporting all students in learning and practicing skills for evaluating and using
- information, regardless of form, format or medium, including sensitivity to the modes of
- communication within the community;
- providing access to local, regional, national and global resources and opportunities that
- expose learners to diverse ideas, experiences and opinions;
- organizing activities that encourage cultural and social awareness and sensitivity;
- working with students, teachers, administrators and parents to achieve the mission of the
- college; proclaiming the concept that intellectual freedom and access to information are essential to effective and responsible citizenship and participation in a democracy;

- promoting reading and the resources and services of the college library to the whole school community and beyond.

Stressing the importance of college libraries to research and development, Usoro and Usanga (2017) maintain that libraries are as important for children as education itself. To them, library services imply both availability and accessibility of library facilities and services to the user and the willingness and ability of readers to use the facilities and services. Information is power and access to information is indispensable to individual advancement as well as corporate educational development. Students need the library for effective learning for lifelong education and as well as to become self-reliant in their life.

## Conclusion

Libraries are important avenue to participation in society through knowledge based and for lifelong learning. Acquisition of information starts right from childhood and continues throughout life. Information made available by libraries plays a vital role in achieving educational goals of youths and also to fulfill and also to achieve country's development it is essential to have well equipped library with different type of resources in order to preserve and conserve environment all over the world in order to sustain in life in these changing global warming conditions. Sharing the views of Ezekwe and Muokebe (2020), well stocked libraries with adequate information resources: print and non-print are the best legacies that the human race can claim to have. Library and education cannot be isolated from each other. Hence, the impact of library services needs to be greatly felt in colleges and universities since libraries pervade the entire fabric of the educational system of the nation from primary to higher education level. Education is recognized as one of the most fundamental building blocks for human development (Tyonum and Ezeogu, 2018). Its importance in nation building cannot be over emphasized. A major outcome of education is sustainable development. No nation can grow beyond its educational system. Education is the bedrock for growth, the key to development, the greatest investment and asset and enhances sustainable development in a nation and the college library has a great role to play towards the realization of the broad goals of education. This is why there is the need to ensure that college libraries form a part of the necessary requirements for the existence of life of human being. College libraries must provide services to their students in order to cultivate habit to save the environment in changing conditions of global warming.

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## Struggle Of Migrant Workers During Covid-19 Pandemic

Mr.Mohammed Nawaz<sup>1</sup> Mrs.Shilpa A<sup>2</sup> & Mr.Syed Nasir Hussain<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of PG Studies, RBANM'S FGC, Bangalore, Karnataka  
Ph.9900183291, Mail Id: Mdnawaz05@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, NMKRV College for Women, Bangalore

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, RBANM'S First Grade Evening College, Bengaluru City University Bengaluru, Karnataka.

### Abstract

*Uncertainties are part of life as no one knows what future brings and recently world has come across Corona virus disease which has led to a dramatic influence and has created a challenging and unimaginable environment. Spread of this virus has shaken the entire world and it has made an impact on every aspect of human life. The covid-19 pandemic forced the central government to enforce national lockdown and shut down the activities temporarily. This made an impact on every segment of the economy and migrant workers are the most affected group of citizens because this covid-19 pushed the migrant workers in extreme despair, jobless, homeless, hunger, mass migration to native. Shut down of minor factories and work places direct to loss of employment, loss of income, food shortage, immobility to reach native, separation from family, no alternate employment and many migrant workers walking with their families and luggage on national and state highways highlighted the negative impact on migrant workers. Even the slow recovery and lifting of lockdown did not ensure the road for recovery of migrant workers as majority of these were employed in sectors such as constructions, hospitality, manufacturing, textiles and domestic services because of delay in resume of these sectors. Hence this paper is an attempt to overview the struggles of migrant workers and also to highlight the challenges and difficulties faced by migrant workers during covid-19. The study is based on secondary data obtained from news papers, journal and magazines.*

**Key words:** Lockdown, human life, employment, immobility.

### Introduction

Covid-19 is the infectious disease caused by the recently discovered corona virus. This virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China in November 2019. Covid-19 is now a global pandemic affecting almost all the countries. Every nation needed to enforce the lockdown and this has made a huge impact on every aspect of the world. Enforcement of lockdown in India brought unimaginable challenges and difficulties to every segment of the society and it has made a huge impact on migrant workers.

Migrant workers are group of individual who migrates and moves from their birth place to other places in search of work and to hunt job. Migrant workers usually do not have the intention to stay permanently in the region in which they work.

Migrant workers move predominately from areas lacking jobs or short on desirable jobs to where attractive jobs exist and there is shortage of human resource. Both economic and demographic reasons account for labour shortage, places that experience rapid industrialisation and economic progress have labour demand behind the capacity of local available workforce. A mismatch between available workforce and required work force creates employment opportunities for migrant workers.

The outbreak of covid-19 has largely influenced the livelihood of migrant workers and announcement of lockdown threw the spotlight on the vast number of labourers who live outside their home states. From food to shelter to health to transportation, there is an impact on every aspect of their lives.

## Objectives

- 1) To overview the struggle of migrant workers.
- 2) To know the challenges and difficulties faced by migrant workers.

## Methodology

The study is descriptive and conceptual in nature where efforts are made to explore the struggle of migrant workers during covid-19 pandemic. And the study is based on secondary data obtained from sources such as news papers, articles, and research papers.

## Struggle of migrant workers

- The enforcement of lockdown during first wave was an absolute revelation as many had not expected the same and migrant workers had not planned their mobility and movement from their work places to native and residing away from native for too long without employment and earning, migrant workers had faced the problem of food and shelter.
- Though the migrant workers could have afford to move and travel to their natives but they could not due to strict enforcement and hold on public transportation of both railways and roadways. Even an attempt to make movement through private transportation was prohibited and this made huge psychological impact on migrant workers.
- As there was hold on public transportation, migrant workers were forced to walk on foot to their natives and many were seen walking and bicycling hundreds kilo meters of distance and during this many lost their lives because of shortage of food.
- Large proportion of migrant workers works for small, micro and medium scale industries for minimum wages and lesser salaries and many of the industries were closed temporarily during lockdown and this made migrant workers loss of their employment and lost the ability to earn income and this made an direct impact on national employment as well.
- Migrant workers could not afford to provide basic nutrition and health facilities to their children's and they could not take their children to health centres because of panic of covid-19 and compulsion to go for covid-19 test, due to this many children lost their lives.
- As many migrant workers went on roads to reach their natives and faced various difficulties like charge from police and compulsion of undergoing covid-19 test in order to move to their natives.
- Movement to native made many workers lost everything and fresh life needed to start after reaching native with no hopes of return to migrated places and this forced migrant workers to deep think about their future.
- The migrant workers who tested positive were not given proper quarantine accommodation and lack of food, medicines and proper care to recover from infection and this made huge psychological impact on them.
- The migrant workers who were the employees of small and medium industries were not subjected to health insurance from their employees because of this many workers were unable to obtain proper medical treatment.
- Many workers were with a fear of arrest, detention and charges for violating the rules of national lockdown and this made huge impact on confidence and hope of returning to natives.
- Lack of regular and nutrition food lead to weakened immune system and increased the chances of testing positive which happened with few migrant workers. This would have not happened if there was proper food and health diet.

- Migrant workers resides in groups, congested camps and overcrowded accommodation with limited access to clean water, sanitation and fulfilment of basic needed which increased the risk of exposing to covid-19.
- Many migrant workers faced language barriers while communicating with public servants. And they could not understand the hygiene and healthy directives and practices to ensure preventive measures from covid-19.
- Workers who lost their jobs rarely have access to social protection schemes and are likely to experience considerable difficulties in finding alternatives employment in adverse economic conditions post covid-19.
- Education of migrant children and adults has been significantly affected due to shifting permanently to their native and also temporarily shut down of schools, colleges and other learning centres due to pandemic.
- This pandemic has made an impact on every sector of economy and a large portion of migrant workers are employed in construction sector and this pandemic has put hold on major construction projects and activities. And this is a direct hit to many of these migrant workers who were skilled in various areas like engineering and electrical.
- Many had obtained government cards like aadhar card, ration card and voter ID from migrated states and permanent movement to their natives allowed them not to use many native state government services due to lack of authentication of residence.
- The workers who decided to stay back during lockdown faced assaults from local residents and neighbours who accused them of spreading the infection.
- Many workers expressed their fear of going back to native and meeting parents and family without employment and this made impact on self confidence,
- The movement from one part of the country to another part increased the chances of exposing to covid-19 infection and many turned back due to fear of going to native with infection.
- Majority of migrant workers protested across country demanding food, transport, make arrangement to reach their native safe and lifting cross border restrictions but these protests turned violent and many paid price of it.

## Conclusion

Pandemic like covid-19 tends to make an impact on every aspect of human life, business and economy and migrant workers are the most affected segment of economy undeniably. Pause from work places, Lack of transportation, unavailability food, fearful visits to health centres, forced movement on highways, forced covid-19 tests and cross border restrictions from every state are some indicators which highlights the negative impact on migrant workers and forced struggles during covid-19 pandemic. And the passage of time has slow recovery from these struggles and it may not be wrong to point out that migrant workers have dreams and hopes of building their career again.

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## Contribution of Women in Literature : Creation And Recreation

**Dr. Anandi Sadashiv Kamble**

Asst. Professor of English

Devchand College, Arjunnagar

Tal. Kagal Dist. Kolhapur

Email Id: [askamble77@gmail.com](mailto:askamble77@gmail.com)

Literature reflects the contemporary society. Social, political, cultural, environmental and historical explorations are the horizons of literature. The writers of all ages pay minute attention to the events and incidents of the day and write on them whole-heartedly. Their writings pave the path of self-awareness. Broadly speaking, the overall literature is dominated by men in all ages. Even then, women have contributed to the literature with their potential creative power. Though the women have been considered subordinate by the male-dominated society, they have not left a single chance to show themselves equal to men or greater than them in every sector. Then how can they remain behind in literary arena? When we give a glance at the contribution of women in literature, there is a tremendous involvement in the creation of poetry, fiction, drama and other minor genres of literature.

Women have significantly contributed to literature since the earliest written scripts. They have been active at the forefront of writing since early civilizations. As we go back in history of women's literature, Enheduanna is considered as the earliest known woman poet ever recorded. She was a priestess of Inanna, the goddess associated with love, beauty, sex, war, justice and political power, and she was also known as Queen of Heaven. Enheduanna belonged to the Sumerian city –state of Ur over 4200 years ago. Her contribution to Sumerian literature includes several personal devotions to Inanna and a collection of hymns known as the Sumerian Temple Hymns. Some more works are also in her name. Overall her poetic outcome makes her the first named author in the world history.

After Enheduanna, the exploration of women's writing is found in the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Sappho (630 B.C. to 570 B.C.) marked the glory of woman's writing in ancient period. She was an Ancient Greek poet from the Island of Lesbos. She was a lyric poet. Her poetry was written mainly to be sung in the accompaniment of lyre. The only survived text of Sappho is her complete poem, *Ode to Aphrodite*. The poem was written in Sapphic stanzas. The Sapphic stanza is named after Sappho which is an Aeolic Verse form having four lines in each stanza. In the beginning, this stanza was unrhymed but in Middle Ages it was used with rhyme scheme of ABAB. Along with lyric poetry, Sappho wrote elegiac and iambic poetry. She was also the creator of three epigrams. They were the Greek imitations of Sappho's style.

Women writers, from all over the world, paved their paths in contributing the world literature. Long after almost six centuries i.e. in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, an Indian poetess from Tamil region, named Avvaiyar extended her writing skills to the world literature. The great Indian poetess, Avvaiyar lived during the Sangam period. She was the contemporary to great ancient Indian poets like Parinar, Kalidasa and Thiruvalluvar. Avvaiyar successfully authored seven verses in Nannal, fifteen in Kuruntokai, four in Akananuru and thirty three in Purananuru. She was the court poet in the court of Tamil rulers. She had made an extensive travelling throughout the country. During her travels she helped poor farmers, distributed food grains to them, she also wrote poems to entertain them. Most of her poems were written about the small-time tribal leader, Vallal Athiyamaan Nedumaan Anji and his family. Rest of her poetry is related to other different issues of the state governance.

Overall it is to be granted that poetry is the initial form of literature. Prose as a genre came into use later. With the long gap of much time, rightly in the early 11<sup>th</sup> century a noble woman, Murasaki Shikibu wrote a prose book *The Tale of Genji*. This book is considered as the first novel ever written in world. In the Medieval period Christine de Pizan, emerged as the best known woman writer. She was the writer, rhetorician, and critic. She was the writer of Book of City of ladies in 1405. This text was about the allegorical city in which woman lived independently free from the defamation of men. The specialty of her writing is that she used real woman artists, such as Anastasia, who was one of the best Parsian illuminators. Unfortunately none of her work has survived and preserved at present.

It is worth noting that the first known book in English by a woman writer is *Revelations of Divine Love* by Julian of Norwich. In fact it was written during the periods of 14<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was survived very carefully in various manuscripts until it was first published in the year 1670. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, in the Mughal Monarchy, the daughter of Mughal emperor Babur, Gulbandan Banu, had written the biography of her brother Humayun.

In the right sense, the 18<sup>th</sup> century saw the exploration of women's writing. In this period Ann Radcliff ventured many novels in gothic fiction form. Most notable works by Ann Radcliff are the Mysterious of *Udolpho* (1794) and *The Italian* (1797). The later century i.e. the 19<sup>th</sup> century has seen the noteworthy contribution of women in literature. The best known female writer of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was Jane Austen. She worked on many novels which helped to enrich the English fiction. Her novels are *Sense and Sensibility* (1811), *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), *Mansfield Park* (1814) and *Emma* (1816). Austen achieved the success as a published writer. She also wrote two more novels. *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion*, Those were published in 1818 after her death. This century has a number of female authors who enriched the world literature with their remarkable writings in all forms.

The twentieth century is the remarkable period in which the women's writing is considered as a separate trend. This encouraged many female writers to come to the writing forefront and establish their place in the world literature. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century women produced many books of all genres. Among fiction books, as a representative, can be named such titles as, *Harry Potter* and *The House of the Spirits*. In this period, the female writers from all the corners of the world explored their writing in English as well as in their local languages. In India also many women writers in their writing practiced so many social, political and cultural aspects affecting women's life mentally, physically and intellectually.

The woman's writings cover many aspects of woman's status, their problems, and factual surrounding affecting women's life and so on. All their writings are worth mentioning and guiding the society. Such remarkable writings and their writers are considered worthy to receive rewards and awards. So we may find most of the women writers are the recipients of many honored rewards and awards. These women have successfully been honored with Nobel Prize, Booker Prize, Pulitzer Prize, etc.

Here are the representative female writers who are the recipients of Nobel Prize in literature. They are Nadine Gordimer, Toni Morrison, Doris Lessing, Alice Munro, Svetlana Alexievich, Olga Tokarczuk, Louise Gluck, etc. Some female writers have received the prestigious Man Booker prize for their fictions. They are – Nadine Gordimer, Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Iris Murdoch, Anita Brookner, Penelop Lively, Pat Barker, Arundhati Roy, Margaret Atwood, Kiran Desai, etc.

Thus, in all the women writers have shown their creativity with par excellence. Their writing opened the new arena in the world literature. They have rightly touched different issues which

mark the contribution of women writers in respective genres. From far ancient period to the date their writing has opened every details of their life.

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## Study of water quality status of some villages of Gadhinglaj Tahsil (M.S) India

Shobha Jadhav

Department of Chemistry, Dr.Ghali College,  
Gadhinglaj, 416502, M.S., India

### Abstract:

*In this study physico –chemical parameters of different sources of water of some villages of Gadhinglaj Tehsil were taken .The analysis was carried out in the month of September 2019 .Physico – chemical parameters of water viz. pH ,electrical conductivity ,total alkalinity ,total hardness , calcium ,magnesium , chlorides were analysed .The sample were collected from different 51 sources. These values were compared with standards given by WHO ,BIS .The people who located away from Hiranyakeshi river depend on the bore wells for their drinking and domestic purpose .Out of 51 samples only one sample is not a suitable for drinking purpose.*

*The results indicated that the values of 6.52( $S_{35}$ ) to 8.85 ( $S_{44}$ ). The water of all samples are alkaline in nature except ( $S_{35}$ ) .According to WHO (1993) pH values ranges from 6.5 to 9.2 for drinking purpose and values below 4.0 and above 9.6 are hazardous to life forms sites. ( $S_{32}$ ) show higher value of total hardness so not suitable for drinking purpose.*

**Key Words:** *Physico chemical parameters, Different sources of water and Potable.*

### Introduction:

Water is essential for the survival of any form of life. The usefulness of water for a particular purpose is determined by its quality so it is necessary to analyse pollution of water .Pollution of water is due to industrial waste directly mixing with river water .Another major cause of pollution is due to sewage water and other from urban and rural area mixing with river water .The tremendous organic loads imposed by urban sewage and other waste constitute a major cause of pollution of natural water bodies (Hynes 1960) .The test results allow us to find out whether the water we drink and for household activities is reliable and safe or not .(Sachin Kumar et.al 2015)present study is carried out to analyses the bore well water and river water collected from some villages of Gadhinglaj Tahsil.

Gadhinglaj is an important tehsil of Kolhapur district of Maharashtra at Latitude 16° 13' 26" N and longitude 74° 26' 9" E an area of tehsil is near about 48094 hectares.

### Material And Method:

#### Study Area

#### Collection of samples

51 water samples were collected from different villages of Gadhinglaj Tahsil of Kolhapur district and from different sources like, bore well in plastic container and brought to laboratory for further analysis.

Analysis of physico-chemical parameter were analysed by using standard methods as suggested in ,Trivedi and Goel (1984),pH and Ec parameters were analysed at the sampling site and remaining physico –chemical parameters were analysed within 24 hours in the laboratory and compared with WHO (1993), BIS (1991) and ICMR (1975) drinking water standards.

**Results And Discussion:**

The results obtained from 51 water samples are given in table no.1 and table No.2

**pH –**

pH of 51 water samples indicate that acidic –alkaline nature of water. The pH values ranged from 6.22( $S_{35}$ ) to 8.85 ( $S_{44}$ ). All water samples are alkaline in nature except ( $S_{35}$ ) WHO (1993) and BIS (1991) has given maximum permissible limit of pH that is 6.5 to 9.2 for drinking purpose and values below 4.0 and above 9.5 are hazardous to the most of living organism .

**Electrical Conductivity:**

Electrical conductivity is measure of water capability to transmit electric current and also it is tool to assess the purity of water (Murugeson et-al 2006) electrical conductivity depends upon concentration of ions and its nutrients contents .Variations are due to dissolved solids contents (APHA 2005).The values ranged from 0.24 to 2.42 mho/cm higher values at site  $S_{32}$  and lower values at site  $S_5$  of total alkalinity.

**Total Alkalinity:**

The total alkalinity ranged from 20mg/L to 182mg/L, It was minimum at site  $S_7$  and maximum at site  $S_{33}$  the high alkalinity imparts an unpleasant taste. It depends upon the presence of salts in water and also due to the dissolution of carbon dioxide .Alkalinity in itself is not harmful to human being still the water samples with less than 100 mg/L are desirable for domestic use (Loganayagi et-al 2008)

**Total Hardness:**

Total hardness is the sum of calcium and magnesium ion concentration .Hardness of water is due to the presence of certain salts of calcium and magnesium and other heavy metals, (Jain 1998). If hard water is used for drinking purposes it causes undesirable effect on digestive system (Pitchammel et-al 2009) the adverse effects of total hardness are formation of kidney stones and heart diseases (Freeda Grana Rani et.al 2003 Sastry and Rathee (1998).The value of total hardness was minimum at site  $S_7$  and maximum at site  $S_{32}$  the value of total hardness at site  $S_{32}$  is above the permissible limit, remaining sites values are below the permissible limit.

**Calcium Hardness:**

Calcium hardness value ranges from 16.04 mg/L to 144.36 mg/L. Higher values of calcium was observed at  $S_{51}$  while lower at  $S_{44}$ . According to WHO (1993) the desirable limit of calcium in drinking water is 75mg/L and the maximum permissible limit is 200 mg/L. All water samples are suitable for drinking and domestic purpose as there are within permissible limit.

**Magnesium Hardness:**

Magnesium hardness was associated with calcium hardness in all kinds of water but its concentration remains generally lower than the calcium (Venkatsubramani and Meenandal 2007). The values were ranged from 7.76 mg/L to 87.37 mg/L. The lower values were found at site  $S_{44}$  while higher at site  $S_{32}$  .The permissible limit of magnesium content for drinking purpose is 50 mg/L and the maximum limit is 150mg/L WHO (1993) .Higher concentration of magnesium reduces the utility of water for domestic use , all values were within the permissible limit.

**Chloride:**

Chloride physico –chemical parameter is an important in determination of water quality of water. The desirable limit of chloride concentration in drinking water is 250 mg/L (Raghvendran 1992, BIS 2009 ).Higher concentration of chloride shows salty taste to water so unsuitable for drinking purpose .But lower concentration of chloride is not harmful to human being, According to Swarnalatha and Rao (1998) the fresh water contains 8.2 mg/L of chloride .

In present study of chloride value ranges from 0.8 to 13.5mg/L .It is highest at site 32 and lowest at site 7, all values are under permissible limit.

**Conclusion:**

On the basis of present study ,it can be concluded that all samples are within permissible limit except site S<sub>32</sub> .Total hardness of values of this site can exceed normal range .It may cause kidney stone problem ,so at this site water used after proper treatment.

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**Physico-chemical parameters of water samples of different villages of Gadhinglaj Tahsil.**

Site	Source	Ec	pH	Alkalinity Mg/L	Total Hardness mg/L	Calcium Hardness	Magnesium Hardness	Chlorides
1	River	0.28	8	70	82	32	17.98	1.7
2	River	0.33	7.78	46	138	40.1	23.78	2
3	River	0.35	7.35	58	112	32.08	19.42	2.2
4	River	0.49	7.91	70	180	56.14	30.09	1.7
5	River	0.24	7.84	66	106	40.1	16.014	4.7
6	River	0.35	7.79	70	150	48.12	24.75	2.2
7	River	0.29	7.84	20	80	36.09	10.47	0.8
8	River	0.32	7.32	32	114	37.69	18.54	1.8
9	River	0.34	7.23	24	114	40.1	17.95	1.8
10	River	0.30	7.5	50	100	32	16.52	2.1
11	River	0.27	7.67	50	118	32.08	20.87	1.7
12	River	0.29	7.37	26	88	40.1	24.27	1
13	River	0.37	6.37	32	112	34.48	20.29	2.5



14	River	0.26	7.84	40	102	24.06	15.53	2
15	River	0.32	7.52	50	124	32.02	19.43	2.5
16	River	0.27	7.5	130	244	24.06	18.93	2
17	Bore well	0.58	8.7	44	84	40.1	20.38	3
18	Bore well	0.76	7.28	44	200	84.21	38.82	2.9
19	Bore well	0.58	7.58	38	224	24.06	14.56	3
20	Bore well	0.68	7.53	56	360	64.16	33	2
21	Bore well	0.34	7.5	76	282	72.18	36.89	2
22	Bore well	1.8	7.2	90	298	120.3	58.24	3
23	Bore well	0.66	8.1	86	92	96.24	45.13	3.8
24	Bore well	1.9	7.34	84	250	104.24	47.07	2.6

**Physico-chemical parameters of water samples of different villages of Gadhinglaj Tahsil.**

25	Bore well	1.78	7.7	60	250	24.06	16.05	9
26	Bore well	1.42	7.63	10	280	80.2	41.26	4.5
27	Bore well	0.69	7.68	88	390	88.22	46.6	3.8
28	Bore well	1.35	7.8	104	390	128.32	63.58	5.1
29	Bore well	0.44	7.74	38	100	24.06	18.54	1.9
30	Bore well	0.46	7.57	42	210	72.18	33.49	1.2
31	Bore well	0.87	7.85	60	282	96.24	45.13	5.2
32	Bore well	2.42	7.71	70	552	92.44	87.37	13.5
33	Bore well	0.5	7.87	182	212	88.22	30.07	2.2
34	Bore well	0.49	7.49	66	240	80.2	38.83	2.3
35	Bore well	0.3	6.22	28	122	104.26	21.85	2.7
36	Bore well	0.85	7.78	52	278	56.16	48.06	3.2
37	Bore well	0.85	7.08	48	314	24.07	50.96	3.7
38	Bore well	0.31	7.97	66	190	104.26	32.52	4
39	Bore well	0.91	7.03	48	104	160.4	19.42	1.4
40	Bore well	1.97	7.87	80	340	128.32	57.28	2
41	Bore well	2.2	7.08	74	472	72.13	75.71	8.5
42	Bore well	2.2	7.49	90	408	16.04	67.96	6
43	Bore well	0.58	4.7	50	230	72.18	38.36	2
44	Bore well	0.67	8.85	56	48	168.4	7.76	4
45	Bore well	0.85	7.23	56	326	120.3	61.67	3.5
46	Bore well	2.39	7.44	132	498	88.22	80.09	12.8
47	Bore well	1.5	7.81	120	368	56.14	60.19	4
48	Bore well	1.16	7.2	68	262	120.3	42.22	4
49	Bore well	0.92	7.94	104	290	56.14	56.82	5.8
50	Bore well	1.03	7.75	64	396	120.3	66.99	4.7
51	Bore well	0.32	7.38	40	440	144.36	71.84	1

## Impact of Corona Virus on Education in India

**Dr. M. D. Pujari**

Associate Professor,

Dept. of Accountancy,

Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglaj

Email: [dr.mdpujari@gmail.com](mailto:dr.mdpujari@gmail.com)

The years 2019-20 and 2020-21 are chaotic years due to the outburst of Covid-19 pandemic. The entire period of two years is severely affected by the Corona virus. It has affected each and every sector. From large cities to small villages, all are living under the fear of the sudden outburst of Corona. Jokingly speaking, Corona virus is playing the role of Yama, the God of death in Indian mythology. No one has the guarantee of life. No one is sure of long life. On the one side there is the fear of the infection of the virus and on the other side there is the shortage of all essential necessities. The markets are closed, offices are partly closed, banks are curtailed in man force, buses, trains and planes are restricted. People cannot move or walk anywhere. The doctors and hospitals are over-flooded with patients. There is an anonymous fear of death in the society. It is assumed that once admitted person in the hospital doesn't come back. Corona has unexpectedly affected the corporate world. Many of the employees have lost their jobs as some of the companies are closed. The result is merely the problem of starvation.

The most important concern is to be discussed openly and needed to find some solutions on it. The issue is of education. Frankly speaking, during the pandemic period, education sector is severely affected. From K.G. to P.G. all stages are in trouble. Most seriously, the students studying in 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standards are being targeted.

The disease was first detected in China, but it has widely spread in our nation. It has created a tremendous chaos at all levels. This kind of virus spreads very fast and its symptoms are seen active very soon. The people affected with Corona virus remain under the fear of sudden demise. They see the death approaching towards them with close pace. As a solution on this severe problem, the government of India has placed some rules and regulations, and all the natives are required to follow those rules so that they can help each other to save their respective lives. As a precaution, the government has stated following rules.

1. To wear masks while going out
2. To keep two meters distance i.e. to maintain social distancing
3. To wash hands regularly with soap
4. To use sanitizer frequently
5. To approach doctors on getting common cold or fever

Although above rules are to be strictly followed, there is lethargy seen in the society.

As a part of social distancing, the government announced curfew. So as to follow the government, the nationwide schools and colleges were instructed to close physical classes temporarily. At first, both teachers and students were confused. But the recent technology came to the assistance of them and there started the trend of virtual classes. Zoom Cloud Meeting, Google Meet, Webex Meeting, MS Team, Blue Jeans, etc are the tools used for virtual classes. Teachers use one of the above tools and engage their students and continue and continue their teaching. They use many devices and techniques like You Tube videos, PPTs, PDF, Google Forms, Google Classroom, Render Forest, OBS, etc to provide the extensive study material to students. The schools and colleges organized workshops for teachers to update their technical competency. Teachers also

responded positively to the new challenges and moved on changing themselves according to the need of the time.

The options chosen by schools and colleges to impart education during the pandemic period are as follows:

1. Online Learning: Taking into consideration the need of the time, schools and colleges are bound to provide education to students through online mode. Through Group Video Programs teachers and students join together and accomplish the need of education. Students are made to remain busy in studies by providing videos, study material in soft, online tests, etc. Students can get education anywhere and anytime through online teaching-learning process.
2. Online Programs: so many educational institutions have taken initiative to conduct Free Online Education Programs through which students get variety of information very easily.
3. Parents' Caring: Because of lockdown young boys and girls remain at home. So the parents can curiously observe their children's performance at studies.

### Impact of Corona on Education:

1. Due to Covid-19 pandemic the government announced lockdown time to time. So during lockdown period, at first, the stakeholders of education were in dilemma. It took much time to recover from the situation.
2. Yes, it is right that the pandemic situation has made people techno-savvy. But it created new problems like the availability of gadgets, internet facility and so on. These things require money and the people have no work so they have no money. So here both teachers and students face challenges on their sides.
3. The poor and low income families face the serious problem of money. They cannot afford the smart phone with high Internet facility. As a result, students from such families have left learning in between.
4. Though the students are provided with smartphones with sufficient Internet facility, there is no much interest among students as it generally happens in regular offline classes. They can divert after joining the online lecture. There is no any restriction on them.
5. It is possible for the urban and semi-urban students to join online classes with high Internet facility. But what is about the rural students. They desire to take education but because of poor Internet connectivity, they cannot fulfill their need of education.

Along with some advantages and disadvantages, there are some new opportunities. With the help of new technology we can obtain more online resources. There are also new learning opportunities being available for students and teachers as well.

### Conclusions:

With efforts to prevent the spread of Corona virus, education has suddenly and rapidly moved online. New educational opportunities are being advertised and made available for students but it is the fact that these facilities are not affordable to the poor and low-income section of the society. What is observed, overall, that the remote i.e. online learning comes with many challenges, on the contrary, it is also beneficial to use new technological platforms that give new opportunities to students and teachers to try out different models of education.

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## Empowerment of Women Under Indian Constitution

Dr. Mahesh L. Dharmapurikar

Assist. Professor

Shri Shivaji Law College, Kandhar,

Email: [maheshld2012@yahoo.com](mailto:maheshld2012@yahoo.com),

### Abstract:

*The constitution has guaranteed certain fundamental rights to Indian women. She became the beneficiaries of these rights. She also became the beneficiary of the provisions against discrimination and the guarantee of equality before law and equal protection of law within the territory of India. However, Article 14 of the Indian constitution permits reasonable classification. The classification based on sex, caste, religion, place of birth is permissible. Article 15 of the Indian constitution permits discrimination subject to certain exceptions, Article 15(2) says that no citizen shall on grounds of religion, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them be subject to disability, Restriction or condition with regard to access to shop, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainments, the use of well, tanks, bathing ghats etc. Under clause 3 of Article 15 States can make special law for women and children. Art 39, 42-45 refers to some special provisions regarding women. Section 66 of the Civil Procedure Code prohibits arrests and detention of women in execution for payment of money. Section 62 of the same code provides for exemption of certain women from personal appearance in the court. Similarly, the Code of Criminal procedure has also special provisions for women. All these and other similar provisions are constitutional in view of Art 15 (3) principle. These principles as a matter of fact deserve to be treated as positive. A special attention has been paid to the women in the Directive Principles of state policy though they are declared non-justiciable in the governance of the country as the state is charged with the duty to apply these principles in making laws.*

*After passing laws and making constitutional provisions for empowerment of women a great period has elapsed but the condition of women remained far from satisfactory most of these laws have merely remained on paper. Globalization has presented new challenges in realization of the gender justice at national and international level. So, the Government's initiatives alone are not enough to achieve this goal. Along with that the society should create an atmosphere to eliminate gender discrimination, men should change their attitude towards women; women should be given full opportunities of decision making, and opportunity of participation of social, political and economic life of the society.*

### Introduction:

Women constitute almost half of the population in the world. But the hegemonic masculine ideology made them suffer a lot as they were denied equal opportunities in different parts of the world. The rise of feminist ideas has, however, led to the tremendous improvement of women's condition throughout the world in recent times. Access to education has been one of the most pressing demands of these women's rights movements.

The founders of the Constitution of India wanted to give the Indian women better facilities through which a total halt could be brought to any kind of discrimination against women. Due care has been taken to avoid discrimination of any kind whether psychological, physical or rights wise on the basis of birth, sex opportunities, remuneration etc.

They also made sure that provisions were made for the benefit and progress of womankind in India so that the Freedom, for which India had fought for so dearly, results in freedom in every sense. This ensures freedom for women, too. They ensured that the women were freed from the shackles of drudgery so that they may be more educated, better aware and secure citizens of the world.

The founders of the constitution realized that majority of the women in India are generally ill-treated in the areas of employment. They realized that religion, caste and class played a main

role in establishing the status of the women. They therefore felt it essential to incorporate some provisions to improve the status of women in India and check on the discrimination between men and women. The Constitution of India gives women right to equality. Moreover, powers were given to the State Governments to make special provisions for women and children. Thus the framers of the Constitution of India put the best of their efforts in breaking away the walls of old customs and traditions which governed the women and emphasized on their upliftment.

The objective of the Constitution as spelt out in the preamble is to ensure that justice, equality and liberty are achieved. How this is to be achieved has been spelt out in Part III dealing with Fundamental Rights and also in Part IV dealing with the Directive Principles is non-justiciable. However, their importance lies in the fact that they are directory in nature and their sanction is political.

In the present paper, an attempt has been made to focus on the various constitutional provisions regarding empowerment of women. Further, the present paper also highlights the judgments and orders delivered by hon'ble supreme Court and high courts of India for the empowerment of women.

### Meaning of Women Empowerment

Women empowerment is a universal concept. It is very difficult to define the meaning of woman empowerment, which is applicable to the world. Various jurist, laws, commissions and organizations explain the meaning of women empowerment.

According to the guidelines of united nation on women's empowerment,

"Women empowerment has five components:

Women's sense of self-worth;

Their right to have and to determine choices;

Their to have access to opportunities and resources;

Their right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home; and Their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic, order, nationally and internationally.

### Constitutional Provisions:-

#### 1. Preamble of Indian Constitution

Preamble is an introduction to Indian Constitution, which is a key to open the minds of legislature. It means in case of interpretation of constitution is a guiding parameter. Justice-social, economic and political is guaranteed by preamble. Women are a part of nation and this justice also available to all women. The individual is guaranteed with dignity of individual and it is applicable to women. If such status is given to the women then definitely there will be a decrease in violence against women.

#### 2. Equality and Equal Protection of Law Under Article 14

Equality doesn't mean sameness but every person must be protected by lex fore in equal manner. Women being a weaker section are subject to need of protection. Article 14 permits reasonable classification and by the application of doctrine of intellectual differentia more and extra protection shall be given to women to minimize the atrocities against them.

#### 3. No Discrimination on the Ground of Sex Under Article 15

Article 15(3) provides nothing in this article shall prohibit the state from making special provision for women and children. It means the state shall not discriminate among these peoples on that fivefold grounds. As aptly held by the Apex court of India in a land mark judgment Air India Airlines v. NargisMirza, where Supreme declared the action taken by managing director of India Airlines which was against the natural law as well as open insult to womanhood. It means discriminatory treatment to permissible to protect the women from violence.

#### 4. Equality of Opportunity in case of public Employment Under Article 16

The State can provide the reservation to the class who is not represented adequately in the matter of public employment. Such opportunity is equally available to the women whenever there will be a chance of public employment and if certain seats are reserved for women's then it will not hit by article 15 (1) as Supreme Court of India held in Dr. PreetiSagarShrivastav v. State of Madhya Pradesh and reiterated in plethora of cases Apex Court of India Conformed this kind of equality to uplift the women's from any kind of violence so they can live dignified life.

#### 5. Right to life and Personal Liberty Under Article 21 of Indian Constitution

Women's are also equally entitle to Right to Life as par with men because they also constitute apart of Indian Society. No person shall be deprived from his life and personal liberty except procedure establish by law. It means Right to Life is also available to a women who is from lower strata of society as Supreme Court of India rightly observed in Gaur Jain v. Union of Indian and later on confirmed in Vishal Jet V. Union of India. Where dignified life was guaranteed to prostitutes and their children's.

#### 6. Remedies for inforcement of Fundamental Right Under Article 32 of Indian Constitution

Right without remedy is in vain it means there should be remedy for every right it is better explained by ubi jus ibremedium. Article 32 provides teeth to part III of Indian Constitution. Whenever there will be violation of any part guaranteed a Fundamental Right then the aggrieved party can approach before Supreme Court of India directly for the enforcement of Fundamental Right. In a landmark judgment in Vishakha V. State of Rajshthan Supreme Court of India held that Women must be protected at workplace from sexual harassment. It is essential to decrease the instance of Violence against women.

#### Relevant Provisions Relating to women in directive principles of state policy and fundamental duties etc under the Indian Constitution

The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV of the Constitution incorporate many directives to the State to improve the status of women and for their protection.

Article 39(a) directs the State to direct its policy towards securing that the citizen, men and women, equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.

Article 39(d) directs the State to secure equal pay for equal work for both men and women. The State has enacted The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 to give effect to this Directive Principle.

Article 39(e) specifically directs the State not to abuse the health and strength of workmen and women.

Article 42 of the Constitution incorporates a very important provision for the benefit of women. It directs the State to make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. The State has tried to implement this directive by enacting The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

Article 44 directs the State to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India. This particular goal is towards the achievement of gender justice. Even though the State has not yet made any efforts to introduce Uniform Civil Code in India, the judiciary has recognized the necessity of the uniformity in application of civil laws like law of marriage, succession, adoption of civil laws like law of marriage, succession, adoption and maintenance etc.

#### Present Scenario

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Hindu women were naturally chaste and most virtuous than other women. During the period of British many reformers such as Raja Ram Manohar Roy, Ishwer Chandra VidayaSagar, JyotiraoPhule these people fought for upliftment of women. PeryCharan Sarkar a former student of Hindu College Calcutta a Member of Yong Bengal set up the first school for girls in India in 1847 at Calcutta. ChandramukhiBasu, KadambiniGanguly and Anandi Joshi were few earliest Indian women to obtain educational degrees.



In 1917 the first delegation met the secretary of state to demand women's political rights supported by the National Congress. The All India Women's Conference was held in Pune 1927. Women played an important role in an India's independence struggle. Some of the famous freedom fighter includes the Bhikaji Kama Dr. Annie Besant, Amrit Kaur, Durgabai Deshmukh etc.

After independence women in India now participate in all activities such as education, sports, politics, media, art and cultures, service sector, science and technology. Indira Gandhi was world's longest serving Prime Minister. One of the women's groups took the issue of Mathura rape case to national level and issues that brought the together. Later there was wide demand to change the Indian Penal Code, Evidence Act etc. Female activist united over the issues i.e. infanticide, gender bias, women health and female literacy. Now a day's women participate each and every field but at the same time the crime against women are also increased. Government is also taking efforts to make the stringent law for the purpose of to stop the crime against women. The Government of India declared 2001 as the year of women's empowerment. In 9<sup>th</sup> march 2001 Rajaya Subha passed the Women's Reservation Bill, ensuring The 33% reservation in parliament and state legislative bodies. Further step was also taken by some states that 50% reservation given in a Panchyat Raj System.

## Conclusion

It is concluded that the women are empowered and protected by the Constitution and many other legal provisions in India but, most of them are limited to books only. All these empowerment should be implemented strictly and then only it can be called empowerments. If under any Act any rare case of conviction is held then the punishment awarded is only nominal according to reformatory theory of punishment. Whereas, all the offences against the women should be treated by exemplary theory and punishment should be awarded as the maximum prescribed by laws.

In modern era if we observed the Indian women's condition then we will find to bridge a huge gap between Men and Women. Indian constitution has played a significant role in the upliftment of women. Indian constitution treated women as weaker section of the society and protective reservation is provided for progress and development of women. We are in the 64-year of Indian Republic if we asked a question to our self that whether we achieved the goals that are set forth Six decade ago then answer is definitely in negative form. If we really want to be Super Human Power till 2020 then we cannot neglect the better half of man. If we neglect theses class then we cannot imagine the development of our country and we will solely responsible for the consequences. It is need of time to protect the women's from all cant of violence so that they can live a dignified and satisfied life. Let us join hand in hand for the elimination of all forms of discrimination

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## Synthesis of Zinc Oxide Nano-Particles Using Green Chemistry Approach

Ashvin Godghate

Department of Chemistry, Dr. Ghali College,  
Gadhinglaj, 416502, M.S., India

### Abstract:

*Copper Oxide-Zinc Oxide Nano- composite has been prepared by green synthesis method. Gray colored CuO-ZnO nano-composite powder has been characterized by X-Ray diffraction (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Energy Dispersive X-ray analysis (EDAX). . X-Ray diffraction showed ZnO has Hexagonal closed pack (HCP) structure having  $a=3.25 \text{ \AA}$  and  $c=5.209 \text{ \AA}$ . CuO has monoclinic structure with  $a=4.6 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b=3.4 \text{ \AA}$  and  $c= 5.1 \text{ \AA}$  (JCPDS file no: 801917). EDAX spectra show elements like Zn, Cu and O present. Atomic percentages are 1.53%, 33.47% and 65 % for Cu, Zn and O respectively. The SEM image showed relatively spherical shape Nanoparticles formed with diameter range  $5 \mu\text{m}$ .*

**KEYWORDS:** Nano- composite, green synthesis

### Introduction:

Zinc oxide (ZnO) is a well-engineered compound that has received remarkable interest globally due to its distinctive properties and usages in various applications, such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, photonics, and photocatalysis [1–6]. ZnO Nanoparticles (NPs) can be synthesized through many physiochemical routes, such as sol-gel processes, co-precipitation, laser vaporization, microemulsion, and ball milling [7–10].

Most of these chemical methods are not environmentally friendly due to the use of harsh chemicals. To overcome these limitations, green chemistry procedures have attracted significant scientific attention and have provided a new path for material researchers because it is simple, cost-effective, and relatively reproducible, and often results in more stable materials. [11] According to the literature, plants extracts have been proposed as novel alternatives to chemical methods for synthesis of NPs [12–17].

### Experimental:

#### Preparation Of The Leaf Extract:

The leaves of Bixa Orellana (Achiote) were air dried for 2–3 weeks, chopped and ground. The aqueous extract was made by heating a certain amount at a temperature of about  $90 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 45 min. The solution was filtered and the filtrate used in the synthesis of the Nanoparticles.

### SYNTHESIS OF CuO AND ZnO NANOCOMPOSITES

The Cu<sub>2</sub>O/CuO–ZnO nano-composite were synthesized firstly by mixing 400 mL of 10 mM Zn(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O with 160 mL of the leaves extract and 10 mL of 1 M NaOH. It was heated with continuous stirring for about 4 h, after which 400 mL of 2 mM ZnSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O was added to the solution and heated at  $80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  for another 12 h. The reaction carried out by dispersing fruit powder in Zinc Sulphate (ZnSO<sub>4</sub>) solution. After 12 hours slurry is filtered out and dried under air environment and then annealed for 12 hr at  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### Characterization:

For identification of the phase, the samples were characterized by the powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique (Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation, model Bruker D2 Phaser). The surface morphology of the samples was investigated using a JEOL JSM- 6360 scanning electron microscope (SEM). Energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDAX) was used for elemental analysis.

## Results And Discussion

## X-Ray Diffraction Studies

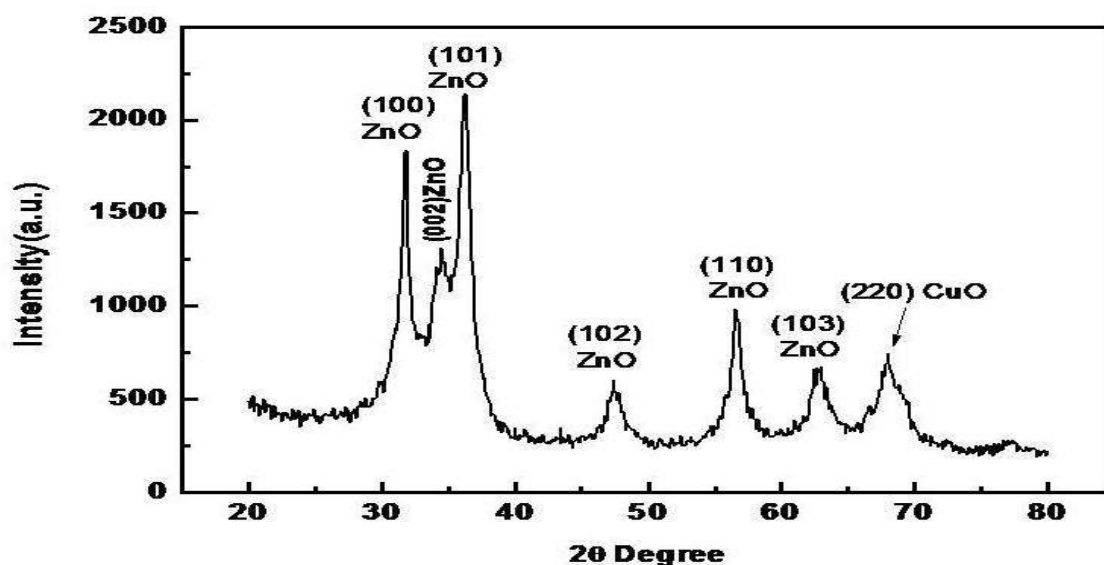
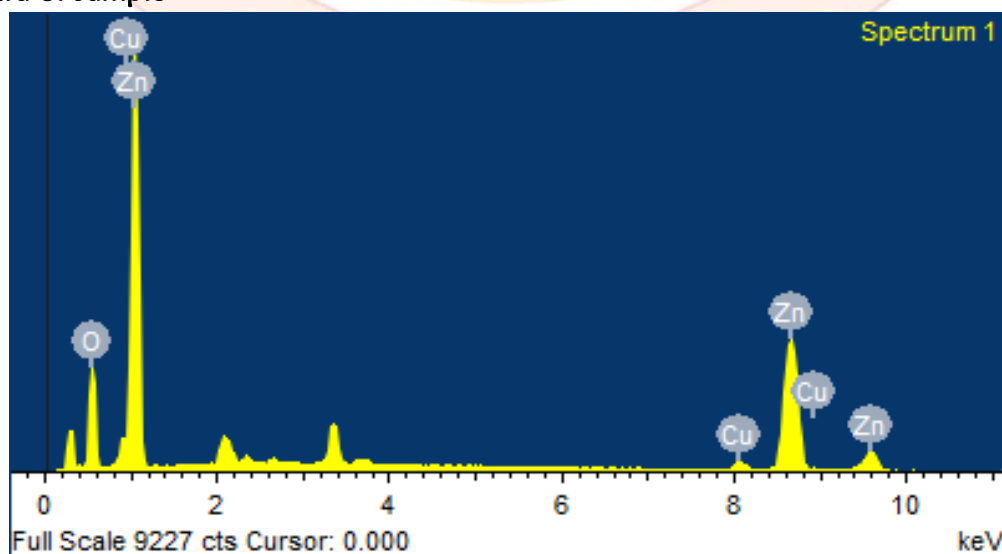


Figure Shows XRD patterns of CuO and ZnO nano- composites. Diffraction peaks are in good agreement with those of the standard patterns of hexagonal wurtzite ZnO (JCPDS Card No. 800075) and monoclinic CuO (JCPDS Card No. 05-0661). The diffracted intensities were recorded from 20 to 80 degree at  $2\theta$  angles. Bragg's reflection corresponding to ZnO peaks at  $2\theta = 31.97^\circ$ ,  $36.2^\circ$ ,  $47.4^\circ$ ,  $56.4^\circ$ ,  $62.54^\circ$  were assigned to (100), (002), (101), (110), (103) degree respectively & peak corresponding to CuO peaks observed at  $2\theta = 36.2^\circ$ ,  $42.14^\circ$ ,  $61.11^\circ$ ,  $73.39^\circ$  were assigned to the (111), (200), (220) and (311) orientations of the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  cubic phase respectively. Similar to the diffraction patterns of JCPDS file no 05-0667 [12].

The (111) diffraction peak of the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  gave the most intense peak, which suggested that the crystals are dominated by (111) facets. XRD reveals well-defined relatively broad peaks with high intensity which indicates the formation of nano crystalline phase. No peaks of other phases and impurities were detected [13]. Lattice constant calculated for ZnO peaks were found to be  $a = 3.25 \text{ \AA}$  and  $c = 5.209 \text{ \AA}$  with  $C/a$  ratio found to be 1.6027 matches well with the theoretical results. Lattice constants calculated by considering CuO peaks were found to be  $a = 4.6 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 3.4 \text{ \AA}$  and  $c = 5.1 \text{ \AA}$ .

## Edax Spectra of Sample



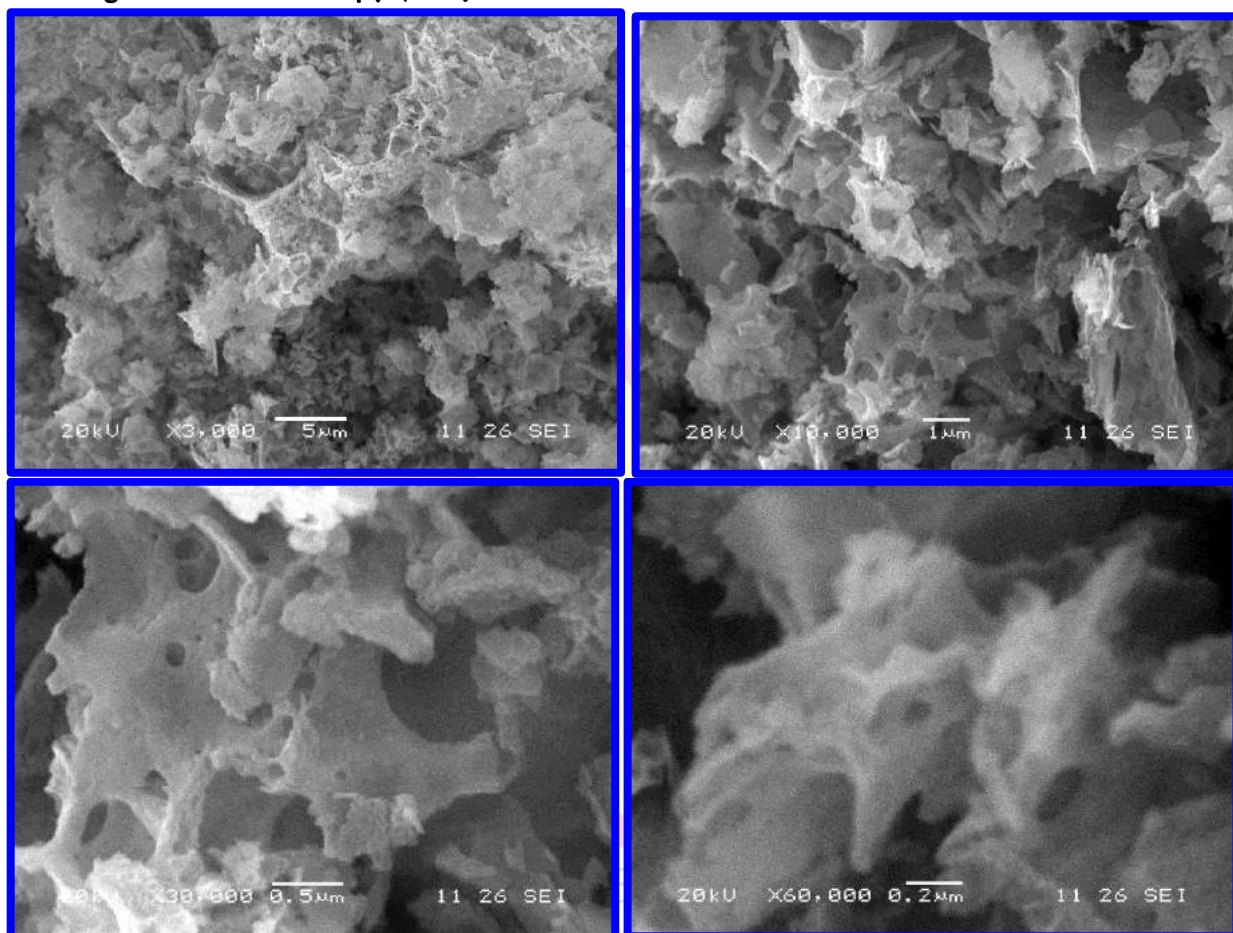


The EDAX showed elemental distribution of the nanoparticles as shown in the spectra and presented in Table 2. The nano composite depicted the presence of all the three elements with higher percentage of Zn than Cu and the highest percentage of O.

**Table 2: Compositional Analysis Of The Nanoparticles Using Edax**

Sample	Cu	Zn	O
CuO- ZnO	1.53 %	33.47 %	65%

#### Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)



**Figure 3. SEM images of CuO-ZnO Composite a) 3000x magnification (b) 10000x magnification, (c) 30000x magnification, (d) 60000x magnification**

Figure 3 shows SEM micrographs of synthesized CuO-ZnO Composite. SEM micrograph shows flower like structure.

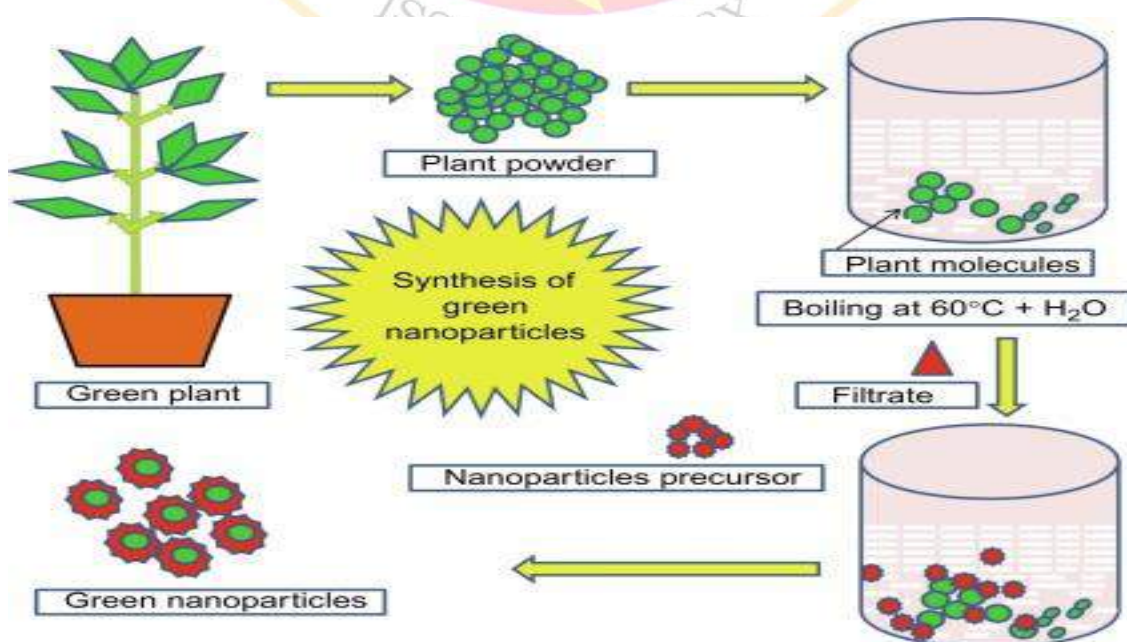
#### Conclusions:

CuO-ZnO nano-composite powder synthesized by green synthesis method. X-Ray diffraction confirms Hexagonal closed pack (HCP) structure of ZnO structure of ZnO and CuO monoclinic structure of CuO.

From XRD results we can conclude that the peak intensity of both oxides with very small sizes (in nm) satisfies the criteria of nano-materials (having particle size of 1-100 nm) EDAX spectra shows presence of elements like Zn, Cu and O with Atomic percentages are 1.53%, 33.47% and 65 % for Cu, Zn and O respectively.

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**An Analysis to Women and Child Welfare Department In Kolhapur District****Dr. Shashikant Subrao Sanghraj**

Associate Professor,  
 Department of Political Science,  
 Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglaj,  
 Dist. - Kolhapur. Maharashtra (India)  
 Email.- sssanghraj5513@gmail.com

**Introduction:**

Women and Child Welfare Departments 1991 have been established. In 1993, our government set up an independent department for the development of women and children. The Women and Child Welfare Center in Maharashtra take care of the helpless, shelterless, dependent, homeless, deaf and dumb and abandoned. Women and nuns (Devdasi) also get help in this project. Through special planning they provide education, training and protection services and rehabilitation facilities.

Such problems and solutions are considered in this research. In this research, Kolhapur District Women and Child Welfare Program and its adverse effects have been analyzed with the above objective chosen by the researcher. Among total population of India, half population is of women's, nation's development is impossible without their development. Any country in the world can make progress by ignoring the power of women. We cannot make social, economic and political progress of the country without women. Today women have entered every field; they will be given the opportunity to go sour in their field. A number of projects have been launched for this purpose. Women empowerment is done through self-help groups. Before taking their progress in consideration, in the past how where their plight and how they achieve progress this is to be taken account. How these women enter in various fields? The journey of their struggle and plight to be pursued and studied.

The Women's Welfare Department was established for the welfare and empowerment of women. To make women self-reliant and independent, for the progress of women this project has to take assistance of government sectors, non-government organizations and other institutions. These departments work together in coordination, with the responsibility of maintaining and implementing various programs. In the case of women, justice has events and problems around the world. The status of women is interior to that of men. In today's modern age every person is enjoying happiness and joy through material progress. But women for their social status, concern with great hope at laws made for them. UNO is working to bring new vigour to their lives.

Women and Child Welfare Committees have been set up to run various schemes in Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils / Nagar Panchayats in the State. This committee has given information about the programs to be run with reference letters and to the entire corporation, council as per the government decision.

However, according to variable situation there is necessary to improve or change in the scheme because of several schemes has been outdated. As well as may be in the Corporation Council / Municipality there is an improper execution of women schemes because of lack of adequate financial provision.



➤ **Definition of Women Empowerment:**

1. According to the Grifen the empowerment of women means the ability of women to take decision, to implement it, to organize women to implement any activity such as public contact, financial transaction etc.
2. According to the Srilata Batliwala, "A well-known women activist has defined women's empowerment as, "the process by which women gain greater control over the material and intellectual resources, and challenge the ideology of patriarchy and gender based discrimination against women in all institutions and structures of society."

➤ **Research Problem**

The current study is not intended to understand general social welfare or the development of increased productivity. But the aim is to understand the real reach of the social welfare program to the target beneficiaries, including orphans children, neglected and deprived women. It would attempt to understand the reach of different development schemes to the actual beneficiaries in Kolhapur district which include professional training to deprived women, annual aids for diets, facilities at institutions like orphanages and protection houses, facilities of loans. The researcher will study whether the benefits of these schemes reach the target beneficiaries. It is an open truth that the implementation of welfare programs like girl education, health, healthy diet and other development schemes is not carried out to the desired extent to alleviate social problems. Therefore, needy women and their children have to face different problems.

➤ **Objectives Of Study**

1. Analysis of allotted fund in women and children welfare of Kolhapur District.
2. Analysis of actual expenditure in women and children welfare of Kolhapur Municipal Corporation.
3. To suggest measures for improvement if necessary.

➤ **Research Methodology:-**

Any research if necessary to methodology this research use only secondary data has been collected from Books, Journals, various years of socio-economic survey of Maharashtra, Annual Budgets, Annual Reports, and Official Records of the Kolhapur district for the period into consideration (2001 to 2018).

➤ **Limitations**

The present research study has the following limitations

- The study deals with only attempts of the Kolhapur district for women and children welfare.
- The present study is limited to the period 2000-01 to 2017-18.
- The present study considers only women and children welfare.

➤ **Data Analysis and Interpretation:-**

After consideration above all these things government has been ordered to the entire Municipality, Council to develop women in all sectors.

1. Technical and Vocational Training for Women & Girls.
2. To run a Nursery / to provide tools / help to institutes which run nursery.
3. Arrange the Training Trip about work and Scheme for Representatives of Women in Kindergarten (K.g).
4. Encourage Grant to stop proportion of School Leakage of Backward Girls.

5. To honor students who have got maximum marks in std.10th to std. 12th exams, this honors those students who are in under municipal area.
6. Scheme for Physical Development and Self Defense Protection of Girls.
7. Training of Yoga for Women.
8. To Create Sports facilities in Girls School.
9. To create Gardens for the children and Sport center for women.
10. Arrange competition for women and as well as children to encourage their skills.
11. Hostels for Needy Women.
12. Establish Sales Center to Sale Products of Women's Saving Group.
13. Run Counseling Center for Women.
14. Arranging a health care camp to medical check-up of girls and women.
15. To run a cleaning campaign in the region of backward and in slum area.

Women and Children welfare Committee has all the rights to select or chose schemes from the above schemes.

**Table no. 1**  
**Expenditure on Women and Child Welfare department by Kolhapur District**

(Rs. In lakh)

Sr. No.	Year	Allotted Fund	Actual Expenditure
1	2001-02	20.00	0.25
2	2002-03	21.75	0.90
3	2003-04	40.85	3.13
4	2004-05	38.22	0.25
5	2005-06	26.97	0.37
6	2006-07	27.10	2.99
7	2007-08	34.10	1.20
8	2008-09	40.00	7.91
9	2009-10	50.65	0.77
10	2010-11	70.00	29.48
11	2011-12	70.75	17.13
12	2012-13	40.00	23.57
13	2013-14	80.00	62.86
14	2014-15	200.00	71.82
15	2015-16	200.00	74.79
16	2016-17	143.00	61.03
17	2017-18	152.92	66.18
Average		73.90	24.98
SD		61.08	29.58
CV		82.65	118.44
CAGR		0.14	0.42
Maximum		200	74.79
Minimum		20	0.25
Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Kolhapur District.			

In this table no. 1 indicate that the expenditure on women and child welfare department by Kolhapur district. The average Kolhapur district under allotted fund in women and child welfare department during the period 2001-02 to 2017-18 was 73.90 lakh respectively. The coefficient of

variance allotted fund in women and child welfare department was 82.65 percent respectively. It means that allotted fund in women and child welfare department is fluctuating than Kolhapur district area. The compound annual growth rate of allotted fund in women and child welfare department was 0.14 percent respectively. The maximum allotted fund in women and child welfare department has been observed as 200 lakh in 2014-15 and 2015-16 in this year. Likewise the minimum allotted fund in women and child welfare department has been observed as 20 lakh respectively during the study period. This table concluding to that during the period 2001-02 to 2017-18 allotted funds in women and child welfare department is fluctuating.

The average Kolhapur district under actual expenditure in women and child welfare department the period 2001-02 to 2017-18 was 24.98 lakh respectively. The coefficient of variance actual expenditure in women and child welfare department was 118.44 percent respectively. It means that actual expenditure in women and child welfare department is fluctuating than Kolhapur district area. The compound annual growth rate of actual expenditure in women and child welfare department was 0.42 percent respectively. The maximum actual expenditure in women and child welfare department has been observed as 74.79 lakh in 2015-16 this year. Likewise the minimum actual expenditure in women and child welfare department has been observed as 0.25 lakh respectively during the study period. This table concluding to that during the period 2001-02 to 2017-18 actual expenditure in women and child welfare department is fluctuating.

#### ➤ Conclusions:

1. The average Kolhapur district under allotted fund in women and child welfare department during the period 2001-02 to 2017-18 was 73.90 lakh respectively.
2. The coefficient of variance allotted fund in women and child welfare department was 82.65 percent respectively. It means that allotted fund in women and child welfare department is fluctuating than Kolhapur district area.
3. The compound annual growth rate of allotted fund in women and child welfare department was 0.14 percent respectively.
4. The maximum allotted fund in women and child welfare department has been observed as 200 lakh in 2014-15 and 2015-16 in this year. Likewise the minimum allotted fund in women and child welfare department has been observed as 20 lakh respectively during the study period. This table concluding to that during the period 2001-02 to 2017-18 allotted funds in women and child welfare department is fluctuating.
5. The average Kolhapur district under actual expenditure in women and child welfare department the period 2001-02 to 2017-18 was 24.98 lakh respectively.
6. The coefficient of variance actual expenditure in women and child welfare department was 118.44 percent respectively. It means that actual expenditure in women and child welfare department is fluctuating than Kolhapur district area.
7. The compound annual growth rate of actual expenditure in women and child welfare department was 0.42 percent respectively.
8. The maximum actual expenditure in women and child welfare department has been observed as 74.79 lakh in 2015-16 this year. Likewise the minimum actual expenditure in women and child welfare department has been observed as 0.25 lakh respectively during the study period. This table concluding to that during the period 2001-02 to 2017-18 actual expenditure in women and child welfare department is fluctuating.

#### ➤ Suggestion

1. Implementation of the government schemes is not transparent.



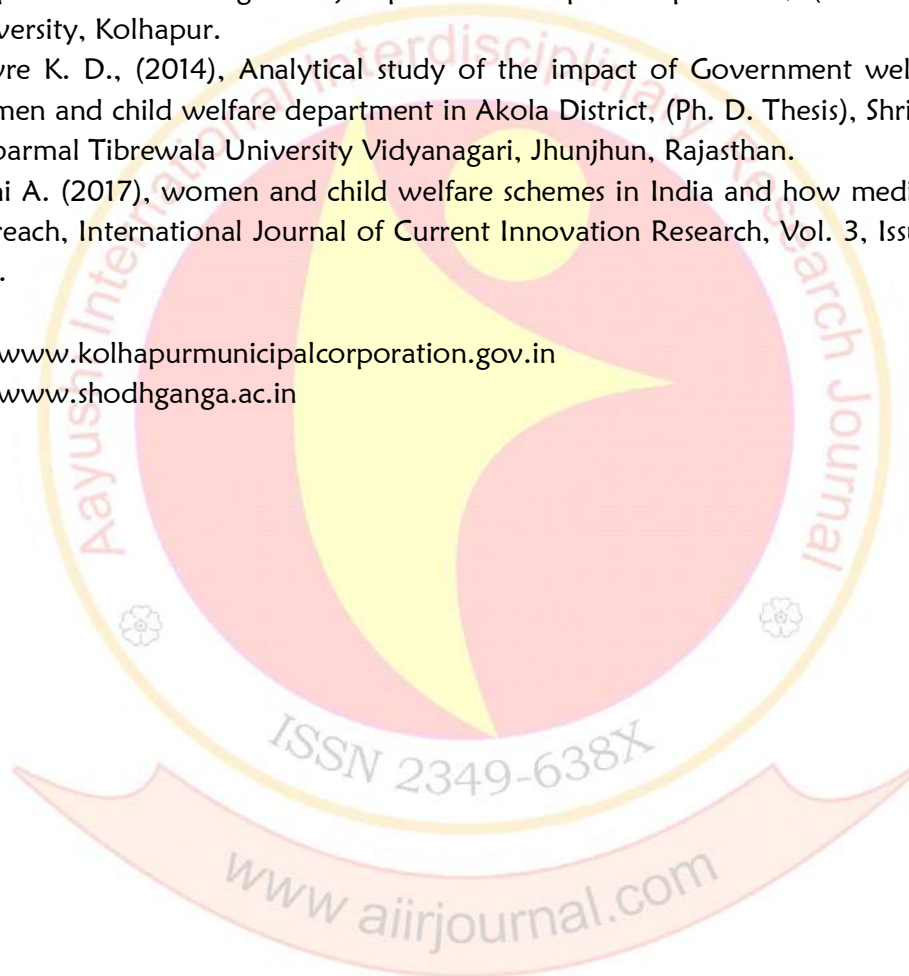
2. The government provides professional training to women. The government aid or scholarship given during the period of training is required to be increased.
3. Detail information of women and child welfare department schemes should be given at Grampanchayat.

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## A Study on Analyzing the Trend of NPA Level in Selected Public and Private sector bank in India – A Methodical Study

Ms. Krishna Ashutoshbhai Vyas

Ph. D. Research Scholar

Department of Commerce and Business Administration

Saurashtra University

Rajkot -360005

Email ID: vyas.krishnaphd@gmail.com

### Abstract:

*Predominantly the effectiveness and reliability of the banking industry is dependent on the quality of assets. One of the paramount alarming assets in banking industry in India is Non-Performing Assets (NPA). In this research article researcher endeavored to Study the Trend of NPA Level in Selected Public and Private sector bank in India. In that context two banks – SBI and HDFC leading Public and Private sector banks are selected. For analyzing Trend of NPA level – Gross NPA to Advances and Net NPA to Advances ratios are measured during the research period of five years from 2016-2020. In order to comparatively analyze Level of NPA trend in both the companies, t-Test is calculated.*

**Key Words:** Gross NPA (%), Net NPA (%), SBI, HDFC, t – Test

### 1.1 Introduction:

As stated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Banking Industry is satisfactorily capitalized & synchronized in India. In Economic development of Country, Banking industry plays vital role hence the firmness in banking industry becomes pivotal. If we consider Public and Private sector banks only, there are 12 public sector banks, 22 private sector banks in India. The primary function of a Bank is collection of funds as deposits from the general public and utilizing those funds in lending loans for the development of Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce. In recent time, it is been observed that level of Non-Performing assets increased gradually, that is the reason why banks have become vigilant in its lending business.

When borrower fails to repay or return the money borrowed from banks, and then such kind of a loan becomes nonperforming, there is no assurance whether bank will receive that money lent to the borrower or not.

According to RBI - "An asset, including a leased asset, becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the bank. A 'non-performing asset' (NPA) was defined as a credit facility in respect of which the interest and/ or installment of principal has remained 'past due' for a specified period of time."

### Categories of Non-Performing Assets:

<b>Sub-standard Assets</b>	A sub-standard asset was one, which was classified as NPA for a period not exceeding two years. With effect from 31 March 2001, a sub-standard asset is one, Which has remained <b>NPA for a period less than or equal to 18 months.</b>
<b>Doubtful Assets</b>	A doubtful asset was one, which remained NPA for a period exceeding two years. With effect from 31 March 2001, an asset is to be classified as doubtful, Which remained <b>NPA for a period exceeding 18 months</b>
<b>Loss Assets</b>	A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the bank or internal or external auditors or the RBI inspection but the amount has not been written off wholly.

Source: <https://www.rbi.org.in>

## 1.2 LITERATURE REVIEW:

(B , P, & R, 2019)<sup>1</sup> had carried out “A Study on Analysis of Non -Performing Assets and its Impact on Profitability”. Here Gross and Net NPA of selected 10 Public & Private sector banks between April 2014 to March 2018 been analyzed through Correlation & Regression Analysis at end researchers suggested that some regulatory steps must be taken to reduce NPA and improve recovery.

(B & M, 2019)<sup>2</sup> had prepared an article on “A Comparative Analysis Of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) Of Public And Private Sector Banks In India - An Endless Battle” an analysis of overall NPAs in public and private sector banks carried out considering 10 years from 2008-09 to 2017-18 using Regression analysis, researchers suggested to make some strict rules and punishment for this type of activities.

(Dave & Inamdar, 2016)<sup>3</sup> had conceded “A comparative Study of Non Performing Assets in Public and Private Sector Banks in India”. Here researcher evaluated Gross NPA, Net NPA of private and public sector bank for the five years 2010-11 to 2014-15 using Percentage Analysis.

## 1.3 Rational Of The Study:

Literature reviews illustrations that there are very few researches which were conducted on exclusively on SBI and HDFC additionally no researches is been done during 2016 to 2020. This extended scope for the current research.

## 1.4 Objectives:

- To methodically examine Trend of NPA Level in Selected Public and Private sector bank in India during the period of study.

## 1.5 Hypothesis:

**Ho:** There is no significant difference in Gross NPA(%) in SBI bank and HDFC Bank for the period from 2016 to 2020.

**Ho:** There is no significant difference in Net NPA(%) in SBI bank and HDFC Bank for the period from 2016 to 2020.

## 1.6 Methodology:

### 1.6.1 Universe of the Study:

All Public and Private Sector banks in India

### 1.6.2 Nature of the Study:

The research is analytical in nature.

### 1.6.3 Sampling Technique:

Sampling technique in research is convenience; here researcher has selected Public and Private Banks taking into account market capitalization.

### 1.6.4 Sample of the study:

In this research researcher has selected two banks from Public Sector and Private sector.

Category	Company Name	Market Cap (Rs. Crore.)
Public Bank	State Bank of India	321,732.3
Private Bank	Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited Bank	765,035.5

Source: Money Control



### 1.6.5 Collection of Data:

The relevant data for justifying the above mention objective is been collected from money control, RBI site and Annual report hence secondary data collection source is used here.

### 1.6.6 Period of the Study:

Research covers five years analysis from **2016 to 2020**.

### 1.6.7 Tools And Techniques:

**Ratio Analysis:** To examine percentage of Gross and Net NPA to advances of SBI and HDFC bank during the study.

**t -Test:** To comparatively analyses selected SBI and HDFC banks during the study.

### 1.7 Data Analysis:

**Table: 1 Gross NPA (%) and Net NPA Ratio (%) of SBI and HDFC**

Year	Gross NPA (%)		Net NPA (%)	
	State Bank of India	HDFC Bank	State Bank of India	HDFC Bank
2016	6.50	0.92	2.12	0.28
2017	6.90	1.04	3.71	0.33
2018	10.91	1.285	5.73	0.40
2019	7.53	1.35	3.01	0.39
2020	6.15	1.25	2.23	0.36

Source: Reserve Bank of India Report

**Table: 1** Shows that Gross and Net NPA (&) of both the bank has increasing trend until 2018 thereafter there is decreasing trend. During the last two years in Gross NPA ratio; of SBI decrease of 30.98%, 18.32% respectively while in HDFC there is decline of 5.05%, 7.41% respectively. In Net NPA ratio; of SBI there is decrease of 47.47%, 25.91% respectively while in HDFC there is decline of 2.5%, 7.69% respectively. This shows that there is improvement in assets quality in both the company during last two years.

**Graph : 1 Trend of Gross NPA Ratio (%) and Net NPA Ratio (%) of SBI and HDFC**

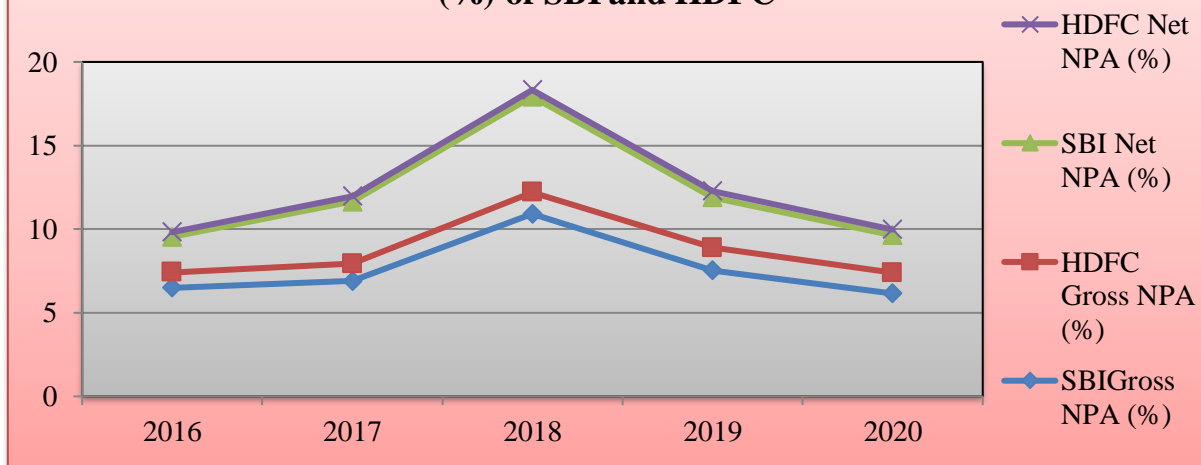


Table: 2 t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Equal Variances

Particular	Gross NPA (%)		Net NPA (%)	
	State Bank of India	HDFC Bank	State Bank of India	HDFC Bank
Mean	7.60	1.17	3.36	0.35
Variance	3.69	0.03	2.17	0.00
Observations	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Pooled Variance	1.86		1.09	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.00		0.00	
DF	8.00		8.00	
t Stat	7.45		4.56	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.00		0.00	
t Critical two-tail	2.31		2.31	

Source: Calculated in Microsoft Excel

**Table: 2** shows that Null hypothesis is not accepted in both the situation. In Gross NPA (%);  $t$  – calculated value is  $7.45 > t$  – critical value is  $2.31$  hence there is significant difference in Gross NPA(%) in SBI bank and HDFC Bank for the period from 2016 to 2020. In Net NPA (%);  $t$  – calculated value is  $4.56 > t$  – critical value is  $2.31$  hence there is significant difference in Net NPA(%) in SBI bank and HDFC Bank for the period from 2016 to 2020.

### 1.8 Conclusion:

Elliptically during the research period, it has been distinguished that although since last two years there is declining trend of NPAs in both the banks still level of NPAs in SBI is higher as compared to HDFC. Additionally it is been verified with the help of  $t$  – test that there is significant difference in NPAs in both the banks. This means comparatively Private sector bank's performance is better in managing Level of NPAs than Public sector banks.

### 1.9 Recommendations:

Higher Level NPA ratio quivers the confidence of Banks, investors, depositors, Shareholders, public etc. furthermore it affects Profitability, Liquidity, Capital Adequacy, Plus recycling of funds which reduces the ability of banks for lend more money for other important and productive ventures. Hence it is advice to have strict rules to be advocated in order to control and reduce level of NPA.

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## Study of UVB radiation effect on plant water relations and Electrolyte leakage in medicinally important plant *Simarouba glauca* DC.

Sarika S. Patil.

D.K. Gaikwad.

Dept. of Botany

Dept. of Botany

Vivekanand college, Kolhapur

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

[sarikapatilbotany@gmail.com](mailto:sarikapatilbotany@gmail.com)[dkgaikwad88@gmail.com](mailto:dkgaikwad88@gmail.com)

### Abstract-

The effects of UVB radiation on medicinally important plant *Simarouba glauca* leaf water relation as well as electrolyte leakage characteristics were investigated. Seedlings of *Simarouba glauca* were grown under UVB chamber and experimental results were compared with those are not UVB irradiated as a control. UV-B radiations was artificially supplied by UV-B tubes (Philips TL20 W/16, NV, Holland). The UV-B irradiance was provided for 10h (08:00am-18:00pm). For different days (4, 8, 12 and 16 days). In present study it is observed that RWC was slightly decreased or remains stable but osmotic potential was increased by 10-15%. In electrolyte leakage study it is resulted that slight elevation in membrane leakage in 8 days treated plants from over all study it is noticed that, RWC slightly decreased or remains constant which indicates water relations under UVB stress might be remains stable to maintain optimum balance where as increased osmotic potential under UVB irradiated condition will helps to participate the ions freely in the growth and development process during stress, which is beneficial to survive the *S. glauca* plants under UVB stress. Where as in electrolyte leakage slight elevation and further recovery which shows recovery of some membrane proteins in response to UVB stress which might be helpful for development of UVB stress tolerance.

### Introduction-

Irradiated ultraviolet-B (UV-B) radiation plays a vital role in plant-water relations by signalling changes in constitutive and inducible as a plant defenses. In point of view the use of UV-B radiations as a tool to work as plant shield in practice has gained raising interest. An alternation in the environmental situations might, however, get the UV-B -induced plant responses. While, in some research study plant responses to UV-B which can induces adaptation to alternations in certain abiotic factors.

A minor component of sunlight is UVB wavelengths (280-320 nm) have a major impact on terrestrial ecosystems because of their high energy levels (Mac kenzie, *et al.*, 2003 and Caldwell *et al.*, 2007). On the basis of RWC the physical and chemical properties as well as the components of the chemical potential of water can be determined (Cowan and Miltrope 1968).

Osmotic adjustment it divert the solutes from vital processes like protein and cell wall synthesis but itself can not promote growth (Munns 1988). Thus electrolyte leakage is considered as Hallmark of stress response in intact plant cells. Therefore this phenomenon is widely used for determining stress induced injury of plant tissue as well as measure of plant tolerance against stress (Levitt, 1972.; Blum and Ebercom, 1981; Bajji *et al.*, 2002; Lee and Zhu 2010). Electrolyte leakage is a detector of membrane permeability.



## Materials and methods-

### A. Plant material

*Simarouba glauca* edible oil tree is commonly planted along wastelands or dry land forest areas by Department of forest in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as well as in agricultural Universities of these states. Freshly harvested seeds of *S. glauca* were purchased from Sri Sri Institute of Agriculture, Bangalore.

### B. Methods

#### 1. Supplementary UV-B radiation treatments-

One year old seedlings of *S. glauca* were purchased from social forestry Kagal. Seedlings with plastic bags were kept in polyhouse under minimum and maximum air temperature at 21 to 31°C respectively with relative humidity of air up to 55%.

In early April seedlings were exposed to UV-B treatments. UV-B radiations were artificially supplied by UV-B tubes ( Philips TL20 W/16,NV,Holland). The UV-B irradiance was provided for 10h (08:00am-18:00pm) for different days (4,8,12 and 16 days) as per the method described by Lydon *et al.*, (1986). The tubes were installed 15cm above perpendicular to the seedlings and oriented in an east-west direction. Tubes were wrapped with 13 mm cellulose diacetate (CA) film to remove out UVC radiation shorter than 290 nm. CA paper was changed per week to avoid photo degradation. Control seedlings were exposed to normal day light.

#### 1. Leaf-Water relations-

##### a. Relative water content (RWC)

Relative water content (RWC) was determined according to the method of Slatyer (1955). The one gram leaf discs were taken from control and treated plants, then transferred to petridish containing 20ml distilled water. They were immersed for three hours in petridish as they become fully turgid and then water saturated leaf discs were removed and weight in turgid condition was recorded, then the discs were allowed to dry in oven at 80 °C for constant weight up to 4 days and dry weight was recorded.

##### b. Osmotic Potential:

It was determined as per the method described by Janardhan and Krisnamurthy (1975). One gram of fresh leaf material was thoroughly washed, blotted and crushed in mortar with pestle in little amount of distilled water and filtered through a four layered muslin cloth and volume was adjusted to 20 ml with distilled water. The electrical conductivity of this leaf extract was measured on the conductivity meter (ELICO MODEL PE-133). Simultaneously one gram fresh leaf material was kept in an oven at 60° C for drying. From the dry weight of material moisture content was calculated.

#### 2. Electrolyte leakage

Electrolyte leakage or Ion leakage was measured in terms of electrical conductivity (EC) of solution according to method described by Yan *et al.*, (1996). The washed leaf samples were punched with punching machine. The one gram discs were placed in a glass beaker containing 10 ml deionised water. The beaker was kept at 30°C for 3 hours and the conductivity of the solution was measured with the help of conductivity bridge model Elico (M. 82T). The samples were boiled in boiling water bath for 5 minutes and cooled to room temperature.

## Result And Discussion-

### a) Relative water content-

Effect of UV-B radiation on relative water content in a *S. glauca* is shown in fig. 1. It is noticed from fig. that the RWC is slightly decreased in response to UV-B radiation and this decrease is more significant in 16 days UV-B irradiated plants.

Relative water content (RWC) is the appropriate measure of plant water status in terms of physiological consequences of cellular water deficit (Barr and Weatherly 1962). Thus it also measures water deficit in the leaf. Normal RWC value ranges between 98 % in turgid and transpiring leaves to about 40% in gradually drying and desiccated leaves. After a fully turgid leaf the amount of water content is relative to what the plant organ or tissue holds.

#### b) Osmotic potential –

The effect of UV-B radiation on the osmotic potential in *Simarouba glauca* plant is as shown in fig.2. It is observed from fig. that osmotic potential is more negative with increasing days of UV-B irradiations.

Osmoregulation helps in maintaining turgor and cell volume thus it is generally considered as an important adaptation to environmental stress. Osmotic adjustment usually defined as induction in osmotic pressure of cell sap resulting from several solute molecules per cell rather than from a lower cell volume (Munns 1988). The significance of lower osmotic potential is that, weaker binding forces exerted by the solute due to higher partial molar free energy of water helps to participate ions at a greater freedom (Levitt 1972).

#### Electrolyte leakage –

The effect of UV-B radiation on the activity of electrolyte leakage in *Simarouba glauca* is shown in fig.3. It is observed from fig. that the electrolyte leakage is slightly increased with increasing days of exposure of UV-B radiation. This increase is 3 to 15% higher over the control.

Electrolyte leakage directly related with plant stresses like UV stress, salinity, pathogen attack, draught, heavy metal etc. From plant cells  $K^+$  efflux is mainly correlated with electrolyte leakage, which is mediated by plasma membrane cation conductance. An ion imbalance that developed due to intercellular and extracellular osmotic instability under a stress condition is known as membrane permeability. Membrane disintegration accompanied with the chain reactions induced by free radicals (Mazliak 1983). One of the chain reactions is a lipid peroxidation is considered as the main cause of membrane destruction (Merzlyak 1989; Smirnov 1993 and Sairam *et al.*, 2005). In the twice ambient UV-B treatment the electrolyte leakage was significantly increased in *Populus cathayana* but not in *Populus kangdingensis* (Ren *et al.* 2006).

#### Summary and Conclusion-

After a UV-B radiation stress there are no significant changes found in RWC in wheat and pea plant (Alexieva *et al.*, 2001). The plant of *Psidium sativum* when irradiated with UV-B light no significant measure changes were found in RWC when irradiated more than 15 days but after 24 days RWC had decreased to up to 70 % (Nogues *et al.*, 1998). In the present study the RWC was slightly decreased or remains stable. Thus the water relations under UV-B stress might remain stable to maintain optimum balance.

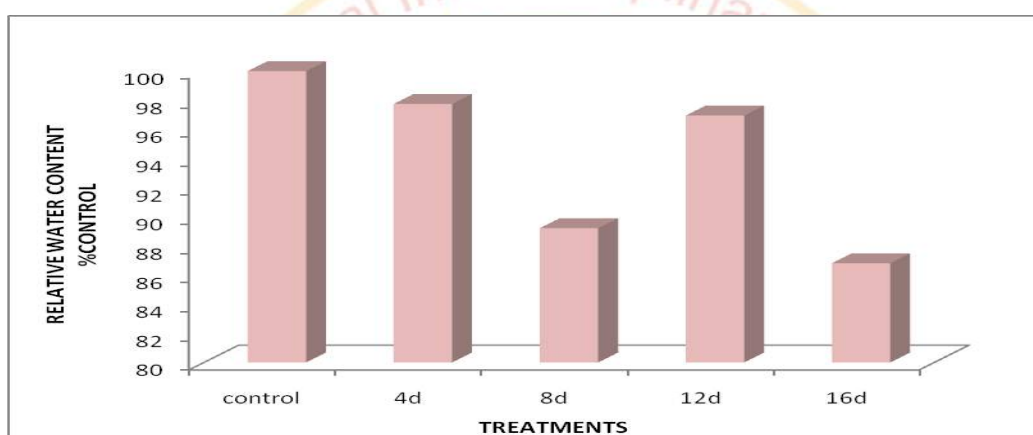
In the present investigation the osmotic potential was increased by 10-15% which helps to maintain energetic status of water inside leaf cell as indicated by Slatyer and Taylor (1960). Further this will help to participate the ions freely in the growth and development process during stress. This might be beneficial to survive the *S. glauca* plants under UVB stress.

In the present study 3-15% increase in electrolyte leakage was noticed in *Simarouba glauca* leaves. This slight elevation in membrane leakage in 8 days treated plants was further recovered by 3-5% in 12 and 16 day UV-B irradiated plants. Thus, there might be recovery of some membrane proteins in response to UV-B stress which might be helpful for development of UV-B stress tolerance.

Table: 1. Effect of UV-B radiation on Relative water content of leaves of *S. glauca*.

Treatments	RWC content
Control	65.67
4 Days	64.19 (-2.25)
8 Days	58.59 (-10.78)
12 Days	63.67 (-3.04)
16 Days	57.01 (-13.18)

- Each value is mean of three determinations.
- Values are expressed as percent (%).
- Values in parenthesis indicate percent increase (+) or decrease (-) over the control.

Figure: 1 Effect of UV-B radiation on Relative water content of leaves of *S. glauca*.Table: 2 Effect of UV-B radiation on osmotic potential of leaves of *S. glauca*.

Treatments	Osmotic potential
Control	1.54
4 Days	1.59 (+3.24)
8 Days	1.69 (+9.74)
12 Days	1.71 (+11.03)
16 Day	1.71 (+11.03)

Each value is mean of three determinations.

Values are expressed as bar.

Values in parenthesis indicate percent increase (+) or decrease (-) over the control.



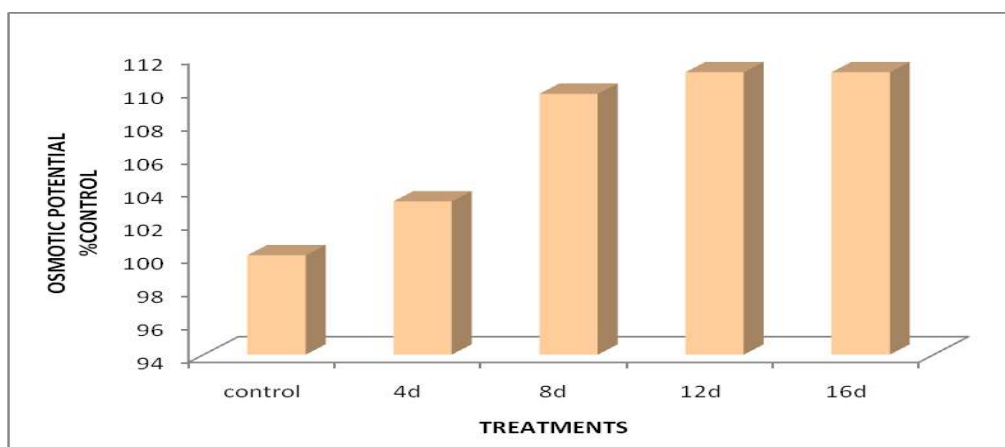


Figure: 2 Effect of UV-B radiations on osmotic potential of leaves of *S. glauca*.

Table: 3 Effect of UVB radiation on electrolyte leakage of leaves of *S. glauca*

Treatments	Electrolyte leakage
Control	23.00
4 Days	25.00 (+8.69)
8 Days	37.00 (+60.86)
12 Days	28.00 (+21.73)
16 Days	33.00 (+43.47)

Each value is mean of three determinations.

Values are expressed as percent (%).

Values in parenthesis indicate percent increase (+) or decrease (-) over the control.

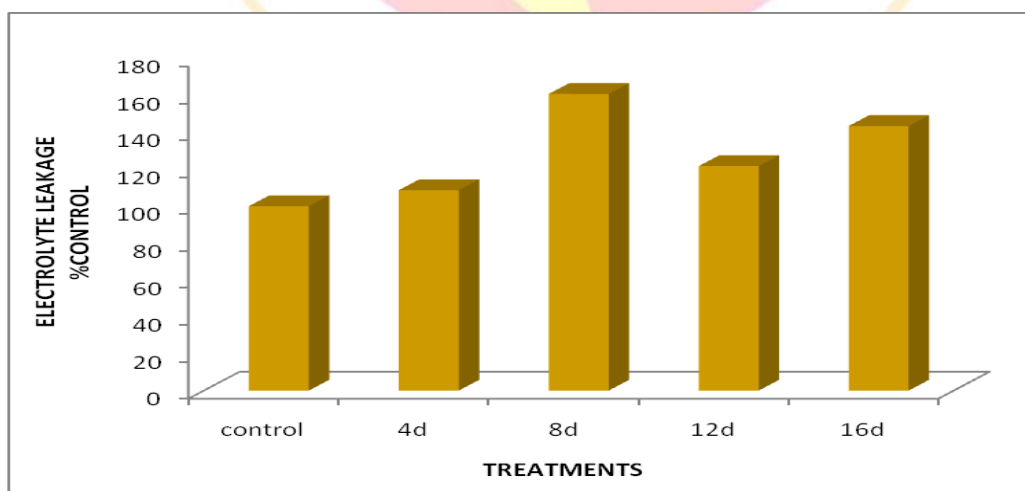


Figure: 3 Effect of UVB radiations on electrolyte leakage of leaves of *S. glauca*.

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## The Role of Language and Culture in Sustainable Development

Principal (Dr.) Mangalkumar Patil

M. A., M. Phil., Ph. D. (English)

Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglaj,

Dist – Kolhapur (MS)

### Abstract :

*This paper focuses the correlation between the role of language and culture building the nation and sustainable development. The paper also discusses the New Education Policy which deliberates on the significance of language and the culture in Sustainable Development. It also highlights Government Policy on Global language and Mother tongue which promotes the cultural reforms. So the aim of education development through language and culture of India emphasizes more on multilingual, multicultural and mother tongue education, if the vision of India is to become a reality in future. The paper explores the role of English language plays as a Global Language and literature in concordance with sustainable development goals.*

**Key words :** Language, literature, culture, education, English and linguistics, multi-lingual, education policy, sustainable development.

### Introduction :

Language is a means of communication. It is a tool to explore knowledge and idea. The language is the key element of communication. Since there is no development without communication, we can state that language has a particularly important function in the achievement of the sustainable development. This paper focuses on socio-cultural sustainability. The central object of the paper is to deliberate on the significance of language and literacy in sustainable development. It also introduces the link between language literature and development goals. The paper further highlights the New Education Policy 2020 which clarifies the choice of English and mother-tongue or regional language.

Development is a wide concept that includes every sector of human activity. It is nevertheless, first a matter of human capital. It may be a well-being of the population which should be the major concern of development policies. On the other hand, Sustainable Development can be defined as the structured principles that have been conceived to meet the expectation of human development. Sustainable Development broadly comprises the economic, environment and social domains. As it emphasizes only on the economic and environment growth, it also includes on social or socio-culture spare. On the other hand, the language and communication is unnoticed. Language as a tool of communication makes it possible for culturally heterogeneous communities. It negotiates over multiple issues all around the globe. The language is the key element of communication. Since there is no development without communication, we can state that language has a particularly important function in the achievement of the sustainable development.

The United Nations Development Programme (2015) has come up with the policy guidelines and funding scheme for Sustainable Development Goals for the next fifteen years. It came into effect since January 2016 including a huge number of countries (including India) to achieve the Goals by 2030. There are 17 different Sustainable Development Goals including education and social goals as an integral part of sustainable development. The Sustainable Developments Goals are known as the Global Goals which are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. However, the fourth Goal proposes to ensure inclusive and equality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all.



### **The Language and the Culture :**

Language does not only connect people across time and space but also directs them towards culture to become its consumers (Zygmunt, 2016). As language is a social behavior, it is deeply rooted in culture. Human behavioral outcomes are directly related to the socio-cultural space. There is a link between language and culture. In order to avoid linguistic and cultural clashes, language teaching courses should be planned in a way that these could make a contribution to sustainable development at varied socio-cultural planes. According to Noam Chomsky, "Language is the oil that lubricates activities within any human society." Thus language can shape the mankind and the world. So many linguists defined language and they directly related to human society to communicate one another. It is the language that connects people in society and the people transfer their language from one generation to another. The linguists like Noam Chomsky, Ferdinand de Saussure, Leonard Bloomfield, Roman Jakobson, Sapir and other linguists developed language structure and its theory of development in language. Some of them interpreted a new cognitive framework for the study of language and the mind. Saussure argues that language as a 'social fact'. He explains that language, as a social system, is neither situated in speech nor in the mind. It is located in the collective mind of the linguistic group. All these concerns for language help to promote sustainability of the world. Hence, the global education should consider the importance of language and literature as integral as other things for sustainable development of the world.

Sometimes, a language happens to be the sustainable space to integrate a multilingual existence. This is true for the language of the world at large. In the multi-linguistic nation, particularly India, it is imperative to use any one language in almost all correspondences. Keeping this view, English is thought to be as one of the deserving languages for the same. This is because English is nowadays predominantly spoken as an international language. It is, indeed, the language of the globe. English is identified as the most important medium of global language. As we speak in terms of India, English has taken almost the position of a national language, hence why English has become an Indian language. The choice of language in literacy programmes or second language education in multilingual countries like India is a major issue. Multilingualism has always been an integral part of Indian multicultural society.

It can be said that culture is the most important foundation of our society. Culture is our essence, our strength, it allows us to face challenges, it solves our problems. Culture may be in harmony with the society which cultivate wisdom, and develops attitudes and abilities. Culture plays a major role in social cohesion and flexibility. National unity depends largely on mutual understanding of each other's language and culture. However, Culture is defined as the particular system of art, thought and custom of society. The teaching and learning of languages, literature and culture will provide us an understanding of the problems of the society. Hence we must emphasize the importance of languages, literature and culture which three are interrelated to sociolinguistic. Thus language, literature and culture are inseparable as tools for national development.

### **The Education Policy and the place of Language :**

After independence, the medium of instruction has become a political issue. The National Policy on Education (NPE, 1968, 1986) has recommended adopting Three Language Formula that suggests the inclusion of Hindi, English and modern Indian languages (the regional language as an alternative for modern Indian language in case of non-Hindi speaking states) in order to address the language issue in classrooms. However, its implementation has been failed in many Indian States. There should be disputes, if there are linguistically different students with different Mother tongues in the same classroom. Hence, there should be a holistic approach that addresses linguistic issues in such a diverse setting.

The most effective engine of a people's culture is their Mother tongue. As mother tongue shapes the intellectual and psychological faculty of learners, they should know English for global benefits. English gives us wider opportunities and awareness. On the other hand, regional languages make people social sustainability including cultural equity and acknowledgement of the individual's identity. In order to achieve equality in linguistic and cultural identity, language planning in education should be carefully designed. That's why the previous Education Policy is modified in the New Education Policy 2020. The New Education Policy 2020 approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020 which gives the vision of India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National policy on Education 1986. The policy aims to transform India's education system by 2021. The New Education Policy 2020 brings several major reforms in education in India. The Government clarified that no one will be forced to study any particular language and that the medium of instruction will not be shifted from English to any regional language. The New Education Policy raises the importance of mother tongue and regional languages; the medium of instruction until the fifth class and preferably beyond should be these languages. Here Sanskrit and foreign languages will also be given emphasis. Hence, the policy states that no language will be imposed on the students.

In the Part III, 22<sup>nd</sup> chapter, fourth Para says, "Language, of course, is inextricably linked to art and culture. Different languages 'see' the world differently, and the structure of a language, therefore determines a native speaker's perception of experience. .... Culture is, thus, encased in our languages. .... In order to preserve and promote culture, one must preserve and promote a culture's language". In the Part II, the Policy of Higher Education states that Higher Education plays an extremely important role in promoting human as well as societal wellbeing and in developing India as envisioned in its Constitution – a democratic, just, social-conscious, culture, and humane nation upholding liberty, equality, fraternity, and justice for all. Higher Education significantly contributes towards sustainable livelihood, and economic development of the nation. Thus, the language planning should aim for global achievements along with the sustainability of the essence and ease lied in local culture and language.

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## Exact Traveling Wave Solutions of Phi-4 Equation Using Improved $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ -Expansion method

S. V. Babar

[santosh.babar425@gmail.com](mailto:santosh.babar425@gmail.com)

Department of Mathematics Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglaj,  
Dist-Kolhapur 416502, India (M.S.).

### Abstract

*In this Paper, the improved  $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ -Expansion method is implemented to construct new exact travelling wave solutions of nonlinear evolution equations i.e., Phi-4 equations. The obtained solutions contains Jacobi elliptical function solutions which can be degenerated to the hyperbolic function solutions and the trigonometric function solutions. The present method is very concise, effective and can be applied to other types of nonlinear evolution equations with the aid of symbolically computational software such as MATHEMATICA.*

**Keywords:** Improved  $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ -Expansion method, Nonlinear evaluation equation, Phi-4 equation, Exact travelling solutions

### 1. Introduction

The nonlinear evolution equations (NLEEs) are utilized to model important phenomenon and applications in field such as plasma physics, fluid dynamics, engineering, nonlinear optics, optical fibers, hydrodynamics, chemistry and biology. It is eminent that several models in mathematics and physics are described by nonlinear evolution equations (NLEEs). In the last some years immense development has been made in the progress of methods for finding the exact traveling wave solutions of nonlinear evolution equations (NLEEs). In the last decades a numbers of powerful methods have been proposed such as tanh-function method [1, 2], sine-cosine method [3], F-expansion method [4] – [6], extended trial equation method [7, 8],  $\left(\frac{G'}{G}\right)$ -expansion method [9, 10], multiple expansion function method [11]– [13], kudryashov expansion method [14, 15], the Jacobi elliptic-function method [16, 17], the modified simple equation method [18]–[21], the homotopy perturbation method [22, 23] and so on

In the present paper, the improved  $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ -Expansion method is a very powerful mathematical technique to construct new exact traveling wave solutions to the Phi-4 equation.

This method has been successfully implemented on the Ill-posed Boussinesq equation and the unstable Nonlinear Schrödinger equation [24]. The improved  $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ -Expansion method is an effective method to implement on nonlinear evaluation equations arising in mathematical physics.

The organization of this paper is as follows: In section 2, we describe briefly the improved  $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ -expansion method, in section 3, we implement this method for finding the new exact traveling wave solutions of the phi-4 equation.

### 2 Improved $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ -Expansion method

In this section we describe the improved  $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ -expansion method for finding traveling wave solutions of nonlinear evaluation equations. Consider a nonlinear partial differential equation with two independent variables  $x$  and  $t$  is given by

$$P(u, u_x, u_t, u_{xx}, u_{xt}, \dots) = 0 \quad (2.1)$$



where  $u(x, t)$  is an unknown function,  $P$  is a polynomial in  $u(x, t)$  and its partial derivatives in which the highest order derivatives term and nonlinear terms are involved. In order to examine the exact wave solutions, we have to pursue the following steps

step 1: The traveling wave transformation

$$u(x, t) = u(\xi), \quad \xi = x \pm \omega t \quad (2.2)$$

Permits us to reduce (2.1) into the following ordinary differential equation (ODE):

$$Q(u, u', u'', \dots) = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

Where prime denotes the derivatives with respect to  $\xi$ . If possible, integrate (2.3) term by term one or more times. For simplicity, we set the integration constants to be zero.

step 2: Assume the solution of (2.3) can be expressed in the following form

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i (-\phi(\xi))^i \quad (2.4)$$

Where  $\phi(\xi)$  satisfies the following auxiliary ODE

$$(\phi'(\xi))^2 = k^2 (r \exp(-2\phi(\xi)) + a + b \exp(2\phi(\xi))) \quad (2.5)$$

Where  $l_i$  ( $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ ),  $w, k, r, a, b$  are arbitrary constants to be determined later

Step 3: The positive integer  $n$  in Eq. (2.4) can be determined by taking into consideration the homogeneous balance between the highest order derivatives and highest order nonlinear terms in Eq. (2.3).

Step 4: The auxiliary equation (2.5) has many different Jacobi elliptic function solutions.

For simplicity, we only list several typical solutions.

- (1) If  $r = m^2, a = -1 - m^2, b = 1$ , then  $\phi_1 = \ln ns(k\xi, m)$
- (2) If  $r = -m^2, a = -1 + 2m^2, b = 1 - m^2$ , then  $\phi_2 = \ln cn(k\xi, m)$
- (3) If  $r = 1, a = -(m^2 + 1), b = m^2$ , then  $\phi_3 = \ln ns(k\xi, m)$
- (4) If  $r = 1 - m^2, a = 2m^2 - 1, b = -m^2$ , then  $\phi_4 = \ln nc(k\xi, m)$
- (5) If  $r = 1 - m^2, a = 2 - m^2, b = 1$ , then  $\phi_5 = \ln sc(k\xi, m)$
- (6) If  $r = 1, a = 2 - m^2, b = 1 - m^2$ , then  $\phi_6 = \ln cs(k\xi, m)$

where  $m$  is the modulus of the Jacobi elliptic function.

Step 5: Substitute (2.4) along with (2.5) into (2.3) and equating coefficients of the same power in  $\exp(-\phi(\xi))$  to zero yields a set of algebraic equations for  $l_i$  ( $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ ),  $k$  and  $w$ . Solving these equations, we can construct a variety of exact solutions of (2.1).

### 3 Applications

#### 3.1 Phi-4 Equation

In this subsection, we will use the improved  $\exp(-\phi(\xi))$ - expansion method to obtain new exact traveling solutions of the phi-4 equation [25]

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} + p^2 u + \lambda u^3 = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

where  $p$  and  $\lambda$  are real valued constants.

The traveling wave transformation

$$u(x, t) = u(\xi), \quad \xi = x - \omega t \quad (3.2)$$

reduces Eq.(3.1) to the following ODE

$$(w^2 - 1) u'' + p^2 u + \lambda u^3 = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

where the prime denotes the derivative with respect to  $\xi$ . Balancing the terms  $u''$  and  $u^3$  in Eq.(3.3), we obtain  $N = 1$ . Accordingly, the solution of Eq. (3.1) takes the following form:

$$u(\xi) = A_0 + A_1 \exp(-\phi(\xi)) \quad (3.4)$$

where  $A_0, A_1$  are constants such that  $A_1 \neq 0$ . Substituting Eq.(3.4) along with (2.5) into (3.3) and equating the coefficient of  $\exp(-(\xi))^i$  ( $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ) to zero, we obtain

$$p^2 A_0 + \lambda A_0^3 = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

$$(w^2 - 1) a k^2 A_1 + p^2 A_1 + 3\lambda A_0^2 A_1 = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

$$3\lambda A_0 A_1^2 = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

$$2(w^2 - 1) k^2 r A_1 + \lambda A_1^3 = 0 \quad (3.8)$$

Solving Eqs. (3.5 - 3.8) of the above system with the aid of MATHEMATICA, we get a pair solution

$$k = k, w = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{p^2}{a k^2}}, A_0 = 0, A_1 = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{2r}{a \lambda}} \quad (3.9)$$

$$k = k, w = \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{2p^2}{a k^2}}, A_0 = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}}, A_1 = \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{-r}{a \lambda}} \quad (3.10)$$

Case 1. From Eqn. (3.9), we have the following different cases for the exact traveling solutions of the phi-4 equation

a) If  $r = m^2, a = -1 - m^2, b = 1$ , then

$$u_1(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-2m^2}{(m^2 + 1)\lambda}} \operatorname{sn} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{(m^2 + 1)k^2}} \right) t \right), m \right] \quad (3.11)$$

b) If  $r = -m^2, a = -1 + 2m^2, b = 1 - m^2$ , then

$$u_2(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{2m^2}{(1 - 2m^2)\lambda}} \operatorname{cn} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{(1 - 2m^2)k^2}} \right) t \right), m \right] \quad (3.12)$$

c) If  $r = 1, a = -(m^2 + 1), b = m^2$ , then

$$u_3(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-2}{(m^2 + 1)\lambda}} \operatorname{ns} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{(m^2 + 1)k^2}} \right) t \right), m \right] \quad (3.13)$$

d) If  $r = 1 - m^2, a = -2m^2 - 1, b = -m^2$ , then

$$u_4(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-2(m^2 - 1)}{(2m^2 - 1)\lambda}} \operatorname{nc} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{p^2}{(2m^2 - 1)k^2}} \right) t \right), m \right] \quad (3.14)$$

e) If  $r = 1 - m^2, a = 2 - m^2, b = 1$ , then

$$u_5(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{2(m^2 - 1)}{(m^2 - 2)\lambda}} \operatorname{sc} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{(m^2 - 2)k^2}} \right) t \right), m \right] \quad (3.15)$$

f) If  $r = 1, a = 2 - m^2, b = 1 - m^2$ , then

$$u_6(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{2}{(2 - m^2)\lambda}} \operatorname{cs} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{p^2}{(2 - m^2)k^2}} \right) t \right), m \right] \quad (3.16)$$

Remark 1. When the modulus  $m \rightarrow 1$ , we have  $sn(\xi, m) \rightarrow \tanh(\xi)$ ,  $cn(\xi, m) \rightarrow \operatorname{sech}(\xi)$ ,  $ns(\xi, m) \rightarrow \coth(\xi)$  and  $cs(\xi, m) \rightarrow \operatorname{cosech}(\xi)$

Taking  $m \rightarrow 1$  in  $u_1(x, t)$ ,  $u_2(x, t)$ ,  $u_3(x, t)$  and  $u_6(x, t)$  we get the following hyperbolic function solutions respectively

$$u_7(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \tanh \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{2k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.17)$$

$$u_8(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-2}{\lambda}} \operatorname{sech} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{p^2}{k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.18)$$

$$u_9(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \coth \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{2k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.19)$$

$$u_{10}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda}} \operatorname{cosech} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{p^2}{k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.20)$$

Taking  $p = m^4$ ,  $k = \frac{m}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{w^2 - 1}}$  in (3.17) – (3.20) where  $m$  is an arbitrary constant, we get

$$u_{11}(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-m^2}{\lambda}} \tanh \left[ \frac{m}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{w^2 - 1}} \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{2k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.21)$$

$$u_{12}(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-2m^2}{\lambda}} \operatorname{sech} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{w^2 - 1}} \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{2k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.22)$$

$$u_{13}(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-m^2}{\lambda}} \coth \left[ \frac{m}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{w^2 - 1}} \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{2k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.23)$$

$$u_{14}(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2m^2}{\lambda}} \operatorname{cosech} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{w^2 - 1}} \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{p^2}{k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.24)$$

The above solutions  $u_{11}(x, t)$  and  $u_{13}(x, t)$  are match with (3.36) and (3.37) respectively in [24] But the solutions  $u_{12}(x, t)$  and  $u_{14}(x, t)$  are the new exact traveling solutions of the phi-4 equation.

Remark 2: When  $m \rightarrow 0$ , we get  $ns(\xi, m) \rightarrow \operatorname{cosec}(\xi)$ ,  $nc(\xi, m) \rightarrow \sec(\xi)$ ,  $sc(\xi, m) \rightarrow \tan(\xi)$  and  $cs(\xi, m) \rightarrow \cot(\xi)$  then the solutions  $u_3(x, t)$  to  $u_6(x, t)$  are turn into new exact traveling wave solutions involving trigonometric functions.

$$u_{15}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-2}{\lambda}} \operatorname{cosec} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.25)$$

$$u_{16}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-2}{\lambda}} \sec \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.26)$$

$$u_{17}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \tan \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{p^2}{2k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.27)$$

$$u_{18}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \cot \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{p^2}{2k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.28)$$



Taking  $p = m^4, k = \frac{im}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{w^2-1}}$  in Eqn. (3.25) – (3.28) then the obtained solutions are match with (3.28) and (3.29) in [24] and other solutions are new traveling solutions involving trigonometric functions.

Case 2. From Eqn. (3.10), we have the different exact traveling wave solutions of the phi-4 equation

a) If  $r = m^2, a = -1 - m^2, b = 1$ , then

$$u_{19}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{(1+m^2)\lambda}} \operatorname{sn} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{2p^2}{(m^2+1)k^2}} t \right), m \right) \right] \quad (3.29)$$

b) If  $r = -m^2, a = -1 + 2m^2, b = 1 - m^2$ , then

$$u_{20}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{(2m^2-1)\lambda}} \operatorname{cn} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2p^2}{(2m^2-1)k^2}} t \right), m \right) \right] \quad (3.30)$$

c) If  $r = 1, a = -(m^2 + 1), b = m^2$ , then

$$u_{21}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{1}{(m^2+1)\lambda}} \operatorname{ns} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{2p^2}{(m^2+1)k^2}} t \right), m \right) \right] \quad (3.31)$$

d) If  $r = 1 - m^2, a = 2m^2 - 1, b = -m^2$ , then

$$u_{22}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{-(1-m^2)}{(2m^2-1)\lambda}} \operatorname{nc} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2p^2}{(2m^2-1)k^2}} t \right), m \right) \right] \quad (3.32)$$

e) If  $r = 1 - m^2, a = 2 - m^2, b = 1$ , then

$$u_{23}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{-(1-m^2)}{(2-m^2)\lambda}} \operatorname{sc} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2p^2}{(2-m^2)k^2}} t \right), m \right) \right] \quad (3.33)$$

f) If  $r = 1, a = 2 - m^2, b = 1 - m^2$ , then

$$u_{24}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{1}{(m^2-2)\lambda}} \operatorname{cs} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{2p^2}{(m^2-2)k^2}} t \right), m \right) \right] \quad (3.34)$$

Remark 3. Taking the modulus  $m \rightarrow 1$ , the exact traveling wave solutions  $u_{19}(x, t), u_{20}(x, t), u_{21}(x, t)$  and  $u_{24}(x, t)$  turns into the following new exact traveling solutions involving hyperbolic functions.

$$u_{25}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\lambda}} \tanh \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{p^2}{k^2}} t \right) \right) \right] \quad (3.35)$$

$$u_{26}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \operatorname{sech} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2p^2}{k^2}} t \right) \right) \right] \quad (3.36)$$

$$u_{27}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\lambda}} \coth \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{p^2}{k^2}} t \right) \right) \right] \quad (3.37)$$

$$u_{28}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \operatorname{cosech} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2p^2}{k^2}} t \right) \right) \right] \quad (3.38)$$

When  $m \rightarrow 0$  then the exact solutions  $u_{19}(x, t), u_{20}(x, t), u_{21}(x, t)$  and  $u_{24}(x, t)$  are turns into

$$u_{29}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \operatorname{cosec} \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{2p^2}{k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.39)$$

$$u_{30}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \sec \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{2p^2}{k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.40)$$

$$u_{31}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{2\lambda}} \tan \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.41)$$

$$u_{32}(x, t) = \pm p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\lambda}} \pm 2p \sqrt{\frac{-1}{2\lambda}} \cot \left[ k \left( x \mp \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{k^2}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (3.42)$$

These are the new exact traveling wave solution of the phi-4 equation involving trigonometric functions

#### 4 Conclusion

In this article, we have applied the improved  $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ - expansion method to find new exact traveling solutions involving Jacobi elliptic functions, hyperbolic functions and trigonometric functions for the phi-4 equation. It is important to observe that, the proposed method in comparing to other methods, the improved  $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ - expansion method is very easy and straightforward to gives many exact traveling wave solutions. we noted that the improved  $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ - expansion method changes the given difficult problem into simple problem which can be easily solved. It is quite capable and almost well suited for finding exact traveling wave solutions of other nonlinear evolution equations in mathematical physics.

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## Problems in Implementing SGSY in Sindhudurg District

Prof. B. H. Chaugule

S. K. Patil Sindhudurg College, Malvan

### Abstract:

*Rural Development is the development of rural poor. Rural poor means below poverty line people especially from SC, ST, Farmers, Landless labour, Laborer Artisan, etc. category residing in rural area. The Government of India has launched various rural development schemes before and after independence period. These schemes have contributed rural development process by and large. These schemes includes employment generation schemes, poverty alleviation schemes, agricultural schemes, entrepreneurship schemes, supply of food grain, medical & health facilities & fulfillment of basic minimum needs of rural poor people. Implementation of these schemes is a hard task & needs continuous and joint efforts by the government, NGOs, Banks, & beneficiaries of the schemes. Further above mentioned agencies are facing numerous problems & challenges. This research paper is an attempt to highlight these problems & Prospects for the SGSY in Sindhudurg district.*

### Introduction:

International Labour Organization (ILO-1978) has defined "It is a strategy designed to improve the Economic & Social Life of a specific group of people-the rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural area."

Today, Inclusive rural development is more specific concept than the concept of rural development of earlier. In broader terms, inclusive rural development is about improving the quality of life of all rural people. More specifically, inclusive rural development covers three different but interrelated dimensions: **Economic dimension**, **Social dimension** & **Political dimension**. **Economic dimension** refers to providing both capacity and opportunities for the poor and low-income households in particular, benefit from the economic growth. **Social dimension** supports social development of poor and low-income households, promotes gender equality and women's empowerment and provides social safety nets for vulnerable groups. **Political dimension** improves the opportunities for the poor and low income people in rural areas to effectively and equally participate the political processes at the village level.

### Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) –

The SGSY Launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1999 after restructuring IRDP & other 6 Rural Development Programs including TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY & MWS.

The objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarojgaris) above poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of Bank Credit & Government Subsidy. The program aims at establishing a larger number of micro enterprises in Rural Area based on the ability of the poor & potential of each area.

### Objectives of the study:

The following are objectives of this research.

1. To understand Socio-Economic backgrounds the SGSY Beneficiaries.
2. To study the problems in implementing SGSY projects in Sindhudurg district.

- **Area of Study-** The area of present study is limited to sindhudurg district consisting of its 08 blocks.
- **Data Collection:**
- **Primary Data:**  
Primary data is collected from SGSY beneficiaries which includes data regarding Socio-economic background & problems occurred in implementing SGSY projects at SGSY beneficiaries & Government officer's level.
- **Secondary Data:**  
The Secondary data is collected from Reference books, Research articles & Internet.

Sample Design

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka/ Block	Total Beneficiaries	No. of Sample Beneficiaries	Block Wise Sample Percentage	Proportionate Sample Size
1	Vaibhavwadi	198	42	28.38	10.00
2	Kankavli	220	48	21.81	11.43
3	Devgad	310	74	23.87	17.62
4	Malvan	415	94	22.65	22.38
5	Kudal	247	40	16.19	9.52
6	Sawantwadi	256	47	18.36	11.20
7	Vengurla	351	50	14.25	11.90
8	Dodamarg	189	25	13.23	5.95
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2186</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>19.21</b>	<b>100</b>

#### I. Implementation of SGSY projects in Sindhudurg District-

The following variables & sub variables are used for collection of the data regarding Implementation of SGSY projects in Sindhudurg District as shown in the following table.

Sr. No.	Variables / Sub variables	Percentage	Remarks
1	<b>Identification of Beneficiaries</b>		
a)	Cast (RC)	34.04	Negative
b)	Gender (Female)	95.47	Positive
c)	Age (Young)	7.61	Negative
d)	Occupation (Artisan)	1.42	Negative
e)	Family Income (Poor)	67.14	Positive
2	<b>Monitoring &amp; Control</b>		
a)	Feedback by Implementing Agencies (DRDA)	24.88	Negative
b)	Supervision of Activities (No)	27.38	Negative
3	<b>Competence of Government Offices</b>		
a)	Interaction Skill (Good)	49.52	Positive
b)	Efficiency of (Average)	41.66	Negative
4	<b>Funding SGSY Projects</b>		
1	Time taken for sanctioning loan		

a)	3 to 6 Months	21.19	Negative
b)	Sufficiency of Loan amount (Insufficiency)	43.09	Negative
c)	Disbursement of Loan (Rs 1.00 to 1.50 Lac)	10.19	Negative
5	<b>Unfair Influencing Factors</b>		
a)	Corruption in DRDA (Don't Know)	35.47	Negative
b)	Impact of Political Relations (Nothing to Say)	30.27	Negative
6	<b>Business Operating Elements</b>		
a)	Local Market	96.42	Negative
b)	Price Earning Capacity	74.29	Positive
c)	Reasons for Low Price Earning (Competition)	69.28	Negative
d)	Advertising (No)	60.96	Negative
e)	Relations with Suppliers (Very Good)	87.39	Positive
f)	Increase in Income (Middle Group)	15.00	Positive
7	<b>Problem in Implementing SGSY Projects</b>		
a)	Difficulties in starting Business	81.19	Negative
b)	Difficulties in Loan Repayment	75%	Negative
c)	Difficulties for Running Business	74.15%	Negative

## II. Problems of Implementing SGSY in Sindhudurg District-

- 1 Identification of SGSY Beneficiaries has not followed basic rules of the SGSY Projects in relation to Cast Criterion, Age, and Occupation Criterion.
- 2 As far as monitoring & feedback by the implementing Agencies is concerned DRDA & Other Agencies has not performed well.
- 3 Regarding Competence of Government officers, interaction skills of Government officers are good but efficiency is not satisfactory.
- 4 As far as funding by Bank for SGSY Project is concerned, Time taken for sanctioning the Loan is delaying, the amount of Loan or Subsidy is not sufficient for the SGSY Projects & Disbursement of loan amount to the SGSY Projects is not up to the expectation.
- 5 Corruption in DRDA & Impact of Political Relations also shows negative trend on the SGSY Projects.
- 6 As far as Business operating elements is concerned, local market capturing by the SGSY Projects, Low earning capacity of SGSY Projects, lack of advertising shows negative performance of the SGSY projects.
- 7 The SGSY Beneficiaries are facing problems in starting Business, Loan Repayment as well as running the Business.

## Final Conclusion –

Although the Implementation of SGSY projects in Sindhudurg District shows Gender wise selection of Beneficiaries, Interaction of Government officers, Price Earning Capacity of SGSY Projects, Relations of SGSY Beneficiaries with supplier's shows positive effects. But all other major variables shows negative effect. Hence, it is necessary to overcome above mentioned problems & their negative impacts. Implementation of SGSY projects in Sindhudurg District is tough task & it requires joint efforts from all concerned factors & Agencies including Government officers, bankers,



Village Panchayat, NGOs as well as SGSY beneficiaries which will lead to the successful Implementation of SGSY projects in Sindhudurg District.

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## Women Entrepreneurship Opportunities and Challenges

Dr. N. N. Bhore (Shete)

M.A., Ph. D

G. A. College of Commerce, Sangli.

E-mail : [nikitabhore@gmail.com](mailto:nikitabhore@gmail.com)

### Abstract

*Women owned businesses are highly increasing in the economies of almost all countries. The hidden entrepreneurial potentials of women have gradually been changing with the growing sensitivity to the role and economic status in the society. Skill, knowledge and adaptability in business are the main reasons for women to emerge into business ventures. Women Entrepreneur' is a person who accepts challenging role to meet her personal needs and become economically independent. A strong desire to do something positive is an inbuilt quality of entrepreneurial women, who is capable of contributing values in both family and social life.*

*Today women are aware of their own traits, rights and also the work situations. Women Entrepreneurs are having confidence to initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise.*

*Key :- Sensitivity, Adaptability, Business Ventures,*

### I) Introduction:

Women entrepreneurship involves all sectors of women to participate and engage in the process of innovating, creating a product by starting up a business solely and bears risk and enjoys the profits of the business solely. Women entrepreneurs are trying to make make a new environmental and overcoming all the hindrances which they face in this patriarchal society. Nowadays women entrepreneurs are also highly efficient in tackling the problems and use tactical solutions or way to run the business successfully. Women entrepreneurs run their business as of like men. And women entrepreneurs are running business more efficiently than a men nowadays. This shows they are highly empowered in this society. Each and every successful women entrepreneurs has failed and faced all sort of struggles while trying to sustain their business with their willpower, which impacted

Women owned businesses are highly increasing in the economies of almost all countries. The hidden entrepreneurial potentials of women have gradually been changing with the growing sensitivity to the role and economic status in the society. Skill, knowledge and adaptability in business are the main reasons for women to emerge into business ventures. Women Entrepreneur' is a person who accepts challenging role to meet her personal needs and become economically independent. A strong desire to do something positive is an inbuilt quality of entrepreneurial women, who is capable of contributing values in both family and social life.

Today women are aware of their own traits, rights and also the work situations. Women Entrepreneurs are having confidence to initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise.

### II) Objective of the Study

- 1) Challenges Faced By Women Entrepreneurs in India
- 2) Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurship in India
- 3) Woman Entrepreneur Empowerment in India

### III) Data and Methodology

This study is based on the secondary data. It is collected from web sites, books, and related research papers.

#### IV) Challenges Faced By Women Entrepreneurs in India

Generally women need to come across lot of struggles, challenges and obstacles in their personal life. When they turn into business they have to face many problems for every success. Despite effort is made by them they must be recognized positively and they faith to withstand by themselves.

- 1) Women's family obligations also bar them from becoming successful entrepreneurs in both developed and developing nations. The financial institutions discourage women entrepreneurs on the belief that they can at any time leave their business and become housewives again.
- 2) Indian women give more emphasis to family ties and relationships. Married women have to make a fine balance between business and family. The business success also depends on the support the family members extended to women in the business process and management.
- 3) Women in India lead a protected life. They are even less educated, economically not stable nor self-dependent which reduce their ability to bear risks and uncertainties involved in a business unit
- 4) Challenge in Government Assistance the women entrepreneurs were infuriated by the indifferent attitude of government officials of all the small industry related departments like taxation, labour, power, etc. i.e. when the authorities come to know that the unit is being run by a woman, they discourage allotting sales tax number and giving electricity connection. Above all they have ignorance about various procedures, laws, and complicated bureaucratic set-up while dealing with entrepreneurial support organizations.
- 5) Lack of self-confidence, will-power, strong mental outlook and optimistic attitude amongst women creates a fear from committing mistakes while doing their piece of work. The family members and the society are reluctant to stand beside their entrepreneurial growth.
- 6) Women's family and personal obligations are sometimes a great barrier for succeeding in business career. Only few women are able to manage both home and business efficiently, devoting enough time to perform all their responsibilities in priority.
- 7) Marketing Challenges / Competition: Women entrepreneurs face severe competition from large sized organizations and urban entrepreneurs. They incur high cost of production due to high input cost. Major problems faced by marketers are the problem of standardization and competition from large scale units. Competition from large scale units also creates difficulty for the survival of new ventures.
- 8) Many women take the training by attending the Entrepreneurial Development programme without an entrepreneurial bent of mind. Women who are imparted training by various institutes must be verified on account of aptitude through the tests, interviews, etc.
- 9) Unlike men, women mobility in India is highly limited due to many reasons. A single women asking for room is still looked with suspicion. Cumbersome exercise involved in starting with an enterprise coupled with officials humiliating attitude towards women compels them to give up their spirit of surviving in enterprise altogether.
- 10) Male chauvinism is still prevalent in many parts of the country yet. Women are looked upon as—abla i.e. weak in all respects. In a male dominated society, women are not treated equal to men that act as a barrier to woman's entry into business.
- 11) Awareness about the financial assistance – Various institutions in the financial sector extend their maximum support in the form of incentives, loans, schemes etc. Even then every woman entrepreneur may not be aware of all the assistance provided by the institutions. So the sincere efforts taken towards women entrepreneurs may not reach the entrepreneurs in rural and backward areas.



## V) Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurship in India

- 1) Diversity – in gender, culture, age, and race – promotes innovation and creativity. Top companies across the world aim to prioritize and benefit from a diverse and innovative workforce. Men and women from different backgrounds bring in varied experiences with them, which shape their approach to business. Challenging and collaborating with each other helps them in performing creatively and taking the company forward.
- 2) Strength in Soft Skills and Emotional Intelligence is an Advantage for Women -  
Technical skills and knowledge are essential for success. But soft skills and emotional intelligence are equally important. Emotional intelligence in leadership means self-awareness, empathy, and the ability to listen. Although these characteristics are difficult to measure, they can make a major difference. Women can utilize their experiences and soft skill aptitude with emotional intelligence for properly leading their companies.
- 3) Ability to Create a Woman-friendly Corporate Environment -  
The corporate culture of many companies can work against women. But when a woman leads her own company, she has the ability to establish an environment suitable for other women working in the company. Being an entrepreneur, a woman can live a more authentic life and can create a corporate culture more suitable to her own values.

The emergence as well as development of women entrepreneurs is quite visible in India and their over-all contribution to Indian economy is also very significant. Today the role of Women entrepreneur in economic development is inevitable because women are entering not only in selected professions but also in professions like trade, industry and engineering. The industrial structure and the enterprises are undergoing a radical change. Information Technology has transformed the very technique of doing business. Individually, business ownership provides women with the independence they crave and with economic and social success they need. Nationally, business ownership has great importance for future economic prosperity. Govt. should extend better educational facilities and schemes to women folk. Adequate training programs on management skills should be provided to women community. Encourage women's participation in decision making. In recent days women entrepreneurs are performing extremely fantastic.

- ✓ Food, fruits & vegetable processing
- ✓ Herbal & health care
- ✓ IT enabled enterprises
- ✓ Eco-Friendly Technology
- ✓ Plastic Materials
- ✓ Floriculture
- ✓ Tourism industry
- ✓ Event Management
- ✓ Bio-Technology
- ✓ Telecommunication
- ✓ Mineral water
- ✓ Sericulture etc.

## VI) Woman Entrepreneur Empowerment in India

Women tend to create something to make a positive impact on the world. Women bring to the table a specific skill set, be it stronger communication skills or better listening skills. Typical women entrepreneurs tend to be a little risk averse, aiming at slow and steady growth, also tending to help empower other women in the process. Bridging skill gaps, social and cultural gaps...letting a

women know that she is in no way inferior to others, all of this will help ensure empowerment of women and this help make the women entrepreneur more empowered.

“9 C”s list for women entrepreneurs



These all are the traits which are needed for successful women entrepreneurs. Women have full freedom to work and prosper. From the moment they go out of their homes they are human beings: business woman has the same weight as a business man.

## VII) Suggestions for Development of Women Entrepreneurship

- 1) Govt. should provide separate financial fund of rural entrepreneur.
- 2) We should provide special infrastructure facilities whatever they need.
- 3) Govt. should arrange special training programmes of rural entrepreneurship
- 4) Rural entrepreneur should more competitive and efficient in the local & international market.
- 5) Establishment of proper training institutes for enhancing their level of work-knowledge, skills, risk-taking abilities, enhancing their capabilities. Training Centers should provide training to prospective women entrepreneurs free of cost and Entrepreneurship Successful Leading Business Women in India development Program should be much more practical oriented. Incultation of self-confidence amongst women that they can also run a business should be one of the prime motives of these programs. Potential women entrepreneurs should be exposed to different types of emerging opportunities. Housewives should be motivated to learn additional income.
- 6) Making provisions of marketing & sales assistance from Govt.
- 7) Making provisions of micro credit system & enterprise credit system to the women entrepreneurs at local level.
- 8) A women entrepreneur's guidance cell set up to handle the various problems of women entrepreneurs all over the state.

- 9) Training entrepreneurial attitudes should be given at the High School level through well designed course.
- 10) Better educational facilities and schemes should be extended to women folk & from Govt.
- 11) There should be an incessant attempt to motivate, give confidence, inspire and assist women entrepreneurs
- 12) Training Programme on management skill should be provided to women community.

### VIII) Conclusion:-

If women entrepreneurs get support and encouragement from family, society, Government and financial institutions, such positive effort can open new avenues for them and increase the marketability and profitability of business owned by them. If the problems of women entrepreneurs are addressed properly, they can emerge as very successful entrepreneurs far better than men entrepreneurs. Women have the potential and the determination to set up, uphold and supervise their own enterprises in a very systematic manner. Appropriate support and encouragement from the Society in general and family members in particular is required to help them scale new heights in their business ventures. The right kind of assistance from family, society and Government can make these Women Entrepreneurs a part of the mainstream of national economy and they can contribute to the economic progress of India in this Challenging Era.

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## वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिंदी भाषा एवं रोजगार

डॉ. प्रवीणकुमार न. चौगुले

सहायक प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग,  
श्रीमती कस्तुरबाई वालचंद महाविद्यालय  
(कला-विज्ञान), सांगली  
ई-मेल - pravinkumarc@yahoo.com

वर्तमान वैश्विक परिदृश्य पर हम अगर गौर करें तो महसूस होती है कि समूचा विश्व आज उस असाधारण विपदाभरी स्थिति से गुजर रहा है, जिसकी हमने कभी कल्पना भी नहीं की होगी। आज विश्व के करोड़ों की आबादी के हर जर्न-जर्न में दहशत पैदा करनेवाला और हर होठों पर तैरता केवल एक ही लब्ज है - 'कोरोना'। तेज संक्रमण की प्रबलता एवं कई घंटों तक जीवित रहने के कारण इस वायरस ने अप्रत्याशित ढंग से देखते ही देखते पूरी दुनिया में कोहराम मचा दिया है। इसके जबरदस्त तेज गति से फैलाव के कारण न मालूम कितनी ही आशंकाओं एवं संभ्रम से पूरा विश्व घिरा हुआ है। 'कोविड-19' के इस प्रादुर्भाव के कारण पूरे विश्व के साथ ही भारत के भी सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक, साहित्यिक आदि क्षेत्रों पर प्रभाव पड़ा। मानव के जीने की अविरत भागदौड़ अचानक से रुक गई, जैसे की उसकी साँस थम गई हो। वैश्विक स्तर पर इस वायरस के कारण इंसान का जीवनमान ही बदल दिया। आज अनिश्चितता एवं अस्पष्ट धुंधलके के अँधियारों में उसके समूचे जीवन-मूल्य ही बदलाव के कगार पर खड़े हैं। इंसान और इंसानी दुनिया के मन-मस्तिष्क पर इस वायरस के हमले ने उसे कई दिशाओं से प्रभावित किया। 'कोविड-19' से घिरी वर्तमान वैश्विक भयावह स्थिति में अन्य प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के साथ जहाँ विश्व की भाषाएँ तथा रोजगार के सामने कई चुनौतियाँ खड़ी हो गई हैं, वहाँ अन्य भाषाओं के साथ ही हिंदी भाषा तथा रोजगार को लेकर विचार-विमर्श करने की आवश्यकता महसूस होती है और साथ ही बदलते परिवेश में उसके सम्मुख उपस्थित समस्याओं, चुनौतियों एवं संभावनाओं पर सोच-विचार भी करने की जरूरत है। इस दृष्टि से वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिंदी भाषा एवं रोजगार के क्षेत्र से जुड़े विभिन्न आयामों पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयास प्रस्तुत शोधलेख के माध्यम से किया गया है।

हिंदी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा, राजभाषा एवं संपर्कभाषा है। हिंदी सिर्फ एक भाषा ही नहीं तो समूचे भारतवर्ष की संवेदना है, जीवन-दर्शन है। हमारी अपनी भाषा के रूप में एक अपनत्व, सम्मान, आदर एवं श्रद्धा के दर्शन उसमें होते हैं। पूरे भारतवर्ष की भाषा के रूप में वह सर्वोच्च शिखर पर विराजमान है। हिंदी भाषा अपनी गौरवशाली परंपरा को लिए देश की राजभाषा के स्थान पर विराजमान है। हमारे देश की राजकाज की भाषा होने के नाते सभी सरकारी दफतरों, सभी महत्वपूर्ण जगहों पर उसी का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। राजकाज के साथ ही साहित्य एवं शिक्षा क्षेत्र में भी अपने मानक तथा परिनिष्ठित भाषा एवं अन्य कई रूपों को लेकर स्थानापन्न है। वह देश के साथ ही पूरे विश्व के अधिकतर जनता की भाषा है और समाज, साहित्य, मीडिया एवं अन्यतर क्षेत्रों में उसका सम्मान है। कई भाषाओं के शब्दों को उसने अपनाया है और

यह उसकी विशेषता भी है। मायक्रोसॉफ्ट कंपनी के बील गेट्स जी ने भी इस बात को स्वीकृति दी है कि हिंदी कम्प्यूटर के लिए बेहद सटीक भाषा है और इस दृष्टि से हम अगर देखें तो आगे आने वाले दिनों में हिंदी का भविष्य बहुत ही उज्ज्वल दिखाई देता है। लेकिन वर्तमान शोचनीय स्थिति ने आधुनिक तकनीकी जीवनशैली की चुनौतियों एवं जरूरतों पर भी चिंतन करने के लिए बाध्य कर दिया है और इस दृष्टि से हिंदी भाषा एवं रोजगार पर भी विचार-विमर्श करना आवश्यक बन जाता है। इन दिनों के बढ़ते तकनीकी विकास के प्रचलन ने परिवेश के साथ हिंदी भाषा में भी कई बदलाव हो रहे हैं। पुराने परंपरागत दायरे से बाहर आज के नए तंत्र, उपकरणों एवं प्रविधियों के कारण उसकी संरचना में भी परिवर्तन आ रहा है। मोबाइल, वाट्सअप, युट्यूब, इंटरनेट, फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम आदि मीडिया के विभिन्न नए आविष्कारों के कारण उसका परंपरागत ढाँचा लगातार परिमार्जित होता हुआ दिखाई देता है। एक तरह से यह भाषाई शुद्धता को लेकर संकट का कारण भी बना हुआ है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ असंख्य लोगों द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा होने के कारण उसका इस प्रकार का इस्तेमाल भी स्वाभाविक ही बन जाता है और अधिकतर जनता की पसंदीदा भाषा के रूप में उसका विकास भी हो रहा है। आज गहन एवं गंभीर साहित्यिक रूप से अलग तकनीकी माध्यमों से एक मीठी, लचिली एवं हर एक के साथ अपनत्व रखने वाली भाषा के नए रूप को लेकर हिंदी पूरे विश्व में फैल रही है और इस दृष्टि से निश्चय ही वह वैश्विक स्तर पर अधिकाधिक प्रतिष्ठित होती चली जा रही है।

हिंदी भारत की राजभाषा तथा राष्ट्रभाषा होने के कारण पूरे देश के साथ ही समूचे विश्व में उसके लिए कई रोजगार के क्षेत्र उपलब्ध हैं। पहला एक पारंपारिक रास्ता यह है कि बी. ए., एम. ए. हिंदी में करते हुए डी. एड., बी. एड. करने के बाद प्राथमिक एवं माध्यमिक याने हायस्कूल या ज्यूनियर कॉलेज में लेक्चरर के रूप में नियुक्ति हो सकती है। और नई शिक्षा नीति के अनुसार प्राथमिक स्तर से अब तो हिंदी को और भी अधिक अहमियत प्राप्त हो गई है। तो इस दृष्टि से यह एक आसान रास्ता है। इससे अलग एम. ए., नेट/सेट के बाद सिनियर कॉलेज में प्राध्यापक पद पर नियुक्ति के अवसर मिल सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही समय-समय पर आयोजित होने वाली राष्ट्रीय पात्रता परीक्षा (NET) में शामिल होकर अधिकतम अंक प्राप्त करने वालों को ज्यूनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप (JRF) मिल सकती है, जिसके माध्यम से शोधकार्य (Ph.D.) करने वाले छात्रों को हर महीने 30,000/- छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है। यह हो गया पारंपारिक ढाँचा। इससे अलग और भी नए सिरे से उपलब्ध विभिन्न रोजगार के अवसरों में आकाशवाणी याने रेडियो, बीएसएनएल, विभिन्न नेशनल बैंक तथा विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिंदी अधिकारी के पोस्ट होते हैं, जिनकी नियुक्ति केंद्र तथा राज्य शासन के द्वारा की जाती है और उनकी सैलरी भी बेहद अच्छी-खासी होती है। इसे छोड़कर हिंदी अनुवाद के क्षेत्र में भी रोजगार के बेहद अवसर हिंदी के छात्रों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। लोकसभा तथा राज्यसभा में हिंदी कनिष्ठ एवं वरिष्ठ अनुवादक के पदों को पाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए एम. ए. हिंदी के बाद डिप्लोमा इन हिंदी ट्रांसलेशन का कोर्स करना जरूरी होता है। हर साल इन पदों का विज्ञापन केंद्र शासन द्वारा जारी किया जाता है। हिंदी अनुवादक अथवा सहायक की भर्ती 'कर्मचारी चयन आयोग (Staff Selection Commission)' द्वारा की जाती है। जिन्हें भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों अथवा विभागों तथा मंत्रालयों में तैनात किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त 'रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड (Railway

Recruitment Board) भी रेल मंत्रालय या क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में राजभाषा सहायक के पदों के लिए योग्य उम्मीदवारों से आवेदन आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। संसद (लोकसभा और राज्यसभा) में राजभाषा सहायक की परीक्षा का आयोजन 'संयुक्त भर्ती प्रकोष्ठ (Joint Recruitment Cell)' द्वारा किया जाता है। हिंदी और अंग्रेजी अनुवाद की गरिमा को बढ़ावा देने और प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार निरंतर प्रयास कर रही है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुवाद आयोग (UGC) ऐसे पाठ्यक्रमों का अनुसंधान करते हुए विश्वविद्यालय एवं महाविद्यालयों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। महात्मा गांधी आंतरराष्ट्रीय हिंदी विश्वविद्यालय, वर्धा, हैदराबाद केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद, हिंदी विभाग, पुणे विश्वविद्यालय, पुणे, दक्षिण भारत हिंदी प्रचार सभा, चैन्नई, हैदराबाद, धारवाड, शिक्षा विभाग, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली, केंद्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो, राजभाषा विभाग, भारत सरकार (केवल कर्मचारियों के लिए) आदि विश्वविद्यालय एवं संघठन अनुवाद संबंधी पाठ्यक्रम का आयोजन कर रहे हैं। हिंदी संबंधी कुछ महत्वपूर्ण वेबसाइट्स इसप्रकार हैं - [www.rajbhasha.nic.in](http://www.rajbhasha.nic.in), [www.ildc.gov.in](http://www.ildc.gov.in), [www.bhashaindia.com](http://www.bhashaindia.com), [www.ssc.nic.in](http://www.ssc.nic.in), [www.parliamentofindia.nic.in](http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in), [www.ibps.in](http://www.ibps.in) आदि।<sup>1</sup> तो अगर हिंदी को लेकर इस दृष्टि से विशेष प्रयास किए जाए निश्चित रूप से इस प्रकार के पदों को हासिल किया जा सकता है। इसके साथ ही कई दफ्तरों में राजभाषा अधिकारी तथा दुतावास में दुभाषक के तौर पर भी पदों को हासिल किया जा सकता है। साथ ही परास्नातक स्तर को हासिल करने के बाद राजभाषा अधिकारी पद के लिए परीक्षाएँ दी जा सकती हैं। इस परीक्षा के बाद बैंक, केंद्र शासन के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में वरिष्ठ एवं कनिष्ठ राजभाषा अधिकारी के पद पर नियुक्त किया जाता है। साथ ही बिमा कंपनी, रेल, पोस्ट इन क्षेत्रों में भी नौकरी के अवसर उपलब्ध होते हैं।

हिंदी भाषा की विशेष शिक्षा के तहत और भी रोजगार के विभिन्न अवसर प्राप्त होते हैं, जैसे कि अनुसंधान अधिकारी, अन्वेषक, आशुलिपिक, हिंदी तकनीकी सहायक, हिंदी संपादक एवं उपसंपादक, केंद्रीय हिंदी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में, केंद्रीय हिंदी निदेशालय में, विज्ञापन के क्षेत्र में, पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में, पर्यटक मार्गदर्शक के तौर पर, क्रीडा समालोचक के तौर पर आदि।<sup>2</sup> आज हम देखते हैं कि हिंदी भाषा की शिक्षा लेने वाले बेहद तेज दिमाख से संपन्न कई छात्र आएएस तथा तत्सम अन्य कई प्रतिष्ठित पदों को पाकर कार्यरत हैं। साथ ही भारतीय सूचना सेवा (Indian Information Service) के कनिष्ठ ग्रेड अधिकारियों के लिए कर्मचारी चयन आयोग (Staff Selection Commission) द्वारा आवेदन आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। भारतीय सूचना सेवा (Indian Information Service) के अधिकारियों का चयन संघ लोकसेवा आयोग (UPSC) से किया जाता है, जिसमें वरिष्ठ ग्रेड के अधिकारियों की भर्ती हेतु हिंदी अथवा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में उच्चस्तर का ज्ञान रखनेवाले तथा पत्रकारिता की पदविका प्राप्त छात्रों से आवेदन आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। इन तमाम रोजगार के अवसरों को छोड़कर और एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र हिंदीवालों की राह देख रहा है और वह है मीडिया, सिरियल्स, शॉर्ट फिल्म्स एवं बड़े फिल्म्स का। आजकल हिंदी सिरियल्स, न्यूज चॅनेल्स एवं फिल्मों की बाढ़ सी आती हुई नजर आती है। इस दृष्टि से केवल हिंदी में ग्रज्युएशन की डिग्री तथा विशेष प्राविण्य को लिए पटकथा-लेखन, संवाद-लेखन, दिग्दर्शन, गीतकार, निवेदक, संवाददाता, कॉमेंटेटर ऐसे कई अनगिनत क्षेत्रों में नाम कमाने का मौका मिल सकता है। निजी टीवी और रेडियो चैनलों की शुरुआत



और स्थापित पत्रिकाओं, समाचार पत्रों के हिंदी रूपांतर आने से रोजगार के अवसरों में कई गुणा वृद्धि हुई है। हिंदी मीडिया के क्षेत्र में संपादकों, संवाददाताओं, रिपोर्टरों, न्यूजरीडर्स, उप-संपादकों, प्रूफ-रीडरों, रेडियो जॉकी, एंकर्स आदि की बहुत आवश्यकता है। किसी की हिंदी अगर अच्छी है और उसके पास थोड़ा-बहुत भी लिखने का हुनर है तो वह कहाँ से कहाँ पहुँच सकता है।

हिंदी को लेकर एक लेखक, कवि एवं गीतकार के रूप में भी अपना एक स्वतंत्र स्थान बनाया जा सकता है। इस दृष्टि से कई नाम लिए जा सकते हैं, जिन्होंने हिंदी लेखन को स्वतंत्र रूप में चुनकर अपना एक अलग एवं समृद्ध स्थान बनाया है। हिंदी भाषा की तरह ही हिंदी साहित्य भी समृद्ध परंपरा से संपन्न है। हिंदी साहित्य एवं साहित्यकारों की इस गौरवशाली परंपरा ने केवल देश ही नहीं तो समूचे दुनियाभर के साहित्य को प्रभावित किया है। आज भी कई महान साहित्यकार अपनी सृजनात्मकता से हिंदी साहित्य की सेवा तथा समृद्धि में जी-जान से जुटे हुए हैं। लेकिन आज इस वैश्विक महामारी की स्थिति में इस साहित्य के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन हो रहा है और इसके आगे बहुत कुछ परिवर्तन होने की संभावना को भी झुटलाया नहीं जा सकता। आज हम देखते हैं कि पुरानी किताबों की जगह नए डिजिटल संस्करण ई-बुक के रूप में इंटरनेट के माध्यम से हमारे सामने आ रहे हैं। आज की स्थिति ने साहित्य को लेकर विभिन्न नए आयामों को तथा संभावनाओं को सामने लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है। जैसे घर पर बैठे-बैठे ही अपने विचार या साहित्य को टाईप कर ई-मेल द्वारा प्रकाशक को भेजा जा सकता है या फिर खुद भी उसका प्रकाशन कर वितरण किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि इंटरनेट के कारण पिछले दौर की वितरण से जुड़ी सबसे बड़ी समस्या आज हल हो गई है और जिसके कारण दुनिया भर के कोने-कोने तक पहुँचने की अमर्याद कक्षाएँ विस्तारित हुई हैं।

एक साहित्यकार के हैसियत से साहित्यसेवा के साथ ही रोजगार एवं आर्थिक सम्पन्नता के विभिन्न आयामों को आधुनिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में नए सिरे से तलाशा जा सकता है। सिर्फ आवश्यकता है नए-नए आधुनिक तकनीकों से सज्ज होने की और समय के साथ कई वर्तमान साहित्यकार इसे अपना रहे हैं, तो कई अपनाने की कोशिश में हैं। आज पुराने वरिष्ठ एवं विद्वान साहित्यकारों के साथ ही आज के कई साहित्यकार बदलते परिवेश के अनुसार आधुनिक जगत के तकनीक के नए विभिन्न आविष्कारों को अपनाते हुए हिंदी साहित्य की सर्जना कर रहे हैं। इस दृष्टि से ऑनलाइन ब्लॉग, ई-पत्रिकाएँ, ई-बुक्स आदि के माध्यम से साहित्य का एक नया रूप उभरकर सामने आ रहा है और हिंदी साहित्य की विभिन्न विधाओं को लेकर नए सिरे से वृद्धि हो रही है, अतः निश्चय ही हिंदी साहित्य जगत् भी अधिकाधिक विकसित एवं समृद्ध होता चला जा रहा है और रोजगार भी। ब्लॉग लेखन भी इन्हीं विकल्पों का एक शानदार उदाहरण है। इस क्षेत्र में प्रतिस्पर्धा के साथ करियर का सुनहरा अवसर है। अपनी पसंद का कोई विषय चुनकर इसकी शुरुआत की जा सकती है और धैर्य के साथ मेहनत करते हुए और साथियों के परस्पर सहयोग से सफलता प्राप्त की जा सकती है। अच्छीखबर, हैप्पीहिन्दी, साहित्यशिल्पी आदि ऐसे ही कुछ ब्लॉग हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दी ब्लॉगिंग को नया आयाम दिया है।<sup>3</sup> इसी कड़ी में आधुनातन मंचीय कवि एवं गजलकार उसे विकास की ओर ले जा रहे हैं, जिनमें गुलजार, कुमार विश्वास, चेतन भगत, राहत इंदौरी, ईर्शाद कामिल आदि कई नाम मुख्य हैं।

फिल्म के क्षेत्र में आज हॉलीवुड एवं टॉलीवुड का बहुत बोलबाला है। और आए दिन हम देखते हैं कि इन फिल्मों को हिंदी में ट्रांसलेट करने की लोगों की माँग बढ़ती चली जा रही है। हिंदी डबिंग का क्षेत्र भी

बेहद विस्तृत होता चला जा रहा है। इस दृष्टि से इसमें भी करियर को बनाया जा सकता है। इसके साथ आज बच्चों के लिए कितने सारे हिंदी कार्टून चॅनेल्स उपलब्ध हैं। इनमें हर एक पात्र या कैरेक्टर के लिए विभिन्न अलग से आवाजों की जरूरत होती है। इसको भी एक करियर की दृष्टि से देखा जा सकता है। हिंदी अगर अच्छी हो और उसमें थोड़ी-बहुत भी कुशलता हासिल हो, तो इत्मीनान के साथ कहा जा सकता है कि कही-न-कही किसी-न-किसी क्षेत्र में निश्चित तौर से नौकरी को हासिल किया जा सकता है। ऐसे कई क्षेत्र हैं जिसमें हिंदी को चुनकर बेहद प्रतिष्ठित पदों तक के मुकाम को हासिल किया जा सकता है। कुल मिलाकर हिंदी की शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आधुनिक तकनीक का जोड़ होगा तो आगे आने वाले दिनों में हिंदी में शिक्षा लेनेवालों की संख्या बढ़ती रहेगी, जो हिंदी के विकास के लिए सहायक सिद्ध होगी।

वर्तमान वैश्विक परिदृश्य ने हिंदी भाषा की शिक्षा के संदर्भ में भी परंपरागत शिक्षा पद्धति के साथ ही नए आधुनिक तकनीक को अपनाने के लिए बाध्य कर दिया है। 'बदलते परिवेश के साथ बदलाव' इंसान की स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति है और इस दृष्टि से भाषा की शिक्षा पद्धति में भी बदलाव की नई चुनौतियों का सामना करना समय की माँग बना हुआ है। आज की स्थिति को देखा जाए तो शिक्षा के सभी क्षेत्रों में ऑनलाईन शिक्षा प्रणाली ने धूम मचा दी है और भाषा की शिक्षा का क्षेत्र इससे अनभिज्ञ नहीं रह सकता, उसे इस नई चुनौति को अपनाना होगा तथा इस दृष्टि से कदम आगे बढ़ाने होंगे। आज आयसीटी एवं मूक आधारित कई ऑनलाईन तकनीकों का आविष्कार हो रहा है, जिसमें परंपरागत परिधि से बाहर के नवोन्मेषित विभिन्न नए-नए व्यावहारिक पाठ्यक्रमों का सृजन किया जा रहा है। हिंदी भाषा शिक्षा की दृष्टि से भी इस तरह के ऑनलाईन पाठ्यक्रमों के सृजन की दिशा में विशेष प्रयास होने आवश्यक हैं। आज शिक्षा को रोजगार एवं आर्थिक संपन्नता से जोड़ा जा रहा है, तो इस दिशा में हिंदी भाषा शिक्षा को पिछे न रहते हुए रोजगार के नए-नए अवसरों एवं उससे जुड़ी आर्थिक संपन्नता को मदद नजर रखते हुए विकास की गति को थामना होगा। समय के साथ चलते हुए व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से छात्रों को शिक्षा देनी होगी, जिससे की छात्र उस ओर दिलचस्पी लेते हुए आकृष्ट हो, तभी जाकर हिंदी भाषा की शिक्षा की दिशा में विकास हो सकता है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हिंदी विश्वविद्यालय पंचटीला, वर्धा (महाराष्ट्र), माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी राष्ट्रीय पत्रकारिता एवं जनसंचार विश्वविद्यालय, भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश), इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ़ मास कम्युनिकेशन, जे एन यू कैम्पस (नई दिल्ली), बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस (उत्तर प्रदेश), दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली, दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा, चेन्नई (तमिलनाडु), आंध्र विश्वविद्यालय, विशाखापट्टनम (आंध्र प्रदेश), इग्नू (IGNOU), नई दिल्ली आदि हिंदी भाषा तथा मीडिया, जर्नलिज्म आदि के कुछ प्रमुख शिक्षण संस्थान हैं, जहाँ से पसंदीता क्षेत्र में अध्ययन कर हिंदी में रोजगार के अच्छे अवसरों को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।<sup>4</sup> आज कोरोना महामारी ने भूख और बेरोजगारी की भीषण स्थिति में समूचे विश्व को खड़ा कर दिया है। ऐसे चिंताजनक हालातों में हिंदी भाषा की शिक्षा को रोजगार एवं आर्थिक पक्ष के तहत ढालना तथा इस ओर से विभिन्न आयामों को खोजते हुए उसे प्रात्यक्षिक तौर पर अमल में लाने हेतु प्रयास करना जरूरी है।

निष्कर्षतः 'कोविड-19' से घिरे चिंताजनक वर्तमान वैश्विक परिप्रेक्ष्य में बदलते परिवेश के साथ कई चुनौतियों को लेकर हिंदी भाषा एवं रोजगार के अवसरों को लेकर बदलाव को अपनाना अनिवार्य है। विश्व की कुल आबादी में हिंदी भाषा को बोलने तथा समझने वालों की संख्या तथा उसका प्रचार-प्रसार शीघ्र गति

से दिनों-दिन बढ़ रहा है। विश्व में आज वही भाषा समृद्ध एवं संपन्न मानी जाती है, जो मनुष्य के विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति के साथ उसे रोजगार प्राप्ति के लिए सहायता करती है और इस दृष्टि से हिंदी अधिक समृद्ध एवं संपन्न भाषा है। वैसे हिंदी भारत की राजभाषा होने के कारण और हिंदी की बेहतरीन वैश्विक स्थिति को मददे नजर रखते हुए कुछ तकनीकी आविष्कार, नवोन्मेष एवं सृजन के साथ हिंदी वैश्विक स्तर पर जल्द ही प्रतिष्ठित होगी, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है, लेकिन इसके लिए जरूरत है तो दृढ़ निश्चय, हौसला एवं अथक परिश्रम की। इस दृष्टि से आज कई प्रयास होते दिखते हैं और काफी हद तक इस दिशा में उज्ज्वल भविष्य, सफलता की संभावनाओं को देखा जा सकता है तथा इस दृष्टि से उचित बदलाव लाकर विकास की नई दिशाओं को हासिल किया जा सकता है। अतः हिंदी में रोजगार को लेकर अमर्याद संभावनाएँ हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए समय के साथ चलते हुए हिंदी भाषा एवं रोजगार के विभिन्न सुनहरे अवसरों से परिचित होते हुए परंपरागत ढाँचे के साथ ही आधुनिक ऑनलाईन तकनीक, ज्ञान तथा नवोन्मेष आधारित प्रणाली का समन्वय अनिवार्य है।

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## सामानगडच्या गडकऱ्यांचा उठाव

Dr. Kolasekar M. S.

Asst-Prof. History

T.K.Kolekar Arts & Commerce College, Nesari, Tal- Gadhinglaj

Dist- Kolhapur, 416504

Email :- manoharkolasekar@gmail.com

या प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये सामानगडावरील किल्लेदारानी १८४४ ला इंग्रजांच्याविरुद्ध जो ऐतिहासिक उठाव घडवून आणला या उठावाचे लोण भुदरगड, रांगणा, पन्हाळा व विशाळगडावरील गडकऱ्यांच्यापर्यंत पोहचले. सन १८५७ च्या राष्ट्रीय उठावाअगोदर इंग्रजसत्तेच्या विरोधात सामानगडावरील गडकऱ्यांनी केलेला हा उठाव होता . या उठावाचे विवेचन प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात केले आहे.

### सामानगड किल्ल्याची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी

कोल्हापूरच्या आग्नेय दिशेस ७५ कि. मी. अंतरावर गडहिंगलज तालुक्यात सामानगड हा महत्वाचा किल्ला आहे. किल्ला हा मुळ 'भीमसासगिरी' या सह्याद्रीच्या पर्वतरांगेमध्ये आहे. गडाची समुद्रसपाटीपासूनची उंची ७९२.५ मीटर आहे . किल्ल्याचे क्षेत्रफळ १२.३४ हेक्टर इतके आहे . या गडावर युद्ध साहित्य साठवून त्याचा आवश्यकतेनुसार आसपासच्या गडावर पुरवठा केला जात होता. त्यामुळे या गडाचे नाव 'सामानगड' पडले.<sup>१</sup> डोंगराच्या माथ्यासभोवार १० फूट उंचीचा तट घातलेला आहे. किल्ल्यामध्ये जांभ्या खडकात खोदलेल्या पाण्याच्या पुष्कळ बारव आहेत. त्यातील एक बारव सातकमानीची रेखीव आहे. बारवच्या कमानीवर वेल बुट्याचे नक्षीकाम कोरलेले आहे. भिंतीवर सात सिबाड व तराफ या जहाजांची चित्र कोरलेले आहे .<sup>२</sup> यावरून हा किल्ला प्राचिन काळापासून रामघाटावरून देशावर येणाऱ्या प्रवाशी मार्गावरी महत्वाचा किल्ला ठरतो.

१२ व्या शतकामध्ये राज्य संरक्षणासाठी शिलाहार राजा भोज दुसरा याने सामानगडाची निर्मिती केली. शिलाहारांच्या नंतर हा गड मुस्लिम सत्ताधीशांच्या अधिपत्याखाली आला.<sup>३</sup> पूर्वी या किल्ल्याच्या संरक्षणाकरीता ३५० शिपाई, १० तोफा , १०० बंदुका व २०० तलवारी इतका सरंजाम असे. इस १६६७ मध्ये छ. शिवाजी महाराजांनी हा किल्ला आदिलशाहीकडून जिंकून घेवून आणणाजी दत्तो यांच्याकडे किल्लेदारी दिली व त्यांनी या किल्ल्याची पुनर्बांधणी करून घेतली .<sup>४</sup>

मोगल - मराठा संघर्षात मोगलानी या किल्ल्याचे महत्त्व ओळखून २९ सप्टेंबर, १६८८ मध्ये मराठ्यांच्या कडून जिंकून घेतला . त्या नंतर ऑगस्ट, १७०४ च्या सुमारास सामानगड हा किल्ला परत मराठ्यांनी आपल्या ताब्यात घेतला. १७८६ मध्ये सावंतवाडीच्या खेमसावंताच्या सागण्यावरून सामानगडावरील गडकऱ्यांनी कोल्हापूरच्या छत्रपती विरूद्ध बंड केले . यावेळी कोल्हापूरचे छत्रपती दुसरे शिवाजी ( इ स १७६२ ते १८१३ ) यांनी हे बंड मोडून काढले . त्यावेळी हवालदार सावाजी भोसले यास नोकरीवरून काढून टाकले त्याच्या जागी हंबीराव जाधव याची नेमणूक केली .<sup>५</sup>

जुलै, १८४४ मध्ये सामानगडाच्या गडकऱ्यांनी कं . सरकारच्या विरुद्ध प्रथमच या बंडाचे निशाण उभा केले. या बंडात मुजाप्पा कदम , सुभाना निकम, रामजी जाधव, दौलतराव घोरपडे. यशवंतराव फडणीस,

बाबुजी सुभेदार , गणेश मुजुमदार, जोतिबा आयेरे इ. समावेश होता. दि. १३ ऑक्टोबर, १८४४ ला ब्रिटिशानी गडकऱ्यांचा पराभव करून सामानगड ताब्यात घेतला. कावेबाज ब्रिटिशानी या किल्ल्याचे संरक्षणदृष्ट्या महत्व कमी करण्याच्या उद्देशाने तटबंदी सहीत मुख्यदरवाजा उध्वस्त केला .<sup>६</sup>

### कोल्हापूर गादीच्या निर्मितीचा इतिहास

दक्षिणी संस्थानात कोल्हापूर राज्य म्हणजे करवीर संस्थान होय. कोल्हापूर संस्थानाची निर्मिती ही अंतर्गत घरगुती कलहातून झाली. या संघर्षात छ. संभाजी पुत्र शाहू विजयी ठरला . छत्रपती शाहूनी ' सातारा ' ही राजधानी बनवली. शाहूच्या सत्तेला अहवान देण्यासाठी महाराणी ताराबाईनी १० मार्च ,१७१० रोजी पन्हाळा येथे दुसरे मराठी राज्य स्थापन केले. अशाप्रकारे कोल्हापूर ( करवीर ) हे राज्य उदयाय आले . कोल्हापूरच्या छत्रपतीनी १ ऑक्टोबर, १८१२ वेगवगळ्या तहाने कं.सरकारचे मांडलिकत्व पत्करले. आबासाहेब महाराज यांच्या खुनानंतर छ. शहाजी उर्फ बुवासाहेब महाराज ( १८२१ ते १८३८ ) हे सत्तेवर आले . त्यांच्या मृत्यूनंतर करवीर संस्थानामध्ये सत्ता संघर्ष निर्माण झाला . शिवाजी तिसरे उर्फ बाबासाहेब महाराज ( १८३८ ते १८६६ ) सत्तेवर आले.<sup>७</sup> पुढे इंग्रजांनी कोल्हापूर राजकारणात आपला हस्तक्षेप वाढवून संस्थानावर आपले वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित केले. छ. शिवाजी तिसरे यांच्या काळात इंग्रज सत्तेच्या विरोधात कोल्हापूर संस्थानातील मध्ये सामानगडच्या किल्लेदारानी १८४४ उठाव केला . त्याची मिमासा पुढील प्रमाणे.

### उठावाचे कारण

कोल्हापूर राज्यात सर्वच किल्ल्यावर बंदोबस्तासाठी कांही गडकरी ( सैनिक ) ठेवले जात. या गडकऱ्यांना त्याच्या कामासाठी तनखा व किल्ल्यांच्या आसपासच्या जमिनी दिल्या जात. इंग्रजांचा अमल सुरू झाल्यावर संरक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने किल्ल्यांचे महत्व कमी केले. त्यामुळे किल्ल्याच्या संरक्षणासाठी इंग्रजांना गडकऱ्यांची गरज उरली नाही. कोल्हापूरच्या संस्थानाचा कारभार सुरळीत चालवण्यासाठी इंग्रज सरकारने फेब्रुवारी, १८४४ मध्ये कोल्हापूरच्या कारभारी पदावर दाजी कृष्णाजी पंडित याची नियुक्ती केली.दाजी पंडितांच्याकडे कारभार पदाची सुत्रे हाती येताच किल्ल्यावरील सैन्याची संख्या कमी करून खर्चात कपात केली. महाल मक्त्याने देणे बंद केले. त्याचबरोबर प्रत्येक किल्ल्यावर स्वतंत्र मामलेदार नेमण्यात आले. असे एकुण २१ मामलदार कोल्हापूर राज्यात होते. या व्यवस्थेत बदल करून कोल्हापूर राज्याच सहा पेट्यात विभाजन करून प्रत्येक पेट्यावर एका मामलेदाराची नेमणूक केली. यामुळे दोन - तीन गडांची व्यवस्था एकाच मामलेदाराकडे आली.या नवीन व्यवस्थेमुळे कोल्हापूर राज्यातील गडकऱ्यांमध्ये संशयाचे वातावरण निर्माण झाले .<sup>८</sup>

### बंडाला सुरुवात

दाजी पंडिताने सामानगडावरील किल्लेदारांचे महत्व कमी करण्यासाठी नुल या परगण्यातून किल्ल्याचा कारभार हालवून किल्ल्यापासून ८ कि मी अंतरावरील ' गडहिंगलज' हे पेट्याचे मुख्य ठिकाण बनविले. तेथील मामलेदार शिवाजीपंत यांच्याकडे सामानगडाच्या व्यवस्थेची जबाबदारी सोपविली. ज्यावेळी मामलेदाराची माणसे गडावरील महसूल गोळाकरण्यासाठी गेली असता किल्ल्यावरील गडकऱ्यांनी या लोकाना किल्ल्यावर येण्यास बंदी केली . मामलेदार हा गडकऱ्यापेक्षा कमी आहे . अशी तक्रार करवीर घराण्याकडे

केली . परंतु इंग्रज सरकारच्या धोरणापुढे राजघराण्याचाही नाईलाज झाला. शेवटी सामानगडच्या गडकऱ्यांनी किल्ल्याचे दरवाजे बंद करून दि . १ जुलै, १८४४ मध्ये बंडाचे निशाण उभा केले .<sup>९</sup>

### बंडवाल्यांचा पहिला मोठा विजय

सामानगडावरील उठावाची बातमी कोल्हापूर संस्थानात समजताच दाजी पंडिताने उठाव मोडून काढण्यासाठी रथाजीराव चव्हाण व हणमंतराव सरलष्कर यांना सैन्यासह सामानगडावर पाठविले. कोल्हापूर संस्थानाचा पोलिटिकल एजंट रिव्हिज व कॅप्टन सिल्वर यांनी बंडवाल्यांच्याशी बोलणी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्या मध्ये त्यांना यश आले नाही. त्या अधिकाऱ्यांचे म्हणणे गडकऱ्यांनी ऐकले नाही. स्वतःच्या ताकतीवर विश्वास ठेवून सामानगडावर ते स्वस्थ बसले. कोल्हापूर राज्याचे सरदार व सैन्य बंडवाल्यांना जावून मिळतील या भितीपोटी रिव्हिज यांनी दि. १६ सप्टेंबर, १८४४ रोजी सामानगडाच्या पायत्यालगत हलकर्णी या गावी सैन्याचा तळ दिला. गडकरी मुंजापा कदम यांनी किल्ल्याच्या आसपासच्या जमिनदाराना , जहागिरदाराना व मांडलीकाना मदत करण्याचे आवाहन केले. परंतु या आवाहनाला फारसा प्रतिसाद मिळाला नाही. अडकूरकर देसाई ,तेरणीकर व मुत्ताळकर देशपांडे, हानिमनाळकर आप्पा सरनोबत, हलकर्णीकर हे वतनदार सामानगडाच्या मदतीला आल्याचे दिसत नाहीत. अशा स्थितीत गडाच्या आसपासचे लोक मात्र गडकऱ्यांना येऊन मिळाले. कोल्हापूर राज्याचे सरदार व त्यांच्या फौजाही गडकऱ्यांना जाऊन मिळतील या भितीपोटी, इंग्रज अधिकारी रिव्हिज यांनी लवकरात लवकर गडकऱ्यांना शिक्षा करून सामानगड ताब्यात घेण्यासाठी मद्रास फौजेतील १२०० सैन्य व दारूगोळ्यासह कर्नल वॉलेस यांना बोलावून घेतले.<sup>१०</sup>

१९ सप्टेंबर, १८४४ रोजी सामानगडावर इंग्रजांनी हल्ला चढविला. या हल्ल्याला गडकऱ्यांनी चोख प्रत्युत्तर दिले. लढाईत ब्रिटिश सैन्याचा कॅप्टन सिल्व्हर याचा मृत्यू झाला असावा , परंतु त्याचा मृत्यु सामानगड येथील शिलालेखावरील मजकूरावरून दि. २० सप्टेंबर, १८४४ रोजी कॉलरा या अजारामुळे झाल्याचा उल्लेख आहे .<sup>११</sup> असे जरी असले तरी ब्रिटिश लष्कराचा बंडवाल्यांच्या लढयासमोर उपयोग झाला नाही. शेवटी कर्नल वॉन्लेश याला माघार घ्यावी लागली.<sup>१२</sup> ब्रिटिश सैन्याबरोबर झालेल्या लढाई गडकऱ्यांचे मनोधैर्य उंचावले. त्यानंतर अधिक जोमाने इंग्रजांच्या विरोधात लढयाची तयारी सुरू केली.

### इंग्रज फौजेचा किल्ल्यास वेढा

गडकऱ्यांचा आक्रमकपणा लक्षात आल्यानंतर रिव्हिज यांनी मुंजापा कदमासी बोलणी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. परंतु गडकऱ्यांनी स्वतःच्या ताकतीवर विश्वास ठेवून इंग्रजी फौजेला शह देण्याची तयारी दाखवली. इंग्रजांच्या फौजेने २० सप्टेंबर , १८४४ पासून किल्ल्यास वेढा दिला व तो वेढा दि. ८ ऑक्टोबर, १८४४ पर्यंत चालू राहिला. कोल्हापूरहून मदत मिळेल असे गडकऱ्यांना वाटत होते. त्यामुळे त्यांनी रिव्हिजच्या भेटीस चालढकल केली. या कालावधीत इंग्रजाना गडकऱ्यांच्या बंदोबस्तासाठी सातारा ,सोलापूर या ठिकाणाहून इंग्रज फौजा मागून घेतल्या . तसेच सातार्याहून दोन तोफा मागविल्या, त्याच बरोबर कर्नल वॉलेस याने बेळगाव हून दोन औजड तोफा आणल्या होत्या . त्यातील काही तोफा मोघल टेकडीवर चढवून सोंडी बूरजाच्या बाजूने सामानगडावरील बालेकिल्यावर डागल्या.<sup>१३</sup> गडाच्या पूर्वेला शत्रूची नजर चुकवून ये - जा करण्यासाठी तटाच्या आत एक चोर दरवाजा आहे. या दरवाज्यावर मोगल टेकडीच्या बाजूने तोफांचा मारा झाल्याच्या खूना आजहा आढळतात. इंग्रज फौजेने १२ ऑक्टोबरला बापूराव चव्हाण यांच्या



नेतृत्वाखाली सातशे सैन किल्यावर चढवीले. सुभानराव निकमने किल्याच्या प्रवेशव्दाराजवळच झालेल्या हातघाईच्या लढाईत बापूराव चव्हाण यांना ठार केले. त्यामुळे ब्रिटिशांच्या सैन्याने माघार घेवून किल्ला उतरून गेले.<sup>१४</sup> यावेळीसुद्धा सामानगडावर तोफांचा भडीमार केला. दुसरा दिवस १३ ऑक्टोबर , १८४४ रविवार होता . या दिवशी इंग्रज हे लढाई करत नव्हते , म्हणून किल्यातील बंडवाले बेसावध राहिले. किल्ल्याच्या दक्षिणेच्या बाजूला नौकुड हे गाव आहे . त्याच बाजूला किल्ल्याचे मुख्य प्रवेशव्दार होते. तोफांच्या सहाय्याने किल्याच्या प्रवेशव्दाराबरोबर तटाला भगदाड पाडले. या वेळी तोफांचा मारा उधळून लावण्याचा अयशस्वी प्रयत्न गडकऱ्यांनी केला. शेवटी इंग्रजांच्या सैनिकाने निकराचा हल्ला चढविला सुभाना निकम व भुदरगड किल्ल्यावरील गडकऱ्यांनी मदत करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. पण त्याचा फारसा उपयोग झाला नाही. या लढ्यात सामानगडचे गडकरी मुंजापा कदम व त्याचा मुलगा दौलतराव तसेच लक्ष्मण कोरडे , माणकोजी लोंढे असे अनेक गडकरी धारातिर्थ पडले. विशेष: या लढाईत मुंजाप्पा कदमांची सुन चिमाबाईनेही पराक्रम गाजवले, त्या स्त्रीला इंग्रजांनी अभय दिला. शेवटी १३ ऑक्टोबर, १८४४ रोजी सामानगडचे गडकरी ब्रिटिशांच्या समोर शरण आले.<sup>१५</sup> सामानगड ताब्यात घेतला .

कावेबाज ब्रिटिशांनी या किल्ल्याचे संरक्षणदृष्ट्या महत्व कमी करण्याच्या उद्देशाने तटबंदी सहीत मुख्यदरवाजा उध्वस्त करून कायमचा मिटवून ठाकला होता. २५ ऑक्टोबर, २०२० रोजी दसऱ्यादिवशी किल्लाप्रतिष्ठानच्या संयोजकानी मुख्यदरवाजाचा शोध लावून किल्ल्याचे प्रवेशद्वार सर्वांचा समोर आणले .

कोल्हापूर राज्यातील १८४४ चा गडकऱ्यांचा उठाव इंग्रजांनी मोडून काढला . हा उठाव मोडून काढण्यासाठी इंग्रजांनी अतिशय कडक उपाय योजले होते. अनेकांचा छळ केला. यामुळे अनेकांची प्रतिष्ठा धुळीस मिळाली तर अनेकांना आपल्या उपजीविकेच्या धंद्याला मुकावे लागले होते. इनाम चौकशीमुळे कोल्हापूर राज्यातील अनेक इनामदार, सरदार, वतनदार दुखावले गेले होते. यासर्व कारणामुळे ब्रिटिश राजवटी बाबत लोकांच्या मनात असंतोष खदखदत होता. या असंतोषाला १८५७ च्या उठावाने वाचा फोडली.

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सातकमानी बारव



कॅप्टन सिल्वर यांच्या मृत्यूचा शिलालेख



सात शीबाडाचे जहाज ,



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## भारतीय समाजातील स्त्रीयांचे स्थान व समानता

डॉ. सुनिलदत्त एस. गवरे

तत्त्वज्ञान विभाग प्रमुख,  
शिवळे महाविद्यालय, शिवळे

### प्रस्तावना

तात्त्विक दृष्टिकोनातून 'समानता' हा सद्गुण आहे, म्हणून मानवी समाजामध्ये नेहमी समानतेची अपेक्षा केली जाते. किंबहुना ज्या समाजातध्ये समानता आहे, तोच समाज सुदृढ असतो व अनेक समस्यांपासून मुक्त असतो. परंतु आपण सद्यपरिस्थितीचा विचार केल्यास अनेक प्रकारच्या समस्या आज समाजामध्ये दिसत आहेत. समाजातील सर्व प्रकारच्या समस्या उदा. लिंगभेद, जातीभेद, भाषाभेद, प्रांतभेद इत्यादी प्रकारच्या भेदांमुळे निर्माण झालेल्या दिसून येतात. हे सर्व प्रकारचे भेद असमानतेच्या अस्तित्वामुळेच निर्माण होतात. यामुळे असमानतेला दुर्गुण समजले जाते.

समाजाचा सुमारे अर्धाभाग पुरुष आणि अर्धाभाग स्त्री असल्याने समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी स्त्री आणि पुरुष हे दोन्हीही खऱ्या अर्थाने विकसीत असणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यासाठी स्त्री-पुरुष समानता आवश्यक आहे. वैदिक कालखंडामध्ये स्त्री-पुरुष समानता होती, परंतु वैदिके लखंडानंतर स्त्री-पुरुष समानता न राहता लिंगभेद ही समस्या उभी राहिली. स्त्रीयांना हीन, दीन, लाचार समजून एक भोग वस्तू समजले जाऊ लागले. आधुनिक काळामध्ये अनेक समाजसुधारक व प्रबोधनकार यांनी स्त्रीची अनेक समस्यांमुळे मुक्तता करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले, परंतु आजही स्त्री पूर्णपणे समस्येतून मुक्त झालेली नाही. आजही तिच्यावर अनेक प्रकारचे अत्याचार होत आहेत.

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### अभ्यास पद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध लिहण्यासाठी दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला आहे. यासाठी विविध योजना मासिके, कुरुक्षेत्र मासिके, प्रतियोगिता दर्पण आणि इंटरनेट इत्यादी माध्यमातून दुय्यम सामग्रीचे संकलन करण्यात आले आहे.

### भारतीय लिंग भिन्नतेमुळे होणारी भिन्नता

स्त्री आणि पुरुष मिळून समाज तयार होतो. स्त्री आणि पुरुष या दोघांच्या गुणांचा एकत्रित विचार केल्यास पूर्ण व्यक्ती बनते. अर्धनारी नटेश्वर हे याचेच प्रतिक आहे. जन्मतःच पुरुषांमध्ये पराक्रम, धाडसी वृत्ती इ. आणि स्त्रियांमध्ये सहनशीलता, प्रेमळपणा, आत्मीयता, दयाळूपणा इत्यादी गुण असतात. स्त्रीयांच्या विकासामध्ये प्रामुख्याने जन्मजात मिळालेल्या गुणांचे संवर्धन आणि पुरुषांकडे असलेले पराक्रम, धाडसीपणा यांसारखे गुण विकसीत करणे या बाबींचा समावेश होतो. परंतु स्त्रीयांच्या विकासामध्ये फक्त भौतिक विकासाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून केवळ आर्थिक विकासाचाच विचार केला जातो आणि आज नेहमी एक प्रश्न उपस्थित केला जातो, स्त्री श्रेष्ठ की पुरुष श्रेष्ठ?

आज स्त्री शिक्षणामुळे स्त्रीया शिकल्या पुरुषांपेक्षा श्रेष्ठ बनत आहेत, असे मानले जाते आणि ते खरे ही आहे. परंतु वेद काळामध्ये स्त्रीयांना सांस्कृतिक पद्धतीचे शिक्षण मिळत असे व स्त्री-पुरुष समानता होती. पण काळाच्या ओघामध्ये ही स्त्री-पुरुष समानता नष्ट झाली आणि लिंगभेद निर्माण झाला. पुरुष श्रेष्ठ व स्त्री कनिष्ठ अशी विचारधारा समाजामध्ये रूढ झाली आणि स्त्रियांवरती अन्याय, अत्याचार, जुलूम इ. अनेक प्रकारच्या अनिष्ट



गोष्टी ओढवल्या गेल्या. तिला फक्त भोगवस्तू समजून हीन लेखले जाऊ लागले. अशा प्रकारे लिंग भेदामुळे पुरुष आणि स्त्रीयांमध्ये श्रेष्ठ-कनिष्ठ, उच्च-नीच इत्यादी प्रकारची असमानता निर्माण झाली.

स्त्रीयांवर अनेक प्रकारची बंधने आली. तिचे खऱ्या अर्थाने स्वातंत्र्य हिरावून घेतले. अशा विपरीत काळामध्ये स्त्री-पुरुष समानता येण्यासाठी खूप प्रयत्न झाले व आजही होत आहेत. परंतु आज स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा अर्थ अतिशय विपरीत घेतलेला दिसतो. तो म्हणजे पुरुष जे जे काम करतो ती सर्व कामे स्त्रीयाही करू शकतात. वास्तविक पाहता उपजात गुणांनुसार कामाची विभागणी स्त्री-पुरुषांमध्ये झालेली दिसते. स्त्रीयांकडे प्रेम, आत्मीयता, सहनशीलता इत्यादी गुण असल्याने ती कुटुंबाची काळजी घेते व सद्गुणांच्या दृष्टीने कुटुंबातील सर्वांचा विकास ती उत्कृष्ट पद्धतीने करू शकते व पुरुष शौर्य, पराक्रम, धाडसीवृत्ती यांच्या साह्याने तो कुटुंबासाठी कमावतो, त्याचे विनिमय घरातील जेष्ठ महिलांनी करायचे. परंतु आजच्या काळात स्त्री-पुरुष समानता याचा अर्थ पुरुष जे करतो ते स्त्रीने करणे, असा घेतला जात आहे.

स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा नेमका अर्थ वेद, उपनिषदे गीता इत्यादींनी सांगितलेला आहे, तो खऱ्या अर्थाने आधुनिक विचार आहे. या विचारधारेनुसार स्त्री व पुरुष हे आध्यात्मिक दृष्टिकोनातून समान आहेत. जी भगवद्‌शक्ती पुरुषांमध्ये आहे, तीच शक्ती स्त्रीयांमध्ये आहे. म्हणून मनुष्यामधील मनुष्यत्वाचा अर्थाने 'एक व्यक्ती' या नात्याने स्त्री-पुरुष समान आहेत. आध्यात्मिक विकास करण्याचा अधिकार स्त्री आणि पुरुष दोघांनाही समान आहे. म्हणून स्त्री सुद्धा एक मनुष्य आहे, व्यक्ती आहे. तिलाही मन, बुद्धी, भाव आहे. तिच्यावर कोणत्याही प्रकारे अत्याचार, जुलूम होऊ नयेत ही विचारधारा म्हणजे स्त्री-पुरुष समानता होय. आज सुधारणेच्या नावाखाली, आधुनिकतेच्या नावाखाली पुरुषी स्त्री ;डॅडसलॅ वडॅडसलॅ बनत आहे.

स्त्रीयांच्या उपजात गुणांच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून स्त्री शिक्षणाची आवश्यकता आहे. आजची स्त्री फक्त बाह्य सौंदर्य वाढवण्यासाठी खूप प्रयत्न करीत आहे. या प्रयत्नात ती आंतरिक सौंदर्य असते, हेच विसरून गेली आहे. आंतरिक सौंदर्य म्हणजे मन, बुद्धी, भाव यांच्या विकारासाठी प्रयत्न करणे. यासाठी जीवनामध्ये आत्मविकास, प्रामाणिकपणा, त्याग, सहनशीलता ही मूल्ये यावीत. या दृष्टिकोनातून विचार केल्यास लिंग भिन्नता राहणार नाही. त्यामुळे वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या भिन्नता समाजातून समूळ नष्ट होतील.

बुद्धिमान, कर्तृत्ववान स्त्रीया सर्व काळात, सर्व संस्कृतीत दिसून येतात. परंतु तरीही सामान्य स्त्रीचे महत्त्व पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत सर्वत्र दुय्यम मानले गेले. आधुनिक विज्ञान व यंत्रयुगाचा उदय (औद्योगिक क्रांती) यामुळे उत्तरोत्तर स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याला योग्य असा काळ येऊ लागला. २०व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या क्रांतीमुळे ज्ञान, बुद्धिमत्ता यांना असाधारण महत्त्व आले आहे. शरीर सामर्थ्यात स्त्री-पुरुषात फरक असला तरी बुद्धिमत्तेच्या बाबतीत स्त्रीया पुरुषां इतक्याच बुद्धिमान असल्याचे आढळते. २१व्या शतकात स्त्रीमुक्ती, योग्य अर्थाने स्त्री-पुरुष समानता ही ध्येये साध्य करणे सोपे होणार आहे.

भारतीय समाजातील स्त्रीयांचे स्थान

भारतीय समाजातील स्त्रीयांचे स्थान समजण्यासाठी खालील तीन कालखंडांचा विचार करावा लागेल.

१. वैदिक कालखंडातील स्त्रीयांचे समाजातील स्थान.
२. वैदिक कालखंडानंतर स्त्रीयांचे समाजातील स्थान.
३. सद्याचे स्त्रीयांचे समाजातील स्थान.

१. वैदिक कालखंडातील स्त्रीयांचे समाजातील स्थान.

वैदिक कालखंडामध्ये भारतीय स्त्रीयांना समाजामध्ये गौरवाचे व शक्तिशाली स्थान होते. त्याकाळी स्त्रीयांना आपले विचार व्यक्त करण्याचे पूर्ण स्वातंत्र्य होते निरनिराळ्या कार्यक्रमांमध्ये, उत्कृष्ट पद्धतीने कृतिशील असत. प्राचीन हिंदू धार्मिक ग्रंथांमध्ये सक्तीचे वर्णन शक्ती आणि प्रकृती म्हणून केले आहे.

अ) शक्ती : शक्ती म्हणजे वैश्विक तत्वाला गतीशिल करणारी उत्तेजना देणारी ऊर्जा होय. उदा. कालिका देवी ही उर्जायुक्त, शक्तिमान व दुष्टांचा नाश करणारी आहे.

ब) प्रकृति : प्रकृति म्हणजे निसर्ग होय. प्रकृति ही कृतिशील आहे.

महत्वाचे म्हणजे भारतातील इतिहासाला ज्ञात असलेल्या वैदिक कालखंडात स्त्रीयांचे समाजातील स्थान पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीचे होते. विविध उपक्रमामध्ये, कार्यक्रमांमध्ये स्त्रीयांना भाग घेण्याचे व स्वतःचे निर्णय स्वतः घेण्याचे व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य होते. उदा. स्वयंवराची प्रथा होय. स्वयंवराच्या प्रथेमुळे स्त्रीयांना विवाहविषयक निर्णय घेण्याचे व बालविवाह अस्तित्वात नसल्याचे निर्दर्शनास येते. या कालखंडात मुलांप्रमाणे मुलीवरही उपनयन संस्कार करत असत. त्याचप्रमाणे मुलींना शिक्षणही घेता येत होते. विवाह जुळवण्यास कुटुंबाचा पुढाकार असला तरी मुलींचे मत विचारात घेतले जात होते. पतीच्या मृत्यूनंतर स्त्रीयांना पुनर्विवाह करण्याची त्याचप्रमाणे विवाह विच्छेदनाचा अधिकार होता. ग्रहस्थाश्रमातील सामाजिक व धार्मिक कार्यात स्त्रीया पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने भाग घेत असतो.

वैदिक कालखंडातील स्त्रीया वेद वाङ्मयाचा अभ्यास करीत आणि वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या वादविवादामध्ये त्या पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने भाग घेत असते. तपोवन शिक्षण पद्धती चालवण्यामध्ये त्यांचा सहभाग पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने असत. उदा. मैत्रेयी, गार्गी इत्यादी विद्वान स्त्रीया वादविवादामध्ये निपूण असून इतरही अनेक सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमांमधील सहभाग महत्त्वपूर्ण होता. अशा प्रकारे वैदिक कालखंडातील स्त्रीया विकसीत असून एक मानव या संबंधाने स्त्री-पुरुष समानता दिसून येते. त्यामुळे त्याकाळी समाज व्यवस्थाही सुदृढ असल्याचे दिसते. स्त्रियांवरती अन्याय, जुलूम इ. अनिष्ट प्रकारच्या कोणत्याही बाबी दिसून येत नाहीत. त्यामुळे या काळामध्ये संतुलित अशी विकसीत समाज रचना दिसून येते.

## २. वैदिक कालखंडानंतर स्त्रीयांचे समाजातील स्थान

वैदिक कालखंडानंतरचा काळ हा स्त्रीयांच्या स्थित्यंतरातील दुसरा कालखंड होय. या कालखंडात स्त्रीयांची भूमिका कर्त्यादित करण्यात आली. आई, बहिण, बायको व मुलगी एवढ्यापुरतीच सिमीत करण्यात आली. मनुस्मृती आणि अन्य धर्मशास्त्रांप्रमाणे स्त्रीला परावलंबी करण्यात आले म्हणजे तिला पुरुषांवर अवलंबून राहावे लागले. त्यामुळे तिच्या हक्कांवर व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्यावर संकट आले. मनुस्मृती आणि धर्मशास्त्रांनी स्त्रीच्या वागण्यावर बंधने घातली वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारचे नियम केले त्यावर नियंत्रण पुरुषांचे ठेवण्यात आले. सामाजिक सुरक्षिततेच्या नावाखाली तिच्यावर अनेक बंधने लादण्यात आली. 'चूल आणि मूल' हे स्त्रीचे कार्यक्षेत्र बनले. स्त्री ही उपभोग्य वस्तू समजली जाऊ लागली.

या दुसऱ्या कालखंडात स्त्रीवर पुढीलप्रमाणे अनेक बंधने घालण्यात आली.

- हुंडापद्धती सुरू झाली.
- स्त्रीयांना शिक्षणापासून वंचित ठेवण्यात आले.
- देवदासी ही अनिष्ट प्रथा रूढ झाली.
- सती जाण्याची पद्धत प्रस्थापित झाली.
- विधवा स्त्रीयांना पुनर्विवाहाचा अधिकार नाकारण्यात आला.
- बहुपत्नीत्व प्रथा अस्तित्वात आली.
- स्त्रीयांचे सामाजिक स्थान व दर्जा खानावला.
- स्त्री दुर्बलतेचे प्रतिक बनली.

वरील प्रमाणे सर्वप्रकारची बंधने या कालखंड स्त्रीयांवर लादल्यामुळे लिंगभेद निर्माण होऊन स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता समाजामध्ये निर्माण झाली. पुरुष श्रेष्ठ व स्त्री कनिष्ठ असे समजले जाऊ लागले व पितृसत्ताक समाज निर्माण झाला. स्त्रीला हीन, दीन, लाचार समजले गेल्यामुळे समाज व्यवस्था असंतुलित होऊन अधःपतित झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

## ३) सद्याचे स्त्रीयांचे समाजातील स्थान

आधुनिक समाजाने स्त्री-पुरुष समानता मान्य केली आहे. स्त्री व पुरुष यांच्यात भेदभाव करू नये. स्त्रीयांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने स्थान मिळायला हवे. एक व्यक्ती म्हणून स्त्रीला प्रतिष्ठा मिळाली पाहिजे. या सर्वांचा

विचार करून भारतामध्ये राजा राममोहन रॉय यांच्यापासून ते महात्मा गांधीपर्यंत अनेकांनी स्त्रीयांच्या प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडली. स्त्री वर्गाच्या प्रश्नाकडे सर्वांचे लक्ष वेधून घेतले. महाराष्ट्रात महात्मा जोतीराव फुले, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, महर्षी धोंडो केवश कर्वे यांसारख्या समाज सुधारकांनी स्त्रीयांच्या सामाजिक गुलामगिरीच्या विरोधात सतत आवाज उठवला. स्त्रीयांना पुढील हक्क मिळवण्यासाठी त्यांनी प्रयत्न केले आणि त्यांच्या प्रयत्नामुळे स्त्रीयांच्या समस्येसंबंधी जागृती निर्माण झाली.

पुढील समस्येसंबंधी वरील समाज सुधारकांनी विचार करून त्यातून स्त्रीयांची सुटका करण्याच्या कसोतीने प्रयत्न केलेला दिसून येतो. १. केशवपन २. विधवा विवाहबंदी ३. बालविवाह ४. सतीचीप्रथा ५. स्त्रीयांचे शिक्षण ६. स्त्रीयांचे स्वातंत्र्य इत्यादी.

त्याचप्रमाणे राजा राममोहन रॉय यांनी सतीची प्रथा बंद करण्यासाठी संघटित चळवळ केली. त्यांच्या प्रयत्नांना यश झाले आणि १८२९ साली सतीची प्रथा बंद करण्याचा कायदा अमलात आला.

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात भारतीय संविधानाने स्त्री-पुरुष मूलभूत हक्क दिले व दुष्ट प्रथांवर कायद्याने बंदी घातली, ती पुढीलप्रमाणे—

- पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने स्त्रीयांना शिक्षणाच्या व रोजगाराच्या समान संधी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या.
- मताधिकारासारख्या महत्वाचा हक्क मिळाला.
- सती, हुंडा, कन्याविक्रय, बहुपत्नीत्व यासारख्या दुष्ट प्रथांवर बंदी घालण्यात आली.
- स्त्रीयांना घटस्फोटाचा अधिकार देण्यात आला.
- मालमतेजही कायदेशीर वाटा देण्यात आला.
- स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थामध्ये १/३ जागा राखून ठेवण्यात आल्या.
- व्यक्तीगत स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क देण्यात आला.

या सर्व तरतूदीमुळे सर्व स्त्रीया शिक्षण घेऊन अर्थाजन करू लागल्या आहेत. सर्वांजनिक जीवनात महत्वाच्या जबाबदाऱ्या उचलत आहेत. लोकशाहीच्या दृष्टीने ही अतिशय महत्वाची बाब आहे.

अर्थाज वरील तरतूदीमुळे स्त्रीयांचे सर्व प्रश्न सुटले नाहीत. हुंडाबळी, कुटुंबात होणारा छळ, मारहाण यासारख्या समस्या अनेक स्त्रीयांच्या वाट्याला येत आहेत. ज्या ठिकाणी स्त्रीयांच्या साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे उदा. केरळ, मिझोराम व गोवा या राज्यात स्त्रीयांची पिळवणूक व अत्याचार यांचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. भारतातील काही जाती—धर्मांमध्ये पुरुषांना प्रत्येक बाबतीत प्राधान्य दिले जाते. उदा. शिक्षण, आहार, सामाजिक कार्यक्रम व काही धार्मिक प्रथा इत्यादी बाबींमध्ये पुरुषांना प्राधान्य दिले जाते व स्त्रीयांना गौण समजले जाते. फक्त गरीब कुटुंबांमध्येच हे पाहावयास मिळते असे नाही तर श्रीमंत आणि सुशिक्षित कुटुंबात ही हीच परिस्थिती दिसून येते.

अनेक साक्षर कुटुंबांमध्येही स्त्रीच्या गर्भाची गर्भजल परिक्षेद्वारा चाचणी करून ती मुलगी असेल तर गर्भपताद्वारे भ्रूणहत्या करण्यात येते. मुलीच्या लग्नाच्या वेळी हुंडा देता येणार नाही या विवंचनेतून नवजात मुलीची हत्या केली जाते. ही प्रथा उत्तर भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. शहरांमध्ये तर विविध प्रकारे स्त्रीयांची पिळवणूक केली जाते. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर आपण स्त्री-पुरुष समानता या दिशेने जाण्याचा निर्धार केला आहे. त्यासाठी ठोस पावलेही उचलली आहेत. त्याचे काही चांगले परिणाम ही आपल्याला दिसून येत आहेत.

### सारांश

सरकारद्वारे महिलांच्या अधिकारांची व्यवस्था करून सुध्दा महिलांचे अधिकार सुरक्षित नाहीत. महिलांना अधिकार तेव्हाच पूर्णतः प्राप्त होतील की, जेव्हा प्रत्येक कुटुंबात देखील स्त्रीयांना प्रत्येक स्तरावर पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने अधिकार दिले जातील. त्यांना त्यांचे अधिकार मिळविण्यात मदत केली जाईल. असे तेव्हाच शक्य आहे की जेव्हा पुरुषांची मानसिकता व दृष्टीकोणामध्ये परिवर्तन घडून येईल. महिलांना सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि राजकीय क्षेत्रात विकास करणे आणि निर्णय घेण्याची संधी दिली जाईल.

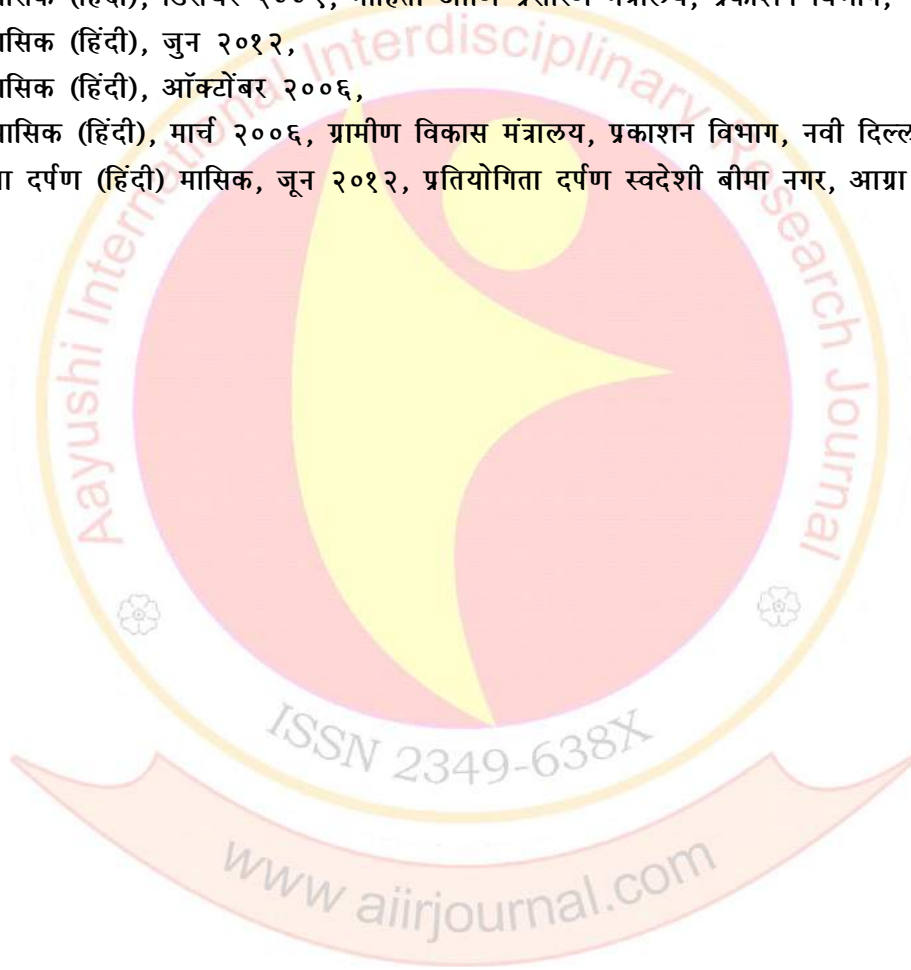
शिक्षण, अर्थाजन, प्रशासन, राजकारण या सर्व क्षेत्रांत स्त्रीया आता हिरिरीने भाग घेऊ लागल्या आहेत. परंतु याचबरोबर स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा खरा गर्थितार्थही लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक आहे. स्त्री-पुरुष समानता याचा



अर्थ स्त्री सुद्धा पुरुषाप्रमाणे एक व्यक्ती आहे, तिला मन, भाव, भावना आहेत. त्यामुळे तिलाही एक मानव म्हणून गौरव मिळाला पाहिजे. या अर्थाने स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा अर्थ आज समाजात अस्तित्वात आल्यास वरील सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये ती खऱ्या अर्थाने यशस्वी होणार आहे.

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## भारतातील बाल मजूर समस्या : आव्हाने व उपाय

डॉ. विजय शंकर शिंदे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक,

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,

गोखले एजुकेशन सोसायटीचे,

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय जव्हार,

जि. पालघर.-४०१६०३

### गोष्टवारा :

भारतात १९ व्या शतकाच्या मध्यात बाल कामगार शेती, कापड गिरण्या , ताग गिरण्या, आणि कोळसा खाणी यात काम करीत आहेत. भारताप्रमाणे इतर देशातही बाल कामगार मोठ्या प्रमाणात कारखान्यात काम करीत आहेत. भारतात जरी बाल कामगाराविषयी अचूक आकडेवारी उपलब्ध नसली तरी देशातील अनेक उद्योगामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात बाल कामगार काम करीत आहेत. दारिद्र्य, निरक्षरता, बेकारी, गरिबी, सदोष शिक्षण पद्धती, कुटुंबाचा मोठा आकार, रूढी परंपरा, पारंपारिक व्यवसाय, अशा अनेक कारणांमुळे बाल कामगार समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे. ही समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी विविध प्रकारच्या रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम आणि प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी केली पाहिजे. सरकारने बाल कामगार प्रथा नष्ट करण्यासाठी घटनात्मक , कायदेशीर आणि विकासात्मक उपाय योजना केल्या आहेत.

### प्रस्तावना:

भारतात बाल कामगारांचे प्रथा फार जुनी असून शेतीतील व इतर कामासाठी त्यांचा त्यांच्या श्रमाचा वापर पूर्वीपासून केला जात आहे देशात बालमजूर चे प्रमाण मोठे आहे बालमजुरांची संख्या ही चिंतेची बाब आहे या समस्या सोडवण्याच्या दृष्टीने सरकारी पातळीवर प्रयत्न होत आहे बालकामगारांची मोठ्या प्रमाणात पिळवणूक होत आहे त्यांना संरक्षण देण्याच्या दृष्टीने कायदेशीर तरतुदी करण्यात आलेले आहेत मात्र अजूनही देशातील बालमजुरांचे होणारे शोषण पूर्णपणे थांबलेले नाही.

गरिबी, बेकारी, लाचारी, दारिद्र्य, आकस्मित संकट, युद्ध, भूकंप, महापूर, अपघात अशा अनेक कारणांमुळे लोकांवर अचानक संकटे कोसळत लोक बेघर होतात. अनेक मुले अनाथ होतात निराधार झालेली मुले पोटभर पोट भरण्यासाठी मोलमजुरी करू लागतात याशिवाय आई वडील गरीब असल्यास ते मुलांना शाळेत पाठविण्यास असमर्थ ठरतात अशा वेळेस कुटुंबाला थोडीफार आर्थिक मदत मिळावी म्हणून पालक आपल्या मुलांना मोलमजुरी करावयास लावतात.

### शोध निबंधाचे उद्देश:

या शोध निबंधाचे प्रमुख उद्देश पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

१. भारतातील बाल मजूर समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. भारतातील बाल मजूरपुढील आव्हाने याचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. भारतातील बाल मजूर समस्या कमी करण्यासाठी सरकारने केलेल्या उपायांचा अभ्यास करणे.

### संशोधन पद्धती:

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध तयार करण्यासाठी दुय्यम स्वरूपाच्या सांख्यिकीय माहितीचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. तसेच संदर्भग्रंथ व काही पुस्तकांचा देखील आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. शोध निबंध लिहिताना विश्लेषणात्मक पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

### विश्लेषणात्मक चर्चा:

बाल कामगारांची समस्या ही एक जागतिक पातळीवरील समस्या असून ती औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या सुरुवातीपासून असते हे मान्य झालेली आहे. भारतात बालकामगाराची प्रथा फार जुनी असून पूर्वीपासून शेतातील व इतर कामासाठी त्यांचा श्रमाचा वापर केला जात आहे. या क्षेत्रातील बाल कामगारांची संख्या वाढत गेली आहे भारतात एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या मध्यास बालकामगार हे शेती, कापड गिरण्या, तेल गिरण्या आणि कोळसा खाणी यामध्ये काम करीत होते. भारताप्रमाणे इतरही देशात बालकामगार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अनेक कारखान्यात काम करीत आहेत, त्यांच्याकडून प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीत कमी वेतनावर अधिक तास काम करून घेतले जात आहे जरी भारतातील बाल कामगारांबाबत आणि सविस्तर आकडेवारी उपलब्ध नसली तरी देशातील उद्योगधंद्यात फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात बालकामगार काम करीत आहेत.

अ.क्र.	राज्य व केंद्रशासित प्रदेश	5 ते 14 या वयोगटातील बाल मजूर				
		जनगणना				
		1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	अंदमान आणि निकोबार बेट	572	1309	1265	1960	999
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1627492	1951312	1661940	1363339	404851
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	17925	17950	12395	18482	5766
4	आसाम	239349	-	327598	351416	9512
5	बिहार	1059359	1101764	942245	1117500	451590
6	चंदीगड	1086	1986	1870	3779	3135
7	छत्तीसगड	-	-	-	364572	63884
8	दादरा आणि नगर हवेली	3102	3615	4416	4274	1054
9	दमण आणि दीव	7391	9378	941	729	774
10	दिल्ली	17120	25717	27351	41899	26473
11	गोवा	-	-	4656	4138	6920
12	गुजरात	518061	616913	523585	485530	250318
13	हरियाणा	137826	194189	109691	253491	53492
14	हिमाचल प्रदेश	71384	99624	56438	107774	15001
15	जम्मू आणि काश्मीर	70489	258437	**	175630	25528
16	झारखंड	-	-	-	407200	90996
17	कर्नाटक	808719	1131530	976247	822615	249432
18	केरळ	111801	92854	34800	26156	21757
19	लक्षद्वीप	97	56	34	27	28
20	मध्य प्रदेश	1112319	1698597	1352563	1065259	286310
21	महाराष्ट्र	988357	1557756	1068427	764075	496916
22	मणिपूर	16380	20217	16493	28836	11805
23	मेघालय	30440	44916	34633	53940	18839
24	मिझोरम	-	6314	16411	26265	2793
25	नागालँड	-	-	-	45874	11062
26	ओरिसा	-	-	-	377594	92087
27	पांडिचेरी	3725	3606	2680	1904	1421
28	पंजाब	232774	216939	142868	177268	90353
29	राजस्थान	587389	819605	774199	1262570	252338



30	सिक्किम	15661	8561	5598	16457	2704
31	तामिळनाडू	713305	975055	578889	418801	151437
32	त्रिपुरा	17490	24204	16478	21756	4998
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	1326726	1434675	1410086	1927997	896301
34	उत्तराखंड	-	-	-	70183	28098
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	511443	605263	711691	857087	234275
	एकूण	10753985	136640870	11285389	12666377	4353247

#### संदर्भ : जनगणना -2001, 2011

वरील आकडेवारीनुसार असे लक्षात येते की, भारतातील एकूण बाल श्रमिकांची संख्या वेगवेगळ्या राज्यात कशी वाढत असेलली दिसून येते आहे .

#### भारतातील बाल मजूर समस्या निर्माण होण्याची कारणे:

१. भारतात दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण खूप मोठे आहे अनेक कुटुंबांना जीवनावश्यक गरजा भागवण्यासाठी कोणतेही उत्पन्न मिळत नाही.
२. शैक्षणिक सुविधांची उपलब्धता कमी असल्यामुळे अनेक मुलांना शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहावे लागते अशा शिक्षण घेत असलेल्या मुलांना घरी बसून ठेवण्यापेक्षा कामाला लावले जाते.
३. बाल कामगार संबंधित अनेक कायदे करून त्यांना रोजगार देण्यास बाबत प्रतिबंध घातलेला आहे मात्र हे कायदे देशातील सर्व क्षेत्रासाठी लागू नाहीत त्यामुळे शेती लघु उद्योग यात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर मुले काम करीत आहे.
४. कारखानदारी व्यवस्थाही बालकामगारांच्या संख्येस होणाऱ्या वाढीस जबाबदार आहे.
५. लोकसंख्या वाढीमुळे दारिद्र्य व कुटुंबातील सदस्यांची संख्या वाढल्याने पौढ व्यक्तीबरोबरच मुलांनाही काम करणे गरजेचे झाले आहे त्यामुळे बाल कामगारांची संख्या वाढत चाललेली आहे.
६. भारतात निरक्षरतेचे प्रमाण मोठे आहे शहरी भागाच्या तुलनेत ग्रामीण भागात हे प्रमाण अधिक आहे निरक्षर पौढ व्यक्ती आपल्या मुलांना शिक्षण देण्याऐवजी काम करण्यास भाग पाडतात
७. कारखानदारीमध्ये पौढ कामगारांपेक्षा मुलांना कामावर घेण्याची प्रवृत्ती अधिक आहे याचे कारण पौढ कामगारांपेक्षा बाल कामगार कामगार कमी वेतनात व सुविधा नसलेल्या परिस्थितीत काम करतात.
८. देशाची पौढ कामगारांना मिळणारे वेतन अतिशय कमी आहे त्यामुळे या कामगारांना आपल्या उत्पन्नातून आपल्या कुटुंबाचा खर्च भागविता येत नाही त्यामुळे अल्पवयीन मुलांना काम करून हातभार लावावा लागतो.

#### भारतातील बाल मजुरांच्या समस्या (Problems of child labour )

भारतातील बाल श्रमिकांच्या समस्या पुढीलप्रमाणे

१. भारतातील विविध उद्योगांतर्गत बाल श्रमिकांकडून विविध प्रकारचे जड अवजड कामे करून घेतली जातात परंतु बाल श्रमिकांना त्यांच्या श्रमाचा आर्थिक मोबदला फारच कमी प्रमाणात दिला जातो.
२. भारतातील बाल श्रमिकांना कायद्यात कामाचे तास निश्चित केले आहे. देशातील अनेक संघटित आणि असंघटित उद्योगात बाल श्रमिकांकडून नियमापेक्षा अधिक तास काम करून घेतले जातात.
३. बाल श्रमिकांना सेवा आयोजकांकडून कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या सोयी सवलती मिळत नाहीत त्याचा बाल श्रमिकांच्या कार्यक्षमतेवर आणि आरोग्यावर विपरीत परिणाम होत आहे.

४. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या जवळपास सर्वच बाल श्रमिकांना अपमानजनक वागणूक, औद्योगिक व्यवस्थापनातील सर्व पदाधिकारी हेतुपूर्वक दुर्लक्ष करीत असतात.
५. औद्योगिक संस्थेत बालकामगारांना कामावर नियुक्त केल्यानंतर कमी आर्थिक मोबदला, आवश्यक सोयीसुविधा नसल्यामुळे या सर्व बाबींचे त्यांच्या शारीरिक आणि मानसिक कार्यक्षमतेवर आणि आरोग्यावर दूरगामी स्वरूपाचे घातक परिणाम होतात.
६. सामान्यपणे कोणत्याही देशात लहान मुलांची निरोगी, सदृढ आरोग्य संपादन करायला प्राधान्य दिले जाते कारण ती देशाची सामाजिक संपत्ती आहे. लहान मुलांना कामावर पाठवण्याऐवजी त्यांना शिक्षणासाठी शाळेत पाठवले पाहिजे. तरच त्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास होऊ शकतो,

### भारतातील बाल मजुरापुढील आव्हाने

बाल कामगार ही अतिशय गंभीर स्वरूपाची समस्या आहे. अल्पवयीन मुलांना कामावर घेतले जात असल्याने अनेक सामाजिक व आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम होत असल्याचे दिसते. भारतातील बाल मजुरापुढील आव्हाने पुढीलप्रमाणे

१. बाल मजुरांची समस्या गंभीर असून त्यामुळे अल्पवयीन बालमजुरांचे आरोग्य धोक्यात येते. विडी-सिगारेट वगैरे उद्योगात काम करणाऱ्या मुलांना अनेक रोगांना तोंड द्यावे लागते.
२. बाल मजूर यामुळे अनेक आर्थिक समस्या निर्माण होतात. बालकामगारांचा उत्पादन कार्यातील सहभाग होत असल्याने उत्पादकता कमी राहून समाजाचा तोटा होतो.
३. बालमजुरांना काम करावे लागत असल्याने त्यांना शिक्षणापासून वंचित रहावे लागते त्यामुळे त्यांच्या बौद्धिक विकासात अडथळा निर्माण होतो.
४. आर्थिक अभाव आणि कठोर परिश्रम यामुळे बाल मजूर कुपोषणाची शिकार बनतात.
५. ऊन, थंडी, सतत पाऊस अशा परिस्थितीत मुलांना कामावर जावे लागते त्यामुळे अनेक रोगांची शिकार बनतात. जोखमीची कामे करणे, धूळ, धूर इत्यादी कारणांमुळे बाल मजूर कायम स्वरूपात अस्वस्थ असल्याचे आढळते. भांडी उद्योग, आगपेटी उद्योग, काच उद्योग, फटाके उद्योग, खाण उद्योग यामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या बाल श्रमिकांना डोळे तसेच त्वचेची संबंधित रोगांचा सतत सामना करावा लागतो.
६. उद्योगात होणाऱ्या दुर्घटनेमुळे किंवा कामातील दुर्लक्षणांमुळे अनेक वेळा या बालकामगारांना आपले शारीरिक अवयव गमवावे लागतात जसे हात, बोटे, पाय, डोळे इत्यादी तर कधी कधी अशा दुर्घटनेमुळे ते मृत्युमुखी पडतात.
७. मालक वर्ग बाल श्रमिकांच्यासोबत चांगले व्यवहार करत नाहीत. मानसिक आणि शारीरिक शोषण होत असल्यामुळे तणावग्रस्त जीवन जगावे लागते.
८. श्रम कायद्याचे उल्लंघन करून मालकवर्ग त्यांच्याकडून जास्तीत जास्त काम करून घेतात यामुळे बाल श्रमिकांच्या स्वास्थ्यावर याचा विपरीत परिणाम होतो.
९. कमी मजुरी आणि जास्त काम असे असून सुद्धा बाल श्रमिकांना अपरिपक्व मुलांमध्ये समाविष्ट केले जाते मजुरांच्या कल्याणासाठी कायदानुसार श्रम संघटना स्थापन झाल्यात पण बाल श्रमिकांना मदत देण्यासाठी अशा कोणत्याही संघटना नाहीत.
१०. बाल कामगार त्यांच्या कुटुंबातील उत्पन्न प्राप्ती करून देत असले तरी ते शिक्षणापासून खेळ आणि मनोरंजन, शारीरिक विकास, सर्वसामान्य व्यक्तिमत्व विकासापासून वंचित राहतात त्यामुळे त्यांचा सामाजिक विकास खुंटतो.

१२. बाल्यावस्थेत शिक्षण, आरोग्य, मनोरंजन या बाल विकास घडवून आणणारी अवस्था असते. पण शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहिला की बाल मजुरात आत्मविश्वास, आत्मसन्मानाची भावना निर्माण होत नाही.

### बालमजुरांच्या समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी उपाय योजना

बाल कामगार संबंधीच्या कायदेशीर तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत त्या कामावर घेण्याचे किमान वय, कामाचे तास, आरोग्य प्रमाणपत्र आणि धोकादायक क्षेत्रातील रोजगार याबाबत आहे या तरतुदी विषयी माहिती पुढीलप्रमाणे देता येईल

१. बाल श्रमिकांच्या समस्येचे मूळ कारण भारतातील गरिबी आहे त्यासाठी देशातील गरिबीचे उच्चाटन करण्यासाठी सक्रीय व प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न झाले पाहिजेत.
२. गरीब अनाथ मुलांना मोफत शिक्षणाबरोबर त्यांच्या राहण्याची भोजनाची व कपड्याची पूर्ण सोय व्हावी आणि या दृष्टीने स्थानिक पातळीवर किंवा तालुकास्तरावर व्यवस्था करण्यात यावी.
३. शिक्षणाबरोबर गरीब कुटुंबातील मुलांना शाळेतील शाळेतच रोजगाराभिमुख शिक्षण घेताना काम करून घेतले जाऊ शकते त्यामुळे मुलांच्या स्वतःच्या विकासाबरोबर देश आणि समाजाच्या विकासात त्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान होईल.
४. बाल कामगारांना प्रशिक्षित व आई-वडिलांना प्रशिक्षण देण्याची गरज आहे तेव्हाच ते मुलांच्या भविष्याबद्दल योग्य विचार करू लागतील.
५. विशेषतः प्राथमिक शाळेतील गळतीचे प्रमाण कमी करण्यासाठी शिक्षणात आवड निर्माण होईल असे उपक्रम शाळांमधून अमलात आणावे यातून त्यांना शिक्षणात आवड निर्माण होऊन ती रोजगारी मिळवण्याकडे वळणार नाहीत.
६. बालमजुरांचे सर्वेक्षणाच्या पद्धतीत आवश्यक बदल व सुधारणा केल्या गेल्या पाहिजेत.
७. ग्रामीण स्तरावर आणि शहरातील झोपडपट्ट्यांमध्ये जाऊन सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्यांनी पालकांमध्ये जागृती निर्माण करावी शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व पटवून द्यावे आणि बालकांचे भविष्य उज्ज्वल झाल्यात पुढे त्यांच्या पालकांचे भविष्य आपोआपच उज्ज्वल होईल याविषयी ठोस विश्वास व आशावाद निर्माण करावा.
८. वेठबिगार बालकांची किंवा त्यांच्या पालकांची कर्जातून मुक्तता करावी.
९. देशातील तरुण बेकार यांची फार मोठी संख्या आहे या तरुणांना काम मिळेल स्वयंरोजगार सुरू करता येईल याची व्यवस्था करावी.
१०. बाल श्रमाच्या विरोधात एकूण समाजातच जागृती निर्माण झाली पाहिजे या जागरुकतेसाठी प्रचार व प्रसार माध्यमांचा भरपूर उपयोग करण्यात यावा भाषण, नाटक, पथनाट्य, भजन, पोवाडे, लोकगीते चित्रपट, चित्रकला, वर्तमानपत्र अशा विविध माध्यमांद्वारे जागृतीचे कार्य केले जाऊ शकते.

### बालमजुरांच्या समस्या आणि सरकारचे प्रयत्न

१. कारखानदारी कायदा- १९४८
२. खाण कायदा- १९५२
३. मळे श्रमिक कायदा – १९५१
४. बाल श्रम अनुबध्द कायदा – १९३३
५. बाल रोजगार कायदा - १९३८



**निष्कर्ष:**

लोकसंख्या वाढ, दारिद्र्य, शैक्षणिक सुविधांची कमतरता, निरक्षरता यासारख्या कारणांमुळे बाल कामगारांच्या संख्येत वाढ झाली आहे. भारतातील कामगार कायद्यांनी बाल कामगारांना संरक्षण पुरवले असून कायद्यात किमान वय, मुलांची शारीरिक तंदुस्ती, कामाचे तास, वगैरे विषयक तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत. भारतातील बालमजुरांच्या समस्या या अन्य समस्येपेक्षा भिन्न नसून सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक स्वरूपाची समस्या आहे. ही समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी विविध प्रकारच्या रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम आणि प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी केली पाहिजे. सरकारने बाल कामगार प्रथा नष्ट करण्यासाठी घटनात्मक , कायदेशीर आणि विकासात्मक उपाय योजना केल्या आहेत.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ/ पुस्तके**

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## स्त्री पुरुष समानतेमध्ये साहित्याचे योगदान

डॉ.संजय शामराव पाटोळे

सहयोगी अधिव्याख्याता

मराठी विभाग

आय.सी.एस. कोलेज खेड, जि. रत्नागिरी

ईमेल:- [patolesanjay09@gmail.com](mailto:patolesanjay09@gmail.com)

### सारंश :

पितृसत्ताककुटुंब पद्धतीमध्ये प्राचीन काळापासून स्त्रियांना राजकीय, आर्थिक, सामाजिक क्षेत्रापासून वंचित ठेवले आहे. स्त्री म्हणजे उपभोगाचे साधन म्हणूनच तिच्याकडे पाहिले गेले. लैंगिक अत्याचार, बालविवाह, केशवफन सारख्या रूढी परंपरेला स्त्री बळी गेली. अध्यात्मिक ग्रंथ, विविध संप्रदायाच्या साहित्या मधून स्त्रीचे आदर्श व विकृत दर्शन झाले. आधुनिक काळात औद्योगिक क्रांतीचे पडसाद विविध क्षेत्रावर पडले तसेच स्त्रीवादी चळवळीवरही पडले. त्यामधून स्त्रीला आपल्यावर होणा-या अन्यायाची जाणीव झाली. ती साहित्याच्या विविध साहित्य प्रकारामधून प्रकट होऊ लागली. या साहित्याचा स्त्री पुरुष समानतेमध्ये योगदान असल्याचे जाणवते.

### प्रास्ताविक:

साधारणता: दोन ते आडीच हजार वर्षांची साहित्याची समृद्ध परंपरा आहे. प्रारंभी मानव, रेषा व चित्राच्या माध्यमातून आपल्या भावना व्यक्त करत असे. त्यातूनच पुढे मानवाची अभिव्यक्ती ही 'चित्रलिपी' तून व्यक्त झाली. मध्ययुगीन व आधुनिक कालखंडात मराठीत अनेक साहित्य प्रवाह निर्माण झाले. त्यात प्रमुख्याने इ.स. १९६० नंतर दलित, ग्रामीण, स्त्रीवादी, आदिवासी साहित्यमधून आदर्श स्त्रीचे ज्याप्रमाणे चित्रण आले आहे. त्याच प्रमाणे स्त्रीच्या भडकपणाचेही चित्रण आले आहे. स्त्रीवरील अन्याय अत्याचार, तिच्या दुःखाचे वर्णन लेखक लेखिकांनी केले आहे. ख-या अर्थाने स्त्रीवादी चळवळ पाश्चात्य देशांमधून सुरु झाली. त्याचा प्रभाव भारतीय स्त्रीवादावर झाला. दलित व इतर चळवळी प्रमाणेच स्त्रीवादी चळवळीला गती मिळाली. 'स्त्री पुरुष समानतेमध्ये स्त्रीवादीचे योगदान' या विषयाची व्याप्ती फार मोठी आहे. सदरचा लघु शोधनिबंध असल्याने अभ्यासाच्या दृष्टीने काही मर्यादा धालून घेतल्या आहेत. त्या अनुषंगाने अगदी धावता आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. 'स्त्री पुरुष समानतेमध्ये साहित्याचे' योगदान या विषयाचा अभ्यास करताना स्त्रीवादी चळवळीचा व स्त्री पुरुष समानते मध्ये साहित्याचा सहभाग या विषयीचा अभ्यास करणे. हे उद्दिष्ट समोर ठेवले आहे.

### स्त्री पुरुष समानतेमध्ये साहित्याचे योगदान :

स्त्रीवाद हि एक सामाजिक परिवर्तन घेडवू पहाणारी सामाजिक, कौटुंबिक आणि राजकीय जाणीव आहे. या स्त्रीवादी जाणीवेचा विविध दृष्टीकोण, भिन्न, भिन्न पातळीवरचा आविष्कार, जागतिक स्त्रीवादी साहित्यात आढळून येतो. उदारमतवादी, मार्क्सवादी, समाजवादी, उत्तरआधुनिकतावादी अश्या अनेक विचार प्रणालीमध्ये स्वतःची भर घालून, स्त्रीवादी भान स्त्री-पुरुष विषमतेच्या प्रश्नाची मीमांसा करते. प्राचीनकाळापासूनचा विचार केलातर काळाच्या प्रत्येक टप्प्यावर स्त्रीवादाची भिन्न रूपे दिसतात. त्यामध्ये

अनेकदा परस्पर विरोधी रूपे आढळून येतात. त्यामध्ये अनेकदा त्या त्या काळामधील कथा, कादंबरी, आत्मकथन इत्यादी स्त्रीवादी साहित्यावर स्त्रीवादी विचार प्रणालीचा प्रभाव पडल्याचे दिसते. स्त्रीवादी साहित्याच्या संदर्भात विविध अभ्यासकांनी पुढीलप्रमाणे मते मांडली आहेत. ' काळानुसार भिन्न, भिन्न स्त्रीवादी जाणीव व्यक्त करणारे साहित्य म्हणजे स्त्रीवादी साहित्य.' असे विगवेगळे विचार आहेत. सहाजीकच पुरुषी साहित्याहून त्याचे स्वरूप वेगळे ठरते. याचा अर्थ केवळ स्त्रियांनी निर्माण केलेले साहित्य म्हणजे स्त्रीवादी साहित्य नव्हे. तर जे साहित्य पुरुषकेंद्री प्रवाहातून मुक्त अश्या परिप्रेक्षातून स्त्री वा पुरुषाने निर्माण केलेले साहित्य म्हणजे स्त्रीवादी साहित्य असे म्हणता येईल'. परंतु पुरुषी वर्चस्वाचा अनुभव बाई होऊन घेणे स्त्रीला समर्थपणे करते असे मानले जाते. त्यामुळेच स्त्रियांचे साहित्य अधिक नेमके, धारदार व प्रखर होते. जहाल स्त्रीवाद्यांच्या मते स्त्रियांची बाईपणाच्या भानातून निर्माण झालेली भाषा, प्रतीके, प्रतिमा ख-या अर्थाने विकसित होण्यासाठी काही काळतरी जाणीवपूर्वक भूमिका घेणे योग्य ठरेल.

### स्त्री वादी चळवळीची परंपरा :

स्त्रीत्वाच्या निर्मितीशी निसर्गाच्या अनुबंधाशी अतिशय जवळचा संबंध आहे. या कारणाने स्त्री हि अधिकाधिक गूढ झालेली दिसते. स्त्री एकाच वेळी अनेक रूपामध्ये दिसते. ती अबला आणि सबलाही आहे. कामुक, विरक्त राहू, शक्ते ती शरण येते, तसेच जहाल रूप घेऊन वर्चस्वही गाजवते. साहित्यात तिची एकीकडे धरित्रीच्या रूपाने सर्जनशील प्रतिमा दिसते, तर दुसरीकडे पुरुषाला अधोगतीकडे घेऊन जाणारी अशी साहित्यामधून दिसते. याउलट पतिव्रता, एकनिष्ठ, कुटुंबाचा संभाळ करणारी, सहचारिणीच्या रूपातही स्त्रीचे साहित्यामधून चित्रण साकार झाले आहे अश्याप्रकारे वेगवेगळ्या भूमिका साकारणारी स्त्री प्राचीन काळापासून वाटचाल करत आहे. भारतीय कुटुंबव्यवस्थेचा मातृसत्ताका पासून पितृसत्ताक कुटुंबव्यवस्थेपर्यंत प्रवास होत असताना स्त्रीला वेळोवेळी होनां-या बदलांना सामोरे जावे लागले. आधुनिक कालखंडातही अनेकवर्ष ज्या दास्यामध्ये घुसमटली होती त्या दास्याच्या बेड्या तोडून स्त्रीमुक्तीचे धडे गिरवू लागली.

'स्त्री'या शब्दाची व्युत्पत्ती सत्र, सतरी - स्तरी - स्त्री अशी आढळते. स्त्रवाने निर्मिती क्षमता असणारी शरीर रचना आलेली व्यक्ती म्हणजे 'स्त्री' होय. ऋग्वेदात जन्मदासी या अर्थाने सूत्री (स्त्रीचा) अर्थ घेतला आहे. जी जन्मा देते ती जन्मदात्री, व्युत्पत्तीकोशात 'स्त्रर्यविस्तार' म्हणजे जन्माचा विस्तार करणारी 'स्त्री' असा अर्थ घेतला आहे.

इंग्रजी शब्दकोशात 'वूमन' या शब्दाचे लक्षणे व अर्थ पुढील प्रमाणे दिला आहे. " वूमन म्हणजे पौढ स्त्री, 'फिमेल' म्हणजे प्राणी किंवा झाडे यांच्यातील असे लिंग कि जे निर्मिती करते किंवा ज्याकडे अंडी देण्याची, पिलाला जन्म देण्याची क्षमता असते असे लिंग व्यक्ती म्हणजे 'स्त्री'. मानवी अंशाल आपल्या उदरात पुनरुत्पादन करण्याची रचना असलेली व्यक्ती म्हणजे स्त्री होय. 'स्त्रीत्व' या शब्दाविषयी अनेक मतमतांतरे अभ्यासकांच्या मध्ये दिसून येतात. उदा. अँरिस्टॉटल " स्त्रीचे गुणधर्म वेगवेगळे असतात विनम्रता किंवा. शुचित हि स्त्रियांसाठी नौतिकमूल्य आहेत. ती पुरुषासाठी नाहीत." एकंदरीत स्त्रीचे वेगळेपण तिच्या शारीरिक वैशिष्ट्यावरून आणि वर्तनावरून जाणवते. स्त्रीचे शारीरिक वेगळेपण म्हणजे 'स्त्री' आणि तिचे वर्तन म्हणजे स्त्रीपण होय.



सुरवातीच्या काळात समाजामध्ये स्त्रीला महत्वाचे स्थान होते. हा कालखंड मानवी अप्रगत होता. या काळात मानव पशुपेक्षा अधिक प्रगत होता. या काळात माणसाला बुद्धीचा परिचय झाला स्त्रियांच्या कर्तृत्वाचा भाग महत्वाचा ठरतो. एकूणच हा काळ स्त्रीप्रणीत होता. म्हणून या संस्कृतीला 'स्त्री कर्तृत्वप्रधान संस्कृती' असे ओळखले जात होते. हा स्त्रीचा सन्मानाचा काल होता. स्त्रीला स्वतंत्र बौद्धिक आणि आध्यात्मिक जीवन होते. स्त्रिया पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने यज्ञकर्म , वेदाध्ययन, गृहस्थधर्म , वेदातील काही ऋचांची निर्मिती करताना दिसतात. एवढेच नव्हेतर ती उद्योग क्षेत्रात पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने होती. धनुष्यबाण बनवणे, कपडे विणणे, शेतीमधील कष्टाची कामे करणे इत्यादी कामे पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने जशी करत होती त्याचप्रमाणे संगीत, ललितकला मध्येही भाग घेताना दिसते. या काळात स्त्रीने आपणास आवश्यक असणा-या सुधारणा घडवून आणल्या. पूर्वीच्या एकेकाळी स्त्री ही समाजव्यवस्थेची केंद्रबिंदू होती. प्राथमिक अवस्थेतील अप्रगत स्थितीत प्रगतीचा मार्ग दाखविणारी स्त्रीच होती. पुरुष केवळ पशूची शिकार करून आनत असे. परंतु या मारलेल्या पशूला आपल्या वास्थेच्या ठिकाणी आणणे, व पुढी सर्व स्त्रीच करत असे. शेतीचा शोध ही स्त्रीनेच लावल्याने या काळत मातृसत्ताक कुटुंबपद्धती निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसते. अपत्याला जन्म देण्याचे अलौकिक सामर्थ्य स्त्रीकडे असल्याने स्त्री या काळत पूजनीय होती. तिची देवता म्हणून पूजा केली जात होती देवीची कल्पनाही स्त्रीत्वाशिवाय पूर्ण होवू शकत नव्हती. यामधूनच 'अर्धनारीनटेश्वराची ' कल्पना आस्थित्वात आली असावी. एकूणच 'स्त्री' ही सुखी हिती. तिला कुटुंबात व समाजात मान होता. ख-या अर्थाने पुरुषाची सहचारिणी म्हणून जगत होती.

मानवी जीवनच्या प्रगतीला सुरुवात झाली आणि स्त्रीप्रधानतेच्या स्थानाला उतरती कला लागली . स्त्री कडे पुरुषी प्रवृत्तीने वेगळ्या दृष्टीने बघायला सुरुवात केली. स्त्री व पुरुषामध्ये विसंवाद निर्माण झाला. पुरुष अहंकारी दृष्टीने स्त्रीकडे बघू लागला. यातूनच पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती उदयास आली. धर्मशास्त्राचा आधार घेऊन स्त्रीवर अनेक बंधने घातली गेली. स्त्रियांच्या शारीरिक पावित्र्याच्या नावाखाली बालपणीच लग्न लावली जाऊ लागलीत . याचा परिणाम स्त्रीचे शिक्षण बंद झाले. पतिसेवा, घरकाम हेच तिचे विश्व बनले. तिच्या बोलण्यापासून वर्तनापर्यंत तिच्या कार्याची सीमारेषा निश्चित केल्या गेल्या . स्त्री म्हणजे संततीला जन्म देणारे एक यंत्र बनले. तिने कोणतीही तक्रार करू नये. म्हणून प्रेम, वात्सल्य या गुणाचे उदात्तीकरण केले. सौंदर्याची मूर्ती बनवून तिचे जीवन अधिकाधिक साचेबंद व बंदिस्त झाले. धर्म , अर्थ, काम आणि मोक्ष हे पुरुषार्थ याच काळात निर्माण झाले. नव्या विचार धारेमधून जी कुटुंब व्यवस्था निर्माण झाली त्यामध्ये कुटुंबाची सर्व मालकी हक्क पुरुषाकडे आला. याचा स्त्रीस्वातंत्र्यावर विपरीत परिणाम झाला. स्त्रीचे जीवन अनेक बंधनानी तिला दास्यत्व प्राप्त झाले. एकूणच स्त्रीजीवनाची दुर्दशा सुरु झाली.

पुढे समाजजीवनामध्ये नवनवे शोध लागले. औद्योगिक क्रांती सुरु झाली यामधून नवी संस्कृती उदयास आली. स्त्रीजीवनाकडे या नव्या दृष्टीने पाहिले जावू लागले. याच काळात धर्मसत्ता व राजसत्ता याच्यामध्ये संघर्ष निर्माण झाला. सार्वभौम तत्वाबद्दल प्रश्न निर्माण झाल्याने भौतिक समृद्धीचा विकास झाला. राजसत्ता व धर्मसत्ता यातून येणारे दास्यत्व स्वीकारण्यास लोकांचा विरोध होऊ लागला. व्यक्तीस्वातंत्र्याची कल्पना मुल धरू लागली याचा परिणाम स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यावर झाला. यामधून जागतिक

पातळीवर स्त्रीवादी चळवळ उदयास आली. याचे प्रतिबिंब साहित्यावर पडल्याचे दिसते. ख-या अर्थाने स्त्रीवादी चळवळीचा उदय पाश्चत्य देशामध्ये झाला पुढे त्याचा प्रभाव भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेवरही पडला.

#### पाश्चत्य देशामधील स्त्रीवादी चळवळ :

पाश्चत्य देशात इ.स. १९६० च्या आसपास स्त्रीवादाच्या उदय झाला. स्त्रीवादी जाणीव म्हणजे काय ? या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर शोधताना जगभर प्रदिर्धकाळ जी पितृसत्ताक समाजव्यवस्था अस्तित्वात आहे.. स्त्रीचा स्वभाव लक्षणे कार्यक्षेत्र या सत्तेने निश्चित केले व स्त्रीवर लादले याची जाणीव म्हणजे स्त्रीवादी जाणीव होय. या संदर्भात फ्रेच स्त्रीवादी लेखिका सिमॉन द. बोव्हाने “स्त्री हि स्त्री म्हणून जन्माला येत नाही . तर ती घडवली जाते” हे विधान म्हणजे स्त्रीवादी जाणिवेचे प्रमेयच आहे. स्त्रीला विषमतेचे भान येणे ही स्त्रीवादी जाणिवेची पहिली अवस्था आहे. पुरुषरचित स्त्रीत्वाच्या कल्पनेला नकार देणे हि या जाणिवेची दुसरी अवस्था, तर एक व्यक्ती म्हणून स्वतःचा शोध घेता घेता स्त्रीत्वाचा शोध ही स्त्रीवादी जाणिवेची या पुढील व अंतिम अवस्था म्हणता येईल. या अवस्थेमधून जात असताना स्त्रीपुरुष तत्वावर आधारलेल्या नवसमाजाची निर्मिती करणे हे स्त्रीवादाची उद्दिष्टे आहेत.

‘दि सॅकंड सेक्स’ या ग्रंथापासून स्त्रीवादी चळवळीचा प्रारंभ झाला असे मानले जाते. स्त्रीवादी साहित्यात एक अभिजात ग्रंथ म्हणून तो मान्याता पावला आहे. ‘शाश्वत स्त्रीत्व’ हि पूर्वग्रहदूषित समाजजीवनातून हद्दपार करण्यासाठी तिने या ग्रंथामधून बौद्धिक व भावनिक पातळीवर युक्तीवाद मांडला आहे. याच अनुषंगाने अमेरिकेन फ्रेच इंग्लंडमध्ये देशात स्त्रीवादी साहित्यावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात समीक्षा झाली. यामधूनच जागतिक स्तरावर स्त्रीवादी चळवळीला चालना मिळाले.

पाश्चात्य स्त्रीवादामधून येट्स अँलिसन यागार व जॉन शॉर्वेट या स्त्रीवादी विचारवंतानी ‘उदारमतवादीस्त्रीवाद’ व ‘जहालमतवादीस्त्रीवाद’, साम्यवादीस्त्रीवाद, आणि कृष्णवर्णीय स्त्रीवाद असे प्रवाह मानले ह्या विविध प्रवाहाचे प्रतिबिंब स्त्रीवादी साहित्यावर उमटलेले दिसते. भगिनीभाव हि संकल्पना मार्क्सवादी, सामाजवादी स्त्रीवादी साहित्यातून आली आहे. भगिनीभावाचा पुरस्कार अनेक स्त्रीवादी साहित्यकृतीत आढळतो. १९७० च्या दशकाखेरीज योरोप -अमेरिकेत कृष्ण वर्णीयस्त्रीवाद विकसित होऊ लागला यामधून कृष्णवर्णीय स्त्री हि वंश, वर्ग व लिंगभाव या तिन्हीचा बळी आहे. हे भान ठेवून लिंगभावाच्या विरुद्ध लढतानाच वंशवाद निपटून टाकण्यासाठीही लढले पाहिजे असा स्त्रीवादी विचारसरणीचे सार आहे. भारतात हि दलित स्त्रीवादी जाणिवेचे प्रवाह असाच विषमते विरुद्धच्या संघर्षामधून विकसित झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

#### भारतातील स्त्रीवादी चळवळ :

स्त्री एक व्यक्ती असून तिच्यावर अनेक वर्षे अन्याय, अत्याचार होत आहे. तिला विशीष्ट बंधनात जखडून ठेवली आहे. तिला या दास्यातून मुक्त केले पाहिजे. असा विचार पुढे आला. यासाठी आधुनिक काळात जोराचे प्रयत्न सुरु झाले. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये इ.स. १८१८ साली पेशवाई नष्ट होऊन इंग्रजांची सत्ता सुरु झाली. अशा परिस्थितीत स्त्रीजागृतीचे प्रयत्न जोमाने सुरु झाले. महात्मा जोतीराव फुले, सावित्रीबाई फुले यांच्या विचारातून व कृतीतून स्त्रियांच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी व अस्तित्वासाठी जाणीवपूर्वक प्रयत्न केले गेले. यांनी पुण्यात पहिली मुलींची शाळा सुरु केली. विधवा पुनर्विवाहाचा पुरस्कार केला. आणी विधवा विवाह घडवून

आणला. अनौरस बालकांची हत्या थांबवण्यासाठी बालहात्या प्रतिबंध गृहाची स्थापना केली. ब्राम्हण विधवेच्या पोटी जन्मलेल्या मुलाला स्वता दत्तक घेतले. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात उत्तरोत्तर प्रगती घडून आली.मा.फुले व सावित्रीबाईंच्या अश्या कार्यामुळे पुढे स्त्रीवादी चळवळ जोमाने पसरू लागली. सर्व मानव प्राण्यात स्त्री श्रेष्ठ आहे. तिला समान हक्क आणि स्वतंत्र मिळाले पाहिजे असे मा.फुले यांचे मत होते.

मा.फुले यांचे समकालीन लोकहितवादी गोपाळहरी देशमुख , अशा काही लोकांनी समाज सुधारणेच्या दृष्टीने चांगले प्रगतीचे विचार मांडले. लोकहितवादींनी 'शतपत्रा' द्वारे कर्मट प्रवृत्तीवर हल्ला चढविला ,महिलांना शिक्षण मिळाले पाहिजे इत्यादी विचारांचे समर्थन केले.या मधून त्याचा स्त्रियांच्या विषयीचा जिद्दाळा व्यक्त होतो.

लोकहितवादी, नंतरच्या काळात भारतीय समाजजीवनात बरेचशे बदल घडून आले. १९२० साली लो.टिळकांचा मृत्यू झाला , मा.गांधींचे नवे नेतृत्व देशाला मिळाले. स्त्रीवादी विचारांच्या आधाराने स्त्रियांची चळवळ दलित वर्गाच्या स्वाधाराच्या चळवळीचा एक भाग असल्याचे सर्वश्रुत झाले. याच काळात स्त्री शिक्षणाचा पुरस्कार केला. स्त्रीवर होणा-या अन्यायाविरुद्ध लोकमत तयार करण्याचे काम त्यांनी केले.स्त्रीकडे अधिक सामंजस्याने पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन समाजमानस देण्याचे काम या काळखंडातील समाज सुधारकांनी केले.

स्वतंत्रानंतर सरकारी पातळीवरही स्त्री जागृतीला प्राधान्य देण्याचे धोरण ठरवले गेले. पहिले पंतप्रधान प.जवाहरलाल नेहरू,श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी यांनी स्त्रीमुक्तीच्या कार्यक्रमास महत्व दिले. त्यामुळे स्त्रीमुक्ती चळवळच्या वाटा खुल्या झाल्या.छाया दातार, विद्या बाळ इत्यादींनी स्त्रीवादी चळवळ महाराष्ट्रात वेगाने पसरली. छाया दातार या संदर्भात म्हणतात. "स्त्री ही दासी नाही आणि देवताही नाही. ती गुणाची पुतळी नाही.तरीही अजून असे दिसतेकी स्त्रीमध्ये पुरुषापेक्षा माणुसकी अधिक आहे." ही माणुसकी जपली पाहिजे,स्त्री व्यसनाच्या आहारी जात नाही, ती गुन्हेगारही नाही. तिने स्वतावर काही बंधने घालून घेतली. पुरुषाच्या तुलनेत ती चांगली असली तरीही सर्वात जास्त मानहानी सहन करावी लागते.ती असुरक्षित आहे. अनेक कार्यकर्त्यांनी स्त्रियांच्या या प्रश्नावर आजवर आवाज उठवला असला तरीही ब-या वाईट प्रसंगात तिला तोंड द्यावेच लागते. हे दुदैवी आहे. हि चळवळ पुरुषांनी समजून घेतली पाहिजे. स्त्रीवरील बंधने दूर केली पाहिजेत असे घडले तरच समाजव्यवस्थेला ख-या प्रगतीचे सूर सापडतील .

### मराठी साहित्यातील स्त्रीचित्रणे :

मध्ययुगीन काळात संत जनाबाई, संत बहिणाबाई इत्यादी कवयत्रींनी अभंगाच्या माध्यमातून विठ्ठला समोर आपले मन मोकळे केले. आपल्या दुःखाला वाट करून दिली आहे. वारकरी संप्रदाया नंतर मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात मोठ्या प्रमाणात पंडीती वाड्याची निर्मिती झाली. याच्यासमोर रामायण ,महाभारत यांचे आदर्श होतो. रामायण , महाभारतामधील काही प्रसंगावर या कवींनी काव्य रचना केल्या.त्याच्या काव्यामधून सीता, शकुंतला सारख्या सत्वगुणी नायिका येतात.तर हिर्डीबा ,शूर्पणखा इत्यादी तमोगुणी स्त्रियांची वर्णनेही येतात. मध्ययुगात शिवाजी महाराज ते पेशवे या काळात शाहिरी साहित्याचा शेवटचा प्रवाह ओळखला जातो. पोवाड्यातून जिजाबाई सारख्या कर्तृत्ववान स्त्रियांच्यावर पोवाडे रचले गेले. तर दुसरीकडे



लावणीमधून स्त्रीच्या सौंदर्याचे चित्रण करण्यात आले. लावणीमध्ये उत्तम वर्णने जशी आली त्याचप्रमाणे स्त्रियांच्या दुःखाचे वर्णन केले आहे.

ब्रिटिशांच्या आगमनानंतर प्रमुख्याने मराठी साहित्याचा आधुनिक कालखंड मानला जातो. या काळात सर्वच क्षेत्रात सुधारणेचे वारे वाहायला लागले. जुने अभंग, ओवी, लावणी, पोवाडा अशा प्रचलित रचना प्रकारची जागा नव्याने सुरु झालेल्या कथा, कविता, कादंबरी, नाटक या वाडमय प्रकाराणे घेतली. या नव्या साहित्यातून होणारे स्त्रीचित्रणही नाविन्यपूर्ण आहे. शिक्षणामुळे भारतीय तरुणाच्या ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा रुंदावल्या. मानवी जीवन, भौतिक सृष्टी, भौतालचे विश्व या बदल जिज्ञासा व्हायला लागली. यामधूनच भारतात सामाजिक प्रबोधनाचे एक नवे पर्व सुरु झाले. आजवर उपेक्षित आणि दुर्लक्षित राहिलेल्या स्त्रियांच्या जीवनाकडे समाजातील नव शिक्षित वर्गाचे लक्ष वेधले गेले. समाज सुधारकांच्या या वर्गाला साहित्यिकांनी आपल्या लिखनीचे पाठबळ दिले. आपल्या साहित्यामधून स्त्रियांच्या समस्यांना वाट करून दिली.

केशव सुतानी कवितेला अलौकिक आणि वस्तुनिष्ठते कडून आत्मनिष्ठते कडे वळविले. हरीभाऊ आपटेनी 'पण लक्षात कोण घेतो?' मधून तत्कालीन स्त्रियांच्या व्यथा वेदनाना वाचा फोडली. तसेच ना.वा. टिळक, भा.रा. तांबे इत्यादी कवींच्या कवितेमधून स्त्री जीवनाचे दर्शन होताना दिसते. कवी माधव ज्युलियन यांच्या "विरह तरंग" या खंडकाव्यातूनच सुशिक्षित कलाप्रेमी, प्रौढ स्त्रीमनाचे दर्शन घडते. तर कवी यशवंत, कुसुमाग्रज, बोरकर, यांच्या कवितेतून स्त्रीमनाचे वास्तव साकारले आहे. इंदिरा संताच्या कवितेमधून पतिविरहाचे, स्वानुभवाचे दुःख मांडले आहे. ग्रामीण कवितेमधूनही स्त्रीच्या जीवनाचे दुःख प्रतिमा इंगवले, इंद्रजीत भालेराव, जयराम खेडकर, ना.धो. महानोर, बहिणाबाई चौधरी, प्रज्ञा पवार इत्यादी कवी, कवीयत्रिनी प्रभावीपणे मांडताना दिसतात.

कविते प्रमाणेच नाटक, कथा, कादंबरी या साहित्यामधूनही स्त्रियांना आत्मभान देणा-या नव्या वाटा दाखवणारी वास्तववादी चित्रणे आली आहेत. या मध्ये आनंदिबाई किलोस्कर यांचे 'नव्या वाटा' इत्यादी अनेक नाटका प्रमाणेच बाबा पद्ममनजी यांच्या 'यमुना पर्यटन' कादंबरी मधून स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडल्याने या कादंबरीला मराठीतील पहिली सामाजिक कादंबरी म्हणून ओळखली जावू लागली. स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नवर भाष्य करणा-या 'मघली स्थिती', 'पण लक्षात कोण घेतो?', मायेचा बाजार' इत्यादी कादंब-यांचा उल्लेख करावा लागेल. वा.म. जोशी, ना.सी. फडके, वी.स. खांडेकर यांच्या कादंब-यातून स्त्रीजीवनाचे चित्रण आले आहे. वा.म. जोशी याची स्त्रीविषयक दृष्टी व्यापक असून स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचे सूत्र आपोआप येते.

प्रारंभीच्या मराठी कथांमधून स्त्रीचित्रणाला फारसा वाव नसल्याचे दिसते. पण इ.स. १८०० ते इ.स. १८४७ या कालखंडात स्त्रीविषयक जागृतीची भावना समाजात रुजली नव्हती तसेच स्त्रीविषयक लेखन करणा-या लेखकाचे प्रमाणही कमी होते. १८७४ ते १९२० या कालखंडात हरिभाऊ आपटे यांच्या कथांनी मराठी कथा आणि कादंबरीत सामाजिक परिमाण प्राप्त करून देत नवा आयाम दिला. हरिभाऊच्या वास्तववादी लेखनातून प्रेरणा घेऊन अनेक लेखकांनी स्त्रीविषयक लेखन केले. या काळात प्रामुख्याने सुधारणावादी विचार मांडण्यात येत होता. स्त्री शिक्षण, विधवाचे दुःख, बालविवाह विधवा पुनर्विवाह असे अनेक विषय कथेतून साकार व्हायला लागले. पुरुष लेखकांच्या बरोबरीनेच काशीबाई कानेटकर, पासून अनेक लेखिकेनी कोंडमारा झालेल्या स्त्रियांच्या तरल आणि भावस्पर्शी चित्रणावर भर दिला.

१९६० नंतर मराठी कथा वाड्यात नवे परिवर्तन सुरु झाले. दलित,ग्रामीण, स्त्रीवादी , महानगरीय,आदिवासी अश्या नवीन प्रवाहाचा उदय झाला. या नव्या प्रवाहात स्त्रियाही लिहू लागल्या, आपल्या व्यथा ,वेदनांना आपणच व्यक्त केल्या पाहिजेत या भूमिकेतून आपल्या दाबल्या जाणा-या भावनांना वाट करून दिली. कमल देसाई,गौरी देशपांडे, कुसुमावती देशपांडे, सानिया, उर्मिला पवार अश्या अनेक लेखिकांनी साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून स्त्रीवादी चळवळीची समृद्ध परंपरा निर्माण केली.

कथा कादंबरी प्रमाणे स्त्रियांनी आत्मकथन या साहित्य प्रकारामधून एक वेगळे वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण दालन समृद्ध केले. ज्या प्रमाणे संत जनाबाई,मुक्ताबाई, यांच्या अभंगातून आलेले स्त्री मनाचे चित्र , इंग्रजी काळातील स्त्रियांची पत्रे , रमाबाई रानडे यांचे ' आमच्या आयुष्यातील काही आठवणी, या आत्मकथना पासून माधवी देसाई, (नाच ग घुमा) सुमा करंदीकराचे(रास)

या विविध क्षेत्रातील स्त्रियांनी आत्मकथन, आत्मचरित्रा मधून आपल्या जीवनातील वास्तववादी लेखन करीन स्त्रियांच्या व्यथा, वेदनांना अत्यंत तरल, स्त्री सुलभ नैसर्गिक जाणीवेनं नेटक्या शब्दात मांडले, स्त्रीवादी साहित्याचा पाश्चात्य व भारतीय साहित्याचा आढावा घेतल्यास ज्या ज्या साहित्यकृतीतून स्त्रियांच्या विविध रूपाचे चित्रण आले आहे. त्या मधून स्त्री-पुरुष आर्थिक, सामाजिक, मानसिक, सांस्कृतिक, समानतेच्या भूमेकेतून मांडल्याचे जाणवते.

#### समारोप:

स्त्री आणि पुरुष समाजामध्ये दोनही घटक अत्यंत म्हत्वाचे आहेत. असे असतानाही प्राचीन कालापासून 'स्त्री' उपेक्षितच राहिली आहे. स्त्रीकडे एकीकडे देवता म्हणून पाहिले जाते तर दुसरीकडे उपेक्षित,हडळ,पापी नामर्द म्हणून हिणकस वागणूक दिली जाते. आपल्या वेदना संत स्त्रियांच्या पासून अभंगाच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्त करत होत्या. जगात औद्योगिक क्रांती सुरु झाल्याने त्याचा प्रभाव आर्थिक, सामाजिक,राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रावर जसा पडला तसाच दलित,आदिवासी,स्त्रीवादी चळवळीवर पडला. ख-या अर्थाने स्त्रीवादी चळवळ पाश्चात्य देशात सुरु झाली. या चळवळीला यशस्वी होण्यासाठी साहित्याचा मोठा वाटा आहे.

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## माध्यमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांमधील ऊर्जा संवर्धन विषयक जाणीव जागृतीचा अभ्यास

डॉ. प्रियांका प्रफुल्ल सुभेदार

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

शासकीय अध्यापक महाविद्यालय, मुंबई

### सारांश –

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात संशोधकाने माध्यमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांमधील ऊर्जा संवर्धन विषयक जाणीव जागृतीचा अभ्यास केला आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधनात संशोधकाने उत्तर मुंबई मधील एका माध्यमिक शाळेमधून इयत्ता दहावीच्या 50 विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड केली. संशोधक निर्मित प्रश्नावलीचा वापर करून गुगल फॉर्म द्वारे ऑनलाइन माहिती मिळविण्यात आली. शेकडवारीचा वापर करून निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आले. इयत्ता इयत्ता दहावीच्या बहुसंख्य विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये ऊर्जा संवर्धन याविषयी जाणीव जागृती आहे. संशोधकाने ऊर्जा संवर्धन करण्यासाठी काही सहशालेय उपक्रम सूचित केले आहेत.

### प्रस्तावना –

ऊर्जा म्हणजे कार्य करण्याची शक्ती होय. आपल्याला ऊर्जा पेट्रोल, डिझेल, रॉकेल या पारंपारिक साधनांपासून मिळते. अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा, या माणसाच्या मूलभूत गरजा आहेत. परंतु आधुनिक जीवनशैलीमध्ये ऊर्जा हीसुद्धा माणसाची मूलभूत गरज आहे. औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर नवीन शोध लागले उद्योगांमध्ये वाढ झाली नवीन काढताना नवीन उद्योग सुरू झाले कारखान्यांमधील यंत्रे चालवणे वाहने चालविणे घरगुती स्तरावर आणि अनेक छोट्या उद्योगांसाठी म्हणजेच शक्यता असते.

दिवसेंदिवस लोकसंख्या वाढत आहे. विजेची मागणी वाढत आहे. परंतु ऊर्जा पुरविणारे स्तोत्र मर्यादित आहेत. इंधनाचे साठे मर्यादित आहेत. पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ, दगडी कोळसा, लाकूड, यांचा वापर ऊर्जा निर्मिती मध्ये केला जातो परंतु या सर्वांचे स्त्रोत मर्यादित आहे त्यामुळे भविष्यामध्ये ऊर्जा संकट निर्माण होणार आहे. सध्या ही ऊर्जा संकट निर्माण झालेले आहे. त्यामुळे आपल्याला भारनियमन यासारख्या समस्याला तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे. त्यामुळे ऊर्जा संवर्धनाची गरज निर्माण झालेली आहे. पर्यावरणाच्या शाश्वत विकासामध्ये उपलब्ध साधनस्त्रोत जपून वापरणे व पुनरनिर्मितीक्षम स्त्रोत यांचा वापर करणे गरजेचे आहे .

### संशोधनाची गरज-

भारताचा ऊर्जेच्या वापरामध्ये सहावा क्रमांक लागतो. ऊर्जा अक्षय्यतेच्या नियमानुसार एका प्रकारच्या ऊर्जेचे दुसऱ्या प्रकारच्या ऊर्जेमध्ये रूपांतर करता येते. आपल्या देशात कोळसा, नैसर्गिक वायू, जल विद्युत ऊर्जा, पेट्रोलियम यासारख्या पारंपारिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोत यांबरोबरच अपारंपारिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोत मोठ्या प्रमाणामध्ये उपलब्ध आहेत. अपारंपारिक ऊर्जास्रोतांचा मध्ये पवन ऊर्जा, सौर ऊर्जा, समुद्राच्या लाटांपासून ऊर्जा, यांचा समावेश होतो .पारंपारिक ऊर्जा स्रोत यांची उपलब्धता आपल्या देशात अधिक असल्याने त्यांचा वापर करून ऊर्जा निर्मिती करणे ही बाब नजीकच्या काळात महत्वाची ठरणार आहे.

तसेच आपल्याला पारंपारिक ऊर्जा साधन पासून जी ऊर्जा मिळते त्या ऊर्जेचा वापर वैयक्तिक घरगुती औद्योगिक स्तरावर व वाहतुकीच्या साधनांसाठी करावा लागतो तो वापर कमी करणे हे महत्वाचे आव्हान



आपल्यासमोर आहे. उपलब्ध ऊर्जेचा योग्य वापर करणे , ऊर्जेचा अपव्यय टाळणे म्हणजेच ऊर्जा संवर्धन होय ऊर्जेची बचत म्हणजे ऊर्जेची पुनर्निर्मिती .संस्कृतमध्ये एक सुभाषित आहे

ऊर्जा संचय : एव धनसंचय :।

आपल्याकडे ऊर्जा असेल तरच देशाची औद्योगिक प्रगती होईल म्हणून ऊर्जा बचत महत्वाची आहे. ऊर्जा बचत ही काळाची गरज आहे परंतु आपल्या देशाचे भावी नागरिक म्हणजे शालेय विद्यार्थी त्यामुळे यांच्यामधील ऊर्जा संवर्धन विषयक जाणीव-जागृती महत्वाची आहे असे संशोधकाला वाटले त्यामुळे संशोधकाने हा विषय संशोधनासाठी निवडलेला आहे. इयत्ता 10 वी हा माध्यमिक व उच्च माध्यमिक यांना जोडणारा दुवा आहे. म्हणून संशोधकाने इयत्ता 10 वी च्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संशोधकाने निवड केली.

### संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे –

1. दहावीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना मधील ऊर्जा संवर्धन विषयक जाणीव जागृती चा अभ्यास करणे.
2. ऊर्जा बचत विषयक उपायांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3.ऊर्जा संवर्धन यासाठी सहशालेयउपक्रम / उपाय योजना सुचविणे.

### गृहितके –

प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यामध्ये पर्यावरण संवर्धन विषयक जाणीव जागृती आहे.

### व्याप्ती व मर्यादा –

1. सदरचे संशोधन इयत्ता दहावीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना पुरते मर्यादित आहे.
- 2.प्रस्तुत संशोधनात इयत्ता दहावीच्या 50 विद्यार्थ्यांचा समावेश आहे.
3. प्रस्तुत संशोधनात उत्तर मुंबईमधील एका शाळेचा समावेश आहे.
- 4.प्रस्तुत संशोधन केवळ ऊर्जा संवर्धन या विषयाची संबंधित आहे.

### संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात इयत्ता दहावीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या ऊर्जा संवर्धन विषय जाणीव-जागृतीचे अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे . हे वर्णनात्मक संशोधन असून त्यामध्ये सर्वेक्षण पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे

### संशोधन नमुना –

संशोधन नमुन्यामध्ये दहावीच्या 50 विद्यार्थ्यांचा समावेश असून हे विद्यार्थी उत्तर मुंबई मधील एसएससी बोर्डाचे अंतर्गत होणारे शाळेमधील आहेत.शाळेची निवड सहज प्राप्त नमुना निवड या पद्धतीने केली तर विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड लॉटरी पद्धतीने केली.

### संशोधन साधने –

संशोधकाने स्व निर्मित प्रश्नावली चा वापर केलेला आहे हे प्रश्न बहुपर्यायी व लघुत्तरी होते. सध्या कोविड महामारी असल्याने ही प्रश्नावली ऑनलाइन गुगल फॉर्म द्वारा विद्यार्थ्यांकडून भरून घेण्यात आली.

**संख्याशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण -**

प्राप्त माहितीचे संकलन व संख्याशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी शेकडेवारी चा वापर करण्यात आला. प्राप्त माहितीचे विश्लेषण केल्यानंतर खालील निष्कर्ष प्राप्त झाले.

**उद्दिष्ट क्र.1 --** इयत्ता दहावीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना मधील ऊर्जा संवर्धन विषयक जाणीव जागृतीचा अभ्यास करणे.

या उद्दिष्ट यावर आधारित प्रश्नांचे विश्लेषण केले असता खालील निष्कर्ष प्राप्त झाले आहेत.

1. घरामध्ये प्रकाश मिळवण्यासाठी सीएफएल दिवे यांचा वापर केला असता ऊर्जाबचत होईल असे मत असणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या 64% आहे. ट्यूबलाइट व बल्ब वापरले असता ऊर्जा बचत होईल असे मत असणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या अनुक्रमे 18 % व 14 % आहे.
2. कमी अंतरावरील दुकानातून वस्तू खरेदी करताना चालत जाणे हा पर्याय स्विकारणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या 96% आहे. तर रिक्षाने जाणे हा पर्याय स्विकारणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या % आहे.
3. गावाला जाण्यासाठी एस. टी. चा वापर केल्यामुळे ऊर्जा बचत होईल असे मत असणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या 94 % आहे.
4. अन्न शिजविण्यासाठी सोलर कुकर चा वापर केला असता ऊर्जा बचत होईल असे मत असणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या 45.1% आहे. तर प्रेशर कुकर चा वापर करणे व गॅसवर अन्न शिजवणे हे पर्याय ऊर्जा बचतीसाठी निवडणार या विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या अनुक्रमे 33.3% व 19.6% आहे.
5. ऊर्जा बचत करण्यासाठी चुलीवर पाणी तापवणे हा पर्याय योग्य असल्याचे मत 90.2% विद्यार्थ्यांचे मत आहे तर इलेक्ट्रिक गिझर वापरावा असे 8.8% विद्यार्थ्यांचे मत आहे.
6. वाहनांसाठी नैसर्गिक वायू हे इंधन योग्य आहे असे 35.6% विद्यार्थ्यांचे मत आहे. तर पेट्रोल व दगडी कोळसा हे इंधन योग्य असल्याचे अनुक्रमे 45.1% व 35.6% विद्यार्थ्यांचे मत आहे.
7. सौर ऊर्जा ही स्वस्त ऊर्जा असल्याचे 41.2% विद्यार्थ्यांचे मत आहे तर पवन ऊर्जा ही सर्वात स्वस्त असल्याचे 52.9 % मत आहे.
8. अणुऊर्जेचे प्रदूषण होते असे मत 39.2% विद्यार्थ्यांचे आहे तर जलविद्युत प्रदूषण होते असे मत 37.3 % विद्यार्थ्यांचे आहे. पवन ऊर्जा व सौर ऊर्जा यांचे प्रदूषण होते असे मत असणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या 9.8 % व 13.7% आहे.
10. अभ्यास करताना सूर्यप्रकाशाचा वापर करावा असे मत 74.5% विद्यार्थ्यांचे आहे. ऊर्जा बचतीसाठी कमी प्रकाशात वाचन करावे असे मत 13% विद्यार्थ्यांचे आहे.
11. सिग्नल ला वाहन घेऊन थांबले असता वाहन बंद ठेवावे असे 92.2% विद्यार्थ्यांचे मत आहे.

**उद्दिष्ट क्र.2 --** ऊर्जा बचत विषयक उपायांचा अभ्यास करणे.

**ऊर्जा बचतीचे उपाय पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.**

- 1 सीएफएल दिव्यांचे प्रदूषण होत नसल्याने त्यांचा वापर करण्यात यावा.
- 2 सार्वजनिक वाहनांचा वापर वाढवला पाहिजे. वाहनांचा वापर कमी करणे.
- 3 कारखान्यामध्ये पवन ऊर्जा सौर ऊर्जा यांचा वापर करणे.
- 4 शक्य असेल त्या ठिकाणी बायोगॅसचा वापर स्वयंपाकासाठी करणे.
- 5 कमी अंतरासाठी चालत जाणे किंवा सायकलचा वापर करणे.
- 6 सिग्नलला वाहने बंद ठेवून इंधन वाचविणे.

7 घरातील अनावश्यक विजेचा वापर टाळणे. गरज नसेल तेव्हा ट्यूबलाइट, पंखे बंद करणे.

8 सौर कुकर, सौर जलतापक यांचा वापर करणे.

### उद्दिष्ट क्रमांक 3-- ऊर्जा संवर्धनाविषयी सहशालेय उपक्रम सूचित करणे.

ऊर्जा संवर्धन विषयी जाणीव जागृती करण्यात शिक्षकाची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे. खालील सहशालेय उपक्रमातून शिक्षक विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये ऊर्जा संवर्धन जाणीव जागृती करू शकतात.

शिक्षक स्वतः च्या आचरण यामधून विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये जाणीव जागृती करू शकतात तसेच घोषवाक्य स्पर्धेचे आयोजन करणे, निबंध लेखन स्पर्धेचे आयोजन करणे ,पोस्टर स्पर्धेचे आयोजन करणे याद्वारे ऊर्जा संवर्धन विषयक जाणीव जागृती विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये निर्माण करता येईल.

### निष्कर्ष :-

वरील आकडेवारीवरून असे लक्षात येते की इयत्ता दहावीच्या बहुसंख्य विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये ऊर्जा संवर्धन याविषयी जाणीव जागृती आहे. घरामध्ये वापर करण्याचे दिवे, उर्जाबचतीसाठी कमी अंतर चालत जाणे, सार्वजनिक वाहनाचा वापर करणे, सौर ऊर्जेचा वापर करणे, नैसर्गिक प्रकाशाचा वापर करणे याविषयी दहावीच्या बहुसंख्य विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये जाणीव जागृती झालेली आहे.

### शिफारसी :-

दहावीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये ऊर्जा संवर्धन या विषयी आणखी जाणीव जागृती करण्यासाठी काही सहशालेय उपक्रमांची आवश्यकता आहे.. त्यांना ऊर्जा बचत करण्याचे मार्ग याविषयी महिती देवून ऊर्जा संवर्धन या विषयी जाणीव जागृती करता येईल.

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## शिक्षण प्रणालीत भाषांची भूमिका

कविता तुकाराम चानकने.

रिसर्च स्कॉलर.

शिक्षणशास्त्र विभाग,

शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर.

### सारांश :

भाषा आणि शिक्षण या दोन्हींचा संगम म्हणजे मानवाचा सर्वांगीण विकास. शिक्षण राष्ट्राची संपत्ती आहे तर भाषा व संस्कृती या दोन्हींचा मेळ म्हणजे राष्ट्राचा विकास. ज्ञान, विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान, क्षेत्र कोणतेही असो भाषेशिवाय प्रगती अशक्य आहे. शाळा, महाविद्यालयात वेगवेगळे विषय शिकविले जातात. त्या प्रत्येक विषयाची भाषा वेगळी असते. गणिताची, विज्ञानाची, भूगोलाची, तंत्रज्ञानाची या सर्व विषयांची भाषा वेगवेगळी असते. याचे शिक्षण शाळा, महाविद्यालयातूनच विद्यार्थ्याला घ्यावे लागते. नॉर्म चाम्स्की यांच्या मते भाषा शिकण्याची जन्मजात क्षमता माणसांत असते. या नियमाप्रमाणे मातृभाषा ही अनुकरणाने आत्मसात केली जाते. भाषा सुलभतेने व प्रमाणित भाषा वापरासंबंधीचे ज्ञान त्याला शैक्षणिक संस्थांमधूनच मिळते. अमेरिका, स्वीडन, जपान, रशिया इ. राष्ट्रे, विकसित राष्ट्र म्हणून गणली जातात, त्याचे कारण तेथे शैक्षणिक संस्थांमधून मातृभाषेत शिक्षण दिले जाते. भाषा संशोधनातून असा निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आला की मातृभाषेत शिक्षण घेणा-या विद्यार्थ्यांना शैक्षणिक संपादनात अडचणी कमी येतात. भाषा मानसिक, भावनिक, सामाजिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीने फार महत्वाची आहे. ही बाब लक्षात घेऊन हंटर आयोगापासून ते आजपर्यंतच्या सर्व शैक्षणिक ध्येय धोरणात भाषेला सर्वाधिक महत्त्व दिले आहे. त्रिभाषा सूत्र, राष्ट्रीय अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा २००५ व वर्तमान काळातील २०१९ चे शैक्षणिक धोरण या सर्वांनी बहुभाषिक संकल्पनेला दिलेले महत्त्व भाषा आणि शिक्षण यांची एकरूपता स्पष्ट करते. भाषेशिवाय शिक्षण आणि शिक्षणाशिवाय भाषा मानवाची प्रगती घडवून आणू शकत नाही. शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून मानवाला जीवन कौशल्ये, मूल्ये, आदर्श विचार, संस्कृती यांचे ज्ञान मिळते व ते भाषेच्या माध्यमातून एका पिढीतून दुस-या पिढीकडे संक्रमित केले जाते, म्हणून भाषा महत्वाची आहे.

### प्रस्तावना :

वर्तमान काळात 'कोरोना' या समस्येने जगभरातील अर्थव्यवस्था ठप्प झाली. त्यामुळे अनेक लोकांच्या जीवनमानावर त्याचा विपरित परिणाम झाला. अशा परिस्थितीत शिक्षण क्षेत्रात ही अनेक बदल झाले. तंत्रज्ञानाला महत्त्व आले, सर्व शैक्षणिक कार्य ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने करणे अनिवार्य झाले, असे असले तरी भाषांचे अस्तित्व अजूनही टिकून आहे कारण मानवाची भावनिक, सामाजिक, मानसिक गरज व आधार भाषा आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे सामाजिक आवश्यकतेच्या पुर्ततेसाठी सुद्धा भाषा आवश्यक आहे. माणूस कितीही यंत्राच्या मागे धावला तरी त्याच्या सर्वांगीण विकासातील भाषेचे महत्त्व कमी होत नाही. समाज एकसंध राहण्यासाठी, राष्ट्र विकासासाठी व प्रगतीसाठी भाषा आवश्यक आहे. मानवाने साहित्य, ज्ञान, विज्ञान, कला या सर्व क्षेत्रात केलेल्या प्रगतीचा प्रमुख आधार भाषा आहे. म्हणजेच भाषेला आपल्या जीवनात महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे हे दिसून येते. - (वागरे, २०१४).

“In the beginning was a word and the word was God.” असे बायबल मध्ये शब्दाचे महत्त्व सांगितले आहे. भाषा हे माणसाच्या अस्तित्वाचे अभिन्न व अविभाज्य अंग आहे. मानवाचा भाषेशी जैविक संबंध असून मानवाला आतून बाहेरून पूर्णपणे व्यापलेले आहे. मानवाच्या बौद्धिक विकासाला, विचार प्रक्रियेला चालना देण्याचे कार्य भाषा करते. कालानुरूप अनेक भाषांचे अस्तित्व संपत चालले आहे. भारतीय लोकाभाषा सर्वेक्षणानुसार, (२०१३), “युनेस्कोच्या अहवालानुसार भारतातील १९७ भाषा धोक्यात आहेत. मागील ५० वर्षांत भारतातील २२० भाषा लोप पावल्या आहेत.” असेच चालू राहिले तर भाषिक संस्कृती नष्ट होईल. ऐतिहासिक दस्तऐवज, पुरावे भाषेअभावी पुढच्या पिढीला वाचता येणार नाही म्हणून भाषा महत्त्वाची आहे. डॉ. रवींद्रनाथ श्रीवास्तव यांच्या मते कॅनडा, बेल्जियम, पाकिस्तान, भारत, श्रीलंका आणि अफ्रीका अशा देशांच्या भाषिक स्थितीच्या संदर्भात असे म्हणता येईल की राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध आणि संप्रेषण व्यवस्था ही भाषा शिक्षणाशिवाय अशक्य आहे.

नॉर्म चाम्स्कीच्या यांच्या मते भाषा शिकण्याची जन्मजात क्षमता माणसांत असते. चिंतन, मनन, अवलोकन, अनुमान, वर्गीकरण अशा कौशल्याचा विकास भाषेच्या माध्यमातून होतो. भाषा अनुकरणाने शिकता येत असली तरी सामाजिक वातावरणाची भूमिका ही तितकीच महत्त्वाची आहे. वायगोत्सकीच्या मते भाषा समाजाद्वारे दिलेले सामाजिक उपकरण आहे, जे बालक विकासात महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडतात. संज्ञानात्मक विकासावर सामाजिक घटकांचा व भाषेचा प्रभाव पडतो. सामाजिक क्रिया द्वारा भाषेचा विकास होतो. पियाजे यांनी भाषा विकासात सामाजिक आंतरक्रियेला महत्त्व दिले आहे. पॅव्लोव व स्कीनर यांच्या मते “भाषा क्षमता विकासात सराव, अनुकरण, पाठांतर अशा प्रक्रिया सामील असतात.” भाषा व मानसिक भावभावनांचे समायोजन यांचा सहसंबंध असतो. समाजात व्यक्ती कसे वर्तन करते हे सुद्धा त्याच्या भाषेवरून स्पष्ट होते म्हणून शिक्षणक्षेत्रात भावनिक समायोजन, बुद्धिमत्ता, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता या विषयावर संशोधन मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहे. मानसशास्त्रीय सिद्धांतसुद्धा सर्वासमोर मांडण्यासाठी भाषेची मदत लागते.

मानसशास्त्र, ज्ञान, भूगोल, विज्ञान, संख्याशास्त्र, इतिहास, राजकारण, अर्थकारण या विषयातल्या अभ्यासातही भाषेचे योगदान महत्त्वाचे. शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील अनेक पाश्चात्य विचारांची जुळणी भाषेमुळे शक्य झाली. त्याच्या विचारांचे ज्ञान प्रतिनिधी स्वरूपात मांडण्याचे कार्य शिक्षणामुळे होऊ लागले. अमेरिका, स्वीडन, जर्मनी, जपान या देशांमध्ये शिक्षण पद्धती अधिक विकसित आहेत. कारण तेथे मिळणारे शिक्षण हे मातृभाषेतून दिले जाते.

महात्मा जोतिबा फुले, महात्मा गांधी, लोकमान्य टिळक यांनी मातृभाषा शिक्षणावर भर दिला कारण मातृभाषा आपण अनुकरणाने, जन्मजात प्रवृत्तीने शिकतो. त्याचे दृढीकरण झाल्यास शिकणे सोपे जाते. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात वेद, धर्मशास्त्र, पुराणे यांचे ज्ञान मौखिक भाषेद्वारे दिले जात होते. म्हणजे भाषण कौशल्य हे ज्ञान प्राप्तीचे साधन होते. अध्ययन अध्यापनात पाठांतर, श्रवण, चिंतन अशा क्रियांचा समावेश होता. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात ब्रिटिशांनी भारतात जेव्हा सत्ता स्थापन केली तेव्हा अरबी, फारसी, संस्कृत अशा अभिजात भाषा शिकविल्या जात होत्या. या भाषांचे वर्चस्व कमी झाल्याशिवाय आपली सत्ता चालणार नाही, हे ओळखूनच इंग्रजांनी इंग्रजी भाषेला महत्त्व देणारी ध्येय धोरणे राबविली. भाषांच्या योगदानाबद्दल सांगायचे

तर इंग्रजी भाषा टिकून रहावी म्हणून १९५० ला ब्रिटिश कौन्सिलने एक परिषद घेतली. इंग्रजी भाषेच्या प्रचार व संवर्धनासाठी त्यांनी शिक्षण क्षेत्रात इंग्रजी भाषेचे महत्त्व वाढवले. इंग्रजी साहित्याचे भाषांतर करून इंग्रजी साहित्याकडे लोकांना आकर्षित करून घेतले. शिक्षकांना इंग्रजी भाषेचे प्रशिक्षण व आवश्यक सोई सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिल्या. इंग्रजी भाषेचे ज्ञान सर्वांना दिले जावे असा दूर दृष्टिकोन राजा राम मोहन रॉय यांनी मांडले. कारण भाषा ज्ञान, विचारांच्या देवाणघेवाणीचे प्रमुख साधन असण्याबरोबर सामाजिक व्यवहार, सांस्कृतिक विचारांचे संक्रमण, राजकीय विचारधारा तयार करण्याचे काम करेल हे त्यांनी ओळखले होते. परकीय भाषेचे ज्ञान उद्योगधंद्यांना चालना, साहित्य विचारांची देवाणघेवाण, साहित्य सौंदर्याचा आस्वाद, भाषा शिक्षणात रुची निर्माण करण्यासाठी आवश्यक असते.

शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून मानवाला जीवन कौशल्ये, मूल्ये, आदर्श विचार, संस्कृती यांचे ज्ञान मिळते व ते भाषेच्या माध्यमातून तिचे हस्तांतरण केले जाते. भाषा संशोधनातून असा निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आला की मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण घेणा-या विद्यार्थ्यांना शैक्षणिक संपादनात अडचणी कमी येतात. भाषा मानसिक, भावनिक, सामाजिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीने फार महत्त्वाची आहे, ही बाब लक्षात घेऊनच हंटर आयोगापासून ते आज पर्यंतच्या सर्व शैक्षणिक ध्येय धोरणात भाषेला सर्वाधिक महत्त्व दिले आहे. शाळा, महाविद्यालय, विद्यापीठ सर्वच स्तरावर मातृभाषेबरोबर प्रादेशिक भाषेचे शिक्षण देण्यात येते. शाळेत मराठी, गणित, विज्ञान, समाजशास्त्र असे विविध विषय शिकविताना प्रत्येक विषयाला जोडणारा दुवा म्हणजे भाषा. कोणतीही भाषा सुलभतेने व प्रमाण पद्धतीने वापरण्यासाठी भाषेचे अधिकृत व्याकरण व शब्दकोश महत्त्वाचे असते. भाषेशिवाय अभ्यासक्रमाची अमलबजावणी होणे अशक्यच आहे. त्रिभाषा सूत्र, राष्ट्रीय अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा २००५ व वर्तमान काळातील २०१९ चे शैक्षणिक धोरण, या सर्वांनी बहुभाषिक संकल्पनेला दिलेले महत्त्व भाषा आणि शिक्षण यांची एकरूपता स्पष्ट करते. भाषेशिवाय शिक्षण आणि शिक्षणाशिवाय भाषा मानवाची प्रगती घडवून आणू शकत नाही.

आज संपूर्ण जग जागतिकीकरणामुळे एकमेकांच्या जवळ आले आहे. जगातील सहयोगाची भावना, सामाजिक प्रश्नासंदर्भातील जागरूकता उद्योगधंद्याचा विकास घडवून आणण्याचे कार्य भाषेमूळे शक्य झाले आहे. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारतातील लोकांचे सामाजिक प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी, वैचारिक परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्यास शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत बदल होणे गरजेचे आहे. हे ओळखून भारतातील विद्वानांनी शैक्षणिक आयोग व ध्येय धोरणांच्या माध्यमातून मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण देण्यावर भर दिला कारण मातृभाषेतून शिकताना अनेक गोष्टी सहज लक्षात येतात कारण ती व्यवहाराची भाषा असते. व्यक्तिगत गरजांची पूर्तता झाल्यावरच सामाजिक गरजांकडे व्यक्तीचे लक्ष जाते. आज राष्ट्रीय-आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर एकता, प्रेम, सहकार्याची भावना ही मूल्ये रुजविण्याचे कार्य शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून भाषा करत असते. जगभरात विविध संमेलने, साहित्य परिषदा या भाषांच्या माध्यमातून ज्ञानाची व वैचारिक देवाण घेवाण करत प्रगती साधत आहेत. आर्थिक समस्यांवर चर्चा करणे, एकमेकांकडे अनेक देश सहकार्याच्या भावनेतून मदतीची भावना व्यक्त करतात. संवेदनशील भाषा, संशोधनाची भाषा, संगणकाची भाषा, सामाजिक बदलांची भाषा, शिक्षणाद्वारे व्यक्तिव्यक्तिपर्यंत पोहोचत असते. शिक्षण प्रणालीच्या विकासात भाषेचे योगदान बहुमूल्य आहे.



भारत हा बहुभाषिक देश आहे. नविन शैक्षणिक धोरणात बहुभाषिकता आणि भाषेची ताकद वाढविण्यासाठी इयत्ता ५ वी पर्यंत मातृभाषेत शिक्षण घेण्याची तरतूद करण्यात आली. शिक्षणाच्या सर्व स्तरांवर विद्यार्थ्यांना त्रिभाषा सुत्रानुसार भाषा शिकता येणार आहेत. माध्यमिक स्तरावर भारतातील इतर अभिजात भाषा व विविध परदेशी भाषांचा पर्याय उपलब्ध करून दिला आहे. या सर्व तरतूदी भाषा विकासाच्या दृष्टीने करण्यात आल्या आहेत. शिक्षण राष्ट्राची संपत्ती आहे, तर भाषा व संस्कृती या दोन्हीचा मेळ म्हणजे राष्ट्राचा विकास. प्रत्येक शिक्षक भाषा शिक्षक असला पाहिजे कारण कोणताही विषय शिकवायचा म्हटले तर भाषा हे माध्यम असते. विज्ञान, कला, आरोग्य पर्यावरण अशा विषयांसाठी नाविन्यपूर्ण अध्यापन पद्धती शोधणा-या अनेक संस्था आहेत. तेथे असे लक्षात आहे की कमजोर भाषा शिक्षण हाच प्रारंभिक अडसर आहे. भाषा आणि विचार प्रक्रिया यांचा संबंध महत्वाचा आहे. भाषा, जगाकडे बघण्याचा दृष्टिकोन, रुची, क्षमता, मूल्ये आणि वृत्ती अशा अनेक गोष्टींकडे सूक्ष्मपणे बघण्याचा दृष्टिकोन तयार करत असते. प्रारंभिक स्तरापासून ते उच्च स्तरापर्यंत भाषा शिक्षणासाठी आवश्यक कौशल्य विकसनावर भर देण्यात आला आहे.

#### समारोप :

शिक्षण प्राणलीने शाश्वत विकासात भाषेचे स्थान लक्षात घेऊन वेगवेगळ्या भाषांचा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश केला आहे. ज्ञानप्राप्ती संपर्कसाधन, सामाजिक प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी, एकमेकांना समजून घेण्यासाठी भाषा महत्वाचे कार्य करते, म्हणून शिक्षण व भाषा एकमेकांना पूरक आहेत.

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## पृथ्वीवरील किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषणाचा पर्यावरणीय विश्लेषण

**Dr.Achale.P.B.**

*Head Department And Associate Professor, Azad Mahavidyalaya, Ausa, Dist- Latur.*

**Swami.B.M.**

*Assistant Professor, Geography Department Walchand College Arts And Science, Solapur.*

### सारांश :

सूर्य आणि पृथ्वी यात अतूट नाते संबंध आहे सूर्य कृतीचा उर्जास्त्रोत आहे सूर्यापासून सुरु प्रकाश जसा पृथ्वीवर येऊन ऊर्जा व या ऊर्जेपासून वनस्पती त निर्मिती होते सूर्यापासून इतरही किरणे पृथ्वीवर येतात ज्यात (Intra Red Radiation) तांबडी किरणे, (Ultra Violet Radiation) अतिनील किरणे यांचा पृथ्वीवर सतत मारा होत असतो. हा मारा शोषण्याचे कार्य 'व्हॅन अलॅमक्षेत्र' करते याच मिठीये क्षेत्रामुळे फारच थोडे विकिरण पृथ्वीवर येते.

पृथ्वीच्या खनिजातही काही खनिजातून काही मूलद्रव्यातील किरणोत्सार बाहेर पडतात. अशा मूलद्रव्यांना किरणोत्सारी मूलद्रव्य म्हणतात. उदा- युरेनियम, रेडियम, रेडॉन, थोरियम, स्टॅन्शियम, पोलोनियम, क्रिप्टॉन इत्यादी मूलद्रव्यातील किरणोत्सारी किरणे बाहेर पडतात.

'क्ष' किरणोत्सर्जन यामुळे प्रदूषण होते. याचे चांगले आणि विपरीत परिणाम होतात. किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषणामुळे सजीवावर भयंकर हानिकारक परिणाम होतात. किरणोत्सारामुळे हवा, पाणी, मृदा, जैविकघटक यांचे प्रदूषण होते

**संज्ञा-किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषण, पर्यावरणीय परिस्थिती व उत्सर्जन**

### उद्दिष्टे:-

- (१) पृथ्वीवरील किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषणाने पर्यावरणीय दुष्परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- (२) किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषण नियंत्रण व जनजागृती करणे व त्यावर उपाययोजना करणे.

### संशोधन क्षेत्र:

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी दुय्यम स्त्रोतांचा उपयोग करण्यात आलेला आहे. यासाठी शासकीय अहवाल, पर्यावरण मासिके, संशोधन पत्रिका, संदर्भग्रंथ, वर्तमानपत्रातील लेख आणि संकेतस्थळावरील माहिती संकलित करण्यात आलेली आहे.

### अभ्यास क्षेत्र:

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये पृथ्वीवरील असणाऱ्या पर्यावरणावरती होणाऱ्या दुष्परिणामांचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे. पृथ्वीवरील पर्यावरणाचे सदुपयोग व संवर्धन काळाची गरज बनून राहिली आहे.

### किरणोत्साराचे मापन पद्धती :

किरणोत्साराचे मापन खालील परिमाणात करतात.

१) इलेक्ट्रॉन वोल्ट : प्रभारित कण आतून होणारे कितने सारी ऊर्जा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वॉल्ड मध्ये मोजतात 1000 इलेक्ट्रॉन वॉल्ड एक किलो इलेक्ट्रॉन गोल्ड म्हणतात एक वॉल्ड बार  $1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  अग रस्ते

**2)रोडिंगन**

प्रति ग्राम हवेने 80 अगो उर्जा शोषण करण्यास एक रोहित गं म्हणतात हे एक क्ष-किरण किंवा ग्रॅम किरण मोजण्यासाठी वापरतात

**3) रॅड**

कोणत्याही प्रति एक ग्रॅम माध्यमाने (हवा, पाणी, धातु) अर्ग उर्जा केल्यास या एककास एकरॅड म्हणतात. या एकाचा उपयोग छातीचा क्ष-किरण फोटो काढताना करतात त्यासाठी ०.1 रॅडचा उपयोग करतात.

**4) रेम**

या एककाचा उपयोग जैविक परिणामकारकता पाहण्यासाठी / मोजण्यासाठी तसेच गुणवत्ता घटक

रेमस= रॅड्स× गुणवत्ता घटक

Rems=Rads× Quality Factor

**5) क्युरी आणि रुदरफोर्ड**

क्युरी आणि रुदरफोर्ड ही किरणोत्साराचे दोनएकके (rd) आहेत. ही पदार्थाची विघटनशक्ती मापक एकके आहेत.

1 Curie =  $3.7 \times 10^{10}$  & 1 Rutheford =  $3.7 \times 10^{16}$

**6)अर्ध आयुष्यकाल**

मूळ किरणोत्सारी पदार्थाचे विघटन होऊन ते अर्ध होण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या कालावधीस त्याचे अर्धआयुष्य म्हणतात. उदा - एकग्रॅमरेडियम पासून अर्धाग्रॅम (0.5 ग्रॅम होण्यास 1590 वर्षे लागता

**किरणोत्सार प्रकार :** किरणोत्सारातूनतीन प्रकारचे किरण बाहेर पडतात त्यांना पार्टिकल्स ही म्हणतात.

**1)अल्फा पार्टिकल्स**

हया कणात प्रभारीकणात रूपांतर करण्याची शक्ती असते अतिशय शीघ्र स्वरूपात ऊर्जाविनिमय केला जातो. अल्फाकण उत्सर्जित करणारी मूलद्रव्यही जड मूलद्रव्ये म्हणून ओळखली जातात.अल्फाकण त्वचेमधून शरीरात शिरकाव करू शकत नाहीत तर श्वसनद्वारे किंवा जखमेतून शरीरात प्रवेश करतात. युरेनियम आणि शिसे यातूनही किरणे बाहेर पडतात.

**2) बीटा कण**

हे तुलनेने हलके, प्रभारीत कण असतात. हयाकणामुळे सावकाश आयनायझेशन घडते मध्यम प्रकारचा शिरकाव करणारे क्षण,ऑल्युमिनियमचा पत्र्यातून जाऊ शकत नाही परंतु मानवी शरीरावर आतून किंवा बाहेरून प्रवेश करून आघात करतात

**3) गॅमाक्ष-किरण**

हया दोन्ही किरणांची गती प्रकाश किरणाएवढी असते. परंतु वारंवारिता भिन्न/वेगवेगळी असते. क्ष-किरण आणि गॅमा किरणांची भेदकक्षमता अल्फा, बीटा किरणापेक्षा अधिक असते त्यामुळे ते मानवी शरीरात बाहेरून आघात करू शकतात तसेच आरपार जातात.

**4) न्यूट्रॉन**

हे अभारितपरंतु अति ऊर्जा असलेले कण असतात. त्यामुळे यांचा भौतिक व रासायनिक परिणाम होतो.



**किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषण व्याख्या:**

सूर्यापासून पृथ्वीवर येणारे अतिनील किरणे इन्फ्रारेड किरणे आणि किरणोत्सारी मुलद्रव्यातून, पदार्थातून उत्सर्जित प्रारणे यामुळे पर्यावरणीय घटकांवर होणाऱ्या परिणामास किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषण म्हणतात.

**किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषणाची कारणे:**

किरणोत्साराने प्रदूषण होण्याची प्रामुख्याने दोन कारणे आहेत.

1) नैसर्गिककारणे.

2) मानवनिर्मित कारणे.

**1) नैसर्गिक कारणे**

पृथ्वीबाहेरील अवकाशातून पृथ्वीकडे झेपावणारे कॉस्मिक किरणे अति ऊर्जाशील व क्रियाशील असतात. कॉस्मिक किरणांची तीव्रता व जैवसृष्टीतील परिणामकारकता न्यूनतम असते परंतु अवकाशात अधिक परिणामकारक असतात.

डोंगर, जमीन, मूलद्रव्य, खनिज यातील न्यूक्लिडस किरणोत्सारी घटकांमुळे प्रारणे बाहेर पडतात यातील प्रमुख किरणोत्सारी मूलद्रव्य म्हणजे युरेनियम (235), युरेनियम (238), रेडॉन(222), रेडियम(224), थोरियम (232) आणि कार्बन (14).

**2) मानवनिर्मित कारणे**

मानवाने निर्माण केलेले अणुबॉम्ब, अणुभट्ट्या, प्लुटोनियम, थोरियम शुद्धीकरण भट्ट्या आणि समस्थानिके निर्मिती प्रक्रिया ह्या काही प्रमुख बाबी आहेत.

**1) अणुशस्त्रे व अणुबॉम्ब**

अणुशस्त्रास्त्रांची चाचणी घेतली जाते. ज्यात युरेनियम (235) आणि प्लुटोनियम (239)चा वापर करून विघटन केले जाते. अण्वस्त्रांचा स्फोटघडवून आणताना एक शृंखला अभिक्रिया घडते त्यातून बाहेर पडलेल्या न्यूट्रॉन कणांचा मारा इतर पदार्थावर झाल्यास ते किरणोत्सारी बनतात. आकाशात किरणोत्सारी कणाचेमोठेढग तयार होऊन ते हवेद्वारे दूरपर्यंतच्या प्रदेशात विखुरले जातात. पावसामुळे हेकण जमिनीवर येतात ज्यात किरणोत्सारी स्ट्रॅन्शियम (90), आयोडीन (131), सिझीअम (137) असतात.

**उदा-जपान****2) स्वयंचलित अणुभट्ट्या व अणुइंधन**

अणुभट्ट्यांमध्ये अणुइंधनाचा वापर करतात.या इंधनाचे विघटन व त्यावरील आण्विक प्रक्रिया अणुकेंद्रकाचे विघटन युरेनियमच्या समस्थानकांचा वापर करता, ज्यांच्या विघटनातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात ऊर्जा, उष्णता, बाष्प निर्मिती करून विद्युत निर्मिती करतात यातून इन्टर्गॅसेसवहॅलोजीन बाष्पाच्यारूपात निसटतात / लिकेज होतात व परिसर प्रदूषित होतो.

**3) किरणोत्सारी समस्थानिके**

अणुसंशोधन केंद्रातून बाहेर पडलेल्या टाकाऊ पाण्यातून किरणोत्सारी पदार्थ बाहेर टाकले जातात तसेच वैज्ञानिक संशोधन संस्थामध्येही समस्थानिकावर केली जातात. उदा - I (125 ), P (32), C (14) त्याचप्रमाणे

यांच्या संयोगावरही प्रयोग केले जातात. हे टाकाऊ किरणोत्सारी घटक असलेले पाणी जलसाठ्यात नदी, नाले, विहिरी, तलाव यात जमा होते व जलप्रदूषित होते.

#### इतर कारणे

मानवावर वैद्यकीय उपचार करताना किरणोत्सारी घटक त्याच्या शरीरात प्रवेश करतात.

उदा - 'क्ष'-किरण फोटो काढणे, कॅन्सर शेंग्यावरील रेडीअमची प्रक्रिया डेंटल क्ष-किरण थेरपी काढताना साधारणतः 10KV खोल जाणाऱ्या रेडिएशनचा वापर केला जातो. ही ट्रीटमेंट व्यक्तीला जास्त हानिकारक ठरते.

कलर टीव्ही, इलेक्ट्रॉन, मायक्रोस्कोप, रेडिओ ट्रान्समीटरट्यूब, हाय व्होल्टेज, रेक्टिफायर इत्यादी.

अ.क्र	देश	स्वयंचलित अणुभट्ट्याची संख्या
1	युनायटेडस्टेट्स	99
2	फ्रान्स	58
3	जपान	42
4	चायना	39
5	रशिया	37
6	द.कोरिया	24
7	भारत	22
8	कॅनडा	19
9	युक्रेन	15
10	युनायटेडकिंग्डम	15

#### किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषणाचे परिणाम:

- 1) किरणोत्सारी अण्वस्त्रे अणुबॉम्बस्फोटातून जी किरणे / प्रारणे निघतात. त्यामुळे इतर पदार्थातील कणही प्रभारीत होऊन किरणोत्सारी होतात.
- 2) किरणोत्साराच्या शरीरातील प्रवेशामुळे जैविक संस्था बिघाड निर्माण होतो.
- 3) किरणोत्सार ज्या पदार्थात प्रवेश करतो. त्यातील आयनीभवनची तीव्रता किरणोत्साराचा त्या पदार्थावरील आघाताचा कालावधी, विघटनाचा अर्धयुष्यकालावधी अनुकूलन प्रतिकूलन.
- 4) याचप्रमाणे किरणोत्सारी किरणाची भेदक क्षमता त्याचा डोसगती त्याचा शरीरावरील मारा क्षेत्रडोस अधिक झाल्यास मृत्यू येतो; तर आवश्यक तेवढ्या प्रमाणात असल्यास अवयवाच्या कार्यास गती प्रेरणा मिळते.
- 5) किरणोत्सारी प्रारणांचा मारा जननपेशी व क्रोमोझोम यावर झाल्यास त्यात उत्परिवर्तन होते. विकृती निर्माण होतात. या विकृती एका पिढीतून दुसऱ्या पिढीत संक्रमित होतात.

- 6) किरणोत्सारामुळे मेंदूच्या ट्यूमर व्यक्तीच्या अवयवातकॅन्सर निर्मिती, पेशींमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होऊ लागते.पेशीविभाजनाचा वेग वाढतो.
- 7) किरणोत्सारामुळे त्वचा पेशी ,बोन मॅरो, लहान आतड्यातील पेशी, जननपेशी, गर्भ यावर हानिकारक परिणाम होतो.
- 8) मानवी समाज व संस्कृती ऱ्हास होतो.

जपानमधील अणुस्फोटाचे दीर्घकाळापर्यंत फार घातक परिणाम जपानी जनतेने अनुभवले आहे. लाखो लोक मृत्यूमुखी पडले, रक्ताचा कॅन्सर अनेकांना झाला अनेक बालके विकृत जन्मली अनेक बालके मनोविकृत झाली दुभत्या प्राण्यांना ल्युकेमिया (रक्ताचा कॅन्सर) झाला. त्या प्राण्याचे दूध पिणाऱ्या बालकांनाही रक्ताचा कॅन्सर झाला अन्न, पाणीयातूनस्ट्रान्शिअम (90) प्राण्यांच्या शरिरात गेल्यानंतर तो हाडामधील कॅल्शियमची जागा घेतो व हाडाचा कॅन्सर होतो.

अ.क्र	रॅम	संभाव्यपरिणाम
1	0-25	कोणताही परिणाम नाही
2	25-50	पांढऱ्यापेशीची कमतरता
3	50-100	अतिजास्त पांढऱ्या पेशीवरती परिणाम
4	100-200	केस गळती व निद्रानाश
5	200-500	रक्तशय व कर्करोग
6	500पेक्षाजास्त	मृत्यूला कारणीभूत

**रॅम - (Ram)**जैविक नुकसान मोजमाप करण्याचा हे एकएककआहे. यामध्ये जैविकहानी आणि X-RAY Ray किरणांचा वापर करून काढता येतो.

#### किरणोत्सारी नियंत्रणाचे उपाय योजना\*

- १) अणुभट्ट्यांमध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन करणे.
- २) युद्धामध्येअनेक शस्त्रास्त्र वापरावर बंदी घालावी.
- ३) किरणोत्सारी पदार्थांच्या अवशेषांचीयोग्य पद्धतीने विल्हेवाट लावावी.
- ४) अणुभट्ट्या तथा अणुऊर्जा प्रकल्प उभारणी शहरापासून दूर असावीतसेच त्या अणुऊर्जा प्रकल्पाची वेळोवेळी परीक्षण करावे.
- ५) अनुशक्ती चाचणी प्रयोगवरकडक निर्बंध घालावेत.
- ६) वातावरणाचे प्रदूषण नियंत्रित करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी शीतगृहे शीतपेट्या यांचा वापर टाळल्यास वातावरणातील (CFC) चे प्रमाण कमी होईल. कारखान्यातून बाहेर पडणाऱ्या वायूंच्या शुद्धीकरण, धुराडे अधिक उंचीवर बसवणे, वाहनांचा वापर कमी करणे आधी गोष्टीतून वातावरणातील इतर विषारी वायूचे प्रमाण कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.



७) मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वृक्ष लागवड करणे हितावह ठरले. त्यातून पृथ्वीवरील उष्णताउत्सर्जनाचे प्रमाण कमी करण्यास मदत होईल.

८) अणुभट्ट्यातून येणारे गरम पाणी तापमान, कमी करून मगच समुद्रात सोडणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी अणुभट्ट्यांच्या बाजूला मोठटंक बनवून गरम पाणी प्रथम त्यात सोडून त्याचे तापमान कमी करावे व मगच ती समुद्रात सोडावे.

#### निष्कर्ष :

किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषणासाठी सर्वात जास्त जबाबदार प्राणी म्हणजे मानव . मानवाने आपल्या भौतिकसुविधेच्या हव्यासापोटी अनेक यंत्रांचा अनुशस्त्रांचा स्वयंचलित वाहनांचा अमर्यादित वापर करून प्रचंड प्रमाणात किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषण घडवून आणले आहे. मानवाचा वर्तमान काळ तरी सुखकर जात असला तरी भविष्यकाळ मात्र अंधारमय आहे वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे आणविक स्पर्धेमुळे, वाढत्या शहरीकरणामुळे, वाढत्या औद्योगिकरणामुळे किरणोत्सारी विघटके बाहेर पडून किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषणचे समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. मूलद्रव्य खनिजातील न्युकलीड्स स्वयंचलित अणुभट्ट्या अनु संशोधन केंद्रातून बाहेर पडलेले टाकाऊ पाणी, वैद्यकीय उपचार करताना क्ष- किरण किरण फोटो काढत असताना निघणारे प्रारणेकॅन्सर रोगावरील रेडियमची प्रक्रिया, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स उपकरणे इत्यादीमुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात किरणोत्सारीप्रारणे बाहेर पडतात. त्यामुळे जननपेशी विकृती, मेंदूचा ट्युमर, त्वचापेशींचा कर्करोग, रक्ताचा कर्करोग, बालकांची मनोविकृती, वंध्यत्व विकृती, डोळे, अशा प्रकारचे महाभयंकर आजार मानवास होतात. या किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषणामुळे समुद्रातील, जंगलातील, नदीतील असलेल्या दैवसंपदेवरती दुष्परिणाम जाणवतात. त्याचबरोबर अनेक दूरगामी परिणाम पर्यावरणातील सजीव सृष्टीवर होतो. आपली पृथ्वी स्वच्छ व सुरक्षित आणि निरोगी ठेवायचे असेल तर मानवाने अतिरेकी जीवनशैलीत बदल करून पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण करणे हे एकच उपाय मानवासमोर असू शकते तेव्हाच किरणोत्सारी प्रदूषण समस्या नियंत्रित होते.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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## लिंगभाव समानते करिता विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम

प्रा. डॉ. सुषमा अ. जाधव

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

प्रमुख , समाजशास्त्र विभाग

देवचंद कॉलेज , अर्जुननगर

### गोषवारा:

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाकरीता “लिंगभाव समानते करिता विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम” हा विषय निवडला आहे .सदर संशोधन पेपर करिता शासकीय विकासात्मक योजनाचा आढावा घेण्यात आलेला आहे.या विषयाच्या अध्ययना करिता संशोधकाणे तथ्य संकलन करिता दुय्यम माहिती स्त्रोत्राचा वापर केला आहे.तसेच वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखड्या च्या वापर केला गेला आहे.या अध्यायातून निष्कर्षा अंती असे दिसून येते कि , लिंगभाव समानते करिता संपुर्ण समाजपरिवर्तनाची गरज आहे .याची सुरवात प्रत्येक व्यक्तीपासून झाली पाहिजे .

### प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेमुळे प्राचीन काळापासून महिलांना दुय्यमात्वाची वागणूक दिली जाते, दैनंदिन व्यवहारामध्ये आपणास पावलागणिक दर्शनास येते . स्त्रियांना दिली जाणारी कनिष्ठ ,दुय्यम वागणूक नष्ट करण्यासाठी अनेक स्त्रीवादी चळवळी, शासकीय-निमशासकीय पातळीवर प्रयत्न करीत आहेत .स्त्रियांच्या विकास करण्यासाठी विविध कायदे, योजना, नियोजन व उपक्रमांची आखणी करून त्या उपक्रमाची काटेकोर अंमलबजावणी केली जात आहे . खरी अर्थाने अठराव्या शतकापासून मानवतावादी चळवळीस प्रारंभ झाला. स्त्री पुरुष संबंधांमध्ये समानता प्रस्थापित निर्माण करणे, त्यांच्या अन्यायाला वाचा फोडणे, स्त्रि अन्याय दूर करणे, तिची स्त्रीदाश्यातून रीतसर मुक्तता करणे आणि स्त्रीला तिच्या हक्काची व अधिकारांची जाणीव करून देण्यासाठी स्त्रीवादी एक क्रांतिकारी ज्वलंत विचार प्रणाली उदयास आली. भारतीय समाजातील स्त्रियांना दिली जाणारी दुय्यम वागणूक यामुळे त्यांच्यावर अनेक अन्याय अत्याचाराला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. यातूनच लिंगभाव असमानता ही समाजात अस्तित्वात येत आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये संशोधकाने “ लिंगभाव समानते करिता विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम” हा विषयावर शोधनिबंध प्रस्तुत केला आहे.

### अभ्यास विषय:

सदर शोधनिबंध करिता संशोधकाने “ लिंगभाव समानते करिता विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम” याबाबत प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध लिहिलेला आहे.

**अध्यय उद्दिष्टे :** प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात संशोधकाने पुढील उद्दिष्टांना सांगण्यात आलेले आहेत.

- 1 . लिंग आणि लिंगभाव या संकल्पना समजावून घेणे .
- 2 . लिंगभाव समानता आणि विकास यांचे अध्ययन करणे.

**तथ्य संकलन :** तथ्य संकलन करिता सदर शोधनिबंधात करता संशोधकाने दुय्यम माहिती स्तोत्राचा वापर केलेला आहे यामध्ये वर्तमानपत्रे, मासिके,नियतकालिके , इंटरनेट साहित्य इत्यादींचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

**संशोधन आराखडा :** प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाकरिता संशोधकाने वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखडा चा वापर करण्यात आहे .

**लिंग आणि लिंगभाव संकल्पना :**

लिंग आणि लिंगभाव या संकल्पना जाणून घेणे, हे या शोधनिबंधाचे प्रथम उद्दिष्ट आहे. यापैकी लिंग ही संज्ञा सर्वपरिचित सर्वश्रुत आहे. दैनंदिन जीवनात आपण सतत वापरतो. लिंग हे जैविक तर लिंगभाव सामाजिक वैशिष्ट आहे. बऱ्याचदा लिंग आणि लिंगभाव यात बऱ्याचदा गल्लत केली जाते. निसर्गाने स्त्री पुरुषांमध्ये जे फरक केले त्याला लिंग आणि त्याचा फरकाचा आधार घेऊन समाजाने स्त्री-पुरुषांना जी भूमिका दिल्या आणि त्याच्यातले सत्तासंबंध निर्धारित केले त्यास लिंगभाव म्हटले जात आहे. मात्र फक्त या ठिकाणी समाजात केवळ स्त्री आणि पुरुष याच दोन लिंगाची माणसे नसतात. हेही या ठिकाणी आवर्जून नोंदवली पाहिजे. अशा व्यक्तींना विभिन्नलिंगी (ट्रांसजेंडर) असे शब्द वापरले जातात. सर्व स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचे शब्द वापरले जातो ,यावर चर्चा केली जाते.परंतु हा शब्द अपुरा आहे.कारण त्यात विभिन्न लिंगी व्यक्तींची दखल घेतली जात नाही. त्यामुळेच आता “लिंगाधारित समानता” असा सर्वसमावेशक शब्द वापरला जातो.

लिंगभाव याकरिता जेंडर हा शब्दप्रयोग समाजशास्त्रीय अर्थाने किंवा संकल्पनात्मक वर्गीकरण यासाठी केला जातो. त्याला एक निश्चित विशिष्ट अर्थ आहे. या नवीन अर्थानुसार जेन्डर या सुविधेचा वापर, स्त्री आणि पुरुषांची सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक व्याख्या स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी करतात.मराठीत त्याला लिंगभाव म्हणता येते. स्त्री-पुरुषांची स्थान व भूमिका यात समाजात कसा भेद केला जातो. हे दैनंदिन व्यवहारामध्ये आपणास दृष्टीस पडते.

लिंगभाव या संज्ञेचा अर्थ हा लिंग संज्ञे च्या अर्थाहून भिन्न असा आहे.साधारणपणे एखाद्या समाजाने किंवा संस्कृतीने स्त्रीयां व पुरुष यांच्यात भेद केलेले असतात,किंवा पुरुषत्वाची म्हणजे पुरुषपणाची आणि स्त्रीत्वाची म्हणजे बायकी पणाची ची वैशिष्ट्ये निश्चित केली जातात. स्त्रीत्वाची वैशिष्ट्यांचा निर्देश करण्यासाठी लिंग ही संज्ञा वापरली जाते थोडक्यात स्त्री-पुरुषांनी जैविक व शारीरिक भेद म्हणजे लिंग होय. या देशातील सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक भेद म्हणजे लिंगभाव होय. प्रत्येक संस्कृतीत समाजात मुलगा आणि मुलगी यांच्या मूल्यमापनाचे विशिष्ट पद्धत असते. त्यानुसार मुला-मुलींना वेगवेगळ्या भूमिका गुणदोष प्रतिसादाच्या पद्धती त्या समाजाने दिलेल्या आहेत त्यामुळे समाजाच्या पासूनच मुला-मुलींचे साठी सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक क्रिया कृती कार्यक्रम आखला जातो. स्त्रियांना शारीरिक वैशिष्ट्ये नुसार घरगुती कामे दिली जातात ,तसेच स्त्रियांना एक लेबल लावले जाते की स्त्रिया लाजाळू, नाजूक ,कोमल, हळवी ,सोशल ,प्रेमाळ या संज्ञा वापरल्या जातात आणि पुरुषांसाठी आक्रमक ,रागट अशा संज्ञा वापरतात.



लिंगभाव ही संकल्पना सर्वप्रथम वापरणाऱ्या स्त्रीवाद यातील ज्येष्ठ विचारवंत अँन ओकले यांनी वापरली. ओकले यांच्या मते लिंगभाव ही एक सांस्कृतिक बाब आहे. लिंग हे नैसर्गिक, जीवशास्त्रीय संकल्पना आहे. स्त्री-पुरुषांच्या जननेंद्रिये येथील फरकामुळे हे दृश्य स्वरूपाचे आहे, तर लिंगभाव ही सांस्कृतिक असून मनुष्यनिर्मित आहे. लिंगभाव हा सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक भेद आहे. त्यामुळे लिंगभाव बदलत असतो. स्थळ, देश, काळ संस्कृतीनुसार तसेच कुटुंबा-कुटुंबात देखील लिंगभाव ही संकल्पना बदलते.

#### लिंगभाव समानतेकरिता विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम :

स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता दूर करण्यासाठी अनेक शासकीय-निमशासकीय पातळीवर अनेक उपक्रम आखण्यात येत आहेत. भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरचे यांनी स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता, न्याय या मूलतत्त्वे नुसार सर्वांना समानतेची वागणूक देणे अपेक्षित आहे. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात मात्र लिंगाधारित भेदभाव सर्व स्तरावर मग सामाजिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक स्तरावर आढळून येत आहे. आज भलेही स्त्रिया प्रत्येक क्षेत्रामध्ये आपले स्थान निश्चित करत असल्या तरी देखील प्रत्यक्षात मात्र तिला नकळतपणे दुय्यमत्त्वाची वागणूक सातत्याने दिली जात आहे. महिलांच्या विकासासाठी तिला राष्ट्राच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आणण्याकरिता तसेच तिच्यावर होणारा अन्याय अत्याचाराला आळा घालण्याकरिता महिला विकासाचे धोरण राबवणारे, महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे पहिले देशातील राज्य सांगता येईल. महिलांच्या विकासाकरिता लिंगभाव समानता करिता शासकीय पातळीवर, निमशासकीय पातळीवर, विविध उपक्रम, योजना आखण्यात येत आहेत. यामध्ये विकासात्मक धोरणाचा आढावा खालील प्रमाणे घेता येईल.

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2. महिलांसाठी आर्थिक विकासाच्या योजना
3. महिलांसाठीच्या सामाजिक विकासाच्या योजना
4. महिलांच्या साठीचा राजकीय विकासाच्या योजना
5. महिलांच्या साठीच्या कौटुंबिक विकासाच्या योजना
6. महिलांच्या आरोग्यविषयक विकासाच्या योजना
7. महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या मुली साठी शैक्षणिक विकासाच्या योजना
8. महिला सबलीकरणाचे योजना
9. महिलांना प्रशिक्षण व रोजगार सहायता कार्यक्रम
10. स्वयंसिद्धा व्यासपीठ स्थापन करणे. महिलांना सामाजिक, आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम बनवणे, महिला विकास व सबलीकरणाच्या एकात्मता योजना सुरू करणे
11. महाराष्ट्र महिला भिमुख योजना
12. जगभरातले अनेक स्त्री-पुरुष आणि पितृसत्ताक विचारपद्धती, दृष्टिकोन, संरचना आणि सुव्यवस्था यामध्ये परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या पातळीवर वेगवेगळे प्रयत्न केलेले आहेत.
13. शालेय अभ्यासक्रमामध्ये विश्लेषण लिंगभाव संवेदनशील बनवण्याचे प्रयत्न केले पाहिजे.
14. प्रसारमाध्यमात पितृसत्ताक पूर्वग्रहावर प्रकाश टाकून त्यामधील लिंगभेदाचे उच्चाटन करण्यासाठी कायदे नियम व मार्गदर्शक सूचनांचे काटेकोर अंमलबजावणी केली पाहिजे.

आपल्या समाजात परंपरागत धारणांमुळे पुरुषी वर्चस्वाच्या मानसिकतेचा परिपोष तर होतोच, पण त्यातून स्त्रीबद्दल पुरुषांच्या ठायी असूया निर्माण झाली आहे ही अत्यंत खेदाची गोष्ट आहे. स्त्री तिला लाभलेल्या कायदेशीर स्वातंत्र्यामुळे, शिक्षणामुळे व अंगच्या गुणवत्तेमुळे जे नेत्रदीपक यश मिळवत आहे. समानता म्हणजे स्पर्धात्मक बरोबरी नाही. तर घरातील आर्थिक, सामाजिक व कौटुंबिक निर्णय जे आतापर्यंत फक्त पुरुष घेत होता त्या सर्व निर्णयांमध्ये स्त्रीचा सहभाग असणे होय .

#### निष्कर्ष :

शासकीय पातळीवर कितीही उपाययोजना केल्या तरी खरया अर्थानी याची सुरुवात महिलांनी स्वतःपासूनच करायला हवी. पुरुषांनी केलेल्या विविध अन्याय व अत्याचारां विरोधात आवाज उठवला पाहिजे . मुलांना घडविण्याचे काम महिलांच्या हातात असते. तिने ठरविले तर पुरुषी वर्चस्वाची मानसिकता ती आपल्या कुटुंबात बदलू शकते, मात्र त्यासाठी स्वतःच्या मनातून ही पुरुषी वर्चस्वाची मानसिकता पुसून टाकायला हवी. लिंगभाव समानता प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी नियोजन करते व्यवस्थापक , विभागीय स्तरावर अनेक कार्यकर्ते, सरकारी, बिगर सरकारी प्रशासकीय अधिकाऱ्यांच्या कडून अनेक कार्यक्रमाचे नियोजन केले जाते. परंतु प्रत्यक्ष मध्ये लिंगभावतील भेदभाव दूर करणे .हे आव्हानात्मक काम आहे .कारण पारंपारिक भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेतील पितृसत्ताक समाजव्यवस्थेच्या मानसिकतेतून आजही स्त्री-पुरुष भेदभावाची दरी खोलवर रुतून गेलेली आहेत. त्यामुळे स्त्रिया पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने जरी काम करीत असल्या तरी, ती केवळ स्त्री आहे. म्हणून तिला दुय्यम दर्जाची वागणूक, कनिष्ठची वागणूक प्रत्येक स्तरावर दिली जात आहे. यामध्ये तर सामाजिक ,सांस्कृतिक ,कौटुंबिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, राजकीय असून यामध्ये केवळ ती स्त्री आहे. हा संकुचित दृष्टिकोनातून तिच्याकडे पहिले जाते .हा संकुचित दृष्टीकोन जो पर्यंत नष्ट होत नाही.आणि त्या स्त्रीकडे मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोनातून पाहिले जात नाही. तोपर्यंत या समाजामध्ये लिंगभाव असमानता की सातत्याने अस्तित्वात राहणार आहे.

स्त्रियांनीही स्वतःची बौद्धिक क्षमता वाढवावी. प्रत्येक अनुचित घटनेविरुद्ध मेणबत्या पेटतातच,मुख मोर्चे काढतात ,निवेदन देणे यासारख्या कृती केल्या जातात परंतु प्रत्यक्षात प्रत्येक पीडितेला न्याय मिळतोच असे नाही. पुरुषी वर्चस्व कमी करायचं असेल तर आपली मूल्ये, संस्कार मुलांमध्ये रुजवणे गरजेचे आहे. घरातील आजी-आजोबा मूल्याधारित शिक्षणाचे उत्तम स्रोत असतात. त्यांनी ही जबाबदारी आवडीने घेतली पाहिजे. तसेच त्यांना ती घेऊ दिली पाहिजे. मुलांसह संबंध शाळा व त्यामुळे समाज याच्याशी येतो. तिथे मुलांवर लोकशाहीनिष्ठ संस्कार केले जातात. स्वाभिमान, देशाभिमान, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन, संवेदनशीलता आदी मूल्यांची जोपासना फक्त शाळेत न होता ती समाजातूनही झाली पाहिजे. ज्येष्ठ नागरिकांनी त्यांच्या उमेदीच्या काळात आपापल्या क्षेत्रात उल्लेखनीय कामगिरी केलेली असते. लिंगभाव समानते करिता अनेक विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम योजले तरी लिंगभाव समानता हि सामुदायिक प्रयत्नातूनच प्रत्यक्षात उतरू शकते. त्यामुळे प्राथमिक स्तरातून म्हणजे कौटुंबिक पातळीवरून तुम्ही-आम्ही लिंगभाव समानतेचा प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे. असे या अभ्यासांती संशोधकास सांगू इच्छितो.

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## रवींद्र शोभणे यांच्या कथेतील महिला सशक्तीकरण

प्रा. काशीनाथ वि. तरासे

सहायक प्राध्यापक (मराठी विभाग)

माटे ले-आऊट नागपूर रोड, नालवाडी, वर्धा

जि. वर्धा ४४२००९ (महा.)

### सारांश -

पुरुषकेंद्री समाजव्यवस्थेमध्ये स्त्रीचे स्थान हे परिघावरचे आणि दुय्यम दर्जाचे राहिले आहे. पुरुषांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी साधनभूत असेच तिचे अस्तित्व राहिले. समाजाने तिला वेगवेगळ्या रुपांमध्ये उभे करून तिचे मनुष्यत्व नाकारले. तिला शिक्षण, त्यासाठी लागणारी संधी आणि स्वातंत्र्य कधी लाभू दिले नाही. याचा परिणाम म्हणून स्त्री परंपरेने मिळालेले जीवन मुकाट्याने जगत राहिली. निसर्गाने या जगात माणसाच्या दोनच जाती निर्माण केल्या आहेत. स्त्री आणि पुरुष. त्यांचे देह वेगवेगळे असले तरी त्यांच्यामध्ये कोणी श्रेष्ठ अथवा कनिष्ठ नाही. पुरुषांप्रमाणे स्त्रीलाही तन व मन आहे. बौद्धिकदृष्ट्या स्त्री पुरुषापेक्षा कमी नाही. संधी मिळताच स्त्री आपले कर्तृत्व सिद्ध करू शकते. यासाठी स्त्रीने स्वतःचा संकुचितपणा सोडला पाहिजे. सुरुवातीच्या मानव समाजात स्त्रियांना समानतेचे किंबहुना वरचढ स्थान होते; पण नंतर मात्र परिस्थिती बदलू लागली. समाजातील व कुटुंबातील स्त्रीचे स्थान हळूहळू दुय्यम होऊ लागले. लिंग भेदावर स्त्री व पुरुषांच्या क्षेत्रांची विभागणी झाली. राजकारण, अर्थकारण, समाजकारण, धर्मकारण ही पुरुषांची क्षेत्रे; युद्धे, हिंसाचार हीसुद्धा पुरुषांची क्षेत्रे तर अपत्यसंगोपन, स्वयंपाक, विणकाम, भरतकाम वगैरे स्त्रियांची क्षेत्रे. शिक्षणही पुरुषांना वेगळे, स्त्रियांना वेगळे. गृहिणी या दृष्टीने उपयुक्त ठरेल असेच शिक्षण दिले जात असे. म्हणून स्त्री-पुरुषांना एकच शिक्षण द्यावे व तेही एकत्र द्यावे अशी चळवळ सुरू झाली. या चळवळीतून अनेक स्त्रियांनी पारतंत्र्याचे जोखड फेकून दिले. व प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात आपले कर्तृत्व सिद्ध करण्याची स्त्री धडपड करू लागली. अनेक स्त्रियांनी आपल्या जाणिवांचा आविष्कार साहित्यामधून करायला सुरुवात केली. मराठीमध्ये स्त्री जाणिवेचे साहित्य उदयास आले. यामध्ये कथा, कादंबरी, नाटक, कविता, समीक्षा, वैचारिक, ललित इ. क्षेत्रात स्त्रिया लिहू लागल्या. स्त्रियांप्रमाणेच काही पुरुष लेखकांनीसुद्धा स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधांवर आपल्या साहित्यातून प्रकाश टाकलेला आहे. यामध्ये रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी आपल्या कथा वाङ्मयातून स्त्री-पुरुष संबंध उलगडण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

**बीजशब्द :** रवींद्र शोभणे, महिला सशक्तीकरण, आपुले मरण, स्त्रिया आता बाहेर पडल्या, डॉ. वंदना महाजन

### प्रस्तावना -

संपूर्ण जगात महिला सशक्तीकरणाचा पुरस्कार केल्याने मराठीतसुद्धा सर्व वाङ्मयप्रवाहांमध्ये स्त्री जाणिवेचे साहित्य निर्माण व्हायला लागले. कथा, कादंबरी, नाटक, कविता, वैचारिक इ. मधून स्त्रियांचे दुःख, वेदना प्रकट होऊ लागल्या. मराठी कथेचेही स्त्री जाणिवेच्या या प्रवासात मोठे योगदान दिसून येते. सुरुवातीला मराठी कथेमध्ये पुरुषांनी स्त्रियांच्या दुःखांची जाणीव मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. स्त्री जाणिवेची ही चळवळ स्त्रियांनी सुरू केली असली तरी यामध्ये काही पुरोगामी आणि क्रांतिकारक पुरुषांचेसुद्धा मोलाचे सहकार्य आहे. रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी आपल्या कथेतून स्त्रियांविषयीचा विचार मांडलेला आहे. स्त्रीवर होणाऱ्या अन्याय-अत्याचाराला शोभणेनी आपल्या कथांमधून वाचा फोडण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

### रवींद्र शोभणे यांच्या महिलांच्या संदर्भातील कथा

‘आपुले मरण’ या कथेत पती-पत्नीच्या नातेसंबंधातील ताणतणाव व संघर्षाचे चित्रण आले आहे भावना ही वसंतरावांची पत्नी. ती आपल्याशी सतत भांडत असते. तिने आयुष्यभर स्वतःचाच विचार केला. तिने आपल्याला कस्पटासमान मानले. ही वेदना वसंतराव त्यांची मैत्रीण मिसेस् जाधवांकडे मांडतात. खरे तर भावनाताईनी वसंतरावांना समजून घेतले पाहिजे, असे मिसेस् जाधवांना वाटते. आपली निखळ व निष्पाप मैत्री आहे हे अनेकदा वसंतरावांनी भावनाताईंना पटवून देण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला असतो; पण भावताईंना मात्र त्यांच्या नात्यात व्यभिचार दिसतो. भावताईंच्या मनातील ही गाठ कशी सुटेल? हा प्रश्न अनुत्तरीत राहतो. आपला नवरा एका परक्या स्त्रीच्या घरी वारंवार कशासाठी जातो? त्यांच्यात काय नाते आहे? असे प्रश्न एका विवाहित

स्त्रीच्या मनात निर्माण होणे साहित्यिक आहे; याबाबतीत डॉ. वंदना महाजन म्हणतात, “विवाहित स्त्री-पुरुषांची मैत्री समाजात निषिद्धच मानली जाते. अशा मैत्रीकडे पूर्वग्रहदूषित दृष्टिकोनातून बघितले जाते. त्यातल्या त्यात पुरुषांच्या पत्नीला आणि स्त्रीच्या पतीला ही मैत्री खटकते. याकडे समंजसपणे बघणे दोघांनाही अवघड जाते.”<sup>१</sup> मानवी जीवनात असमंजसपणामुळे संसार कसा उद्ध्वस्त होतो आणि सांसारिक कलह कसा निर्माण होतो याचे विविधांगी चित्रण कथाकाराने या कथेत केलेले आहे.

‘इस शहर में हर शख्स’ ही संगीत क्षेत्रात कार्यरत असलेल्या कलाकारांच्या प्रेमाची कथा आहे. एक अविवाहित मुलगी साठ वर्षांच्या पुरुषाजवळ गाणे शिकायला येते आणि त्याच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा तिच्यावर प्रभाव पडून ती त्याच्यात गुरफटते. तोही तिचा पूर्ण फायदा घेतो. काही दिवस तो तिला त्याच्या घरी ठेवतो; पण मुलगी व बायकोच्या विरोधाने तो तिला वेगळ्या घरात राहायला सांगतो. कोणतीही तक्रार न करता सुशीला हे सर्व मुकाट्याने स्वीकारते. सर्व गोष्टींचा त्याग करून शेवटी ती एकाकी जीवन जगते. त्यामुळे सुशीलाची व्यक्तिरेखा मोठ्या उंचीवर गेलेली दिसते. याबाबतीत दीपक घारे म्हणतात, “व्यवहार सांभाळू न शकणारी सुशीलासारखी माणसं ठेचकाळत, रक्तबंबाळ होत जगत राहतात. भाईजी अंतःप्रेरणा आणि व्यवहार यांच्या द्वंद्वात असहाय्यपणे जगत राहतात; तर सुशीला या खडतर प्रवासातही आपलं स्वत्व सोडत नाही.”<sup>२</sup> या कथेतील स्त्री-पुरुष, मुलगी-वडील, पती-पत्नी, प्रियकर-प्रेयसी अशा विविध नात्यातले रंग कथाकाराने आणल्यामुळे ही कथा अधिकच वाचनीय झाली आहे.

‘एक हिरवे पान’ या कथेत एका खेड्यातील मुस्लीम कुटुंबाची शोकांतिका चित्रित झाली आहे. या कुटुंबामध्ये घडलेल्या घटनांमुळे हे कुटुंब संपूर्ण गावासाठी हास्यास्पद ठरते. कथेतील दुल्लू इतर पुरुषांप्रमाणे नसून फार संयमी, सोशिक, परोपकारी, विचारी आणि संघर्षशील आहे. रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी या कथेत दुल्लू हे पात्र निर्माण करून पुरुषांचा हा सद्गुणी व सद्विचारी आणि सहनशील माणसाचा चेहरा वाचकांसमोर उभा केलेला आहे. म्हणूनच वाचक अशी प्रकृती असणाऱ्या दुल्लूच्या प्रेमात पडल्याशिवाय राहत नाही. यामुळे ही कथा विलक्षण वाटते. ग्रामीण भागातील मुस्लीम लोकांच्या हिंदी भाषेचा वापर हा या कथेचा एक विशेष इथे जाणवतो. तसेच स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधावर सखोल प्रकाश टाकणारी ही उच्च पातळीवरची कथा आहे असेही दिसून येते.

‘वर्तमानाची खवलेदार पाठ’ ही शरीरवासनेमुळे एकमेकांच्या जवळ आलेल्या शिक्षक व विद्यार्थिनीची कथा आहे. पीएच्. डी. च्या निमित्ताने पत्रास वर्षीय डॉ. नारकर व नंदिताच्या वारंवार भेटीगाठी होतात. यातून दोघेही एकमेकांच्या जवळ येऊन त्यांच्यात शारीरिक संबंध प्रस्थापित होतात. नारकर नंदितामध्ये अधिक गुंतत जातात. पतीचा विरह, शरीरसंबंधाची ओढ त्यामुळे नंदिता नारकरांकडे आकर्षित होते. नंदिता व नारकर यांचे नाते एवढे घट्ट होतात की नारकर नंदिताशिवाय राहू शकत नाहीत. पतीच्या विरहामुळे व शरीरवासनेमुळे स्त्री पुरुषांकडे आकर्षित होत जाते; पण यामध्ये एकट्या स्त्रीचाच दोष आहे की पुरुषही तेवढाच दोशी आहे याचा शोध घेताना डॉ. सुलभा हेलेंकर म्हणतात, “आजच्या स्त्रीचं एकाकीपण, मुलगी सतत बाहेर राहते म्हणून वाटणारी काळजी, नवरा दूर असल्याने स्वतःचा कोंडमारा या स्त्रिया सगळ्या वासनेतूनच का बघतात? की स्त्रिया आता बाहेर पडल्या म्हणून त्यांना शरीराची जाणीव झाली? हे दर्शवायचं आहे का लेखकाला? पण यातला खरा प्रश्न मला वाटतो तो मुलगी व आईचा- ‘सातच्या आत घरात’ मध्ये जो प्रश्न होता तोच.”<sup>३</sup>

‘ओली... धिप्पाड भिंत’ ही जीवनातले तत्त्वज्ञान मांडत, स्वीकारत जगणाऱ्या माणसांची कथा आहे. एका मुस्लीम समाजाच्या मुलीला भास्करबुवा स्वीकारतात. बुवाला मुलाविषयी वाटणारा उद्वेग आणि अस्माविषयी द्वेष शेवटी गळून पडतात. आणि क्षमाशील वृत्तीने अस्माला आश्रय देण्याचा निर्णय भास्करबुवा घेतात. भास्करबुवा कीर्तनकार असले तरी त्यांच्या घराला सांभाळणाऱ्या अक्काशी त्यांचे अनैतिक संबंध असणे, त्यांच्या मुलाचे मुस्लीम धर्माच्या मुलीवर प्रेम असणे या सर्व गोष्टी प्रस्तुत कथेतून कथाकाराने मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्याबरोबरच कथाकाराने नैतिकतेवरही भाष्य केलेले दिसून येते. याबाबतीत दीपक घारे म्हणतात, “ओली... धिप्पाड भिंत कथेत फक्त वासनेचे झपाटून टाकणारे चित्रणच नाही. त्या बरोबर नैतिक प्रश्नांचा येणारा तणावही कथेत येतो.”<sup>४</sup> स्त्रीच्या वाट्याला येणाऱ्या दुःखाचा पट या कथेतून कथाकाराने मांडलेला दिसतो.

‘चंद्रोत्सव’ या शीर्षक कथेत एकट्या राहणाऱ्या एका प्रौढ स्त्रीची वेदना कथाकाराने मांडली आहे. तसेच ही कथा स्त्रीच्या आयुष्यातल्या एका अवघड वळणाचे चित्रण करते. या कथेची नायिका मिथिला जोगदंड शिकत असताना एका श्रीमंत मुलाच्या प्रेमात पडते. ते दोघे लग्न करतात. काही दिवसांनी तिचा पती कुठेतरी बाहेर दुसऱ्या मुलीत गुंतला आहे असे तिला कळते. या कारणाने घरात नेहमी भांडणे होतात. शेवटी त्यांचा घटस्फोट होतो. अनेक वर्षे एकाकीपणात जगणाऱ्या मिथिलाला कोणाचीतरी सोबत लागते. ती सोबत सुशांतच्या रुपाने मिळाल्याचा आनंद तिला होतो; पण सुशांत तिच्या मैत्रीचा फायदा घेऊन मोकळा होतो.

त्यामुळे तिचा तो आनंद चिरकाल टिकत नाही. वयस्कर स्त्रीने दुसरे लग्न करणे या समाजात निषिद्ध मानले जाते; पण या कथेत मिथिलाची मुलगी व जावई तिला तिच्या म्हातारपणी जोडीदाराची गरज म्हणून लग्न करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य देतात. हे या कथेतून लेखकाने चित्रित केले आहे. याबद्दल श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे म्हणतात, “मला वाटतं की, ह्या कथेद्वारे आपण समाजसुधारकाचा एक नवीन टप्पा निर्माण केला आहे. असं म्हटलं तर वावगं होणार नाही.”<sup>५</sup>

‘ओल्या पापाचे फूटकार’ या शीर्षक कथेत स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधाचे विश्लेषण कथाकाराने केले आहे. देशमानेच्या परिस्थितीचा फायदा घेणारा बाळासाहेब किती निष्ठूर आणि हैवान आहे. हे या कथेतून कथाकाराने दाखवून दिले आहे. याबद्दल डॉ. वंदना महाजन म्हणतात, “प्रा. देशमानेंना नोकरीत कायम करण्यासाठी संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष त्यांच्या सुंदर बायकोची चित्राची एका रात्रीसाठी मागणी करतात. बाईच्या शरीराचा सौदा सगळ्यांनाच इतका सहज आणि सोपा वाटतो. या कथेतून पुढे येणारे वास्तव अत्यंत जिह्वाही लागणारे आहे.”<sup>६</sup> रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी या कथेतून सामाजिक वास्तवाचा गाभा शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. शिक्षणसंस्था म्हणजे कुरण. त्याचा आपल्या मर्जीप्रमाणे वापर करणारे संस्थापक बुद्धीजीवी वर्गाला बोटार नाचवत असतात. एवढेच नव्हे तर त्यांनी अनैतिकतेची मर्यादा ओलांडल्यामुळे सामान्य वर्गातील स्त्रियांना बळी पडावे लागते. अशावेळी मध्यमवर्गाची गळचेपी होते. याचे हृदयद्रावक चित्रण या कथेतून कथाकाराने केले आहे. या कथेतील स्त्रीचे बलिदान हृदय पिळवटून टाकणारे आहे.

‘समंघ’ या कथेत एका विवाहित स्त्रीला तिचा नवरा त्रास देतो. तेव्हा ती नोकरी पत्करून तिथल्याच एका वयस्कर विवाहित पुरुषाचा आधार घेते व त्याच्यात आपला पुढचा जोडीदार शोधते. नयनसारखी सुशील, सुंदर मुलगी मिळाल्यावर तिच्या नवऱ्याला तिची किंमत कळत नाही. तो बाहेरच्याली निघतो. दिनेशसारख्याचा ती आधार शोधते तर तो विवाहित आणि वयस्कर असल्यामुळे त्याचे मन तसे करण्याची परवानगी त्याला देत नाही. ती मात्र त्याच्यावर मनापासून प्रेम करते. शेवटी नियतीला हे मान्य नसल्यामुळे तिला तिसऱ्याच माणसाचा आधार घ्यावा लागतो. कथाकाराने या कथेतून स्त्री-पुरुष संबंध उलगडून दाखविण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी त्यांच्या कथांमधून विविध घटना-प्रसंगांच्या द्वारे महिलांच्या जीवनावर भाष्य केलेले दिसून येते. महिलांना आपल्या अस्मितेची जाणीव झाली पाहिजे. या विचारांतून त्यांच्या काही कथांची निर्मिती झालेली दिसून येते. महिलांच्या अधिकारांविषयी डॉ. इरावती कर्वे म्हणतात, “स्वतःच्या चिमुकल्या संसाराबाहेर समाजाचा जो संसार चालला आहे. त्यात प्रत्येक स्त्रीने मन घातले पाहिजे. समाजाचे देणे ते हेच. बालपणी समाजाकडून घेणे घेतलेले असते. घेताना व्यक्तीचा जो विकास होतो. ज्या दिवशी आम्ही आमचे घेणे व देणे कसोशीने व जागरूकपणे घेऊ आणि देऊ त्या दिवशी आम्हा बायकांचा प्रश्न आपोआपच सुटेल, आम्हाला आमच्या मानव्याची जाणीव होईल व बायकांच्या हक्काची भाषा आम्ही बोलू लागू.”<sup>७</sup> रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी आपल्या कथांतून महिलांचे प्रश्न मांडून सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व जोपासण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. त्यांनी कथेद्वारे महिलांच्या प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य केलेले आहे.

## निष्कर्ष

- प्राचीन पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीत स्त्रीचे स्थान दुय्यम मानले जात होते; पण आधुनिक काळात काही पुरुष समाजसुधारकांच्या सहाय्याने व स्त्रियांच्या अस्मिता जागृतीने त्यांना आपल्या हक्कांची व अधिकारांची जाणीव झालेली दिसून येते.
- मराठीतील इतर साहित्यप्रकारांप्रमाणे कथालेखक व लेखिकांनी स्त्रीवादी व स्त्रीजाणिवेची कथा लिहून आपल्या जाणिवेचा प्रकट करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला दिसून येतो.
- आजच्या स्त्रीचे स्थान प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. स्त्रीच्या विकासाशिवाय देशाचा विकास शक्य नाही. म्हणून तिला पुरुषांसमान दर्जा दिला पाहिजे. असा विचार मराठी कथेतून मांडलेला दिसून येतो.
- रवींद्र शोभणे यांच्या कथेत महिला सशक्तीकरणावर भर देण्यात आला असून त्यांचे सर्व प्रश्न व समस्या मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न झालेला दिसून येतो.

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## बालकामगार आणि कायदेशीर तरतुदी

प्रा. डॉ. एम. आर. खोत,

अर्थशास्त्र आणि एन सी सी विभाग

स. का पाटील सिंधुदुर्ग महाविद्यालय मालवण

### प्रस्तावना

उत्पादन प्रक्रियेत श्रम हा घटक अंत्यंत महत्वाचा आहे . मात्र शिक्षण घेण्याच्या, खेळण्याच्या वयात लहान मुलांकडून करवून घेतले जात असेल किंवा केले जात असेल, तर ते कोणत्याही समाजासाठी, राष्ट्रासाठी भ्रूणावह नाही. देशातील विविध लहान -मोठ्या उद्योगव्यवसायात बालकामगार असल्याचे दिसून येते. विकसित आणि विकसनशील अशा दोन्ही देशांत बालकामगार समस्या दिसून येत असली, तरी भारतातील बालकामगार समस्येची कारणे वेगळी आहेत. त्यात प्रामुख्याने पिढीजात दारिद्र्य,परंपरागत व्यवसाय , बेकारी , आर्थिक विषमता, आईवडिलांचे अज्ञान व निरक्षरता, स्थलांतर यांचा समावेश असल्याचे दिसून येते. भारताच्याच नव्हे, तर सर्व जगाच्या दृष्टीने बालकामगार ही समस्या विकासाला अत्यंत घातक आहे.

### व्याख्या ---

“बालकामगार प्रतिबंध आणि नियंत्रण कायदा” 1986नुसार, काम करणाऱ्या ज्या व्यक्तीने वयाची 14 वर्षे पूर्ण केलेली नाहीत, अशा सर्वांना बालकामगार संबोधण्यात यावे. “

“संकुचित अर्थाने बालकामगार म्हणजे अशी मुले, जी त्यांच्या आरोग्यास धोकादायक आणि त्यांच्या विकासाच्या संधी नाकारणाऱ्या कोणत्याही लाभदायक व्यवसायात काम करतात.”

बालकामगार हि समस्या फक्त उद्योगात काम करणाऱ्या मुलांसाठीच लागू होत नाही, तर औद्योगिकेतर व्यवसायात काम करणाऱ्या मुलांसाठीही लागू होते.

### संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

- 1) बालश्रामिक घटनात्मक तरतूदींचा अभ्यास.
- 2) बालश्रामिक स्वतंत्र्यापूर्वीच्या कायद्यांचा अभ्यास.
- 3) बालश्रामिक स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या कायद्यांचा अभ्यास.

### गृहीतक

बालकामगारविषयक घटनात्मक तरतुदी व कायदे बालकामगारप्रथा बंद करण्या अद्यापही यशस्वी झालेल्या नाहीत

### संशोधन पद्धती

सदर संशोधनासाठी दुय्यम माहितीचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे. दुय्यम माहितीसाठी विविध ग्रंथ, अहवाल, मासिके, नियतकालिके, वृत्तपत्रे इत्यादींचा आधार घेतलेला आहे.

**बाल श्रमिक आणि घटनात्मक तरतुदी :**

राज्यघटना तयार करताना घटनाकारांनी बालकामगारांबाबत काही कलमे घटनेमध्ये समाविष्ट केली आहेत. या तरतुदी बालकामगार, बालहक्क, बालकांचा सर्वांगीण विकास आणि वंचित बालक यांच्या संदर्भात आहेत. हि कलमे मूलभूत हक्क आणि राज्यांची मार्गदर्शक तत्वे यांमध्ये समाविष्ट करण्यात करण्यात आली आहेत. या कलमांमध्ये आवश्यकतेनुसार नंतरच्या काळात घटनादुरुस्त्या करून केंद्र सरकारने काही बदलही केले आहेत. घटनेतील 15(4), 24, 39(इ), 45 आणि 51(अ) हि कलमे बालकामगारांशी निगडित आहेत.

- 1) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम 15(4) नुसार सामाजिक व आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या कोणत्याही वर्गाच्या उन्नतीकरिता विशेष तरतूद करण्यास राज्यास प्रतिबंध राहणार नाही.
- 2) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम (24) नुसार, 14 वर्षांखालील मुलांना कोणत्याही कारखान्यात अथवा खाणीत कोणत्याही धोकादायक कामासाठी कामावर ठेवता येणार नाही.
- 3) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम 39(ई) नुसार, राज्य आपल्या राज्यातील कामगार, स्त्री, पुरुष आणि कोवळ्या वयातील मुलांच्या आरोग्य आणि सामर्थ्याचे जतन करेल. तसेच, कोवळ्या वयातील मुलांचे शोषण केले जाणार नाही आणि आर्थिक गरजेपोटी त्यांच्या वय आणि सामर्थ्यास अनुरूप नसलेल्या व्यवसायात काम करण्यासाठी बळजबरी /सक्ती केली जाणार नाही.
- 4) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम 44 (एफ) नुसार, मुलांना खुल्या आणि मुक्त वातावरणात आणि सन्मानाने नैसर्गिक विकासासाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या संधी आणि सोयी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जातील. तसेच, युवा मुलामुलींचे बाल्य व नैतिक आणि भौतिक वचनापासून संरक्षण केले जाईल.
- 5) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम 45 नुसार, संविधान लागू झाल्यापासून दहा वर्षात राज्य चौदा वर्षांखालील सर्व मुलामुलींना मोफत आणि सक्तीचे शिक्षण देण्याचा प्रयत्न करेल.
- 6) भारताची घटना 26जानेवारी, 1950 रोजी लागू झाली. त्यानंतर 1960 पर्यंत 14वर्षांखालील सर्व मुलामुलींना मोफत आणि सक्तीचे शिक्षण देण्याचा प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न झाला नाही व तो आजही होत नाही. त्यासाठी भारत सरकारने डिसेंबर 2002 मध्ये 86 वी घटनादुरुस्ती करून 6 ते 14 वर्षांपर्यंतच्या सर्व मुलामुलींचा प्राथमिक शिक्षण हा घटनादत्त व मूलभूत अधिकार मानला. याबाबतच्या कलम 21(ए) नुसार, राज्य 6 ते 14 वर्षांपर्यंतच्या बालकांना मोफत आणि सक्तीचे शिक्षण राज्याने निर्देशित केलेल्या कायद्याप्रमाणे व ठरवल्याप्रमाणे प्रदान करेल.
- 7) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम 51(अ) हे मूलभूत कर्तव्याशी निगडित असून, या कलमानुसार भारतातील प्रत्येक मातापित्याचे किंवा पालकाचे 6 ते 14 वयोगटातील त्यांच्या मुलांना किंवा पाल्यांना शिक्षणाचा अधिकार, शिक्षणाची संधी मिळवून देणे मूलभूत कर्तव्य ठरवले आहे.

बालकामगाराना प्रतिबंध घालण्यासाठी व बालकामगार प्रथेच्या निर्मूलनासाठी स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वीही ब्रिटिशांनी कायदे केलेले आहेत.याशिवाय केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारांनी विविध कायदे संमत करून बालकामगार प्रथेच्या निर्मूलनासाठी प्रयत्न केले आहेत.



**बालश्रामिक संरक्षणासाठी स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वीचे कायदे :**

बालमजुरीस प्रतिबंध करणारा पहिला कायदा भारतात स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वीच्या काळात ब्रिटिशांनी 1891 साली केला होता. 1891 साली अस्तित्वात आलेला हा कायदा 'भारतीय कारखाना अधिनियम' या नावाने ओळखला जातो. कारखान्याशी संबंधित असणारा हा कायदा बालमजुरीस अंशतः प्रतिबंध करणारा कायदा होता. या कायद्यामध्ये बालकामगारांचे कमीतकमी वय 7 वर्षे निर्धारित करण्यात आले, एकाच दिवशी दोन कारखान्यात काम करण्यास प्रतिबंध करण्यात आला, 9 तासांपेक्षा अधिक काम करण्यास प्रतिबंध करण्यात आला आणि एक महिन्यात चार सुट्ट्या असाव्यात, या तरतुदींचा समावेश होता. परंतु, हा कायदा ज्या कारखान्यात 100 पेक्षा अधिक कामगार काम करतात, केवळ त्याच कारखान्यास लागू होता. साहजिकच अशा तरतुदींमुळे हा कायदा त्या वेळी बालमजुरी रोखण्यात अतिशय कुचकामी ठरला. त्यामुळे 1891 मध्ये या कायद्यात काही सुधारणा करण्यात आल्या. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने बालकामगारांचे कमीतकमी वय 9 वर्षे आणि कामाचे तास कमाल 7 करण्यात आले. घातक उद्योगांमध्ये आणि रात्रीच्या वेळी मुलांना काम करण्यास प्रतिबंध करण्यात आला. बालकामगारांची वैद्यकीय तपासणी करणे, त्यांचे वय ठरवणे इ. अटी घालण्यात आल्या होत्या.

सन 1933 मध्ये पारित केलेल्या 'बाल नोकरी तारण अधिनियम' नुसार बालकांना नोकरीसाठी तारण ठेवण्यास प्रतिबंध करण्यात आला. बालकांचा वेठबिगार म्हणून होणारा वापर बेकायदेशीर ठरविण्यात आला. 1938 च्या बालकामगार कायद्यानुसार मुलांच्या प्रकृतीस अपायकारक असणाऱ्या उद्योग व्यवसायात मुलांना कामावर ठेवण्यास प्रतिबंध करण्यात आला. तसेच, 15 वर्षांखालील मुलांना रेल्वे गोदामात कामावर ठेवण्यास मनाई करण्यात आली आणि 15 ते 18 वर्षे वयाच्या मुलींना कामावर घेण्यासंबंधिच्या अटीचाही समावेश केलेला होता. 1939 च्या सुधारित बालरोजगार कायद्यानुसार बालकामगारांचे कमीतकमी वय 12 वर्षे निर्धारित करण्यात आले व आंतरराष्ट्रीय कामगार संघटनेच्या कायदेशीर तरतुदीनुसार बालकांच्या रात्रपाळीबाबतच्या कायद्याला निश्चित रूप देण्यात आले. 1940 च्या 'किमान वेतन कायदा'त मुलांच्या वेतनाची निश्चिती करण्यात आली. यानुसार तरुण युवकांसाठी प्रौढ व्यक्तीच्या वेतनाच्या  $\frac{3}{4}$  एवढे वेतन आणि मुलांसाठी प्रौढ व्यक्तीच्या वेतनाच्या  $\frac{2}{3}$  एवढे वेतन निश्चित करण्यात आले.

ब्रिटिश सरकारने स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वी संमत केलेल्या या सर्व कायद्यांवरून स्पष्ट होते कि, बालकामगारांच्या काम करण्याच्या किंवा बालकामगारांच्या निश्चिततेच्या वयात उत्तरोत्तर वाढ करण्यात आली. तसेच, सुरुवातीच्या कायद्यापासून मुलांच्या रात्रपाळीतिल कामास प्रतिबंध करण्यात आला होता. परंतु, या कायद्याची परिणामाकारक अंमलबजावणी न झाल्यामुळे बालकामगार प्रथा बंद करण्यात ब्रिटिश सरकारला यश आले नाही.

**बालकामगार आणि स्वातंत्र्यानंतरचे कायदे**

भारत सरकारने स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्त झाल्यानंतर 1948 ला 'कारखाना अधिनियम' हा कायदा संमत केला. या कायद्याप्रमाणे 14 वर्षांखालील मुलांना कामावर ठेवण्यास पूर्णपणे बंदी घालण्यात आली. तसेच, 15 ते 18 या वयोगटातील ज्या तरुणांकडे अधिकारप्राप्त डॉक्टरांचे तंदुरुस्ती प्रमाणपत्र आहे, अशांनाच कामावर ठेवता येईल आणि त्यांच्याकडून चारच तास काम करून घेता येईल, असा प्रतिबंध घालण्यात आला.

मुलांच्या रात्रपाळीच्या कामासही प्रतिबंध घालण्यात आला. 1948 च्या 'मुंबई दुकान व व्यवस्था कायद्याप्रमाणे हॉटेल, खाणावळी, ढाबे, उपाहारगृह, रसवंतीगृह यांतील कोणत्याही व्यवस्थापनामध्ये 12 वर्षे वयापर्यंतच्या मुलांना कामावर घेण्यास बंदी घालण्यात आली. 1948 च्या किमान वेतन कायद्यात प्रथमच बालक, तरुण आणि प्रौढ कोणास म्हणावे, हे स्पष्ट करण्यात आले आहे. या कायद्यानुसार

- 1] बालक म्हणजे ज्याने वयाची 14 वर्षे पूर्ण केलेली नाहीत.
- 2]. तरुण म्हणजे ज्याने वयाची 14 वर्षे पूर्ण केलेली आहेत; परंतु 18 पूर्ण केलेली नाहीत
- 3] प्रौढ म्हणजे ज्याने वयाची 18 वर्षे पूर्ण केलेली आहेत अशी व्यक्ती.

भारतात सन 1951 मध्ये "वसाहत कामगार अधिनियम" तयार करण्यात आला यानुसार रेल्वे गोदामात 15 ते 17 वर्षांच्या बालकामगारांवर बंदी घालण्यात आली. 1952च्या 'खाणकाम कायद्या'प्रमाणे 15 वर्षांखालील मुलांना खाणीच्या संपर्कात येण्यापासून प्रतिबंध करण्यात आला. 'करार नियंत्रण आणि दारूबंदी कायदा 1960' नुसार कामाविषयीचा करार करण्यासाठी परवानगी असणारे वय 18 व त्यावरील वय निश्चित करण्यात आले. 1961च्या 'मोटार वाहतूक कामगार कायद्यानुसार' वाहतूक व्यवसायात मुलांना कामावर घेण्यास बंदी घालण्यात आली. शिकाऊ उमेदवार कायदा 1961 नुसार 14 वर्षे पूर्ण न झालेल्या कोणत्याही शिकाऊ उमेदवारांना कोणत्याही उद्योग -व्यवसायात कामावर घेण्यास बंदी घालण्यात आली. 'विडी आणि सिगारेट कामगार कायदा 1966' नुसार कोणत्याही औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात मुलांना कामावर घेण्यास बंदी घालण्यात आली. तथापि, त्यांना स्वतःच्या घरात काम करण्यास परवानगी देण्यात आली. हे सर्व कायदे प्रत्यक्षात केवळ बालकामगारांसाठी तयार केलेले नव्हते, तर ते सामान्य कामगारांसाठी तयार केले गेले होते आणि त्याबरोबरच त्यात बालकामगारांविषयी अगदी कमी उल्लेख असल्याचे दिसून येते.

भारत सरकारने 1886 साली खास बालकामगारांच्या संरक्षणासाठी कायदा संमत केला. हा कायदा 'बालकामगार प्रतिबंध आणि नियंत्रण कायदा 1986' या नावाने ओळखला जातो. हा कायदा मुलांच्या रोजगारावर स्पष्टपणे प्रतिबंध करणारा पहिला कायदा आहे. या कायद्यानुसार असुरक्षित आणि धोकादायक वातावरणात 14 वर्षांखालील मुलांना काम देण्यास बंदी घालण्यात आली. या कायद्यानुसार 57 प्रक्रिया उद्योग आणि 14 व्यवसाय मुलांच्या आरोग्यास व जीवनास असुरक्षित आणि धोकादायक म्हणून ठरवले गेले. तसेच, धोकादायक नसलेल्या उद्योगांमध्ये बालकामगार कामास लावण्यास परवानगी होती. परंतु अशा बालकामगारांना जास्तीत जास्त 6 तास काम देता येईल व त्या वेळेत 3 तासानंतर 1 तासाची विश्रांती दिली पाहिजे अशी तरतूद करण्यात आली. शिवाय बालकामगारांना रात्री 7 ते सकाळी 8 पर्यंत आणि ज्यादा वेळ काम (ओव्हर टाइम ) देता येणार नाही अशी तरतूद केली गेली. प्रतिबंधित उद्योग आणि व्यवसायात बालकामगारांना काम लावणाऱ्या मालकास किमान 3 महिने आणि कमाल 2 वर्षे कैद किंवा किमान 10 हजार रुपये आणि कमाल 20 हजार रुपये दंड किंवा दोन्ही कैद व दंड अशी शिक्षेची तरतूद केलेली आहे. हा कायदा बालकामगारांवर स्पष्टपणे प्रतिबंध करणारा कायदा असला तरी त्याद्वारे केवळ असुरक्षित आणि धोकादायक उद्योग आणि व्यवसायात बालमजुरीला प्रतिबंध घालण्यात आला. या कायद्यामध्ये बालकामगार प्रथा पूर्णपणे बंद करण्याची कोणतीही तरतूद नव्हती. या कायद्यानंतरही

घरकाम, कृषी, नागरी व ग्रामीण भागातील अनेक क्षेत्रात बालकामगार अस्तित्वात होते. म्हणजेच हा कायदाही सर्व क्षेत्रातील बालमजुरीस प्रतिबंध घालण्यात यशस्वी झाला नाही. परंतु प्रथमच या कायद्यात बालकामगारांना काम लावणाऱ्या मालकास शिक्षेची तरतूद करण्यात आली, ज्याचा चांगला परिणाम असुरक्षित आणि धोकादायक उद्योग आणि व्यवसायातील बालमजुरीवर दिसून आला आहे

भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सर्व क्षेत्रातील बालमजुरीस प्रतिबंध घालण्यासाठी 1986 च्या बालकामगार प्रतिबंध आणि नियंत्रण कायद्यात भारत सरकारने ऑगस्ट 2006 मध्ये काही बदल करून नवीन कायदा संमत केला. हा कायदा देशात 10 ऑक्टोबर, 2006 पासून लागू करण्यात आला. या कायद्यानुसार हॉटेल, उपहारगृहे, घर आणि इतर धोकादायक नसणाऱ्या व्यवसायात 14 वर्षांखालील मुलांना कामावर ठेवण्यास बंदी घालण्यात आली. या कायद्याचे उल्लंघन करणाऱ्याला किमान 3 महिन्यांपासून 2 वर्षांपर्यंत कैद किंवा 10 हजार ते 20 हजार रुपये दंड किंवा दोन्ही दंड आणि शिक्षा होऊ शकते अशी तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे

भारतीय संसदेने 'बालकामगार प्रतिबंध आणि नियंत्रण' कायद्यात सन २०१६ मध्ये दुरुस्ती केली. 2016च्या सुधारित कायद्यास 'बालक आणि युवा (adolscent) कामगार (प्रतिबंध आणि नियंत्रण) कायदा 1986' असे संबोधले जाते. या कायद्याप्रमाणे 14 वर्षांखालील मुलांना कोणत्याही व्यवसायात (धोकादायक व अधोकादायक ) आणि 14 ते 18 वर्षांतील मुलांना धोकादायक व्यवसायात व प्रक्रिया उद्योगात कामावर ठेवण्यास प्रतिबंध घालण्यात आला. या कायद्यात 14 ते 18 वर्षांतील मुलांना धोकादायक व्यवसायात व प्रक्रिया उद्योगात कामावर ठेवल्यास दंडाची तरतूदहि करण्यात आली आहे. बालकामगार प्रथेचा बळी ठरलेल्या मुलांचे व युवकांचे पुनर्वसन व त्यासाठी फंड यांची तरतूदहि या कायद्यात करण्यात आली आहे. या कायद्याचे उल्लंघन करणाऱ्या पालकांनाही शिक्षा देण्याची तरतूद या कायद्यात करण्यात आली आहे. या कायद्याचे उल्लंघन करणाऱ्याला किमान 6 महिन्यांपासून 2 वर्षांपर्यंत कैद किंवा 20 ते 50 हजार रु. दंड किंवा दोन्ही दंड आणि शिक्षा होऊ शकते. या कायद्यात दंड आणि शिक्षा दोन्हीत वाढ केलेली आहे. परंतु या कायद्यात तरुणांना अधोकादायक व्यवसायात काम करण्याची परवानगी दिली असून प्रतिबंधित धोकादायक उद्योगांची संख्याही 83 वरून मोठ्या प्रमाणात कमी करून खाण, स्फोटके व कारखाना अधिनियमातील व्यवसाय या पुरतीच मर्यादित केली गेली आहे. बालकलाकार, घरगुती व्यवसायात, शाळेत व सुट्ट्यांमध्ये काम करणाऱ्या 14 वर्षांखालील मुलांनाही या कायद्यातून वगळण्यात आले आहे. शिवाय सामाजिक व आर्थिक मागास समाजातून येणाऱ्या बालकामगारांच्या नियंत्रणासाठी कोणतीही सुधारणा किंवा तरतूद केलेली दिसून येत नाही आहे .

सर्वसाधारण शाळेबाहेरची मुले हि बालकामगार किंवा संभाव्य बालकामगार असतात किंवा बालमजुरी हा शिक्षणातील एक अडथळा आहे हे मान्य करावेच लागते. किंबहुना चांगले शिक्षण व शिक्षणाच्या सुविधा आणि सक्ती हे बालमजुरी कमी करू शकते. या दृष्टीने विचार केल्यास मोफत आणि सक्तीचे शिक्षण विधेयक हे बालमजुरी बंदीसाठी /नियंत्रणासाठी पूरक असल्याचे दिसून येते. या कायद्यानुसार 6 ते 14 वर्षांच्या मुलांना आठवीपर्यंतचे शिक्षण मिळणे हा मुलांचा अधिकार बनवण्यात आला असून असे शिक्षण देण्याची सक्ती सरकारवर करण्यात आली आहे. लहान मुलांना शाळेत जाण्यापासून रोखणाऱ्या आणि कामावर



ठेवणाऱ्या दोघांनाही शिक्षा देण्याची तरतूद या कायद्यात करण्यात आली आहे. परंतु आजही शाळाबाह्य मुले असल्याचे दिसून येते हे या कायद्याचे अपयश आहे.

### निष्कर्ष

जगभरामध्ये बालकामगारांची व्याख्या प्रामुख्याने मुलांचे वय व कामाचे स्वरूप यावर अवलंबून आहे. त्यामुळे बालकामगाराच्या निश्चितीमध्ये कायद्यानुसार भिन्नता आढळून येते. साहजिकच त्यामुळे बालकामगाराची निश्चित अशी व्याख्या नाही. आज भारतात बालकाचे 14 वर्ष वय हे बालकामगार निश्चितीचे प्रमुख वय आहे. 1881 ते 2016 या कालखंडात बालकामगारांच्या संदर्भात भारतात 25 पेक्षा अधिक कायदे करूनही शेती, हॉटेल, उपहारगृहे, घर आणि असंघटित क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बालकामगार असल्याचे आढळतात. किंबहुना धोकादायक व अधोकादायक अशा दोन्ही क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बालकामगार असल्याचे आढळतात. एकंदरीत भारतात स्वातंत्र्या पूर्वी पासून आजपर्यंत अनेक कायदे करण्यात आले तसेच भारतीय राज्यघटनेत तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे तरीही देशातून बालमजुरीचे उच्चाटन झालेले नाही ही खंत आहे यासाठी कायद्यांची अंमलबजावणी काटेकोरपणे करणे गरजेचे आहे . त्याच बरोबर देशातील गरिबी दूर करणे गरजेचे आहे कारण गरिबीमुळेच बालकामगार तयार होत आहेत त्याच बरोबर सर्वांना शिक्षण परवडेल अशा पद्धतीने दिले पाहिजे . तरच देशातून बालमजुरीचे उच्चाटन होईल

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## उच्चशिक्षण आणि संशोधनाकडे वाटचाल

अभिजीत बाळासो गिरी

Dr. Jadhav M. L.

अधिव्याख्याता

Research Guide

श्री तानाजीराव पाटील बीएड कॉलेज, आटपाडी

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

### सारांश

देशाच्या विकासासाठी शिक्षण एक महत्वाचा घटक आहे शिक्षण मानवाला भेडसावणाऱ्या सामाजिक आर्थिक सांस्कृतिक आणि आर्थिक प्रश्नावर विचार करण्याची संधी प्रदान करते. प्रगत राष्ट्रांमध्ये संशोधन प्रकल्प अभ्यास पूर्वक रित्या घेतले जातात या संशोधना आर्थिक सहाय्य प्राप्त होईल अशा दर्जाची संशोधन हाती घेतले जाते ठराविक कालावधी त्याचे निष्कर्ष प्रकाशित केले जातात. आम्ही जवळपास 70 टक्के उपकरणे परदेशातून आयात करण्यावर अवलंबून आहे. येथे भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीत उच्च शिक्षणात संशोधनाची उणीव जाणवते. प्रत्येक प्राध्यापक व्याख्याते सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक यांनी संशोधन करणे अपेक्षित आहे. देशातील उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्राला नवी दिशा देण्यासाठी उपयुक्त ठरतील अशा महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल अपेक्षित आहे.

जागतिकीकरणाच्या जमान्यात कोणताही देश तंत्रज्ञान विकणार नाही किंवा देणार नाही आपला विकास आपणास करावयाचा आहे यासाठी संशोधन क्षमता वाढवणे आवश्यक आहे.

### प्रस्तावना

“शोध ही ज्ञानाची जननी आहे” एकविसाव्या शतकात शिक्षित भारताचे स्वप्न मूलभूत संशोधनातून उत्कृष्टरित्या साकारू शकते. सर्व सजीव पृथ्वीवर निसर्ग नियमाने जन्माला येतात ते सजीव जाते नैसर्गिक बदलांना तोंड देत उत्क्रांत होतात त्याच जाती काळाच्या ओघात टिकतात. हा सिद्धांत डार्विन आणि रसेल यांनी जुलै 1858 मध्ये मांडला नैसर्गिक बदलांना तोंड देण्यासाठी नवनवीन संशोधनाची गरज वाटते.

देशाच्या विकासासाठी शिक्षण एक महत्वाचा घटक आहे शिक्षण मानवाला भेडसावणाऱ्या सामाजिक आर्थिक सांस्कृतिक आणि आर्थिक प्रश्नावर विचार करण्याची संधी प्रदान करते. कोणत्याही देशाचा विकास हा त्यामध्ये भांडवली गुंतवणूक किती प्रमाणात होते यावर अवलंबून नसून त्या देशातील लोकांची समाजाची शिकण्याची आणि ज्ञान घेण्याची किती जिज्ञासा आहे क्षमता आहे आणि ती कशी आहे यावर अवलंबून असतो तंत्रज्ञान शोध आणि माहिती यावर आधारित राष्ट्र विकासाची समृद्ध वाटचाल तयारी करू शकते. बहुतांशी शिक्षण संस्थेकडे नजर टाकली तर असे आढळते की शिक्षण संस्था परीक्षा घेणारी केंद्रे बनली आहेत. अभ्यासक्रम शिकविण्यात बरोबर शिक्षण संस्थांमधून संशोधनाला चालना देणे गरजेचे आहे संशोधन विकसनासाठी पहिली पहिली समस्या निर्मिती आहे अभ्यासक्रमाची रचना करताना विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रथम समस्या निर्माण केली जावी व त्या अनुषंगाने नवीन ज्ञानाची निर्मिती गृहित कृत्या वर आधारित असावी सर्व शिक्षण संस्था एक उत्तम संशोधन केंद्र बनतील या संशोधन केंद्रातून सभोवतालच्या परिसरावर आरोग्य शैली माहिती तंत्रज्ञान संरक्षण इत्यादी प्रश्नावर संशोधन हाती घेतले जाईल ज्ञानाची निर्मिती करून समृद्ध व विकसित समाजाचे उद्दिष्ट साध्य केले जाईल. प्रगत राष्ट्रांमध्ये संशोधन प्रकल्प अभ्यास पूर्वक रित्या घेतले जातात या संशोधना आर्थिक सहाय्य प्राप्त होईल अशा दर्जाची संशोधन हाती घेतले जाते ठराविक कालावधी त्याचे निष्कर्ष प्रकाशित केले जातात या फायर अँड फायर असे म्हणतात.

भारत विकसित करण्यासाठी किंवा जागतिक विकासामध्ये समृद्ध भागीदार होण्यासाठी भारताला संशोधन आणि उच्चशिक्षण मजबूत करावे लागेल.

देश	विद्यापीठ	देश	विद्यापीठ
USA	3500	युके	125
जर्मन	350	जपान	726

बंगलोर येथे पार पडलेल्या विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञान विभागाच्या बैठकीत सचिवांनी केलेला अंदाज पुढील प्रमाणे.

1. परदेशी तंत्रज्ञान न बदलता भारतात वापरले जाणारे प्रमाण 50% आहे.
2. परदेशी तंत्रज्ञान आपल्या गरजांनुसार रूपांतरित करून वापरण्याचे प्रमाण 45% आहे.
3. स्वदेशी तंत्रज्ञान फक्त 5% वापरले जाते.

आम्ही जवळपास 70 टक्के उपकरणे परदेशातून आयात करण्यावर अवलंबून आहे. येथे भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीत उच्च शिक्षणात संशोधनाची उणीव जाणवते. भारताचे संशोधन चीनच्या तुलनेत.

सन	भारतामध्ये प्रकाशित संशोधन	चीनमध्ये प्रकाशित संशोधन
1990	11463	6991
2005	25227	72362
2015	78954	214568

देशातील संशोधन कार्य करणारे मनुष्यबळ 1.3 लाख एवढी आहे हे प्रमाण चीनमध्ये 8.6 लाख एवढी आहे.

## 2 संशोधनाला चालना देणाऱ्या भारतीय काही संस्था

- 1) काउंसलिंग ऑफ सायंटिफिक अन्ड इंडस्ट्रीयल रिसर्च- 1950 मध्ये स्थापन झालेल्या संस्थांमध्ये पदार्थविज्ञान रसायन औषध अन्नप्रक्रिया औद्योगिक क्षेत्रा संबंधी संशोधन केले जातात मुख्य संशोधन उद्देश भारतीय उद्योगांना चालना मिळावी मुख्यता येथे मूलभूत संशोधनाला चालना दिली जाते
- 2) नॅशनल इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर रिसर्च मॅथेमॅटिकल अंड फिजिकल सायन्स – तमिळनाडूमध्ये 1962 मध्ये गणित विषयातील सर्वोच्च संशोधनाला चालना देण्यासाठी स्थापन झाली
- 3) टाटा कन्सल्टन्सी सर्विस टीसीएस – भारतीय सॉफ्टवेअर कंपनी ला चालना देण्यासाठी याची स्थापना करण्यात आली.
- 4) सेंटर फॉर डेव्हलपमेंट ऑफ एडव्हान्स कॉम्प्युटिंग संशोधन- या संशोधन संस्थेने 1991 मध्ये डॉक्टर विजय भटकर यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली परम आठ हजार हा महासंगणक तयार केला.
- 5) भामा ऑटोमिक रिसर्च सेंटर या संस्थेने न्यूक्लियर फिजिक्स सॉलिड स्टेट फिजिक्स स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपी केमिकल क्षेत्रात संशोधन कार्य करत आहे.
- 6) सहा भारतीय वैद्यकीय अनुसंधान परिषद संस्था- वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रात संशोधन कार्यकर्ते
- 7) इंडियन अग्रिकल्चर रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट कृषी क्षेत्रात संशोधनाचे कार्यकर्ते.



भारतात उच्च शिक्षणातील 84% विद्याशाखा संलग्न महाविद्यालय आहेत सलग्न महाविद्यालयांमध्ये कोणतेही संशोधन होत नाही केवळ 16% संस्थांमधून संशोधन कार्य होणे अपेक्षित आहे. प्रत्येक प्राध्यापक व्याख्याते सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक यांनी संशोधन करणे अपेक्षित आहे.

### 3. उच्च शिक्षणातील त्रुटी

- शिक्षक व शिक्षण संस्था यांना स्वायत्तता नाही त्यामुळे नाविन्यपूर्ण अभ्यासक्रम शिकवला जात नाही.
- महाविद्यालयात काम करणाऱ्या शिक्षकांना त्यांच्या विकासासाठी योग्य संधी उपलब्ध करून दिली जात नाही.
- संशोधन कामाला कमी महत्त्व दिले जाते महाविद्यालयाचे नेतृत्व हे दूरदृष्टीचा अभाव असणाऱ्या व्यक्तींकडे असल्याने या क्षेत्राला हानी झाली आहे.
- शिक्षण क्षेत्राचे बाजारीकरण नियंत्रणात आले नाही सहा उच्च शिक्षणाचे स्रोत तळागाळापर्यंत पोहोचले नाहीत सात उच्चशिक्षण नियमन करणारी पद्धती किचकट आहे.

असे म्हणतात की राष्ट्राने ठराविक काळाने लहान क्रांती घडवून आणली पाहिजे अन्यथा त्यास मोठ्या क्रांतीला सामोरे जावे लागेल आज भारताला खरोखरच उच्च शिक्षणात मोठी क्रांती आवश्यक आहे.

### 4 उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण शिफारशी

देशातील उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्राला नवी दिशा देण्यासाठी उपयुक्त ठरतील अशा महत्त्वपूर्ण शिफारशी डॉ. के. कस्तुरीरंगन यांच्या समितीने केले आहेत या अहवालातील शिफारशींची अंमलबजावणी झाली तर उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रात देशाची प्रगती वेगाने होईल. शिफारशी पुढीलप्रमाणे

1. संस्थांचे बहुविद्याशाकीय सुरू असावे.
2. शिक्षणाची बहुविद्याशाकीय व्यवस्था असा हवी.
3. शिक्षक संस्थांना स्वायत्तता देणे स्थानिक निकष आणि औद्योगिक संस्थांची आवश्यकता लक्षात घेऊन नाविन्यपूर्ण अभ्यासक्रम सुरू करणे
4. परीक्षा पद्धतीत अमुलाग्र बदल करणे.
5. राष्ट्रीय संशोधन संस्थांमार्फत दर वर्षी सुमारे 20 हजार कोटी एवढे अनुदान संशोधनासाठी राखीव ठेवणे. उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांची वर्गवारी या समितीने संशोधन करणारी विद्यापीठे व अध्यापन करणारी विद्यापीठे आणि महाविद्यालये अशी केली आहे.
6. प्रत्येक राज्यात विशेष शिक्षक क्षेत्राची निर्मिती करण्यात यावी अशा शिफारशी केल्या आहेत.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2016 नुसार भारतातील शिक्षणाच्या संदर्भात विचार करण्यासाठी भारत सरकारच्या मनुष्यबळ विकास मंत्रालयाच्या वतीने 24 नोव्हेंबर 2015 रोजी राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाची स्थापना करण्यात आली शिक्षणाची पुनर्रचना करण्यासाठी अनेक शिफारशी केल्या यामधील काही शिफारशी पुढीलप्रमाणे

- राष्ट्रीय उच्च शिक्षण संशोधन शिष्यवृत्ती योजनेच्या प्रशासनासाठी स्वतंत्र यंत्रणा स्थापन करावी
- नाविन्यता आणि उद्योजकता यांच्या विकासासाठी पुढील पाच वर्षात 100 फॅशन केंद्र उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांमध्ये सुरू करावी

- बुद्धिमान युवकांना शिक्षकी पेशा आंकडे आकर्षित करण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय मोहीम हाती घेण्यात यावी.
- शिक्षणाच्या सर्व स्तरांवर आणि अध्ययन अध्यापनामध्ये आयसीटीचे एकत्रीकरण आणि वापर करावा.
- युवकांना रोजगार मेळावा किंवा त्यांनी स्वतःचा उद्योग सुरू करावा यासाठी शिक्षणामध्ये कौशल्य विकास कार्यक्रम समावेश करावा.
- भारतीय विद्यापीठातील अभ्यासक्रम जागतिक दर्जाचा करावा

#### 5 उच्च शिक्षणात संशोधन विकास विकासनाच्या दृष्टीने अपेक्षित करावयाचे बदल

- बहुविद्याशाकीय संशोधन करणारी विद्यापीठे स्थापन केली जावीत.
- पदव्युत्तर शिक्षणामध्ये संशोधनाला चालना देणारा अभ्यासक्रम निर्मिती केला जावा.
- भारतातील लोकसंख्येच्या तुलनेत विद्यापीठांची संख्या खूपच कमी आहे भारतामध्ये विद्यापीठांची संख्या अधिक अधिक वाढवण्यात यावी
- शैक्षणिक विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी केंद्र व राज्य सरकारच्या विशेष निधी उपलब्ध करून द्यावा.
- व्यवसाय शिक्षण विद्यापीठ स्थापन करून तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित संशोधनाला चालना द्यावी देण्यात यावी अशी तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित विद्यापीठे सध्या चीन व जर्मनी मध्ये अनुक्रमे 100 व 160 आहेत.
- संशोधनासाठी औद्योगिक प्रयोगशाळा व साधनसामुग्री उपलब्ध करून देणे ही जबाबदारी औद्योगिक संस्था व विद्यापीठांची राहिल
- एकात्मता सर्वसमावेशकता मोकळेपणा आणि लवचिकता हे भारतीय उच्च शिक्षणाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून आवश्यक असलेल्या शिक्षणाचे वातावरण सर्वात परिणामकारक आहे.
- उच्च शिक्षणात गुणात्मक आणि संख्यात्मक ता दोन्ही दृष्टीने मोठी आव्हाने आहेत राष्ट्रीय ज्ञान आयोगाने काढलेल्या निष्कर्षानुसार भारतामध्ये उच्च शिक्षणात शांतता निर्माण झाली आहे यासाठी उत्कृष्टता आणि विस्तार आवश्यक आहे.
- उच्चशिक्षणात कार्यरत असणाऱ्या संस्था ह्या नाविन्यपूर्ण सर्जनशील प्रक्रिया यांना वाव देणाऱ्या असाव्यात.

जागतिकीकरणाच्या जमान्यात कोणताही देश तंत्रज्ञान विकणार नाही किंवा देणार नाही आपला विकास आपणास करावयाचा आहे यासाठी संशोधन क्षमता वाढवणे आवश्यक आहे.

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## शाश्वत आर्थिक विकास

कैलास सत्यवान शेलार

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,  
श्रीमती. कस्तुरबाई वालचंद महाविद्यालय (कला- विज्ञान), सांगली, (महाराष्ट्र)

डॉ. आदिनाथ मोरे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,  
नुतन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचे,  
कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय लासलगाव (नाशिक)

### सारांश (Abstract) :

कोणत्याही देशाचा आर्थिक विकास हा देशातील नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीवर आणि या साधनसंपत्तीच्या वापरावर अवलंबून असतो. साधनसंपत्ती मर्यादीत असल्याने ती संपण्याचा धोका असतो. तसे झाल्यास भविष्यात आर्थिक विकास मंद होण्याचा धोका असतो. शिवाय साधनसंपत्तीच्या अतिवापराने पर्यावरणाचेही नुकसान होऊ शकते, आणि त्याचा प्रतिकूल परिणामसंपूर्ण मानव जातीवर होऊ शकतो. असे झाल्यास देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाचा काहीच अर्थ राहत नाही. म्हणूनच आर्थिक विकास साध्य करताना त्या विकासाचा पर्यावरणावर आणि अंतिमतः मानवावर कोणताही प्रतिकूल परिणाम होणार नाही असा वर्तमानकालीन विकास साध्य करणे म्हणजे शाश्वत आर्थिक विकास साध्य करणे आवश्यक ठरते. ज्या विकासाद्वारे भावी पिढ्यांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याच्या क्षमतेला धक्का न लावता वर्तमानकालीन गरजा पूर्ण केल्या जातात असा आर्थिक विकास शाश्वत विकास ठरतो. शाश्वत विकासाची संकल्पना सर्वसमावेशक असून त्यामध्ये सर्वच सजीवांच्या कल्याणाचा व आर्थिक विकासाचा विचार करताना पर्यावरण व पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण अशी व्यापक भूमिका आहे.

शाश्वत विकास ही आज जगभर स्वीकारलेली महत्वाची आणि काळाची गरज असणारी संकल्पना संपूर्ण जगाने मानव जातीच्या कल्याणासाठी स्वीकारली असून, ती आज चळवळ बनू पाहत आहे. विकास ही संकल्पना भौतिकवादी विकासाकडून कल्याणकारी (मानवी) विकासाच्या मार्गाने शाश्वत विकासा पर्यंत येवून पोहोचली आहे. शाश्वत विकासाची कल्पना ही विकास आणि पर्यावरण यांमधील संबंधाचे स्पष्टीकरण करते. देशातील आर्थिक विकास (कृषी, उद्योग, सेवा क्षेत्र) साध्य करताना आणि त्यातून समाजाच्या विद्यमान पिढीच्या गरजा पूर्ण करत असताना भविष्यातील पिढ्यांना त्या विकासाची कोणतीही किंमत मोजावी लागणार नाही. त्यांचे नुकसान होणार नाही. म्हणजेच नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीची (पर्यावरणाची) कोणतीही हानी न करत जो आर्थिक विकास साध्य केला जातो. त्यास शाश्वत विकास असे म्हणतात. 1970 पर्यंत संपूर्ण जगात काही देशात भांडवलशाही विकास मार्ग, तर काही देशात समाजवादी विकास मार्ग या दोन्ही विकास पद्धतींचा अवलंब करण्यात आला. या दोन्ही विकास पद्धतींचे प्रधान उद्दिष्ट म्हणजे आपल्या देशाची आर्थिक वृद्धी साध्य करणे. हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा प्रचंड वापर करणे, आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर, मोठ्या प्रमाणावर औद्योगिकरण, कारखाना उत्पादन पद्धती, शहरीकरण, या मार्गांचा अवलंब करण्यात आला. परंतु हे सर्व होत असताना नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीची अपरिमित हानी झाली. आणि त्यातून अनेक पर्यावरण विषयक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या. आणि पृथ्वीवरील सजीव सृष्टीलाच धोका निर्माण होऊ लागला. आज जागतिक तापमान वाढ ही एक गंभीर समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे. आणि म्हणूनच आर्थिक विकासाचे प्रस्थापित मार्ग पर्यावरणासाठी आणि मानवी कल्याणासाठी योग्य नाहीत, संपूर्ण मानव जातीच्या कल्याणासाठी विकासाचा मार्ग म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास आहे. ज्यामध्ये पर्यावरणाची हानी न होता, कायम स्वरूपी विकास साध्य करणे या



दृष्टीकोनातून विकास साधणे आवश्यक आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात शाश्वत विकास व पर्यावरण विषयक सुरक्षितता वाढविण्यासाठी उपाय सुचविण्यात आले आहेत.

### प्रास्ताविक : (Introduction)

अलीकडील काळात जगातील सर्वच देशांनी शाश्वत विकासाचे तत्व स्वीकारले आहे. दीर्घकाळ टिकून राहणारी अवस्था म्हणजे शाश्वतता होय. पृथ्वीवरील नैसर्गिक साधन सामग्रीच्या स्रोतांचे संरक्षण आणि संवर्धन होऊन भविष्यकालीन विकासासाठी ही साधनसंपत्ती उपलब्ध होणे आवश्यक असते. नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीच्या अतिरेकी वापरामुळे भविष्यातील पिढ्यांना साधन संपत्ती पासून वंचित राहावे लागू नये , भविष्यकालीन पिढ्यांना गरजा पूर्ण करता येतील असा चालू काळात विकास साध्य करणे आवश्यक असते. शाश्वत विकासाच्या संकल्पनेमध्ये दीर्घकाळ कायमस्वरूपी टिकून राहणारा विकास अभिप्रेत असतो. कोणत्याही राष्ट्राचा आर्थिक विकास हा त्या राष्ट्रातील नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीवर अवलंबून असतो. या साधन संपत्तीच्या अति वापराने पर्यावरणाची हानी होते. आणि त्याचा परिणाम मानवी कल्याणावर होत असतो. म्हणून आर्थिक विकास साध्य करताना मानवाच्या चालू पिढीला आणि भविष्यातील पिढ्यांना कोणतेही किंमत मोजावी लागणार नाही. असा शाश्वत विकास साधणे आवश्यक असते. आज हरितगृह वायूमुळे ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंगचा प्रश्न हा पृथ्वीवरील सर्व प्राणीजातीसाठी गंभीर प्रश्न बनला आहे. त्यामुळेच आज संपूर्ण जगाला शाश्वत आर्थिक विकासाची गरज निर्माण झाली आहे.

### संशोधन समस्या: (Research Problems)

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखामध्ये शाश्वत विकासाचे विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे. हरितगृह वायूचे प्रमाण वाढल्यामुळे एकूण हवामानात बदल होत आहे. पर्यावरणावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होत आहे. मानवी जीवनावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होत आहेत. त्यामुळेच आज प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात शाश्वत विकासाची गरज निर्माण झाली आहे. त्या अनुषंगाने भारताच्या बाबतीत शाश्वत विकासाचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

### अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्ट्ये : ( Objectives of the study)

1. शाश्वत विकास संकल्पनेचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. आर्थिक विकास आणि पर्यावरण यामधील संबंधाचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. शाश्वत विकासांबाबत भारताच्या स्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.
4. शाश्वत विकास व पर्यावरण संवर्धनासाठी उपाय सुचविणे.

### संशोधन पद्धती (Research Methodology)

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध दुय्यम साधन सामग्रिवर आधारित असून विविध मासिके /संदर्भ ग्रंथ, यांचा आधार घेतलेला आहे.

### शाश्वत विकास (Sustainable Development)

ब्रुट या आयोगाने 1987 साली "our common future" शीर्षकाचा अहवाल प्रसिद्ध केलेला आहे या अहवालात शाश्वत विकास या संकल्पनेची व्याख्या करण्यात आली आहे . ही व्याख्या पुढील प्रमाणे.

"Sustainable Development is Development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meets their needs".

विद्यमान पिढीच्या गरजांची पूर्ती करून भविष्यातील पिढ्यांना त्यांच्या गरजा भागविण्यासाठी कोणत्याही तडजोडी कराव्या लागणार नाहीत असा विकास म्हणजे चिरंजीवी विकास होय. समाजाच्या चालू पिढीच्या गरजांची पूर्तता करणे हे शाश्वत विकासाचे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट असते. त्यासाठी प्रत्येक देशाला संपत्तीची (वस्तू आणि सेवांची) निर्मिती करावी लागते. हे उद्दिष्ट गाठत असताना पर्यावरणाची संतुलन बिघडवू देता कामा नये. पर्यावरणाची कोणतीही हानी होता कामा नये उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा आवश्यक तेवढा आणि विवेकी वापर होणे आवश्यक आहे. तरच आपण भावी पिढीच्या गरजांची पूर्तता करू शकतो हेच शाश्वत विकासामध्ये अभिप्रेत आहे. वर्तमानकालीन विकास भविष्यातही टिकून राहणारा असेल तर तो शाश्वत विकास ठरतो.

### शाश्वत विकासाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :

1. आर्थिक वाढ आणि आर्थिक विकास घडवून आणणे.
2. आर्थिक वाढीचे फळे सर्वांना समान पद्धतीने वितरीत करणे.
3. सर्वांच्या मूलभूत मानवी गरजा पूर्ण करणे.
4. लोकसंख्या वाढीवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे.
5. नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती चे संरक्षण आणि संवर्धन करणे.
6. नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती चे संरक्षण करणे.
7. देशाच्या विकास विषयक धोरणात आर्थिक वृद्धी आणि पर्यावरण या दोन्ही गोष्टींचा अंतर्भाव करणे.

### आर्थिक विकास आणि पर्यावरण

आर्थिक विकास आणि नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती (पर्यावरण) यामध्ये विशिष्ट आंतर संबंध आहे. देशाचा आर्थिक विकास हा देशातील नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती वरच अवलंबून असतो. नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा योग्य, पर्याप्त व कार्यक्षम पणे वापर करणे यावर आर्थिक विकास अवलंबून असतो. नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती ची विपुलता असून देखील त्याचा वापर अयोग्य आणि अपूर्ण होत असेल तर देशात बेकारी, दारिद्र्य, मागासलेपणा इ. समस्या निर्माण होऊ शकतात. त्यामुळे नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती चा योग्य वापर करणे आणि त्यातून आर्थिक प्रगती साध्य करणे आवश्यक असते.

परंतु सध्या आर्थिक विकास पर्यावरण हानिकारक ठरत आहे. अनेक पर्यावरणीय समस्या जसे हवा, पाणी, प्रदूषण जागतिक तापमान वाढ इ. समस्या आर्थिक विकासाचे परिणाम आहेत. शेवटी या पर्यावरणीय समस्यांमुळे मानवी जीवन धोक्यात येत आहे. आणि अशा आर्थिक विकासाला काहीच अर्थप्राप्त होत नाही. विकास आणि पर्यावरण एकमेकांना पूरक आहेत. एकाच नाण्याच्या त्या दोन बाजू आहेत. त्यामुळे एका बाजूने पर्यावरणाचा समतोल ही राखला पाहिजे आणि दुसऱ्या बाजूला आर्थिक विकास ही साध्य झाला पाहिजे. तरच मानवी जीवनाचे कल्याण साधले जाईल. त्यासाठी शाश्वत विकास हाच एकमेव मार्ग आहे.

आर्थिक विकासातून कोणत्याही भागात रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण होत असल्या तरी पर्यावरणावर दुष्परिणाम होण्याची शक्यता असते. औष्णिक विद्युत प्रकल्प, कोळशाच्या खाणी, सिमेंटचे कारखाने, पोलाद

निर्मितीचे कारखाने, पेट्रोलियम आणि रासायनिक कारखाने इत्यादी प्रदूषणकारी प्रकल्पामधूनसातत्याने धूळ, धूर,वाफ आणि विषारी वायू यांचे उत्सर्जन होत असते. या सर्व प्रदूषणकारी घटकांनी केवळ मानवी जीवनावरच नव्हे तर आपल्या परिसंस्था आणि पर्यावरणावर ही विपरीत परिणाम केले आहेत.

दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर जगातील सर्व देशांनी भांडवलशाही विकास व समाजवादी विकास हे दोन मार्ग स्वीकारले. आर्थिक विकासाच्या या दोन्ही मार्गांचा नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणावर आणि नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीवर प्रतिकूल परिणाम झालेला आहे. हे दोन्ही विकास मार्ग नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचे प्रचंड शोषण करणारे आहेत. त्यामुळे जंगल तोड, ऊर्जा, पाणी, खनिजे यासारख्या संसाधनांचे प्रचंड शोषण झाले आहे त्यातून अनेकपर्यावरण विषयक गंभीर समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत.त्यामुळेच शाश्वत विकासाच्या मार्गाने आपला आर्थिक विकास साध्य करणे आवश्यक बनले आहे. प्रचंड वेगाने वाढणारी लोकसंख्या, आर्थिक विकास साध्यकरण्यासाठी औद्योगिकीकरण,वाहतुकीच्या साधनांमधील वाढ,अगणित वृक्षतोडवृक्षतोड, नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा निष्काळजी व स्वार्थी वृत्तीने केलेला वापर,आर्थिक विकासाच्या नावाखाली मानवाचा निसर्गात होत असलेला अतिरेकी हस्तक्षेप, पृथ्वीचे वाढते तापमान, ओझोनचा ऱ्हासअशा विविध कारणांमुळे पर्यावरणाची समस्या तीव्र बनत आहे. नैसर्गिक आपत्ती मुळे मानवाला अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. पर्यावरणातील विविध घटकांच्या प्रदूषणामुळे मानवाला अनेक आजारांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. पर्यावरणातील बदलामुळेमानवाच्या आरोग्यावर मोठे परिणाम होत आहेत. म्हणूनच आर्थिक विकास साध्यकरताना पर्यावरणाची, नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीची कोणतीही हानी होणार नाही असा शाश्वत विकास साध्य करणे काळाची गरज आहे.

### पर्यावरण आणि आरोग्य

आर्थिक विकासामुळे होणाऱ्या पर्यावरणीय परिणाम हा शेवटी सजीव सृष्टीवर होत आहे. मानवाने आपल्या बौद्धिक सामर्थ्याच्या जोरावर विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञाना मध्ये केलेली प्रगती लक्षणीय आहे. परंतु या आर्थिक , वैज्ञानिक प्रगतीची सांगड शाश्वत विकासाशी नसल्याने पर्यावरणीय -हासाचा व असमान आर्थिक वाढीचा परिणाम शेवटी मानवी आरोग्यास बहुतांशी समस्या निर्माण होण्याचे मूळ कारण प्रदूषण हे आहे. विविध प्रकारच्या भौतिक, रासायनिक व जैविक क्रियांचा धोकादायक घटकांच्या व्दारे पर्यावरण बदल मनुष्याच्या आरोग्यावर होत आहे. अधिक उष्णता मानामुळे उष्मा, थकवा येणे, पचन प्रक्रियेत अडथळा व शारीरिक कार्यक्षमतेत घट होणे इ. धोके संभवतात देशातील विविध भागात उष्णतेच्या लाटेमुळे मृत्युमुखी पडणाऱ्यांची संख्या वाढत आहे.मानवाने जलद औद्योगिक विकास साध्य करण्यापोटी आपले पर्यावरण आणि आरोग्य धोक्यात आणले आहे. त्यामुळेच मानवी कल्याणासाठी शाश्वत विकासाची आवश्यकता निर्माण होते. शाश्वत विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी आवश्यक उपाय योजना:

पर्यावरण संरक्षण व संवर्धनासाठी आणि कल्याणासाठी शाश्वत विकास हे तत्त्व स्वीकारले पाहिजे. आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखला गेला पाहिजे. खनिज संपत्ती, जल संपत्ती मधील काही घटक आज संपण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत. तेव्हा या संपत्तीचा वापर योग्य प्रमाणातच करणे आवश्यक आहे. तरच शाश्वत विकासाचे तत्त्व अस्तित्वात येईल. शाश्वत विकासासाठी खालील उपाय योजना सांगता येतात.



1. नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचे संरक्षण आणि संवर्धन करणे
2. जैविक संरचना आणि मानव यांच्या परस्पर संबंधांची जाणीव निर्माण करणे.
3. आर्थिक विकास आणि पर्यावरण यांचा समतोल साधणे.
4. शाश्वत शेती पद्धतीचा अवलंब करणे, रासायनिक खतांचा , कीटकनाशकांचा वापर कमीत कमी करून सेंद्रिय खतांचा शेतीसाठी वापर करणे.
5. ' झाडे लावा, झाडे जगवा ' तसेच पाणी आडवा पाणी जिरवा हा संदेश प्रत्येकाने आचरणात आणणे.
6. हरित वायूंचे प्रमाण कमी करणे.
7. वेगाने वाढणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येला नियंत्रणात ठेवणे.
8. पाणी वापराचे योग्य व्यवस्थापन करणे, पाण्याची बचत करणे.
9. वृक्षारोपण, वासंधारन , वन्य प्राणी संरक्षण मृदासंधारन, जैवविविधतेचे संरक्षण इ. उपक्रमाव्दारे पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन व नियोजन करणे.
10. इको फ्रेंडली वस्तूंचा वापर करणे. तसेच इको फ्रेंडली पद्धतीने सन व उत्सव साजरे करणे.
11. पर्यावरण संरक्षण आणि संवर्धन यासाठी समाजाने पुढाकार घेणे.
12. पर्यावरण शिक्षण , लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण, वस्तूंचा पुनर्वापर, न्यूनतम कचरा, कचऱ्याचे पुनर्चक्रीकरण या बाबींकडे गांभीर्याने लक्ष देणे.
13. पर्यावरण पूरक उपक्रम म्हणून कागद विरहित व्यवहाराला प्राधान्य देणे.
14. बैकांनी देखील आपल्या आर्थिक व्यवहारात ग्रीन बैकिंगचा अवलंब करणे. रोकडविरहित व्यवहार कडे हळूहळू वाटचाल करणे.
15. वेगवेगळ्या कारणांसाठी खनिज तेलाचा योग्य वापर करावा.
16. औद्योगिक वसाहती, खाणकाम प्रक्रिया इ.बाबी राहत्या वसाहती पासून दूर असल्या पाहिजेत .
17. सौर ऊर्जे सारख्या पून निर्मित स्वच्छ आणि प्रदूषण मुक्त पर्यायी स्त्रोतांचा वापर केला पाहिजे.
18. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कचऱ्याचे पुनः चक्रिकरण करणे

हवा, पाणी, ध्वनी यांचे प्रदूषण टाळण्यासाठी प्रत्येकाची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे. आपण नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा अतिवापर करत आहोत. परंतु त्याचे पुनः चक्रिकरण मात्र विसरत आहोत. आजचा शाश्वत विकासाचा मंत्र म्हणजे पाणी, जमीन, व इतर अपुऱ्या अशा नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा पुनर्वापर, पुनः चक्रिकरण करणे होय. आपण सांडपाणी व घनकचरा पाण्यामुळे मिसळणे बंद केले पाहिजे. उर्जासाधन संपत्तीचा उपयोग काळजीपूर्वक केला पाहिजे. हवा प्रदूषण कमी करण्यासाठी आठवड्यातून एकदा तरी सायकलचा वापर केला पाहिजे. अश्या प्रकारे प्रदूषण विरहित पर्यावरण ही प्रत्येक जागरूक नागरिकांची जबाबदारी असून त्यातूनच आपण मानव जातीच्या कल्याणासाठी शाश्वत विकास साध्य करू शकतो.

#### निष्कर्ष /सारांश

विकास आणि पर्यावरण एकाच वेळी परस्पर पूरक असतात. हवा, पाणी, अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा या मानवाच्या मूलभूत गरजा विकासाच्या साहाय्याने पर्यावरण मुळे पूर्ण होतात. मानवी जीवन सुखी आणि समृद्धी साठी विकास साध्य करताना पर्यावरण या घटकाचा जाणीव पूर्वक विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे.

आर्थिक विकासातून मानवी जीवनच धोक्यात येणार असेलतर त्या विकासाला काहीच अर्थ राहणार नाही. त्यामुळेच आपण शाश्वत विकासाचा प्राधान्याने विचार केला पाहिजे. ज्यामुळे भविष्यकालीन पिढ्याचे कोणतेही नुकसान होणार नाही.

आर्थिक विकास म्हणजे लोकांसाठी रोजगार आणि सुखी जीवनशैली ची संधी असते. औद्योगिक विकासातून रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण होत असल्या तरी पर्यावरणावरही दुष्परिणाम होण्याची शक्यता असते. आणि म्हणून शाश्वत विकासाच्या मार्गाने आपण या दोन्ही घटकामध्ये समतोल साधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे . आपल्या आर्थिक प्रगतीतून पर्यावरणाची कोणतीही नुकसान होणार नाही याची आपण दक्षता घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

मानवाने शाश्वत विकासासाठी आपल्या दैनंदिन कृतीतून पर्यावरणाला कमीत कमी हानी पोहचवून पर्यावरणाचे संतुलन राखणे आवश्यक आहे. अन्यथा भविष्यात मानवाला विनाशकारी संकटाला तोंड द्यावे लागेल. आणि म्हणून मानवाच्या विकासाचा मार्ग हा शाश्वत विकास असला पाहिजे.

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## जागतिक तापमान वाढ - एक समस्या

श्रीमती. आर. व्ही. पाटील

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

भूगोल विभाग

श्रीमती मथुबाई गरवारे कन्या महाविद्यालय, सांगली.

### सारांश -

जागतिक तापमान वाढ ही जगापुढील सर्वात गंभीर समस्या आहे. औद्योगिक क्रांतीपासून जीवाश्म इंधनाचे ज्वलन व जंगलतोड यासारख्या अनेक मानवी कृतीमुळे हवेत सोडल्या जाणा-या कार्बन डायऑक्साइड व इतर हरितगृह वायूच्या प्रमाणात वाढ होऊन जागतिक तापमान वाढ होत आहे.

जागतिक तापमान वाढीमुळे हवामान बदल, हिमनद्या व हिमनगामध्ये घट, जलसाधनसंपत्ती, वनस्पती, कृषी, सागर व महासागर मानवी आरोग्य इत्यादीवर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होत आहेत. मानवी आरोग्य व पारिस्थितीकीचे अस्तित्व धोक्यात येत आहे. पृथ्वीचा विनाश टाळण्यासाठी तापमान वाढ नियंत्रित करणे आवश्यक आहे.

### बीज संज्ञा - जैवविविधता. पारिस्थितीकी.

### प्रस्तावना -

जागतिक तापमान वाढ ही जगापुढील सर्वात मोठी गंभीर समस्या आहे. जागतिक तापमान वाढ व त्यामुळे होणा-या हवामान बदलामुळे मानव व पारिस्थितीकीच्या अस्तित्वालाच धोका निर्माण होत आहे.

२० व्या शतकात मानवाने विकासाच्या नावाखाली निसर्गामध्ये केलेले अनावश्यक बदल तसेच कोणत्याही परिणामांची जाणीव न ठेवता केलेल्या भौतिक प्रक्रिया उदा. - औद्योगिकरण, वृक्षतोड, खाणकाम, आधुनिक शेती, भराव टाकणे इ.मुळे हरितगृह वायूत वाढ झाली परिणामी जागतिक तापमानात वाढ झाली.

जागतिक तापमान वाढीमुळे ध्रुवावरील बर्फ, ग्लेशिअर्स वितळणे, समुद्राची पातळी वाढणे, थंडीची - उष्णतेची वादळे, चक्रीवादळे, ढगफुटी अतिवृष्टी, पूर, दुष्काळ, वणवे, साथीचे रोग इ. नैसर्गिक आपत्तीत वाढ होत आहे आहे. शेती जलसाधनसंपत्ती, जैवविविधता, मानवी आरोग्य एकंदरीत पारिस्थितीकीय संतुलनावर जागतिक तापमान वाढीचा प्रतिकूल परिणाम होत आहे.

लोकसंख्या वाढीमुळेही मानवाच्या गरजांमुळे वाढ झाल्याने पर्यावरणातील घटकाचा -हास मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहे.

१९९७ ला क्योटो ; जपान येथे झालेली जागतिक परिषद, २००९ मध्ये झालेली कोपेनहगन परिषद या तापमान वाढीवर नियंत्रण आणण्यासाठी जागतिक पातळीवर आयोजित केलेल्या महत्वाच्या परिषदा म्हणून ओळखल्या जातात. मात्र जागतिक पातळीवर तापमान वृद्धीच्या प्रश्नावर एकमत झाले नाही. २०१५ च्या पॅरिस करार करून सरासरी तापमान २ सेलसियस डिग्रीच्या आत ठेवण्याचा निर्धार केला शक्यतो तापमान १.५ डिग्री पर्यंतच मर्यादित ठेवण्याचा निर्धार केला आहे. त्यासाठी कर्ब वायूचे प्रमाण ४५ टक्के कमी करून तापमान वाढ २०३० पर्यंत पूर्ण नियंत्रित करण्याचे ठरले आहे.



जागतिक तापमान वाढीचे गंभीर परिणाम पाहता मानव पर्यावरणाच्या अस्तित्वासाठी विकसित व विकसनशील देशांनी कार्बन उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण करण्याच्या जागतिक करारांचे कठोर पालन करणे आवश्यक आहे. हरितगृहवायू उत्सर्जन कमी केल्यास जागतिक तापमान वाढ नियंत्रित होऊ शकेल. पृथ्वीचा विनाश टाळता येईल.

### उद्देश -

- १) जागतिक तापमान वाढीची कारणे जाणून घेणे.
- २) जागतिक तापमान वाढीचे परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
- ३) जागतिक तापमान वाढ समस्यावर उपाययोजन योजणे.

### अभ्यासविषय विवेचन

#### जागतिक तापमान वाढ - एक समस्या

जागतिक तापमान वाढ ही पृथ्वी सभोवतालच्या वातावरणाच्या सरासरी तापमान वाढीची प्रक्रिया आहे. जी काही प्रमाणात वातावरणातील हरितगृह वायूच्या एकूण प्रमाणात होणा-या वाढीमुळे होते यालाच जागतिक तापमान वाढ म्हणतात.

सूर्यापासून येणारा प्रकाश पृथ्वीला ऊर्जा देतो या प्रकाशाचे ऊर्जेत रूपांतर होते. त्यामुळे पृथ्वीचा पृष्ठभाग उबदार राहतो परंतु यापैकी बरीच ऊर्जा पृथ्वीच्या पृष्ठभागावरून परत जाते यातील काही ऊर्जा पृथ्वीच्या वातावरणात अटकते या ऊर्जा अटकाव करण्याच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये वातावरणातील प्रमुख घटक म्हणून पाण्याची वाफे कार्बन डायऑक्साइड मिथेन क्लोरोफ्लुरोकार्बन इत्यादी वायू काम करतात या उष्णता शोषणाच्या वायूंनाच हरितगृह वायू म्हणतात. हरितगृह वायूंचे वातावरणातील प्रमाण आवश्यक पातळीपेक्षा वाढल्यास गरजेपेक्षा जादा ऊर्जा साठल्याने पृथ्वीच्या तापमानात वाढ होते.

नासा आणि भारतीय हवामान विभागाच्या आकडेवारीनुसार १९८६ नंतर पृथ्वीचे तापमान वाढू लागले आहे. अत्याधिक तापमान वाढीचे नवनवे विक्रम नोंदवले गेले. २०१८ वर्ष हे गेल्या १५० वर्षातील सर्वाधिक तापमानाचे वर्ष ठरले. आयपीपीसीच्या 'युनाटेड नेशन्स एन्व्हायरन्मेंट प्रोग्राम' आणि गोडार्ट इन्स्टिट्यूशन ऑफ स्पेस स्टडीच्या मागील आकडेवारीनुसार १९५० पासून पृथ्वीच्या सरासरी तापमानात वाढ होण्यास सुरुवात झाली. २०१३ पर्यंत तापमान १ डीग्रीने वाढले गेल्या १०० वर्षात प्रथमच २००० २००५ २०१० २०१५ ही वर्षे सर्वाधिक उष्ण ठरली.

#### जागतिक तापमान वाढीची कारणे -

पाण्याची वाफ जरी समुद्र, नद्या जलाशय येथून नैसर्गिकरित्या बाष्पीभवनाद्वारे निर्माण होत असली तरी विविध मानवी प्रक्रिया, शेती, औद्योगिकरण इत्यादीमुळे त्यात वाढ झाली आहे.

**हरित निवास वायू - १) कार्बन डायऑक्साईड** - जागतिक तापमान वाढीत कार्बन - डायऑक्साईडचा वाटा सर्वात जास्त आहे. जीवाश्म इंधन ज्वलन, वृक्षतोड आणि भूमिउपयोजनातील बदल इ. कारणामुळे

कार्बन डायऑक्साईडची निर्मिती होते. औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर या वायूच्या उत्सर्जनाच्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत आहे.

२) **मिथेन** - गुरे व कीटकात आतड्यातील किण्वन, कोळसा, नैसर्गिक वायू व खनिजतेल उत्पादनातून, जैववस्तूमान ज्वलन व कचरा क्षेत्र, भात शेती, दलदलीचे प्रदेश, टुंड्रा प्रदेश इत्यादी स्रोतांद्वारे हवेत मिसळतो.

३) **क्लोरोफ्लुरोकार्बन** - प्रशीतन व वातानुकूलन, प्लॅस्टिक फोम, औद्योगिक विद्रावक, वैयक्तिक निर्जंतुके इ. स्रोतांद्वारे निर्मिती होऊन वातावरणात मिसळतो.

४) **नायट्रस ऑक्साईड** - खतांचा वापर, जीवाश्म इंधन ज्वलन, जैववस्तूमान ज्वलन या स्रोतामार्फत नायट्रस ऑक्साईड वायू वातावरणात मिसळतो.

जागतिक तापमान वाढीत हरितगृह वायुपैकी कार्बन डायऑक्साईड चा वाटा ६० % ए मिथेन २०% क्लोरोफ्लुरोकार्बन १४% ए नायट्रस ऑक्साईड चा वाटा ६ % आहे. हरितगृह वायूनिर्मितीत जीवाश्म इंधन ज्वलनाचा ४९ % ए शेती १३% आणि जंगलतोड १४% औद्योगिक प्रक्रिया २४ % असा वाटा आहे. हरितगृह वायूचे प्रमाण औद्योगिक क्रांतीआधी २०० पीपीएम होते पण आता ते ४०० पीपीएम एवढे झाले आहे अर्थातच यात कार्बन डायऑक्साईड चे प्रमाण जास्त आहे.

**जगातील कार्बन डायऑक्साईड वायू उत्सर्जित करणारे आघाडीचे १० देश**

Country	Share Of Global Co2 emissions (%)	Share Of World's Population (%)
U.S.A	17.24	4.51
China	27.04	19.51
European Union	12.33	7.33
India	5.20	17.86
Russia	5.07	20.08
Australia	1.30	0.32
Japan	3.66	1.86
Brazil	1.46	2.84
Saudi Arabia	1.49	0.40
South Africa	1.45	0.73
Source DTE Annual,2014		

**जागतिक तापमान वाढ - परिणाम**

१) **जागतिक तापमान वाढ** - पृथ्वीचे सरासरी तापमान १५ अंश सेल्सिअस आहे तापमान दर दहा वर्षांला सुमारे ०.३ से. वाढ होत असते सध्याच्या गतीने हरित वायूंची वाढ होत गेली तर २०५० सालादरम्यान १.५ ते ५.५ से. पर्यंत वाढ होईल असे तज्ञांचे मत आहे.

२) **हवामान बदल** - जागतिक तापमान वाढीमुळे उत्तर गोलार्ध जास्त तापून हिमनदया, पर्वतावरील बर्फ वेगाने वितळून तेथे उष्ण ऋतू निर्माण होईल. हिवाळ्यात व रात्रीचे तापमान वाढून वनस्पती व सजीव वाढीला लागणा-या काळ आणि वेळ बदलेल उष्णता वाढल्याने बाष्पीभवन वाढून हवेतील बाष्पाचे प्रमाण जास्त होईल आणि त्यांचा काही ठिकाणी पर्जन्य वाढीवर परिणाम होईल. पावसाची तीव्रता क्षमता आणि आवाका वाढल्याने वादळ, चक्रीवादळे, ढगफुटी, पूर इ.मुळे जीवित व वित्त हानी होत आहे. विविध अभ्यासांती अरबी समुद्राचे तापमान वाढत असल्याने सरोवर आले वादळांची ची संख्या व तीव्रता वाढणार आहे. उदा. - निसर्ग तोक्ते चक्रीवादळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात होणा-या बाष्पीभवनामुळे आणि वाढत्या वेगाने वाहणा-या वा-यामुळे दुष्काळी परिस्थिती निर्माण होईल त्यामुळे ते प्रदेश कायमचे वालूकामय होतील.

३) **तापमान वाढीमुळे हिमनदया व हिमनगांमध्ये घट** -

प्रत्येक वर्षी गंगोत्रीचा आकार २० मीटरने घटत आहे. हिमनग वितळल्याने पायथ्याशी असणा-या गावांना धोका निर्माण झाला आहे. तसेच भविष्यात पूर जल दर्भिक्षालही तोंड द्यावे लागणार आहे. आर्टिक व अंटार्क्टिकावरील हिमनग वितळल्याने समुद्रपातळीत वाढ होत आहे. २०१९ वर्ष अंटार्क्टिका वरील सर्वात उष्ण वर्ष ठरले आहे

४) **जलसाधनसंपत्ती** - पर्जन्यातील बदल आणि वाढते बाष्पीभवन याचा महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा दर्जा आणि साठा, जलसिंचनासाठी पाण्याची उपलब्धता, जलाचा औदयगिक उपयोग, जलविद्युतनिर्मिती आणि जलचर जीवन यावर होईल वाढत्या पर्जन्यामुळे वारंवार पूर येतील.

५) **वनस्पती** - हवामान बदलामुळे वनस्पती स्वरूपात बदल होउन त्याचा परिणाम जलचक्रावर होत आहे. वाढत्या तापमानामुळे वनस्पतीची वाढ खुटते. वनांच्या प्रकारामध्ये देखील बदल होत आहेत. स्पूससारख्या इतर सूचिपर्णी वनस्पतीची वने नष्ट होत आहेत. पूर, वादळे, दुष्काळ यासारख्या नैसर्गिक आपत्तीमुळे वनसंपदा नष्ट होत आहे. वनांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात वनवे लागत आहेत.

६) **परिसंस्था** - तापमान वाढीमुळे काही जैविक जाती आणि परिसंस्थेचा विस्कळीतपणा आणि जैवविविधता विनाशाच्या शक्यता नाकारता येत नाहीत.

७) **कृषी** - जगाच्या विविध विभागात असलेल्या पिकांच्या प्रकारावर अनुकूल आणि प्रतिकूल परिणाम होतील. कृषीसाठी योग्य असणा-या जमीनीमध्ये विस्कळीतपणा येईल. जागतिक तापमान वाढीमुळे मृदेचा ओलावा कमी होउन बाष्पोत्सर्जन वाढेल. गहू आणि मक्याच्या उत्पादनावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात परिणाम होईल. उत्तर गोलार्धातील गहू पिकाविना-या क्षेत्राचे धुवाकडे स्थानपालट होईल. भारताच्या बाबतीत उत्तर भारताच्या सुपीक पट्ट्यात गव्हाचे उत्पादन कमी होईल तापमान व आद्रतेच्या वाढीमुळे पिकांवरील किडीमध्ये व रोगामध्ये वाढ होईल.

८) **महासागर व सागर** - जागतिक तापमान वाढीमुळे बर्फ, हिमनदया वितळून समुद्र पातळीत आणखी वाढ होईल. सध्याच्या प्रतिमानानुसार वातावरणाच्या सरासरी तापमानात ३ से. ने वाढ झाल्यास पुढील ५० ते १०० वर्षांचा कालखंडात जागतिक सागर जलाची पातळी ०.२ ते १.५ मी दरम्यान वाढेल. सागर जलाच्या पातळीत १ मी. ने वाढ झाली तर जगातील शाघाय, कैरो, बँकॉक, हॅम्बुर्ग आणि व्हेनिस सारख्या नगरातील सखल भाग जलमय होईल. भारत, इजिप्त, बांगलादेश, चीन इ. देशाच्या कृषीचा किनारपट्टीचा



सखल प्रदेश आणि त्रिभूज प्रदेश पाण्याखाली जाईल तसेच तांदूळ उत्पादनात घट होण्याची शक्यता असून व्यापारी मासेमारी व्यवसाय उध्वस्त होईल. तसेच प्रचंड जीवित व वित हानी होईल.

९) **मानवी आरोग्य** - तापमानवाढीमुळे मृत्युदरात वाढ होऊ शकते. संसर्गजन्य रोगाच्या कक्षेत वाढ होईल. पर्जन्य वितरणात बदल झाल्याने मलेरिया, एलेफंटासायलीस इ. रोगांच्या प्रादुर्भाव वाढेल. जास्त तापमान व आर्द्रता यामुळे श्वसन आणि कातडीच्या रोगात वाढ होऊ शकेल.

#### जागतिक तापमान वाढ नियंत्रण . उपाय

१) **कार्बन डायऑक्साईड वायू निर्मितीवर नियंत्रण** - कार्बन डायऑक्साईड वायू तापमान शोषून घेतो त्यामुळे तापमान वाढीस मदत होत असल्याने या वायूच्या नियंत्रणासाठी ज्या ऊर्जा स्रोतापासून कार्बन डायऑक्साईड निर्माण होत नाही अशा पवन ऊर्जा, जलविद्युत, भू- औष्णिक, सौर ऊर्जा, भरती- ओहोटी ऊर्जा आणि अणूऊर्जेचा विकास करणे गरजेचे आहे.

२) **वनीकरण** - हरितगृह वायूंचे प्रमाण वाढत असून त्यात कार्बन डायऑक्साईड चे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. जंगले ही मोठ्या प्रमाणात कार्बन शोषून घेतात त्यांचे प्रमाण जवळपास ४५ टक्के आहे त्यामुळे जगातील तापमान वाढीचा प्रश्न कमी होण्यास वनीकरणाची मदत होईल.

३) हरित वायू उत्सर्जन कमी करणे.

४) जीवश्म इंधनाचा सध्याचा वापराचा दर कमी करणे.

५) ऊर्जेचा उपयोग अधिक क्षमतेने करणे.

६) पुर्नवापरीय ऊर्जा स्रोतांच्या वापर करणे.

७) शाश्वत शेती पद्धतीचा अवलंब करणे.

८) लोकसंख्या वाढीवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे.

९) मिथेनचा इंधन म्हणून वापर करणे.

१०) मांसोत्पादन कमी करणे.

११) उदयोगधंद्यांच्या धुराडयातून कार्यक्षमतेने कार्बन डायऑक्साईड वायू बाजूला काढणे.

१२) सायकलचा वापर करणे

१३) जीवनशैलीत बदल करणे.

#### निष्कर्ष -

जागतिक तापमान वाढ ही २१ व्या शतकातील गंभीर समस्या आहे. विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीतून औदयोगिकरण मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाले. त्याच बरोबर जंगलतोड, खाणकाम, भराव टाकणे, आधुनिक शेती या सारख्या क्रिया मानवाकडून मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत राहिल्या. औदयागिक क्रांतीपासून जीवाश्म इंधन ज्वलन व जंगलतोड झाल्याने कार्बन डायऑक्साईड या हरित निवास वायूच्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाल्याने जागतिक तापमान वाढ झाली त्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात हवामानात बदल होत आहेत. जगात ध्रुवावरील बर्फ, ग्लेशिअर्स, पर्वतशिखरावरील बर्फ वितळणे, समुद्र पातळी वाढणे, थंडीची-उष्णतेची वादळे, चक्रीवादळांची संख्या व तीव्रतेत वाढ उदा. अरबी समुद्रातील अलिकडे झालेले निसर्ग व तौक्ते चक्रीयवादळे, ढगफुटी, पूर, संसर्गजन्य रोग

अशा नैसर्गिक आपत्तीत वाढ होत आहे. त्याच बरोबर जगातिक तापमान वाढीचा परिणाम म्हणून पिण्याच्या पाण्याचे दुर्भिक्ष्य अन्न उत्पादनातील घट, शेती प्रकारात बदल, पिकावरील कीड, रोगराईत वाढ, जैवविविधतेत घट व वनस्पती प्रकारात व प्रमाणात घट. प्रदूषण असे अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण होत आहेत. मानवी आरोग्य व पारिस्थितीकी संतुलनासाठी जागतिक तापमान वाढीचे जागतिक पातळीवरील केल्या जाणा-या कराराचे विकसित व विकसनशील देशांनी कठोर पालन करून तापमान नियंत्रित करणे गरजेचे आहे. युद्ध पातळीवर वृक्षलागवड आणि वनीकरण करणे व संवर्धन करणे तसेच कर्ब वायूचे उत्सर्जन पूर्ण कमी करणे. कोळसा आधारित सर्व वीज आणि इतर प्रदूषण करणारे उद्योग त्वरीत बंद करून अपारंपारिक उर्जास्त्रोत वाढविले पाहिजेत. उद्योग आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था बदलून वन, वृक्ष, शेती आणि निसर्ग आधारित चिरंतन अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण करणे काळाची गरज आहे. आपली चैनीची जीवनशैली बदलून निसर्गालापूरक अशी जीवनशैली अंगीकारली पाहिजे. ज्यामुळे जगातिक तापमान वाढ नियंत्रण होईल आणि पृथ्वीचा विनाश थांबविता येईल.

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## मराठी साहित्य आणि पर्यावरण यांचा ऋणानुबंध

प्रा. डॉ. विशाल प्रकाश लिंगायत

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, ( मराठी विभाग )

श्रीमान भाऊसाहेब झाडबुके महाविद्यालय, बारशी.

ई-मेल - [vishallingayat28@gmail.com](mailto:vishallingayat28@gmail.com)

मो. नं. - ७५८८०२०२९०

### प्रस्तावना :-

मराठी साहित्य आणि पर्यावरण यांचे एक अतूट असे नाते आहे. त्यामुळेच मराठी साहित्यातून पूर्वीपासूनच निसर्गाचे किंबहुना पर्यावरण संवर्धनाचे वर्णन करण्यात आले आहे. त्यात मुख्यतः कथा, कविता, कादंबरी, ललित लेखन यांचा समावेश होतो. तसे बघितल्यास मराठी साहित्याच्या समकालीन प्रवाहात ग्रामीण साहित्य, दलित साहित्य, स्त्रीवादी साहित्य, विज्ञान साहित्य, आदिवासी साहित्य, जनवादी साहित्य यांचाही समावेश होतो. परंतु त्यातही मराठी कविता ही पर्यावरण, परिसंस्था, नैसर्गिक सौंदर्य आणि पर्यावरण शास्त्र यात अधिक नटलेली आहे. पर्यावरण रक्षणासाठी संपूर्ण जगामध्ये अनेक प्रकारच्या चळवळी, चर्चासत्रे, कार्यशाळा, परिषदा आयोजित केल्या जातात. भारतातही या संदर्भात पर्यावरणाच्या रक्षणासाठी "चिपको आंदोलन" सारखी चळवळ झालेली बघावयास मिळते. प्राचीन काळापासून मराठी साहित्यात पर्यावरण व निसर्गावर बरेचसे लेखन झाले आहे. त्यात मराठी साहित्यातील 'कविता' या वाङ्मय प्रकाराचे योगदान फारच महत्त्वाचे ठरते. पर्यावरणातील प्रत्येक घटक हा मनुष्याच्या जीवनाशी एकरूप झालेला आहे. "पर्यावरण हे संस्कृतीला घडविते की, संस्कृती पर्यावरणाला घडविते. बदल किंवा परिवर्तन याबाबतीत संस्कृती व पर्यावरण यांच्यात जो कार्यकारणभाव संभवतो किंवा गृहीत धरला जातो, तो कार्यकारणभाव कोणत्या अर्थाचा असतो हे किंवा यासारखे प्रश्न प्रथम पुढे करण्यात आले." <sup>१</sup> माणसाच्या आयुष्यातला वानप्रस्थाश्रम त्यासाठीच होता की काय असे दिसून येते.

प्राचीन काळापासून मराठी साहित्यात वृक्षांची निगा कशी राखावी, वृक्षसंवर्धनाचे महत्त्व याचे बरेचसे उल्लेख पहावयास मिळतात. भारतीय संस्कृतीत काही वृक्षांची जपणूकच नव्हे ; तर त्यांची पूजाही केली जाते. त्यात वड, पिंपळ, उंबराचे झाड, तुळस या वृक्षांचा समावेश होतो. काही वृक्ष, फुले, पाने, फळे यांच्यात औषधी गुणधर्म असतात. याची नोंद आयुर्वेदातील काही ग्रंथांच्या माध्यमातून बघावयास मिळते. भारतीय संस्कृतीत 'तुळस' या वृक्षाला फार महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. संत साहित्यातील संत तुकाराम आणि संत नामदेव यांनी आपल्या अभंगातून तुलसी महात्म्याचे वर्णन केले आहे. या संदर्भात संत तुकोबा आपल्या एका अभंगात म्हणतात,

"आम्हा अलंकार मुद्रांचे शृंगार ; तुळसीचे हार वाहों कंठी" <sup>२</sup> ( अ. क्र. १६९९ )

तर संत नामदेवराय आपल्या अभंगात तुळशीचे वर्णन करताना म्हणतात ;

"तुळसी मंजिरीचे भाले | देखोनि यमदूत पळाले" <sup>३</sup> (अ. क्र. ११७३ )

संत नामदेव तुळशीला औषधी वनस्पती असे म्हणतात. ती विष्णूलाही प्रिय आहे. साक्षात पांडुरंग ही तुळशीमाळ गळ्यात घालून विटेवर दिमाखात उभा आहे. 'तुळशीमाळ घालूनी कंठी, उभा विटेवरी जगजेठी' याप्रमाणे तुळशीचा महिमा सर्वत्र वरून वर्णन केला जातो. मानव आणि निसर्ग म्हणजेच "संत साहित्य आणि पर्यावरण" यांचा फार घनिष्ठ संबंध असल्याचे बघावयास मिळते. त्यातही मराठी कवितेमधून विषमतावादी पर्यावरण वाटपाचे व बदलत्या निसर्गाचे चित्रण झालेले पहावयास मिळते. झाडाझुडपांवर, वृक्षवेलींवर मनापासून प्रेम करणारे कवी, साहित्यिक संत साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून पर्यावरण संवर्धनाचे महत्त्व मांडतात. हे निसर्गप्रेमी कवी, साहित्यिक निसर्गाशी इतके समरस होतात की, ते वृक्षवल्लींना आपले सखे-सोबती आपल्या कुटुंबातील सदस्यासारखेच समजतात. इ. स. च्या बाराव्या-तेराव्या शतकापासून महाराष्ट्राला संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत नामदेव, संत तुकाराम, संत एकनाथ, संत रामदास, गोरा कुंभार, संत सेना न्हावी, संत सावता माळी, संत नरहरी सोनार, संत चोखामेळा, संत जनाबाई, संत मुक्ताबाई, आद्य कवयित्री महदंबा, संत बहिणाबाई, कान्होपात्रा अशा अनेक थोर संतांची परंपरा लाभली आहे. या सर्व संत महात्म्यांनी पर्यावरणाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून मराठी काव्यात आपल्या ओवी, अभंग, श्लोक, पदे, गीतकाव्य रचना यांच्या माध्यमातून पर्यावरणाचे महत्त्व सांगितले आहे. माणसाला शांतताप्रिय, स्वतंत्र, निर्भेळ



जीवन जगण्यासाठी शुद्ध निसर्गाची साथ मिळायला हवी. मानवी जीवन सुखकर व्हावे यासाठी काय करावे हे सांगताना संत ज्ञानेश्वर म्हणतात ;

**"नगरेंची रचावी | जळाशयें निर्मावी, महावनें लावावी | नानाविधें " ४ (१४/२३३)**

माणसाला राहण्यासाठी सुंदर, आकर्षक नगरांची रचना केली पाहिजे. पाण्याच्या साठ्यासाठी जलाशये निर्माण केली पाहिजे. तसेच निसर्गाच्या सान्निध्यात स्वैर भटकंती करण्यासाठी महावने, बाग-बगीचेही फुलवायला हवेत. वृक्षवल्ली, जंगल, वने, अरण्ये, पशुपक्षी, फुले, पाने, झाडे, नदी, डोंगर, निसर्ग यांचे महत्त्व या सर्व संतांना लक्षात आले होते. म्हणूनच त्यांनी पर्यावरण संरक्षण व संवर्धनासाठी आपल्या ज्ञानाने अतिशय समृद्ध अशी काव्यरचना केली. निसर्गात वावरणारे पशुपक्षी, प्राणी, वनस्पती हे देवतांचे म्हणजेच परमेश्वराचे रूप होय, अशी त्यांची श्रद्धा होती. म्हणून तर संतश्रेष्ठ तुकोबांनी वृक्षवेलींना आपले सगेसोयरे असे म्हटले आहे. याविषयी आपल्या अभंगात संत तुकोबा म्हणतात ;

**"वृक्षवल्ली आम्हा सोयरे वनचरे ! पक्षी ही सुस्वरे आळविते" !! ५**

वृक्षवेलींवर रमणारे, सुस्वर कंठाने आळवणारे हे सर्व पक्षी, प्राणी आमचे सोयरे आहेत. त्यांच्याबरोबर एकांतात राहणे मला आवडते. तेथे कोणताही गुणदोष शरीराला लागत नाही. ज्या-ज्या वेळी संत तुकोबा एकांतात, देहूच्या डोंगरावर जात असे. तेव्हा संसारातील इतर सर्व दुःखांचा त्यांना विसर पडत असे. निसर्गाच्या सान्निध्यात, एकांतवासात माणसाचे मन शांत होते. "शांत पर्यावरण असलेल्या निसर्गाशी जवळीक साधण्यासाठी त्यांनी डोंगर निवास निवडला. कधीमधी इंद्रायणीच्या काठी कारंज्याच्या झाडाखाली बसून भजनात रंगून जात. तेथेही भजनाच्या स्वरूपाने देवाशी व माणसाशी आणि नदीच्या सान्निध्याने निसर्गाशी जवळीक साधत." ६ आजच्या धावपळीच्या आणि अशांततेच्या भयग्रस्त वातावरणात आपण स्वतःशी संवाद साधू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे माणसांमध्ये ताणतणाव वाढून ते मनोविकारांना बळी पडत आहेत. वृक्षवल्ली हे आपलेच कुटुंबीय आहेत, असे म्हणणारे संत तुकोबा प्रापंचिक माणसाला उपदेश करताना म्हणतात ;

**"उंबरातील किटका | हेचि ब्रम्हांड ऐसें लेखा, ऐसी उंबरे किती झाडीं | ऐशी झाडे किती नवखंडी" || ७**

उंबराच्या झाडाचा संदर्भ देऊन तुकोबा म्हणतात, उंबराच्या फळात असंख्य किडे असतात आणि उंबर हेच जणू त्यांचे विश्व असते. उंबराच्या बाहेरील विश्वाची त्यांना कल्पनाही नसते. या मानवी समाजातही असे काही 'चिंतातुर जीव' आहेत जे त्यांच्या आजूबाजूच्या परिसरालाच आपले विश्व समजतात. या प्रापंचिक माणसाला सतत आपल्या भविष्याची चिंता असते. म्हणून तर ते अशा जीवांना 'चिंतातुर जीव' असे म्हणतात. परंतु पशुपक्षी, प्राणी कधीही आपल्या अन्नधान्याचा, चारापाण्याचा जास्त संचय करून ठेवत नाहीत. त्यांना माणसासारखी उद्याच्या भविष्याची चिंता नसते. माणूस मात्र सतत आपल्या भविष्याची चिंता करत आपला वर्तमानही दुःखी बनवतो. या माणसाच्या चिंतातूर अवस्थेमुळेच की काय मराठी काव्यात "चिंतातुर जंतू" नावाची कविता पुढील काळात गोविंदाग्रजांनी लिहिली असावी असे वाटते. पर्यावरणावर प्रेम करणाऱ्या व इतरही माणसांना आपल्या दुःखाचा विसर पडावा यासाठी संत तुकोबांनी एक सुंदर अभंग लिहिला आहे त्यात ते म्हणतात ;

**"आनंदाचे डोही आनंद तरंग ; आनंदची अंग, आनंदाचे" ८**

मराठी संत साहित्यात इतरही अनेक संतांनी आपल्या अभंगातून पर्यावरण संवर्धन, स्वच्छता व पर्यावरण रक्षणासाठी महत्वाचे योगदान दिले आहे. या परंपरेत संत नामदेव, संत एकनाथ, संत रामदास, संत सावतामाळी, संत चोखामेळा, संत जनाबाई, संत मुक्ताबाई, आद्य मराठी कवयित्री महदंबा, कान्होपात्रा यांचा समावेश करता येतो. संत नामदेवांनी "नाचू कीर्तनाचे रंगी ; ज्ञानदीप लावू जगी" ९ असे म्हणून हा भक्तिरसाचा ठेवा सगळ्यांना दिला. कीर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी सर्वसामान्य लोकांना उपदेश केला. महाराष्ट्राच्या संत पंचकातील आणखी एक श्रेष्ठ संत म्हणून आपण संत एकनाथांना ओळखतो. त्यांनी 'भारुड' सारखी वेगळी काव्यरचना करून अध्यात्म, ज्ञान, भक्तीबरोबरच सर्वसामान्य लोकांना भारुड रचनेतून बोध व पर्यावरण रक्षणाचा संदेशही दिला आहे. आपल्या वैचारिक संदेशातून त्यांनी लोकांना प्राणी मात्रांवर दया करा, सर्वसामान्यांच्या प्रती समता व मानवता राखा असे सांगून आपला पर्यावरणाविषयीचा दृष्टिकोन सांगितला. याच परंपरेत आणखी एक महत्वाचे संत म्हणून रामदास स्वामींचा उल्लेख करता येईल.

**"जे-जे आपणासी ठावे, ते इतरांसी शिकवावे ; शहाणे करून सोडावे सकलजन" १०**

या समर्थ रामदास स्वामींच्या काव्यपंक्ती सर्वश्रुत आहे. त्यांनी छत्रपती शिवरायांचे गर्वहरण करण्यासाठी निसर्गाची किमया काय असते याचा साक्षात्कारच घडविला. खडकातून बाहेर पडलेल्या बेडकाची गोष्ट सगळ्यांना परिचित आहे. निसर्ग हाच प्राणीमात्रांचा पालनकर्ता आहे, हा संदेश त्यांनी सर्वसामान्यांना दिला. समर्थकालीन पर्यावरण संवर्धन व वृक्षसंवर्धनाचे दाखले आजही दिले जातात. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या 'आज्ञापत्रात' याविषयीचे उल्लेख सापडतात. संत नामदेवांच्या संत मेळ्यातील संत सावता माळी यांनी तर आपल्या शेतात आलेल्या फळभाज्यांनाच आपले दैवत मानले आहे. याविषयी आपल्या अभंगातून ते म्हणतात...,

**"कांदा मुळा भाजी | अवघी विठाई माझी ||**

**लसूण मिरची कोथिंबिरी | अवघा झाला माझा हरि ||**

**मोट नाडा विहीर दोरी | अवघी व्यापिली पंढरी" ||<sup>११</sup>**

याप्रमाणे निसर्गावर प्रेम करतच त्यांनी आपल्या भक्तीचा मळा फुलविला होता. संत चोखामेळा यांनी तर बाह्यरंगापेक्षा अंतरंग कसे महत्त्वाचे आहे ते सांगताना.., **"ऊस डोंगा परी रस नोव्हे डोंगा ; काय भुललासि वरलिया रंगा"** <sup>१२</sup> असे म्हणून पर्यावरणाच्या भक्तिरसात उसाचा गोडवा आणला.

मराठी संत साहित्यात स्त्री संत कवयित्रींनीही पर्यावरण स्वच्छता, संवर्धन व रक्षण यावर विपुल लेखन केल्याचे दिसते. त्यात संत जनाबाईंचा सर्वप्रथम उल्लेख करता येईल. "सृष्टीचे स्वरूप वर्णन करणारा एक अभंग जनाबाईंनी रचला आहे. त्यात सांख्यतत्त्वे, पंचमहाभूते, त्रिगुणे, चार वाचा, जीवनाच्या चार अवस्था, पंचज्ञानेंद्रिये आणि पंचकर्मेंद्रिये, पंचविषय असे विविध उल्लेख आले आहेत."

<sup>१३</sup> त्याचबरोबर जनाबाईंच्या आणखी एका अभंगात पर्यावरणाचा संदर्भ येतो तो म्हणजे..;

**"पक्षी जाय दिगंतरा | बाळकांसी आणि चारा, घर हिंडते आकाशी | झाप घाली पिल्लापासीं"** <sup>१४</sup>

याच परंपरेत आणखी एका संत कवयित्रीचा आवर्जून उल्लेख करावा लागेल त्या म्हणजे संत मुक्ताबाई. मुक्ताबाई वयाने सर्वात लहान ; पण योग्यतेने श्रेष्ठ आणि ज्येष्ठ ठरतात. त्यांच्या **"मुंगी उडाली आकाशी ; तिने गिळले सुर्यासी"** <sup>१५</sup> या अभंगातून गूढरम्य निसर्गाचे दर्शन घडते. याच परंपरेत आद्य कवयित्री महदंबा यांचाही समावेश होतो. त्यांनी 'ढवळे' हा काव्य प्रकार लिहिला. यात श्रीकृष्ण भक्तीपर गीते आहेत. श्रीकृष्ण म्हणजे निसर्गसुंदर व रम्य वातावरण यांचा सुंदर आविष्कार होय. तर कान्होपात्रा या संत कवयित्रीने लिहिलेला अभंग 'नको देवराया' यामध्ये असलेला भक्तीमय दृष्टांत व्यक्त करतांना त्या म्हणतात,

**"नको देवराया अंत पाहू आता ; प्राण हा सर्वथा फुटो पाहे,**

**हरिणीचे पाडस व्याघ्रे धरीयेले ; मजलागी जाहले तैसे देवा,"** <sup>१६</sup>

यातूनही त्यांची निसर्गाविषयी असलेली जवळीकता दिसून येते. यातील प्रत्येक संताने आपल्या कर्मातच देव आहे, परमेश्वर आहे. फक्त हा परमेश्वर आपणास निसर्गात शोधता आला पाहिजे. अशी या सर्व संतांची पर्यावरण संवर्धन व स्वच्छतेविषयीची उदात्त भावना होती असे दिसून येते.

यानंतरच्या काळात आधुनिक काळातील काही संत पुरुषांचा उल्लेख केल्यास संत गाडगेबाबा, संत तुकडोजी महाराज आणि संत श्री ब्रह्मचैतन्य गोंदवलेकर महाराज यांचाही पर्यावरण संवर्धनात मोठा वाटा आहे असे दिसते. संत गाडगेबाबांनी तर 'स्वच्छता', 'पर्यावरण संवर्धन' व 'ग्रामविकास' अशी संकल्पना मांडली. स्वच्छतेला त्यांनी कीर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून लोकप्रिय केले. तर संत तुकडोजी महाराज यांनी आपल्या भजनातून सर्वसामान्यांना पर्यावरणाविषयी जागृत केले. 'ग्रामगीता' हा ग्रंथ लिहून त्यांनी लोकांना स्वच्छता व पर्यावरण संरक्षणाचे महत्त्व सांगितले. आधुनिक काळातील संत म्हणून लोकप्रिय झालेले श्री ब्रह्मचैतन्य गोंदवलेकर महाराजांनी वृक्षांचे महत्त्व, अन्नदान, भूतदया, परोपकार व पाण्याचे महत्त्व या सर्व गोष्टींविषयी आपल्या प्रवचनातून लोकांचे प्रबोधन केले. "वसुंधरेचे हे नैसर्गिक सौंदर्य पुन्हा अबाधित राखण्यासाठी पर्यावरणाचे महत्त्व पटवून सांगावे लागले. निसर्ग, दरी, डोंगर, पशुपक्षी, झाडे, फुले यातच परमात्म्याचे चैतन्य दडले आहे, याची पुनः पुन्हा जाणीव करून द्यावी लागली." <sup>१७</sup>

**निष्कर्ष –**

तात्पर्य काय, तर पर्यावरण आणि मानव यांचे परस्पर संबंध नेहमी बदलत असतात. पूर्वीच्या काळात आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान येण्यापूर्वी मानव अतिशय साधेपणाने आपले आयुष्य जगत होता. परंतु जसजशी माणसाची प्रगती होत गेली, तसतसा तो निसर्गाशी प्रतारणा करू लागला पर्यावरणाचा न्हास करू लागला. आज आपण सर्वजण त्याचे दुष्परिणाम भोगत आहोत. संपूर्ण जगावर आज

कोरोनाचे भयंकर संकट निर्माण झाले आहे. याचा कुठेतरी पर्यावरणाशी आपण समतोल बिघडवला. त्यामुळे हे संकट आज संपूर्ण मानव जातीवर ओढवले आहे. पर्यावरण आपल्यासाठी खूप महत्वाचे आहे. कारण या पर्यावरणातूनच मानवाला आवश्यक असलेल्या गोष्टी प्राप्त होतात. उदा. जसे ऑक्सिजन, इंधन, पाणी, फळे, फुले, वृक्ष, अन्नधान्यासाठी लागणारे आवश्यक घटक, घर बांधकामासाठी लागणारे लाकूड या सर्व गोष्टी आपल्याला पर्यावरणामुळे म्हणजेच निसर्गामुळे मिळतात. मानवाचे जीवन हे पंचतत्वावर अवलंबून आहे जसे की भूमी, जल, अग्नी, आकाश आणि वायू. तरी देखील आपण याच निसर्गाला पुनः पुन्हा आव्हान देतो. त्याच्याशी मानव प्रतारणा करतो, पाच जूनला पर्यावरण दिवस फक्त शोभा म्हणून, एक देखावा म्हणून साजरा केला जातो. झाडांचे संवर्धन, भरण-पोषण हे ३६५ दिवस करणे म्हणजे खरे पर्यावरण संवर्धन होय. केवळ एक दिवस शोभेचा पाहुणा बनून रोप लावणे म्हणजे "पर्यावरण दिन" होत नाही. आपल्या परिसरात, घराच्या अंगणात एक तरी झाड लावणे आणि ते वाढविणे म्हणजे खऱ्या अर्थाने पर्यावरण संवर्धन करणे होय. नुसते झाड लावणे महत्वाचे नाही ; तर त्या झाडाचे संवर्धन, भरण-पोषण करणे महत्वाचे आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने जास्तीत जास्त झाडे लावून या धर्तीमातेला सुजलाम-सुफलाम बनविले पाहिजे. हीच आज खऱ्या अर्थाने पर्यावरण संवर्धनाची खरी गरज आहे ; तेव्हाच खऱ्या अर्थाने सर्व संत कवींच्या, साहित्यिकांच्या कार्याला खरी मानवंदना मिळेल असे मला वाटते.

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## महिला सक्षमीकरण : भारतीय राजकारणात महिलांचा सहभाग

डॉ. एच. एस. कुचेकर

(राज्यशास्त्र विभाग)

तुकाराम कृष्णाजी कोलेकर कला आणि  
वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, नेसरी. ता. गडहिंग्लज  
शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर.

### गोष्टवारा-(Abstract):

भारतीय राज्यघटनेने पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने स्त्रियांना समान राजकीय हक्क देऊनही स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात स्त्रियांना संसदेत योग्य प्रमाणात प्रतिनिधित्व मिळाले नाही. जागतिक पातळीवर स्त्रियांना राजकीय हक्कासाठी मोठा संघर्ष करावा लागला. स्त्रियांचे निर्धारण संस्थांमधील प्रमाण कमी राहिलेले दिसून येते मात्र ज्या महिलांना जे पद प्राप्त झाले त्या पदाबाबतची भूमिका त्यांनी चांगल्या प्रकारे पार पाडली आहे. त्यांनी आपल्या कर्तृत्वाचा ठसा राजकीय क्षेत्रात उमटविला आहे. राजकारणातील सक्रिय सहभागामुळे त्यांच्या परंपरागत सामाजिक दर्जा व भूमिकांमध्ये परिवर्तन झाले आहे. राजकीय सहभाग हा महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरणाकरिता महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक ठरू शकतो. म्हणून प्रस्तुत लेखात 'महिला सक्षमीकरण : भारतीय राजकारणात महिलांचा सहभाग' या विषयावर काही प्रमाणात प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

### प्रस्तावना :

२१व्या शतकातील महत्वाचे उद्दिष्ट स्त्री-पुरुष समानता आणि महिला सक्षमीकरण हे आहे. कुटुंबाला आधार देणारी, समाजाचा निकोप विकास आणि राष्ट्र उभारणीमध्ये रचनात्मक कार्यभाग असणारी स्त्री देशातील विविध क्षेत्रात यशस्वीपणे कार्यरत आहे. देशाचा 'शाश्वत आणि स्थिर व समावेशक विकास' हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण नितांत गरजेचे आहे. यासाठी सरकार, स्वयंसेवी संस्था, शैक्षणिक संस्था, सामाजिक संस्था इ.च्या सहभागातून सातत्याने प्रयत्न होणे गरजेचे आहे.

भारतात स्त्री-पुरुष समानता व महिला सबलीकरणासाठी नवव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत (१९९७-२००२) असे स्पष्ट केले होते की, "प्रत्येकाने अशा प्रकारचे वातावरण निर्माण करावे की, ज्यामुळे महिलांना घरात व घराबाहेर आपले अधिकार मोकळेपणाने वापरता आले पाहिजेत, पुरुषाबरोबर समानतेने वावरता आले पाहिजे." नवव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या मध्यात असेही स्पष्ट केले आहे की, महिला आर्थिक, राजकीय, सामाजिक दृष्ट्या सबळ झाल्या पाहिजेत. महिलांच्या राजकीय सबलीकरणामुळे राजकारण हे अधिक लोकशाही, सर्व समावेशक व पारदर्शक होण्यास मदत होईल. एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या जवळजवळ निम्मा भाग म्हणजे महिला. त्यामुळे राजकीय यंत्रणा अशी असावी की, त्यात महिलांना महत्वाच्या पदावर प्रमाणशीर प्रतिनिधित्व मिळावे. सरकारी यंत्रणेच्या प्रत्येक स्तरावर महिलांना सहभागी करून घेतले पाहिजे."

**उद्दिष्टे :**

१. महिला सक्षमीकरण संकल्पना समजून घेणे
२. जागतिक पातळीवर स्त्रियांचा मतदान हक्कांसाठी संघर्ष समजून घेणे
३. भारतीय राजकारणात महिलांचा सहभाग अभ्यासणे

**संशोधन पद्धती :** प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी द्वितीय सामग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे. यात विविध संदर्भ ग्रंथ, वैचारीक लेख, मासिके, संशोधनपर लेख. इ. चा आधार घेतला आहे.

**महिला सक्षमीकरण संकल्पना :**

सबलीकरण म्हणजे अशी प्रक्रिया की, “ज्यात व्यक्तीला आपल्या वैयक्तिक आणि सार्वजनिक जीवनातील निर्णय घेण्याची क्षमता विकसित करता येते. उत्पादन साधनावर नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित करता येते व त्याद्वारे तिचा आत्मविश्वास वाढतो”.<sup>१</sup> “स्त्री सबलीकरणाला स्त्री सक्षमीकरण असेही म्हणतात”. स्त्रिची दुर्बलता नष्ट करणारी संकल्पना म्हणजेच स्त्री सबलीकरण होय. थोडक्यात स्त्री सबलीकरण म्हणजेच “स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा स्वीकार करणे होय”. महिला सक्षमीकरण ही संकल्पना ब्राझीलमधील फावलो फेरे या शिक्षणतज्ञानी प्रथम मांडली. महिला सक्षमीकरण म्हणजे महिलांचे हक्क व अधिकार त्यांना मिळणे होय. व्यापक अर्थाने स्त्री सबलीकरण म्हणजे स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा स्वीकार करणे, स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने विकासाच्या संधी देणे, तिच्यात स्वतःचा जाणीव निर्माण करणे, सर्व क्षेत्रात विकास करण्यासाठी संधी देणे होय.

किरण देवेंद्र यांच्या मते “स्त्रीसबलीकरणाचा अर्थ स्त्री ही आर्थिकदृष्ट्या स्वतंत्र, स्वयंनिर्भर व स्वावलंबी असणे होय. तिला स्वतःबद्दल सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोन असावा, जेणेकरून कोणत्याही विपरीत परिस्थितीला सामोरे जाता येईल. स्त्री विकास कार्यात सहभागी होण्यास पात्र ठरेल निर्णय निर्धारण प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होऊ शकेल. याकरिता शिक्षण हा सबलीकरणासाठी एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका वठविणारा घटक आहे”.<sup>२</sup>

महिला सक्षमीकरणाचा अभिप्राय हा आहे की, जेव्हा कोणतीही महिला निर्भय होऊन, आपला सन्मान न गमावता, ज्या ध्येयापर्यंत पोहोचण्याची अपेक्षा करते त्यासाठी प्रयत्न करू शकते. तिच्या भावना व विचारांचा परिवार व समाजात आदर केला जावा. तिला आपली योग्यता सिद्ध करण्याची संधी मिळावी, संपत्तीमध्ये हक्क मिळावा, तिच्या आरोग्याची काळजी तिला घेता यावी, तसेच समाज, राष्ट्राच्या प्रगती आणि उन्नती मध्ये तिला सहभागी होण्याची पूर्ण संधी मिळावी असा आहे.

**जागतिक पातळीवर स्त्रियांचा मतदान हक्कांसाठी संघर्ष :**

जागतिक पातळीवर स्त्रियांना मतदानाच्या हक्कासाठी मोठा संघर्ष करावा लागला. अमेरिकेच्या स्टेट ऑफ मॅसेच्युसेटमध्ये १६९१ साली स्त्रियांना मतदानाचा हक्क प्रदान करण्यात आला मात्र १७८० मध्ये परत हिरावून घेण्यात आला. फ्रेंच तत्त्वज्ञ व राजकारणतज्ञ कॉन्डसट यांनी १७८८ मध्ये स्त्रियांना शिक्षण, राजकारण आणि रोजगाराचा हक्क मिळावा, अशी मागणी केली होती. १८६२ स्वीडनमधील नगरपालिका निवडणुकीत स्त्रियांना मतदानाचा हक्क देण्यात आला, १८६६ इंग्लंडमध्ये जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिलने स्त्रियांच्या मतदानाच्या हक्काची मागणी केली होती. १८६८ इंग्लंडमध्ये नॅशनल वुमेन्स सफ्रेज सोसायटीमार्फत स्त्रियांना मताधिकार मिळवण्यासाठी प्रयत्न झाला. अमेरिकेतही अमेरिकन नॅशनल वुमेन्स सफ्रेज असोसिएशनच्या

प्रयत्नामुळे व्योमींग राज्याने स्त्रियांना मतदानाचा हक्क दिला १८९३ न्यूझीलंड, १९०३ फिनलँड, १९१३ नॉर्वे, १९१७ नेदरलँड व रशियातील स्त्रियांना, १९१८ इंग्लंडमध्ये तीस वर्षांवरील स्त्रियांना आणि १९२० अमेरिकेतील सर्व राज्यांतील स्त्रियांना मतदानाचा हक्क मिळाला. १९४५ मध्ये फ्रान्स व इटलीमध्ये महिलांना मतदानाचा हक्क मिळाला. १९४६ मध्ये जपानच्या डाएटवर सहा महिला निवडून गेल्या, युनोच्या आमसभेने २० डिसेंबर १९५२ रोजी स्त्रियांना राजकीय हक्क देण्याची पध्दत बहमताने स्वीकारली आणि १९७१ मध्ये स्विट्झर्लंडमध्ये स्त्रियांना मतदानाचा हक्क प्राप्त झाला. युनोने १९७५ हे वर्ष 'आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष' म्हणून जाहीर केले. तेव्हापासून स्त्रियांच्या सर्व प्रकारच्या हक्कांना अधिक चालना मिळाली.<sup>४</sup> स्त्रियांना राजकीय प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होता आले तरच काही मुलभूत परिवर्तन स्त्री जीवनात घडून येणे शक्य आहे.

### जागतिक महिला नेतृत्व :

जागतिक पटलावर स्त्रियांचे निर्धारण संस्थांमधील प्रमाण कमी राहिलेले आहे. आंतरसंसदीय संघाच्या पाहणीनुसार अमेरिकेत स्त्रियांचे संसदेतील प्रमाण सर्वसाधारणपणे १२.७%, युरोपात १२.६%, पॅसिफिक देशात ११.६%, सहारा आफ्रिका खंडात १०.४%, आशिया खंडात १३.१% तर अरब राष्ट्रांमध्ये ३.३% इतके आहे. जगात संसदेतील स्त्री सदस्यांची सर्वात जास्त संख्या (४०%) स्वीडनमध्ये आहे. बहुतेक सर्वच नॉर्डिक देशांत त्यांचे प्रमाण ३९ ते ४०% आहे. त्या खालोखाल न्यूझीलंड (२९.२%), अर्जेन्टिना (२५.३%), चीन (२१%) वगैरे देशांचा नंबर लागतो. आशिया खंडात मात्र चीनचा अपवाद वगळता स्त्रियांचे संसदेतील प्रमाण नगण्य राहिले आहे. पाकिस्तान ३%, श्रीलंका ५%, नेपाळ ५%, भारत ७%, जपान ८%, बांगलादेश ९% .<sup>५</sup>

### भारतीय स्त्रियांमधील राजकीय जागृती :

भारतीय समाजात शिक्षण आणि सामाजिक सुधारणामुळे आत्मभान जागं झालेल्या स्त्रिया हळूहळू सामाजिक, राजकीयदृष्ट्या जागृत होऊ लागल्या. १८४८ मध्ये फुले दाम्पत्याने महाराष्ट्रात स्त्री शिक्षणासाठी पहिली शाळा सुरु केली. याच सुमारास तामिळनाडू, आंध्र, बंगाल या राज्यात ही स्त्री शिक्षणासाठी चळवळी सुरु झाल्या. १८८५ मध्ये राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसच्या स्थापनेनंतर पाच-सहा वर्षात स्त्रिया काँग्रेस अधिवेशनाला जाऊ लागल्या. १८९२ साली बंगाल व महाराष्ट्रातून मिळून ८-१० स्त्रिया अधिवेशनाला गेल्या. यानंतर अनेक स्त्रिया अधिवेशनाला जाऊ लागल्या. श्रीमती कादंबिनी गांगुली हिने व्यासपीठावर जाऊन बोलण्याचे धैर्य केले त्यानंतर हळूहळू स्त्रिया आपले विचार मांडू लागल्या. १९१७ साली इंग्लंडमध्ये सामान्यगृहाने स्त्रियांना अल्पप्रमाणात मतदानाचा हक्क दिला. यापासून प्रेरणा घेऊन भारतात अँनी बेझंट, मार्गारेट कझीन, रमाबाई रानडे व अन्य काही महिलांनी स्त्री मताधिकाराच्या मागणीला आरंभ केला. <sup>६</sup>

### भारतीय राजकारणात स्त्रियांचा सहभाग :

भारतात स्त्रियांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग स्वातंत्र्य लढ्याच्या चळवळीतून सुरु झाला. १९२१ला भारतात स्त्रियांना संपत्तीच्या आधारावर मतदानाचा अधिकार मिळाला. १९२७ ला स्त्रियांना कायदेमंडळाची सदस्य म्हणून मान्यता मिळाली, अखिल भारतीय महिला परिषदेच्या बॅनरखाली स्त्रियांनी कायदेमंडळाची निवडणूक लढविली पण एकही स्त्री निवडून येऊ शकली नाही. त्यामुळे मद्रास प्रांताने मुथुलक्ष्मी रेड्डी यांना कायदेमंडळात नियुक्त सदस्य म्हणून घेतले होते. १९३६ च्या प्रांत कायदेमंडळाच्या निवडणुकीत ५४ स्त्रिया



निवडून आल्या होत्या. विजयालक्ष्मी पंडित यांना उत्तरप्रदेश मंत्रिमंडळात मंत्री बनविण्यात आले होते. नागपूरच्या अनसुयाबाई काळे यांना मध्यप्रदेश सरकारमध्ये उपाध्यक्ष तर मुंबई सरकारमध्ये हंसा मेहता यांना सचिव म्हणून नियुक्त करण्यात आले होते. याच निवडणुकीत अमुस्वामी नायन, सरोजनी नायडू इत्यादी महिला निवडून आल्या होत्या.<sup>7</sup>

भारतीय राज्यघटनेने प्रत्येक स्त्रीला पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने राजकीय हक्क देऊन देशाच्या कायदे आणि धोरण निर्मितीच्या स्वरूपात आपली सेवा देशाला समर्पित करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य आहे. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात स्त्रियांना संसदेत योग्य प्रतिनिधित्व मिळाले नाही. भारतातील स्त्री मतदारांची संख्या २८ कोटी २० लक्षांपेक्षा जास्त असून १९७० च्या दशकात स्त्रियांचा 'व्होटबँक' म्हणून वापर ही झाला. सर्व राजकीय पक्षांनी वेळोवेळी आपल्या जाहीरनाम्यात स्त्रीआरक्षणाचा पुरस्कार केला तरीही प्रत्यक्ष प्रतिनिधित्व दिले नाही हे सत्य आहे.<sup>8</sup>

१९५२ ते २००९ या काळात झालेल्या निवडणुकीतील स्त्री प्रतिनिधित्वाचा आढावा घेतल्यास पुरुषांच्या मानाने स्त्री प्रतिनिधित्व अत्यल्प दिसते.

#### लोकसभेतील स्त्री प्रतिनिधित्व :

निवडणूक वर्ष	लोकसभा	एकूण सदस्य संख्या	महिलांची सदस्य संख्या	टक्केवारी
१९५२-५७	पहिली लोकसभा	४९९	२२	४.४
१९५७-६२	दुसरी लोकसभा	५००	२७	५.४
१९६२-६७	तिसरी लोकसभा	५०३	३४	६.८
१९६७-७१	चौथी लोकसभा	५२३	३२	५.९
१९७१-७७	पाचवी लोकसभा	५२८	३६	४.२
१९७७-८०	सहावी लोकसभा	५४४	१९	३.४
१९८०-८४	सातवी लोकसभा	५४४	३२	७.९
१९८४-८९	आठवी लोकसभा	५४४	४६	८.९
१९८९-९१	नववी लोकसभा	५२५	२८	५.३
१९९१-९६	दहावी लोकसभा	५११	३९	७.२
१९९६-९८	अकरावी	५३७	३६	७.२

	लोकसभा			
१९९८-९९	बारावी लोकसभा	५४४	४४	८.०
१९९९-०४	तेरावी लोकसभा	५४८	४८	८.८
२००४-०९	चौदावी लोकसभा	५४५	४८	८.८
२००९-१४	पंधरावी लोकसभा	५४५	५९	१०.८

लोकसभेतील महिलांच्या प्रतिनिधित्वाला बघितले तर त्यांच्या प्रतिनिधित्वाबाबत खरी स्थिती पुढीलप्रमाणे दिसून येते. १९८४ साली झालेल्या ८ व्या लोकसभेत स्त्रियांना सर्वाधिक ४६ तर १९९६ मध्ये ११ व्या लोकसभेत स्त्रियांना ४० जागा मिळाल्या. याचवर्षी स्त्रियांना ३३ टक्के आरक्षण मिळावे असे विधेयक संसदेत मांडले गेले. पंतप्रधान देवेगौडा यांच्या संसदेतील सदस्यांनी व विरोधकांनी या विधेयकाबाबत पुरोगामी धोरण स्वीकारले. परंतु १२ व्या लोकसभेत केवळ ४४ स्त्रिया निवडून आल्या. म्हणजेच ८ व्या लोकसभेपेक्षा सदस्यसंख्या कमी झाली. थोडक्यात, सर्वच राजकीय पक्षांनी स्त्री सदस्यांचा 'व्होटबँक' म्हणून वापर केला. मते मिळविण्याच्या उद्देशाने ३३ टक्के आरक्षणाचा आभास आपल्या जाहीरनाम्यात केला असे म्हणता येईल.<sup>९</sup> मात्र तेराव्या आणि चौदाव्या लोकसभेत अनुक्रमे महिला सदस्या ४८ होत्या. त्यांचे प्रमाण ८.८% इतके होते. पंधराव्या लोकसभेत ५९ महिला सदस्या होत्या त्याचे प्रमाण १०.८% इतके झाले. महिलांचे प्रमाण प्रत्येक लोकसभेत वाढत आहे पण होणारी वाढ अतिशय कमी आहे.

#### भारतीय संविधानात स्त्रियांच्या सबलीकरणासाठी तरतूद :

भारतीय संविधानामध्ये स्त्रियांना पुढील हक्कांची हमी दिली आहे- कलम १४ नुसार कायद्यापुढे समानता आणि १५ (१) कलमानुसार धर्म, वंश, जात, लिंग, जन्मस्थान या कारणांवरून भेदभाव करण्यास मनाई केली. १५(३) या अनुच्छेदातील कोणत्याही गोष्टीमुळे स्त्रिया व बालके यांच्याकरिता कोणतीही विशेष तरतूद करण्यास राज्याला प्रतिबंध होणार नाही. कलम १६ (१) (२) नुसार सार्वजनिक सेवायोजनाच्या बाबींमध्ये समान संधी दिली जाईल. कोणत्याही नागरिकास केवळ धर्म, वंश, जात, लिंग असा भेदभाव करता येत नाही. कलम २१ नुसार कायद्याद्वारे प्रस्थापित केलेली कार्यपद्धती अनुसरल्याखेरीज कोणत्याही व्यक्तीस तिच्या जीवित किंवा व्यक्तिगत स्वातंत्र्यापासून वंचित केले जाणार नाही. कलम २३ नुसार स्त्रियांच्या अनैतिक व्यापारास बंदी करण्यात आली आहे. स्त्रियांच्या वरील हक्कांचे उल्लंघन झाल्यास कलम ३२ नुसार सांविधानिक उपाय- योजनेचा अधिकार दिलेला आहे. तसेच कलम २२३ नुसार विवक्षित प्राधिलेख काढण्याचा अधिकार सर्वोच्च आणि उच्च न्यायालयाला असेल.<sup>१०</sup>

#### निष्कर्ष : -

भारतीय राज्यघटनेने पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने समान राजकीय हक्क देऊनही स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात स्त्रियांना संसदेत योग्य प्रमाणात प्रतिनिधित्व मिळाले नाही. जागतिक पातळीवर स्त्रियांना राजकीय

हक्कासाठी संघर्ष करावा लागला. युनोने १९७५ हे वर्ष 'आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष' म्हणून जाहीर केले. तेव्हापासून स्त्रियांच्या सर्व प्रकारच्या हक्कांना अधिक चालना मिळाली. सर्वच राजकीय पक्षांनी स्त्रियांचा 'व्होटबँक' म्हणून वापर केला. राजकीय पक्षांनी मते मिळविण्याच्या उद्देशाने ३३ टक्के आरक्षणाचा आभास आपल्या जाहीरनाम्यात केला असे म्हणता येईल. महिलांचे प्रमाण प्रत्येक लोकसभेत वाढत आहे पण होणारी वाढ अतिशय कमी आहे.

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## ‘तीसरी ताली’ में लैंगिक समानता के लिए किन्नरों का संघर्ष

डॉ. सरिता बाबासाहेब बिडकर,  
प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग,  
डॉ. घाळी कॉलेज, गडहिंग्लज,  
जिला-कोल्हापुर (महाराष्ट्र)

### सार-

उपन्यासकार प्रदीप सौरभ का ‘तीसरी ताली’ किन्नर जीवन पर आधारित बेहतरीन उपन्यास है। इसके माध्यम से उन्होंने किन्नर जीवन के विविध पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए लैंगिक असमानता के चलते किन्नरों के जीवन की होनेवाली दुर्दशा प्रकाश डाला है। परिवार और समाज में लिंग के आधार पर किन्नरों के साथ भेदभाव किया जाता है। परिवार और समाज में समानतापूर्वक और सम्मानजनक व्यवहार के लिए उनका मन हमेशा छटपटाता है लेकिन यह सभ्य समाज उनके अस्तित्व को ही मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। समाज में स्त्री और पुरुष ये दो वर्ग ही प्रमुख माने जाते हैं। उनके अस्पष्ट लिंग तथा किन्नर-सुलभ प्रकृति के कारण उनके साथ परिवार और समाज में भी हमेशा उपेक्षापूर्ण और हीन बर्ताव किया जाता है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में इसी लैंगिक असमानता की शिकार किन्नर विनीता, बाबी, निकिता आदि समेत कई किन्नरों का चित्रण हुआ है। लैंगिक समानता के लिए उनकी छटपटाहट प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में जगह-जगह पर दिखाई देती है। उपन्यासकार ने इसका बेहतरीन ढंग से चित्रण करते हुए लिंग के आधार पर किन्नरों के साथ भेदभाव न करने तथा उनके साथ भी मनुष्य की तरह सम्मानजनक व्यवहार करने का संदेश प्रस्तुत उपन्यास के माध्यम से दिया है।

**की-वर्ड:** लैंगिक समानता के लिए किन्नरों का संघर्ष, तीसरी ताली उपन्यास, लिंग के आधार पर किन्नरों के साथ भेदभाव।

साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है। इसके माध्यम से समाज में व्याप्त बुराईयों को चोट कर समाज राह दिखाने का कार्य किया जाता है। समाज में लैंगिक समानता स्थापित करने में भी साहित्य का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। हिंदी साहित्य में नारी विमर्श, किन्नर विमर्श आदि इसी की देन मानी जाती है। पुरुषप्रधान समाज में नारी पर होनेवाले अत्याचारों के विरोध में साहित्यकारों ने आवाज उठाना शुरू किया। उनके द्वारा उठाई गई स्त्री-पुरुष समानता की बात चलते ‘नारी विमर्श’ का जन्म हुआ। इसी प्रकार इक्कीसवीं सदी के प्रारंभ में साहित्यकारों ने लैंगिकता के आधार भेदभाव किए जानेवाले हाशिएकृत किन्नर समुदाय केन्द्र में रखकर लेखन प्रारंभ किया। इसी के चलते ‘किन्नर विमर्श’ का जन्म हुआ। लिंग की अस्पष्टता के कारण किन्नरों की गणना न स्त्रियों में होती है, न पुरुषों में। भलेही भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 15 अप्रैल, 2014 को किन्नरों को ‘तृतीय लिंगी’ अर्थात् ‘थर्ड जेंडर’ के रूप में मान्यता दी है लेकिन समाज उनके अस्तित्व को ही मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। लिंग के आधार पर आज भी उनकी उपेक्षा, भेदभाव किया जाता है। समाज उन्हें समाज का अंग ही मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं। समाज में व्याप्त इसी लैंगिक असमानता पर उपन्यासकार प्रदीप सौरभ ने सन् 2011 में प्रकाशित ‘तीसरी ताली’ उपन्यास के माध्यम से

चोट की है। साथ ही इसी लैंगिक असमानता के चलते किन्नरों के जीवन की होनेवाली दुर्दशा को रखते हुए लैंगिक समानता के लिए पहल की है। इसलिए तो समाज में लैंगिक असमानता के चलते किन्नर जीवन की होनेवाली दुर्दशा के संदर्भ में विजेंद्र प्रताप सिंह लिखते हैं-“प्रकृति ने तीसरी लिंगी लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया है। इस अन्याय को वे जीवन भर ढोते हुए जीवन भर अपने अस्तित्व की तलाश में भटकते हुए मर जाते हैं, परंतु उन्हें कभी वास्तविक मानवीय पहचान प्राप्त नहीं हो पाती है। वे हमारे बीच नगण्य होकर रहते हैं, कोई उन्हें समाज के हिस्से के रूप में नोटिस तक नहीं करता है।”<sup>1</sup> प्रदीप सौरभ ने इसी लैंगिक असमानता परिवार और समाज से बहिष्कृत किन्नर समुदाय का बेहतरीन ढंग से चित्रण किया है।

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में दिल्ली के सिद्धार्थ एनक्लेव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी में गौतम साहब को विनीत के रूप में किन्नर बेटे का जन्म होता है। विनीत का लिंग अस्पष्ट है और भावनाएँ लड़की तरह हैं। इसीलिए उसे लड़कियों तरह सजना-सँवरना, लिपस्टिक लगाना, पैंटी-ब्रा पहनना तथा घंटो आइने में निहारना अच्छा लगता है। उसके इस किन्नर-सुलभ बर्ताव के चलते माता-पिता सकते में आ जाते हैं। उसके किन्नर सुलभ बर्ताव के चलते माता-पिता उसे समाज में ज्यादा घुलमिल नहीं देते। इसी वजह से घर में रह-रहकर उसका दम घूट जाता है। माता-पिता उसके इस बर्ताव से दुःखी और चिंतीत हो जाते हैं। तीन लड़कियों के बाद इसी प्रकार का बेटा पैदा होने से माता-पिता की खुशी चूर-चूर हो जाती है। इसी प्रकार किन्नर बच्चों के संदर्भ में घर से ही लैंगिक असमानता की बात शुरू हो जाती है। किन्नरों का जी अपने अन्य भाई-बहनों की तरह परिवार में समानता के लिए छटपटाता है लेकिन परिवार की ओर से इस अनदेखा किया जाता है। दूसरी बात यह कि तीन बेटियाँ होने के बाद भी गौतम साहब द्वारा लड़के की आस रखना उनकी लैंगिक के आधार पर स्त्री-पुरुष में भेदभाव की वृत्ति दिखाई देती है। साथ ही विनीत में जैसे-जैसे किन्नरों के लक्षण दिखाई देने लगते हैं वैसे-वैसे परिवारवालों और समाज के बर्ताव में भी परिवर्तन आ जाता है। इस संदर्भ में उपन्यासकार लिखते हैं-“समय बीतने के साथ गौतम साहब के बेटे में लड़कियों जैसे गुण पैदा होने लगे। शारीरिक बदलाव भी प्रखर हो गये। गौतम साहब यह सब देखकर चिंतीत थे। विनीत गौतम नाम रखा था उन्होंने अपने बेटे का। विनीत घर से निकलने में कतरने लगा। बाहर निकलता तो उसके साथ खेलनेवाले बच्चे भी उसे किनारा कर लेते। वह अजीब मानसिकता से गुजर रहा था कई-कई हफ्ते घर के अंदर बंद रहता। उसे लगता कि उसके पिता उसे जबरिया लड़का बनाने पर तुले हैं।”<sup>2</sup> इसी प्रकार विनीत किन्नर होने के कारण परिवार और समाज में लैंगिक भेदभाव का शिकार हो जाता है। इसी प्रकार किन्नर बच्चों को न स्वीकारना समाज में लैंगिक असमानता का ही परिणाम माना जा सकता है। आखिर विनीत अपने परिवार को और खुद को इस अभिशाप से मुक्ति कराने के लिए बहनों के कपड़े और कुछ पैसे लेकर घर से भाग जाता है। उनके इस घर से भागने से पिता को थोड़ा दुख होता है लेकिन अन्य सदस्य खुश हो जाते हैं। वे उसकी खोज-खबर लेना भी जरूरी नहीं समझते। इस संदर्भ में उपन्यासकार लिखते हैं-“घर के और सदस्यों को उसकी अनुपस्थिति से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ रहा था। शायद सब मन-ही-मन यह मना रहे थे कि विनीत घर न लौटे तो अच्छा हो। गौतम साहब विनीत को घर में रखने और समाज में जूझने के अपने फैसले पर अफसोस जता रहे थे। इसी के चलते उसकी खोज-खबर भी नहीं ली गई।”<sup>3</sup> उपन्यासकार इस प्रकार परिवार की मानसिकता लैंगिक असमानता तथा लिंग संबंधी भेदभाव का ही परिणाम मानते हैं।

विनीत घर से भागने के बाद दिल्ली के कनाट के पास स्थित कस्तुरबा गांधी रोड अर्थात् केजी रोड पर आ जाता है। इस रोड पर किन्नरों चोरी-छिपे देह-व्यापार चलता है। विनीत इस दुनिया से बिल्कुल अनजान है। यहाँ पर कई बड़े-बड़े लोग अलिशान गाड़ियों में आकर किन्नरों को सौदा करके अपनी वासनातृप्ति के लिए ले जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार किन्नरों पर देह-व्यापार की नौबत परिवार और समाज में लैंगिक असमानता का ही परिणाम है। क्योंकि स्कूल में लिंग के आधार उड़ाए जानेवाले मजाक के चलते किन्नर बच्चे सामान्य बच्चों के साथ पढ़ नहीं सकते। दूसरी बात अधूरी शिक्षा और समाज द्वारा किन्नरों के साथ लिंग के आधार पर किए जानेवाले भेदभाव के चलते उन्हें कोई नौकरी के लिए नहीं रखता। किन्नर होने के कारण परिवार और समाज की उपेक्षा के चलते परिवार त्यागने के बाद आर्थिक अभाव के चलते उन्हें इसी प्रकार कई बार एक तो किन्नरों के डेरे में शामिल होकर तालियाँ बजाकर नेग वसूल करना या तो देह-व्यापार का ही सहारा लेना पड़ता है। देह-व्यापार में पड़े किन्नरों को लोग सिर्फ अपनी वासनातृप्ति का साधन मात्र समझते हैं लेकिन उनके साथ समानता का व्यवहार करते हैं। केजी रोड पर किन्नरों के साथ अपनी वासनातृप्ति के लिए आए लोगों की लैंगिक असमानता के व्यवहार पर भी उपन्यासकार ने चोट की है। दिन के उजाले में ये लोग लोकलज्जा के डर से किन्नरों के साथ संबंध रखना उचित नहीं समझते। इसलिए तो कई लोग ऑफिस छूटने के बाद अँधेरा होने तक केजी रोड से थोड़ा दूर बैठते हैं। इस संदर्भ में उपन्यासकार लिखते हैं-“अँधेरे में जो हिजड़े शौकीनों को हूर की परी लगते हैं, वही दिन की रोशनी में बदसूरत दिखते हैं। फिर चाहे वे जितने औरताना अंदाज में हों। इसलिए रात के इंतजार में मैक्समूलर भवन के सामने एक बड़े पुराने दरख्त की आड़ में वे सब बैठे थे।”<sup>4</sup> इसप्रकार उपन्यासकार ने समाज की लिंग संबंधी भेदभाव की मानसिकता पर चोट की है।

विनीत घर से भागने के बाद विनीत से विनीता बन जाता है। यहीं से उसकी अलग दुनिया शुरू हो जाती है। लड़कियों के कपड़े पहनने के कारण एक अमीर व्यक्ति के वासना का शिकार होता है लेकिन वहाँ देह-व्यापार करनेवाले किन्नरों द्वारा उसकी जमकर पिटाई कर पुलिस के हवाले करने के कारण इस दुनिया से बच जाता है। वह शरीफ घर की होने के कारण पुलिस उसे छोड़ देते हैं। इसी दौरान दया भावना से वहाँ के पुलिस कांस्टेबल राज चौधरी उसे अपने घर ले जाते हैं लेकिन उसकी पत्नी एक हिजड़ी को घर में रखने के लिए इन्कार करते हैं। वह स्पष्ट शब्दों में अपने पति को कहती है-“चालीस साल की उम्र में बच्चा नहीं जन सकी, तो घर में हिजड़ी उठा लाये। बच्चे का इतना ही शौक था तो किसी ठीकठाक को गोद ले लेते।”<sup>5</sup> इसी प्रकार चौधरी के घर में भी विनीता लिंग संबंधी भेदभाव का ही सामना करना पड़ता है। चौधराइन अपने घर में दूध बेचनेवाले किसन गुज्जर और बाबी किन्नरी का किस्सा घर में दोहराना नहीं चाहती।

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में किसन गुज्जर और बाबी किन्नरी किस्सा भी समाज में किन्नरों के संदर्भ में लैंगिक असमानता का अच्छा उदाहरण माना जा सकता है। किन्नर गुज्जर हररोज दूध बेचने के लिए जाता है। इसी दौरान उसके प्रेम-संबंध फरिदाबाद के डेरे की मालकीन बाबी किन्नरी से जुड़ जाते हैं। बात इतनी बढ़ जाती है कि किसन पत्नी को छोड़ बाबी को गाँव ले आता है। बाबी किन्नर होने के कारण गाँव की पंचायत उसे गाँव में रखने के लिए इन्कार करती है। फिर भी किसन नहीं मानता तब गाँववालों द्वारा



उसके घर को आग लगाकर दोनों को जिंदा जलाया जाता है। इस प्रकार किन्नर बाबी और किसन दोनों लिंग भेदभाव के शिकार बन जाते हैं।

चौधरी की पत्नी के विरोध के कारण विनीता को उनका घर भी छोड़ना पड़ता है। भविष्य में पिता द्वारा दिया ब्यूटीशियन का ट्रेनिंग उसके जीने का सहारा बन जाता है। वह 'गे वर्ल्ड' नाम से किन्नर और समलैंगिकों के लिए अपना खुद का ब्यूटी पार्लर शुरू करती है। इसके माध्यम से उसे बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा और शोहरत भी मिल जाती है लेकिन किन्नर होने के कारण अकेलापन का दुख उसे हमेशा खलता रहता है। लिंग के आधार पर उसके साथ किए जानेवाले भेदभाव का दुख उसे हमेशा खलता रहता है। इस संदर्भ में डॉ. मधु खराटे लिखते हैं- "विनीता की मानसिक स्थिति का चित्रण उपन्यासकार ने किया है। पिता के भेट होने के पश्चात उसे अपने घर की स्मृति हो आई, बहनों की याद आई, माँ के प्रति उसका आक्रोश खत्म हो चुका था। अकेलेपन से वह दुःखी थी। सिगरेट और शराब ने उसके कलेजे को जला दिया था। अब वह घर बसाना चाहती थी।"<sup>6</sup> किन्नर होने के कारण अकेलेपन की जिंदगी से छुटकारा पाने के लिए वह वजाइना और ब्रेस्ट की सर्जरी कर एक पूर्ण स्त्री बन जाती है। वह फोटोग्राफर विजय के साथ अपना परिवार बसाने के सपने देखती है लेकिन यह संभव नहीं होता। विजय उसे हमेशा उसे टालने का प्रयास करता है। इसी के चलते कभी-कभी वह खुद को हीन महसूस करती है। असल में विजय भी किन्नर होने के कारण उसे टालता था। इसप्रकार विनीता लैंगिक समानता के लिए हमेशा छटपटाती रहती है। समाज में यही समानता पाने के लिए अपनी लगन और परिश्रम के माध्यम 'गे वर्ल्ड' ब्यूटी पार्लर के माध्यम से समाज में अपना खुद का नाम स्थापित करती है।

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास की आनंदी आण्टी की बेटी निकिता को किन्नर होने के कारण लैंगिक असमानता का सामना करना पड़ता है। माँ उसके साथ लिंग संबंधी भेदभाव नहीं करती लेकिन स्कूल में प्रवेश देते समय उसके साथ लिंग संबंधी भेदभाव किया जाता है। उसका लिंग स्पष्ट न होने के कारण छठी कक्षा में लड़के और लड़कियों के स्कूल में भी निकिता का प्रवेश नहीं दिया जाता। लड़के और लड़कियों के स्कूल में निकिता के साथ किए जानेवाले इस लिंग संबंधी भेदभाव के संदर्भ में उपन्यासकार लिखते हैं- "उन्हें दोनों जगह पर एक ही जवाब मिला कि जेण्डर स्पष्ट न होने के कारण हम दाखिला नहीं दे सकते हैं...यह स्कूल सामान्य बच्चों के लिए है, बीच वाले बच्चों को दाखिला देने से स्कूल का माहौल खराब हो जाता है।"<sup>7</sup> किन्नरों के संदर्भ में शिक्षित समाज की यह हालत है तो अन्य समाज की तो कल्पना ही करना दूर की बात है। बाद में लोकलज्जा के भय से उसे किन्नरों को सौंपा जाता है। अच्छे घर में पली-पली निकिता को अपना जीवन निरर्थक लगने लगता है। आखिरी वह चूहे मारने की दवा खाकर वह अपनी जिंदगी खत्म कर देती है। इसी प्रकार निकिता भी समाज की लैंगिक असमानता की बलि चढ़ जाती है। किन्नर भी अन्य मनुष्यों की तरह मनुष्य ही हैं। अगर उनके साथ लिंग के आधार पर भेदभाव न कर समानता का व्यवहार किया तो उनका भी जीवन सुकर बन सकता है। यही महत्वपूर्ण बात उपन्यासकार ने प्रस्तुत उपन्यास के माध्यम से रखना चाहते हैं।

**निष्कर्ष :**

निष्कर्ष रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि उपन्यासकार प्रदीप सौरभ का 'तीसरी ताली' किन्नर जीवन पर आधारित बेहतरीन उपन्यास है। इसके माध्यम से उपन्यासकार ने किन्नर जीवन के विविध पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए परिवार और समाज में लिंग के आधार पर उनके साथ किए जानेवाले भेदभाव पर भी प्रकाश डाला है। किन्नर समुदाय समाज में समानता के लिए हमेशा छटपटाता है लेकिन समाज उसे समाज का अंग मानने के लिए आज भी तैयार नहीं है। समाज में स्त्री और पुरुष दो ही वर्गों को प्रमुख माना जाता है। किन्नर होने के कारण परिवार और समाज हमेशा उनके साथ उपेक्षापूर्ण और हीन बर्ताव करता है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में इसी लैंगिक असमानता की शिकार किन्नर विनीता, बाबी, निकिता आदि समेत कई किन्नरों का चित्रण हुआ है। उपन्यासकार ने समाज की इसी भेदभावपूर्ण मानसिकता पर गंभीर चोट की है। लैंगिक समानता के लिए किन्नरों का संघर्ष प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में कई जगहों पर दिखाई देता है। उपन्यासकार ने लिंग के आधार पर किन्नरों के साथ भेदभाव न करने तथा उनके साथ समान बर्ताव करने का संदेश ही प्रस्तुत उपन्यास के माध्यम से दिया है।

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## इस्लामपूरमधील प्रवासी रिश्ता चालकांना उद्दभवणाऱ्या समस्या व त्यावरील उपाय

डॉ. धनश्री खटावकर  
प्रा. सी. जे. भारसकळे

### १. १ प्रस्तावना :

इस्लामपूर शहराचा विकास जलद गतीने होत आहे . या विकासाबरोबर इस्लामपूर नगरपालिका क्षेत्रातील लोकसंख्या ही झपाट्याने वाढत आहे . या झपाट्याने वाढणाऱ्या लोकसंख्या बरोबरच येथील आर्थिक व औद्योगिक शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक विकासही जलद गतीने होत आहे. इस्लामपूर नगरीमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या कारणास्तव येणाऱ्या लोकांची संख्या ही दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे या नगरीमध्ये येणाऱ्या लोकांना त्यांच्या इच्छितस्तळी पोहोचवण्यासाठी आवश्यक साधन म्हणजे प्रवासी रिश्ता होय. ही रिश्ता लोकांसाठी एक प्रवासाचे उपयुक्त साधन आहे जे की सर्वांसाठी चोवीसतास उपलब्ध असते यामध्ये रिश्ता चालवणारे चालक व मालक याचा वाट हा फार महत्त्वाचा आहे त्याशिवाय बाहेरगावावरून येणाऱ्या लोकांच्या इच्छितस्तळी पोहोचण्यावश्यक गरज पूर्ण होत नाही .

वास्तविक पाहता रिश्ता हे सर्वांसाठी उपयुक्त असे साधन आहे परंतु काळाच्या ओघात रिश्ता चालकांना अनेक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे, त्यांना इंधन दर वाढीववषक, रस्तेववषक, कौटुंबिक, ग्राहकांववषक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. म्हणून सांशोधकांनी इस्लामपूर मधील प्रवासी रिश्ता चालकांना / मालकांना उद्दभवणाऱ्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास करण्याची आवश्यकता वाटली. जेणेकरून त्यांना उपाय सुचवता येतील.

### १. २ सांशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

१ रिश्ता चालकांना उद्दभवणाऱ्या आर्थिक, ग्राहकांववषक, आरोग्य व इंधन दरवाढीववषक व रस्ते विषयक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.

२. रिश्ता चालकांना उद्दभवणाऱ्या वरील समस्यावर उपाय सुचवणे .

### १. ३ सांशोधनासाठी वापरली जाणारी प्रणाली :

गुणात्मक सांशोधनासाठी रिश्ता चालकांच्या समस्या समजावून घेण्यासाठी व त्यावरील उपाय शोधण्यासाठी रिश्ता चालकांचा खोल मुलाखती, गटचर्चा आणि प्रश्नावली ह्या तीन प्रणालींचा वापर करण्यात येणार आहे

- प्राथमिक: रिश्ता चालकांच्या मुलाखती , गटचर्चा व प्रश्नावली ही प्रणाली वापरण्यात आली आहे.
- दुय्यम: उपलब्ध असणारी रिश्ता चालकांच्या समस्या वरील पुस्तके, व सांशोधन पेपर.

### १. ४ माहिती विश्लेषण तांत्रज्ञान :

माहिती संग्रहित केल्यानंतर सांशोधक त्यांचे कार्य व प्रक्रिया करतो. यासाठी सांशोधक खालील पद्धतींचा वापर करणार आहे.

वर्गीकरण  
टेबल  
आलेख



## १. ५ एकूण रिक्षा चालकांची संख्या आणि निवडलेले रिक्षा चालक :

संशोधन पेपर साठी सांशोधकाने इस्लामपूर हे शहर निवडलेले आहे तरी इस्लामपूर शहरात एकूण दहा रिक्षा स्टॉप आहेत सांशोधकाने प्रत्येक रिक्षा थांबा वरील रिक्षा चालकांना भेट देवून माहिती गोळा केली आहे. संशोधकाने दहा रिक्षा थांबा वरून प्रत्येक थांब्यावरील तीन असे तीस रिक्षा चालक अभ्यासासाठी निवडलेले आहे. इस्लामपूर शहरातील रिक्षा चालकांच्या कामाचे स्वरूप हे एकसारखेच असल्याने, इस्लामपूर मधील रिक्षा थांबा वरील ३०% यादृक्कीक नमुना प्रमाणे रिक्षा चालक निवडलेले आहेत. इस्लामपूरमधील रिक्षा चालकांची संख्या १०० आहे त्यापैकी सांशोधकाने ३० चालकांनाच अभ्यास करण्यासाठी निवडलेले आहेत .

## १.६ रिक्षा चालकांना उद्भवणाऱ्या समस्या:

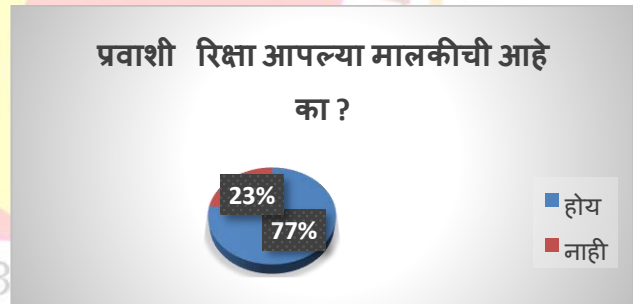
- आर्थिक समस्या
- रस्ते विषयक उद्भवणाऱ्या समस्या
- ग्राहक विषयक उद्भवणाऱ्या समस्या
- इंधनदारवाढी समस्या
- आरोग्य विषयक समस्या
- थांब्यावर होणारे मतभेद

## १. ७ विश्लेषण :

इस्लामपूर मधील प्रवासी रिक्षा चालकांना उद्भवणाऱ्या समस्या व त्यावरील उपाय शोधनासाठी संशोधकाने ३० रिक्षा चालक निवडलेले आहेत .

### १ प्रवाशी रिक्षा आपल्या मालकीची आहे का ?

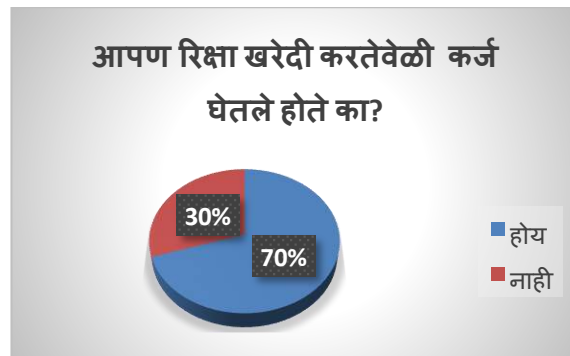
अ . क्र	तपशील	उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या	% उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या
१	होय	२३	76.66666667
२	नाही	७	23.33333333
	बेरीज	३०	100



संशोधकाने निवडलेल्या रिक्षा चालकांमधील ७७ % रिक्षा चालकांची स्वतःची रिक्षा आहे तर २३ % रिक्षा चालकांची रिक्षा ही त्यांची स्वतःची नाही.

## २. आपण रिक्षा खरेदी करतेवेळी कर्ज घेतले होते का?

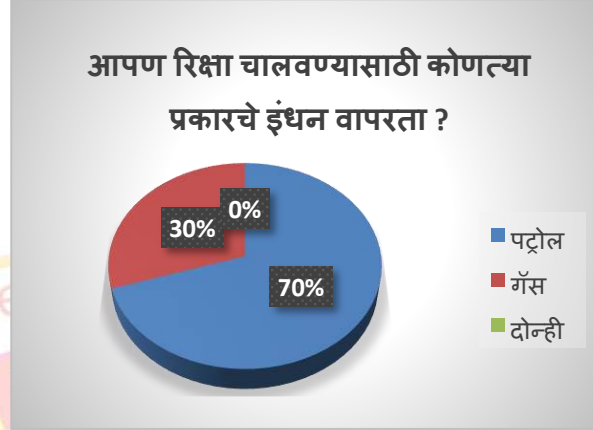
अ . क्र	तपशील	उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या	% उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या
१	होय	२१	70
२	नाही	९	30
	बेरीज	३०	100



वरील आलेखावरून असे दिसून येते की ७० % रिक्षा चालकांनी रिक्षा घेते वेळी कर्ज घेतले आहे तर फक्त ३० % रिक्षा चालकांनी कर्ज घेतले नाही .

### ३. आपण रिक्षा चालवण्यासाठी कोणत्या प्रकारचे इंधन वापरता ?

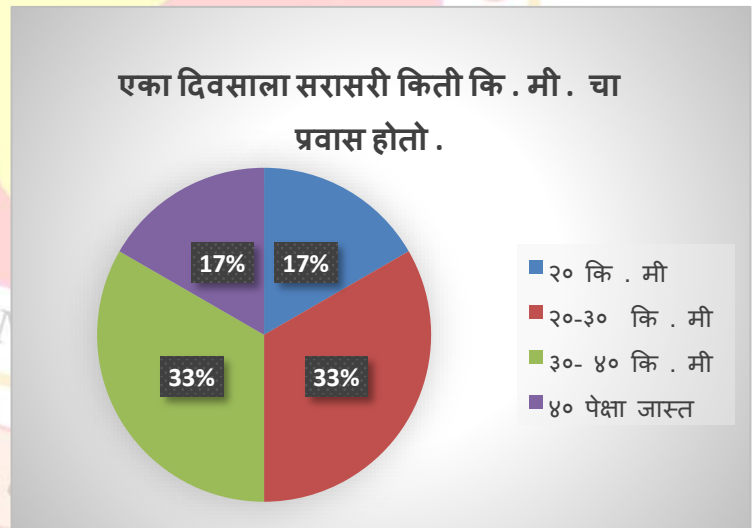
अ. क्र	तपशील	उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या	% उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या
१	पेट्रोल	२१	७०
२	गॅस	९	३०
३	दोन्ही	०	०
	बेरीज	३०	१००



वरील आलेखावरून असे दिसून येते की ७०% रिक्षा चालक हे रिक्षा चालवण्यासाठी पेट्रोल चा वापर करतात.

### ४.एका दिवसाला सरासरी किती कि . मी . चा प्रवास होतो .

अ. क्र	तपशील	उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या	% उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या
१	२० कि . मी	५	१७
२	२०-३० कि . मी	१०	३३
३	३०- ४० कि . मी	१०	३३
४	४० पेक्षा जास्त	५	१७
	बेरीज	३०	१००

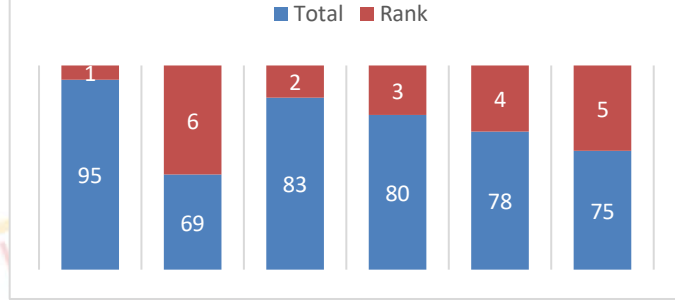


वरील आलेखावरून असे दिसून येते की २० रिक्षा चालकांचा एका दिवसाला सरासरी २०-४० कि . मी चा प्रवास होतो .

## ५. रिश्ता चालवण्यामुळे तुम्हाला कोणत्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत का ?

आरोग्यविषयक समस्या	बेरीज	Rank
डोळ्यांचा त्रास	95	1
पाठदुखी	69	6
हात किंवा बाजू दुखणे	83	2
गुढगे दुखी	80	3
मान दुखी	78	4
इतर	75	5

## रिश्ता चालवण्यामुळे तुम्हाला कोणत्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत का

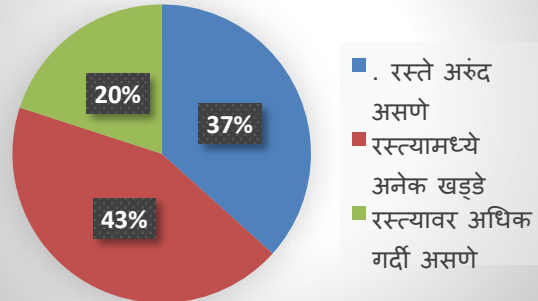


वरील आलेखावरून असे दिसून येते की रिश्ता चालवल्या मुळे रिश्ता चालकांना सर्वप्रथम डोळ्यांचा त्रास होतो व नंतर क्रमशः सर्व आरोग्य विषयक समस्या सुरु होतात.

## ६. कोणत्या प्रकारच्या रस्ते विषयक समस्या उद्भवतात ?

अ. क्र	तपशील	उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या	% उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या
१	. रस्ते अरुंद असणे	११	36.66666667
२	रस्त्यामध्ये अनेक खड्डे	१३	43.33333333
३	रस्त्यावर अधिक गर्दी असणे	६	20
	बेरीज	३०	100

## कोणत्या प्रकारच्या रस्ते विषयक समस्या उद्भवतात

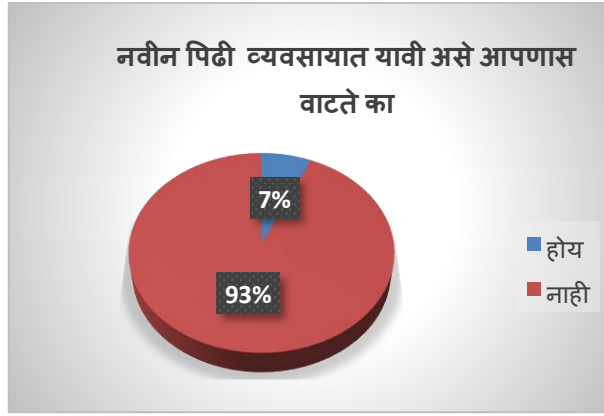


वरील आलेखावरून असे दिसून येते की रिश्ता चालकांना रस्ते विषयक समस्या उद्भवतात, रस्त्यामध्ये अनेक खड्डे ही रिश्ता चालकांची समस्या अधिक आहे असे दिसून येते.

## ७. नवीन पिढी व्यवसायात यावी असे आपणास वाटते का ?

अ. क्र	तपशील	उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या	% उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या
१	होय	२	6.666666667
२	नाही	२८	93.33333333
	बेरीज	३०	100

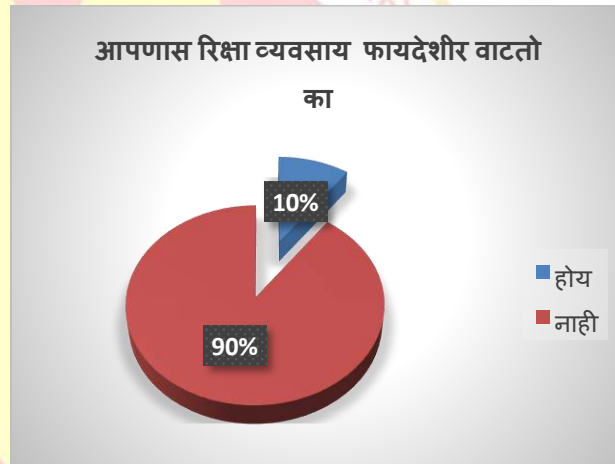




२८ रिक्शा चालकांना नवीन पिढी व्यवसायात यावी असे वाटत नाही. तर २ रिक्शा चालकांना नवीन पिढी व्यवसायात यावी असे वाटते.

#### ८. आपणास रिक्शा व्यवसाय फायदेशीर वाटतो का?

अ. क्र.	तपशील	उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या	% उत्तर देणाऱ्यांची संख्या
१	होय	३	१०
२	नाही	२७	९०
	बेरीज	३०	१००



२७ रिक्शा चालकांना रिक्शा व्यवसाय फायदेशीर वाटत नाही. ३ रिक्शा चालकांना रिक्शा व्यवसाय फायदेशीर वाटतो.

#### सारांश:

संशोधकाने घेतलेल्या मुलाखती, गटचर्चा आणि प्रश्नावली वरून असे दिसून येते कि, काही रिक्शा चालकांना आर्थिक समस्या असल्या मुळे काही चालकांची रिक्शा ही त्यांची स्वतःची नाही. रिक्शा चालकांनी रस्ते विषयक ही समस्या आहेत त्यामध्ये रस्त्यामधील खड्डे ही समस्या तीव्र आहे. संशोधकांनी निवडल्या रिक्शा पैकी जास्तीत जास्त रिक्शा चालक हे रिक्शा चालवण्यासाठी पेट्रोल चा वापर करतात सर्वसाधारण एका रिक्शा चालकाला एका दिवसाला २० -४० की मी प्रवास होतो त्यामुळे इंधन दरवाढीचा परिणाम व्यवसायावर होतो रिक्शा चालवताना काही आरोग्य विषयक समस्या उद्भवतात त्यातील सर्वात जास्त समस्याही डोळ्यांचा त्रास ही समस्या त्यांच्यासाठी त्रासदायक ठरत आहे. इस्लामपूर मध्ये रिक्शा थांबे हे खुप आहेत तसेच इस्लामपूर ची लोकसंख्या ही जास्त प्रमाणात आहे त्यामुळे गावातील रिक्शा थांबे व गावाबाहेरील रिक्शा थांबे यांच्यामध्ये कधीतरी वाद होतो. रिक्शा चालकांची युनिअन आहे परंतु त्याचा लाभ त्यांना जास्त प्रमाणात होत नाही शिवाय ग्राहक सुद्धा रिक्शा भाडे देताना सौदेबाजी करत असतात त्यामुळे रिक्शा चालकांना जास्त नफा होत नाही.

परिणामी रिक्शा चालक हे आर्थिक तसेच मानसिक संकटाना तोंड देत आहेत त्यामुळे नवीन लोकांनी रिक्शा व्यवसायात यावे असे त्यांना वाटत नाही.

### रिक्शा चालकांना उध्दभवणाऱ्या समस्या वरील उपाय योजना

१. रिक्शा चालकांना रिक्शा घेण्यासाठी कर्ज लगेच उपलब्ध करून द्यावे
२. नगरपालिकेने रस्ते विषयक योग्य ती काळजी व सुधारणा वेळच्यावेळी करावी
३. ग्राहकांमध्ये जण जागृती करून भाडे विषयक सौदेबाजी थांबवावी व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीटरचे भाडे देणे बंधनकारक करावे व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीटरची दार दोन महिन्यांऐ तपासणी करावी
४. रिक्शा चालक व त्यांच्या परिवाराची आरोग्य विषयक तपासणी ही सरकारी योजनांद्वारे करावी
५. रिक्शा चालकांनी एकमेकांना समजावून घेऊन रिक्शा थांब्यावरील वाद हे स्वतःमध्ये सामंजस्याने सोडवावेत .

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- 4.



## भारतातील अंतर्गत श्रमिक स्थलांतर : धोरणे आणि उपाय

प्रा.शेख आलम गफूर

सहाय्यक प्रा. व विभाग प्रमुख

डॉ. पतंगराव कदम आर्ट्स व कॉमर्स

कॉलेज पेण – रायगड

### गोषवारा

जागतिकीकरण, शहरीकरण आणि उत्तम उपजीविकेचा शोध यामुळे परंप्रांत कामगारांची संख्या वाढली आहे. भारतातील काही भागात चार पैकी तीन घरांमध्ये परंप्रांतीयांचा समावेश आहे. दहापैकी सुमारे दोन भारतीय अंतर्गत स्थलांतरित आहेत. मजुरांच्या आणि त्यांच्या कुटुंबातील स्थलांतराचा परिणाम भारताच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि राजकीय परिस्थितीवर महत्त्वपूर्ण परिणाम झाला आहे. अंतर्गत स्थलांतरावरील अभ्यासानुसार १९९० च्या दशकापर्यंत लोकसंख्या गतिशीलता कमी होण्याचे संकेत दिले गेले आहेत. याउलट, सुधारणोत्तर कालावधी अंतर्गत लोकसंख्या चळवळीतील वाढीची पुष्टी करतो. मजुरांच्या स्थलांतर दरात होणारी वाढ ही अनेक कारणांमुळे असू शकते जी आपसात भिन्न आहेत. वाढत्या बेरोजगारीची परिस्थिती, संसाधनांचा अभाव, पर्यावरणीय परिस्थिती, नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा ह्रास यामुळे लोकांना स्थलांतरित करण्यास भाग पाडले जाते. हे घटक चांगल्या रोजगाराच्या संधी, वेतन, चांगल्या शैक्षणिक सुविधा, शहरीकरण, चांगले संप्रेषण, प्रवासाचे घटक, जीवनशैली आणि आर्थिक घटक हि मूळ कारणे स्थलांतराची आहेत.

### १.१ संशोधन पद्धत

प्रस्तुत निबंधामध्ये दुय्यम साधनसामग्रीचा प्रामुख्याने आधार घेतलेला आहे. यासाठी भारत सरकारचे वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, शासकीय संकेतस्थळे इत्यादीचा वापर केला आहे.

### १.२ संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

प्रस्तुत संशोधनामध्ये पुढे उद्दिष्ट विचारात घेतली आहेत

१. राज्य अंतर्गत होणारे श्रमिकांच्या अध्ययन करणे.
२. राज्य अंतर्गत व शहरी व ग्रामीण भागातून होणाऱ्या श्रमिकांचे अध्ययन करणे.
३. श्रमिक स्थलांतराची कारणे व त्या संबंधित उपाय योजना व धोरणे लक्षात घेणे.

### २.१ ग्रामीण कामगार स्थलांतरित होण्याची दोन महत्त्वपूर्ण कारणे आहेत:

- (१) दैनंदिन जीवन जगण्यासाठी स्थलांतर आणि
- (२) उपजीविकेकरिता स्थलांतर.

प्रथम ग्रामीण मजुरांना भेडसावणा संमस्या गंभीर सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक अडचणी दर्शवितात, अशी स्थिती जिवंत राहण्यासाठी स्थलांतर करणे आवश्यक होते. स्थलांतर करण्याचे दुसरे कारण देखील उदरनिर्वाहाचे मूळ आहे. आणि हंगामी रोजगाराची पोकळी भरून काढण्यासाठी उत्पन्नाची पूर्तता करण्याची आवश्यकता देखील उद्भवते. असे समुदाय बऱ्याचदा कमी कालावधीसाठी स्थलांतर करतात आणि सर्वसाधारणपणे त्यांच्या घराबाहेर प्रवास करत नाहीत.



राज्यांतर्गत एकूण महिला व पुरुष यांचे प्रमाण ( सन २००१ )						
स्थलांतरित बाबी	२००१					
	एकूण	पुरुष	महिला	एकूण	पुरुष	महिला
एकूण स्थलांतरीत	९८३०१३ ४२	३२८९६९ ८६	६५४०४ ३५६			
राज्यांतर्गत						
एकूण	८०७३३४ ४१	२३९९८२ ८३	५६७३५ १५८	१००.०	१०० .०	१०० .०
ग्रामीण ते ग्रामीण	४८८८०० ७४	९९८५५८ १	३८८९४ ४९३	६०.५	४१. ६	६८ .६
ग्रामीण ते शहरी	१४२२२७ ६	६५०३४६ १	७७१८८ १५	१७.६	२७. १	१३.६
शहरी ते ग्रामीण	५२१३१५ १	२०५७७८ ९	३१५५३ ६२	६.५	८.६	५.६
शहरी ते शहरी	९८९८२९ ४	४३८७५६ ३	५५१०७ ३१	१२.३	१८. ३	९.७
अवर्गीकृत	२५१९६४ ६	१०६३८८ ९	१४५५७ ५७	३.१	४.४	२.६

Source: Table D-2, Census of India 2001

वरील तक्त्यात आपणास सन २००१ ची आकडेवारी पाहिली असता व एकूण ९ वर्षांचे अध्ययन केले असता, आपणास ग्रामीण भागातून शहरी भागांमध्ये किंवा शहरी भागातून ग्रामीण भागांमध्ये श्रमिकांचे होणारे स्थलांतर वरील चार्टच्या माध्यमातून आपल्याला दिसून येते. सन १९९९ ची तुलना केली असता सन २००१ मध्ये श्रमिकांचे स्थलांतर वाढले असल्याचे आपल्याला दिसून येते हे आपल्याला वरील चार्टच्या माध्यमाने दिसून येते.

यामध्ये ग्रामीण व शहरी या दोन भागाची तुलना केली असता आपणास असे दिसून येते की, शहरी भागातून शहरी भागांमध्ये स्थलांतरित करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीचे एकूण प्रमाण ६०.५ असून यामध्ये महिलांचे प्रमाण ६८.६ व पुरुषांचे प्रमाण ४१.६ टक्के एवढी दिसून येते. तसेच ग्रामीण भागातून शहरी भागांमध्ये स्थलांतरित होणाऱ्या एकूण व्यक्तीची संख्या १७.६ टक्के दिसून येते यामध्ये महिला १३.६ टक्के व पुरुष २७.१ टक्के दिसून येतात.

### ३.आव्हाने आणि समस्या

#### ३.१ आरोग्य आणि राहण्याची परिस्थिती:

असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करणारे स्थलांतरित कामगार काम करतात आणि अस्वच्छ व प्रदूषित वातावरणात राहतात आणि आरोग्याच्या समस्या आणि आजारपणाला बळी पडतात. स्थलांतरित मजूर जे बांधकाम साइट्स, मेट्रो प्रकल्प, खाणी, खाणी आणि महामार्ग प्रकल्पांमध्ये काम करतात. ते धोकादायक वातावरणात राहतात आणि हवे आणि पाण्याचे प्रदूषणास असुरक्षित असतात . ज्यामुळे मूत्रपिंड आणि फुफ्फुसाचा त्रास होऊ शकतो. कंत्राट कामगार कायदा असूनही कंत्राटदार किंवा मालकास योग्य निवासस्थाने उपलब्ध करून दिली पाहिजेत. तरीही बहुतेक मोकळ्या जागांवर किंवा तात्पुरते निवारा करतात.

हंगामी कामगारांव्यतिरिक्त, जे लोक नोकरीसाठी शहरांमध्ये स्थलांतर करतात ते उद्याने आणि फुटपाथांमध्ये राहतात. झोपडपट्टीवासीय जे बहुतांश स्थलांतरित आहेत, अपुरी पाणी आणि खराब ड्रेनेजमुळे अत्यंत दुःखी स्थितीत राहतात. (रवी श्रीवास्तव, एस. के. शशीकुमार, २०००) अपुरा सुरक्षा उपाय यामुळे अपघात होऊ शकतात जे प्राणघातक ठरू शकतात.

संसर्गजन्य रोगांचा प्रसार प्रत्येक राज्यात संसर्गजन्य रोगांचा एक विशिष्ट साथीचा रोग आहे. उदाहरणार्थ, ओरिसा हा मलेरियासाठी अति-स्थानिक आहे. जेव्हा ओरिसाचे मजूर केरळसारख्या इतर राज्यात स्थलांतर करतात, जेथे संभाव्य वेक्टर उपलब्ध आहेत. परंतु आजार नसतो तेव्हा ते राज्यात रोगाचा परिचय देतात. ज्या भागात हा आजार नव्हता अशा भागात मलेरियाची अनेक नवीन प्रकरणे नोंदवली गेली आहेत.

#### ३.२ महिलांवरील हिंसा

पूर्वी, स्त्रिया आपल्या पतींसोबत घरकाम करण्यासाठी मदत करण्यासाठी पतीसोबत स्थलांतर करीत असत. अलिकडच्या वर्षात, कामाच्या शोधात स्वतंत्रपणे स्थलांतर करणाऱ्या महिलांची संख्या वाढली आहे.

कन्स्ट्रक्शन उद्योगात कामगार एक तृतीयांशपेक्षा अधिक कामगार आहेत. महिला स्थलांतरित कामगारांना काम आणि हिंसाचारात लैंगिक-आधारित भेदभाव यासह अनेक महत्त्वाच्या लिंग-आधारित समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. आधारभूत भावना आणि सामाजिक व्यवस्था नसतानाही याचा परिणाम या महिलांच्या शारीरिक आणि मानसिक आरोग्यावर होतो. (राज ए, सिल्वरमन जे.जी., २००२).

#### ३.३ बाल मजूर

जे मुले आपल्या परिवारासह स्थलांतर करतात त्यांना बाल कामगारांच्या परिणामी राज्याने देऊ केलेल्या मोफत व अनुदानित शैक्षणिक सुविधांपासून वंचित ठेवले जाते. ते सहसा अशा व्यवसायांमध्ये गुंतलेले असतात . जे प्रौढ लोक गुंतलेले असतात त्याइतकेच धोकादायक असतात. अशाप्रकारे, मुलांमध्ये आरोग्याच्या समस्या आणि व्यावसायिकांच्या धोक्यांसह प्रौढ लोकांसारख्याच समस्या उद्भवतात. हे मुलांच्या एकूण वाढीस आणि विकासास अडथळा ठरतात.

जेथे विकास झाला आहे त्या ठिकाणी मजुरांचे स्थलांतर झाले आहे. तेथे सामाजिक भांडवल आणि सामाजिक समर्थन संरचना नाहीत. ते त्यांच्या मूळ स्थानावरून स्वतःला उपटून काढतात आणि पूर्णपणे नवीन वातावरणाकडे जातात आणि सुरुवातीला त्यांना नवीन सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक घटकाशी जुळवून घेण्यात अडचणी येतात.

### ३.४ व्यावसायिक घटकाच्या ठिकाणी रुग्ण व रुग्णाच्या वाढत्या समस्या

स्थलांतरित मजूर सहसा असंघटीत क्षेत्रामध्ये जाँबमध्ये काम करतात. विकसनशील राज्यातील स्थानिक लोक राज्याबाहेरून समान मजुरीसाठी आणि कधीकधी कमी मजुरीसाठी कामगार आणले जातात. या नोकच्या कायमच इतर नोकच्यापेक्षा व्यावसायिक धोक्यांशी संबंधित असतात. बांधकाम साइटवर काम करणारे स्थलांतरित मजूर सामान्यतः मशीन मुळे होणारे अपघात, विच्छेदन आणि क्रश इजा (शेंकर एमबी) पासून ग्रस्त असतात.

स्थलांतरित लोकांच्या तात्पुरत्या स्थितीमुळे विविध आरोग्य आणि कौटुंबिक देखभाल कार्यक्रमांमध्ये प्रवेश करू शकत नाहीत. त्यांना मोफत सार्वजनिक आरोग्य सेवा सुविधा व कार्यक्रम योग्य नाहीत. महिला कामगारांना प्रसूती रजेची तरतूद नाही, कारण बाळंतपणानंतर लगेचच काम पुन्हा सुरू करावे. कामगार, विशेषतः कारखान्यांमध्ये आणि वीटभट्ट्यांमध्ये काम करणारे लोक शरीराच्या वेदना, सनस्ट्रोक आणि त्वचेची जळजळ होण्यासारख्या समस्या आरोग्यास त्रास देतात (एनसीआरएल, १९९१).

तसेच कोणतीही सुविधा उपलब्ध नसल्याने मुले आरोग्याच्या धोक्यात येण्यासाठी अनेकदा आपल्या कुटुंबियांसह कामाच्या ठिकाणी जातात. ते शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहेत: घरात शालेय शिक्षण प्रणाली त्यांच्या स्थलांतरणाची पद्धत विचारात घेत नाही आणि गंतव्यस्थानांमधील त्यांची तात्पुरती स्थिती त्यांना तेथे शिक्षणासाठी पात्र बनवित नाही (रोगली एट अल, २००१ ; २००२).

### ३.५ दस्तऐवजीकरण आणि ओळख

गरिबीत स्थलांतरितांनी नवीन ठिकाणी आल्यावर त्यांची ओळख पटविणे ही मुख्य समस्या आहे, ही समस्या स्थलांतरानंतर वर्षानुवर्षे किंवा दशकांपर्यंत टिकून राहू शकते. एखाद्या व्यक्तीला सुरक्षित नागरिकत्व मिळालेले आहे आणि राज्याने प्रदान केलेल्या हक्क आणि संरक्षणापासून त्याचा फायदा होऊ शकतो याची खात्री करून घेण्यासाठी राज्याद्वारे प्रमाणीकृत केलेली ओळख दस्तऐवजीकरण अपरिहार्य आहे.

औपचारिक वित्तीय सेवांमध्ये मर्यादित प्रवेश स्थलांतर करणाऱ्या आर्थिक अडचणी असूनही, स्थलांतरित कामगार मूलतः बंदीस्थ लोकसंख्या आहेत. स्थलांतरकर्त्यांकडे ओळख आणि राहण्याचा परवानगी नसलेला पुरावा नसल्याने ते भारतीय बँकिंग नियमांद्वारे ठरविलेले आपल्या ग्राहकांना (केवायसी) निकषांचे पालन करण्यास अपयशी ठरले. अशा प्रकारे ते शहरांमध्ये बँक खाती उघडण्यात अक्षम आहेत. यामध्ये स्थलांतरित कामगारांच्या बचतीवर परिणाम होत आहे.

### ३.६ राजकीय अपवाद

सतत वाहून जाण्याच्या स्थितीत, स्थलांतरित कामगार त्यांचे राजकीय हक्क वापरण्याच्या अनेक संधींपासून वंचित आहेत. स्थलांतर करणाऱ्यांना त्यांच्या मूळ जागेच्या बाहेर मतदानाचा हक्क नसल्याने काहींना त्यांची मते मांडणे अशक्य आहे. २०११ च्या अमृता शर्मा आणि तिच्या सहकारी यांनी हंगामी स्थलांतर करणाऱ्या कामगारांच्या राजकीय समावेशाविषयी केलेल्या अभ्यासात असे आढळले आहे की,



भारतातील २२ टक्के हंगामी स्थलांतरित कामगार मतदार ओळखपत्र नसतात किंवा त्यांची नावे मतदार यादीमध्ये नाहीत. यामुळे, स्थलांतरित कामगार बऱ्याचदा हक्कांसाठी राजकीय मागणी करण्यात किंवा सुधारणे शोधण्यात अक्षम असतात.

एजंट्सद्वारे कंत्राटदार आणि मध्यस्ताच्या विस्तृत शृंखलाद्वारे मध्यस्थ मार्फत शोषण केले जातात. जे सोर्सिंग आणि कामगार भरती करण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य करतात. या साखळीतील सर्वात निम्न दुवे बहुतेक वेळा स्थलांतरित लोक ग्रामीण भागात समान प्रादेशिक किंवा जाती-आधारित सामाजिक नेटवर्कचा भाग आहेत. ही नेटवर्क स्थलांतरितांना माहिती पुरविण्याच्या उद्देशाने आणि त्यानंतरच्या कामाच्या संधींमध्ये काम करत असली तरी ती मोठ्या प्रमाणात अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्थेत काम करतात. तसेच कंत्राटदार कोणतेही लेखी करार नाहीत, वेतन किंवा इतर लाभासंबंधी कोणतीही अंमलबजावणी करणारे करार नाहीत. आणि कामाच्या नियमित तरतूदीबाबत कोणतीही वचनबद्धता नाही. स्थलांतरितांनी, माहितीसाठी पूर्णपणे मध्यमांच्यावर अवलंबून असलेले, कमी-मूल्यवान, कठोर आणि जोखमीचे काम करतात आणि कायदेशीर सहकार्यास कमी किंवा कोणतीही संधी नसल्यास सतत शोषणाच्या अधीन असतात. त्यांच्या कामाचे जीवन वेतन दरामध्ये आणि कामाच्या नोंदींमध्ये कुशलतेने हाताळणे, न भरणे किंवा मजुरीचे रोखणे, दीर्घ कामाचे तास, कामकाजाची अत्यंत वाईट परिस्थिती आणि शारीरिक शोषण यासारख्या शोषणात्मक प्रवृत्तीचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. बांधकाम क्षेत्रामध्ये कामाच्या ठिकाणी अपघात आणि मृत्यू देखील अत्यंत सामान्य आहेत.

#### ४.शासकीय कायदे आणि धोरण

कामगार कायदे आणि धोरणे भारतीय घटनेत नोकरीच्या अटी, भेदभाव, काम करण्याचा अधिकार इत्यादींशी संबंधित मूलभूत तरतुदी आहेत (उदा. अनुच्छेद २३ (१), अनुच्छेद ३९, अनुच्छेद ४२, अनुच्छेद ४३) भारत देखील आयएलओ चा सदस्य आहे. त्याने अनेक आयएलओ अधिवेशनांना मान्यता दिली आहे. कामगार संघटनांच्या दबावासह या तरतुदी आणि वचनबद्धतेस कामगार कायद्यांमध्ये आणि धोरणांमध्ये अभिव्यक्ती आढळली.

प्रवासी कामगारांना अतिरिक्त समस्या आणि अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागतो. स्थलांतरित मजुरांना भेडसावणाऱ्या बऱ्याच अडचणी कायद्यांद्वारे व धोरणांद्वारे व्यापल्या जातात. ज्यायोगे ते एखाद्या विशिष्ट क्षेत्रात किंवा उद्योगातील सर्व मजुरांना कव्हर करतात. या कायद्यांमध्ये किमान वेतन कायदा १९४८ समाविष्ट आहे; कॉन्ट्रॅक्ट लेबर (रेग्युलेशन अँड इबोलिशन) अँक्ट, १९७०, समान मोबदला कायदा- १९७६,;

कामगार (रोजगाराचे नियमन आणि सेवा अटी), कायदा, कामगार कामगार भरपाई कायदा ३ १९२३ ; पेमेंट ऑफ वेज अँक्ट १९३६ ; बाल कामगार (बंदी व नियमन) कायदा, १९८६ ; बॉडेड लेबर अँक्ट, तात्पुरते स्थलांतर करणाऱ्यांना वगळणाऱ्या कायद्यात कर्मचारी राज्य विमा कायदा, कर्मचारी भविष्य निर्वाह निधी कायदा आणि मातृत्व लाभ कायदा समावेश आहे.

उपरोक्त कायद्यांव्यतिरिक्त, संसदेने राज्य हद्दीतून प्रवास करणाऱ्या कामगारांच्या भरती आणि नोकरीशी संबंधित गैरवर्तनांचा सामना करण्यासाठी आंतरराज्य प्रवासी कामगार (सेवा आणि नियमांचे नियमन) अधिनियम १९८९, विशेषतः मंजूर केले. प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारात मात्र राज्य सरकारांकडून या कायद्याकडे दुर्लक्ष केले जाते.

प्रवासी कामगारांचे संरक्षण करण्याचे लक्ष्य असलेले कामगार कायदे मोठ्या प्रमाणात कागदावरच राहिले आहेत. १९७९ च्या कायद्याच्या बाबतीत, काही कंत्राटदारांनी परवाने घेतले आहेत आणि आंतरराज्य स्थलांतरित कामगारांना काम देणाऱ्या कंपन्या फारच कमी उद्योजकांनी या कायद्यांतर्गत नोंदणी केली आहे. खटल्यांचे वाद आणि वाद मिटवण्याची नोंद खूपच कमकुवत राहिली आहे. स्थलांतरित कामगार पासबुक नसतात, कायद्याने विहित केलेले असतात आणि त्यांची ओळख आणि कंत्राटदार आणि नियोक्ता यांच्याशी त्यांच्या व्यवहाराची मूळ नोंद असतात.

कामगार संघटनेच्या दुसऱ्या राष्ट्रीय आयोगाच्या (एनसीएल, २००२) शिफारसीनंतर असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांची ओळख पटविण्यासाठी व त्यांना मूलभूत सामाजिक सुविधा पुरविण्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारने कायदा (असंघटित क्षेत्र कामगार विधेयक, २०००)) तयार केला आहे.

#### ६.निष्कर्ष:

परप्रांतीय मजुरांना होणारी आव्हाने अधिक गुंतागुंतीची आहेत. या स्थलांतरणाच्या पद्धतीचे विश्लेषण हे स्पष्ट करते की स्थलांतरित मजूर भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये अधिक योगदान देतात परंतु ते संघटीत व समृद्ध क्षेत्रात नाहीत. स्थलांतरित मजुरांच्या हिताचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी आणि संदर्भ-विशिष्ट उपाय शोधण्यासाठी केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारांना पुरेशी उपाययोजना करावी लागेल. कल्याणकारी सुविधा आणि प्रोत्साहनासाठी एक एकत्रित राष्ट्रीय धोरण आणि हक्क आणि मूलभूत कामाच्या अटीं मध्ये प्रवेश सुनिश्चित करणारी प्रणाली अत्यंत शिफारसीय आहे.

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## राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांचे शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातील योगदान

डॉ. गजानन बापुराव ठाकरे

(पदवीधर शिक्षक)

जि.प.व प्राथ. शाळा काळी कारंजा

प.स.कारंजा जि.प.वाशिम

### ABSTRACT

छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांनी धार्मिक, शैक्षणिक, शेती, सहकार, शिक्षण, उद्योग, आर्थिक, अस्पृश्यता निर्मूलन, दलितोद्धार अशा अनेक क्षेत्रात जे अद्वितीय कार्य केले ते पाहता त्यांचा 'आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राचे शिल्पकार' असा गौरव करणे उचित ठरेल. पिढ्या न पिढ्या शिक्षणापासून वंचित असलेल्या मागास, शोषित जाती-जमातीतील लोकांपर्यंत शिक्षणाची गंगा पोहचविण्यासाठी शाहू महाराजांनी भगिरथ प्रयत्न केले. महाराजांनी आपल्या अतुलनीय योगदानाने शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात तर क्रांतीच केली. शाहू महाराजांनी तत्कालीन सामाजिक विरोध व इंग्रज राज्यकर्त्यांच्या विरोधाला न जुमानता गोरगरीब पिढीतल्या झोपडीपर्यंत आणि पारध्यांच्या पालापर्यंत 'शिक्षणाची ज्ञानगंगा' कशी पोहोचेल यासाठी कसोशीने प्रयत्न केले. पददलितांची उन्नती शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातूनच होईल याची जाणीव शाहू महाराजांना होती. लोकशिक्षणातूनच लोक जागृती घडेल याचा त्यांना विश्वास होता. मागास जाती-जमातीतील लोकांना जर सुखी व समृद्ध जीवन द्यायचे असेल तर त्यांच्यावर शिक्षणाचा सुसंस्कार झाला पाहिजे असे महाराजांचे मत होते. शाहू महाराजांनी आपल्या संस्थानात सर्वप्रथम प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे केले. शोषित जाती-जमातीतील होतकरू तरुणांना उच्च शिक्षणाच्या संधी मिळवून देण्यासाठी जातवार वसतिगृहांची निर्मिती करणारे शाहू महाराज देशातील संस्थानिक ठरले.

छत्रपती शाहू महाराज यांचा उल्लेख वसतिगृहाचे आद्य जनक तसेच संपूर्ण देशात प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे करणारे पहिले संस्थानिक म्हणून केला जातो. मागास जाती-जमातीतील लोकांनी त्यांच्या उद्धारासाठी स्वावलंबी व्हावे, या उदात्त हेतूने महाराजांनी प्रजेमध्ये शिक्षणाचा प्रसार केला. यासंबंधी शाहू महाराजांनी म्हटले होते की, 'सक्तीच्या मोफत शिक्षणाचा प्रसार करून लोकांना ज्ञान द्यावे, त्यांना आपली एकंदर परिस्थिती काय आहे, गरजा काय आहे ते कळावे व देशात ऐक्य वाढून सर्वांचे कल्याण व्हावे हे पुढे ठेवून चालण्याचा माझा संकल्प आहे'. आपल्या संस्थानात अनेक शिक्षण विषयक सुधारणा करून महाराजांनी त्यांचे शिक्षण विषयक सर्व संकल्प तडीस नेले. सरस्वतीच्या मंदिराची दारे सर्वांसाठी उघडी असावीत, सर्वांना शिक्षण मोफत मिळावे यासाठी महाराजांनी तळमळीने शिक्षण प्रसाराचे कार्य केले. शिक्षणातून समाजात समता निर्माण करण्याचे त्यांचे ध्येय होते. शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील अस्पृश्य हा भेद नष्ट करण्यासाठी त्यांनी वटहुकूम काढले. सक्तीचे प्राथमिक शिक्षण, बहुजनांसाठी ५० टक्के जागांचे आरक्षण ठेवणे, अनेक वसतिगृहाची स्थापना करणे अशा क्रांतिकारक निर्णयांनी शाहू महाराजांनी शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात क्रांती घडवून आणली.

### शाहू महाराज परिचय :-

आबासाहेब घाटगे यांनी १८७८ करवीर संस्थानाची सूत्रे स्वीकारली. अराजक पसरलेल्या जहागिरीत त्यांनी सर्वप्रथम शांतता व सुव्यवस्था स्थापन केली. आबासाहेबांना २६ जून १८७४ रोजी पुत्र झाला. त्यांचे नाव यशवंतराव



बाबासाहेब ठेवण्यात आले हेच पुढे सुविख्यात समजोद्धारक राजर्षी शाहू छत्रपती म्हणून प्रसिद्धीस आले.<sup>१</sup> २५ डिसेंबर १८८३ रोजी अहमदनगर येथे गीन या गोऱ्या सार्जंटशी झालेल्या झटपटीत चौथे शिवाजी महाराजांचा मृत्यू झाल्यानंतर विधवा राणीसाहेब आनंदीबाई सकवार यांनी शास्त्रोक्त पद्धतीने १७ मार्च १८८४ रोजी आबासाहेब घाटगे यांचा मोठा मुलगा यशवंत यास दत्तक घेतले. त्यांनी या दत्तक पुत्राचे नाव छत्रपती शाहू महाराज ठेवले.<sup>२</sup> २ एप्रिल १८९४ रोजी शाहू महाराजांनी कोल्हापूर संस्थानाच्या राज्यकारभाराची सूत्रे स्वीकारली.<sup>३</sup> त्यांनी सत्ता प्राप्त झाल्यानंतर कोल्हापूर संस्थानात अमुलाग्र सुधारणा घडवून आणण्यास सुरुवात केली.

### शाहू महाराजांचे शिक्षणविषयक विचार व कार्य :-

शाहू महाराजांनी आर्थिक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, अस्पृश्यता निवारण, दलितोद्धार, शेती, उद्योग, सहकार, अशा विविध क्षेत्रात सुधारणा घडवून आणल्या. पण शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात त्यांनी अनेक उपाययोजना करून समाजातील सर्वच घटकांना शिक्षणाच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या. याविषयी खामगाव येथे दिलेल्या भाषणात ते म्हणतात की, 'शेतकी व्यवसायामध्ये जरी आमच्यातील बहुतेक लोक गुंतले आहेत. तथापि त्यात सुद्धा शिक्षणाची आम्हास जरूरत आहे. शिक्षणाची जरूरी नाही अशी कोणतीही चळवळ नाही. जर मराठे लोकांना शिक्षण मिळेल तर ते खात्रीने अधिक चांगले योद्धे होतील.'<sup>४</sup> शाहू महाराजांना समाजात जे परिवर्तन घडवून आणावयाचे होते त्यासाठी 'शिक्षण' या साधनांचा त्यांनी जाणीवपूर्वक व प्रभावी उपयोग केला. सार्वत्रिक शिक्षणाचा मार्ग अवलंबिणे यासारखा दुसरा कर्मयज्ञ नाही असे त्यांचे मत होते. महाराजांना शिक्षणवंचित सर्व समाज सुशिक्षित आणि सुसंस्कृत करावयाचा होता. मनुष्य गुणकर्माने श्रेष्ठ झाला पाहिजे असे त्यांना वाटे. कानपूर येथील परिषदेमध्ये बोलताना त्यांनी म्हटले होते की, 'हा विद्येचा समय आहे. सर्वांच्या अंतःकरणामध्ये प्रकाश पडला आहे. नुसत्या जन्माने क्षत्रिय अगर ब्राह्मण झालेल्या लोकांचा कोणी आदर करणार नाहीत. आपण गुणधर्माने क्षत्रिय व्हा. कोल्हापूर संस्थानात शैक्षणिक दौरा केल्यानंतर आपली प्रजा अज्ञानाच्या अंधकारात कशी बुडून गेली आहे हे शाहू महाराजांना चांगलेच समजले.'<sup>५</sup>

### शाहूपूर्व व शाहूकाळातील कोल्हापूर संस्थानमधील शैक्षणिक स्थितीची तुलना :-

शाहू महाराजांनी अठ्ठावीस वर्ष कोल्हापूर संस्थानाचा राज्याधिकार सांभाळला. शैक्षणिक दृष्टीने या अठ्ठावीस वर्षांचे १८९४ ते १९०४ व १९०५ ते १९२२ असे अनुक्रमे दहा व अठरा वर्षांचे दोन कालखंड पाडता येतात. यापैकी पहिल्या कालखंडात शिक्षणावर कमी खर्च झाल्याचे तर द्वितीय कालखंडात तो क्रमाने वाढत गेल्याचे दिसून येते.<sup>६</sup> शाहू पूर्वकाळात आबासाहेब महाराजांच्या काळात प्रथमच सरकारी खर्चातून शिक्षण देण्याचे कार्य सुरू झाले. यावेळी कोल्हापूरमध्ये दोन सरकारी शाळा उघडल्या. १८४८ पूर्वी काही खाजगी शाळा होत्या व त्यात श्रीमंत वर्ग शिकत होता. त्या काळात कोल्हापूर संस्थानात १२२ खाजगी शाळा असून या शाळात १८२८ विद्यार्थी शिकत होते. १८५३ मध्येच कोल्हापुरात पहिली मुलींची शाळा स्थापन करण्यात आली. १८५४ - ५५ मध्ये २४ शाळा निघून त्यात ३९९ विद्यार्थी शिकत होते. पुढे शाळांची संख्या ७०७ पर्यंत वाढली. नंतर एक पूर्व - प्राथमिक शाळा आणि एक उर्दू शाळा सुरू झाली. सन १८५९ मध्ये या सर्व शाळांतून एकूण १२०० विद्यार्थी शिक्षण घेत होते. १८७० मध्ये कोल्हापूर संस्थानात ३२ इंग्रजी-मराठी शाळा अस्तित्वात असून त्यात जवळजवळ दोन हजार विद्यार्थी शिक्षण घेत होते. सन १८७० मध्ये कोल्हापूर येथे पहिले हायस्कूल उघडले.<sup>७</sup> सर्वसाधारण समाजात शिक्षण नाही, म्हणून अद्याप मागासलेपण आहे. ते नाहीसे करायचे असेल तर शिक्षणाची गंगा सामान्य माणसाच्या दरवाजापर्यंत नेली पाहिजे, असे त्यांचे मत होते. छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांनी शैक्षणिक चळवळ तीन पायावर उभी केली होती.

- १) शिक्षण विषयक सोयी सवलती, शिक्षणसंस्थांची निर्मिती, शिक्षणसंस्थांना मदत, शिक्षणविषयक निरनिराळ्या उपक्रमांचे संयोजन उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- २) विविध जातीजमातीसाठी विद्यार्थी वसतीगृहांची सोय करून शिक्षणाच्या प्राप्तीचे मार्ग सुकर करणे व वसतिगृहयुक्त शिक्षणाला उत्तेजन देऊन जातीभेदांसारखी कोळीष्टके झाडून काढणे.
- ३) सामान्य माणसाच्या मनामध्ये शिक्षणाविषयी अभूतपूर्व लालसा निर्माण करून त्याच्या अनेक - विध मागासलेपणाला सुरुंग लावणे.

या तत्वांच्या आधारे शाहू महाराजांनी शिक्षणविषयक सर्वकष क्रांती उभारली. व्यापक समाजशिक्षण या प्रमुख सूत्रांतर्गत महाराजांनी मुले व मुली यांच्यासाठी प्राथमिक व माध्यमिक शाळांची स्थापना, रात्र शाळा, प्रशिक्षण प्रशाला, क्षेत्रीय वैदिक स्कूल, पाटील शाळा, अरेबिक प्रशाला, इन्फंट्री स्कूल किंवा सत्यशोधक शाळा सुरू केल्या.

#### शाहू महाराज यांच्या शासन काळात झालेली शैक्षणिक प्रगती :-

शाहू महाराजांनी २ एप्रिल १८९४ रोजी करवीर राज्याची सूत्रे हाती घेतली तेव्हा राज्यातील शैक्षणिक स्थिती अत्यंत निराशाजनक होती. यावेळी राज्यातील २२४ शाळांमध्ये १४८१९ विद्यार्थी शिक्षण घेत होते. एकूण लोकसंख्या ९,१०,००० असून लोकसंख्येच्या १.६२ टक्के लोक शिक्षणार्थी होते. शिक्षणावरील खर्चाचे प्रमाण फक्त ३.७५ टक्के एवढे होते. शाहू महाराजांनी उभारलेली ही सर्वकष शिक्षण प्रसाराची चळवळ कमी अधिक गतीने विस्तारत गेली. करवीर राज्यात १९०३ - ०४ मध्ये २४५, शाळा १९१५ - १६ मध्ये ३७५ शाळा, १९२१ - २२ मध्ये ५५५ शाळा असा शाळांचा आलेख उंचावत गेला. ४ मार्च १९१८ रोजी प्राथमिक मोफत व सक्तीच्या शिक्षण योजनाचा शुभारंभ करवीर पेट्यातील चिखली या गावी झाली शाळा स्थापन करण्याने झाला. त्यानंतरच्या काळात ही योजना पुढील प्रमाणे विस्तारत गेली. १९१७ - १८ मध्ये २७ शाळा व १२९६ विद्यार्थी, १९१८ - १९ मध्ये ९५ शाळा व ४६३१ विद्यार्थी, १९१९ - २० मध्ये १७० शाळा व ६३६२ विद्यार्थी, १९२० - २१ मध्ये ३७६ शाळा व १७२१८ विद्यार्थी तर १९२१ - २२ मध्ये ४२० शाळा व २२,००७ विद्यार्थी असे विद्यार्थी व शाळांचे प्रमाण वाढत गेले. महाराजांनी शिक्षणविषयक सर्वगामी दृष्टीकोण अंगीकारला होता. केवळ शिक्षण देणे, त्यासाठी सोयी सवलती उपलब्ध करून देणे आणि त्याद्वारे केवळ शिक्षण विस्तार करणे एवढाच शाहू महाराजांचा शिक्षणाबाबतच मर्यादित दृष्टिकोण नव्हता, तर जनसामान्यांच्या मनात शिक्षणासंबंधी अभूतपूर्व लालसा रुजविण्याचा त्यांचा प्रयत्न होता.

#### मागासवर्गीय आणि अस्पृश्य वर्गासाठी शिक्षण :-

शाहू महाराजांनी पिढ्यानपिढ्या शिक्षणापासून वंचित असलेल्या मागासवर्गीय आणि अस्पृश्य वर्गाच्या शिक्षणावर जोर दिला. महाराजांनी अस्पृश्य समजल्या गेलेल्या लोकांना नोकऱ्या दिल्या. त्यांच्या शिक्षणाची सोय केली. त्यांच्यापैकी वकील झालेल्यांना सनदा दिल्या. एवढेच नव्हे तर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांसारख्या नेत्यांच्या अंगचे गुण ओळखून त्यांना मदत केली. शिवाय खरा पुढारी म्हणून त्यांची पाठ थोपटली. शाहू महाराज यांनी मागासवर्गीय आणि दलितांतील दलित या मध्ये शिक्षणाचा प्रसार करण्यास आरंभ केला. त्यांचा 'शिक्षण झिरपत जाईल' या कल्पनेवर विश्वास नव्हता. यामुळे खालच्या थरात शिक्षण प्रसार करण्याचा त्यांनी जिद्दीने आटोकाट प्रयत्न केला. शाहू महाराजांनी करवीर राज्यातील अस्पृश्यांच्या मुलांसाठी असलेल्या स्वतंत्र शाळा १९१९ पासून बंद केल्या. तसेच 'अस्पृश्यांच्या मुलास सरकारी शाळांतून इतर लोकांच्या मुलाप्रमाणे दाखल करून घेत जावे. सरकारी शाळांतून शिवाशिव पाळण्याची नसल्याने सर्व जातीच्या व धर्माच्या मुलास एकत्र बसविण्यात जावे', असा आदेश

दिला. १९०० - १९०१ मध्ये मागासवर्गाच्या ६ शाळांमध्ये १९६ विद्यार्थी शिक्षण घेत होते, ही संख्या १९१८ - १९ मध्ये १९ शाळा व ४७८ विद्यार्थी एवढे वाढले.<sup>१३</sup> तसेच शाहू महाराजांनी शिक्षण खात्यात अस्पृश्यांना समान वागणूक द्यावी यासाठी १५ जानेवारी १९१९ रोजी वटहुकूम काढला. मेडिकल खात्यासाठी असाच वटहुकूम त्यांनी १९ जानेवारी १९१९ रोजी काढला.<sup>१४</sup>

#### शाहू महाराजांचे स्त्री शिक्षण विषयक कार्य :-

शाहू महाराजांची स्त्री शिक्षणाबद्दलची साहसी वृत्ती आणि मानवतावादी विशाल दृष्टी खरोखरच प्रशंसनीय होती. ज्या काळात समाजात स्त्रियांना शिक्षण नाकारत होता. त्या काळात त्यांनी स्त्री शिक्षणाचे कार्य करून दाखवले. महाराजांनी स्त्रीशिक्षणास प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी एका विशेष अधिकाराची जागा निर्माण करून त्या जागेवर लिटल यांची नेमणूक केली. त्यांच्यानंतर त्याजागेवर राधाबाई केळवळकर यांची नेमणूक केली. त्यांनी १८९५ ते १९२२ पर्यंत काम केले. शाहू महाराजांना शिक्षणातून साहसी, शूर, सुसंस्कृत, सद्गुणी, सालस, प्रामाणिक, आदर्श आणि नम्र स्त्री निर्माण करावयाची होती. महाराजांनी स्त्रीविषयक कायदे, बालविवाह, विधवाविवाह, आंतरजातीय विवाह, हिंदू जैन मिश्र विवाह, नागरीविवाह, पुनर्विवाह आदी कायदे मंजूर करून त्यांची अंमलबजावणी देखील केली.<sup>१५</sup> करवीर राज्यात मुलींच्या प्राथमिक शाळांमध्ये १,४०९ विद्यार्थीनी शिकत होत्या.<sup>१६</sup>

#### शिक्षणासाठी वसतिगृहाची स्थापना :-

मागास जातिजमातीतील होतकरू व गरीब तरुणांना दुय्यम व उच्च शिक्षणाची संधी मिळावी म्हणून शाहू महाराजांनी करवीर राज्यात अनेक वसतिगृहांची स्थापना केली. जातवार बोर्डिंग काढल्याबद्दल झालेल्या टीकेला उत्तर देताना ते म्हणतात, 'जातीचा अभिमान मर्यादित असावा. आपण हिंदू आहोत. देशाची उन्नती करण्याची जबाबदारी आपणावर आहे. जात अभिमान हा राष्ट्राच्या कार्यास पोषक असावा. राष्ट्रसेवा नजरेआड करणारा नसावा'.<sup>१७</sup> स्वतः शाहू महाराजांनी त्यांचा जातीविषयक दृष्टीकोन कसा बदलत गेला याविषयी म्हटले आहे की, 'मी प्रथमतः अगदी काँझर्वेटिव म्हणजे जुन्या मतांचा कट्टर अभिमानी होतो. जातीभेद कायम राहिला पाहिजे असे माझे मत असे'.<sup>१८</sup> शाहू महाराजांनी १८९६ मध्ये सर्व जाती - धर्माच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी एका वसतिगृहाची स्थापना केली. पण ती योजना फसली.<sup>१९</sup> यानंतर शाहू महाराजांनी १८ एप्रिल १९०१ रोजी व्हिक्टोरिया मराठा बोर्डिंग हाऊस, एप्रिल १९०१ मध्ये दिगंबर जैन बोर्डिंग, १९०६ मध्ये वीरशैव लिंगायत विद्यार्थी सभागृह, १९०६ मध्ये मुस्लिम बोर्डिंग, १४ फेब्रुवारी १९०८ रोजी मिस क्लार्क होस्टेल, २४ डिसेंबर १९०८ रोजी दैवज्ञ शिक्षण समाज बोर्डिंग, २ एप्रिल १९११ रोजी श्री नामदेव बोर्डिंग, १९१२ साली पांचाळ ब्राह्मण वस्तीगृह, २० मे १९१५ रोजी श्रीमंत सरस्वतीबाई गोंड सारस्वत ब्राह्मण विद्यार्थी वस्तीगृह, ७ जून १९१५ रोजी इंडियन ख्रिश्चन होस्टेल, १९१५ मध्ये कायस्थ प्रभू विद्यार्थी वस्तीगृह, १९१८ मध्ये 'आर्य समाज गुरुकुल, १९१८ मध्ये वैश्य बोर्डिंग, १ जानेवारी १९१९ रोजी ढोर - चांभार बोर्डिंग, ६ जुलै १९२० रोजी शिवाजी वैदिक विद्यालय वसतिगृह, १ जुलै १९२० रोजी श्री प्रिन्स शिवाजी मराठा बोर्डिंग हाऊस, ६ जून १९२१ रोजी सुतार बोर्डिंग, २४ जुलै १९२१ रोजी नाशिक विद्यार्थी वसतिगृह, १५ ऑगस्ट १९२० रोजी सोमवंशीय आर्यक्षेत्रीय बोर्डिंग, १९२० साली श्री देवांग बोर्डिंग, उदाजी मराठी वस्तीगृह, चौथे शिवाजी महाराज मराठा बोर्डिंग, वंजारी समाज वसतिगृह, श्री शाहू छत्रपती बोर्डिंग, चोखामेळा वस्तीगृह, छत्रपती ताराबाई बोर्डिंग अशा विविध जातवार बोर्डिंग ची स्थापना केली.<sup>२०</sup> जातवार बोर्डिंग काढली तर निदान त्या त्या जातीचे मुले तरी त्यात येतील व जसजसा शिक्षणाचा प्रसार होईल तसतसा जातीभेद कमी होत जाऊन कालांतराने जातीवाचक बोर्डिंगे



काढण्याची आवश्यकता राहणार नाही असे शाहू महाराजांचे मत होते.<sup>२१</sup> याशिवाय महाराजांनी पुरोहित शाळा, युवराज शाळा, पाटील शाळा, उद्योग शाळा, संस्कृत शाळा, सत्यशोधक शाळा, सैनिक शाळा, बालवीर शाळा, डोंबारी मुलीची शाळा, कला शाळा देखील स्थापन केल्या.<sup>२२</sup>

### निष्कर्ष :-

राजश्री छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांनी शैक्षणिक तथा अन्य धार्मिक, दलितोद्धार, अस्पृश्यता निर्मूलन, आर्थिक उद्योग, शेती, सहकार, या क्षेत्रात जे अनमोल कार्य केले, त्यामुळे त्यांचा 'आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राचे शिल्पकार' असा सार्थ गौरव करावाच लागेल. शाहू महाराजांनी देशात सर्वप्रथम आपल्या संस्थानात 'प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे करून 'गाव तिथे शाळा' ही योजना राबवून तळागाळातील शिक्षणापासून वंचित असलेल्या जाती-जमातीतील शिक्षणाची गंगा त्यांच्या दरवाजापर्यंत नेऊन पोहचवली. शाहू महाराजांनी जेव्हा करवीर राज्याचा कारभार स्वीकारला, तेव्हा राज्याची शैक्षणिक स्थिती दयनीय होती. महाराजांनी विविध योजना राबवून संस्थानातील शाळा व विद्यार्थी संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढविली. तद्वतच करवीर संस्थानात बहुजनांसाठी ५० % जागा आरक्षित ठेवून आरक्षणाची प्रथा निर्माण करणारे ते देशातील पहिले संस्थानिक ठरले. अस्पृश्यांसाठी असलेल्या स्वतंत्र शाळा बंद करून अस्पृश्यांना नियमित शाळेत प्रवेश दिला. अस्पृश्यांना समान वागणूक मिळावी म्हणून शिक्षण व मेडीकल खात्यात वटहुकूम काढले. अस्पृश्य विद्यार्थ्यांना उच्च शिक्षणाची संधी मिळावी म्हणून त्यांच्यासाठी १९०७ साली वसतिगृह सुरू केले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांसारख्या व्यक्तीचे गुण हेरून त्यांना सहाय्य केले. तसेच पुढारी म्हणून त्यांचा गौरव करून डॉ. आंबेडकरांना समाजकार्यात ओढण्याचे कार्य त्यांनी केले. तद्वतच समाजातील मागास जाती जमातीतील विद्यार्थ्यांना दुय्यम उच्च शिक्षणाच्या संधी मिळाव्या म्हणून अनेक जातवार वसतिगृहे काढले. इतकेच नव्हे तर कोल्हापूर संस्थान बाहेरच्या वसतिगृहांना देखील आर्थिक साहाय्य केले. शाहू महाराज सकल भारतात वसतिगृहाचे आद्य जनक ठरले. कोल्हापूरला त्यांनी 'वसतिगृहाचे मोहोळ' बनवून टाकले. 'कोल्हापूर म्हणजे वसतिगृहाची माता', असे म्हणण्यात शाहू महाराजांना आनंद व सार्थ अभिमान वाटत असे. शाहू महाराजांनी स्थापन केलेली व त्यांच्याकडून आर्थिक मदत मिळालेली ही बोर्डिंगे म्हणजे महाराजांची अज्ञ समाजावर असलेल्या नितांत प्रेमाची, त्यांच्या अविरत परिश्रमाची जिवंत स्मारके आहेत. आज जो बहुजन समाज सामाजिक व राजकीय क्षेत्रात नेतृत्व करताना दिसत आहे, त्यांचे बरेचसे श्रेय शाहू महाराजांनी शतकापूर्वी स्थापन केलेल्या या वसतिगृहांना आहे. ज्यांचे जीवन शिक्षणाविना काळवंडले होते, त्यांचे जीवन शाहू महाराजांनी उजळले. स्त्री शिक्षणाची गरज ओळखून त्यांनी शिक्षणाद्वारे स्त्रियांना स्वावलंबी आणि समर्थ बनविले. शिक्षणामुळे स्त्रीला स्त्रीपण प्राप्त होते. स्त्रीच्या जीवनात सुखाचा स्पर्श होतो असे शाहू महाराजांचे मत होते. महाराजांनी शाळा कॉलेजमध्ये शिकत असलेल्या मुलींना फी माफी करून प्रोत्साहित केले. त्यांनी आपल्या राज्यात स्त्री शिक्षण प्रसारासाठी आज्ञा काढली. शाहू महाराजांना स्त्री - शिक्षणाचे खरेखुरे कैवारी म्हटले जाते. शाहू महाराजांनी केलेल्या अगाध शैक्षणिक कार्यामुळे आधुनिक महाराष्ट्र घडला असे म्हणावे लागेल.

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## सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यातील स्थलांतराच्या कारणांचा आणि परिणामांचा अभ्यास

सचिन आर. दर्पे

कणकवली कॉलेज, कणकवली,

जि. सिंधुदुर्ग, महाराष्ट्र.

### प्रस्तावना -

सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्याची स्थापना 1 मे 1981 रोजी झाली. जिल्ह्यात वैभववाडी, देवगड, कणकवली, कुडाळ, मालवण, वेंगुर्ला, सावंतवाडी आणि दोडामार्ग असे एकूण 8 तालुके आहेत. जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्रफळ 5207 चौ. कि. मी. आहे. राज्यात सर्वात लहान आकारमान असलेला हा जिल्हा पर्यटन जिल्हा म्हणून ओखला जातो. जिल्ह्यात प्रमुख व्यवसाय शेती, मच्छिमारी आणि बागायती शेती आहे. जिल्ह्यात कुडाळ, कणकवली व सावंतवाडी येथे औद्योगिक वसाहती आहेत. तरीही जिल्ह्यातील रोजगारीच्या संधी उपलब्ध होत नाहीत. त्यामुळे लोक ग्रामीण भागाकडून शहराकडे स्थलांतरित होत आहेत. या स्थलांतराची इतर कारणांचा शोध घेणे आणि त्यांचा जिल्ह्यातील परिणाम जाणून घेणे संशोधकाला आवश्यक वाटते.

### संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये -

- 1) स्थलांतर म्हणजे काय ? संकल्पना जाणून घेणे.
- 2) जिल्ह्यातील स्थलांतराच्या दोबळ कारणांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3) स्थलांतराचा परिणाम समजावून घेणे.

### संशोधन पद्धती -

या संशोधनासाठी प्राथमिक व दुय्यम साधनांचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे. प्राथमिक संशोधन साधनांमधील निरीक्षण पद्धतीचा वापर तर दुय्यम साधनांमध्ये जिल्ह्याचा वार्षिक अहवाल, मासिके, साप्ताहिक, वर्तमानपत्रे, पीएच्. डी. संशोधन अहवाल, इंटरनेट इत्यादी साधनांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

### संशोधन क्षेत्र -

संशोधनासाठी सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हा आणि त्यातील 8 तालुक्यांचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे. जिल्ह्याच्या पूर्वेला कोल्हापूर जिल्हा, दक्षिणेला कर्नाटक मधील बेळगाव जिल्हा आणि गोवा राज्य, पश्चिमेला अरबी समुद्र तर उत्तरेला रायगड जिल्हा आहे. जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्रफळ 5207 चौ. कि. मी. आहे. संशोधनासाठी मागील 38 वर्षांचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे. जिल्ह्याचे दक्षिणोत्तर अक्षांश 15.37 अंश ते 16.40 अंश, पूर्व-पश्चिम रेखांश 73.19 अंश ते 74.13 अंश असे आहे.

### स्थलांतर - अर्थ/संकल्पना -

स्थलांतर हा लोकसंख्येच्या रचनेत बदल घडवून आणणारा घटक आहे. स्थलांतर हे आर्थिक उत्कर्षाशी संबंधित आहे. त्यामुळे लोकसंख्याशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन, समाजशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र या सारख्या शास्त्रांशी संबंधित विचारवंतांनी स्थलांतर सारख्या समस्येचा जाणीवपूर्वक अभ्यास करण्यास सुरुवात केली.



**स्थलांतर व्याख्या -**

शब्द कोषामध्ये 'स्थलांतर म्हणजे साधारण पणे एखाद्याच्या रहिवासात झालेला बदल होय.' वेबवर डिक्शनरीच्या आधारे 'स्थलांतर म्हणजे एका देशातून दूसरीकडे जावून रहिवासासाठी स्थाईक होणे किंवा एका ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी हंगामी पिके घेण्यासाठी किंवा हंगामी कामासाठी जाणे होय.

इव्हर्टलीच्या मते "स्थलांतर म्हणजे विशेषतः कायम किंवा तात्पुरत्या कालावधीसाठी निवास स्थानात केलेला बदल होय." या ठिकाणी स्थलांतराच्या अंतरासाठी किंवा त्याच्या ऐच्छिक किंवा अनैच्छिक स्वरूपावरती कुठलीही बंधने नसतात.

**जिल्ह्यातील स्थलांतर -**

तक्ता क्र. 1 (शहराकडे होणारे एकूण स्थलांतर)

अ. क्र.	स्थलांतराचे कारण	स्थलांतर % मध्ये
1.	नोकरी	63 %
2.	विवाह	30 %
3.	शिक्षण	04 %
4.	शहराचे आकर्षण	02 %
5.	इतर	01 %
	एकूण	100 %

स्त्रोत : क्षेत्र अभ्यास

जिल्ह्यातील विविध भागातून प्रश्नावली मुलाखत आणि निरीक्षण या संशोधन साधनांच्या सहाय्याने माहिती गोळा करण्यात आली. त्यानुसार जिल्ह्यातील एकूण स्थलांतरात नोकरी व कामधंदा यासाठी 63% लोक शहराकडे स्थलांतरीत होतात. त्याचबरोबर विवाह 30% शिक्षण, 4% शहराचे आकर्षण, 2% आणि इतर कारणांनी, 1% लोक स्थलांतर करतात असे तक्ता क्रमांक 1 मध्ये दर्शविण्यात आले आहे.

तक्ता क्रमांक 2 (स्त्री-पुरुषांचे स्थलांतर)

अ.क्र.	स्थलांतराचे कारण	स्त्री स्थलांतराचे प्रमाण (%)	पुरुष स्थलांतराचे प्रमाण (%)
	कामधंदा / नोकरी	15 %	90 %
	विवाह	80 %	01 %
	शिक्षण	02 %	06 %
	शहराचे आकर्षण	02 %	02 %
	इतर	01 %	01 %
	एकूण	100 %	100 %

स्त्रोत : क्षेत्र अभ्यास

मागील तक्त्यात स्त्री आणि पुरुष यांच्या स्थलांतराचा विचार केला आहे. स्त्री स्थलांतरामध्ये विवाह सर्वात प्रभावी घटक आहे. त्यानुसार 80 % स्त्रीयांचे स्थलांतर होते त्याचबरोबर 15% कामधंदा/नोकरीच्या निमित्ताने, 2% शिक्षण, 2% शहराचे आकर्षण, 1% इतर तसेच पुरुष स्थलांतरात मात्र 91% स्थलांतर कामधंदा व नोकरीमुळे घडून येते. शिक्षण 6%, शहराचे आकर्षण 2%, विवाह व इतर कारणाने प्रत्येकी 1% लोक शहराकडे स्थलांतर करतात.

### जिल्ह्यातील स्थलांतराची प्रमुख कारणे -

जिल्ह्यातील एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी 12.59% लोक शहरात राहतात तर 86.41% लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात राहते. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांचे उत्पन्नाचे साधन शेती हेच आहे. एकूण शेतकऱ्यांपैकी 74% शेतकरी अल्पभुधारक आहेत. शेतीतून येणारे उत्पन्न हे कुटुंबाच्या उपभोगास पुरेसे नाही. शेतीत दुबार-तिबार पिके घेता येतील अशी सिंचन सुविधा उपलब्ध नाही. जिल्ह्यातील एकूण शेती क्षेत्रापैकी 23.48% क्षेत्र सिंचित आहे. शेतीचे तुकडीकरण, तंत्रज्ञानाचा अभाव किंवा वापर न करता येणे, शेतीतून मिळणारे उत्पन्न कमी आहे. त्यामुळे जिल्ह्यातील लोक (शेतकरी वर्ग) शहराकडे स्थलांतर करत आहेत.

जिल्ह्यात औद्योगिकरणाचा अभाव आहे. जिल्ह्यात सावंतवाडी, कुडाळ, कणकवली येथे औद्योगिक वसाहती आहेत. त्यातून पुरेशी रोजगार निर्मिती होत नाही जिल्ह्यात कृषी मालावर प्रक्रिया करणारे उद्योग नाहीत, तसेच मासेमारी प्रकल्प, त्यावर प्रक्रिया करणारे उद्योग जिल्ह्यात नाहीत. त्यामुळे लोक शहराकडे स्थलांतर करत आहेत.

हा जिल्हा पर्यटन जिल्हा म्हणून जरी घोषित केला गेला तरीही पर्यटनाच्या दृष्टीने त्याचा विकास होताना दिसत नाही. शासनाच्या उदासिनतेमुळे नवनवीन प्रकल्प निर्माण होत नाहीत. राजकीय वातावरण अशा नवीन प्रकल्पांना अनुकूल नाही. त्यामुळे रोजगार निर्मिती होत नाही, त्यामुळे लोक स्थलांतर करतात, तसेच पायाभूत सुविधांचा अभाव, उच्च शिक्षणाचा अभाव, व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाचा अभाव, पावसाळ्यात येणारे सततचे पुर, ग्रामीण दारिद्र्य यामुळे देखील लोक स्थलांतर करत आहेत. महिलांमधील स्थलांतरात विवाह हा घटक कारणीभूत ठरला आहे. कुटुंबातील एक व्यक्ती शहरात राहत असल्यामुळे हळूहळू कुटुंबातील लोक शहराकडे स्थलांतर करत आहेत.

### सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यातील स्थलांतराचे परिणाम -

स्थलांतराचा थेट परिणाम हा लोकसंख्येवर होत असतो. जिल्ह्यात देखील यांचा परिणाम जाणवत आहे. स्थलांतरामुळे लोकसंख्या घट होत आहे. जिल्ह्यात 2001 च्या जनगणनेनुसार 8,68,825 एवढी लोकसंख्या होती. त्यात 2011 मध्ये घट नोंदवली आहे. 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार जिल्ह्याची लोकसंख्या 8,48,861 इतकी झाली. या घटीला स्थलांतर स्थलांतर हा सर्वात जबाबदार घटक आहे. जिल्ह्यात वृद्ध लोकसंख्येत वाढ होत आहे. 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार हे प्रमाण 17.09% इतके आहे. हे प्रमाण वाढत आहे ही चिंताजनक बाब आहे. तसेच स्त्री-पुरुष यांच्या प्रमाणावरही त्याचा परिणाम नोंदविला आहे.

जिल्ह्यात शेती क्षेत्रावर देखील स्थलांतराचा परिणाम जाणवत आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील बाह्य स्थलांतराचा परिणाम हा श्रम विभागणी व तंत्रज्ञानात्मक बदलांवर होत आहे. उदा. शेतीमध्ये आधुनिक

तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापरामुळे मजूर वेतनात वाढ होत आहे. मजूरांचा तुठवडा जाणवत आहे. शेतकरी वर्ग कामासाठी/नोकरीसाठी शहरांकडे स्थलांतर करत आहेत. त्यामुळे शेती उत्पादनात घट, शेती आकारमानात घट होत आहे. परिणामी जिल्ह्यातील उत्पादकांकडून शेतमाल खरेदी करावा लागत आहे. उच्च शिक्षणाच्या संधीचा अभाव यामुळे उच्च शिक्षणासाठी लोक (विद्यार्थी) शहरांकडे स्थलांतर करत आहेत. उदा. पुणे, मुंबई, गोवा इत्यादी. अशा लोकांना जिल्ह्यात रोजगार संधीचा अभाव असल्याने बुद्धीवहन स्थलांतर होत आहे. त्याबरोबरच गावातील एखादे कुटुंब विशिष्ट शहरात स्थलांतरीत झाले असेल तर त्यांच्या दुसऱ्या पिढ्या व नातेवाईक, मित्र हे देखील स्थलांतर करतात. त्यामुळे साखळी स्थलांतर घडून येते.

स्थलांतराचे मानस शास्त्रीय परिणाम देखील जिल्ह्यात जाणवू लागले आहेत. आपल्या जवळचे लोक कुटुंबीय, नातेवाईक, मित्रांना सोडून स्थलांतर करत असतात. त्यामुळे अशा व्यक्तींना एकटे-एकटे वाटते. कुटुंबीयांची आठवण येणे इ. मुळे मानसिकतेवर परिणाम जाणवत आहेत. जिल्ह्यातील कर्ती लोकसंख्या स्थलांतर करत असल्यामुळे जिल्ह्यावरती रचनात्मक परिणाम होत आहेत.

### निष्कर्ष आणि शिफारशी

सुधारित रोजीरोटीच्या शोधात एका भागातून दुसऱ्या भागात स्थलांतर घडून येत असते. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांच्या स्थलांतराला उद्योगांची कमतरता, शेतीची अल्प उत्पादकता, पाण्याची टंचाई, स्वयंरोजगाराचा अभाव, जवळच असलेली शहरे (मुंबई, गोवा), पायाभूत सोईचा अभाव, शासनाची उदासिनता, शहरी आकर्षण यामुळे स्थलांतर घडून आल्याचे दिसून येते त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून शेती क्षेत्रात घट, निर्वाह वेतनात वाढ, बुद्धीवहन स्थलांतर, लोकसंख्या घट, वाढती वयोवृद्ध लोकसंख्या अशा परिणामांना जिल्हा सामोरे जात आहे.

- 1) जिल्ह्यात औद्योगिक वसाहती निर्माण करण्याकडे लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे.
- 2) पर्यटन दृष्ट्या पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास कार्यक्रम हाती घेण्यात यावा.
- 3) पाणीटंचाई दूर करण्यासाठी आवश्यक धरणे, लघुटबंधारे, निर्माण करण्यावर भर देण्यात यावा.
- 4) शैक्षणिक सुविधा, शेती सुधारणा कार्यक्रम राबवावेत

जिल्ह्याच्या विकासात राज्यकर्ते, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते, उद्योजक, व्यवसायिक आणि प्रशासकांनी योग्य पावले उचलल्यास येणाऱ्या काळात सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यातील स्थलांतराचे प्रमाण कमी होईल असे संशोधकाला वाटते.

### संदर्भ सूची -

- 1) क्षेत्र अभ्यास (फेब्रुवारी 2020)
- 2) सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यात सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक समलोचन (2015) अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचलनालय महाराष्ट्र शासन.
- 3) District Census Handbook, Sindhudurg (2011)
- 4) Sindhudurg.Nic.in वेबसाईट
- 5) अहिरराव व अलिझाड-लोकसंख्या निराली-प्रकाशन पुणे 1993.



## कोवीड १९ मुळे डिजिटल मीडियाची उच्च शिक्षणातील भूमिका आणि उपयोग

डॉ. मारुती अर्जुन केकाणे

चंद्ररूप डाकले जैन कॉलेज कॉमर्स, श्रीरामपूर

### गोषवारा: -

या शोधनिबंधाच्या व्याप्तीमध्ये कोवीड १९ परिस्थितीतील ऑनलाइन शिक्षणाचा उच्च शिक्षणातील भूमिका आणि उपयोगाची सविस्तर चर्चा केली आहे. सध्या उच्च शिक्षणात डिजिटल माध्यमांसारख्या ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचा वापर झपाट्याने वाढताना दिसत आहे. डिजिटल मीडिया विद्यार्थ्याला हुशार, आत्मविश्वास वाढवते तसेच अवलंबन टाळण्याचे महत्वाचे काम करताना दिसून येते. कोवीड १९ परिस्थितीमध्ये शिक्षणामध्ये संगणक आधारित शिक्षण सामान्य झाले आहे. विद्यापीठाने सर्व प्रकारच्या परीक्षा पेन व पेपर ऐवजी या डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्मवर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर घेतलेल्या दिसून येतात. बऱ्याच महाविद्यालये आणि शाळांनीही आपल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना पेपर आधारित गृहपाठ देणे बंद केले आहे. सध्या विद्यार्थी स्मार्टफोन आणि इंटरनेटशिवाय कोणत्याही प्रकारचा विचार करू शकत नाहीत अशी स्थिती आहे. इंटरनेटने शिक्षणाच्या स्थितीत आमूलाग्र बदल केला आहे. या संशोधन पेपरमध्ये डिजिटल मीडिया, ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचे काम व उच्चशिक्षणातील उपयोग या मुद्द्याचा सविस्तर अभ्यास केला आहे.

कीवर्ड: डिजिटल मीडिया, शिकणारा, शिक्षक, पारंपारिक शिक्षण, शिक्षण, ऑनलाइन, उच्च शिक्षण

### प्रस्तावना:

डिजिटल शिक्षण किंवा ऑनलाइन शिक्षण ही पारंपारिक शैक्षणिक पद्धतीला पर्यायी शिक्षण पद्धती आहे. आता डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्म तसेच ऑनलाइन शिक्षणाने उच्च शिक्षणात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल झालेला दिसून येतो. कोवीड १९ साथीच्या परिस्थितीत शाळा, महाविद्यालये, विद्यार्थी, विविध शिक्षण संस्था, भागधारकांकडून ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचा स्वीकार केला आहे. हे डिजिटल शिक्षण हे साधने आणि तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित नवीन शिक्षण आणि शिकण्याची तंत्र आहे. वर्गामध्ये कागदा ऐवजी टॅब्लेट, फोन, लॅपटॉप, व्हिडिओ, गुगल क्लासरूम, व्हॉट्सअप, टेलिग्राम हे कोवीड १९ परिस्थितीत सहज स्वीकारले आहे. सामाजिक नेटवर्क, प्रोग्राम्स, अध्यापन साधने आणि घरगुती वापरासाठी तयार केलेल्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून डिजिटल शिक्षण घेतले जात आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी डिजिटल असाइनमेंट तयार करणे, व्यवस्थापित करण्यासाठी विविध सामाजिक नेटवर्क आणि संप्रेषण प्लॅटफॉर्मचा वापर केला जाऊ लागला आहे. उच्च शिक्षणात डिजिटल मीडिया महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजवताना दिसत आहे. म्हणूनच डिजिटल शिक्षण ही पारंपारिक शैक्षणिक पद्धतींमधून ऑनलाइन शिक्षण पद्धतीकडे जाणे काळाची गरज आहे. कोवीड १९ (साथीचा रोग) सर्व देशभर साथीच्या आजाराने डिजिटल माध्यमांचा शिकण्याची पद्धत बदलली आहे. जगभरातील स्थानिक आणि राष्ट्रीय सरकारांनी अभ्यासाची घरी सुविधा दिली. या अचानक झालेल्या बदलामुळे शाळांमध्ये यापुढे वर्गात राहू न शकणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांची देखभाल करण्यासाठी त्यांचा दृष्टिकोन बदलण्यास आणि परिस्थिती बदलण्यास भाग पाडले. डिजिटल वर्गखोल्या सामान्य झाल्या आहेत.

**संशोधन अभ्यासाचे उद्दीष्ट**

१. डिजिटल मीडिया संकल्पनेचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. उच्च शिक्षणात डिजिटल मीडियाच्या भूमिकेचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. उच्च शिक्षणावर डिजिटल मीडियाचा झालेला परिणाम अभ्यास करणे.

**संशोधन अभ्यासाची पद्धती:**

हे संशोधन प्रामुख्याने वर्णनात्मक पद्धतीचे आहे. यासाठी पुस्तके, मासिके, लेख आणि विविध वेबसाइट इत्यादी विविध स्रोतांकडून माहिती संकलित केलेली आहे.

**उच्च शिक्षणातील डिजिटल मीडिया:**

डिजिटल मीडिया हे असे कोणतेही माध्यम आहे जे वितरणासाठी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिव्हाइस वापरते. मीडियाचा हा फॉर्म इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिव्हाइसद्वारे तयार केला, पाहिला, सुधारित आणि वितरित केला जाऊ शकतो. डिजिटल मीडिया सामान्यतः सॉफ्टवेअर, व्हिडिओ गेम्स, व्हिडिओ, वेबसाइट्स, सोशल मीडिया, ऑनलाइन शिक्षण आणि ऑनलाइन जाहिरातीसाठी वापरले जाते.

शिक्षणामध्ये डिजिटल मीडियाची भूमिका ही आहे की विद्यार्थी प्रत्यक्षात माहिती कशी मिळवतात. सद्य परिस्थितीत विद्यार्थ्यांकडे अमर्यादित माहिती, इंटरनेटवरील ज्ञानाचा प्रवेश आहे कारण बऱ्याच विद्यार्थ्यांनी वर्गात जास्त लक्ष दिले नाही. महाविद्यालये आणि शाळांमध्ये वर्गांमध्ये शारीरिकरित्या येणे उपयुक्त ठरत आहे. व्हिडीओ लेक्चर्स आणि इतर स्रोतांच्या उपलब्धतेमुळे विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शिकणे सहज उपलब्ध झाले आहे. स्मार्ट फोनसारख्या इतर तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून डिजिटल मीडिया अधिक प्रभावी शिक्षण बनते. आज बरेच शिक्षक आपल्या विषयातील शिक्षण सुधारण्यासाठी विविध साधने आणि तंत्रज्ञान वापरतात. या साधनांमध्ये विविध क्रियाकलाप, पुस्तके, डिजिटलपणे प्रकाशित केलेले शोधनिबंध आणि पॉवर पॉइंट्स समाविष्ट आहेत.

**उच्च शिक्षणात डिजिटल मीडियाची भूमिका:**

उच्च शिक्षण हा आपल्या समाजाचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे. डिजिटल मीडिया तसेच ऑनलाइन शिक्षणाचा वापर करून एकमेकांशी संवाद साधणे ही शिक्षणमधील महत्वाची सुधारणा आहे. उच्च स्पर्धेमुळे महाविद्यालये ग्रंथालयातील पुस्तकांचे ओझे कमी करण्यास असमर्थ आहेत. आज बऱ्याच महाविद्यालये आपल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना ई-पुस्तके देण्यासाठी डिजिटल पोर्टल वापरतात, वर्कबुक खूपच हलकी व पोर्टेबल उपलब्ध असतात. अनेक महाविद्यालयांनी टॅबलेट, स्मार्टफोन, लॅपटॉप व पीसी सह डिजिटल तंत्राचा वापर पुस्तके बदलली आहेत. अनेक महाविद्यालयांनी कोविड १९ मध्ये आपल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना पेपर आधारित गृहपाठ देणे देखील बंद केले आहे. प्राध्यापकडून विद्यार्थ्यांनी आपली असाइनमेंट वेगवेगळ्या डिजिटल माध्यमांचा वापर करून ऑनलाईन सादर करण्याची अपेक्षा आहे. महाविद्यालये वापरतात असलेली डिजिटल सिस्टीमने स्वतःचे पोर्टल तयार करण्यासाठी गुंतवणूक केली आहे, जेथे ते शिक्षक, विद्यार्थी आणि प्रशासक इत्यादींसाठी डिजिटल खाती तयार करू शकतात. महाविद्यालयीन प्राध्यापक गूगल क्लासरूम सारख्या डिजिटल ॲप्सचा वापर होमवर्क नियुक्त करण्यासाठी, रेकॉर्ड राखण्यासाठी आणि ग्रेड ऑटोमॅटिकल गुण तयार करतात. विद्यार्थी याचा वापर अभ्यासाची सामग्री, सर्व डिजिटल मीडिया उपलब्ध करून त्यांचे सर्व

असाइनमेंट सबमिट करण्यासाठी देखील करतात. प्रशासक पोर्टलचा वापर महाविद्यालयीन प्राध्यापक व विद्यार्थ्यांवरील तपासणीवर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी करतात आणि होम असाइनमेंट, प्रशिक्षण, व्यावहारिक, चाचणी इत्यादीबद्दल नियमितपणे घोषणा करतात. अनेक महाविद्यालये पालक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना नियमितपणे अद्ययावत माहिती देण्यासाठी सोशल मिडियाचा वापर करून मजकूर संदेश वापरतात ज्यात व्हाट्सएप, ट्विटर, टेलिग्राम असतात. , टेलिग्राम, गोलज क्लासरूम, यूट्यूब इत्यादी जेणेकरून ते त्यांच्या सर्व प्रकारच्या हितधारकांशी संपर्कात राहू शकतील. युनिव्हर्सिटी ग्रांट कमिशन, सर्व प्रकारच्या विद्यापीठांना त्यांची पोर्टल सिस्टीम तयार करण्याच्या उद्देशाने परीक्षा माहिती, स्टडी मटेरियल, ई-कॉन्टेंट्स, प्रश्न बँक पोर्टलद्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांना पुरविते.

### डिजिटल लर्निंगमुळे विद्यार्थी आणि प्राध्यापकांना स्मार्ट बनते:

शिकण्याची साधने आणि तंत्रज्ञान प्रभावी स्व-निर्देशित शिक्षण कौशल्ये विकसित करतात. त्यांना काय शिकण्याची आवश्यकता आहे, हे ओळखण्यास सक्षम आहेत, ऑनलाइन संसाधने वापरणे इ. गेम्स डिजिटल माध्यमावर उत्कृष्ट शिक्षण उपकरणे उपलब्ध आहेत. जी विद्यार्थ्यांना शिस्त शिकवतात कारण खेळ खेळणे आवश्यक आहे. डिजिटल मीडियात सहभागी होण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांनी नियम व मार्गदर्शक तत्वांचे अनुसरण केले पाहिजे. या उपयोगितांमध्ये धैर्य, सकारात्मक भावना आणि तांत्रिक कौशल्ये विकसित केली जातात जे डिजिटलाइज्ड शिक्षण साधनांचा वापर करतात. सर्वोत्कृष्ट शिक्षकांद्वारे डिझाइन केलेले बरेच अधिकृत अभ्यासक्रम देखील विनामूल्य विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी इंटरनेटवर उपलब्ध आहेत. पारंपारिक शिक्षण पद्धतींपेक्षा पाठ्यपुस्तके किंवा विषयावरील व्याख्यानांपेक्षा डिजिटल शिक्षण अधिक परस्परसंवादी आणि संस्मरणीय आहे. प्राध्यापक गट तयार करणे आणि त्यांचे व्यवस्थापन करणे तंत्रज्ञानमुळे सुलभ करते. डिजिटल शिक्षणामुळे शिकवण्याचे फायदे मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेले आहेत.

प्रश्न विचारण्यासाठी आणि ज्ञान सामायिक करण्यासाठी आणि एकमेकांशी संपर्कात राहण्यासाठी शिक्षक ऑनलाइन व्यावसायिक शिक्षण समुदायामध्ये सामील होऊ लागले आहेत. असे शिक्षण साधने आणि तंत्रज्ञान वापरून ते सर्वात संबंधित सामग्रीसह स्वतःला अद्यावत ठेवू शकतात. पालक त्यांच्या मुलासमवेत त्यांच्या वर्गात शिकण्यासाठी ऑनलाइन शिक्षण उपक्रम देखील शोधू शकतात. डिजिटल शिक्षण साधने आणि तंत्रज्ञान इंटरएक्टिव सत्राचा वापर करून मुलांसाठी आनंद होताना दिसत आहे.

### उच्च शिक्षणावर डिजिटल मीडियाचा सकारात्मक प्रभाव:

२१ व्या शतकात, शिकणारा खूप भिन्न आहे. डिजिटल मीडियाचा सकारात्मक प्रभाव म्हणून विचार आणि कार्य करतात. शिकणारे डिजिटल मीडियावर एकमेकांशी जोडलेले असतात. डिजिटल मीडियाचा सकारात्मक मुद्दा असा आहे, की भौगोलिकदृष्ट्या क्षेत्रासह एकत्र कार्य करणे आणि सामाजिक नेटवर्कसह सहज कनेक्ट होणे सोपे आहे. असाइनमेंट आणि अभ्यासाशी संबंधित माहितीचा आदानप्रदान करण्यासाठी बऱ्याच विद्यार्थ्यांचा व्हाट्सएप, टेलिग्राम, ट्विटर, फेसबुक कोणत्याही इतर सोशल मीडियाचा वापर केला जातो. शिकणाऱ्याने त्यांचे रोजचे काम सहजपणे पूर्ण करणे शक्य झाले आहे. ईमेल किंवा अन्य मेलिंग सिस्टम म्हणूनच सोशल मीडिया एक मनोरंजक संभाषण प्रदान करते आणि एकमेकांशी सहज संवाद साधते.



**उच्च शिक्षणावर डिजिटल मीडियाचा नकारात्मक प्रभाव:**

डिजिटल मीडियावरही लर्नरवर खूप नकारात्मक प्रभाव पडतो. त्यांना डिजिटल माध्यमांचे व्यसन जडले आहे. शिकणारा आपला बराच वेळ सोशल नेटवर्क्सवर वाया घालवतात आणि योग्य वेळी त्यांचे काम पूर्ण करत नाहीत. सामाजिक सवयीमुळे ते त्यांच्या वास्तविक उद्दीष्टापासून विचलित होत आहेत

असाईनमेंट पूर्ण करण्यासाठी मीडिया आणि शोध शॉर्टकट हे त्यांचे लक्ष्यापासून दूर आहे. त्यांचे लक्ष्य साध्य करण्यासाठी कॉपी पेस्ट पद्धत वापरत आहे. ते त्यांचे सर्जनशील मन अनावश्यक कामांकडे वळवतात त्याचे चांगले परिणाम होत नाही. चांगले निकाल देण्यासाठी विद्यार्थी स्वतंत्रपणे कार्य करू शकत नाहीत. सोशल मीडियाचा अधिक वापर संप्रेषणाची कौशल्ये विकृत करीत आहे. ते संप्रेषण करताना व्याकरणदृष्ट्या योग्य वाक्ये तयार करण्यात अयशस्वी ठरतात कारण ते सहसा व्हाट्सएप आणि इतर सोशल मीडियावर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वापर करतात.

**उच्च शिक्षणात डिजिटल मीडियाचा उपयोग:**

डिजिटल मीडिया विद्यार्थ्यांना आणि संस्थांना नवीन संप्रेषण तंत्र विकसित करण्याची विविध संधी उपलब्ध करून देते. शिक्षणाचे आधुनिकीकरण करण्यासाठी डिजिटल मीडियाचा वापर करून शिक्षक शिकवण्याचे नवीन तंत्रज्ञान अवलंबण्यास तयार आहेत. डिजिटल लर्निंग हे सध्याचे तंत्रज्ञान आहे, जे आधुनिक डिजिटल क्लासरूमचा वापर करते. देशातील छोट्या शहरांमध्ये, केव्हाही इंटरनेटसह कुठेही डिजिटल माध्यमात प्रवेश करणे एक वास्तविकता बनली आहे. याने स्मार्ट क्लासरूमद्वारे टीम वर्क व्यवस्थापित करण्यास आणि प्रत्येकाला मजबूत संप्रेषण माध्यम तयार करण्यात शिकणाऱ्याला सोयीसाठी सक्षम केले आहे. डिजिटल, इंटरनेट-आधारित लर्निंग आणि कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टमचा वापर स्मार्ट शिक्षण आहे जे वारंवार वाढत आहे.

**२१ व्या शतकातील उच्च शिक्षण:**

डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी शिक्षणामध्ये अधिक चांगले सहभाग घेऊ शकतात. तांत्रिक क्षमतांमुळे डिजिटल वर्गात सहकार्याची प्रचंड बुद्धी सुलभ होते. चांगल्या दर्जाची संप्रेषण कौशल्ये विकसित होतात. डिजिटल मीडियाचे फायदे शिक्षक पासून शिकणाऱ्या पर्यंतच्या वापरानुसार अवलंबून असतात. डिजिटल मीडिया विद्यार्थ्यांमधील संपर्क साधण्याचे, संवाद साधण्याचे, तयार करण्याचे आणि शिकण्याचे एक शक्तिशाली साधन बनले आहे. गेल्या काही वर्षांपासून आपल्या देशात शिक्षणाच्या स्थितीत आमूलाग्र बदल झाले. डिजिटल वर्गात शिकवण्याच्या आणि शिकण्याच्या आधुनिक पद्धती डिजिटल केल्या आहेत. २१ व्या शतकातील तंत्रज्ञान आपल्या जीवनात नाट्यमय बदल घडवून आणत आहे. विद्यार्थी स्मार्टफोन आणि इंटरनेटशिवाय विचार करू शकत नाहीत. भारत सरकार आपल्या डिजिटल इंडिया प्रोग्रामच्या माध्यमातून तंत्रज्ञानात सर्व स्तरात समाकलित करण्याच्या अर्जेडावरही जोर देत आहे. पारंपारिक शिक्षणामधून शैक्षणिक संस्था सहजपणे अधिक अत्याधुनिक डिजिटल शिक्षणात स्थानांतरित होत आहेत. संस्था हळूहळू डिजिटल पद्धती स्वीकारल्या जातात. कोवीड १९ परिस्थितीमध्ये शिक्षणामध्ये संगणक-आधारित शिक्षण सामान्य झाले आहे. परीक्षा यापुढे पेन आणि पेपरपुरता मर्यादित न राहता डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्मसह पुनर्स्थित करणे आवश्यक आहे. डिजिटल मीडिया हा बदलाचा नवीन प्रवाह आहे. कृत्रिम

बुद्धिमत्ता, रोबोटिक्स, नॅनो टेक्नॉलॉजी इत्यादी डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाची वाढ ही शिक्षणाची उत्क्रांती आणत आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाची वाढ ही रोजगाराची गतिशीलता नवीन कौशल्ये आणि समजूतदारपणा म्हणून बदलत आहे. नोकरी उद्योगाच्या भविष्यातील मागण्या पूर्ण करणे आवश्यक आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष:

सामाजिक शिक्षणामुळे कोवीड १९ व इतर महामारीच्या परिस्थितीत ऑनलाईन शिक्षण वाढले. ऑनलाईन शिक्षण हे अधिक लवचिक, विश्वासार्ह आणि प्रभावी आहे. डिजिटल पायाभूत सुविधा आणि इंटरनेट कनेक्टिव्हिटी अभावी भारतीय लोकांनी व्यापक स्तरावर ऑनलाईन शिक्षण स्वीकारले नाही. पारंपारिक शिक्षणामधून शैक्षणिक संस्था सहजपणे अधिक अत्याधुनिक डिजिटल शिक्षणात स्थानांतरित होत आहेत. डिजिटल मीडिया हे शिक्षणामधील बदलाचे नवीन प्रवाह आहे.

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## ठाणे - पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लिंग गुणोत्तराचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास

प्रा. मानकरे ज्ञानेश्वर रघुनाथ  
विभाग प्रमुख, भूगोल विभाग  
एस.एन.डी.टी.कला आणि एस.सी.बी.वाणिज्य व विज्ञान  
महिला महाविद्यालय, चर्चगेट, मुंबई.२०

### प्रस्तावना –

लोकसंख्या अभ्यासामध्ये लिंग गुणोत्तराच्या अभ्यासाला खूप महत्त्व आहे. लिंग गुणोत्तर म्हणजे साधारणपणे लोकसंख्येमधील पुरुष व स्त्रियांचे तुलनात्मक प्रमाण असते. १:१ असे पुरुष व स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण असेल तर आदर्श मानले जाते. परंतु जगामध्ये अशी आदर्श स्थिती आढळत नाही. स्थानिक परिस्थितीला अनुसरून लिंग गुणोत्तरामध्ये विविधता आढळते. साधारणतः १००० पुरुषामागे असलेल्या स्त्रियांच्या संख्येवरून लिंग गुणोत्तर काढले जाते. भारतामध्ये विशिष्ट सामाजिक स्थितीमुळे स्त्रियांच्या संख्येत घट होत असल्यामुळे ही एक गंभीर समस्या बनलेली आहे. सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य टिकून राहण्यासाठी लिंग गुणोत्तर संतुलित राहणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी सूक्ष्म स्तरावर लिंग गुणोत्तराचा अभ्यास होणे आवश्यक असल्यामुळे प्रस्तुत संशोधनात ठाणे -पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लिंग गुणोत्तराचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे.

### अभ्यास क्षेत्राचे स्थान आणि विस्तार –

प्रस्तुत संशोधन ठाणे -पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्येच्या लिंग गुणोत्तराचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास करताना अभ्यास क्षेत्र मर्यादित करताना ठाणे जिल्ह्याच्या विभाजन पूर्व क्षेत्राची निवड केली आहे. सद्यस्थितीत अभ्यास क्षेत्रात ठाणे आणि पालघर जिल्हे येतात. अभ्यास क्षेत्राचे अक्षवृत्तीय स्थान १८° ४२' उत्तर ते २०° २०' उत्तर असून रेखावृत्तीय स्थान ७२° ४५' पूर्व ते ७३° ४८' पूर्व आहे. अभ्यास क्षेत्राचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ९५५८ चौ.कि.मी. आहे. अभ्यास क्षेत्राची दक्षिणोत्तर लांबी १४० कि.मी. व पूर्व-पश्चिम लांबी १०१ कि.मी. आहे. अभ्यास क्षेत्राचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ९५५८ चौ.कि.मी. आहे. अभ्यास क्षेत्रात १५ तालुके येतात. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील लोकसंख्या १,१०,६०,१४८ एवढी असून महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी ९.८४ %लोकसंख्या आहे. लोकसंख्येची घनता ११०६ इतकी आहे. आदिवासींच्या लोकसंख्येचा विचार केला तर २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार एकूण आदिवासींची लोकसंख्या १५४२४५१ असून एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी १३.९५ %आदिवासी जमातींची लोकसंख्या आहे.

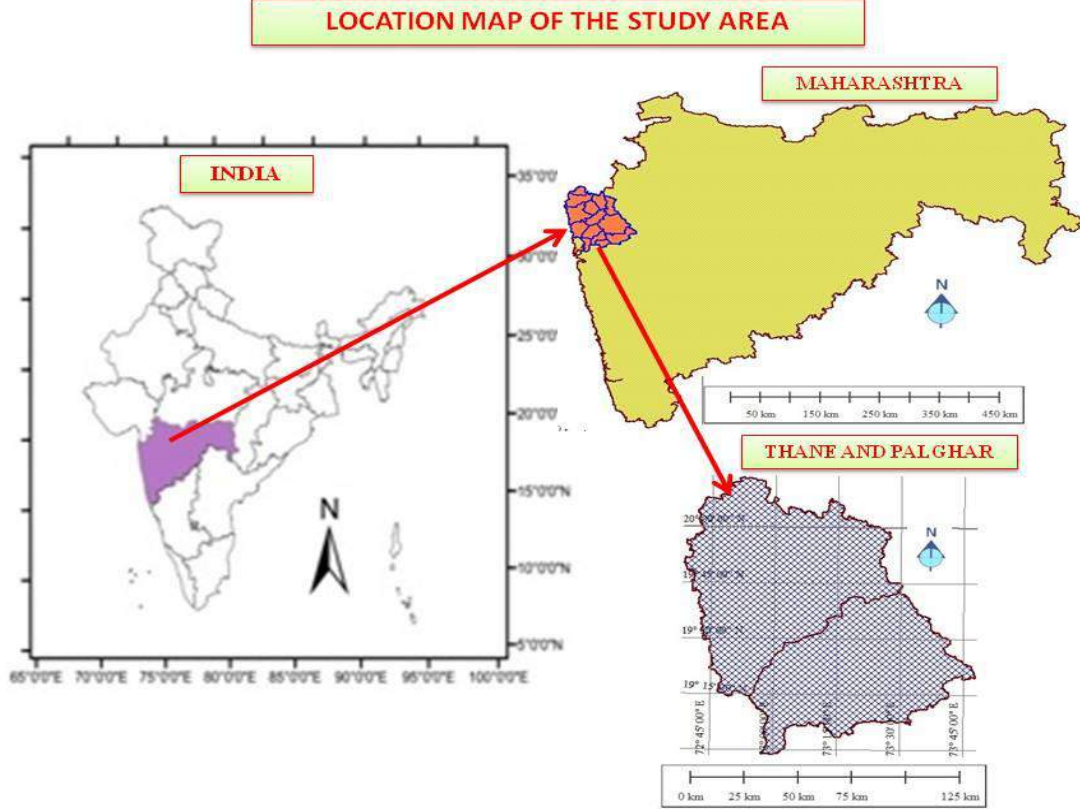
ठाणे जिल्हा महाराष्ट्राच्या पश्चिमेला उत्तर कोकणातील सर्वात मोठा जिल्हा होता. १ ऑगस्ट २०१४ रोजी ठाणे जिल्ह्याचे विभाजन करून पालघर हा नवीन जिल्हा करण्यात आला. या जिल्ह्यात ७ तालुके आहेत. ठाणे जिल्ह्याचे अक्षवृत्तीय स्थान १८° ४२' उ. ते २०° २०' उ. व रेखावृत्तीय स्थान ७२° ४५' पू. ते ७३° ४८' पू. असून एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ४२१४ चौ.कि.मी. आहे. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार एकूण लोकसंख्या ८०,७०,०३२ आहे. तर लोकसंख्या घनता १९०० इतकी आहे.

पालघर जिल्ह्यात ८ तालुके असून पालघर जिल्ह्याचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ५३४४ चौ.कि.मी. आहे. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार एकूण लोकसंख्या ३०,१४,४३४ असून लोकसंख्येची घनता ५६४ एवढी आहे.



### अभ्यास क्षेत्राच्या सीमा

—अभ्यास क्षेत्राचा आकार साधारणतः त्रिकोणी आकाराचा आहे . याच्या पूर्वेला पुणे आणि अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यांच्या सीमा आहेत .पूर्व आणि ईशान्येला नाशिक जिल्ह्याची सीमा आहे .उत्तरेला गुजरात आणि दादरा, नगर, हवेली हा केंद्र शासित प्रदेश आहे .वावयेयला अरबी समुद्र असून दक्षिणेला मुंबई व मुंबई उपनगर जिल्ह्यांच्या सीमा आहेत



नकाशा क्र. १ - ठाणे -पालघर जिल्ह्यांचे भौगोलिक स्थान, विस्तार, सीमा

### उद्दिष्टे :

प्रस्तुत संशोधनाचा मुख्य उद्देश ठाणे-पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्येच्या लिंग गुणोत्तराचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास करून त्यांच्या समस्या जाणून घेऊन त्या सोडवण्यासाठीच्या उपाय योजना सुचविणे आहे त्यासाठी खालील उद्दिष्टे ठेवली आहेत.

- १) अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील आदिवासी जमातीच्या स्त्री - पुरुष लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण अभ्यासणे.
- २) अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील लोकसंख्येचे लिंग गुणोत्तराचे ग्रामीण व नागरी भागातील प्रमाण अभ्यासणे.

### गृहीतके :

ठाणे-पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्येचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास करताना वरील उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी खालील गृहीतके मांडली आहेत.

- १) ठाणे-पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्येच्या लिंग गुणोत्तरात प्रादेशिक भिन्नता आढळते.
- २) ठाणे - पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्येच्या लिंग गुणोत्तरात प्रामुख्याने ग्रामीण भागात लिंग गुणोत्तर जास्त आढळते.

**अभ्यास पद्धती व माहितीचे स्रोत :**

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी प्राथमिक व द्वितीयक स्वरूपाच्या माहितीचे स्रोत वापरले आहेत. द्वितीयक माहितीच्या स्रोतांमध्ये ठाणे जिल्ह्याचे सांख्यिकीय हस्तपुस्तिका, जिल्हा जनगणना अहवाल, जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन, भारतीय जनगणना विभागाचे अहवाल यांचा संशोधनासाठी उपयोग केला आहे.

माहिती व आकडेवारी संकलित केल्यानंतर त्याचे सांख्यिकीय पृथक्करण आणि वर्गीकरण करण्यासाठी तक्ते, आकृत्या, आलेख व नकाशे आवश्यक तेथे काढण्यात आलेली आहेत. सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण व नकाशाशास्त्रीय तंत्राच्या वापरातून निष्कर्ष काढलेली आहेत.

**अभ्यास विषयाचे महत्त्व :**

प्रस्तुत संशोधनामध्ये ठाणे- पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्येच्या लिंग गुणोत्तराचा आणि लिंग गुणोत्तराच्या प्रादेशिक वितरणाचा, त्यावर परिणाम करणारे घटक या लोकसंख्याशास्त्रीय घटकाचा अभ्यास केल्यामुळे या संदर्भात निर्माण होणारे प्रश्न सोडवण्यास मदत होईल.

**ठाणे- पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्येची वैशिष्ट्ये-**

ठाणे-पालघर जिल्ह्यांची एकूण लोकसंख्या इ.स.२०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार महाराष्ट्रात सर्वाधिक १,१०,६०,१४८ इतकी आहे. यात ५८,६५,०७८ (५३%) पुरुष व ५१,९५,०७० (४७%) इतकी स्त्री लोकसंख्या आहे. लोकसंख्येची घनता १,१५७ चौ.की.मी. इतकी आहे. २००१ ते २०११ या एका दशकातील लोकसंख्येची वाढ ३६.०१ % आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ९.८४% लोकसंख्या ठाणे जिल्ह्यात आहे. ठाणे जिल्ह्याचे लिंग गुणोत्तर ८८६ आहे. साक्षरतेचे सरासरी प्रमाण ८४.५३ % आहे. बाल वयोगटातील (० - ६ ) लोकसंख्या १३,२७,१४६ असून त्यात मुलांची संख्या ६,८९,६६५ एवढी तर मुलींची संख्या ६,३७,४८१ इतकी होती. जिल्ह्यातील साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण ८४.५३ % इतके आहे.

**ठाणे -पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्येचे लिंग गुणोत्तर -**

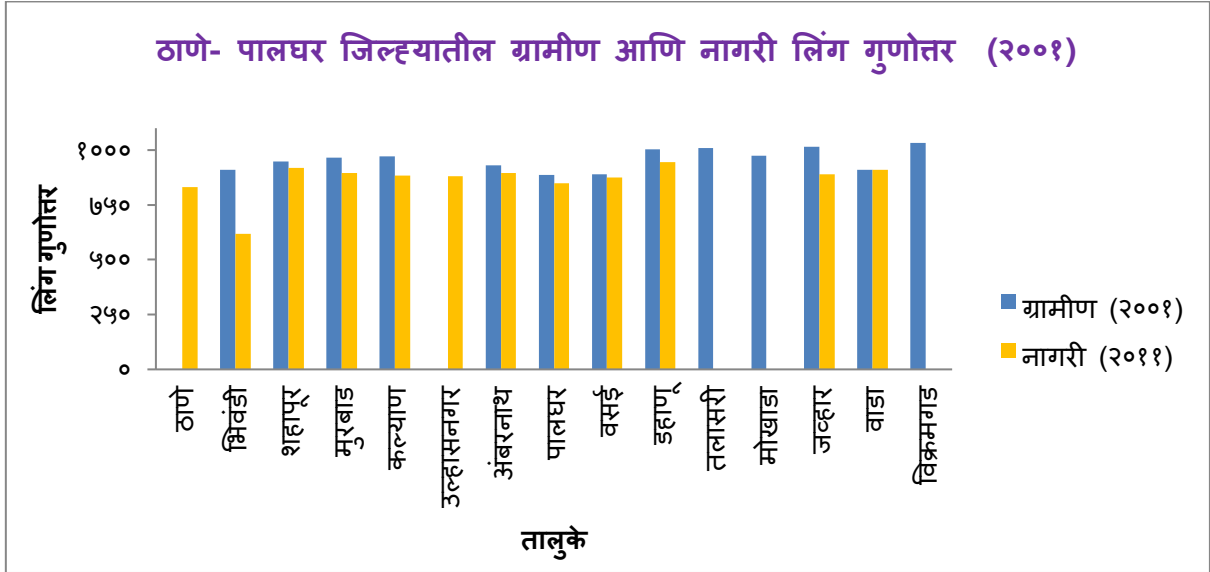
अ.क्र.	तालुके	२००१		२०११		लिंग गुणोत्तर वाढ २००१-२०११	
		ग्रामीण	नागरी	ग्रामीण	नागरी	ग्रामीण	नागरी
१	ठाणे	-	८३२	८९६	८६५	-	३३
२	भिवंडी	९०९	६१९	८८५	६९७	-२४	७८
३	शहापूर	९४९	९१८	९६९	९१९	२०	-१
४	मुरबाड	९६६	८९६	९६६	८६८	००	-२८
५	कल्याण	९७१	८८४	८५९	९१६	-११२	३२
६	उल्हासनगर	-	८८१	-	८७५	-	-६
७	अंबरनाथ	९३०	८९६	९०३	९११	-२७	१५
८	पालघर	८८७	८४८	९५७	८१९	७०	-२९
९	वसई	८९१	८७४	९६४	८८०	७३	०६
१०	डहाणू	१००५	९४६	१०२०	९६०	१५	१४
११	तलासरी	१०१०	-	१०२४	-	१४	-
१२	मोखाडा	९७५	-	९८४	-	०९	-
१३	जव्हार	१०१५	८९०	१०१५	९५४	००	६४
१४	वाडा	९११	९१०	९४६	९१३	३५	०३

१५	विक्रमगड	१०३३	-	१००९	९४६	-२४	-
	एकूण	९४२	८२८	९५४	८५९	४९	१८१

तक्ता क्र. १ – ठाणे पालघर जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण आणि नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तर (२००१-२०११)

ठाणे -पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्येचे लिंग गुणोत्तर (२००१) –

ठाणे पालघर जिल्ह्याचे २००१ सालचे लिंग गुणोत्तर ग्रामीण भागात ९४२ एवढे होते तर नागरी भागातील लिंग गुणोत्तर ८२८ एवढे होते. जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण आणि नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तरात ११४ गुणोत्तराची तफावत दिसून येते.



आलेख क्र. १ - ठाणे- पालघर जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण आणि नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तर (२००१)

जिल्ह्यातील तालुक्यानुसार लिंग गुणोत्तरात देखील खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात विविधता दिसून येते. साधारणतः आदिवासी बहुल तालुक्यामध्ये ग्रामीण भागातील लिंग गुणोत्तर खूपच चांगले आहे. यात अनुक्रमे डहाणू १००५ तलासरी १०१० जव्हार १०१५ विक्रमगड १०३३ असे लिंग गुणोत्तर दिसून येते. आदिवासी समाजातील स्त्रियांची स्थिती पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीची असल्यामुळे स्त्रियांची लोकसंख्या अधिक असल्याचे दिसून येते. ठाणे पालघर जिल्ह्यातील ईतर तालुक्यातील ग्रामीण लिंग गुणोत्तराचे प्रमाण महाराष्ट्राच्या सरासरीपेक्षा (९६०) अधिक आढळून येते. यात मुरबाड ९६६ कल्याण ९७१ आणि मोखाडा ९७५ असे लिंग गुणोत्तर आढळून येते. तर नागरीकरण अधिक असलेल्या तालुक्यातील लिंग गुणोत्तराचे प्रमाण हे राज्याच्या सरासरी पेक्षा कमी आढळते यात अनुक्रमे भिवंडी ९०९, शहापूर ९४९, अंबरनाथ ९३०, पालघर ८८७, वसई ८९१, वाडा ९११ अशा प्रकारे लिंग गुणोत्तर आढळते. यातील ठाणे आणि उल्हासनगर तालुके शहरी तालुके असल्यामुळे या तालुक्यात ग्रामीण लिंग गुणोत्तर दाखवण्यात आले नाही.

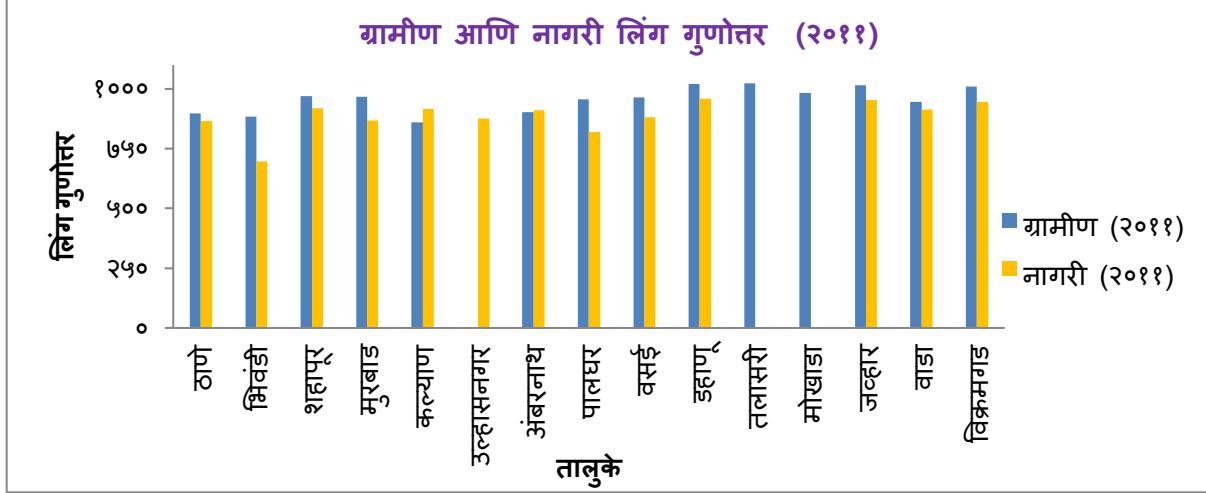
२००१ साली ठाणे- पालघर जिल्ह्याचे नागरी भागातील लिंग गुणोत्तर ८२८ एवढे आढळते. याच काळात राज्याचे नागरी भागातील सरासरी लिंग गुणोत्तर ८७३ एवढे होते. ठाणे पालघर जिल्ह्यातील तालुक्यानुसार लिंग गुणोत्तर पाहिले असता असे दिसून येते की ठाणे पालघर जिल्ह्यात सर्वाधिक नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तर डहाणू तालुक्याचे ९४६ एवढे होते. त्यानंतर अनुक्रमे शहापूर ९१८, वाडा ९१०, मुरबाड ८९६, अंबरनाथ ८९६, जव्हार ८९०, कल्याण ८८४, उल्हासनगर ८८१, वसई ८७४, पालघर ८४८, ठाणे ८३३ आणि



सर्वात कमी लिंग गुणोत्तर भिवंडी तालुक्यात ६१९ एवढे दिसून येते. नागरी भागात स्थलांतरित पुरुषांचे प्रमाण अधिक असल्यामुळे येथील लिंग गुणोत्तर कमी आढळते.

#### ठाणे -पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्येचे लिंग गुणोत्तर (२०११) –

२०११ सालचे निरीक्षण केले असता ठाणे पालघर जिल्ह्याचे लिंग गुणोत्तर ८८६ एवढे आढळते.जे २००१ मधील ८५८ पेक्षा अधिक आढळते. १० वर्षात सरासरी लिंग गुणोत्तरात सुधरणा झालेली आढळते.



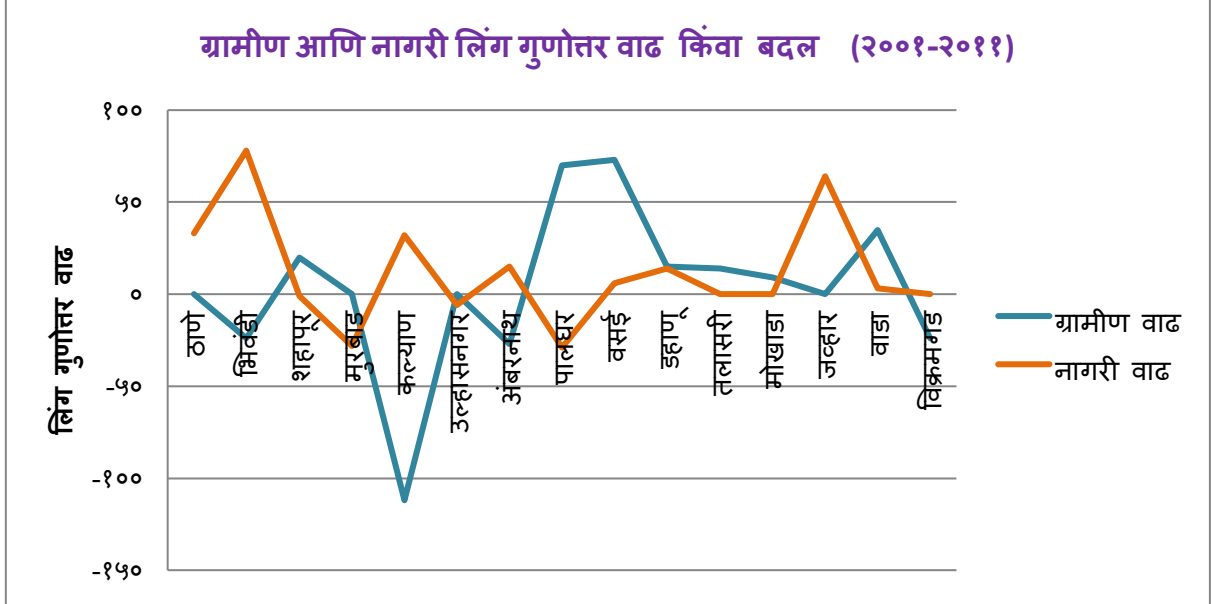
आलेख क्र.२ ग्रामीण आणि नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तर (२०११)

२०११ सालचे ग्रामीण आणि नागरी भागातील लिंग गुणोत्तरात देखील विविधता आढळून येते. ग्रामीण भागात सर्वाधिक लिंग गुणोत्तर आदिवासी बहुल तालुक्यात अनुक्रमे तलासरी १०२४, डहाणू १०२०, जव्हार १०१५ आणि विक्रमगड १००९ एवढे आढळून येते. यातील तलासरी व डहाणू या तालुक्याच्या लिंग गुणोत्तरात वाढ झालेली आढळते तर विक्रमगड तालुक्यातील २००१ साली १०३३ असलेले लिंग गुणोत्तर २०११ साली १००९ एवढे कमी झालेले आढळते. जव्हार तालुक्याचे लिंग गुणोत्तर मात्र स्थिर आढळते.त्यानंतर राज्याच्या ग्रामीण सरासरीपेक्षा (९५२) अधिक लिंग गुणोत्तर अनुक्रमे मोखाडा (९८४), शहापूर (९६९), मुरबाड(९६६), वसई (९६४), पालघर (९५७) असे असून राज्याच्या ग्रामीण सरासरी गुणोत्तरापेक्षा कमी (९५२) लिंग गुणोत्तर अनुक्रमे वाडा (९४६), अंबरनाथ (९०३) ठाणे (८९६), भिवंडी (८८५) तर सर्वात कमी ग्रामीण लिंग गुणोत्तर कल्याण तालुक्यातील ८५९ एवढे आढळून येते. ठाणे, अंबरनाथ, भिवंडी आणि कल्याण मध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात नागरीकरण झालेले असल्यामुळे येथे मुळातच ग्रामीण लोकसंख्या कमी झालेली आहे. या भागातील उपनगरामध्ये वाहेरून कामासाठी आलेल्या कामगारांचे वास्तव्य मोठ्या प्रमाणात असल्यामुळे येथील लिंग गुणोत्तर कमी आढळते.

२०११ साली ठाणे पालघर जिल्ह्यातील नागरी भागातील लिंग गुणोत्तर ८५९ एवढे दिसून येते. याच काळात महाराष्ट्रातील सरासरी नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तर ९०३ एवढे होते. ठाणे पालघर जिल्ह्यातील नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तरात तालुक्यानुसार विविधता दिसून येते. सर्वाधिक नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तर डहाणू तालुक्यात असून ते ९६० एवढे दिसून येते. त्यानंतर जव्हार ९५४, विक्रमगड ९४६, शहापूर ९१९, कल्याण ९१६, अंबरनाथ ९११ ही आकडेवारी राज्याच्या सरासरीपेक्षा अधिक आढळते तर राज्याच्या सरासरीपेक्षा कमी लिंग गुणोत्तर अनुक्रमे वसई ८८०, उल्हासनगर ८७५, मुरबाड ८६८, ठाणे ८६५, पालघर ८१९ तर सर्वात कमी नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तर भिवंडी तालुक्याचे ६९७ एवढे आढळून येते.

### ठाणे पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लिंग गुणोत्तरातील दशकातील वाढ किंवा बदल (२००१-२०११) -

ठाणे- पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्येच्या लिंग गुणोत्तरामध्ये २००१ ते २०११ या दशकामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात परिवर्तने झालेले आढळतात. २००१ साली जिल्ह्याचे सरासरी लिंग गुणोत्तर ८५८ होते त्यात वाढ होऊन २०११ साली ठाणे-पालघर जिल्ह्याचे सरासरी लिंग गुणोत्तर ८८६ एवढे झाले. म्हणजेच +२८ अशी वाढ झालेली दिसून येते.



### आलेख क्र. ३. ठाणे पालघर जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण आणि नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तर वाढ किंवा बदल (२००१-२०११)

तसेच ग्रामीण लिंग गुणोत्तर २००१ साली ९४२ एवढे होते तर २०११ साली ते ९५४ एवढे झाले म्हणजेच ग्रामीण लिंग गुणोत्तर + १२ एवढी वृद्धी दर्शवते. त्याच प्रमाणे नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तर २००१ साली ८२८ होते तर २०११ साली त्यात ८५९ अशी म्हणजेच + ३१ एवढी वृद्धी झालेली दिसून येते. ठाणे- पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लिंग गुणोत्तरातील सकारात्मक वाढ ही चांगली बाब आहे. कारण लोकसंख्येच्या बाबतीत हा जिल्हा महाराष्ट्रातील सर्वात मोठा जिल्हा असल्यामुळे या जिल्ह्यातील लिंग गुणोत्तरातील सकारात्मक बदलाचा परिणाम राज्यावर देखील होत असतो.

२००१ ते २०११ या दशकातील ठाणे पालघर जिल्ह्यातील तालुकानिहाय लिंग गुणोत्तरातील सर्वाधिक सकारात्मक वाढ भिवंडी तालुक्यातील नागरी भागात झाली असून ती + ७८ एवढी आहे. त्यानंतर वसई तालुक्यातील ग्रामीण लिंग गुणोत्तरात + ७३ तर पालघर तालुक्यातील ग्रामीण लिंग गुणोत्तरात + ७० एवढी सकारात्मक वाढ झालेली आहे. याशिवाय जव्हार तालुक्यातील नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तरात + ६४, ठाणे तालुक्यातील नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तरात + ३३, वाडा तालुक्यातील ग्रामीण लिंग गुणोत्तरात + ३५ अशी सकारात्मक वाढ झालेली आहे.

ठाणे -पालघर जिल्ह्यात सर्वाधिक नकारात्मक वाढ किंवा बदल कल्याण तालुक्यातील ग्रामीण लिंग गुणोत्तर - ११२ अशी घट झालेली आहे. याशिवाय पालघर नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तरात -२९ आणि मुरबाड नागरी लिंग गुणोत्तरात -२८ एवढी घट झालेली आहे. तसेच अंबरनाथ ग्रामीण लिंग गुणोत्तरात -२७ आणि विक्रमगड ग्रामीण लिंग गुणोत्तरात -२४ एवढी घट झालेली आहे.

लिंग गुणोत्तरात झालेले बदल हे प्रामुख्याने येथे वाढत जाणारे नागरीकरण, स्थलांतरीत लोकसंख्येचे वाढते प्रमाण, शिक्षणाचे वाढते प्रमाण, आरोग्याच्या व इतर नागरी सुविधेत झालेली वाढ, स्त्रियांच्या स्थितीत झालेला बदल या प्रमुख कारणांमुळे झालेले दिसून येतात.

#### निष्कर्ष-

ठाणे-पालघर जिल्ह्यांतील लोकसंख्येच्या लिंग गुणोत्तराचा अभ्यास केल्यानंतर खालील निष्कर्ष निघतात-

- १) ठाणे – पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लिंग गुणोत्तरात सकारात्मक वाढ होत आहे.
- २) ठाणे- पालघर जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी बहुल तालुक्यातील ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येचे लिंग गुणोत्तर खूपच सकारात्मक असून ते आदिवासी समाजातील स्त्रियांची सुदृढ स्थिती दर्शवते.
- ३) ठाणे –पालघर जिल्ह्यातील लिंग गुणोत्तर शहरी भागापेक्षा ग्रामीण भागात चांगले आहे.

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- १२) <http://www.thanezp.mahapanchayat.gov.in/home/>
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- १५) <https://data.gov.in/search/site/census>
- १६) [http://iipsenvis.nic.in/Database/envis\\_4348.aspx](http://iipsenvis.nic.in/Database/envis_4348.aspx)



## प्राथमिक शिक्षा में मौलिक अधिकार के महत्व का अध्ययन

सीमा यादव

शोध छात्रा

(शिक्षाशास्त्र विभाग)

भगवंत यूनिवर्सिटी, अजमेर, राजस्थान

डॉ. मृत्युन्जय मिश्रा

( शिक्षाशास्त्र विभाग)

भगवंत यूनिवर्सिटी, अजमेर, राजस्थान

### सारांश :-

शिक्षा का अधिकार एक मूलभूत मानव अधिकार है। संविधान के 86 वे संवैधानिक संशोधन से अनु० 21 ए के द्वारा शिक्षा को मौलिक अधिकार का दर्जा दिया गया। शिक्षा का बहुत बड़ा योगदान होता है। किसी भी राष्ट्र के निर्माण व राष्ट्र को उन्नति के पथ पर ले जाने में। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी देश में निः शुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा के प्रबल समर्थक थे। मौलिक अधिकार व्यक्ति के जीवन के लिए मौलिक होने के कारण संविधान द्वारा नागरिक को प्रदान किये जाते हैं और इनमें राज्य द्वारा हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया जा सकता। दिसंबर 2002 अनु० 21 ए (भाग 3) के माध्यम से 86 वे संशोधन विधेयक में 6 से 14 के सभी बच्चों को मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का प्रावधान करता है। शिक्षा हर बच्चों का मौलिक अधिकार है यह कानून एक करोड़ बच्चों के लिए फायदेमंद होगा जो इस समय स्कूल नहीं जा रहे हैं, जो बच्चे बीच में स्कूल छोड़ चुके हैं या किसी शिक्षा संस्था में नहीं रहें, उन्हें स्कूल में दाखिला दिया जायेगा। प्रत्येक नागरिक को प्राथमिक शिक्षा पाने का अधिकार है। इसलिए “ प्राथमिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य हो तथा तकनीकी व व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को सर्वसुलभ बनाया जाए एवं उच्च शिक्षा सभी तक पहुंच सके “

**कुंजी शब्द :-** प्राथमिक शिक्षा, स्कूल, मौलिक अधिकार, बच्चे, कानून, संविधान, नागरिक।

### प्रस्तावना :-

शिक्षा का हमारे जीवन में बड़ा महत्व है। शिक्षित नागरिक स्वयं का ही नहीं बल्कि समाज, अपने देश को भी विकास की ओर आगे बढ़ाने में योगदान देता है। शिक्षा का अधिकार मानव जीवन में एक मूलभूत मानव अधिकार है। किसी भी राष्ट्र के सफलता वहाँ के नागरिकों के शिक्षित होने पर निर्भर करती है। किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली की सरकारी सफलता वहाँ के सभी नागरिकों के सहयोग पर निर्भर करती है। शिक्षा जगत के ज्यादातर परिवर्तन नियोजित होते हैं, जिन्हें देश के बुद्धिजीवी समाजशास्त्री आदि आवश्यक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए आयोजित करते हैं। ओटोव के अनुसार : “शिक्षा सुचिंतित एवं नियंत्रित प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें, व्यक्ति द्वारा व्यक्ति में परिवर्तन लाया जाता है। स्वतंत्रता के छः दशक पश्चात् बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का सपना “ बच्चों को अधिनियम 2009 ” के रूप में पूरा हुआ। इस अधिनियम के 1 अप्रैल, 2010 से लागू होने के पश्चात् 6 वर्ष से 14 वर्ष के सभी बच्चों को अपने समीप विद्यालय में निः शुल्क और अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा पाने का कानूनी अधिकार मिल गया है। इस अधिनियम की सबसे विशेष बात यह है कि इसके द्वारा गरीब परिवार के वे बच्चे जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा से वंचित हैं, उनके लिए निजी विद्यालयों में 25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का प्रावधान रखा गया है। लेकिन इस संदर्भ में विधि आयोग ने निजी विद्यालयों में शिक्षा से वंचित बच्चों के लिए आरक्षण की सीमा 50 प्रतिशत करने का सुझाव दिया था।

**शिक्षा के अधिकार से सम्बंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधान :-**

2 दिसम्बर, 2002 को संविधान में 86 वा संशोधन किया गया था इसके अनु० 21 A के तहत शिक्षा को मौलिक अधिकार बना दिया गया इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देना तथा प्रत्येक बच्चों को शिक्षा का मौलिक अधिकार प्राप्त हो ।

**मौलिक अधिकार की आवश्यकता और महत्व :-**

शिक्षा के अधिकार को मूल अधिकार का दर्जा दिया देने के साथ ही इसे नीति निर्देशक तत्वों तथा मूल कर्तव्यों में शामिल कर राज्य वो अभिभावक का कर्तव्य बनाया गया ,परन्तु इन कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिए सकारात्मक साधन नहीं था अतः इस आवश्यकता को पूर्ण करने के लिये इस अधिनियम द्वारा राज्य सरकार बच्चों के माता पिता का दायित्व तय किया गया है तथा उल्लंघन करने पर अर्थ दंड का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। जी.एच थॉमस के अनुसार : शिक्षा के कारण ही मानव आज सभ्यता के इस ऊँचे शिखर पर पहुँच गया है । शिक्षा ही मनुष्य को असत्य से सत्य की ओर ,अन्धकार से प्रकाश की ओर, अज्ञान से ज्ञान की ओर,मृत्यु से अमरत्व की ओर ले जाने के लिए प्रेरित करती है ,और निर्देशित करती है ।

**मौलिक अधिकार की विशेषताएँ :-**

- समानता का अधिकार ( अनु० 14 से 18)
- स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार (अनु० 19 से 22 )
- शोषण के विरुद्ध अधिकार (अनु० 23 से 24 )
- धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार (अनु० 25 से 28)
- संस्कृति और शिक्षा का अधिकार (अनु० 29 से 30)
- संवैधानिक उपचारों का अधिकार (अनु० 32)

**प्राथमिक शिक्षा में विद्यालय को शिक्षा का दायित्व :-**

क ) प्रवेश दिए गए सभी बच्चों को निः शुल्क व अनिवार्य शिक्षा देंगे ।

ख ) जिसमें 25 प्रतिशत कमजोर तथा वंचित वर्ग के बच्चे शामिल होंगे ।

**निष्कर्ष :-**

प्राथमिक शिक्षा में मौलिक अधिकार का महत्व सराहनीय है , शिक्षा से वंचित बच्चों को शिक्षित करना सभी लोकतांत्रिक सरकारों का दायित्व है बच्चों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी किसी भी शिकायत के लिए अधिकारिकता युक्त स्थानीय प्राधिकरण की भी व्यवस्था की गई है । किसी भी बच्चे के व्यक्तित्व विकास के लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा की जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है ।

**संदर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची :-**

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- 2) नायक ,के ० पी० (1986) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शिक्षा बाम्बे निकेतन पडिल केशन ,बाम्बे, 30/ 33।
- 3) दास,ए ० (2010),राईट टू एजुकेशन ,नई दिल्ली,एक्सिस पब्लिकेशन्स।
- 4) श्री वास्तव ,ए ० आर ० एन (2002),भारतीय सामाजिक समस्याएं,इलहाबाद : के ० के० प्रकाशन ,एकेडमी प्रेस।
- 5) अग्रवाल,जे ० सी० (2010 )राईट टू एजुकेशन एंड रिबैलैजिंग एजुकेशन ,नई दिल्ली पब्लिकेशन ।

## शाश्वत विकासाची ध्येये

श्री चंद्रहास लक्ष्मण हिप्परकर

डॉ. विनय दत्तात्रय धोंडगे

अधिव्याख्याता

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

जिल्हा शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, सांगली

आझाद कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन, सातारा

### सारांश

मानवाने निसर्गामध्ये हस्तक्षेप करून विकासाच्या दृष्टीने झोप घेतली आहे. मात्र या विकासाचे दुष्परिणाम येणाऱ्या भावी पिढीला भोगावे लागणार आहेत. त्यामुळे मानवाने असा विकास न करता पुढच्या पिढ्यांचा विचार करून विकास करणे आवश्यक आहे. पर्यावरणाच्या प्रश्नावर विचार करण्यासाठी वेळोवेळी जागतिक परिषदा भरल्या आहेत. ५ जून १९७२ मध्ये स्वीडनची राजधानी स्टॉकहोम येथे पर्यावरण विषयक जागतिक परिषद भरली होती. तेव्हापासून ५ जून हा दिवस जागतिक पर्यावरण दिन म्हणून साजरा केला जातो. १९८७ मध्ये पर्यावरण आणि विकास यांच्या अभ्यासासाठी जागतिक पातळीवर पर्यावरण व विकास आयोगाची स्थापना केली होती. या आयोगाचे अध्यक्ष ब्रुटलँड हे होते. त्यामुळे हा आयोग ब्रुटलँड आयोग म्हणून ही ओळखला जातो. या आयोगाने शाश्वत विकासाची संकल्पना स्पष्ट केली आहे. त्यानंतर १९९२ मध्ये ब्राझीलमधील रियोड जानेरो या ठिकाणी जागतिक वसुंधरा परिषद भरली होती. २००२ मध्ये जोहान्सबर्ग येथे जागतिक शाश्वत विकास परिषद भरली होती. या परिषदेची आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक विकास आणि पर्यावरण संवर्धन अशी त्रिसूत्री होती. या त्रिसूत्रीचा वापर करून जगात शाश्वत विकास घडवून आणला पाहिजे यावर जगातील बहुतेक देशांचे एकमत झाले आहे. सन २००० मध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने 'सहस्र विकास ध्येये' (Millennium Development Goals) जाहीर केली होती. ही ध्येये २००१ ते २०१५ या १५ वर्षांच्या काळात साध्य करण्याचे निश्चित केले होते. मात्र या कालावधीत ही ध्येये पूर्ण न झाल्याने संयुक्त राष्ट्राने 'सहस्र विकास ध्येयांच्या' जागी 'शाश्वत विकासाची ध्येये' स्वीकारली आहेत. शाश्वत विकासाची ध्येये हा आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरचा एक महत्वाकांक्षी जाहीरनामा आहे. या जाहीरनाम्यानुसार २०१६ ते २०३० या १५ वर्षांच्या काळात हा शाश्वत विकास घडवून आणणे अपेक्षित आहे.

### १. प्रस्तावना

निसर्गात उपलब्ध असलेल्या सर्व प्रकारच्या नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीला हानी न पोहोचवता त्यांचा विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग करून शाश्वत विकास साधता येतो. शाश्वत विकासामध्ये पर्यावरणाच्या सकारात्मक संवर्धनावर भर दिला जातो. यामध्ये पर्यावरणाच्या सजीव व निर्जीव घटकांचे जतन करणे, देखभाल करणे, निगा राखणे आणि पुनर्स्थापना करणे या बाबींना महत्त्व दिले जाते. शाश्वत विकास हा पर्यावरणाला कमीत कमी हानी पोहोचविणारा तांत्रिक विकास, लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण, साधनसंपत्तीचे संवर्धन आणि भविष्यकालीन गरजा लक्षात घेऊन वर्तमानकालीन साधनसंपत्तीच्या उपयोगाची रणनीती तयार करणे या सर्व बाबीवर अवलंबून आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने १९८७ मध्ये पर्यावरण आणि विकास या संबंधी सातत्याने विचार करण्यासाठी जागतिक पर्यावरण व विकास आयोगाची स्थापना केली होती. या आयोगाने शाश्वत विकासाची संकल्पना जगासमोर मांडली. अशा प्रकारचा विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी पृथ्वीवरील सामाजिक आणि पर्यावरणीय गंभीर समस्यांचे परीक्षण करणे, समस्यांचे निराकरण करण्यासाठी व्यवहारिक उपाययोजना



सुचवणे, साधनसंपत्तीचा वापर करताना काळजी घेणे आणि भावी पिढ्यांसाठी या साधनसंपत्तीचा ठेवा जतन करून ठेवणे या बाबी महत्वाच्या असल्याचे स्पष्ट केले आहे. शाश्वत विकासाच्या संकल्पनेमध्ये निसर्गाची तारणक्षमता हा सिद्धांत महत्वाचा आहे. ठराविक लोकसंख्येच्या आवश्यक गरजा पूर्ण करण्याच्या निसर्गाच्या क्षमतेस निसर्गाची तारणक्षमता म्हणतात. मानवाने निसर्गाच्या तारणक्षमतेच्या पातळीत राहणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी लोकसंख्या नियंत्रित असावी. तसेच निसर्गातील उपलब्ध साधन संपत्ती नियोजनबद्ध पद्धतीने वापरणे आवश्यक आहे. मानवाच्या राहणीमानाच्या पद्धती, जीवनाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन यामध्ये बदल होणे गरजेचे आहे. महात्मा गांधीजींनी खेड्याकडे चला हा दिलेला संदेश अंमलात आणणे आवश्यक आहे.

## २. शाश्वत विकास संकल्पना

शाश्वत विकासाच्या संकल्पनेला व्यापक खोली आहे. ही संकल्पना फक्त पर्यावरणवादीशीच संबंधित नाही तर ती अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ, राज्यशास्त्रज्ञ, परिस्थितिकी शास्त्रज्ञ, राजकारणी व निर्णय घेणारे यांच्याशी संबंधित आहे. शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे भविष्यकालीन विकासाच्या गरजेच्या संबंधितासह सध्याचा विकास मानला जातो. ही संकल्पना साधनसामग्रीच्या शाश्वत वापरावर जोर देते की, ज्यायोगे भविष्यकालीन पिढ्यांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करता येतील.

भावी पिढीच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याचे नियोजन आणि पर्यावरणाच्या क्षमतेचा ज्हास न करता वर्तमान पिढीच्या गरजा पूर्ण करणे म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास होय.

शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे असा विकास की, ज्यामध्ये भावी पिढीच्या आपल्या गरजा भागविण्याच्या क्षमता अबाधित राखून सध्याची पिढी आपल्या गरजा भागवेल. **(ब्रुटलँड आयोग)**

नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणाचे संतुलन दीर्घ काळ टिकवून ठेवण्यासाठी आणि मानवी जीवनाचा स्तर उंचावण्यासाठी निसर्गास अनुसरून बदल करणे म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास होय. थोडक्यात शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे मानवी जीवनात अशा पद्धतीचा विकास करणे ज्यांचा पर्यावरणावर कोणताही वाईट परिणाम होणार नाही. तसेच अशा पद्धतीचे तंत्रज्ञान विकसित करायला हवे, वापरायला हवे की, ज्याचा परिणाम पर्यावरणाच्या गुणवत्तेवर होणार नाही. निसर्गाचा, पर्यावरणाचा विचार करून केलेला विकास म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास होय.

## ३. शाश्वत विकासाची अंगे किंवा त्रिसूत्री

जोहान्सबर्ग याठिकाणी २००२ मध्ये भरलेल्या जागतिक शाश्वत विकास परिषदेमध्ये त्रिसूत्री मांडली होती. ही त्रिसूत्री म्हणजेच शाश्वत विकासाची तीन अंगे आहेत.

**१) आर्थिक विकास-** यामध्ये योग्य नफा, सर्वांच्या मूलभूत गरजा भागविणे, उत्पादनवाढ करणे,

रोजगाराच्या संधी व कार्यक्षमता निर्माण करणे इ. समावेश होतो.

**२) सामाजिक विकास-** यामध्ये मानवी हक्कांचे संरक्षण करणे, साधनसंपत्ती वापराची समान संधी देणे, सामाजिक न्याय, सामाजिक जीवनात सहभाग, सामाजिक एकता, ऊर्ध्वगामी सामाजिक हालचाल यांचा समावेश होतो .

३) पर्यावरण संवर्धन- यामध्ये नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचा योग्य वापर, जैवविविधतेचे संरक्षण, योग्य कचरा व्यवस्थापन, परिसंस्था संरक्षण व संवर्धन यांचा समावेश होतो.

#### ४. शाश्वत विकासाची आवश्यकता किंवा गरज

मानवाच्या निसर्गातील वाढत्या हस्तक्षेपामुळे पर्यावरणाचा समतोल ढासळत चालला आहे. औद्योगिक क्रांती, विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानाचा विकास यामधून प्रगतीचे शिखर चढत असताना मानवाच्या हे लक्षात आले नाही की, पर्यावरणाची अधोगती ही फार मोठी किंमत आपण मोजत आहोत. तंत्रविज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे निसर्गाचे खूप मोठे शोषण होत आहे. त्याचा दुष्परिणाम भावी पिढ्यांवर होणार आहे. त्यामुळे असा विकास न करता शाश्वत विकास करणे आवश्यक आहे. शाश्वत विकासाची आवश्यकता किंवा गरज पुढीलप्रमाणे सांगता येईल.

१) मानवाचे अस्तित्व टिकवण्यासाठी. २) पर्यावरणाचे अस्तित्व टिकवण्यासाठी. ३) नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचा योग्य वापर करण्यासाठी. ४) समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण विकास साधण्यासाठी. ५) भावी पिढीच्या गरजा भागवण्यासाठी. ६) समाजात शांतता व सुरक्षितता निर्माण करण्यासाठी. ७) राष्ट्राच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी. ८) तंत्रज्ञानामुळे निसर्गाचे होणारे शोषण थांबविण्यासाठी. ९) सामाजिक, आर्थिक व पर्यावरणीय क्षेत्रात समतोल साधण्यासाठी. १०) आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर शांतता, सहकार्य व सुरक्षितता साधण्यासाठी. ११) टाकाऊ पदार्थाची कमीत कमी निर्मिती करण्यासाठी. १२) शाश्वत शेतीचा विकास करण्यासाठी. १३) पर्यावरणातील जैविक व अजैविक घटकांचे जतन करण्यासाठी. १४) नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचे संवर्धन करण्यासाठी. १५) भविष्यकालीन गरजा लक्षात घेऊन वर्तमानकालीन साधनसंपत्तीचा योग्य उपयोग करण्यासाठी. १६) पर्यावरणीय प्रणालीचे अस्तित्व टिकवून ठेवण्यासाठी. १७) नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणाचे संतुलन दीर्घकाळ टिकवून ठेवण्यासाठी. १८) मानवी जीवनाचा स्तर उंचावण्यासाठी.

#### ५. ब्रुटलँड आयोग आणि शाश्वत विकास

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने पर्यावरण आणि विकास यासंबंधी सातत्याने विचार करण्यासाठी ब्रुटलँड यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली १९८७ मध्ये जागतिक पर्यावरण आणि विकास आयोगाची स्थापना केली. हा आयोग ब्रुटलँड आयोग म्हणूनही ओळखला जातो. या आयोगाने आपला अहवाल 'Our Common Future' म्हणजे 'आपले सामायिक भविष्य' या नावाने प्रकाशित केला. या अहवालामध्ये सर्वात प्रथम Sustainable Development हा शब्दप्रयोग वापरला आहे. त्याला शाश्वत विकास, चिरंजीवी विकास, धारणक्षम विकास, प्रतिपालनीय विकास असेही म्हणतात.

#### ५.१ ब्रुटलँड आयोगानुसार शाश्वत विकासासाठी आवश्यक बाबी

या आयोगाने आपल्या अहवालामध्ये भविष्यकाळातील शाश्वत मानवी प्रगतीसाठी बारा अत्यावश्यक गोष्टी अग्रक्रमाने दिलेल्या आहेत त्यापुढीलप्रमाणे.

१) लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण साध्य करणे. २) विकसनशील राष्ट्रांमधील गरिबी, असमानता आणि कर्जबाजारीपणा कमी करणे. ३) शाश्वत शेती विकसित करणे. ४) वन्य, नैसर्गिकता आणि जनुकीय अणुवंशीक यांचे संरक्षण करणे. ५) सागरी आणि किनाऱ्यावरील संसाधनांचे संरक्षण करणे. ६) गोड्या पाण्याच्या गुणवत्तेचे संरक्षण करणे आणि पाण्याची परिणामकारक कार्यक्षमता वाढवणे. ७) ऊर्जेची कार्यक्षमता वाढवणे. ८) पुननिर्मितीक्षम

ऊर्जा संसाधने विकसित करणे. ९) हवा प्रदूषके आणि हरितगृह वायू नियंत्रण करणे. १०) दलांबरातील ओझोन वायूचे संरक्षण करणे.

११) टाकाऊ पदार्थाची कमीत कमी निर्मिती करणे. १२) लष्करावरील खर्च कमी करून ते पैसे शाश्वत विकासनिधीसाठी वापरणे.

## ५.२ ब्रुटलँड आयोगानुसार शाश्वत विकासाचे आधारस्तंभ

ब्रुटलँड आयोगानुसार चिरंजीवी विकासाचे आर्थिक वृद्धी, पर्यावरण संरक्षण आणि सामाजिक समानता हे तीन मुख्य आधारस्तंभ आहेत.

१) **आर्थिक वृद्धी-** बरीच राष्ट्रे आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सबल होण्यासाठी नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा वापर करतात. त्यामुळे पर्यावरण सुरक्षिततेमध्ये अडथळा निर्माण होतो. यामुळे अचिरंतनता वाढते. ब्रुटलँड आयोग आर्थिक वृद्धी व संसाधन भविष्यात संवर्धन करण्यासाठी मदत करणार आहे.

२) **पर्यावरण संरक्षण-** मागील वीस वर्षांपासून पर्यावरण संरक्षण हा सरकारला व उद्योग करण्यासाठी परवलीचा शब्द बनला आहे. त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून बरेच लोक त्यांचा पैसा हरीत तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये गुंतवण्यासाठी तयार आहेत.

३) **सामाजिक समानता-** शाश्वत विकासाचा तिसरा आधारस्तंभ लोकांच्या सामाजिक सुदृढतेवर भर देतो. गरीब व श्रीमंत त्यांच्यामध्ये खूप मोठी दरी आढळते. ब्रुटलँड आयोगाने गरीब लोकांचे राहणीमान बदलण्यासाठी पाऊल उचलले आहे.

ब्रुटलँड आयोगाने असे स्पष्ट केले आहे की, पर्यावरण संवर्धनासाठी गरिबीचे निर्मूलन, लिंग समानता आणि संपत्तीचे पुनःवाटप हे घटक फार महत्वाचे आहेत.

## ६. शाश्वत विकासाची ध्येये

न्यूयॉर्क येथे सप्टेंबर २०१५ मध्ये पार पडलेल्या संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या आमसभेत 'शाश्वत विकासासाठी २०३० अजेंडा' स्वीकारण्यात आला. त्यामध्ये संपूर्ण जगासाठी १७ शाश्वत ध्येये आणि १६९ उद्दिष्टे स्वीकारण्यात आली आहेत. जगभरातील कोट्यावधी लोकांशी आणि राष्ट्रांशी सखोल चर्चा, विचारविनिमय करून शाश्वत विकास ध्येये यांची निर्मिती करण्यात आली आहे. ही शाश्वत विकासाची ध्येये पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

१) **दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन** - सर्व ठिकाणी सर्व स्वरूपातील दारिद्र्य नष्ट करणे.

२) **उपासमारी नष्ट करणे** - उपासमारी नष्ट करणे, अन्नसुरक्षा व सुधारित पोषण साध्य करणे, आणि शाश्वत शेतीला चालना देणे.

३) **निरोगीपणा व सुस्थिती** - सर्व वयोगटातील लोकांसाठी उत्तम आरोग्याची सुनिश्चिती करणे आणि चांगल्या जीवनमानस चालना देणे.

४) **गुणवत्तेचे शिक्षण** - सर्वांसाठी सर्वसमावेशक आणि समन्यायी गुणवत्तेचे शिक्षण सुनिश्चित करणे आणि आजीव शिक्षणाच्या संधीना चालना देणे.

५) **लिंग समानता**- लैंगिक समानता साध्य करणे, आणि सर्व महिला व मुलींचे सक्षमीकरण करणे.



- ६) **स्वच्छ पाणी व स्वच्छता** - सर्वासाठी पाणी व स्वच्छता याची उपलब्धता व शाश्वत व्यवस्थापन सुनिश्चित करणे.
- ७) **परवडण्याजोगी व स्वच्छ ऊर्जा** - सर्वासाठी परवडण्याजोगी, खात्रीची शाश्वत व आधुनिक ऊर्जेची उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करणे.
- ८) **चांगल्या दर्जाचे काम आणि आर्थिक वाढ** - सर्वासाठी सर्वसमावेशक व शाश्वत आर्थिक वृद्धी, पूर्णवेळ आणि उत्पादक रोजगार आणि प्रतिष्ठापूर्वक काम या गोष्टींना चालना देणे.
- ९) **उद्योग, नाविन्यपूर्णता आणि पायाभूत सुविधा** - सक्षम पायाभूत संरचनेची बांधणी करणे, सर्वसमावेशक आणि शाश्वत औद्योगिकीकरणास चालना देणे आणि नवनवीन कल्पना जोपासणे.
- १०) **विषमता कमी करणे** - देशांतर्गत आणि देशादेशांमधील विषमता, असमानता कमी करणे.
- ११) **शाश्वत शहरे आणि समुदाय** - सर्वसमावेशक, सुरक्षित, सक्षम आणि शाश्वत शहरे आणि मानवी वस्त्यांची निर्मिती करणे.
- १२) **शाश्वत वापर आणि उत्पादन** - शाश्वत उपभोग आणि उत्पादन आकृतीबंध सुनिश्चित करणे.
- १३) **हवामान कृती** - हवामानातील बदल आणि त्याच्या दुष्परिणामांचा सामना करण्यासाठी तात्काळ कृती करणे.
- १४) **पाण्याखालील जीवन** - शाश्वत विकासासाठी महासागर, समुद्र आणि सागरी संसाधने यांचे जतन करणे आणि शाश्वत वापर करणे.
- १५) **जमिनीवरील जीवन** - भूभागावरील परिसंस्थांचे संरक्षण, पुनःस्थापना आणि शाश्वत वापरास प्रोत्साहन देणे, वनांचे शाश्वत व्यवस्थापन करणे, वाळवंटीकरणाचा सामना करणे, भूमी व्हास थांबविणे आणि जैवविविधतेचा व्हास थांबविणे.
- १६) **शांतता, न्याय आणि सशक्त संस्था** - शाश्वत विकासासाठी शांततापूर्ण व समावेशक समाजास प्रोत्साहन देणे, सर्वासाठी न्याय पुरविणे आणि सर्व स्तरावर प्रभावी जबाबदार आणि सर्वसमावेशक संस्थांची बांधणी करणे.
- १७) **ध्येयांसाठी भागीदारी** - शाश्वत विकासासाठी अंमलबजावणीच्या पद्धतीचे बळकटीकरण करणे आणि जागतिक भागीदारीस पुनःजिवीत करणे.

सहस्त्रक विकास ध्येये ही केवळ विकसनशील देशांना लागू होती. मात्र शाश्वत विकास ध्येये ही सर्व देशांना लागू आहेत. १ जानेवारी २०१६ ते ३१ डिसेंबर २०३० या १५ वर्षांच्या काळासाठी ही शाश्वत विकास ध्येये लागू आहेत.

### समारोप

शाश्वत विकासाचे ध्येय साध्य करण्यासाठी पृथ्वीवरील सामाजिक व पर्यावरणीय गंभीर समस्यांचे परीक्षण करणे, गंभीर समस्यांचे निराकरण करण्यासाठी व्यावहारिक उपाययोजना सुचविणे, नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचा वापर करताना योग्य काळजी घेणे आणि भावी पिढ्यांसाठी नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा ठेवा जतन करून ठेवणे हे महत्वाचे आहे. या बाबींची जाणीव जागृती करण्याचे प्रमुख कार्य युनेस्को ही संस्था करीत आहे. युनेस्कोद्वारे जागतिक स्तरावरून पर्यावरण शिक्षण व पर्यावरण संवर्धन यासाठी प्रयत्न चालू

आहेत. थोडक्यात आपले पर्यावरण हा आपल्या पूर्वजांचा अनमोल वारसा आणि भावी पिढ्यांचा ठेवा आहे. आपण पर्यावरणाचे स्वामी नसून विश्वस्त आहोत ही भूमिका स्वीकारून प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने विवेकाने वागणे गरजेचे आहे तरच शाश्वत विकास शक्य आहे. आचार्य विनोबा भावे यांच्यामते 'जितके द्याल तितके मिळेल' हा सृष्टीचा नियम आहे. आणि हेच शाश्वत विकासाचे सूत्र आहे.

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## भटक्या विमुक्तांचे आत्मकथन

डॉ.अर्चना काटकर-सोनवणे

(मराठी विभाग प्रमुख)

एकता कला महाविद्यालय बिडकीन,

ता.पैठण, जि.औरंगाबाद

### प्रस्तावना :

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या तेजस्वी प्रेरणेतून दलित वाङ्मयाने नैपुण्याच्या बळावर मराठी वाचक व समीक्षकांचे लक्ष वेधून घेतलेले आहे. दलित वाङ्मयात सुरुवातीला दलित लेखकांनी आपले जगणे, दुःख, दारिद्र्य, हाल-अपेष्टा कवितेतून व्यक्त केल्या. पुढे कविता हा वाङ्मय प्रकार त्यांना मर्यादित वाटू लागला तेव्हा आपल्या भावनांची मांडणी करण्यासाठी मराठी वाङ्मयात रुढ असलेला आत्मचरित्र हा वाङ्मय प्रकार निवडला. पण दलितांचे जीवन आशय अभिव्यक्तीमुळे आत्मचित्रापेक्षा वेगळा 'आत्मकथन' हा वाङ्मय प्रकार मराठी साहित्यामध्ये निर्माण झाला. जीवनानुभवामुळे आत्मकथन हा वाङ्मय प्रकार रुढ झालेला दिसतो.

1960 नंतर मराठी साहित्यात उदयाला आलेल्या दलित साहित्याने स्वतःचे स्वतंत्र स्थान निर्माण केले. कवितेनंतर खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात 'आत्मकथन' या वाङ्मय प्रकारचे लेखन झाले. 'आत्मकथनांचे स्वरूप वाङ्मय सारखे असल्यामुळे त्यास सुरुवातीला आत्मचरित्र संबोधले जात असत. पुढे काही अभ्यासकांनी या वाङ्मय प्रकाराला आत्मनिवेदन, आत्मकथा, आत्मकथन व अलिकडे 'स्व-कथन' संबोधले आहे.

### उद्दिष्टे :

- आत्मकथन या वाङ्मयाचे स्वरूप समजून घेणे.
- आत्मकथनातून आलेला भटक्यांचा धार्मिक, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संघर्ष जाणून घेणे.
- आत्मकथनाच्या आधारे उपेक्षितांचे विदारक जीवन जाणून घेणे.

आत्मचरित्र आपल्या गौरवशाली जीवनातील उत्कर्षात्मक घटनांचे स्मरण करून आनंद द्विगुणित करण्याच्या हेतूने लिहिले गेली आहेत, तर आत्मकथन जीवनातील न भयाण वास्तवाचे चित्रण करणे, रखरखत्या उन्हाऱ्याने काळवंडलेले जीवन जगापुढे मांडून जगाला आपल्या जीवना विषयी विचार करायला भाग पाडले. स्वः समाजातून येणा-या पिढ्यांच्या वाट्याला असे यातनामय जीवन येऊ नये अशा वेगवेगळ्या हेतूसाठी आत्मकथनांची निर्मिती झाली.

आत्मकथनांमध्ये त्यांचे अस्सल सांस्कृतिक जीवन अविष्कृत झाले आहे. जगण्याचे भोगे संतापाने आलेल्या शिव्या वा त्यांच्या जगण्याची त-हा इत्यादी गोष्टी प्रखळपणे प्रकट झालेल्या आहेत. त्यांनी जे वाटल्याला आहे. जे भोगले, जगले ते समाजापुढे मांडून समाजाला आपल्या पशुतुल्य जीवनाची जाणीव करून देण्याच्या उद्देशाने आत्मकथने लिहिली आहेत. म्हणूनच आत्मकथने समाजबांधवांना दिपस्तंभासारखी मार्गदर्शक ठरतात. भटक्यांची आत्मकथने म्हणजे इथल्या समाज व्यवस्थेमुळे त्यांच्या वाटल्याला आलेली भटकंती व त्या भटकंतीमुळे त्यांना भोगाव्या लागलेल्या दुःखांची कथने होत. भारतीय चातुर्वर्ण्य व्यवस्थेमध्ये गावगाड्यातील उतरंड व त्यांचे सर्वांचे वेगवेगळे व्यवसाय सांस्कृतिक वारसा हे वेगळा असून त्यावर तेथील गामव्यवस्था चालते. गावगाड्या मध्ये कुणबी कारभारी आणि स्थिर वास्तव्य करून राहणारे वतनदार कुटुंबिय व फिरते भटके जे सतत आपले वास्तव्य स्थान बदलत राहून आपले जीवन जगतात. म्हणूनच या भटक्या विमुक्तांना प्रस्थापित असा गावगाडा नाही सांगायला-गावाचे नाव नाही. निवा-यासाठी घर नाही, निश्चित व्यवसाय नाही, सततच्या भटकंतीमुळे वर्ण



व्यवस्थेत प्रस्थापितांप्रमाणे स्थान नाही. पिढीयान पिढ्यापासून या जाती-जमाती गावोगावी भटकत राहिल्या आणि जमेल त्या पद्धतीने उपजीविका भागवत प्रत्येक जाती-जमातीची बोली भाषा वेगळी, विवाह पद्धती वेगळ्या, जन्म-मृत्यूचे विधी वेगळे, व्यवसाय वेगळे अशा सर्वच गोष्टींचे वेगळेपण टिकवून या जाती-जमाती जगत राहिल्यामुळे, सामाजिक व्यवस्थेच्या प्रभागामुळे यांच्यातही समानता प्रस्थापित झाली नाही. या जाती-जमातीतही गावा प्रमाणेच उच्च-नीचता पाळली जाते. त्यांच्यात श्रेष्ठ-कनिष्ठताची भावना असल्यामुळे त्यांच्यात रोटी-बेटी व्यवहार होत नाही. भेद-भाव मानला जातो.

भटक्यांच्या साहित्य निर्मिती मागचा हेतू केवळ करमणूक करणे नाही तर स्वतःवर, स्वतःच्या जाती जमातीवर हजारो वर्षांपासून प्रस्थापितांनी जो अन्याय केला, त्या अन्यायाला वाचा फोडून त्यांच्या वाट्याला आलेले अपेक्षित जीवन समाजापुढे आणून आपल्या समाज बांधवांना यातून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी प्रेरण देणे, मार्ग दाखविणे हा हेतू भटक्या जाती-जमातींच्या लेखकांच्या साहित्य निर्मितीमागे होता. त्यांचे प्रेरणास्थान महात्मा ज्योतीबा फुले, राजर्षी शाहू महाराज आणि डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे विचारच आहेत. या महामानवांच्या विचारधारणेमुळेच अपेक्षितांच्या जीवनातही आत्मसन्मान, आत्मवलंबन, आत्मविश्वास निर्माण झाला. फुले, शाहू, आंबेडकरांचे विचारच भटक्यांच्या लेखनासाठी प्रेरणा ठरले आहे. भटक्यांच्या आत्मकथनांमध्ये त्यांचे सण, वार, उत्सव, रुढी, परंपरा, जत्रा-यात्रा, जात पंचायत व त्यांच्या वाटल्याला आलेले जागणे यांचे उल्लेख विशेषत्वाने दिसतात.

गावगाड्याला लागणा-या साधनांची निर्मिती करून कधी अंगी असलेल्या कलेतून गावगाड्यांचे मनोरंजन करून तर कधी भिक्षा व भीक मागून उदरनिर्वाह करणा-या जमातींना 'भटक्या जमाती' म्हणून संबोधले जाते. या जमातीमधून आलेली आत्मकथने 'गबाळ' दादासाहेब मोरे, 'आयरनीच्या घना' - वैजनाथ कळसे, 'भटक्या', मारोतराव जाधव, 'भटक्या' व 'यातनापर्व', के.ओ.गि-हे, 'हातोडा' -पुंडलिक गवंडी, 'मरणकळा', जनाबाई गि-हे, 'कोन्हाट्याचं पोर', व 'मी डॉक्टर झालो'- किशोर शांताबाई काळे, 'तिन दगडांची चूल', बापूसाहेब चव्हाण, 'तीन दगडांची चूल'- विमल मोरे, 'बिराड', अशोक पवार, 'धडपड'- गणेश जाधव, 'रानभैरी' -गुलाबराव वाघमोडे, इत्यादी आत्मकथने मनोरंजनाच्या साह्याने, भिक्षा-भीक मागून जगणा-या भटक्या जमाती मधील लेखकांच्या जीवनाची कथने आहेत.

उपेक्षित भटक्या विमुक्तांचे जीवन विदारक आहे.तेच जीवन आत्मकथनकारांनी आपल्या आत्मकथनांतून शब्दबद्ध केले आहे त्यातील जीवन एकट्या आत्मकथनकाराचे नाही तर तो आत्मकथनकार ज्या जाती-जमातीचा आहे त्या जाती- जमातीतील हालअपेष्टांचे, लाचारीचे, उपासमारीचे, आर्थिक दारिद्र्याचे, धार्मिकतेचे, सामाजिकतेचे सांस्कृतिकतेचे जाती-जमातीतील अंतर्गत संघर्षाचे, कौटुंबिक संघर्षाचे व रुढी परंपरा या सर्वांचे चित्रण आत्मकथनांमध्ये आलेले आहे.

या आत्मकथनातील काही आत्मकथनांच्या आधारे उपेक्षितांचे जीवन संघर्ष येथे अभ्यासण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहे.

### भीमराव गस्ती -'बेरड' :

महाराष्ट्रात 'रामोशी' म्हणून ओळखली जाणारी ही जात कर्नाटकमध्ये 'बेरड' या नावाने ओळखली जाते. रामराज्यात लढवय्ये म्हणून ओळखली जाणारी बेरड जातीचे लोक मोगल काळात दक्षिण भारतात टोळ्या-टोळ्यांनी आली आणि वास्तव्य करू लागली. पुढे चोरी हाच या जातीचा व्यवसाय होता. इंग्रजांच्या काळात गुन्हेगार म्हणून या जातीतील लोकांना ओळखले जाऊ लागले.' भीमरावगस्ती' या स्वजातीच्या परिवर्तनासाठी जनजागृतीचे कार्य कारणा-या निष्ठावंत कार्यकर्त्यांचे 'बेरड' हे आत्मकथन आहे.

शिक्षकांचा गंध नसलेल्या या जातीचे शिक्षण घेण्याविषयीचे मत उदासिन होते. मास्तराने सांगितले आहे म्हणून मुलाला शाळेत टाकावे लागत. नाही टाकले तर शिक्षेला सामोरे जावे लागत ही वडीलांच्या मनात भीती

असे शिक्षण म्हणजे जणू काही शिक्षाच आहे असे बेरडांना वाटत. एकुलता एक मुलगा आहे मास्तरांच्या माराने मरून जाईल असा विचार लेखकांची आई करायची.

'बेरड' जमातीच्या जीवनात अंधश्रद्धा व दारिद्र्य मोठ्या प्रमाणावर असल्यामुळे अंधोळ करणे, स्वच्छ राहणे या पासून ही जात कोसो दूर होती. कारण जिथे अंगाला वस्त्र मिळत नाही, पोटाला पोटभर अन्न मिळत नाही तिथे स्वच्छता, नीट नटेकेपणा हा विचारच बाजूला होता. सदानकदा पोराच्या पाठी लागलेले बेरड आमच्यात अंधोळीची रीतच नाही. म्हणून एकदाच परिसावा जवळ आंधोळ करून नवीन अंगी अंगात घालत. चिंध्या तिच्या होईपर्यंत ती काढीत नसत अशी त्यांची जीवन जगण्याची पद्धत होती. लेखक शाळेत शिकत असतांना मास्तरांचा मार चुकविण्यासाठी मांस खायचे नाही असा निर्णय घेतो तेव्हा त्यांची आई म्हणते. "मांस खायचं सोडलस म्हणून तुसं कोन बामन म्हननार हेत ? ख लवकर आनी झोप बघू" वास्तवाची जाणीव ती आपल्या मुलाला करून देत होती. यातूनच त्यांची सामाजिक मानसिकता सूचित होते.

लेखक बेळगावच्या शाळेत शिकत असतांना वर्गातील काही टारगट मुलांनी दुस-याची कंपासपेटी लेखकांच्या दप्तरात टाकली व लेखकावर चोरीचा आळ आणला. चोर, हरामखोर म्हणून मास्तरांनी लेखकाला जमिनीवर लोळेपर्यंत मारले. लेखक मी चोरी केली नाही असे सांगूही शकले नाही कारण खोटं बोलतो म्हणून जास्तच मार बसला असता., सातवीत असतांना लेखकाजवळ शिष्यवृत्तीचे पैसे होते व वर्गातील कांगेच्या पैशाची चोरी होते. या चोरीचा आरोप त्यांच्यावर होतो. लेखक सगळ्या आरोपाची शिक्षा मूकपणे सहन करतो कारण प्रतिकार करून काहीच उपयोग नाही हे त्यांना माहीत असत. अनेक वेळा पोलिसांच्या मारामुळे बेरडांना जीवास मुकावे लागायचे. लेखकाच्या मोठ्या आत्याच्या नव-याचा मृत्यू पोलिसांच्याच मारामुळे झाला होता. लगमाणाला पोलीस दारु विकतांना धरून नेतात व मरेपर्यंत मारतात. पोलिसांच्या छळाला कधी, कुठे, कुणाला सामोरे जावे लागेल याचा नेम नसे एखाद्या ठिकाणी चोरी झाली, चोरी हाती नाही लागली की, पोलीस बेरड वस्तीत घुसून हाती पडेल त्याला पकडून नेत. त्यामुळे बेडर असणारा बेरड जंगलातील वाघांशी दोन हात करत पण पोलीस म्हटले की, त्यांच्या अंगाचा थरकाप व्हायचा. गोंदा नाईकाची तरुण विवाहीत मुलगी मुस्लिम कादर बरोबर पळून जाते. या प्रसंगातून पंचायतीच्या शोषणाचे ही रेखाटन लेखकाने केले आहे.

लेखक सामाजिक कार्य करतांना आलेल्या प्रत्येक संकटाला समर्थपणे तोंड देतो. पुणे-बंगलोर मार्गावर भूतराम हट्टी गावानजीक आरामगाडीवर पडलेला दरोडा टाकल्याचा प्रसंग, कारखान्यांच्या रखवालदाराने कारखान्यातील भंगार, लोखंडाचे तुकडे चोरले म्हणून सोळा वर्षांच्या यल्लाचा खून केलेला प्रसंग, कारखान्यासाठी जमीन दिलेल्या लोकांना काम मिळवून देते अशा अनेक प्रसंगांना लेखकाने न उगमगता तोंड दिले व अन्याया विरुद्धच्या लढाईत यशस्वी झाले.

'बेरड' आत्मकथनातील लेखकांचे शिक्षण पूर्ण होऊन ते गावी येईपर्यंतचा भाग सोडला तर नंतरचा सर्वाधिक भाग लेखकाने जातीसाठी केलेल्या संघर्षांनी व चळवळीच्या घटनांनीच व्यापला आहे. त्यांनी यात 'स्व' जीवनावरोबरच 'स्व' जातीची उपेक्षाही समर्थपणे मांडली आहे.

#### अशोक पवार 'बिराड' :

ज्या गावात काम असेल त्या गावाच्या हगणदारीत पाल टाकून बेलदार वास्तव्य करतात. त्या गावाचे काम संपले की, गाढवांच्या पाठीवर बि-हाड टाकून दुस-या गावाला निघतात. बेलदार जमातीत गाढव पाळतात. कारण गाढवाच्या पोटाचा प्रश्न नसतो. तो कुठल्याही उकिरडयावर चरून पोट भरून घेतात त्यांच्या व्यवसायातही त्यांना गाढवाचा उपयोग होतो. अशा पशुतुल्य जीवन जगणा-यांची गाथा अशोक पवार यांनी 'बिराड' मध्ये मांडली आहे.

बेलदारांचे जीवन अस्थिर असते. एकदा लेखकांचे वडील म्हणतात, 'कसल आलं गाव देवा, पोटासाठी वापजाद्यांपासून असंच मटकत हावं. काम करून पोट भरतु ज्या गावाला काम लागल त्या गावाला जायचं, काम

झालं की चाललो दुस-या गावाला, पोटापायी असंच गाढवाच्या पाठीवर बिराड घेऊन पोट नेईल तिकड भटकत राव". पोटासाठी बारा गाव फिरणा-या बेलदारांचा देवधर्म, भूतबाधा यावर विश्वास आहे. कोणताही आजार होवो, अंगरोग असाला तरी ते देवपाची पाची काढून, देव आहे की, भूतबाधा आहे हे पाहतात आणि नवस अंगारा करण्यातच रोग्याचा जीवन गमावून बसतात. वाटयाला आलेले जीवन म्हणजे केवळ नशिबामुळेच आले. अशा त्यांचा समज असतो, पोत्यांचे पाल करून राहणारी बेलदार जात अंधश्रद्धा व जात पंचायतीच्या जोखडाखाली दबून जगणा-या बेलदारांना पावसाळ्यात काम मिळाले नाही तर धामणाचा, फांजचा पालाखावा लागतो तर कधी गावात भाकरी मागून खावी लागायची अशी हालअपेष्टा सहन करीत अशोकरावांनी शिक्षण घेतले. यांच्या 'बिराड' या आत्मकथनाचे तीनभाग पडतात. पहिला बालपण व जमातीतील जिने, दुसरा शिक्षणासाठी केलेला संघर्ष आणि तिस-या भागात वैवाहिक जीवनात भोगावे लागलेले दुःख व आजारपणाचे चित्रण आले हे आत्मकथन मानवाला विचार करायला लावते बेलदारांच्या जीवनातील अमानवी वास्तवाची जाणीव करून देते. त्यामुळे व्यवस्थे विषयी मानसाच्या मनात चीड, घृणा निर्माण होते.

**के.ओ.गि-हे -'भटक्या' :**

गि-हे यांनी 'भटक्या' या आत्मकथनातून त्यांनी भोगलेल्या संघर्षमय जीवनाची कहाणी मांडली. दिशाहीन भटकंतीच्या मार्गावर दुःख सहन करत त्यांनी शिक्षणासाठी पायवाट तुडविली गोपाळांना एका गावात तीन दिवसांच्या वर राहण्याची परवानगी नसल्याने त्यांचे भटकंतीचे चक्र सुरुच होते. गबाळ म्हशीच्या पाठीवर टाकून गावाच्या शोधात पायपीट करीत निघतात आडरानात आल्यावर लेखकाच्या आईचे पोट दुखायला लागते आणि निबीड अरण्यात लेखकाचा जन्म होतो. अशी दिशाहीन फिरणारी गोपाळ जमात तिथे म्हशीला चारा-पाणी मिळेल. तिथे गावापासून अंतरावर पाल ठोकत. गावात म्हशी भादरून, भीक मागून, मासे, खेकडे, घोरपडी धरून आपला उदरनिर्वाह करत.

लेखक बालाजी गावातील उकिरडयावरील खरकटे अन्न खाऊन जगतो. लेखकाचे बालपण कुत्र्यापेक्षाही लाचार असते, लेखकाचे बि-हाड गुंजलवाडीला येते आणि मुशाफिरी टिपायला उशीर होतो तेंव्हा गावातील पाटील त्यांच्यावर एखादा गुन्हा केला असे चिडतो. जणू त्याचेच गाव आहे असे समजतो आणि त्यांना मुशाफिरी का टिपली नाही म्हणून दटावतो. गावात आले की, म्हशी- माणसासह मुशाफिरी टिपावी लागे, नाही टिपली तर कुठेही चोरी झाली तर गोपाळांनी चोरी केली म्हणून गावचा पाटील त्यांना पोलिसांच्या हवाली करत. देवभोळ्या व अंधश्रद्धाळू गोपाळांचा भूतबाधा, देवधर्म यावर विश्वास असल्याने आजारी पडल्यावर ते दवाखान्यात न जाता धागेदोरे करत अशा पध्दतीमुळेच वडीलांचा वेळेवर उपचार न मिळाल्याने वडीलांना जीव गमवावा लागतो.

शिक्षण हे गोपाळासाठी नाही अशी गावक-यांची समजूत, माणसिकता होती. गोपाळांच्या कोणत्याच पिढीला शाळा म्हणजे काय हे माहीत नसते. त्यामुळे लेखक शाळेत गेल्यावर लेखकाच्या डोळ्यांसमोर पाल, म्हशी, मित्र हे सर्व दिसतात. कालांतराने लेखकाला शाळेची आवड निर्माण होते. पोटासाठीची वणवण मात्र संपत नाही माणसाचा विश्वास बसणार नाही अशा जीवनाचे संघर्ष मय चित्रण गि-हे यांनी केले आहे.

अशा प्रकारे भिमरावगस्ती यांचे 'बेरड', अशोक पवार यांच्या 'बिराड' व के.ओ.गि-हे यांचे 'भटक्या' या आत्मकथनांच्या आधारे भटक्यांचे जीवन जगणा-या उपेक्षित वर्गाचे दुःख भावना जाणून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. फुले-शाहू-आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधूत्व व सामाजिक न्याय मूल्यासाठी जोपासना केली. या सारख्या आत्मकथना मधून त्यांनी अवलंबिलेल्या जीवन पध्दतीमुळे मराठी साहित्यात सांस्कृतिक वेगळेपणाची भर पडली आहे. भटक्यांची आत्मकथने दुःखाच्या गाथा असल्यातरी त्यांच्या लेखनाचा हेतू स्व अस्तित्वाचा शोध घेणे व समाज व्यवस्थेत स्वचःचे व स्वतःच्या जाती-जमातीचे स्थान निर्माण करणे, समाज व्यवस्थेला स्वतःकडे, आपल्या जाती-जमातीकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन बदल्यास भाग पाडले. सामाजिक, आर्थिक हाल अपेक्षा संपाव्यात अशा हेतूपोटी हे लेखन केलेले असल्याचे दिसून येते.



## संदर्भ :

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## मानवाधिकार संहिता आणि भारतीय संविधानातील मूलभूत अधिकार यांचा तौलनिक अभ्यास

प्रा. डॉ. झाकीरहुसेन हाकीम संदे,

M.A., B.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D.

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक,

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग,

क्रांतिअग्रणी जी. डी. बापू लाड महाविद्यालय, कुंडल. ता.

पलूस जि. सांगली.

### प्रस्तावना :

मानवाधिकार ही वैश्विक स्वरूपाची संकल्पना आहे. जगातील एकूण एक मानव ही त्याची व्याप्ती आहे आणि व्यक्तीने फक्त जन्म घेणे एवढीच पात्रता त्याकरिता आवश्यक आहे. तर भारतीय संविधानाने नागरिकांना दिलेले मूलभूत अधिकार हे भारतीय नागरिकां पुरतीच मर्यादित संहिता आहे. दोन्हीही संकल्पना मानवजातीचे समग्र कल्याण या उद्देशानेच जन्माला आलेल्या आहेत. या दोन्ही संकल्पनांचा निर्मितीचा कालखंड थोड्याफार फरकाने समकालीनच म्हणावा लागेल आणि त्यांची उद्दिष्टे देखील समांतर असल्याचे दिसते. मानव अधिकारांचे रक्षण, सन्मान व वृद्धी यासंबंधी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघातील आमसभा आणि आर्थिक व सामाजिक समितीने अनेक संस्था, संघटना स्थापन करून जगातील सर्व राष्ट्रांमध्ये मानव अधिकारांचे रक्षण करण्याचे ध्येय ठरवले आहे तर भारतातील मूलभूत अधिकारांचा उगम राज्यघटनेत होऊन त्यांचे रक्षण, सन्मान व प्रतिष्ठा राखण्याचे कार्य भारतातील संसद आणि न्यायिक यंत्रणेकडे सोपविले आहे दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर २४ ऑक्टोबर १९४५ रोजी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाची (United Nations) स्थापना झाली तर घटना परिषदेची पहिली बैठक ९ डिसेंबर १९४६ रोजी झाली. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या सनदेतील १११ कलमांपैकी कलम १, १३, ५५, ५६, ६२, ७३ आणि ७५ या कलमांचा अभ्यास केल्यास आणि भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या तिसऱ्या विभागातील कलम नंबर १२ ते ३५ मधील मूलभूत अधिकारांची संहिता यांचा तौलनिक अभ्यास केल्यास, दोन्ही संकल्पनांमध्ये मानवी जीवन सुखी, समृद्ध, संपन्न व सन्माननीय बनविण्याच्या उद्देशाने केलेल्या कायदेशीर तरतुदींमध्ये बऱ्याच प्रमाणात साम्य आढळते. भारतीय राज्यघटनेत समाविष्ट केलेल्या मूलभूत अधिकारांच्या संहितेवर वैश्विक स्वरूपाच्या मानवाधिकार संकल्पनेचा अप्रत्यक्षपणे प्रभाव असल्याचे जाणवते. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या आमसभेत ने १० डिसेंबर १९४८ रोजी मानवी हक्कांचा जाहीरनामा (Universal Declaration of Human Rights) मंजूर केला. यामध्ये सुद्धा सर्व मानवांना समान हक्क मिळणे आणि त्यांच्या प्रतिष्ठेचे रक्षण होणे हा जगातील न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य, शांतता प्रस्थापनेचा पाया आहे असे म्हटले आहे तर भारतीय संविधानातील मूलभूत अधिकारांची उद्दिष्टे देखील अशीच आहेत. धर्म, जात, वंश, भाषा, लिंग असा कोणताही भेदभाव न करता नागरिकांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाकरिता कायद्यापुढे सर्व जण समान व कायद्याचे सर्वांना समान संरक्षण देतानाच न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य, समता व बंधुता प्रस्थापित करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे आहे. या सर्व चर्चेवरून आपणास मानवाधिकार संहिता आणि भारतीय संविधानातील मूलभूत अधिकारांची सनद यातील साम्य आणि फरक लक्षात येण्यासारखा आहे तदनुषंगानेच या दोन्ही संहितेचा तौलनिक अभ्यास येथे करण्यात आलेला आहे.

मानवाधिकार संकल्पना विषद करताना तिचा ऐतिहासिक मागोवा घेणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते. “मानवी हक्क या संकल्पनेचा सर्वप्रथम उल्लेख ‘हेन्री डेव्हिड थारो’ या विचारवंताने आपल्या ‘डिसओबीडीयंस’ या ग्रंथात केला आहे. तेव्हापासून मानवी हक्क हा शब्द जागतिक पातळीवर प्रचलित झाला आहे, मानवी हक्कांचा जनक म्हणून ग्रीक तत्ववेत्ता सेंट थॉमस अँक्वायनस यांना संबोधले जाते. जॉन लॉक याने नैसर्गिक हक्कांची संकल्पना मांडली म्हणून

त्याला नैसर्गिक हक्कांचा जनक असे म्हणतात. तसेच त्याला मानवाधिकार चळवळीचा पिता असेही म्हणतात.”<sup>१</sup> मानवाधिकार संहिता ही मनुष्य हा जन्मता:च स्वतंत्र आहे, त्यास जन्मता:च काही निसर्गदत्त अधिकार आहेत ते अधिकार कोणतीही व्यक्ती, व्यक्तीसमूह किंवा राजकीय व्यवस्था हिरावून किंवा परावर्तित करू शकत नाही असे मानते. त्यामुळेच हे मानवाधिकार सार्वत्रिक, अमर्त्य आणि अहस्तांतरणीय आहेत. भारतीय संविधानातील मूलभूत अधिकार देखील याच गुणवैशिष्ट्यांवर स्थानापन्न आहेत.

#### अ) वैश्विक मानवाधिकार संहिता आणि भारतीय संविधानाच्या निर्मितीचा कालखंड :

मानवाधिकार ही संकल्पना जगातील प्रत्येक देशांमध्ये मूलतः अस्तित्वात होती. परंतु तिला व्यापक आणि वैश्विक स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले नव्हते. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धामध्ये झालेली अपरिमित मनुष्यहानी आणि मानवाधिकारांचा सर्वनाश यातून मानवाच्या जीविताचे रक्षण करून त्याला प्रतिष्ठेचे जीवन जगण्याची परिस्थिती निर्माण करण्याबाबत जागतिक स्तरावर चर्चा आणि गरज निर्माण झाली. त्यातूनच प्रथम संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ ही जागतिक संघटना २४ ऑक्टोबर १९४५ रोजी जन्माला आली. “संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाची स्थापना करण्याच्या उद्देशाने २५ एप्रिल, १९४५ ते २६ जून, १९४५ दरम्यान अमेरिकेतील ‘सॅन फ्रान्सिस्को’ येथे एका परिषदेचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. सॅन फ्रान्सिस्को परिषदेत जगातील पन्नास राष्ट्रांच्या प्रतिनिधींनी भाग घेतला होता. या परिषदेने २५ जून, १९४५ रोजी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या सनदेला मंजुरी दिली. या सनदेत एकूण १९ प्रकरणे असून त्यात १११ कलमांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे”<sup>२</sup> संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने १० डिसेंबर १९४८ रोजी मानवी हक्कांचा जागतिक जाहीरनामा मंजूर व उदघोषित केला व सदस्य राष्ट्रांनी या जाहीरनाम्याला प्रसिद्धी देऊन माणसामाणसांमध्ये कोणताही भेदभाव न करता विशेषतः शाळा व इतर शैक्षणिक संस्थांमध्ये तो प्रदर्शित करून अंमलबजावणी करण्याबाबत आवाहन केले.

याच कालखंडामध्ये भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या निर्मितीचे कार्य अव्याहतपणे चालू होते. घटना परिषदेची स्थापना होऊन ९ डिसेंबर १९४६ ला घटना परिषदेची पहिली बैठक झाली तर २६ नोव्हेंबर १९४९ ला घटना समितीचे घटना लिहिण्याचे काम पूर्ण झाले व २६ जानेवारी १९५० पासून घटनेच्या अंमलबजावणीस सुरुवात झाली. हा साधारण १९४५ ते १९५० दरम्यानचा काळ हा जगातील अनेक घटना-घडामोडींचा आणि उलथापालथीचा काळ होता. दुसरे महायुद्ध संपले होते व ब्रिटिशांची वसाहती राष्ट्रे स्वतंत्र होत होती तर काही राष्ट्रे नव्याने जन्माला येत होती. भारत, इजरायल सारखे देश त्यामध्ये होते. फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीने दिलेल्या स्वातंत्र्य, समता व बंधुभाव आणि अमेरिकेच्या राज्यघटनेतील बिल ऑफ राइट्स तसेच १९१७ च्या रशियन राज्यक्रांतीचा प्रभाव जगातील मानवी समुदायावर पडणे स्वाभाविक होते. स्वतंत्र झालेल्या वसाहती राष्ट्रांमध्ये तसेच दुसऱ्या महायुद्धात होरपळलेल्या देशातील नागरिकांमध्ये मानवी जीविताच्या असुरक्षिततेविषयी भीतीचे आणि चर्चेचे विश्व उभे राहिले होते व त्यातूनच अशा आक्रमक, युद्धखोर, साम्राज्यवादी विकृत मनोवृत्ती वर नियंत्रण ठेवून मानवी जीवन सुरक्षित करण्याच्या उद्देशाने जागतिक मतैक्य होऊन संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाची स्थापना झाली व तिच्या विचार तत्वांचे प्रतिबिंब भारतासह जगातील अनेक देशांच्या राज्याघटनांमध्ये उमटलेले दिसून येते. जागतिक मानवाधिकारांच्या निर्मितीचा आणि भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या निर्मितीचा काळ हा समकालीन असल्याचे दिसते.

- ❖ “मानवी हक्कांचा वैश्विक जाहीरनामा - १९४८
- ❖ नागरी व राजकीय हक्कांची आंतरराष्ट्रीय सनद - १९६६
- ❖ आर्थिक, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक हक्कांचा आंतरराष्ट्रीय सनद - १९६६
- ❖ ILO सामाजिक धोरण (आधारभूत ध्येय व मानक) - १९६२
- ❖ स्त्रिविरोधी सर्व प्रकारच्या भेदभावाचे उच्चाटन करणारा संधी - १९७९
- ❖ बालश्रम प्रतिबंधक करार - १९५७
- ❖ छळ आणि इतर पाशवी, अमानवी अथवा हीन वर्तणूक किंवा शिक्षा या विरुद्धची संधी - १९८४.”<sup>३</sup>



भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये देखील १९४६ पासून १९९३ पर्यंत सामाविष्ट केलेले मानवी जीवनाचे पुनरुत्थान करणारे कायदे पाहिले तर या दोन्ही संहिता समकालीन व परस्पर समांतर असल्याचे दिसते.

- “हिंदू विवाह कायदा - १९५५
- अस्पृश्यता निर्मूलन कायदा - १९५५
- नागरी हक्क संरक्षण कायदा - १९७६
- हुंडा प्रतिबंधक कायदा - १९६१
- वैद्यकीय गर्भपात कायदा - १९७२
- अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती लोकांवरील अन्याय प्रतिबंधक कायदा - १९८४
- राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग कायदा - १९९०
- राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्याक आयोग कायदा - १९९२
- लिंग निदान चाचणी प्रतिबंधक कायदा - १९९३
- माहिती अधिकार कायदा - २००५
- महाराष्ट्र देवदासी प्रतिबंधक व निर्मूलन कायदा - २००५
- कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार प्रतिबंधक कायदा - २००५
- प्राथमिक शिक्षण कायदा - २००९.
- मानवी हक्क संरक्षण कायदा - १९९३”

या दोन्ही संहिता समकालीन व समांतर पद्धतीने अस्तित्वात येत होत्या हा एक आश्चर्यकारक योगायोग म्हणावा लागेल.

#### ब) मानवाधिकार आणि मूलभूत अधिकारांची गरज/उद्दिष्टे :

एकीकडे जागतिक मानवी समुदाय हे महायुद्धे पाशवी साम्राज्यवाद या सारख्या भीतीने ग्रस्त होता तर भारतीय लोकसमुदाय स्वातंत्र्यानंतर पुन्हा कोणत्यातरी अप्रत्यक्ष पारतंत्र्यात जाऊन आपले मूलभूत अधिकार आणि स्वातंत्र्य लयास जाईल की काय या भीतीने त्रस्त होता. अर्थातच भारतीय आणि वैश्विक समुदाय हे युद्धखोर, आक्रमक आणि जग जिंकण्याचा पाशवी हव्यास असलेल्या विकृत विभूतींच्या हातातले खेळणे बनते कि काय या भीतीच्या गर्द छायेत होता आणि या सर्व भयग्रस्त परिप्रेक्षातून जागतिक मानवी समुदायाला बाहेर काढून शांतता, सुरक्षितता निर्माण करून मानवी जीवनाच्या निसर्गदत्त अधिकारांच्या रक्षणातून सर्वांगीण प्रगती साधणाऱ्या संहितेची निकड जगाला भासू लागली. गरज ही शोधाची जननी असते त्यामुळे या गरजेतूनच जगभरातील बुद्धिजीवी, शांतताप्रेमी माणसे अशा संहितेच्या शोधात होती. त्यातूनच मानवाधिकार व मूलभूत अधिकारांचा अविष्कार झाला. मनूष्य हा समाजशील प्राणी असल्याचे अँरीस्टॉटल म्हणाला होता तद्वतच माणसाच्या सर्व गरजांची पूर्तता फक्त समाजातच होते. परंतु समाज हा नीतिमान व सुसंस्कृत तसेच व्यावहारिक दृष्ट्या समतोल नसेल तर त्याच समाजात माणसांच्या अधिकारांची अवहेलना किंवा कुचंबणा होते. “हक्कांचा उगम किंवा निर्मिती यासंबंधी राजकीय विचारवंतांनी विविध प्रकारची मते व्यक्त केली असली तरी मानवाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी हक्क आवश्यक असतात यावर सर्वांचेच एकमत आहे म्हणूनच आधुनिक काळात मानवी हक्कांचा विशेष आग्रह धरला जातो. ‘मानवी हक्क’ हे व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा अविभाज्य भाग होत. हक्कांशिवाय मानव प्राणी या नात्याने चांगले जीवन जगणे आपणास शक्य होणार नाही. मानवाचे व्यक्तिमत्व, गुणवत्ता, सदसद्विवेकबुद्धी यांच्या विकासासाठी हक्क आवश्यक असतात. हक्कांशिवाय कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला स्वतःचा विकास करून घेता येत नाही. व्यक्तीचा आंतरिक विकास तसेच भौतिक विकास या दोहोंचाही आधार हक्क हेच असतात म्हणून ‘मानवी हक्क’ हे मानवाच्या संपूर्ण व्यक्तिमत्त्वाशी निगडित झालेले असतात. मानवी जीवनापासून ते अलग

केले जाऊ शकत नाहीत.”<sup>५</sup> मानवाच्या शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक व आर्थिक गरजा असतात. यामध्ये अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा, शिक्षण, आरोग्य, लैंगिक गरजा, ताणतणावापासून मुक्तता व मानसिक समाधान, भयापासून व संकटांपासून मुक्ती, समाजातील पुरुष, स्त्रियांबरोबरच वृद्ध, आजारी, बालके यांचे संरक्षण व संवर्धन, पोषण तसेच सन्मानाने जगण्याच्या सर्व अहमहमिकेकरिता आवश्यक असलेल्या जैविक व भौतिक साधनसामग्रीच्या उपलब्धतेकरिता अनिवार्य असलेला पैसा. ही देखील गरज भागवण्यासाठी अखिल मानव जातीला मानवाधिकारांबरोबरच मूलभूत अधिकारांची नितांत गरज असते. याच उद्देशाने संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने मानवाधिकारांची सनद १० डिसेंबर १९४८ रोजी तर भारतीय राज्यघटनेचा २६ जानेवारी १९५० रोजी अविष्कार होऊन त्याचा स्वीकार देखील झाला.

#### क) मानवाधिकार आणि मूलभूत अधिकारांची तरतूद

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने मानवाधिकारांच्या रक्षणार्थ अनेक करार, तरतुदी, मानके स्थापित केली, की ज्यामुळे वैश्विक पातळीवर सर्व देशांमध्ये त्याची अंमलबजावणी सार्वत्रिक तसेच समान पद्धतीने करणे सोपे झाले. मानव अधिकारांचा वैश्विक जाहीरनामा, नागरी व राजकीय हक्कांची वैश्विक सनद, आर्थिक, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक हक्कांचा जागतिक करार, स्त्रियांविरुद्धी भेदभावाचे उच्चाटन करणारा करार, बालकामगार प्रतिबंधक करार, मानवी छळ, पाशवी अमानवी वर्तणूक विरोधी संधी.

याप्रमाणे संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने अनेक जागतिक करार, संधी, सनदा जाहीर करून मानवाधिकारांच्या रक्षणार्थ भरीव कामगिरी केली.

भारतात सुद्धा याच कालखंडात समांतरपणे भारतीय नागरिकांना घटनेने दिलेल्या मूलभूत अधिकारांची वाटचाल चालू होती. भारतीय राज्यघटनेमधील तिसऱ्या भागातील क. नं. १२ ते ३५ मध्ये नागरिकांच्या मूलभूत अधिकारांची सनद देण्यात आली तसेच कालपरत्वे घटनेत अद्ययावत कायद्यांची निर्मिती करण्यात आली. अस्पृश्यता निर्मूलन कायदा, हुंडा प्रतिबंधक कायदा, गर्भपात विरोधी कायदा, नागरी हक्क संरक्षण कायदा, अनुसूचित जाती जमाती वरील अन्याय रोखणारा कायदा, राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग कायदा, लिंग निदान चाचणी विरोधी कायदा, मानवी हक्क संरक्षण कायदा, माहिती अधिकार कायदा, महाराष्ट्र देवदासी प्रतिबंधक व निर्मूलन कायदा, कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार प्रतिबंधक कायदा, प्राथमिक शिक्षण कायदा. अशा प्रकारचे मानवजातीला अत्यंत उपकारक ठरणारे कायदे भारतीय संसदेने केल्याचे दिसून येते.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेने नागरिकांना दिलेले मूलभूत अधिकार तसेच वरील सर्व कायदे हे मानवाधिकारच असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. मानवाधिकारांच्या रक्षणासाठी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने महत्वाच्या समित्या स्थापन केल्या. त्यामध्ये वांशिक भेदभाव समिती, मानवी हक्क समिती, महिला भेदभाव निर्मूलन समिती, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक हक्क समिती, बाल हक्क समिती अशा समित्या, संघटना गठित केल्या आहेत, तर भारत सरकारने देखील राष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क आयोग, राज्य मानवी हक्क आयोग व मानवी हक्क न्यायालये, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय व उच्च न्यायालय स्थापन करून मानवाधिकारांबरोबरच मूलभूत अधिकारांचे रक्षण करण्याचे ध्येय ठेवले आहे.

या सर्व परिक्षेत्राचा अभ्यास केल्यानंतर एक मध्यवर्ती विचार निष्पन्न होतो, तो म्हणजे मानवाने राज्यसंस्था निर्माण केली व त्यास राजकीय अधिसत्ता प्रदान केली आणि आपल्यावर राज्य करण्याचे अधिकार अधिसत्तेला दिले परंतु त्या मागचा उद्देश एकच होता, तो म्हणजे मानवाचा सर्वांगीण विकास, शांतता व सुरक्षितता होय. त्यामुळेच अलीकडील काळात लोकांच्या राजकीय सत्तेकडून अपेक्षा वाढल्या आहेत. “केवळ अंतर्गत कायदा व सुव्यवस्था व बाहेरील शत्रूच्या आक्रमणापासून बचाव एवढाच ‘राज्य’ या कल्पनेचा विस्तार असू शकत नाही. - क्षेमकुशल - कल्याण - सर्वसामान्यांचे कल्याण या शब्दाभोवती सध्या ‘राज्य’ ही संकल्पना आकाराला येत आहे. राज्य शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, वैचारिक सामाजिक विकासाचे केंद्र असावे अशी

कल्पना पुढे येत आहे.”<sup>६</sup> हा सर्व अभ्यास अन्वेषण व तौलनिक अभ्यासातून मानवाधिकार आणि मूलभूत अधिकारांची वास्तविकता व आजच्या काळातील प्रस्तुतता स्पष्ट होते.

#### समारोप :

मानवाधिकार आणि मूलभूत अधिकार यांचा तौलनिक अभ्यास करताना, माणूस आणि शासन यांच्यातील परस्परसंबंध आणि कर्तव्ये तसेच जबाबदारीची चर्चा करणे अपरिहार्य ठरते. आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था, संघटना आणि शासन संस्थांनी मिळून जमेल तेवढे जास्तीतजास्त मानवाधिकाराचे रक्षण करण्याची जबाबदारी उचलली आहे. त्यासाठी न्यायिक आणि पोलिसी यंत्रणा कार्यान्वित आहेत. तरीसुद्धा मानवातील पाशवी हव्यास आणि समाजकंटक प्रवृत्तीमुळे आजही दुर्बल व कमजोर घटकांवर अन्याय होताना दिसतो. अशा वेळी काही समाजसेवी संस्था, बिगर सरकारी संस्था, संघटना देखील मानवाधिकार आणि मूलभूत हक्कांच्या रक्षणासाठी कार्यतत्पर असताना दिसतात. भारतामध्ये पीपल्स युनियन फॉर सिव्हिल लिबर्टीज, बंधूआ मुक्ती मोर्चा, पीपल्स फॉर डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स कॉमन कॉज, तामिळनाडू विधी सहाय्यता व परामर्श बोर्ड तसेच राष्ट्रीय व राज्य पातळीवरील काम करणाऱ्या मानवाधिकार संघटना यांचा यामध्ये समावेश होतो. या सर्वांच्या सामुहिक प्रयत्नातूनच मानवाधिकार आणि मूलभूत अधिकारांचे रक्षण होताना दिसते.

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## ब्रिटिश काळातील शैक्षणिक आयोग आणि स्त्री शिक्षण

प्रा. प्रकाश जमदाडे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक,

इतिहास विभाग,

दहिवडी कॉलेज दहिवडी,

ता. माण, जि. सातारा

### प्रस्ताविक

“जिच्या हाती पाळण्याची दोरी ती जगाते उद्धारी”<sup>1</sup> या महात्मा फुले यांच्या उक्तीप्रमाणे स्त्री शिक्षण हे मानवी जीवनाचा अविभाज्य भाग बनलेले आहे. प्रत्येक स्त्री शिकली पाहिजे तरच जगाचे कल्याण होईल हे आता जग जाहीर झाले आहे भारतातील स्त्री शिक्षणाचा इतिहास अभ्यासला असता प्राचीन काळातील ऋग्वेद काळात स्त्रियांना मानाचे स्थान दिले जात होते. स्त्रियांना शिक्षण दिले जात होते. स्त्रियांचा उपनयन संस्कार केला जात होता. ऋग्वेद काळामध्ये स्त्री शिक्षणाकडे लक्ष दिले जाते होते.<sup>2</sup> हे आपणास दिसून येते. परंतु पुढे उत्तर वैदिक काळामध्ये स्त्रियांना दुय्यम दर्जाचे स्थान दिले गेले.<sup>3</sup> त्यामुळे स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणाकडे दुर्लक्ष झालेले आपणास दिसून येते. पुढील काळात राजघराण्यातील स्त्रियांना शिक्षण घेण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यात येत होती परंतु सर्वसामान्य स्त्रिया शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहू लागल्या.

मध्ययुगीन काळामध्ये भारतात इस्लाम राजवटीचा शिरकाव झाला या इस्लामी राज्यकर्त्यांनी इस्लाम धर्म केंद्रित शिक्षण व्यवस्थेला प्रोत्साहन दिले. मुस्लिम धर्मियांचे प्रारंभापासून धर्मप्रचार करणे हे प्रमुख शिक्षणाचे उद्दिष्ट राहिले आहे.<sup>4</sup> या काळात देखील सर्वसामान्य स्त्रिया शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहिलेल्या आपणास दिसून येतात. या काळात शासन संस्थेकडून कोणत्याही प्रकारची स्त्री शिक्षणा बाबतची व्यवस्था केलेली दिसून येत नाही. धर्म केंद्रित शिक्षण व्यवस्थेमुळे सर्व सामान्य लोक देखील शिक्षणापासून दूर राहिलेले दिसतात.

ब्रिटिश सत्ता भारतामध्ये प्रस्थापित झाल्यानंतर व त्या अगोदर काही ख्रिश्चन धर्मप्रसारकांनी येथील लोकांना शिक्षण देण्यास सुरुवात केली. यामागे ख्रिश्चन मिशनरी यांचा ख्रिस्ती धर्मप्रसार करणे हा प्रमुख उद्देश होता. या देशांमध्ये ब्रिटिश राजवट स्थिर झाल्यानंतर या देशातील लोकांसाठी पाश्चात्य ज्ञान-विज्ञानाची द्वारे खुली करण्याच्या हेतूने नव्हे तर प्रशासकीय कामकाजासाठी मदत करणारा वर्ग तयार करण्यासाठी म्हणून येथील लोकांना शिक्षण देण्यास सुरुवात केली यासाठी ब्रिटिश सरकारने विविध तज्ञ व्यक्तींच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली आयोगाची स्थापना केली या शैक्षणिक आयोगांनी भारतीय पुरुषांच्या शिक्षणाबरोबरच स्त्री शिक्षणाबाबत आपले विचार व्यक्त केले. भारतातील स्त्रियांना शिक्षण देण्याबाबत ब्रिटिश शासनाला शिफारशी केल्या. या शिफारशींची अंमलबजावणी सरकारने केल्यामुळेच काही सुशिक्षित स्त्रिया पुढे स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनामध्ये सहभागी झाल्या. ब्रिटिश काळामध्ये स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या शैक्षणिक आयोगांचा व त्यांनी स्त्री शिक्षणाविषयी केलेल्या शिफारशींचा प्रामुख्याने सदर संशोधन निबंधांमध्ये अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

## शैक्षणिक आयोग आणि स्त्री शिक्षण

भारतीयांच्या शिक्षणासाठी ब्रिटिशांनी सन 1813 च्या चार्टर अॅक्टमध्ये भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धतीवर एक लाख रुपये खर्च करण्याचे जाहीर केले. भारतीयांच्या शिक्षणाची जबाबदारी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीने घ्यावी असे जाहीर केले.<sup>5</sup> भारतीय लोकांमध्ये विज्ञानाचा प्रसार करणे हे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट.<sup>6</sup> तत्कालीन परिस्थिती मध्ये स्त्रीने शिक्षण घेणे म्हणजे भ्रष्टाचार करण्यासारखे मानले जात होते. स्त्रीने शिक्षण घेतले तर तिला अकाली वैधव्य येईल, ती कुमार्गाला लागेल, पाप चरणाची प्रवृत्ती बळावेल, घराचे सर्वस्वी वाटोळे होईल अशी त्यावेळची समजूत होती.

लॉर्ड मेकॉलेचे भारतीय शिक्षणपद्धतीतील योगदान महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. परंतु त्याने स्त्री शिक्षणाविषयी आपले मत व त्याकडे लक्ष दिलेले दिसून येत नाही. वूडचा खलिता 18 जुलै 1854 मध्ये प्रसिद्ध झाला. भारतीय शिक्षणाची सनद या नावाने याला ओळखले जाते. यामध्ये स्त्री शिक्षणाला सर्वतोपरी मदत करावी<sup>7</sup> अशी नोंद आपणास दिसून येते. भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धतीवर मत व्यक्त करीत असताना व शिक्षण पद्धतीमध्ये सुधारणा सुचविताना चार्ल्स वूड या बोर्ड ऑफ कंट्रोलच्या अध्यक्ष असणाऱ्या अधिकाऱ्याने भारतातील स्त्री शिक्षणाकडे लक्ष दिलेले आपणास दिसून येते. त्यामुळे वूडसाहेबांनी सादर केलेला खलिता भारतीय स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने भारतीय स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने एका युगाचा अंत आणि दुसऱ्या युगाचा उदय करणारा ठरला.

लॉर्ड रिपन व्हाइसरॉय म्हणून भारतात आल्यानंतर त्यांनी सन 1882 मध्ये भारतातील शिक्षणाचा विचार करण्यासाठी भारतीय शिक्षण आयोग नेमला. या आयोगाचे अध्यक्ष सर विल्यम हंटर होते. म्हणून हा आयोग हंटर आयोग म्हणून ओळखला जातो. सन 1882 पर्यंत स्त्री शिक्षणाचा फारसा प्रसार झालेला नव्हता. स्त्री शिक्षणाला चालना मिळावी, उन्नती प्रगती व्हावी या हेतूने आयोगाने स्त्री शिक्षणासाठी पुढील शिफारशी केल्या. मुलींच्या शाळांना उदारपणे आर्थिक मदत द्यावी, त्यांना मोफत शिक्षण देण्याची सुरुवात करावी, त्यांना शिष्यवृत्ती द्यावी, घोषात राहणाऱ्या स्त्रियांसाठी स्त्री शिक्षिका नेमावेत, मुलींच्या शाळेचा अभ्यासक्रम सोपा ठेवण्यात यावा, मुलींच्या शाळांचे निरीक्षण करण्यासाठी स्त्री निरीक्षक नेमावी, स्त्री शिक्षिकासाठी प्रशिक्षणाची सोय करावी, स्त्री शिक्षण हे निशुल्क असावे, मुलींच्या साठी स्वतंत्र माध्यमिक शाळा सुरू कराव्यात, मुलींना जीवनोपयोगी शिक्षण मिळावे म्हणून अभ्यासक्रमात व्यवहारोपयोगी विषय ठेवावेत, पडदा पद्धतीमुळे घरी राहणाऱ्या मुलींसाठी त्यांच्या घरी शिक्षिका पाठविण्याची सोय करावी, मुलींच्या साठी वस्तीगृह स्थापन करावीत.<sup>8</sup>

हंटर आयोगाने स्त्री शिक्षणाविषयी केलेल्या शिफारशीवरून आपणास दिसून येते की स्त्रिया सुशिक्षित बनल्या पाहिजेत, जर मुलगी शाळेत येऊ शकत नसेल तर तिच्या घरी जाऊन तिला शिक्षण द्यावे यासाठी खास शिक्षकांची नेमणूक करावी परंतु स्त्रियांना शिक्षण दिले जावे असे मत या आयोगाने आपल्या शिफारशी द्वारे व्यक्त केलेले दिसून येते.

सन 1899 मध्ये लॉर्ड कर्झन ची भारताच्या व्हाइसरॉय पदी नियुक्ती झाली. त्यांनी 27 जानेवारी 1902 रोजी विद्यापीठीय शिक्षणाची चौकशी करण्यासाठी आयोगाची स्थापना केली.<sup>9</sup> लॉर्ड कर्झनने

शिक्षणविषयक केलेल्या अन्य सुधारणांमध्ये स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणासाठी विशेष अनुदाने मंजूर केली. पात्रताधारक शिक्षकांच्या नेमणुका केल्या, स्त्री शिक्षणाला उत्तेजन दिले.<sup>10</sup>

भारतातील शैक्षणिक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी सन 1917 मध्ये एका आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात आली त्याला सेंडलर आयोग असे म्हणतात. या आयोगाच्या मते, भारतातील स्त्री शिक्षण हे अतिशय मागासलेले होते. त्यामध्ये प्रगती व विकास होण्यासाठी आयोगाने शिफारशी केल्या. जे पालक स्वतःच्या 15 - 16 वर्षीय मुलींना शिक्षण देऊ इच्छित असतील त्यांच्या मुलींसाठी पडदा शाळा सुरू कराव्यात, कलकत्ता विद्यापीठात स्त्री शिक्षणासाठी खास मंडळाची स्थापना करावी, या मंडळाकडे स्त्रियांसाठी योग्य असे खास अभ्यासक्रम तयार करण्याची जबाबदारी सोपवावी, असे अभ्यासक्रम विशेषता शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण व वैद्यकीय अभ्यासक्रमाच्या तयारी संबंधी असावेत.<sup>11</sup>

भारतातील स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या विकासाकडे सेंडलर आयोगाने लक्ष दिलेले आपणास दिसून येते. सर्वसामान्य स्त्रियांना पडदा शाळा स्थापन करून त्यांचा शिक्षणामध्ये समावेश करावा. असे त्यांचे मत होते. स्त्री शिक्षणा करिता खास मंडळ स्थापन करून वैद्यकीय व शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणासंबंधीचा अभ्यासक्रम तयार करून स्त्रियांना शिक्षक व वैद्यकीय व्यवसायात सामावून घेणे व स्त्रियांची उन्नती साधणे हा विचार तत्कालीन परिस्थितीमध्ये मांडलेला आपणास दिसून येतो.

दरम्यानच्या काळात राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण चळवळ अंग धरू पाहत होती. विद्यापीठीय शिक्षण पोटार्थी झाले होते. शिक्षणाचा एकूण दर्जा खालावला होता. या पार्श्वभूमीवर हरटॉग कमिशन नेमले गेले. सर हरटॉग बऱ्याच वर्षांपासून भारतात राहत होते. ते ढाका विद्यापीठाचे कुलगुरू होते. त्यांनी भारतातील शिक्षणाची पाहणी करून आपला अहवाल सन 1929 आली सादर केला. तो हरटॉग आयोग म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहे. त्यांनी केलेल्या स्त्री शिक्षण विषयक शिफारशी महत्त्वपूर्ण होत. मुला मुलींच्या शिक्षणाला समान व सारखेच महत्त्व देऊन दोघांच्या शिक्षणावर समान खर्च करावा, स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या प्रसारासाठी प्रचारीका नेमावेत, स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत स्त्रियांना प्रतिनिधित्व देण्यात यावे, ग्रामीण भागात व लहान शहरात मुलींच्या उच्च शिक्षणाची सोय करावी, प्राथमिक शाळेत स्त्री शिक्षकांनी काम करावे, स्त्री शिक्षकांनी ग्रामीण भागात जावे म्हणून त्यांना अधिक वेतन द्यावे, त्यांच्या प्रशिक्षणाकडे अधिक लक्ष द्यावे, माध्यमिक शाळेतील मुलींसाठी वेगळा अभ्यासक्रम असावा, त्यात गृहविज्ञान, संगीत, बालसंगोपन इत्यादी विषय असावेत, मुलींच्या शिक्षणासाठी प्राथमिक शाळा वेगळ्या कराव्यात, पुरुषांप्रमाणे स्त्रियांना शिक्षण घेण्याचा अधिकार आहे, भारतीय शिक्षणाच्या विकासासाठी, प्रगतीसाठी प्रत्येक योजनेत स्त्री शिक्षणाला महत्त्व देण्यात यावे.<sup>12</sup>

इंग्लंडमध्ये शिक्षणाची जेवढी प्रगती झाली आहे. तेवढी शिक्षणाची प्रगती भारतात करणे हा सार्जट योजनेचा उद्देश होता. सार्जट योजना ही राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर शिक्षणाची पुनर्रचना करून विकास साधणारी योजना होती. या योजनेचा अहवाल सन 1944 मध्ये प्रसिद्ध करण्यात आला. त्यांनी स्त्री शिक्षण विषयक काही महत्त्वपूर्ण सूचना केल्या. त्यामध्ये पूर्व प्राथमिक क्षेत्रात स्त्री शिक्षिका नेमण्यात याव्यात ही मानसशास्त्रीय दृष्ट्या महत्त्वाची व योग्य सूचना केली.<sup>13</sup> तरुण मुली व प्रौढ स्त्रिया यांच्यासाठी एकच प्रौढ वर्ग चालविला तरी चालेल, महिलांच्या शिक्षणात अनेक नवे प्रश्न असतात त्या सर्व प्रश्नांना सामोरे जाण्यासाठी वेगळी व्यवस्था करावी अशा काही सूचना केल्या.<sup>14</sup>



**निष्कर्ष-**

भारतावरती ब्रिटिश सत्तेचा अंमल दीडशे वर्षे होता. यामध्ये या सत्तेने सर्वस्वी इंग्लंड या राष्ट्राच्या फायद्याच्या दृष्टीने राज्यकारभार केलेला दिसून येतो. परंतु या शासन व्यवस्थेतील शैक्षणिक आयोगाचा अभ्यास केला असता ब्रिटिश शासकांनी स्त्री शिक्षणाकडे लक्ष दिलेले आपणास दिसून येते. भारतातील स्त्रिया शिकल्या पाहिजेत हा विचार तत्कालीन परिस्थितीमध्ये रुचणारा नव्हता तरीदेखील ब्रिटिश काळामध्ये स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या शैक्षणिक आयोगाने स्त्रिया शिकल्या पाहिजे, स्त्री-पुरुष हे समान आहेत, स्त्रियांना शिक्षण घेण्याचा हक्क आहे. त्यासाठी स्वतंत्र शाळा स्थापन करण्याच्या शिफारशी केल्या. स्त्रियांना व्यवहारोपयोगी शिक्षणाबरोबरच वैज्ञानिक व पाश्चात्य ज्ञान-विज्ञानाचे शिक्षण दिले पाहिजे. ते देण्यासाठी ब्रिटिश सरकारने प्रयत्न केलेला दिसून येतो. मध्ययुगीन काळातून आधुनिकतेकडे वाटचाल सुरू होती. एका पर्वाचा अंत होऊन दुसऱ्या पर्वाची सुरुवात या देशांमध्ये होत असलेली आपणास दिसून येते. या शैक्षणिक आयोगाच्या शिफारशींमुळे शिक्षण क्षेत्रात जात, धर्म, पंथ, वंश व लिंग इत्यादी गोष्टींचा भेदभाव लयाला गेला. शिक्षणावर सर्वांचा अधिकार आहे, ब्रिटिश काळातील शैक्षणिक आयोगामुळे ही विचारसरणी दृढ होण्यास मदत झाली.

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- 14- उपरोक्त, पान नं.171

## शाश्वत विकासाचे तत्व - लिंग पद समभाव

केळकर वंदना गोविंद

हुद्दा - ग्रंथपाल

विभाग - ग्रंथालय

महाविद्यालय-यशवंतरावचव्हाण

महाविद्यालय, हलकर्णी, ता. चंदगड, जि. कोल्हापूर

### गोषवारा -

लिंगपद समभाव हे शाश्वत विकासामधील सामाजिक बाजूने विकासाचे तत्व आहे. संधीची समानता स्त्री आणि पुरुष दोहोनाही समान असली पाहिजे. २०१६ च्या संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या परिषदेमध्ये हे तत्व चर्चिते गेले. जन्मतः स्त्री आणि पुरुष जो भेद असतो त्या पेक्षाही शिक्षण, नोकरीच्या संधी, आरोग्याची सुविधा या बाबींवद्दल समाजात आजही स्त्रियांना डावी वागणूक मिळते. लिंग अंतर निर्देशांक, साक्षरता, स्त्री पुरुष प्रमाण, महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग या मुद्द्यांचा विचार करून या पेपरमध्ये वस्तुस्थिती कथन केली आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळून ७४ वर्षे झाली तर लिंग पद समभावाच्या बाबतीत चित्र थोडेसे आशादायक असले तरी अजून पुष्कळ मुद्दावर स्त्रियांचा विकास अपेक्षित आहे. तेव्हाच शाश्वत विकासाचे हे ध्येय साध्य होईल.

शाश्वत विकास हा संयुक्त राष्ट्रांचा संयुक्त कार्यक्रम आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्रांचे मुख्य कार्यालय न्यूयॉर्क येथे असून त्याची स्थापना १९६५ मध्ये झाली आहे. जगातील १७७ देश याचे सभासद आहेत. १ जानेवारी २०१६ च्या ऐतिहासिक परिषदेमध्ये शाश्वत विकासाची १७ तत्वे ठरविली गेली. त्यांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी २०३० पर्यंत सर्वांनी यासाठी एकत्रित पणे प्रयत्न करावेत असे ठरविले गेले. समानता, पर्यावरण समतोल, दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन या बाबतीत कोणताच देश मागे राहू नये. या उद्देशाने ही तत्वे ठरविली गेली आहेत. ही वैश्विक तत्वे Millennium Development Goals म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहेत. विकासासाठी ठरविण्यात आलेली ही तत्वे सर्व राष्ट्रांना बंधनकारक नव्हती पण ज्या त्या राष्ट्रांनी आपल्या गरज ओळखून त्यासाठी प्रयत्न करावेत असे आवाहन करण्यात आले.

शाश्वत विकास ही अशी एक संकल्पना आहे की मानवी समूह आपल्या गरजा, जगणं नैसर्गिक संसाधनांच्या सहाय्याने अशा पद्धतीने भागवितो की पुढील पिढ्यांना त्यांच्या गरजांसाठी कोणतीही तडजोड करावी लागू नये. ही एक अतिशय व्यापक संकल्पना असून मानवी समूहास एकत्र बांधून ठेवते. दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन, सर्वांसाठी आरोग्य, शुद्ध पिण्याचे पाणी, औद्योगिक विकास, सर्वांप्रती समभाव या विविध ध्येयांना अनुसरून शाश्वत विकासाची १७ तत्वे ठरविण्यात आली आहेत. शाश्वत विकासाच्या या तत्वांचा तीन अंगांनी विचार करावा लागतो.

१. अर्थशास्त्रीय विकास २. सामाजिक बाजूने विकास ३. पर्यावरण संरक्षण

ही तीनही अंगे एकमेकांवर अवलंबून असून ती परस्परांना पूरक आहेत.

लिंग पद समभाव ( Gender Equality) हे शाश्वत विकासामधील पाचवे व सामाजिक बाजूने विकास या तत्वांमध्ये समावेशित होणारे तत्व आहे. लिंग पद समभाव हा मानवी हक्क असून शांततामय, वैभवशाली समाज निर्मितीचे ते एक शाश्वत तत्व आहे.

लिंगपद समभाव हा एक मूलभूत अधिकार आहे. निरोगी वातावरण, दारिद्र्यमुक्त समाज, सदृढ आरोग्य, शिक्षणाची सामान्य संधी ही मुलगा आणि मुलगी दोघांनाही समान असली पाहिजे. लिंग पद समभाव असलाच पाहिजे तो चर्चा करण्याचा मुद्दा नाही. पण स्वातंत्र्य मिळून ७४ वर्षे झाली तरी आजही समानता आपण आणू शकलेले नाही ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे. आपला समाज हा पुरुषसत्ताक आहे. त्यामुळे समानता नाही. याला काही समाज शास्त्रीय कारणे आहेत. लिंग पद समभाव हा समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यासाचा सुद्धा एक विषय आहे. भारताच्या विकास मार्गामध्ये लिंग पद समभाव नसणे हे फार मोठे आव्हान आहे. भारतात स्त्री ला मिळणा-या शिक्षणात असमानता आढळते. शिक्षणात तफावत असल्याने रोजगाराच्या संधीसुद्धा कमी प्रमाणात आढळतात. मिळणारा रोजगार कमी प्रतीचा असल्याने त्याच्या पासून मिळणा-या वेतनात पुरुष वर्गाच्या तुलनेत कमालीची तफावत, फरक दिसून येतो. या सर्वांचा परिणाम आर्थिक विकासप्रक्रियेमध्ये स्त्री चा सहभाग, वाटा कमी आढळतो. शिक्षण, आरोग्य, संधीची समानता यांचा विचार आपण या ठिकाणी करणार आहोत.

### लिंग अंतर निर्देशांक (Gender Gap Index)

लिंग अंतर निर्देशांक, जागतिक, आर्थिक मंचाद्वारे (World Economic Forum) मोजला जातो. शिक्षण, आरोग्य, आर्थिक सहभाग व राजकीय सहभाग या चार तत्वांच्या आधारे स्त्री व पुरुषांना मिळणा-या संधी मधील तफावतीचा अभ्यास केला जातो. ही चारही तत्वे परस्परांशी संबंधित आहेत. आरोग्याच्या सुविधामध्ये जी असमानता आढळते त्याचा परिणाम दर हजारी स्त्री ची संख्या कमी आढळते. रोजगारामध्ये समानकामाला समानवेतन हे तत्व संबंधित क्षेत्रात काही प्रमाणात आढळले तरी असंगठित क्षेत्रात आजही स्त्री ला कमी वेतन दिले जाते.

### लिंग अंतर निर्देशांक व जागतिक निवडक देश

देश	२०१२	२०१४	२०१६	२०१७
आईसलंड	१	१	१	१
फलीपाईन्स	८	९	७	१०
जपान	१०१	१०४	१११	११४
भारत	१०५	११४	८७	१०८
नेपाळ	१२३	११२	११०	१११
बांग्लादेश	८६	६८	७२	४७

लिंग अंतर निर्देशांकाच्या बाबतीत आईसलँड जागतिक क्रमवारीत अव्वल स्थानावर असून बांग्लादेश सातत्याने लिंग अंतर निर्देशांकांची दरी कमी करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करताना दिसतो. जपान प्रगत देश असूनही त्याची लिंग निर्देश दरी वाढत गेलेली दिसते. हा निर्देशांक रोजगार, आरोग्य, आर्थिक सहभाग व राजकीय सशक्तीकरण या चारिंच्या एकत्रीत परिणामांच्या अभ्यास करून काढला जातो. UNDP (United Nations Development Program me) ने मध्ये काढलेल्या क्रमांका मध्ये १८८ देशांमध्ये भारताच्या १२५ क्रमांक आहे.

### भारतातील दर हजारी स्त्री पुरुष प्रमाण –

राज्य	१९९१	२००१	२०११
आंध्रप्रदेश	९७२	९७८	९९३
कर्नाटक	९६०	९६५	९७३
केरळ	१०३६	१०५९	१०८४
महाराष्ट्र	९३४	९२२	९२९



हरियाणा	८६५	८६१	८७९
तामिळनाडू	९७४	९८७	९९६
India	927	933	943

दर हजारी स्त्रीयांची संख्या केरळ वगळता इतर राज्यांमध्ये कमी आहे. हरियाणा राज्यात तर ती सर्वात कमी आहे. तामिळनाडू राज्यात ती कमी असली तरी २०११ मध्ये तीच्यामध्ये लक्षणीय वाढ झालेली दिसते. मुलगी म्हणजे ओझे या परंपरागत समजुतीमुळे मुलगी जन्मालाच येऊ नये यासाठी गर्भलिंग केले जात असे. सध्या कायद्याने या गोष्टीवर बंदी आहे.

**Gender parity Index**– शिक्षणाच्या संधी स्त्री व पुरुषांना कशा प्रमाणात उपलब्ध होतात त्यांच्या मूल्यमापनासाठी Gender parity Index वापरला जातो. हा Index UNESCO ने विकसित केला आहे. हा Index १ पेक्षा कमी असेल तर तो पुरुषवर्गस १ पेक्षा जास्त असेल तर तो स्त्री वर्गस अनुकूल आहे असे समजले जाते. अपूर्णाकात काढलेला हा Index जवळपास १ च्या असेल तर स्त्री पुरुष समानतेच्या बाबतीत तफावत कमी आहे. असे आपल्याला म्हणता येते. प्राथमिक व माध्यमिक शिक्षणाच्या मुलींना आणि मुलांना मिळणाऱ्या संधीच्या मोजणीसाठी हा Index वापरला जातो.

**Gender Parity Index साक्षरतेच्या दराबाबत स्त्री पुरुष गुणोत्तर**

राज्य	१९८१	१९९१	२००१	२०११
बिहार	०.३५५	०.४३६	०.५५७	०.७२७
कर्नाटक	०.५६५	०.६५९	०.७५३	०.८२२
केरळ	०.८६२	०.९२०	०.९३३	०.९५८
महाराष्ट्र	०.५८९	०.६८३	०.७८३	०.८४०
राजस्थान	०.३१३	०.३७२	०.५८०	०.६५४
India	0.523	0.613	0.722	0.797

वरील तक्त्यात असे दिसून येते की, १९८१ मध्ये ५२.३% असल्यास भारताचा साक्षरता दर २०११ मध्ये ७९.७% इतका झालेला आहे. सर्वाधिक साक्षर राज्य केरळ असून राजस्थान व बिहार या राज्यात साक्षरतेचा प्रसार संथ गतीने होत आहे. स्त्री पुरुष साक्षरतेचा विचार करता १९८१ च्या जणगणनेच्या प्रमाणे स्त्री साक्षरता २९.७६ तर पुरुष साक्षरता ५६.३८% दिसते. २०११ च्या जणगणनेनुसार स्त्री साक्षरता ६५.४६% तर पुरुष साक्षरता ८२.१४% इतकी असलेली दिसून येते.

भारताची साक्षरतेच्या दृष्टीने प्रगती आशादायक आहे असे म्हणता येईल.

**लिंगपद समभाव आणि श्रमशक्ती विकास**

श्रमशक्ती विकासात स्त्री पुरुष सहभाग

वर्ष	स्त्री %	पुरुष %	स्त्री / पुरुष %
२०११	३५	८५	०.४२
२०१२	३५	८५	०.४२
२०१३	३०	८३	०.३६
२०१४	३०	८४	०.३६

२०१५	२९	८३	०.३५
२०१६	२८	८२	०.३४
२०१७	२८.५	८२	०.३५

ज्या प्रमाणे श्रमशक्तीमध्ये स्त्रीचे प्रमाण पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत २०११ पासून २०१७ पर्यंत सतत घटत गेलेले दिसते. त्यामुळे स्त्रीच्या आर्थिक उन्नतीमध्ये खीळ बसलेली आपल्याला दिसते. २०१९ मध्ये फक्त २८% महिला व्यवस्थापकीय अधिकाराच्या जागेवर होत्या.

#### महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग –

महिलांच्या राजकीय सहभागाकडे नजर टाकल्यास ३३ % जागा राजकीय क्षेत्रात त्यांच्यासाठी राखीव ठेवलेली असल्या तरी लोकसभेत ५४२ जागांपैकी ६४ जागा म्हणजे ११.८% व राज्यसभेच्या २७ म्हणजे ११% इतका महिलांना राजकीय सहभाग दिसतो. या बाबतीत सुद्धा फार मोठा पल्ला आपल्याला गाठायचा आहे.

#### सारांश –

शाश्वत विकासाच्या तत्वांमधील लिंगभेद समभाव हे तत्व आपण आजही अंमलात आणू शकलो नाही. याच्या व्यावहारिक आचरणासाठी स्त्री सशक्तीकरण आवश्यक आहे. आर्धा लोकसंख्येतील वाटा स्त्रीचा आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांना संधी देऊन त्यांच्या उर्जेचा वापर केला पाहिजे. तिच्या सशक्ती करणासाठी कायदेशीर, सामाजिक व आर्थिक दृष्टीकोनातून येणारे अडथळे दूर केले पाहिजेत. शिक्षणाचा अभाव हे त्याचे महत्वाचे कारण आहे. शिक्षण दिले गेले तर ते फक्त लग्नाच्या बाजारात आम्ही शिक्षण दिले असे सांगण्यासाठी असते. कमी उत्पन्न असलेल्या कुटुंबांमध्ये लहान भाऊ बहिणींचे संगोपन करण्यासाठी मुलीचे शिक्षण बंद केले जाते.

तिची श्रमशक्ती पुष्कळशी अनुत्पादक कारणासाठी खर्च केली जाते. श्रमविभागीय मध्ये हलक्या प्रतीची कामे आजही तिच्याकडून करून घेतली जातात. १५-४९ वयोगटातील ३५% महिलांची शक्ती ही कोणताही मोबदला न मिळणाऱ्या घरकामांमध्ये वापरली जातो. स्त्री जन्मालाच येऊ नये, आली तर तिला पुरेसा व सकस आहार दिला जात नाही COVID १९ च्या टाळेबंदीमुळे महिलांवरील अत्याचारामध्ये, घरगुती हिंसाचारामध्ये वाढ झाल्याची आकडेवारी समोर आली आहे. लिंगपद समभाव तत्वांमधील काही प्रमाणात आपण प्रगती केलेली असली तरी वैयक्तिक, सामाजिक पातळीवर पुष्कळ प्रगतीचे मार्ग स्त्री वर्गासाठी खुले करावे लागतील.

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## अर्थ साक्षरतेची आर्थिक विकासातील भूमिका: एक व्यष्टी अध्ययन

**प्रा.सुर्यकांत प्रभाकर माने**

सहा.प्राध्यापक

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग

गोगटे जोगळेकर कॉलेज रत्नागिरी

**कु.शुभराणी शिवदास होरंबे**

पदवी विद्यार्थिनी

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग

गोगटे जोगळेकर कॉलेज रत्नागिरी

**कु.पौर्णिमा चंद्रकांत साठे**

पदवी विद्यार्थिनी

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग

गोगटे जोगळेकर कॉलेज रत्नागिरी

### सारांश :

आर्थिक साक्षरता हे वैयक्तिक वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनाशी संबंधित विविध घटकांचे संपूर्ण आकलन असते. ज्याच्यामध्ये पैसे वापरणे, पैसे कमावणे, वित्तीय संस्था समजून घेणे, वैयक्तिक संपत्ती आणि तिचे उत्तरदायित्व व्यवस्थापित करण्यास शिकणे; बजेट तयार करणे इ. विचार केला जातो. आर्थिक विकासातील अनेक घटकांपैकी साक्षरता हा घटक अत्यंत महत्वाचा आहे. वर्तमान परिस्थितीमध्ये केवळ साक्षरता हा घटक पुरेसा ठरत नसून आर्थिक साक्षरता असणे गरजेचे आहे. आर्थिक साक्षरतेमुळे व्यक्तीला उपभोग, बचत, गुंतवणूक आणि उत्पन्न याविषयी योग्य निर्णय घेता येतात. अर्थ साक्षरतेमुळे आर्थिक विकास अधिक प्रमाणत होतो.

बीज शब्द : अर्थ साक्षरता, आर्थिक विकास, व्यष्टी अध्ययन

### प्रस्तावना :-

आर्थिक विकास ही एक व्यापक संकल्पना आहे. आर्थिक विकास अनेक घटकांवर अवलंबून असतो. आर्थिक साक्षरता हा आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेतील एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक आहे. आर्थिक साक्षरता हे वैयक्तिक वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनाशी संबंधित विविध घटकांचे संपूर्ण आकलन असते. ज्याच्यामध्ये पैसे वापरणे, पैसे कमावणे, वित्तीय संस्था समजून घेणे, वैयक्तिक संपत्ती आणि तिचे उत्तरदायित्व व्यवस्थापित करण्यास शिकणे; बजेट तयार करणे; इत्यादी विचार केला जातो. आर्थिक विकासातील अनेक घटकांपैकी साक्षरता हा घटक अत्यंत महत्वाचा आहे. वर्तमान परिस्थितीमध्ये केवळ साक्षरता हा घटक पुरेसा ठरत नसून आर्थिक साक्षरता असणे गरजेचे आहे. आर्थिक साक्षरतेमुळे व्यक्तीला उपभोग, बचत, गुंतवणूक आणि उत्पन्न याविषयी योग्य निर्णय घेता येतात. प्रत्येक देशाचा नागरिक हा त्या देशाचा आधारस्तंभ असतो. तो जर आर्थिक साक्षर असेल त्याचा फायदा त्याला वैयक्तिक होईल किंबहुना देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात त्याची मदत होईल. अर्थ साक्षरता ही संकल्पना समजून घेताना स्पष्ट केले जाते की पैसे काय आहेत आणि पैशांच्या साहाय्याने आपण काय काय करू शकतो, पैसे कुठे आणि कशासाठी खर्च करायला हवेत ह्या गोष्टींचे ज्ञान असणे यालाच अर्थिक साक्षरता असे संबोधले जाते.

आर्थिक परिस्थितीनुसार आर्थिक नियोजन करणे गरजेचे आहे का? आपण खर्च कमी करून पैसे कसे वाचवू शकतो याची जाणीव करून देणे गरजेचे आहे का? पैशांची बचत कशी करावी? ह्या सर्व गोष्टी आर्थिक साक्षरतेचे ज्ञान प्राप्त केल्यावरच समजतात. आर्थिक नियोजन आणि गुंतवणूक हे जाणून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. पैशांची गुंतवणूक कोठे करावी, विविध वित्तीय साधने, विविध मालमत्ता वर्ग इत्यादी बदलचे ज्ञान असल्यास आपण योग्य आर्थिक निर्णय घेऊ शकतो. आर्थिक साक्षरता हा अत्यंत महत्वाचा घटक आहे. त्याशिवाय आर्थिक विकास पूर्णत्वास जाऊ शकत नाही. आपल्या जीवनात आर्थिक साक्षरतेला खूप महत्त्व आहे. आर्थिक साक्षरता असणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

अर्थ साक्षरता आणि आर्थिक विकास याच्यामध्ये परस्पर धन संबंध असल्याचे दिसून येते. जसजशी आर्थिक साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढत जाते तसतसा आर्थिक विकास देखील वाढत जातो.



**उद्दिष्टे :-**

- 1) अर्थ साक्षरता आणि आर्थिक विकास संकल्पनेचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) अर्थ साक्षरता आणि आर्थिक विकास यांचा परस्परसंबंध अभ्यासणे.
- 3) देशातील नागरिकांचा उपभोग, बचत, गुंतवणूक, उत्पन्न या विषयीचा कल अभ्यासणे.
- 4) अर्थ साक्षरता वाढण्यास उपाय योजना सुचविणे .

**गृहितके-**

- 1) अर्थ साक्षरतेमुळे आर्थिक विकास होतो.

**संशोधन पद्धती :**

संशोधनासाठी दोन प्रकारे माहिती गोळा केली जाते.

- १) प्राथमिक माहिती
- २) दुय्यम माहिती

**प्राथमिक माहिती :**

प्राथमिक माहिती म्हणजे संशोधक स्वतः घटनास्थळावर जाऊन व निरीक्षण करून माहिती मिळवली जाते. या पद्धतीत निरीक्षण पद्धत, मुलाखत पद्धत, प्रश्नावली यांचा समावेश असतो.

**दुय्यम माहिती :**

जी माहिती इतर हेतूंनी दुसऱ्यांनी जमा केलेली असते पण तिचा उपयोग संशोधन प्रकल्पात करून घेतला जातो त्यास दुय्यम माहिती म्हणतात. ही माहिती गोळा करण्यासाठी विशिष्ट अहवाल, माहिती पत्रक, वर्तमानपत्रे किंवा संशोधन अहवाल यांचा वापर केला जातो.

नमुना निवड : या अभ्यासात सहेतुपूर्वक नमुना पद्धतीचा वापर केला आहे. अर्थ साक्षरतेची आर्थिक विकासातील भूमिका : एक व्यष्टी अध्ययन या विषयाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी संपूर्ण रत्नागिरी तालुक्यातून ३०० नमुन्याची निवड केली आहे. त्यामध्ये भाषा - ५० सामाजिकशास्त्र - ५० विज्ञान - ५० वाणिज्य - ५० व्यवस्थापन - ५० अभियांत्रिकी - ५० वैद्यकीय अभ्यासक्रम - ५० अशाप्रकारचे विविध शाखेत शिक्षण घेतलेल्या व्यक्तींची संख्या घेतली आहे. या सर्व आकडेवारीचा उपयोग करून तक्ते तयार केले व सांख्यिकीय तंत्राचा वापर करून आकडेवारी काढली आणि आकडेवारीचे विश्लेषण करून निष्कर्ष काढले आहेत.

**व्याप्ती:-**

सर्वसामान्यपणे जीवन जगत असताना मनुष्य पैसाबाबत व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोनातून वागण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असतो. पण पैशाचे जीवनात असलेले महत्त्व पूर्णपणे माहीत नसल्याने त्याचा कल अधिक खर्चाकडे असतो. बऱ्याचअंशी आवश्यक गरजेच्या वेळी त्याच्याकडे पैशाची उपलब्धता असत नाही. या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करून वेगवेगळ्या शाखेतील शिक्षण घेतलेल्या व्यक्तीचा अभ्यास करून साक्षरता तपासण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत संशोधनात केला आहे.

**संशोधन मर्यादा –**

- 1) प्रस्तुत संशोधन रत्नागिरी तालुक्यापुरते मर्यादित आहे.
- 2) प्रस्तुत संशोधनात नमूद केलेल्या शाखेतील शिक्षण घेतलेल्याच व्यक्तींची निवड केली आहे.

**माहितीचे विश्लेषण :**

अर्थ साक्षरता : “ पैसा काय आहे आणि पैशाच्या सहाय्याने आपण काय काय करू शकतो, पैसे कुठे आणि कशासाठी खर्च करायला हवेत या गोष्टींचे ज्ञान असणे म्हणजेच अर्थ साक्षरता होय.”

“आर्थिक साक्षरता म्हणजे संसाधने आणि उत्पन्न व्यवस्थापित करण्यासाठी माहितीच्या निवडीसाठी वित्त संबंधीत कौशल्यांचा आणि ज्ञानाचा संदर्भ होय.”

“आर्थिक नियोजन म्हणजे आपल्या आवक आणि स्वप्नांची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी आपल्या उत्पन्नाचे योग्य व्यवस्थापन करणे तसेच आपत्कालीन परिस्थितीसाठी आणि भविष्यासाठी संपत्ती निर्माण करणे.”

“आर्थिक साक्षरता लोकांना योग्य आर्थिक निवडी करण्यास आणि त्यांच्या त्यांच्या पैशाचा न्याय्य वापर करण्यास सक्षम करते.”

#### अर्थ साक्षरता आणि आर्थिक विकास यातील परस्परसंबंध :-

आर्थिक विकास हा प्रत्यक्ष आणि अप्रत्यक्षरित्या अनेक घटकांवर अवलंबून असतो. त्यामध्ये शेती, उद्योग, सेवाक्षेत्र, पर्यटन, सहकार, लोकसंख्या, इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. या घटकांमध्ये सकारात्मक किंवा नकारात्मक जो बदल होतो त्याचा परिणाम आर्थिक विकासावर तशा स्वरूपात होत असतो. त्याचप्रमाणे अर्थ साक्षरता देखील आर्थिक विकासावर परिणाम करणारा घटक आहे. अर्थ साक्षरता अधिक प्रमाणात असेल तर त्या देशाचा आर्थिक विकास अधिक प्रमाणत होतो. याउलट परिणाम अर्थ साक्षरता कमी असल्यावर होतो. याठिकाणी अर्थ साक्षरता आणि आर्थिक विकास यांच्यामध्ये परस्पर संबंध आहे ते एका रेषीय समीकरणाद्वारे तसेच ‘फलन’ या आर्थिक साधनाद्वारे स्पष्ट करता येईल.

$$FL = ED \dots\dots\dots ( १ )$$

FL = अर्थ साक्षरता

ED = आर्थिक विकास

त्यानंतर

$$ED = f(FL) \dots\dots\dots ( २ )$$

ED = आर्थिक विकास

FL = अर्थ साक्षरता

f = फलन

वरील समीकरण (१) व (२) वरून स्पष्ट होते की, अर्थ साक्षरता आणि आर्थिक विकास यांचा परस्परसंबंध आहे.

#### अर्थ साक्षरतेची आर्थिक विकासातील भूमिका: -

##### १) अर्थ साक्षरतेची आर्थिक निर्णयात मदत:-

तपशील		विविध शाखेनिहाय शिक्षण घेतलेल्याची संख्या (नमुना निवड)							एकूण नमुना
शाखा		भाषा	सामाजिक शास्त्र	वाणिज्य	विज्ञान	व्यवस्थापन	वैद्यकीय अभ्यासक्रम	अभियांत्रिकी	म्हणून निवडलेली संख्या
आर्थिक निर्णयात मदत	होय	३८	३८	३७	३९	४०	३६	३२	२१० (७०%)
	नाही	१२	१२	१३	११	१०	१४	१८	९० (३०%)
नमुना संख्या		५०	५०	५०	५०	५०	५०	५०	३००

वरील तक्त्यात नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे आर्थिक निर्णय घेत असताना अर्थ साक्षरतेची मदत होते असे एकूण नमुन्यांपैकी ७० टक्के नागरिकांनी मत व्यक्त केले तर ३० टक्के नागरिकाने आर्थिक निर्णयात अर्थसाक्षरता उपयोगी पडत नाही असे मत व्यक्त केले यावरून देखील स्पष्ट दिसून येते अर्थसाक्षरता खूप महत्त्वाची आहे

## २) देशाचा विकास होण्यासाठी आर्थिक साक्षरतेचा उपयोग:

कोणत्याही देशाचा आर्थिक विकास हा अनेक घटकांवर अवलंबून असतो; त्यापैकी अर्थसाक्षरता हा देखील एक महत्वाचा घटक आहे . अर्थसाक्षरता अधिक असेल तर व्यक्तीचा वैयक्तिक विकास होतो आणि व्यक्तीच्या वैयक्तिक विकासामुळे देशाचा विकास होण्यास मदत होते असे मत ९० टक्के नागरिकांनी मत व्यक्त केले त्यावरून स्पष्ट होते कि देशाचा विकास होण्यासाठी आर्थिक साक्षरतेचा उपयोग होतो .

३) **आर्थिक परिस्थिती हाताळणे सोपे :** अर्थसाक्षरतेमुळे आर्थिक परिस्थिती हाताळणे सोपे होते असे 70 टक्के नागरिकांचे मत आहे तर टक्के नागरिकांच्यामते अर्थ साक्षरतेमुळेच फक्त आर्थिक परिस्थिती हाताळणे सोपे होते असे नाही मत व्यक्त केले तर दहा टक्के नागरिकाने निश्चित सांगता येत नाही असे मत व्यक्त केले यावरून स्पष्ट होते अर्थसाक्षरता आर्थिक परिस्थिती सांभाळण्यात हातभार लावते हे स्पष्ट करते आणि जेव्हा आर्थिक परिस्थिती व्यवस्थित हाताळली जाते त्यावरून आपोआप आर्थिक विकास होत जातो.

४) **उपभोग, बचत, गुंतवणूक, उत्पन्न या विषयीचा कल:** संशोधनासाठी निवडलेल्या एकूण संख्येपैकी ९० % नागरिक बचत करतात तर ७३ % नागरिक लहान लहान गुंतवणूकीवर भर देतात. शिवाय वाणिज्य शाखेशी निगडीत असलेले नागरिक अधिक प्रमाणात गुंतवणुकीवर भर देताना दिसून येतात. शेअर बाजार , सरकारी रोखे इत्यादी ठिकाणी त्याच्याकडून गुंतवणूक केली जाते. सध्याच्या कोरोना महामारीत जवळपास सर्वच नागरिकांनी आपला उपभोग खर्च कमी करून आर्थिक परिस्थिती हाताळली. तसेच सध्या परिस्थितीत लोक आपल्याला अनेक मार्गातून जास्तीत जास्त उत्पन्न कसे मिळेल यावर लक्ष्य केंद्रित करतात . जवळपास ९५ टक्के नागरिक दैनंदिन गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी वारंवार उसनवारी करत नाहीत. यावरून व्यक्तींचा उपभोग, बचत, गुंतवणूक, उत्पन्न या विषयीचा कल स्पष्ट होतो.

५) अर्थसाक्षरतेच्या आर्थिक विकासातील भूमिकेचे **व्यष्टी अध्ययन** करताना असे आढळून आले की, ठराविक शाखेत शिकलेल्या नागरिकांना आर्थिक साक्षरतेची व आर्थिक व्यवस्थापनाची चांगली जाण आहेजास्तीत जास्त नागरिक बँकेमध्ये . पैशाचे व्यवस्थापन करतात, तर पोन्झी स्किममध्ये फार कमी नागरिक पैसे गुंतवतात.तसेच पतसंस्थेतही गुंतवणूक केली जाते .

६) अर्थ साक्षरता ही वय **मर्यादीत** संकल्पना नाही. कोणत्याही वयोगटाची आर्थिक साक्षरता मोजणे शक्य आहे. जशाप्रकारे साक्षरता मोजली जाते त्याप्रमाणे जर आर्थिक साक्षरता मोजली तर त्याचा आर्थिक विकासाला हातभार लागण्यास मदत होईल.

## निष्कर्ष-

- 1) अर्थ साक्षरता आणि आर्थिक विकास यात धनात्मक संबंध असल्याचे दिसून येते .
- 2) आर्थिक संघर्षाच्या काळात जास्तीत - जास्त कल हा उपभोग खर्च कमी करून पैसे वाचवण्याच्या दृष्टीने दिसून आला.
- 3) जास्तीत जास्त नागरिक बँकेत पैशाचे बचत करतात.
- 4) जवळपास 90 टक्के नागरिक बचत करतात तर त्यापैकी 73 टक्के नागरिक ते पैसे गुंतवणुकीसाठी वापरतात.
- 5) कोरोना महामारीत नागरिकांनी आपला उपभोग खर्च खर्च कमी करून आर्थिक परिस्थिती हाताळली.
- 6) जवळ जवळ सर्वच नागरिकांना आर्थिक साक्षरतेचा उपयोग भारताच्या विकासासाठी होईल असे वाटते.

## उपाययोजना -

- 1) अर्थ साक्षरतेच्या जागृतीविषयी कार्यक्रमांचे आयोजन करणे.
- 2) शालेय अभ्यासक्रमामध्ये अर्थ साक्षरतेविषयी पाठांचा समावेश करणे.
- 3) शासनाकडून साक्षरता जशी मोजतात तशीच अर्थ साक्षरता मोजली जावी .



**मूल्यमापन:**

अर्थ साक्षरता ह्या संकल्पनेकडे फारसे लक्ष दिले जात नाही मात्र आर्थिक विकास घडवून आणण्यात शेती, उद्योग, सेवाक्षेत्र, पर्यटन, सहकार, लोकसंख्या यांचा जसा वाटा मोठा आहे तसा अर्थ साक्षरता सुद्धा महत्वाची आहे. हेच या संशोधनातून स्पष्ट झाले आहे.

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## हिंदी भाषा और रोजगार के अवसर

डॉ. दानकिर शोभा नारायणराव

यशवंत महाविद्यालय ना

हिंदी विभाग

एक स्वतंत्र देश के लिए स्वयं की भाषा होती है जो उस देश का मान - सम्मान और गौरव होती है। भाषा और संस्कृति ही उस देश की असली पहचान होती है। भाषा ही एक ऐसा जरिया है जिसकी मदद से हम अपने विचारों का आदान - प्रदान कर सकते हैं। विश्व में कई सारी भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं जिसमें हिंदी भाषा का विशेष महत्व है। यह भाषा भारत में सबसे अधिक बोली जाती है और विश्व में सबसे अधिक बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं में दूसरा स्थान है विश्व को जोड़ के रखा है। भारत में कई समस्याओं में बेरोजगारी की समस्या गंभीर समस्याओं में से एक है। रोजगार करना मनुष्य के जीवन में अहम पहलू है।

हिंदी भाषा लगातार लोकप्रिय होती जा रही है। सोशल मिडिया से लेकर तमाम प्लेटफॉर्म पर हिंदी का बोलबाला है। इसके साथ ही हिन्दी में रोजगार या करियर बनाने के विकल्पों में भी लगातार इज्जा होता जा रहा है।

**आइए जानते हैं हिंदी में कहा है रोजगार के अवसर -**

प्रिंट मिडिया, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मिडिया, इंटरनेट, राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंच और संस्थाओं में हिंदी भाषा का प्रयोग हो रहा है। इतनाही नहीं तो फेसबुक, ट्विटर, यूट्यूब, और व्हाट्सएप पर अब हिंदी का ही दबदबा है। गूगल और माइक्रोसॉफ्ट जैसी दिग्गज कंपनियों ने भी हिंदी में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर काम शुरू किया है। ऐसे में रोजगार की भी बहुत संभावना है।

**हिंदी भाषा के जानकार बने अनुवादक / दुभाषिया**

ट्रांसलेशन यानि अनुवाद का क्षेत्र बहुत बड़ा है। दुनियाभर में जैसे - जैसे हिंदी का प्रयोग बढ़ रहा है वैसे - वैसे अनुवादकों और दुभाषाविदों की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है। कई देशी- विदेशी मिडिया संस्थान, राजनीतिक संस्थाएँ, पर्यटन से जुड़े संस्थान और बड़े-बड़े होटलों में अनुवादकों और दुभाषियों की अच्छी खासी मांग है।

रेडियो जॉकी और समाचार वाचक रेडियो प्रस्तोता अमीन सयानी की आवाज किसने नहीं सुनी। नवेद की आवाज से कौन अपरिचित है। इन्होंने हिंदी में अपना करियर बनाया ऐसी बहुत सी प्रतिभाएँ हैं जो इस क्षेत्र में नाम और दाम कमा रही हैं। इसके साथ ही समाचार एक भाषा के रूप में हिंदी न सिर्फ भारत की पहचान है बल्कि यह हमारे जीवन मूल्यों, संस्कृति एवं संस्कारों की संवाहक, संप्रेषक और परिचायक भी है। बहुत सरल, सहज और सुगम भाषा होने के साथ हिंदी विश्व की संभवतः सबसे वैज्ञानिक भाषा है जिसे दुनिया भर में समझने, बोलने और चाहने वाले लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मौजूद हैं। हमारे पारम्परिक ज्ञान,

प्राचीन सभ्यता और आधुनिक प्रगति के बीच एक सेतु भी है। हिंदी ने अपनी गरिमा से पुरे विश्व को जोड़ के रखा है। हिंदी भाषा लगातार लोकप्रिय होती जा रही है। सोशल मिडिया से लेकर तमाम प्लेटफार्म पर हिंदी का बोलबाला है। इसके साथ ही हिन्दी में रोजगार या करियर बनाने के विकल्पों में भी लगातार इजफा होता जा रहा है।

### हिंदी राजभाषा अधिकारी-

केन्द्रीय संस्थानों और कार्यालयों में राजभाषा अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की जाती है जो अपने यहाँ हर प्रकार से हिंदी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देते हैं और हिंदी के कामकाज सुगम बनाते हैं। यदि आप हिंदी विषय में स्नातक हैं और एक विषय के रूप में अंग्रेजी भी पढ़ी है तो राजभाषा अधिकारी के रूप में करियर बनाया जा सकता है।

### हिंदी पढ़ने वाले बनाएं पत्रकारिता में करियर

पत्रकारिता में आने की इच्छा रखने वाले युवओं को अपने आसपास घटित होनेवाली घटनाओं के प्रति सजग और संवेदनशील होना भी बहुत जरूरी है।

हिंदी पढ़ने वाले छात्रों के बिच पत्रकारिता रोजगार का एक आकर्षक विकल्प है, जहा मेहनती और प्रतिभावान युवाओं के लिए बहुत संभावनाएं हैं। इस दौर में हिंदी अखबार और न्यूज चैनल और पत्र-पत्रिकाएं हैं जहा हिंदी भाषी प्रतिभागियों के लिए दरवाजे खुले हैं। वाचक भी एक विकल्प है। बस आपको अपनी सधी हुई प्रभावशाली आवाज में समाचार पढ़ने होते हैं और देश-विदेश की घटनाओं की जानकारी देनी होती है।

### हिंदी के मर्मज्ञ करें रचनात्मक लेखन

रचनात्मक लेखन जिसे आज के युवाओं की भाषा में क्रिएटिव राइटिंग कह सकते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में “स्वतंत्र लेखन” और नियमित लेखन किया जा सकता है। फिल्म, टीवी, रेडियो, वेबसाइट, पोर्टल आदि क्षेत्रों से जुड़कर हिंदी में लोकप्रिय लेखन किया जा सकता है और बाहर रहकर भी सेवाएँ दी जा सकती हैं। हालांकि दोनों में कोई ज्यादा अंतर नहीं है। दोनों ही रूप में आप काम एक ही कर सकते हैं। ब्लॉग लेखन भी एक पर्याय है - जैसे अछिखबर, हैप्पीहिंदी, साहित्यशिल्पी आदि ऐसे ही कुछ ब्लॉग हैं जिन्होंने हिंदी ब्लॉगिंग को नया आयाम दिया है।

### हिंदी के छात्र अध्यापन के क्षेत्र में पाए रोजगार के भरपूर अवसर

हिंदी का अध्ययन करने वालों के बीच अध्यापन एक पारंपरिक करियर विकल्प के रूप में प्रसिद्ध है। यहाँ उच्च शिक्षण के अवसर योग्यता नुसार उपलब्ध रहते हैं और इसे सदाबहार करियर माना जाता है। हिंदी विषय में परास्नातक करने के उपरांत समय-समय पर आयोजित होने वाली ‘राष्ट्रीय पात्रता परीक्षा’ (NET) में सम्मिलित हुआ जा सकता है। इसमें अधिकतम अंक प्राप्त करने वालोंको ‘जूनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप’ (JRF) प्रदान की जाती है। जिसके माध्यम से शोधकार्य (PHD) करने वाले छात्रों को प्रतिमाह 30,000/- छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है वही परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने वालों को महाविद्यालयों में सहायक प्रोफेसर और प्रोफेसर के रूप में नियुक्ति का अवसर मिलता है।



हिंदी विषय में परास्नातक छात्र केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों और राज्यों के माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में प्रवक्ता बन सकते हैं। इसके लिए उन्हें प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में सफल होना पड़ता है। जिने छात्रों ने स्नातक के साथ बीएड किया है वे परिशिक्षित स्नातक के बाद बीटीसी, जेबीटी अथवा डीएलएड / बीएलएड कारने वाले छात्र प्राथमिक शिक्षा-संस्थानों में भी अध्यापक बन सकते हैं।

### हिंदी भाषा के प्रमुख शिक्षण संस्थान

नीचे हम हिंदी भाषा तथा मिडिया, जर्नलिज्म आदि के प्रमुख शिक्षण संस्थानों का नाम दे रहे हैं जहाँ से आप अपनी पसंद के क्षेत्र में अध्ययन कर सकते हैं। हिंदी में रोजगार के अच्छे अवसर प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

- अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हिंदी विश्वविद्यालय पंचवटी, वर्धा (महाराष्ट्र)
- माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी राष्ट्रीय पत्रकारिता एवं जनसंचार विश्वविद्यालय, भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश)
- इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ मास कम्यूनिकेशन, जे एन यु कैम्पस (नई दिल्ली)
- बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस (उत्तर प्रदेश)
- दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली
- दक्षिण भारत हिंदी प्रचार सभा, चेन्नई (तमिलनाडु)
- आंध्र विश्वविद्यालय, विशाखापत्तनम (आंध्र प्रदेश)
- इग्नू विश्वविद्यालय, नई दिल्ली

अंत में कहा जा सकता है की विश्वभर में हिंदी भाषा के लगातार बढ़ते प्रयोग और प्रभाव ने हिंदी में रोजगार की संभावनाओं के अनगिनत द्वार खोल दिये हैं और यह भविष्य में और अधिक रोजगारपरक होगी ऐसा निश्चित जान पड़ता है। हिंदी में रोजगार के अवसर भरपूर हैं। पर देश की बढ़ती जनसंख्या बेरोजगारी को कम करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश कर रही है। साथ-ही-साथ बढ़ती जनसंख्या अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रभावित कर रही है। अर्थव्यवस्था अगर व्यवस्थित हो, तो रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि होगी।

### संदर्भ सूची

- १) अम्बिका प्रसाद वाजपेयी ( १९८६ ) समाचार पत्रों का इतिहास, वाराणसी
- २) एस पी शर्मा ( १९९६ ) द प्रेस : सोसियो-पोलिटिकल अवेक्निंग, मोहित पब्लिकेशंस, नई दिल्ली
- ३) पी सी चटर्जी (१९८७) ब्रोडकास्टिंग इन इंडिया, सेज पब्लिकेशन्स, नई दिल्ली
- ४) भाषा विज्ञान के सिद्धांत और हिंदी भाषा - डॉ द्वारिका प्रसाद सक्सेना

## महिला सक्षमीकरण आणि शासनाचे धोरण

डॉ.आण्णासाहेब हरदारे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

राज्यशास्त्रविभाग

शिवराज कॉलेज गडहिंगलज

### प्रस्तावना

कधी वासल्यापूर्ण पूर्ण माता कधी सक्षम सहज चरणी तर कधी प्रेमळ कन्या अशी विविध नाते अत्यंत कुशलतेने कोमल तिने अगदी सहज विविध भूमिका पार पाडत महिला आज समाजाच्या आधारस्तंभ बनले आहेत. असे असले तरी जगाच्या पाठीवर बऱ्याच ठिकाणी समाजाकडून त्यांच्याकडे दुर्लक्ष होताना दिसते. तसेच महिला मोठ्या प्रमाणात सामाजिक असमानता लैंगिक अत्याचार आर्थिक परावलंबित्व आणि अन्य सामाजिक अत्याचाराला बळी पडत आहेत. अगदी अनादी काळापासून महिलावरील ही बंधने त्यांच्या वैयक्तिक शैक्षणिक आणि व्यावसायिक विकासाच्या आड येत आहेत. सामाजिक असमानता कौटुंबिक हिंसा अत्याचार आणि आर्थिक परावलंबित्व यातून महिलांची सुटका व्हायची, असेल तर गरज आहे, ती महिला सक्षमीकरणाची. प्रथम आपण सक्षम आहोत, याची खात्री महिलांनी बाळगणे गरजेचे आहे. त्याचबरोबर आपण समाज म्हणून सरकार म्हणून महिलांना समाजात सन्मान प्राप्त करून देण्यासाठी कोणते रचनात्मक धोरण आणि कार्य केले याचा अभ्यास करणे गरजेचे आहे. आज भारतातील कर्तृत्ववान महिला आपल्या कुटुंबामध्ये तसेच समाजातील इतर महिलांसाठी शांतीचे विकासाचे आणि सकारात्मक परिवर्तनाचे पृथ्वी करताना दिसतात या पाठीमागे सरकारचे महिला सक्षमीकरण धोरण कारणीभूत असल्याचे दिसून येते. महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरणासाठी केंद्र आणि राज्य शासन नेहमीच सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोन ठेवून वेगवेगळ्या मार्गाने त्यांना मदत करीत असते. महिला स्वावलंबी व स्वयंपूर्ण व्हाव्यात त्यांचा विकास व्हावा, या जोमाने विकास प्रक्रियेत सहभागी व्हावेत. यासाठी शासन अनेक धोरणे व योजना व योजना राबवीत आहे. त्यातूनच भारतात सक्षम महिला नेतृत्व साकारत आहे असे दिसून येते.

### संशोधनाचे उद्दिष्टे :

सदरच्या शोधनिबंधामध्ये पुढील उद्दिष्टे निश्चित करून महिलांच्या सबलीकरनामध्ये किंवा महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरण मध्ये शासनाच्या धोरणाचा व योजनांचा अभ्यास केला आहे.

१. भारतातील महिला विषयीचा पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोन अभ्यासणे.
२. भारतातील सद्यकालीन महिलांच्या परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. महिला सबलीकरण यासाठीच्या महिला धोरणांचा अभ्यास करणे.
४. केंद्र सरकारच्या महिला धोरणांचा अभ्यास करणे.
५. महिला सबलीकरण अंतर्गत शासनाच्या धोरणांचे योगदान अभ्यासणे.

### संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी ऐतिहासिक वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला असून शोध निबंधाच्या संदर्भात तत्त्व संकलनासाठी संदर्भ ग्रंथ संदर्भ पुस्तके मासिके विविध संशोधनपर लेख वर्तमानपत्रे आणि ऑनलाईन माहिती स्त्रोत्रा यासारख्या दुय्यम साधनांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. सदर शोधनिबंध वर्णनात्मक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक स्वरूपाचा आहे. महिला सबलीकरण यासाठी सरकार मार्फत झालेल्या धोरणाचा, प्रयत्नांचा आढावा घेणे हा यामागचा दृष्टिकोन आहे.

### विषय विवेचन :

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाचे माजी सरचिटणीस कोफी अन्नान यांच्या मते “ दारिद्र्य निर्मुलनाचे आव्हान पेलणे शाश्वत विकासाकडे वाटचाल करणे आणि स्थिर व चांगली शासन व्यवस्था निर्माण करणे या तीन महत्वाच्या गोष्टीसाठी समाजात लिंग भाव समानता असणे ही राष्ट्राची प्राथमिक गरज आहे. स्त्री पुरुष समानता या विचाराचे महत्त्व किती व्यापक आहे याची कल्पना या विधानावरून येते. आज जगात सर्व देशांमध्ये सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये क्षेत्रातील महिलांचे योगदान तत्त्वतः मान्य

करण्यात आले आहेत. परंतु कळीचा मुद्दा हा आहे की समाजात सध्या महिलांना काय स्थान आहे. संपूर्ण धोरण निर्णय प्रक्रियेत महिलांचा सहभाग किती आहे, सरकारच्या विकास योजना धोरणे कोणासाठी; त्या तरतुदींचा स्त्री-पुरुष यावर काय परिणाम होणार विकास योजनांचे फायदे व त्यातील स्त्री सबलीकरण इत्यादी विषय जाणून घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने 1994 मध्ये पहिले महिला धोरण जाहीर केले. त्याला कालसुसंगत बदल करत 2001 मध्ये दुसरे तर 2014 मध्ये तिसरे महिला धोरण निश्चित केले. या सर्व धोरणांमध्ये प्रमुखाने स्त्रिया वरील अत्याचार, हिंसा, स्त्री विषयक कायदे, त्यांच्या आर्थिक दर्जात सुधारणा, प्रसार माध्यमांची भूमिका, स्वयंसेवी संस्थांचा सहभाग इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. स्त्रियांना केंद्रस्थानी मानून योजनांची निश्चिती, स्वयंसहाय्यता गटांचा विकास, मुद्रा योजना या योजनांचा प्रमुखाने त्यामध्ये समावेश होतो 2014च्या महाराष्ट्राच्या महिला धोरणांमध्ये स्त्रियांचे आणि मुलींचे साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढवण्याचे उद्दिष्ट डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून शासकीय व निमशासकीय यंत्रणांमध्ये स्त्रियांचा नोकरीत 30 टक्के आरक्षण, स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांत 50 टक्के आरक्षण, महिला आर्थिक विकास महामंडळाच्या माध्यमातून महाराष्ट्र राज्य ग्रामीण जिवनोत्ती अभियानाच्या माध्यमातून स्त्रियांना व्यवसाय शिक्षण प्रशिक्षणाच्या संधी, कायदेशीर मदतीसाठी राज्य महिला आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात, तसेच स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या ग्रामपंचायत पंचायत समिती जिल्हा परिषद स्व उत्पन्नातील दहा टक्के निधी स्त्री सबलीकरणासाठी राखून ठेवण्याची तरतूद इत्यादी काही महत्वाच्या योजना महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी ठरवल्या आणि राबवल्या. महाराष्ट्र शासनाचे महिला सबलीकरण धोरण पुढील प्रमाणे .

#### १ . व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण :

आर्थिक दृष्टिकोनातून महिला सक्षम होणे गरजेचे आहे .कारण संसाधने व त्यांची मालकी यांच्या स्त्री-पुरुषांमधील वाटप हे मुळातच असमान असते.त्यामुळे अनादी काळापासून महिलाही आर्थिक दृष्ट्या पुरुषावर अवलंबून असते. महिलांचे हे आर्थिक परावलंबित्व दूर करण्याच्या दृष्टीने महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महिला सक्षमीकरणाच्या धोरणांतर्गत व्यावसायिक व तांत्रिक प्रशिक्षण याची सोय केली आहे. मुलींना आणि स्त्रियांना विविध प्रकारचे प्रशिक्षण देऊन त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास केला. त्यामध्ये केटरिंग, ब्युटी पार्लर, दुग्धजन्य पदार्थांचे उत्पादन ,अन्न प्रक्रिया प्रशिक्षण, फॅशन डिझायनिंग ,संगणक दुरुस्ती, मोटार ड्राइविंग, टायपिंग, ज्वेलरी मेकिंग आणि रोपवाटिका इत्यादींची प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्था सरकारने केले आहे. या प्रशिक्षणासाठी एक लाभार्थी स्त्रीवर सरकार पाच हजार रुपये खर्च करते.

#### २ . शारीरिक विकास प्रशिक्षण :

महिलांना जर सक्षम करायचे असेल तर प्रथम स्त्रीला आपण सक्षम आहोत याची जाणीव देणे गरजेचे आहे. तसेच त्यांना आपण स्त्री आहोत या आत्मग्लानि मध्ये त्यांना कधी ठेवू नका. कारण जेव्हा एखादी व्यक्ती आत्मग्लानि मध्ये येते तेव्हा उर्जा , उत्साह आणि सामर्थ्य गमावते. त्यामुळे महिलांना या गोष्टीपासून दूर ठेवणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यासाठी शारीरिक विकास प्रशिक्षणाच्या सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे गरजेचे आहे. या गोष्टीचा सकारात्मक विचार करून महाराष्ट्र सरकारने आपल्या महिला धोरणांतर्गत स्वसंरक्षण आणि शारीरिक विकास प्रशिक्षणाची सोय केली आहे. स्वसंरक्षण व शारीरिक विकास प्रशिक्षण यामध्ये जुडो, कराटे आणि योगाचा समावेश आहे .प्रत्येक महिला प्रशिक्षणार्थी वर या योजनेतून 600 रुपये खर्च केले जातात. हे प्रशिक्षण स्थानिक ग्रामपंचायत आणि शाळा व्यवस्थापन समितीच्या मान्यतेने आयोजित केले जात आहे . महाराष्ट्रातील इयत्ता चौथी ते दहावी तसेच महाविद्यालयीन मुली आणि महिला शिक्षक याचा लाभ घेत आहेत.

#### ३ . संगणक प्रशिक्षण :

एकविसावे शतक हे विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग आहे .या युगामध्ये मध्ये संगणकाची भूमिका महत्वाची ठरणार आहे. ही दूरदृष्टी ठेवून संगणक साक्षरता धोरण सरकारने स्वीकारले आहे. त्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र सरकारने आपल्या महिला सक्षमीकरण धोरणात संगणक प्रशिक्षणाला महत्वाचे स्थान दिले आहे. संगणक प्रशिक्षण योजनेतून महाराष्ट्र ज्ञान महामंडळाने मंजुरी दिलेल्या शहरी व ग्रामीण प्रशिक्षण केंद्रात सातवी ते बारावी उत्तीर्ण झालेल्या मुलींना एमएस-सीआयटी तसेच या समकक्ष स्वरूपाचे प्रशिक्षण दिले जाते .या योजनेत दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटुंबांच्या मुलींना तसेच ज्या कुटुंबाचे वार्षिक उत्पन्न पन्नास हजार रुपये पर्यंत आहे त्यांना प्राधान्य देण्यात आले.



## ४ . आत्मविश्वास निर्माण योजना :

आपला देश आपली संस्कृती अध्यात्म परंपरा व भौगोलिक विविधता यामुळे जगभर पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृती साठी प्रसिद्ध आहे .त्यामुळे अगदी अनादी काळापासून महिला स्वतःला आपला समजत समजत आले आहेत. त्यामुळे त्यांच्यामध्ये आत्मविश्वास निर्माण व्हावा .त्यांना शिक्षण मिळावे यासाठी महाराष्ट्र सरकारने महिला सक्षमीकरण अंतर्गत किशोर मुलींना लैंगिक आरोग्य आणि कायदे विषयक प्रशिक्षण देऊन त्यांच्यातील आत्मविश्वास वाढावा, त्यांना स्वच्छतेची सवय लागून त्यांच्या लैंगिक आरोग्याची जपणूक व्हावी, त्यांचा आरोग्य व पोषण विषयक दर्जा चांगला राहावा, त्यांच्यातील ग्रह कौशल्य आणि व्यवसाय कौशल्य विकसित व्हावीत, यासाठी योजना आखली आहे .एकात्मिक बाल विकास योजना अंतर्गत या योजना सुरू करण्यात आले आहेत . त्यांच्या नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले जात आहेत . तालुकास्तरावर मुलींसाठी वसतिगृहे उभारण्यात आले. स्वयंसेवी संस्थामार्फत आठवी ते दहावी तसेच महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणासाठी स्वतःच्या गावापासून लांब अंतरावर तालुक्याच्या ठिकाणी जावे लागणाऱ्या मुलींसाठी वसतिगृहाची सोय करण्यात आली. शैक्षणिक योजनेतून राहत्या गावापासून दोन किलोमीटर अंतर लांबा च्या शाळेत जाव्या लागणाऱ्या विद्यार्थिनींना मोफत सायकल वाटप केले आहे.

## ५ समुपदेशन योजना :

कौटुंबिक छळाणे त्रासलेल्या तसेच मानसिक दृष्ट्या खचलेल्या स्त्रियांसाठी व महिलांसाठी मानसशास्त्रीय कायदेशीर समुपदेशनाचे काम या धोरणातून राबविले जात आहे. ही समुपदेशन केंद्रे स्वयंसेवी संस्था मार्फत चालवली जातात. तसेच शाळा-महाविद्यालयांमध्ये सुद्धा अशा समुपदेशन केंद्राची सुविधा करण्याचे सर्व महाविद्यालयाने अत्यावश्यक आशी योजना आहे .अशा समुपदेशन स्वयंसेवी संस्थेची निवड करण्याचा अधिकार जिल्हा परिषदेचे कार्यकारी अधिकारी समाज कल्याण अधिकारी आणि उपमुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी बालकल्याण या त्रिस्तरीय समितीकडे असतो. जिल्हा व तालुकास्तरीय समुपदेशन केंद्रात सामोपादेयक व विधी सल्लागाराची नियुक्ती मानधन तत्वावर केली जाते .महाविद्यालयात सुद्धा महिला अन्याय निवारण केंद्राची स्थापना करणे हे कंपल्सरी केले आहे.

## ६ . आर्थिक सक्षमीकरण :

भारतातील बहुसंख्य स्त्रिया या घर कामात गुंतलेले असतात. कमी उत्पादकतेची व कमी कौशल्याची कामे स्त्रिया कडे दिले जातात. स्त्रियांना आर्थिक क्षेत्रात दुय्यम स्थान दिले जाते महिला. या उपजीविकेसाठी शेती मजुरी आणि दुग्ध व्यवसाय इत्यादी क्षेत्रात काम करीत असतात. या कामाचे कधीच मोजमाप होत नाही. त्यामुळे महिलांच्या आर्थिक समाधानास बळीकरणाला त्यांना मिळत नाही .म्हणून महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महिला धोरणांतर्गत महिलांच्या आर्थिक सक्षमीकरणाच्या महत्वाचे स्थान दिले आहे. या योजनेतून पिठाची गिरण, सौरकंदील, शिलाई मशीन, पिको फॉल इत्यादी साहित्य पुरवण्यात येते. या योजनेअंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र शासन वीस ते तीस हजार रुपये यासाठी खर्च करते. यामध्ये दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटुंबातील महिलांना प्राधान्य दिले जाते. तसेच घटस्फोटित व परित्यक्ता स्त्रियांना घर नाही आणि वार्षिक उत्पन्न पन्नास रुपये पन्नास हजार रुपये पर्यंत आहे .त्यांना हक्काचे घर मिळवून दिले जाते .तसेच महाविद्यालय स्तरावर स्त्री पुरुष लिंग भाव राहू नये म्हणून जेंडर ऑडीट संकल्पना राबवण्यात आली आहे.

## ७.निराधारांसाठी आधार :

निरक्षर महिलांसाठी स्वयंसेवी संस्थामार्फत महाराष्ट्र शासनाने आधार ग्रंथांची निर्मिती केली आहे .अशा महिलांना दरडोई मानधन दिले जाते. औषधे संसारोपयोगी साहित्य दिले जाते. ज्या महिलांचा सांभाळ करणारे कोणी नाही त्यांना आश्रय देऊन त्यांचे पुनर्वसन करण्यासाठी शासकीय महिला राज्य स्थापन करण्यात आलेली आहेत. परित्यक्ता कुमारिका माता संकटग्रस्त स्त्रिया अशा महिलांना आश्रय देण्यासाठी आश्रय स्थान उपलब्ध करून दिलेली आहेत. त्यांच्या आरोग्याची देखील काळजी घेतली जाते तसेच अन्न वस्त्र निवारा याची सोय करून त्यांना प्रशिक्षण तसेच कायदेशीर मार्गदर्शन केले जाते .पीडित महिलांसाठी इंदिरा गांधी महीला स्व संरक्षण योजना सुरू करण्यात आलेले आहे. पीडित महिलेने पूर्णपणे पुनर्वसन होईपर्यंत मानधनाच्या स्वरूपात मदत केली जाते .देवदासी मुलींच्या विवाहासाठी 10 हजार रुपये अनुदान दिले जाते. अशाप्रकारे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरणासाठी सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोन ठेवून महिला धोरणाची आखणी करून त्याची अंमलबजावणी केली आहे. महिला स्वावलंबी व स्वयंपूर्ण व्हाव्यात त्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास व्हावा, यासाठी शासन

अनेक योजना राबवित आहे थोडक्यात महाराष्ट्र शासन आपल्या महिला सक्षमीकरण धोरणांतर्गत महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरणासाठी सर्वसमावेशक धोरण राबवित आहे

### निष्कर्ष

समाजातील शतकानुशतके आपला समजल्या जाणाऱ्या महिलांना सबल करून त्यांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने सर्व क्षेत्रात समान संधी उपलब्ध करून देणारे किंवा देणे, हेच महिला सबलीकरणाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. त्यामुळेच ही लिंगभेद आधारित आणि शोषणावर आधारित सामाजिक राजकीय आणि आर्थिक व्यवस्था बदलून तिला पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने स्थान देण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासन वरील योजनांच्या व धोरणांच्या माध्यमातून प्रगती आणि विकासाची संधी उपलब्ध करून देत आहे. असे असले तरी महिला सक्षमीकरण अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र शासनाने जाहीर केलेल्या धोरणानुसार व वास्तविक परिस्थितीनुसार अभ्यास केला असता पुढील निष्कर्ष काढता येतील .

- १ . महाराष्ट्रातील महिलांच्या आयुष्यात कितीही अडचणी आल्या तरी महिलांचे आनंदी वृत्ती कमी होत नाही .
- २ . महिलांचे साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे उच्च शिक्षणाबरोबरच व्यावसायिक शिक्षणामध्ये महिलांचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे.
- ३ . शिक्षणाबरोबरच कामगार जनतेच्या 34 टक्के महिला आहेत छोट्या उद्योगधंद्यामध्ये महिलांचा सहभाग 40% च्या वर निर्माण झालेला आहे महिलांमध्ये व्यावसायिक दृष्टिकोन वाढल्याचे दिसते.
- ४ . स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये महिलांना 50 टक्के आरक्षण मिळाले असल्याने त्या राजकारणात सक्रिय सहभाग नोंदवत आहेत .
- ५ . महाराष्ट्र राज्य महिला आयोग एक वैधानिक मंडळ आहे .त्यांचे महिलांची सामाजिक तेथील व स्थिती सुधारली आहे हा आयोग संबंधित विविध मुद्द्यावर संशोधनात्मक अध्ययन करतो आयोगाकडून ठिणगी हे प्रेम आशिक बातमीपत्र काढले जाते.
- ६ . महिला सक्षमीकरणाच्या माध्यमातून शासन महिला सक्षमीकरण करत असले तरी समाजातील पुरुष मानसिकता अजून बदललेली नाही.
- ७ . निराधार व परितक्क्या महिलांसाठी बऱ्यापैकी घरांची व्यवस्था निर्माण केलेली आपल्याला दिसून येते.

### संदर्भ ग्रंथ

- १ . नानिवडेकर मेधा - महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्री चळवळीचा इतिहास
- २ . प्रा. माधवी कबीर - महिला कल्याण आणि विकास
- ३ . डॉ. अमृत सुभाष - समकालीन जागतिक राजकारणातील समस्या
- ४ . डॉ. शुभांगी गोटे - महिला सबलीकरण स्वरूप आणि समस्या
- ५ . डॉ. हेमलता पाटील - स्त्रियांची आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थिती
- ६ . वेबसाईट - महाराष्ट्र महिला व बालकल्याण मंत्रालय महिला व बाल विकास विभाग
- ७ . मासिके - योजना लोकराज्य परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू साधना

## वेदांतील पर्यावरणसंरक्षणविषयक विचार

डॉ. मृणालिनी आबासाहेब शिंदे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

संस्कृत विभाग

वेणूताई चव्हाण कॉलेज, कराड

### गोषवारा

वेदांमध्ये प्रत्यक्षाप्रत्यक्षरीत्या पर्यावरणविषयक भरपूर माहिती प्राप्त होते. पृथ्वी, आप, तेज, वायू आणि आकाश यांची शुद्धी, यांना प्रदूषणापासून वाचविण्याचे निर्देश वेदांतील अनेक मंत्रांमध्ये दिलेले आहेत. विश्वाचे संरक्षक घटक कोणते आहेत ? पर्यावरणाची शुद्धी कशाप्रकारे होऊ शकते ? तसेच पर्यावरणसंरक्षण कोणकोणत्या पद्धतीने होऊ शकते ? याविषयी अनेक संदर्भ आपणास वेदांमध्ये प्राप्त होतात. हे संदर्भ पर्यावरणसंरक्षणासाठी महत्वाचे दस्तऐवज आहेत. हे महत्त्व ओळखून प्रस्तुत विषयाची निवड केलेली आहे. वैदिक काळी जगा आणि जगू द्या हे तत्त्व अवलंबले जात होते. जल, वायू, वृक्षवनस्पति, द्यावापृथिवी हे पर्यावरणपूरक घटक मानलेले होते. हे घटक स्थावरजंगम सृष्टीला ऊर्जा, शुद्धवायू, अन्नपाणी, यांच्या सहाय्याने आरोग्यमय जीवन प्रदान करीत होते. वैदिक काळात पर्यावरणीय घटकांचे महत्त्व जाणून त्यांचे अस्तित्व मान्य केलेले होते. त्यामुळेच त्यांना मातापिताभ्रातासखा संबोधलेले दिसते. जणूकाही त्यांना कुटुंबीय मानलेले होते. पर्यावरण संतुलित राखणे हे आपले आद्य कर्तव्य आहे. याची जाणीव असल्याचे जाणवते. या जाणीवेतूनच शुद्ध वायूवर लक्ष केंद्रित करणे, द्यावापृथ्वीला प्रदूषणमुक्त ठेवणे, पाणी दूषित न करणे, झाडे लावणे, वाढविणे, संरक्षणे ह्या गोष्टी कटाक्षाने पाळण्यास सांगितल्या होत्या. आपणास जर निरोगी, दीर्घायुष्य हवे असेल तर, पर्यावरणीय घटकांचा सांभाळ पुत्रवत करणे गरजेचे आहे. पर्यावरणीय घटकांकडे दुर्लक्ष केले तर, तुम्हीही दुर्लक्षित व्हाल आणि पर्यावरणाचा हास म्हणजे तुमचाही नाश अटळ हाही निर्देश दिलेला दिसतो. हे पर्यावरणसंरक्षणविचार आजही उपयुक्त आहेत. आपण पर्यावरणीय घटकांचे महत्त्व ओळखून, अस्तित्व मान्य करून, उपयुक्तता लक्षात घेऊन ते आपल्या जीवनाचे अविभाज्य घटक, आधारस्तंभ आहेत, याची जाणीव करून घेतली पाहिजे आणि इतरांनाही करून दिली पाहिजे. या जाणीवेतून मानसिकता बदलून विश्वकल्याणासाठी पर्यावरणसंरक्षण आद्य कर्तव्य मानले पाहिजे.

### प्रस्तावना –

वेदांमध्ये मानव कल्याणाकरिता आणि मानवाच्या फायद्यासाठी जो उपदेश केलेला आहे. तो मंत्रात्मक शैलीत सांगितलेला आहे. हे संपूर्ण विश्व आणि त्या विश्वाची दृश्यसत्ता ही प्राणीजगत आणि निसर्गाच्या रूपात विस्तारलेली दिसते. जेव्हा आपण प्राणीविश्वाचा विचार करतो, तेव्हा सूक्ष्मातिसूक्ष्म कृमीकीटकांपासून स्थूलातिस्थूल हत्ती इत्यादी प्राण्यांचे विश्व आपल्या डोळ्यासमोर उभे राहते स्वाभाविकपणे मनुष्यदेखील याच सजीवप्राण्यांमध्ये मोडतो. परंतु विचारशक्तीमुळे इतर सजीवाहून त्याला वेगळे मानले जाते. म्हणूनच मनुष्य हा बुद्धिमान प्राणी आहे, असे म्हटले जाते. दुसरीकडे आपण पाहतो की, या विश्वाचे स्थूल जगत विविध प्रकारच्या रूपात आणि वैभवात आपल्यासमोर उभे आहे. मानव आणि निसर्ग यांचा परस्पर घनिष्ठ संबंध आहे. आपले आयुष्य सुखी व समृद्ध बनविण्यासाठी आपल्याला पावलोपावली निसर्गाची मदत आणि सहकार्य घ्यावे लागते. वेदांमध्ये आपल्याला निसर्ग आणि पर्यावरणाची अनेक सुरेख वर्णने पहावयास मिळतात. त्यांचे येथे दिग्दर्शन केलेले आहे.

### उद्दिष्टे –

- १) वेदांतील पर्यावरणविषयक मंत्रांचा प्रातिनिधिक स्वरूपात अभ्यास करणे .
- २) वेदांच्या पर्यावरणविषयक योगदानाचा आढावा घेणे.
- ३) वेदांतील पर्यावरणसंरक्षणविषयक विचारांचे अध्ययन करणे.



**व्याप्ती –**

प्रस्तुत विषयाची व्याप्ती ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, अथर्ववेद यातील पर्यावरणाशी निगडित असणाऱ्या काही मंत्रांपुरतीच मर्यादित आहे.

**संशोधनपद्धती –**

प्रस्तुत विषयाची संशोधनपद्धती विवेचनात्मक आहे.

**विषयाचे महत्त्व –**

वेदांमध्ये प्रत्यक्षाप्रत्यक्षरीत्या पर्यावरणविषयक भरपूर माहिती प्राप्त होते. पृथ्वी, आप, तेज वायू आणि आकाश यांची शुद्धी, यांना प्रदूषणापासून वाचविण्याचे निर्देश वेदांतील अनेक मंत्रांमध्ये दिलेले आहेत. विश्वाचे संरक्षक घटक कोणते आहेत? पर्यावरणाची शुद्धी कशाप्रकारे होऊ शकते ? तसेच पर्यावरणसंरक्षण कोणकोणत्या पद्धतीने होऊ शकते ? याविषयी अनेक संदर्भ आपणास वेदांमध्ये प्राप्त होतात. हे संदर्भ पर्यावरणसंरक्षणासाठी महत्त्वाचे दस्तऐवज आहेत. हे महत्त्व ओळखून प्रस्तुत विषयाची निवड केलेली आहे. त्याचे थोडक्यात विवेचन पुढीलप्रमाणे-

**विषयविवेचन –**

अथर्ववेदात जल, वायू आणि वनस्पती हे पर्यावरणीय तीन घटक वर्णिलेली आहेत. यांनीच संपूर्ण विश्व व्यापलेले आहे. हे घटक मानवांना प्रसन्नता देतात. म्हणूनच यांना अथर्ववेदात छंदस् असे म्हटलेले आहे. यांची नावे आणि रूपे अनेक आहेत. म्हणून त्यांना पुरुरूपम् असेही म्हटलेले आहे. हे घटक प्राणिमात्रांच्या जीवनाच्या संरक्षणासाठी निसर्गाने प्रदान केलेले आहेत.

त्रीणि छन्दांसि कवयो वि येतिरे पुरुरूपं दर्शतं विश्वचक्षणम् ।

आपो वाता ओषधयस्तान्येकस्मिन् भुवनं अर्पितानि ॥ १

साधारणपणे असे मानले जाते की, जल आणि वायू पर्यावरणाचे प्रमुख घटक आहेत. परंतु वरील मंत्रातून असे स्पष्ट होते की, वृक्षवनस्पतीदेखील पर्यावरणाचे प्रमुख घटक आहेत. जसे पाणी आणि वायू यांशिवाय आपणास जीवन जगणे अशक्य आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे वृक्षवनस्पतीशिवायदेखील जीवनाचे अस्तित्व मान्य करणे शक्य नाही. वृक्षवनस्पतींचे महत्त्व प्रथमतः वेदांमध्ये विशद केलेले आपणास पहावयास मिळते. वेदांमध्ये पर्यावरणप्रदूषण कारणांचे उल्लेख आढळतात. वायूजलभूमीप्रदूषण इत्यादी. या प्रदूषणापासून वाचण्याचे, संरक्षणाचे उपायदेखील अप्रत्यक्षरीत्या वेदांमध्ये वर्णिलेले पहावयास मिळतात.

**वायुसंरक्षण –**

वायू मानवी जीवनाचा अविभाज्य घटक आहे. तो मानवी जीवनाचा आधारस्तंभ आहे. मानवांच्या जीवनसुरक्षेसाठी वायूप्रदूषणाच्या सर्व घटकांचे नियंत्रण करणे आवश्यक आहे. पर्यावरणाच्या संरक्षणासाठी वायूच्या शुद्धीवर लक्ष देणे आवश्यक आहे. कारण शुद्ध वायू रोगांचा नाश करतो. तो हृदयरोगापासून वाचवितो. आयुष्य वृद्धिंगत करतो. जीवन प्रदान करतो. म्हणूनच त्याला पिता, भ्राता, सखा असे म्हटले आहे.

आ वात वाहि भेषजं वि वात वाहि यद्रपः ।

त्वं हि विश्वभेषजो देवानां दूत ईयसे ॥ २

वात आ वातु भेषजं शंभु मयोभु नो हृदे ।

प्रण आयूंषि तारिषत् ॥

उत वात पितासि न उत भ्रातोत नः सखा

स नो जीवातवे कृधि ॥ ३

अथर्ववेदातही वायू आणि सूर्याचे महत्त्व कथन करताना असे म्हटले आहे की, तुम्ही दोघे विश्वाचे संरक्षक आहात. तुम्ही दोघे अंतरिक्षव्याप्त आहात. तुम्ही सर्व प्रकारचे रोग नष्ट करणारे आहात.

युवं वायो सविता च भुवनानि रक्षथस्तौ नो मुञ्चतमंहसः ।  
अपेतो वायो सविता च दुष्कृतमप रक्षांसि शिमिदां च सेधतम् ॥<sup>४</sup>

### द्यावापृथ्वीचे संरक्षण –

वेदांमध्ये वायूमंडळाच्या शुद्धीसाठी द्यावापृथ्वीच्या संरक्षणावर विशेष लक्ष केंद्रित केलेले पहावयास मिळते. द्यावापृथ्वीत सूर्य, अंतरिक्ष आणि पृथ्वी या तिन्हींचा समावेश होतो. द्यावापृथ्वी हे परस्परांशी संबंधित आहेत. कारण त्यांच्यात पोष्य- पोषक संबंध आहे. सूर्य उर्जेचा स्रोत आहे. अंतरिक्ष हा पर्जन्यकर्ता आहे. पृथ्वी ही ऊर्जा आणि पाऊस इत्यादींचा उपयोग करून अन्न इत्यादी समृद्धीने मानवी जीवनाला संचालित करीत असते. हे तिचे परस्परांशी निगडित आहेत. वायुमंडल प्राणवायू देऊन मानवजातीला, सजीवसृष्टीला जीवदान देते. वृक्षवनस्पतींचे जीवन पावसावर अवलंबून असते. पृथ्वी, जल, अग्नि, वायू हे सर्व एकरूप होऊन मानवी जीवनाला चालवीत असतात. यांचे संतुलन बिघडले की, विनाश प्रक्रिया चालू होते. हे संतुलन बिघडण्याचे कारण प्रदूषण हे आहे. प्रदूषणाला रोकण्यासाठी वेदांमध्ये जे उपाय सांगितले आहेत. तेच पर्यावरणसंरक्षणविषयक विचार आहेत.

वेदांमध्ये द्यावापृथ्वीची उपयुक्तता, महत्त्व, त्यांच्या संरक्षणाची आवश्यकता आणि त्यांना प्रदूषणापासून मुक्त करण्यासाठीचे उपयोगी विचार सांगितलेले आहेत. ते पुढीलप्रमाणे वेदांच्या अनेक मंत्रांमध्ये द्यूलोकाला पिता आणि पृथ्वीला माता असे म्हटलेले आहे. जर द्यूलोक किंवा अंतरिक्ष प्रदूषित झाले तर, ऊर्जांच्या स्रोतांना हानी पोहोचते आणि जर पृथ्वी प्रदूषित झाली तर, मानवी जीवन संकटात येते. म्हणून या दोघांचे संरक्षण अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. अथर्ववेदामध्ये पृथ्वी आपली माता आणि आम्ही तिचे पुत्र आहोत, असे म्हटलेले आहे. जसे आई-वडिलांची सेवा करणे, त्यांचे संकटांपासून संरक्षण करणे, हे पुत्राचे कर्तव्य आहे. तसेच सृष्टीचे संरक्षण करणे, तिला प्रदूषणापासून वाचविणे. त्यांच्या साधनांचा योग्य उपयोग करणे, हे आपले आद्य कर्तव्य आहे.

माता भूमिः पुत्रो अहं पृथिव्याः ।<sup>५</sup>

पृथिवी माता ----- द्यौष्पिता ।<sup>६</sup>

आ सुष्टुती नमसा ----- द्यावा पृथिवी ----- ।

पिता माता ----- यशसावविष्टाम् ॥ <sup>७</sup>

अथर्ववेदात भूमीची उपयुक्तता वर्णन करताना असे म्हटले आहे की, पृथ्वी आम्हाला हिरवाई आणि धनधान्य देते. अग्नी आम्हाला लोहतत्त्व देतो. वृक्ष आणि वनस्पती आम्हाला सूर्यकिरणांच्या सहाय्याने कल्याणकारी शक्ती प्रदान करतात आणि ही शक्ती आपणास प्राणवायूच्या रूपात प्राप्त होते.

भूमिष्ट्वा पातु हरितेन विश्व भृदग्निः पिपत्वर्यसा सजोषाः।

वीरुद्धिष्टे अर्जुनं संविदानं दक्षं दधातु सुमनस्यमानम् ॥ <sup>८</sup>

यजुर्वेदात असे म्हटले आहे की, द्यूलोक आणि पृथ्वी आपणास ऊर्जा देते. वनस्पती शक्ती देतात आणि पाणी बल, ताकद, तेज देते. अशाप्रकारे द्यु, भूमी वनस्पती आणि पाणी वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारची ऊर्जा स्रोत आहेत.

दिवः पृथिव्याः पर्योज उद्भुतं वनस्पतिभ्यः पर्याभृतं सहः ।

अपामोज्मानं परि गोभिरावृतमिन्द्रस्य वज्रं हविषा रथं यज ॥ <sup>९</sup>

ऋग्वेदातील एका मंत्रात असे वर्णन आले आहे की, पृथ्वी माता आपणास मधुर दूध आणि अन्न, पाणी देते. द्यूलोक अमृत देतो. म्हणजेच सूर्यापासून ऊर्जा आणि प्रकाश मिळतो. पावसापासून स्वच्छ पाणी प्राप्त होते. अथर्ववेदात असे म्हटले आहे की, द्यूलोक, अंतरिक्ष, वनस्पती आणि पाणीदेखील आपणा सर्वांना मधुरता प्रदान करो म्हणजे सर्वजण प्रदूषण मुक्त होऊन जीवन सुखी समृद्ध होण्यासाठी सहाय्यक ठरोत. वेदांमध्ये अनेक ठिकाणी द्युपृथ्वीला प्रदूषणमुक्त ठेवण्याचे निर्देश दिलेले आहेत. पुढे जाऊन हाही आदेश दिलेला आहे की, अशाप्रकारचे कोणतेही कार्य न करोत की, ज्यामुळे आणि भूमीचे नुकसान होईल. ऋग्वेदातील एका मंत्रात अशाप्रकारची ताकीद

दिलेली आहे की, द्युभूमी ही आपली चेतनतत्त्वे आहेत. ते आपले संरक्षक आहेत. जर यांना कोणी प्रदूषित केले तर, आपला विनाश निश्चित आहे. यजुर्वेदातील एका मंत्रात द्यु, अंतरिक्ष, जल, वनस्पती आणि वृक्ष यांना प्रार्थना केलेली आहे की, ते सर्वजण प्रदूषणमुक्त होऊन आपणास सुख आणि शांती प्रदान करोत .

द्यौश्च नः पृथिवी च प्रचेतस ऋतावरी रक्षतामंहसो रिपः ।

मा दुर्विदत्रा निर्ऋतिर्न ईशत तद्देवानामवो अद्या वृणीमहे ॥<sup>१०</sup>

द्यौ शान्तिरन्तरिक्षं शान्तिः पृथिवी शान्तिरापः

शान्तिरोषधयः शान्तिः वनस्पतयः शान्तिः ।<sup>११</sup>

तसेच एका मंत्रात द्युभूमीचा आणि आपला परस्पर घनिष्ठ संबंध दाखविला आहे. जर आपण द्युभूमीचे संरक्षण केले, तर तेही आपले संरक्षण करतील. याचा अर्थ असा की, जर आपण सृष्टीला सहाय्य केले तर तीही सहाय्य करेल. आणि तिला सुखी, प्रसन्न, आनंदी ठेवले, तर तीही आपणाला सुखी, आनंदी, प्रसन्न ठेवेल. जर त्यांना आपण त्रास दिला, तर तेही आपल्याला दुःख, संकटे देतील. म्हणूनच यजुर्वेदामध्ये म्हटले आहे की, तुम्ही अंतरिक्ष आणि पृथ्वीला हानी पोहोचवू नका.

अवतां त्वां द्यावापृथिवी अव त्वं द्यावा पृथिवी ।<sup>१२</sup>

मा द्यावापृथिवी अभिशोचीर्माऽन्तरिक्षं मा वनस्पतीन् ॥<sup>१३</sup>

#### जलसंरक्षण –

वेदांमध्ये पाण्याची उपयुक्तता आणि त्याचे महत्व यावर बराच प्रकाश टाकलेला दिसतो. पाणी हे जीवन आहे. पाणी हे अमृत आहे. पाणी हे औषध आहे. पाणी हे रुग्णांचे औषध आहे. पाणी हे आयुःवर्धक आहे. पाण्याला दूषित करण्याला पाप मानलेले आहे. पाण्याची उपयुक्तता वर्णन करताना असे म्हटले आहे की, पाणी सर्व रोगांचा इलाज आहे. पाणी अमृतासमान आहे. हे पाणी मानवाला जीवनशक्ती प्रदान करते आणि पाणी शक्तीवर्धक आहे, रोगनाशक आहे.

अप्स्वन्तरमृतमप्सु भेषज मपामुत प्रशस्तये ।<sup>१४</sup>

अप्सु मे सोमो अब्रवीदन्तर्विश्वानि भेषजा ।

अग्निं च विश्वशंभुव मापश्च विश्व भेषजीः ।<sup>१५</sup>

आपः पृणीत भेषजं ।<sup>१६</sup>

आपोः अद्यान्वचारिषु रसेन समगस्महि ।<sup>१७</sup>

एका मंत्रात हिमालयातून निघणाऱ्या नदीच्या पाण्याचे विशेष लाभ कथन केलेला आहे. हृदयासाठी ते औषध आहे, असे म्हटलेले आहे.

हिमवतः प्र स्रवन्ति सिन्धौ समह संगमः ।<sup>१८</sup>

आपो ह मह्यं तद देवीर्ददन हृद्योतभेषजम् ।<sup>१९</sup>

वाहणारे पाणी शुद्ध आणि गुणकारी असते. हे पाणी मनुष्याला शक्ती देते.

सद्युषीस्तदपसो दिवा नक्तं च ससुषीः ।

वरेण्यक्रतुरहमपो देवीरुप हवये

ओता आपः ----- ओषधीः शिवाः ।<sup>२०</sup>

वृक्ष वनस्पतींमध्ये सर्व देवांची शक्ती विद्यमान आहे. वृक्ष मनुष्याला जीवन व शक्ती देतात. औषधी प्रदूषण नष्ट करतात. म्हणून त्यांना विषदूषणी असे म्हटलेले आहे.

वीरुधो वैश्वदेवीरुग्राः पुरुषजीवनीः ।

उन्मुञ्चन्तीर्विवरुणा उग्रा या विषदूषणीः ।<sup>२१</sup>

अथो बलासनाशनीः कृत्यादूषणीश्च यास्ता इहा यन्त्वोषधीः ।<sup>२२</sup>



वृक्ष सृष्टीचे संरक्षण करतात आणि हे वृक्ष आपणास प्राणवायूरूपी दूध देतात. म्हणून त्यांना माता असे म्हटलेले आहे. वृक्ष मानवांना जीवन प्रदान करतात म्हणून त्यांना मानवरक्षक असेही म्हटलेले आहे. वृक्षांना प्रदूषणनाशक असेही म्हटलेले आहे. ते वायूमंडलातील दोषांना नष्ट करतात.

ओषधीरिति मातर स्तद्वो देवीरुप ब्रुवे |<sup>२३</sup>

ओषधीः प्रति ----- वीरुधः पारयिष्णवः |<sup>२४</sup>

वनस्पतिः शमिता ----- |<sup>२५</sup>

यजुर्वेदामध्ये वृक्षांचे फायदे वर्णन करताना असे म्हटले आहे की, वृक्ष मधुर फळे देतात. ते पाऊस पाडणाऱ्या मेघांना आकृष्ट करतात. पृथ्वीला मजबूत बनवितात. चांगल्या वृष्टीसाठी वृक्षांची अत्यंत गरज आहे.

वनस्पतिर्हिरण्यपर्णो मधुशाखः सुपिप्पलो देवमिन्द्रमवर्धयत् |

दिवमग्रेणास्पृक्षदान्तरिक्षं पृथिवीमदृहीद्वसुवने वसुधेयस्य वेतु यज |<sup>२६</sup>

ऋग्वेदामध्ये वृक्ष लावण्यास सांगितले आहे. कारण ते पाण्याच्या स्रोतांचे संरक्षण करतात. वृक्ष आपले मित्र आहेत. त्यांचे संरक्षण करणे, त्यांची योग्य रीतीने वाढ होऊ देणे, हे आपले कर्तव्य आहे.

वनस्पते वीड्वङ्गो हि भुया अस्मत्सखा प्रतरणः सुवीरः |<sup>२७</sup>

मा भूम निष्ठ्या इवेन्द्र त्वदरणा इव |

वनानि न प्रज हितान्यद्रिवो दुरोषासो अमन्महि ||<sup>२८</sup>

आपण वनांची उपेक्षा करू नये. कारण वृक्ष प्रदूषण नष्ट करतात. म्हणून त्यांना कापू नये. म्हणजेच झाडे लावा, झाडे वाढवा, झाडे जगवा हाच संदेश त्याकाळी मंत्रांतून दिलेला दिसतो. जो आजही देणे क्रमप्राप्त आहे.

वनस्पति वन आस्थापायध्वं नि पू दधिध्वमखनन्त उत्सम् |<sup>२९</sup>

मा काकम्बीरमुद् वृहो वनस्पति मशस्तीर्वि हि नीनशः |<sup>३०</sup>

## निष्कर्ष -

वरील विवेचनातून असे ज्ञात होते की, वैदिक काळी जगा आणि जगू द्या हे तत्त्व अवलंबले जात होते. जल, वायू, वृक्षवनस्पति, द्यावापृथिवी हे पर्यावरणपूरक घटक मानलेले होते. हे घटक स्थावरजंगम सृष्टीला ऊर्जा, शुद्धवायू, अन्नपाणी, यांच्या सहाय्याने आरोग्यमय जीवन प्रदान करीत होते. वैदिक काळात पर्यावरणीय घटकांचे महत्त्व जाणून त्यांचे अस्तित्व मान्य केलेले होते. त्यामुळेच त्यांना मातापिताभ्रातासखा संबोधलेले दिसते. जणूकाही त्यांना कुटुंबीय मानलेले होते. पर्यावरण संतुलित राखणे हे आपले आद्य कर्तव्य आहे. याची जाणीव असल्याचे जाणवते. या जाणीवेतूनच शुद्ध वायूवर लक्ष केंद्रित करणे, द्यावापृथ्वीला प्रदूषणमुक्त ठेवणे, पाणी दूषित न करणे, झाडे लावणे, वाढविणे, संरक्षणे ह्या गोष्टी कटाक्षाने पाळण्यास सांगितल्या होत्या. आपणास जर निरोगी, दीर्घायुष्य हवे असेल तर, पर्यावरणीय घटकांचा सांभाळ पुत्रवत करणे गरजेचे आहे. पर्यावरणीय घटकांकडे दुर्लक्ष केले तर, तुम्हीही दुर्लक्षित व्हाल आणि पर्यावरणाचा ऱ्हास म्हणजे तुमचाही नाश अटळ हाही निर्देश दिलेला दिसतो. हे पर्यावरणसंरक्षणविचार आजही उपयुक्त आहेत. आपण पर्यावरणाकडे दुर्लक्ष केले, त्याचा ऱ्हास केला म्हणूनच आज आपणास अनेक नैसर्गिक आपत्तींना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. अजूनही वेळ गेलेली नाही. पर्यावरणीय घटकांचे महत्त्व ओळखून, अस्तित्व मान्य करून, उपयुक्तता लक्षात घेऊन ते आपल्या जीवनाचे अविभाज्य घटक, आधारस्तंभ आहेत, याची जाणीव करून घेतली पाहिजे आणि इतरांनाही करून दिली पाहिजे. या जाणीवेतून मानसिकता बदलून विश्वकल्याणासाठी पर्यावरणसंरक्षण आद्य कर्तव्य मानले पाहिजे.

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२. ऋग्वेद संहिता, पान नं. ७४५, १०.१३७.३
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## भारतातील अन्नसुरक्षा समस्या आणि उपाय एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास

डॉ. दिलीप सुदाम शहापुरे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,

किन्हावली ता. शहापूर जिल्हा ठाणे 421 403

### 1: प्रास्ताविक :

प्रस्तुत संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने जाहीर केलेली शाश्वत विकासाची ध्येय पाहता त्यात आर्थिक वाढीचा दर वाढविणे, मूळ गरजांची पूर्तता करणे, जीवनमानाचा स्तर उंचावणे त्यामध्ये लोकसंख्या शिक्षण आणि आरोग्य विषयक संधी अधिक उत्तम करणे, सर्व लोकांना सार्वजनिक जीवनात सहभागासाठी संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे, स्वच्छ पर्यावरणास सुनिश्चित करण्यास मदत करणे दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन अन्नसुरक्षा पोषण आहार शाश्वत कृषी, पर्यावरण वातावरणातील बदल राष्ट्रीय शाश्वत विकास इत्यादी उद्देशावर भर दिल्याचे आढळते. अन्नसुरक्षेची हमी आणि कुपोषणाची समस्या दूर करणे हे आजच्या भारताच्या विकासाचा पुढचे सर्वात मोठे आव्हान आणि देशाचे धोरण निश्चित करणे पुढील मोठी अडचण आहे अन्नही मानवाची पहिली मूलभूत गरज आहे आणि त्यामुळेच आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायद्यात ( 1999 संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ व कायदा ) मानवाचा अन्नसाठा मूलभूत अधिकार त्याला मिळणे विषयी अनेक तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत विशेषता आर्थिक आणि सांस्कृतिक अधिकाराविषयीच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायद्यातील कलम 11 मध्ये भूक आणि कुपोषणापासून मुक्ती हा मानवाचा मूलभूत अधिकार असल्याचे मान्य करतात. गेल्या दशकात भारतीय डावे राजकीय पक्ष विचारवंत आणि स्वयंसेवी संस्थानी एक मोठी चळवळ राबविली होती. अन्नसुरक्षेसाठी अन्नाचा मूलभूत अधिकार लोकांना मिळवून देण्यासाठी या चळवळीतून आलेल्या दबावामुळे केंद्रातील संयुक्त पुरोगामी आघाडी सरकारला राष्ट्रीय अन्नसुरक्षा विधेयक 2011 मध्ये मांडणे आवश्यक ठरले. 5 सप्टेंबर 2013 रोजी हे विधेयक पारित होऊन अन्नसुरक्षा कायद्यात रूपांतर झाले. अन्नसुरक्षा कायदा म्हणजे मानवाच्या अन्नाचा मूलभूत अधिकार मान्य करण्याचे पहिले पाऊलच आहे. प्रस्तुत भारतातील अन्न सुरक्षा समस्या आणि उपाय एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास या संशोधन शोध निबंधात खालील बाबींचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

### 2: संशोधन शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे:

प्रस्तुत भारतातील अन्नसुरक्षा समस्या आणि उपाय एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास या शोधनिबंधाचे उद्दिष्टे खालील प्रमाणे आहेत.

- 1) भारतातील अन्न सुरक्षेच्या संदर्भातील समस्येचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) भारतातील अन्नसुरक्षा योजनेच्या अंमलबजावणीवर प्रकाश टाकणे.
- 3) भारतातील अन्नसुरक्षा समस्या यावर उपाय सुचविले.

### 3: संशोधन शोध निबंधाची संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तुत भारतातील अन्नसुरक्षा समस्या आणि उपाय एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास या संशोधन शोध निबंधाची संशोधन पद्धती दुय्यम स्त्रोतावर अवलंबून आहे. यामध्ये भारतीय नियोजन मंडळाचे पंचवार्षिक योजनेचे विविध अहवाल, भारतीय अन्नसुरक्षा कायदा आणि भारताची जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेने विषयक कटिबद्धता प्रबंध, ब्राझीलमधील अन्न धोरण आणि लोकसहभाग, कृषी विषयक अभ्यासाचा आढावा, मानव विकास अहवाल, नॅशनल

सॅम्पल सर्व्हे च्या विविध फेऱ्यांचे अहवाल, भारतीय जनगणना अहवाल, राष्ट्रीय अन्न सुरक्षा बिल समिती अहवाल, अन्न आणि सार्वजनिक वितरण विभागाचे विविध वार्षिक अहवाल, भारताची महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी, तसेच दैनिके, साप्ताहिके, मासिके, इंटरनेट साधनाचा वापर त्याच बरोबर विचारवंत व नामवंत विचारवंतांनी लिहिलेल्या ग्रंथांचा परामर्श घेण्यात आला आहे. इत्यादी स्रोतांच्या आधारे माहिती संकलित करून शोधनिबंधाचे निष्कर्ष आणि शिफारशी मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

#### 4: जागतिक स्तरावर अन्नसुरक्षा समस्या :

अन्नसुरक्षेची समस्या ही केवळ भारतातच नसून इतर जागतिक पातळीवरील समस्या असून अन्नधान्याच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर किमती काही वर्षे कालावधीपासून वाढत आहेत राष्ट्रसंघाच्या खाद्य आणि कृषी संघटनांच्या आकडेवारीनुसार अन्नधान्य किंमत निर्देशांकानुसार 2006 मध्ये 121 तर जून 2008 मध्ये 274 पर्यंत किमती जाऊन पोहोचल्या होत्या. अमेरिकेत 2006-2007 या कालावधीमध्ये देशात होणाऱ्या मक्याच्या उत्पादनापैकी 20 टक्के मक्याचा उपयोग इथेनॉल बनविण्यासाठी केला असल्याचे दिसते त्यामुळे अमेरिकेच्या बाबतीत अशी शंका व्यक्त केली जाते की 2016 पर्यंत देशात होणाऱ्या मक्याच्या उत्पादनापैकी जवळ जवळ 32 टक्के उत्पादन इथेनॉल बनविण्यासाठी उपयोग करेल. तसेच चीन तर मका नाहीतर तांदळापासून सुद्धा इथेनॉल निर्मिती करीत आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या मते अमेरिका व युरोपीय समुदाय अन्नधान्य संकटाला जबाबदार आहे कारण त्यांनी आपली शेती जैविक इंधनासाठी वापर करण्यास सुरुवात केली असल्याचे आढळते. गेल्या काही वर्षांपासून प्रतिव्यक्ती अन्न उपलब्धता भारतात कमी होत आहे सन 2000- 2003 ते 2007 -2008 या पाच वर्षे कालावधीत भारताची लोकसंख्या आठ टक्क्यांनी वाढली पण उत्पादन फक्त पाच टक्के ने वाढले त्यामुळे अन्नधान्याची मागणी पाणीपुरवठा यात असंतुलन निर्माण होऊन अन्नधान्याच्या किमतीत वृद्धी होत असल्याचे आढळते.

#### 5 : जागतिक स्तरावर अन्नसुरक्षेची अंमलबजावणी :

अन्नसुरक्षा कायदा राबवणारा ब्राझील हा जगातील पहिलाच देश असल्याचे आढळते. सद्यस्थितीत जगभरात नावाजला गेलेला ब्राझील या देशांमधील फोम झिरो / झिरो हँगर कार्यक्रमाचा एक भाग म्हणून ब्राझील शासनाने ही एक योजना राबवली. जगभरात अन्नसुरक्षा योजना अत्यंत यशस्वीरित्या राबवण्यात आली. 2010 मध्ये घटना दुरुस्ती करून ब्राझील शासनाने अन्नाचा मूलभूत अधिकाराचा समावेश नागरिकांच्या सामाजिक अधिकारांमध्ये करण्यात आला यातूनच झिरो हँगर योजना राबवण्यासाठी कायमस्वरूपी वैज्ञानिक पाठबळ ब्राझील सरकारला मिळाले. देशातील उपासमारीची समस्या नष्ट करणे हा एक वैयक्तिक किंवा स्थानिक प्रश्न न मानता राजकारण्यांनी तो राष्ट्रीय आणि सामाजिक प्रश्न म्हणून हाताळा. मेक्सिकोतील दूरवरच्या भागात असलेली 22 हजार सहकारी दुकाने अन्न व जीवनावश्यक वस्तू विकतानाच दूरवरच्या भागातील लहानशा बाजारपेठेत खाजगी व्यापाराची स्पर्धा करतात. ब्राझील, बोलसा फॅमिलीला व मेक्सिकोतील प्रोग्रेसो या सशर्त हस्तांतरण योजनेचे यश सर्वांना ठाऊक आहे. आफ्रिकेतील ताज्या संशोधनानेही बिनशर्त हस्तांतरण आणि झालेले उपासमारी घोर गुरे-दोरे बाळगण्यात वाढ व नवीन व्यवसायात गुंतवणूक असेही परिणाम दाखवून दिले आहे. आर्थिक प्रणालीचे संगणीकरण आणि इंटरनेट व मोबाईल यासारख्या साधनांच्या वापराने ही कोंडी फोडली आहे. रॉक हस्तांतरणासाठी मोबाईलच्या वापरात आफ्रिका जगात आघाडीवर आहे. भारतात 1960 च्या दशकात हरितक्रांती यशस्वी झाल्याने भारत अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत जवळजवळ स्वयंपूर्ण आणि स्वावलंबी झाला 1950- 51 ते 2000-2007 या वर्षे कालावधीत अन्नधान्य उत्पादनात 508 लाख टनांवरून 2130 लाख टनापर्यंत वृद्धि झाली. ही वृद्धी

चार पटीने झाली.भारत देश कृषी उत्पादनाच्या बाबतीत अन्नसुरक्षितता निर्माण होत आहे असे आढळते. परंतु डाळीचे उत्पादन घटल्याने आहारातील प्रोटीन्सच्या प्रमाणात वाढ करण्याच्या संदर्भात अपयश आले आहे.त्याचप्रमाणे गरीब लोकांच्या क्रयशक्तीत वाढ न झाल्यामुळे ते आपल्या आहारात फळे भाजीपाला दूध मांस अंडे यांचा पुरेसा समावेश करू शकत नाही त्यामुळे संतुलित आहाराची समस्या निर्माण होत आहे ग्रामीण आणि शहरी क्षेत्रातील दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील जनतेमध्ये अन्नसुरक्षा निर्माण करण्यासाठी भारत सरकारने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली सुरू करण्यात आली भारतीय अन्न महामंडळ तेलबिया महामंडळ व इतर महामंडळाने जे अन्नधान्य डाळी खरेदी केले असतील त्याचा अन्न सुरक्षितता निर्माण करण्यासाठी केला जातो .तसेच स्वस्त धान्य दुकान यामार्फत अन्नधान्य साखर तांदूळ तेल व इतर जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंचा पुरवठा केला जातो. सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली मार्फत ज्या अन्नधान्याची विक्री केली जाते त्या त्यावर सरकार अनुदान देत असते.सन 1980-1981 या वर्षामध्ये सहाशे पन्नास कोटी रुपये अनुदान देण्यात आले होते. तसेच 2005-2006 वर्षामध्ये 23828 कोटी रुपये अनुदान देण्यात आले होते. अनुदान देण्यामागचा उद्देश म्हणजे अन्नधान्याच्या किमतीतील वृद्धी हे कारण होय.भारतात एक जून 1997 या वर्षापासून लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली सुरू करण्यात आली. या वितरण प्रणाली अंतर्गत गरीब लोकांना कमीत कमी किमतीत अन्नधान्य उपलब्ध करून देणे हा उद्देश होता. ज्या कुटुंबाचे वार्षिक उत्पन्न 15 हजार रुपये पेक्षा कमी आहे. त्यांना सुरुवातीला दर महिन्याला रेशन कार्ड च्या साहाय्याने दहा किलो धान्य देण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यात आली होती. त्यानंतर अन्नधान्याची मर्यादा वाढवून ती पंचवीस किलो पर्यंत वाढविण्यात आली. तर एप्रिल 2000 या वर्षापासून ही मर्यादा 35 किलो करण्यात आले. या योजनेनुसार धान्याचे वितरण करताना शासनाने मार्च 2005पासून असे जाहीर केले की भारतीय खाद्य अन्न महामंडळाने गहू-तांदूळ ज्या दराने खरेदी केले असेल त्याच्या निम्मी किंमत आकारून दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील जनतेला धान्याचे वितरण करण्यात येईल असे नमूद करण्यात आले होते. परंतु प्रशासकीय हलगर्जीपणा भ्रष्टाचार कामचुकारपणा खऱ्या गरजू ऐवजी इतरणा लाभ देणे रास्त दराने धान्य खरेदी गरिबांना वाटण्या ऐवजी किराणा दुकानदारांना ते जास्त किमतीला विकणे यासारख्या कारणांमुळे अन्नसुरक्षा धोरण फसले व म्हणावे तसे यशस्वी होऊ शकले नाही. सार्वजनिक वितरण पद्धतीचे सुधारित संस्करण लक्षित व पुनर सुधारित सार्वजनिक पद्धतीमधील व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार आणि कार्यवाही संबंधातील अनेक दोष अस्तित्वात असतानाच देशातील एक ते दोन कोटी गरीब कुटुंबांना त्यांच्या आवश्यकता अनुसरून अन्नधान्याची उपलब्धता न होणे ही बाब निश्चितच चिंताजनक आहे. 4 जून 2009 रोजी भारताच्या माननीय राष्ट्रपती श्रीमती प्रतिभाताई पाटील यांनी अशी घोषणा केली की सरकार अन्नसुरक्षा अधिकार अधिनियम तयार करेल या अधिनियमाच्या माध्यमातून दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील प्रत्येक कुटुंबास प्रति महिना रुपये तीन प्रती किलो दराने 25 किलो गहू किंवा तांदूळ प्राप्त करण्याचा अधिकार राहील. राष्ट्रीय अन्न सुरक्षा विधेयक सन 2010 च्या तरतुदी वर गांभीर्याने चर्चा करण्यासाठी एका उच्च अधिकारी प्राप्त मंत्र्यांच्या समूहाची स्थापना करण्यात आली या समुहाकडून करण्यात आलेल्या शिफारशी वर आधारित प्रस्तावित विधेयकाच्या प्रमुख तरतुदी मध्ये दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील प्रत्येक कुटुंबास प्रति महिना तीन रुपये प्रति किलो दराने 25 किलो तांदूळ अथवा दोन रुपये प्रति किलो 35 किलो गहू सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली अंतर्गत मिळविण्याचा अधिकार राहील. अन्नसुरक्षा मनके आणि तरतुदीचे उल्लंघन करणारे व दोषी आढळलेल्या व्यक्ती संघटना अथवा कंपन्यांवर कारवाई केली जाईल. स्वस्त धान्य दुकानाचे व्यवस्थापन हे सरकारी किंवा निमसरकारी संघटना किंवा ग्राम परिषदेद्वारे केले जावे आणि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणालीच्या माध्यमातून वितरित करण्यात येणाऱ्या वस्तू बीपीएल कुटुंबाच्या दरवाज्यापर्यंत पोहोचतील अशी व्यवस्था केली जावी. विधवा मातांना सातव्या महिन्यापासून



प्रस्तुति पर्यंत रुपये 1 हजार प्रति महिना या दराने मातृत्व भत्ता दिला जावा. अन्नसुरक्षा सी. रंगराजन समितीने 13 जानेवारी 2011 रोजी अहवालात असे स्पष्ट केले आहे की केवळ गरजू नाच दोन रुपये प्रति किलो दराने गहू आणि तीन रुपये दराने प्रति किलो दराने तांदूळ उपलब्ध करून दिले जाऊ शकतात. राष्ट्रीय सल्लागार परिषदेने देशातील 75 टक्के लोकसंख्या ही या अंतर्गत आणण्याचे समर्थन केले आहे. अधिकार प्राप्त लोकसंख्या बफर स्टॉक आणि इतर कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमासाठी 50.56 मिलियन टन अन्नधान्याची अंदाजित आवश्यकता तर खरेदी 56.35 मिलियन टन राहण्याचा अंदाज आहे. सुधारित राष्ट्रीय अन्न सुरक्षा अधिनियम 2013 अधिसूचित केला. या अधिनियमाच्या उद्दिष्टात असे नमूद करण्यात आले आहे की लोकांना चांगले जीवन जगता येईल या हेतूने समर्थ बनविण्यासाठी त्यांना परवडेल अशा किमतीत पर्याप्त प्रमाणात अन्नधान्याची उपलब्धता निर्धारित करून मानवी जीवन चक्र दृष्टिकोनातून अन्न आणि पौष्टिक सुरक्षा उपलब्ध करून देण्याचे आहे.

#### 6: भारतातील अन्नसुरक्षा समस्या :

भारतातील अन्नसुरक्षेचा प्रश्न आजच्या काळात अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण बनला आहे. कारण एक बाजूने भारतातील अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या वृत्ती दर सातत्याने वाढत आहे व दुसऱ्या बाजूने देशातील 46 टक्के लोक कुपोषणाने त्रस्त आहेत आजही देशातील जवळजवळ 26 टक्के लोक दारिद्र्यात जीवन जगत आहेत. त्यामुळे बहुतांश लोकांना अन्न समस्येला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. भारत देशामध्ये कृषीचे स्वरूप नसून अन्नधान्याच्या उत्पादनाच्या दृष्टीने भौगोलिक स्थितीला अनुसरून उत्पादकतेमध्ये देखील तफावत आढळते. परंतु शेतीक्षेत्रात रासायनिक खते आणि कीटकनाशकांच्या अतिरिक्त वापराने अन्नधान्य यामधील पोस्टीकतेवर त्याचा प्रतिकूल परिणाम घडून येत आहे. याबाबतीत अन्नधान्याची वितरण प्रणालीसुद्धा दोष पूर्ण असून समाजामध्ये अन्न प्राप्त करण्याची पद्धती वेगवेगळी असल्या कारणे बाजारातील उपलब्ध खाद्यपदार्थांमध्ये भेसळ केली जाते. त्यामुळे अन्नहात पोषकता कमी होत आहे. दुसऱ्या बाजूने विचार करता देशात भरड धान्याची प्रतिव्यक्ती उपलब्धता ची मागील चार दशकात सातत्याने घसरत आहे. त्यामुळे अन्नधान्याच्या किमतीत वृद्धी होत आहे. तांदूळ गहू यांचे उत्पादन वाढून देखील योग्य साठवणुकीची व्यवस्था नसल्याकारणाने त्यांची सुरक्षितता होऊ शकली नाही. आंतरराष्ट्रीय अन्न संघटनेच्या एका अहवालानुसार भारतामध्ये एका वर्षात जेवढ्या अन्नधान्याची नासाडी घडून येते त्यापासून देशातील 70 लाख लोकांना दोन वेळचे पोटभर अन्न दिले जाऊ शकते. अशाप्रकारे शेतकऱ्यांच्या रक्त घामांमधून अन्नधान्य पिकविण्यात आलेल्या अन्नधान्याची व अकुशल व्यवस्थापनामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात नासाडी घडून येत असल्याचे आढळते. सरकारी खरेदी पासून एकत्रित करण्यात आलेल्या धान्याची खरेदी देखील साठवणूक करण्याची पुरेशी व्यवस्था नसल्याकारणाने जवळजवळ तीस टक्के पर्यंत अन्नधान्याची नासाडी घडून येत असल्याचे दिसते. परिणाम ता हे अन्नधान्य व्यर्थ जात आहे. तसेच शेती उत्पादनावर अल्प पाऊस, पिकावरील कीड यांचा प्रभाव अधिक होतो इत्यादी देखील प्रतिकूल परिणाम घडून येत आहे. जागतिक खाद्य कार्यक्रमाच्या अहवालानुसार भारत देशात लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली अपूर्ण माहिती कौटुंबिक वैशिष्ट्यांचे अयोग्य मापन भ्रष्टाचार आणि दक्षिणेच्या अभावामुळे गरीब व गरजू व्यक्तींना अन्नसुरक्षा उपलब्ध करून देण्यास अयशस्वी ठरली असल्याचे आढळते.

#### 7: भारतीय अन्न सुरक्षा व जागतिक अन्नसुरक्षा चिकित्सा :

भारतातील अन्नसुरक्षेचे स्वरूप गुणात्मक, परिणामात्मक, वितरणात्मक व आर्थिक असे आहे. fao या अहवालानुसार UK तील लोकांच्या आहारात अन्नधान्य 25% अमेरिकन लोकांच्या आहारात ते 20 टक्के एवढी आहे. तर

भारतातील लोकांच्या आहारात सरासरी अन्नधान्य घटकाचे प्रमाण 58 टक्के आहे म्हणजे भारतीय जनतेत इतर अन्नपदार्थ ऐवजी अन्नधान्य त्यामध्ये गहू तांदूळ जवारी मका बाजरी इत्यादीवर अधिकाधिक लोक अवलंबून राहतात. भारतीय जनतेच्या आहारात खाद्यतेल सरासरी प्रमाण दहा टक्के साखर व पिष्टमय पदार्थ नऊ टक्के तर डाळी पाच टक्के दूध चार टक्के भाजीपाला 2% आणि मांस अंडी मासे यांचे प्रमाण सात ते आठ टक्के एवढे आहे तूर तांदूळ व गहू यांचा वापर एकूण 29 टक्के व 20 टक्के असा आहे. तर इतर धान्याचा वापर 38 टक्के एवढा आहे. भारतातील लोकसंख्येत होणाऱ्या वाढीपेक्षा अन्नधान्य आयात होणारी वाढ कमी होत आहे. नॅशनल सॅम्पल सर्वेनुसार भारतात तीन दशकात 1.9 टक्के लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर असून त्याच काळात अन्नधान्य उत्पादनाचा दर 1.6 टक्के होता त्यामुळे इतर देशांशी तुलना करता भारतामधील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला 1991 मध्ये 510.1gm एवढे अन्नधान्य उपलब्ध होते. त्यात घसरण होऊन 2002 मध्ये 494.1gm तर 2004 मध्ये 463.3 gm एवढे कमी अन्नधान्य भारतीय व्यक्तीला प्रतिदिन प्रतिव्यक्ती मिळू लागले असल्याचे आढळते.

#### 8 : भारतातील अन्नसुरक्षा समस्या यावर उपाय :

भारत देशातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीस अन्न सुरक्षा उपलब्ध करून देण्याच्या उद्देशाने सर्वप्रथम अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन व वितरणाची प्रभावी व्यवस्था निश्चित करण्याची गरज आहे. वर्तमान परिस्थितीत खते बी-बियाणे वीज आणि पाणी या सर्व बाबी महाग झाल्या कारणाने शेतकऱ्यांचा शेतीतील प्रती असणारा कल कमी होऊ लागला आहे. सध्या शेती व्यवसाय तोट्याचा सौदा बनला आहे. परिणामात कृषीचे स्थलांतरण बिगर शेती व्यवसायाकडे होऊ लागले आहे. ही प्रवृत्ती भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांमधील त्वरित नियंत्रीत केली जावी. शेतीतील विकास शेतीतील उत्पादन वृद्धी आणि शेती क्षेत्रातील परिस्थिती दूर करण्यासाठी कार्यान्वित करण्यात आलेल्या विविध योजना व धोरणे प्रभावीपणे व यशस्वीपणे निश्चित करण्याची अत्यंत गरज आहे. भारतीय शेतकऱ्यास नवनवीन संकरित बियाणे खते पाणी यंत्रसामुग्री यासारख्या आधारभूत सुविधा योग्यवेळी उपलब्ध करून देऊन त्यांना अधिक अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन करण्यास प्रोत्साहित करणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे. शेती क्षेत्रातील जोखीम आणि अनिश्चितता लक्षात घेता पिक विमा योजना अधिक व्यापक व तर्कसंगत बनविण्याची गरज आहे. गाव पातळीवर विविध प्रकारचे फळे व भाज्या वरील प्रक्रिया एककाची स्थापना करून शेती व्यवसाय अधिक लाभप्रद बनविला जावा. यामुळे देशातील बेरोजगारांना त्याच्या हाताला काम मिळेल आणि शेती क्षेत्रावरील वाढता ताण कमी होण्यास मदत होईल. शेतीच्या कार्यात विविधता आणली जावी व त्याबरोबरच संशोधन पाहणी बाजार माहितीचे जाळे यासारख्या कृषी विपणन योजनावर सरकारने लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणालीसेवा सार्वभौम आणि अधिक सुदृढ बनविण्याची अत्यंत गरज आहे. अन्नधान्याची साठवणूक व अन्नप्रक्रिया ही समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय महात्मा गांधी रोजगार हमी योजनेची जोड दिली जावी. भारतात दुसरी हरितक्रांती त्वरित लागू केली जावी जेणेकरून भारतीय कृषी अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन वाढेल!

#### 9 : निष्कर्ष:

भारत देशासमोरील प्रमुख समस्या मधील अन्नसुरक्षा हे एक समस्या आहे. जलद गतीने वाढणारी लोकसंख्या वाढत जाणाऱ्या अन्नधान्याच्या किमती व हवामानातील परिवर्तनाचा धोका या समस्या पासून सुटका करून घेण्यासाठी शासकीय स्तरावर विविध पातळीवर प्रयत्न होणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे. अन्न सुरक्षा अधिनियम 2013 हे भारतीय जनतेच्या विकासाच्या दिशेने करण्यात आलेले महत्वाचे पाऊल ठरते. या अधिनियमाचा हेतू गरिबांना भूकबळी पासून वाचविण्याचे आहे .हे सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून महत्वाचे पाऊल आहे. अन्नसुरक्षा आपल्या देशातील अशावेळी यशस्वी

समजली जाईल की जेव्हा अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन धान्याची खरेदी साठवण्याची योग्य व्यवस्था आणि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली मध्ये पसरलेला भ्रष्टाचार नष्ट होईल. भारत देशातील दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील जनतेचे अ नुमान योग्य पद्धतीने व योग्य स्वरूपात केले जावे असे घडू न आल्यास अनेक गरीब जनता या अन्नसुरक्षा परिघापासून वंचित राहतील दारिद्र्याच्या वास्तव अंदाजासाठी कॅलरीयुक्त आहारावर आधारित जुन्या पद्धतीऐवजी घर शिक्षण चिकित्सा यासारख्या मूलभूत गरजांचा देखील दारिद्र्य मापणात समावेश असणे गरजेचे आहे;

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## भारतातील अन्न सुरक्षितता:एक अभ्यास

Sante Lalchandra Ramchandra

Assistant Professor (Dept. of Economics)

SG Arts, Science & GP Commerce College

Shivle, Tal. Murbad, Dist. Thane-421401

Email Id: [suvarnasante@gmail.com](mailto:suvarnasante@gmail.com)

### गोषवारा

कोणत्याही देशाच्या सामाजिक आर्थिक विकासात अन्न सुरक्षा धोरण अतिशय महत्वाची भूमिका बजावते. भारतासारख्या जास्त प्रमाणात दारिद्र्यात जीवन जगत असणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येच्या देशात अन्नसुरक्षा अतिशय महत्वाचे आहे. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्त होऊन आज जवळपास 70 वर्षे उलटून गेली असली तरीही आजही भारतातील बरीचशी लोकसंख्या ही उपासमार,भूकबळी यासारख्या संकटांना सामोरे जाताना दिसत आहे..अन्नसुरक्षा धोरणांमध्ये सकस सुरक्षित आणि पुरेशा प्रमाणात अन्नाच्या उपलब्धतेचा समावेश होतो.अन्नसुरक्षेचे ते शिवाय होणारा विकास हा खऱ्या अर्थाने विकास म्हणता येणार नाही.म्हणूनच जागतिक अन्न व कृषी संघटना जागतिक आरोग्य संघटना जागतिक विकास अहवाल अन्नसुरक्षेच्या धोरणाकडे विशेष लक्ष देताना दिसते. भारतात स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर अन्नसुरक्षेचे विषयी मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रयत्न केले गेले तरीही आजही भारतात अन्नसुरक्षा धोरणाचे विस्तार करण्याची आवश्यकता निर्माण झाली आहे.भारतातील सर्व नागरिकांना पुरेशा प्रमाणात अन्नाची उपलब्धता होण्यासाठी सरकारने सुरु करण्यात आलेल्या 'सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्थेची' भूमिका हीसुद्धा अतिशय महत्वाची आहे.भारतात अन्नसुरक्षा धोरणात अनेक उणिवा सुद्धा दिसून येतात भारतात पूर्ण अर्थाने जर अन्नसुरक्षा धोरण यशस्वी करायचे असेल तर या उणिवा दूर करून सर्वसमावेशकपणे अन्नसुरक्षा या धोरणाकडे पाहणे आवश्यक आहे.

**महत्वाचे शब्द:** अन्न सुरक्षितता, ,सर्वसमावेशकता स्वयंपूर्णता, उणीव

### प्रस्तावना

भारत हा अती लोकसंख्या असलेला देश आहे.तसेच भारताचा लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर हा सुद्धा प्रचंड आहे.अशा मोठ्या लोकसंख्येच्या देशाला पुरेशा प्रमाणात योग्य दर्जाचे अन्न पुरविणे हे मोठे आव्हानाचे काम आहे.भारतात आजही जवळपास 60 टक्के पेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या ही प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्षपणे शेतीवर अवलंबून असतानासुद्धा बरेच लोकांना पुरेशा प्रमाणात अन्नाची उपलब्धता होत नाही, ही एक विटंबना समजावी. देशाचा विकास हा तेथील लोकांच्या कार्यक्षमतेवर अवलंबून असतो आणि कार्यक्षमता निर्धारित करणारा सर्वात महत्वाचा घटक म्हणजे अन्न होय. भारतात आजही मोठी लोकसंख्या उपासमार,निकृष्ट दर्जाचे अन्न, भूकबळी यासारख्या समस्यांना सामोरे जाताना दिसत आहे.सकस अन्नाच्या अभावी भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणात कुपोषणाची समस्या दिसते.अन्नाच्या अभावी भारतातील ग्रामीण भागातून शहरी भागात मोठ्या प्रमाणात स्थलांतर होताना दिसत आहे.त्यामुळे त्या वाढीव लोकसंख्येचा भार शहरांना सहन करावा लागतो आणि तेथील परिस्थिती अतिशय बिकट होऊन जाते.भारतासारख्या लोकशाही,समाजवादी समाजरचना स्वीकारलेल्या देशातील सर्व नागरिकांना अन्नाच्या बाबतीत सुरक्षितता देणे हे कोणत्याही सरकारचे नैतिक कर्तव्य आहे. आजच्या घडीचा विचार केला तर कोरोनाच्या या काळामध्ये अन्नाची समस्या अतिशय बिकट झाली आहे. स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर आज पर्यंत सरकारने अन्न सुरक्षिततेसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रयत्न केल्याचे

आपल्याला दिसून येते.प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात सरकारने अन्नसुरक्षेसाठी केल्या गेलेल्या उपाययोजनांवर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे

### अन्नसुरक्षेची व्याख्या:

"देशातील सर्व लोकांना पुरेसे पोषण असणारे अन्नधान्य आवश्यक मात्रेत व योग्य वेळी वाजवी किमतींना उपलब्ध करून देण्याची अन्न प्रणालीची दीर्घकालीन क्षमता म्हणजे अन्न सुरक्षा होय"

### भारतातील अन्न सुरक्षितता निर्माण करण्यासाठी सरकारने केलेल्या उपाय योजना

#### ■ सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली

भारतातील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील लोकांना अन्न सुरक्षितता निर्माण करण्यासाठी सरकारने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली सुरू केली.भारतीय अन्न महामंडळ,तेलबिया महामंडळ,किमान आधारभूत किंमत याद्वारे खरेदी केले जात असलेल्या अन्नधान्याचा वापर सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली मार्फत स्वस्त धान्य दुकान यांच्यामार्फत गरिबांना स्वस्त दराने अन्नधान्य डाळी खाद्यतेल इतर जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंचा पुरवठा केला जातो. भारतात स्वातंत्र्य पूर्वी 1940 झाले बंगालमध्ये आलेल्या दुष्काळानंतर 1945 झाली सर्वात प्रथम सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था सुरू करण्यात आली.2011 सालच्या आकडेवारीनुसार भारतात एकूण 505879 स्वस्त किमतीत धान्य पुरवठा करणारे दुकाने सुरू करण्यात आले होते.या योजनेवर 1980-81 साली 650 कोटी रुपये,1990-91 साली 2450 कोटी रुपये,2002-2001 झाली 15125 कोटी रुपये तर 2003-04 साली 25402 कोटी रुपये खर्च करण्यात आले.कोरोनाच्या काळात देशातील बहुसंख्य लोकांना या योजनेद्वारे मोफत अन्नधान्याचा पुरवठा करण्यात आला.

#### ■ अन्नधान्य स्वयंपूर्णता व स्वावलंबीत्व

स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती पूर्वी आणि स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणात अन्नधान्याची आयात केली जात होती.भारत अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत परावलंबी होता.त्यासाठी भारतात 1960 च्या दशकात अन्नधान्याच्या स्वयंपूर्ण त्यासाठी हरितक्रांती चा यशस्वी प्रयोग करण्यात आला.त्याद्वारे भारतात जवळ जवळ अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण व स्वावलंबी झाला आहे. कडधान्य तृणधान्य यांच्या उत्पादनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ करण्यात आली. शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने आणि आधुनिक पद्धतीने शेती केल्यामुळे भारत अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण झाला.त्यामध्ये प्रमुख गहू,तांदूळ ज्वारी,बाजरी,मका व विविध डाळींचे उत्पादन मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढवण्यात आले.

#### ■ बफर स्टॉक योजना राखीव साठे

भारतात अन्न सुरक्षितता निर्माण करण्यासाठी भासरकारने भारतीय खाद्य अन्न महामंडळ व इतर महामंडळांमार्फत अन्नधान्याची खरेदी करून त्यांचा साठा करण्याची बफर स्टॉक योजना राबवली गेली. सुगीच्या हंगामात मोठ्या प्रमाणात शेती उत्पादन झाल्यानंतर ते शेती उत्पादन शेतकऱ्यांकडून खरेदी करून त्याची योग्य ठिकाणी साठवणूक करून कमतरतेच्या काळामध्ये त्या साठ्यातून पुरवठा करणे हा बफर स्टॉक योजनेचा मुख्य उद्दिष्ट आहे. बफर स्टॉक मधून सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली साठी अन्नधान्याचा पुरवठा केला जातो.जानेवारी 2004 मध्ये 15 दशलक्ष टनांपर्यंत हा साठा खाली करण्यात आला.एका अहवालानुसार

भारतात एकूण गव्हाच्या उत्पादनापैकी 15 ते 20 टक्के उत्पादन आणि तांदळाचे उत्पादन पैकी 12 ते 15 टक्के उत्पादन हे भारतीय खाद्यांने महामंडळामार्फत खरेदी केली जाते.

#### ▪ मध्यान भोजन योजना

भारतात दोन ते चौदा वयोगटातील विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी भारत सरकारने मध्यान्ह भोजन योजना सुरु करण्यात आली.या योजनेअंतर्गत 2 ते 14 वयोगटातील विद्यार्थ्यांना शाळेत सकस आहार दिला जातो.ही योजना 1995 सली सुरु करण्यात आली.याचा प्रमुख उद्देश प्राथमिक शाळेतील हजेरीचे प्रमाण वाढावे,लहान मुलांनी नियमित शाळेत यावे,प्राथमिक शिक्षणातील गळती थांबावी व बालकांमधील उपासमार थांबावी हे होते.

#### ▪ राज्याद्वारे राबवल्या जाणाऱ्या योजना

देशातील गरीब नागरिकांसाठी पोषक जेवणाची सोय होण्यासाठी विविध राज्यांनी विविध अन्न सुरक्षितता योजना राबवले आहेत.यामध्ये महाराष्ट्र सरकारने सुरु केलेली 'शिवभोजन थाळी' योजना,कर्नाटक सरकारने सुरु केलेली 'इंदिरा कॅटीन' योजना,आंध्र प्रदेश सरकारने सुरु केलेली नल्लाभोतु फाउंडेशन, तामिळनाडू सरकारची 'मदर्स कॅन्टीन' इत्यादी योजनांचा समावेश होतो.

#### समारोप

वरील सर्व गोष्टींचा उहापोह केल्यानंतर आपल्याला असे दिसून येते की भारतात अन्नसुरक्षा निर्माण करण्यासाठी सरकारने अनेक स्तरावर अनेक प्रयत्न केलेले आपल्याला दिसून येतात.त्या प्रयत्नांना काही प्रमाणात यश आल्याचे सुद्धा आपल्याला दिसून येते.पूर्वपेक्षा भारतात सध्या1 काही प्रमाणात देशातील नागरिकांना अन्नसुरक्षा देण्यात सरकार यशस्वी झाल्याचे दिसून येते.मध्यान्न भोजन योजना,बफर स्टॉक,सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था या योजनांना बरेच प्रमाणात यश आलेले आहे.परंतु आजही भारतात पूर्णपणे अन्नसुरक्षा निर्माण करण्यात सरकार शंभर टक्के यशस्वी झालेले नाही.सरकारी कामातील भ्रष्टाचार ,सरकारी कर्मचाऱ्यांची उदासीनता,योग्य लाभार्थ्यापर्यंत मदत न पोहोचणे,प्रांतवाद अशा अनेक समस्या आज अन्य अन्नसुरक्षा धोरणाच्या समोर उभ्या आहेत. सरकारने वेळीच उपाययोजना करून या समस्या जर चांगल्या प्रकारे दूर केल्या तर भारतात अन्न सुरक्षितता खऱ्या अर्थाने निर्माण होईल.

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## रवींद्र शोभणे यांच्या साहित्यातील भेदभाव विषयक जाणीव

प्रा.डॉ. सुनिल भावराव देसले

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक (मराठी विभाग)

उत्तराव पाटील महाविद्यालय,

दहिवेल, ता. साक्री, जि. धुळे 424304

सारांश :-

भारतीय संस्कृतीत चांगल्या गोष्टीबरोबरच धर्म,वंश, जात,लिंग,वर्ण,या नुसार जे भेदभाव पाळले जातात तीच गोष्ट तिच्यातील न्युन आहे. जगातील सर्वच देशात वेगवेगळ्या पातळीवर भेद पाळले जातात. मात्र भारतातील भेदभाव समाजात खोलवर भिनलेले एक प्रकारे विष आहे आणि भारताच्या प्रगतीतील तो एक मोठा अडथळा आहे. साहित्यातून समाजात चांगले मुल्य रुजविण्याचे प्रयत्न होत असतात म्हणूनच अनेक साहित्यिकांनी समाजातील भेदभावाचे चित्रण आपल्या साहित्यात करून समाजातील हे भेदभावाचे वातावरण संपविण्यासाठी समर्थक अशी रचना केली आहे.

रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी आपल्या सहा कथा संग्रह आणि तेरा कादंबऱ्यांचे लिखाण करून त्यांच्या कथनाद्वारे समाजात असणारे भेद आजच्या विकासाच्या युगात किती घातक आहेत याची मांडणी केली आहे. रवींद्र शोभणे यांच्या 'पांढर' कादंबरीत सवर्ण आणि बहुजन यांचा संघर्ष मांडला आहे. मात्र नैसर्गिक संकटाचा सामना करतांना शेवटी सर्वांना एकत्र यावेच लागते याची मांडणी केली आहे. तर 'चुंभळ' सारख्या कथेतून तसेच 'कोंडी' कादंबरीतून गरीब, श्रीमंत यांच्यातील भेदाची मांडणी केली आहे. मात्र आता गरीबांनाही आपल्या अधिकाराची जाणीव झाली आहे म्हणून त्यांनी आता श्रीमंताचे जोखड झुगारले आहे शी मांडणी करून समतेच्या संदेश समाजाला दिला आहे.

स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचे वारे सर्वत्र वाहत असतांना समाजात खरोखरच स्त्री-पुरुष समानता आली आहे का? याचे वास्तव चित्रण शोभणेनी 'चिरेबंद' या कादंबरीत केले आहे. तसेच 'पांढर' कादंबरीत आणि 'निशब्ध' सारख्या कथेतून स्त्रीयांना समाजात किती तुच्छ भावनेने वागविले जाते याची मांडणी केली आहे. रवींद्र शोभणे यांच्या 'पांढर' कादंबरीतील बहुजन जसे समाजातील जातीभेद संपविण्याची भाषा करतात तसेच 'चिरेबंद' कादंबरीतील प्रज्ञा ही स्त्री-पुरुषातील भेदभाव संपविण्यासाठी बंड करते तर कोंडी कादंबरीतील वसंता गरीब श्रीमंत या भेदभावाविरुद्ध लढतो तसेच रवींद्र शोभणे यांच्या अनेक कथा आणि कादंबऱ्यांमधून वर्ग, जात, लिंग, धर्म यावर आधारित भेदभावाविरुद्ध लढण्याची किंवा ते संपविण्याची भाषा येथील पात्र करतात म्हणूनच असे म्हणता येईल की, रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी आपल्या साहित्यातून सामाजीक भेदभावाची किड संपविण्यासाठी सुरुवात आपल्या साहित्यातील कथानक मांडणीतून केली आहे.

### • प्रस्तावना :-

भारतीय संस्कृती प्राचीन असणे हे तीचे एक वैशिष्ट्य आहे आणि तिच्यात जपण्यात आलेल्या नितीमुल्यामुळे ती जागतीक पातळीवर श्रेष्ठ ठरली, मात्र भारतीय संस्कृतीचा भेदभाव या

पैलूर प्रकाश टाकला असता त्यातील भ्यानकता आपणास दृष्टीस पडते. जागतीक पातळीचा विचार करतांना धर्म, काळे-गोरे, गरीब-श्रीमंत स्त्री-पुरुष असा भेद आपणास दिसतो मात्र भारतातील भेदभावाचे विश्लेषण करतांना धार्मिक भेदभाव, स्त्री-पुरुष , गरीब-श्रीमंत या भेदाबरोबरच जाती. जातीतील भेदभाव प्रचंड प्रमाणात पहावयास मिळतो, दोन जातीतील भेदभाव असणे इथेच गोष्ट संपत नाही तर एकाच जातीतील दोन पोटजातीमध्ये असलेले भेदभावही मोठ्या प्रमाणावर दिसून येतात.

प्राचीन काळापासूनच कामाच्या स्वरूपानुसार माणसांची विभागणी झाली त्यात ब्राम्हण , क्षत्रिय, वैश्य आणि शुद्र असे वर्ग निर्माण झाले, यातील प्रत्येक वर्ग अनेक जातींचा समावेश झाला, विशेषतः वैश्य आणि शुद्र या वर्गात त्यांचे प्रमाण जास्त राहिले, मात्र कामाच्या स्वरूपावरून निर्माण झालेले वर्ण त्या त्या वर्णातील माणसाला इतके चिकटले की तीच त्याची जात किंवा पोटजात ठरली यातूनच त्यांच्यात भेदभाव सुरु झाला तो आजतागायत सुरु आहे. माणसाच्या कृतत्वातून किंवा तत्कालिन कारणाने एखाद्या व्यक्तीजवळ संपत्ती अधिक झाली असेल तर तो गरीबांशी भेदभावाने वागू लागला येथेही गरीब - श्रीमंत भेद निर्माण झाला, तर प्राचीन काळापासून स्त्रियांना दुय्यम लेखून किंवा त्यांना क्षमता असुनही दुय्यम दर्जा देऊन स्त्री-पुरुष भेद केला गेला, तसेच भारत भूमीत निर्माण झालेला बौद्ध आणि शिख धर्म व परकीय आक्रमाणातून आलेला मुस्लिम व ख्रिश्चन धर्म या सगळ्यांचा येथील हिंदु धर्माशी संघर्ष होत राहिला व त्यांच्यात काहीतरी कारणाने भेदभावाचे वातावरण राहिलेच आहे. त्याही व्यक्तीरीकत साक्षर-निरक्षर, शहरी- ग्रामीण या प्रकारचे सामान्य भेद आहेतच अशा या भेदभावाने भरलेल्या समाजात प्राचीन काळापासून संघर्ष होत राहिला आहे.

साहित्यिक हा समाजाचा घटक आहे, आणि त्यांच्या साहित्यातून समाजाचेच प्रतिबिंब पडत असते म्हणूनच संत साहित्य असो वा मौखिकसाहित्य किंवा अर्वाचिन साहित्य असो त्यात समाजातील भेदभावाचे प्रतिबिंब उमटणे अपरिहार्य ठरते. मात्र समाजातील त्या त्या वर्गातील सामाजिक बदलानुसार ते भेदभावाचे प्रतिबिंब कमी अधिक पडत होते. म्हणजेच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या जाणीव जागृतीनंतर दलित साहित्याचा जन्म झाला किंवा ते अधिक प्रमाणात लिहिले गेले. तसेच पाश्चात्य साहित्याकडून आलेल्या स्त्रीवादाच्या परिणामातून स्त्रिया अधिक लिहू लागल्या आणि समाजाने आपल्या कशा पध्दतीने वागविले त्याचे चित्रण त्या करू लागल्या अशा या जागृतीतून निर्माण झालेले साहित्य समाजाचीही जागृती करू लागले आणि समाजात असलेल्या या भेदाचे भेदक चित्र समोर आले.

सामाजिक भेदभावाचे चित्रण फक्त ज्यांना या भेदभावाचे चटके बसले त्यांनीच केले असे नाही तर इतर वर्गातील संवेदनशिल लेखकांनीही त्याचे चित्रण आपल्या साहित्यातून केले.

समाजातील जात, धर्म, वर्ण, धर्म, लिंग, यावरून असलेले सर्व भेद साहित्याचे विषय ठरले आणि मराठी साहित्यात त्याची मांडणी करून मानवता धर्म निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न साहित्यातून झाल्याचे दिसते, मग त्याला आपवाद डॉ. रवींद्र शोभणे यांचे साहित्य कसे राहिल. रवींद्र शोभणे यांच्या साहित्यात समाजातील भेदभावाचे चित्रण कशा पद्धतीने आले आहे आणि या भेदभावाच्या मांडणीतून त्यांना समाजाला कोणता संदेश द्यावयाचा आहे याची मांडणी येथे अपेक्षित आहे.

#### • रवींद्र शोभणे यांचा साहित्य परिचय :-

रवींद्र शोभणे यांचे बालपण ग्रामीण भागात आणि नंतरचे आयुष्य शहरी भागात गेले परिणामतः त्यांनी साहित्यिक दृष्टीच्या निरीक्षणातून ग्रामीण आणि शहरी अशा दोन्ही समाजव्यवस्थेतील सूक्ष्म बदल आपल्या साहित्यातून नोंदविले आहेत. समाजात अस्तित्वात असलेल्या चालीरिती, रुढीपरंपरा, श्रद्धा-अंधश्रद्धा, ज्ञान-अज्ञान या गोष्टी मांडत असतांना समाजातील भेदाभेदाचे प्रभावी चित्रण त्यांनी केले आहे. म्हणूनच त्यांचे साहित्य वैविध्यपूर्ण ठरते. रवींद्र शोभणे यांचे आजपर्यंत सहा कथा संग्रह आणि तेरा कादंबऱ्या प्रकाशित झाल्या असून आत्मनिवेदन करणारी कादंबरी तसेच अनेक समिक्षात्मक ग्रंथ लिहून त्यांनी मराठी साहित्य क्षेत्रात आपला वेगळा ठसा उमटविला आहे.

#### रवींद्र शोभणे यांच्या साहित्यातील भेदभावाचे चित्रण :-

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारतात कायद्याने समानता आणण्यासाठी राज्यघटनेत तशी तरतूद करण्यात आली. मात्र माणसाच्या मनातील भेदभावाची दरी आजही दिसून येते व त्याचा प्रत्यक्ष शहरापेक्षा खेड्यात जास्त प्रमाणात येतो हे तितकेच खरे. रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी आपल्या कथा कादंबरीच्या मांडणीतून जातीभेद, स्त्री-पुरुषभेद, धर्मभेद, गरीब-श्रीमंत यांच्यातील भेदभावाचे चित्रण केले आहे. भारताने विकासाचा मार्ग जरी स्विकारला असला तरी जो पर्यंत समाजात भेदभावाचे राजकारण होत राहणार तो पर्यंत माणसाच्या मनातील द्वेष संपणार नाही. म्हणूनच अशा सामाजिक भेदाचे चित्रण करून समाजातील हा दोष समाजाच्याच समोर मांडण्याचे काम शोभणेनी केले आहे. त्याची मांडणी त्यांनी कशी केली आहे ते पहाता येईल .

#### • जातीभेदाचे चित्रण :-

भारतीय संविधानाने कायद्याच्या आधारे समाजात भेदाभेद मिटविण्याचे प्रयत्न झाले असले तरी सर्वच समाजाचे मानसिक परिवर्तन आजही झालेले नाही. रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी उच्चवर्णियांच्या मनात दुसऱ्या जाती विषयी असलेली भेदभावाची तीव्रता कमी झालेली नाही याची मांडणी 'पांढर' कादंबरीत केली आहे. या कादंबरीत आरक्षणामुळे गोंड समाजाचा गौतम मडावी सरपंच होते. मात्र त्याच वर्षी दुष्काळ पडतो व त्याचा संदर्भ सिंधू पाटलीन त्याच्या जातीशी जोडते



व म्हणते “आता गावचं नेतेपद गोंडगुवाऱ्याच्या हातात गेल असनं तं देवाचा बी कोप व्हनारच नं?” येथे उच्चवर्णीय यांच्या मनात असलेली भेदभावाची भावना पाटलीनच्या तोंडून व्यक्त होते. तसेच सवर्ण समाजातील लोकांना सरपंचाच्या घरी जाण्याची वेळ येते तेंव्हा गावातील एक सवर्ण व्यक्ती म्हणतो “ इची भैन पाण्यासाठी आपल्या सारख्या बहूजन जातीतल्याइंले गोंड गुवाऱ्यांच्या दारावर जाव लागनं का? या वाक्यातून आजही लोकांच्या मनातील भेद भावाची दरी किंवा तिब्रता कमी झालेली नाही हेच दिसते.

भारताने समाजवादी समाजव्यवस्था स्वीकारली आणि स्वातंत्र्य, समता व बंधुता तत्त्व रुजविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला तरी जातीपातीची उतरंड लोकांच्या अंगवळणी पडलेली आहे. लोकांच्या बोलण्यातून जाणवणारा भेदाभेद रवींद्र शोभणेनी अनेक ठिकाणी चित्रित केला आहे. समाजात वर्षानुवर्षे पाळला जाणारा सवर्ण आणि शुद्र हा भेद त्यांचा इतका अंगवळणी पडला आहे. की शुद्रही सुवर्णापासून चार हात दुरच राहतो त्याचा प्रत्येक ‘कोंडी’ कादंबरीत येतो या कादंबरीतील शुद्र समाजाची मथूरा सवर्ण समाजाच्या वसंताला विचारते “आमच्या उतरकऱ्याइंच्या हातचा च्या चालनं नं तुमाले?” सवर्ण समाजाचे भेदाभेद पाळण्याच्या कृतीतूनच हे मथूराचे उद्गार आहेत असे दिसते. तसेच ‘चिरेबंद’ कादंबरीतील खालच्या जातीतील करुणा ही हर्षवर्धन विषयी असलेली प्रेमाची भावना व्यक्त करू शकत नाही, कारण अशा प्रकारच्या कृतीतून समाजभावना दुखावेल असे तिला वाटते सवर्णांनांच्या मनात भेदभाव भरलेला आहे असे गृहीत धरूनच शुद्र समाज त्या वाटेला जात नाही.

समाजात असलेल्या जातीभेदाची तिब्रता आजच्या विज्ञान युगात मात्र कमी होतांना दिसते आहे. म्हणूनच ‘पांढर’ कादंबरीतील राधाबाई सिंधुपाटलीणला उत्तर देतांना म्हणते “ अतर जमाना बदलला पिढ्यानपिढ्या ज्यांच्यावर आपन अन्याय केला त्यांना कुठतरी न्याव मिळायला हवा ना? अखेर तीही माणसच आहेत’. एका सवर्ण समाजाच्या या स्त्रीच्या तोंडून या उद्गारातून नव्या नांदीची ही सुरुवात आहे असे म्हणता येईल. रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी आपल्या साहित्यातून सामाजिक भेदभावनांचे चित्रण करून विकासाच्या मार्गावर असलेल्या समाजाने आपल्या मनातला खोलवर रुजलेला जातीभेद नष्ट करावा आणि सर्व जातीधर्माच्या लोकांनी गुण्यागोविंदाणे भेदरहित समाज निर्माण करावा ही अपेक्षा व्यक्त होते.

#### • स्त्री- पुरुष भेद :-

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था प्राचीन काळापासूनच पुरुषसत्ताक असल्यामुळे समाजात स्त्रीला दुय्यम स्थान दिले गेले. परिणामः परंपरेच्या चक्रात अडकलेल्या भारतीय स्त्रीला गुलामासारखे जीवन जगावे लागते. भारतीय स्त्रीला दिलेल्या दुय्यम स्थानामुळे समाजव्यवस्थेत प्रत्येक ठिकाणी स्त्री-पुरुष या भेदातूनच मुल्यमापन होत राहिले. स्त्रीला दुय्यमपणाच्या वागणुकीमुळे स्त्रीजीवनात अनेक समस्यांचा डोंगर निर्माण झाला, मात्र आधुनिक काळातील स्त्रिया शिक्षणामुळे समाजाने

केलेल्या अन्यायाला प्रतिउत्तर देवू लागल्या असल्या तरी आजही अनेक स्त्रिया या स्त्री पुरुष भेदाच्या बळी ठरतात. अशा स्त्रियांच्या जीवनातील प्रसंगाचे चित्रण आपल्या कथा कादंबऱ्यांमध्ये रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी केले असून स्त्री समस्यांना वाचा फोडण्याचे काम केले आहे.

भारतीय संस्कृतीत स्त्रीकडे एक भोगवस्तू म्हणूनच पाहिजे गेले, त्यासाठी तिला विवाहबंधनात बांधून तिच्या स्वातंत्र्यावर बंधने आणली गेली, म्हणूनच रवींद्र शोभणे यांच्या 'चिरेबंद' कादंबरीतील नायिका प्रज्ञा ही विवाह संस्थाच नाकारते आणि आयुष्यात लग्न न करता राहण्याचे ठरविते स्त्री ही पुरुषाच्या बरोबरीत सर्व काम करू शकते म्हणून समाजात स्त्रीला समान दर्जा मिळावा या विषयी प्रज्ञा म्हणते ' जेव्हा समाज स्त्रीला समान स्थान आणि स्वातंत्र्य प्रदान करेल. स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याचा अर्थ स्त्री- पुरुषाच्या प्राकृतिक भेदांना कायम ठेवून परस्परांमध्ये अनन्य प्रेमभाव निर्माण करणे हा आहे " या विचारातून प्रज्ञाची समतावादी विचारधारा स्पष्ट होते. प्रज्ञाच्या मते " इथली पुरुष प्रधान समाजव्यवस्था सतत स्त्रीच शोषण करित आलेली आहे." म्हणजे भारतीय समाजात स्त्रीच्या सर्व प्रकारच्या शोषणास इथली व्यवस्था जबाबदार आहे. या निष्कर्षाप्रत प्रज्ञा आलेली असते. 'चिरेबंद' कादंबरीतील प्रज्ञा ही भारतीय समाजातील स्त्री-पुरुष हा भेद मिटविण्यासाठी म्हणजेच स्त्रीला माणूसपणाची वागणुक मिळण्यासाठी शेवटपर्यंत लढतांना दिसते.

स्त्री-पुरुष भेदामुळे निर्माण झालेली भेदकता मांडतांना स्त्रीच्या वाट्याला आलेला वेश्या व्यवसाय आणि त्यातून तिची झालेली दुर्दशा मांडण्याचे काम शोभणेनी 'चिरेबंद' कादंबरी बरोबरच 'शहामृग' आणि 'एक हिरवे पान' या कथांमधून मांडले आहे. वेश्या व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या स्त्रीकडे समाजाच पाहण्याचा दृष्टीकोण मुळातच दुषित आहे, पण समाजातील कोणतीही स्त्री स्वेच्छेने हा व्यवसाय स्विकारत नाही. आणि स्विकारणारही नाही, तर समाजच तशी परिस्थिती तिच्या समोर उभी करतो याची मांडणी शोभणेनी केली आहे आणि स्त्री-पुरुष भेदातून स्त्रीच्या होणाऱ्या दयनिय अवस्थेला समाजच कसा जबाबदार आहे याची मांडणी करून आतातरी समाजाने स्त्रीला सन्मानाने तिचा हक्क द्यावा अशी अपेक्षा ते प्रज्ञाच्या तोंडून व्यक्त करतात.

#### • गरीब श्रीमंत भेद :-

व्यक्तीच्या कृतत्वावर त्याचे समाजातील स्थान ठरत असते आर्थिक संपन्नता ही कृतत्वाने किंवा परंपरागतही मिळत असते मात्र त्यामुळे समाजात गरीब श्रीमंत असा भेद निर्माण हातो . रवींद्र शोभणे यांनी आपल्या साहित्यातून गरीब-श्रीमंत यांच्यातील भेदांचे वर्णन करतांना श्रीमंत व्यक्ती पैश्यांच्या जोरावर गरीबांचे कसे दमन करतो याचे वास्तव 'रोजगारी' 'चुंभळ' 'मोर्चा' या कथांबरोबरच 'कोंडी' आणि 'पांढर' या कादंबरीतून मांडले आहे.

शोभणेच्या 'चुंभळ' कथेतील भिकीच्या नवऱ्याचा मृत्यू पाटलाच्या म्हैशीचे शिंग लागुन हातो तेव्हा पाटील भिकीला शंभर रुपये देऊन तोंड बंद करतो तर 'रोजगारी' कथेतील गुजीच्या

नवऱ्याचा मृत्युही पाटलाच्या शेतात काम करतांना होतो तेंव्हा पाटील गुजीला थोडीफार मदत करतो आणि गजीचे तोंड बंद करतो तसेच 'कोंडी' कादंबरीत वसंताच्या जीवनात गावातील श्रीमंत पाटील अनेक संकटे निर्माण करतो मात्र श्रीमंताच्या विरुद्ध पेटुन उठणारे नायक शोभर्णेच्या कथा कादंबरी मधून चित्रित करुन आता श्रीमंताना पैश्यांच्या जोरावर गरीबावर जास्तकाळ अन्याय करता येणार नाही याची नांदी शोभर्णेनी घालून दिली आहे.

#### • इतर भेदभावाचे चित्रण :-

रवींद्र शोभर्णे यांनी आपल्या साहित्यातून समाजाच्या स्थितिगतीची अतिशय सुक्ष्म पध्दतीने मांडणी केली आहे. म्हणून ग्रामीण आणि नागर तसेच साक्षर आणि निरक्षर अशा भेदांमुळे समाजात निर्माण होणारा संघर्षही टिपलेला आहे. त्यांच्या 'कोंडी' आणि 'पांढर' या कादंबरीमधून हा संघर्ष प्रामुख्याने मांडलेला आहे. म्हणूनच 'पांढर' कादंबरीतील पाटलाचा मुलगा अनंता हा सर्व कुटूंबाला राहयला शहरात नेण्याचे ठरवितो,तर 'कोंडी' कादंबरीतील वसंताला शहरात भेदभावाची वागणूक मिळते येथे शोभर्णे यांनी शहरातील माणसांच्या संकुचीत वृत्तीचे दर्शन घडविले आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष :-

रवींद्र शोभर्णे आपल्या साहित्याच्या मांडणीतून जीवनाचा शोध घेतांना दिसतात आणि समाज जीवनातील कोणत्याही प्रसंगाचे चित्रण करतांना तटस्थपणे त्या अनुभवाकडे बघण्याचे भान त्यांना आहे.म्हणून समाजजीवनातील भेदभावाचे असलेले अस्तित्त्व संपावे असाच त्यांचा साहित्य लिखाणाचा उद्देश आहे असे म्हणता येईल.

रवींद्र शोभर्णे यांना समाजासाठी काहीतरी करण्याच्या अंतर्गामी असलेल्या प्रेरणेमुळे त्यांनी आपल्या साहित्यातून समाजातील भेदभावाच्या वागणुकीमुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या प्रश्नांची मांडणी केली आहे आणि त्यातून समाजजागृती करुन समता, बंधुता व तत्वांनी बांधलेला समाज निर्माण करण्याची त्यांची ही धडपड आहे. असे म्हणता येईल.

रवींद्र शोभर्णे यांच्या कथा कादंबरीतील नायक किंवा व्यक्तीरेखा समाजातील विविध प्रकारच्या भेदभावविरुद्ध बोलतात आणि समाजातील ही भेदभावाची किड नष्ट व्हावी अशी मागणी करतात यातूनच शोभर्णेची समतावादी, मानवतावादी भूमीका स्पष्ट होते.

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## कोळी मल्हार आदिवासी जमातीचा चौकाचा विधी एक संस्कारशील विधी

श्री. अशोक खंडू मोरमारे  
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक  
मराठी विभाग  
शिवराज महाविद्यालय,  
गडहिंग्लज, जि. कोल्हापूर.  
इमेल: [akmormare@gmail.com](mailto:akmormare@gmail.com)

डॉ. डी.एम. पाटील  
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक  
मराठी विभाग प्रमुख  
डॉ. घाळी महाविद्यालय,  
गडहिंग्लज, जि. कोल्हापूर  
इमेल: [dattapatil1170@gmail.com](mailto:dattapatil1170@gmail.com)

### प्रस्तावना:

भारत देश हा विविधतेने नटलेला देश आहे. या देशामध्ये विविध प्रांत, प्रदेश, भाषा व नैसर्गिक विविधता पाहावयास मिळते. त्याचबरोबर सामाजिक विविधताही या देशामध्ये पाहावयास मिळते. या सामाजिक विविधतेतूनच ब्राह्मण, मराठा, वाणी, मारवाडी, महार, मांग, चांभार, धनगर, शिंपी, न्हावी, माळी लोहार, सुतार, सोनार यासारख्या विविध अठरापगड जातीजमातींचे वास्तव्य ह्या भूमीमध्ये असलेले दिसते. या सर्व अठरापगड जातीजमातींची आपली स्वतःची संस्कृती परंपरेने चालत आलेली पाहावयास मिळते. प्रत्येक समाज आपल्या पूर्वापार परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या संस्कृतीनुसार जीवन जगताना दिसतो. प्रत्येकजण आपल्या संस्कृतीचे जतन करत असतो. ह्यासाठी तो अधिकाधिक धडपडत असतो. संस्कृतीच्या जतनातूनच समाजाच्या जीवनाला आकार येत असतो. समाजातील पुढील पिढीसाठी आदर्शवत ठरतील अशा नव्या जीवनमूल्यांची रुजवात या संस्कृती जतनातून होताना दिसते.

याबरोबरच महाराष्ट्रामधील विविध जिल्ह्यामध्ये जवळजवळ ४७ आदिवासी जमातींचे वास्तव्य आढळते. यामध्ये आंध्र, भिल्ल, मावची, कोरकू, माडिया गोंड, कोलाम, कोकणा, वारली, कोळी महादेव, कातकरी, ठाकर, कोळी मल्हार, दुबळा, धानका, हलबा, पावरा वगैरे प्रमुख आदिवासी जमाती म्हणून विचारात घेतल्या गेल्या आहेत. या आदिवासी जमातींची आपापली स्वतंत्र संस्कृती असलेली दिसते. या सर्व आदिवासी जमाती आपापल्या संस्कृतीनुसार जीवन जगत असतात. आदिवासींची संस्कृती ही निसर्गनिर्भर संस्कृती आहे. या विविध आदिवासी जमातींपैकी कोळी मल्हार आदिवासी जमातीच्या संस्कृतीचा विचार केला असता. या जमातीची संस्कृती ही निसर्गनिर्भर व मानवतावादी विचारसरणी जपणारी संस्कृती आहे, असे म्हणता येते.

कोळी मल्हार आदिवासी जमातीचे वास्तव्य महाराष्ट्रातील ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील भिवंडी, मुरबाड आणि पालघर जिल्ह्यातील वाडा, वसई, विक्रमगड, पालघर, डहाणू, जव्हार आणि मोखाडा या तालुक्यांमध्ये अधिक प्रमाणात आहे. या जमातीचा शेती हा प्रमुख व्यावसाय आहे. अल्पभूधारक शेतकरी शेतमजुरीचा व्यावसाय करतात. तसेच जंगलामध्ये मध गोळा करणे, पळसाची पाने गोळा करणे असे छोटे मोठे व्यावसाय करतात. या जमातीच्या लोकांमध्ये साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण कमी असल्याने पूर्वापार परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या विविध रुढी, परंपरा ते अधिक जपताना दिसतात. आपल्या संस्कृतीचे आपणच जतन केले पाहिजे. असा ठाम विश्वास त्यांच्या लोकजीवनामध्ये रुजला आहे. त्यामुळे ते आपल्या संस्कृती जतनाला अधिक प्राधान्य देताना दिसतात. पूर्वापार परंपरेने चालत आलेली संस्कृती ही आपल्या जीवनाचा एक भाग आहे तो वाडवडिलांनी जपलेला एक ठेवा आहे. तो आपण जपला पाहिजे. या भावनेने ते आपल्या संस्कृतीकडे पाहतात. त्यांच्या या संस्कृतीच्या माध्यमातूनच त्यांचे दैनंदिन जीवनमान चालत असते. त्यांची ही संस्कृती विविध तऱ्हेचे विधी, रुढी, परंपरा, सण, उत्सव, लोकगीते, लोककथा, लोककला, लोकनृत्य, विविध आचार – विचार,

म्हणी, वाक्प्रचार या आणि अशा विविध घटकांच्या माध्यमातून जपली जाताना दिसते. या संस्कृतीच्या माध्यमातून आपले वेगळेपण ते जपताना दिसतात.

या जमातीचा लग्नविधी हा त्यांच्या लोकसंस्कृतीचा एक महत्वाचा घटक म्हणून विचारात घेतला जातो. हा लग्नविधी विविध उपविधींनी साकार केला जातो. या उपविधींपैकी एक असलेला उपविधी म्हणजे 'चौकाचा विधी' होय. लग्नविधी सुरूळीत पार पडावा म्हणून हा चौकाचा विधी केला जातो. यासाठी लग्नघरामध्ये दर्शनी भिंतीवर एक मोठे चौकाचे चित्र काढले जाते. या चौकाला कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकजीवनामध्ये अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे. या चौकाचा खोलवर व सविस्तर अभ्यास केला असता कोळी मल्हार आदिवासी जमातीच्या लोकसंस्कृतीचे वेगळेपण आपल्या लक्षात येते.

#### १. कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लग्न विधीतील चौकाचे स्वरूप

कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लग्न विधीमध्ये कुलदैवतांच्या उपासनेला फार महत्त्व आहे. लग्नसमारंभाचा दिवस निश्चित झाल्यानंतर मुहूर्ताच्या चार दिवस अगोदर घराच्या दर्शनी भिंतीवर किंवा कुडावर हे चौकाचे चित्र सर्वांना दिसेल अशा विचाराने काढले जाते. हा चौक काढण्यासाठी प्रथम कुडाला तांबडमाती लावून चौक तयार केला जातो. (अलिकडे सिमेंटच्या भिंती आल्यामुळे तांबडमातीचे प्रमाण कमी झाले आहे.) या चौकावर चित्र काढण्यासाठी विशिष्टप्रकारचा रंग तयार केला जातो. हा रंग तयार करण्याची एक पद्धत आहे. ती पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे. हा रंग करताना प्रथम पुरेसे तांदूळ रात्रभर भिजत ठेवले जातात. सकाळी हे तांदूळ उखळात कुटून बारीक केले जातात. तयार केलेले बारीक मिश्रण रंग म्हणून वापरले जाते. हे चित्र काढण्यासाठी केवळ सफेद रंगाचाच वापर केला जातो.

या चौकोनामध्ये कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या दैनंदिन लोकजीवनाचे चित्रमय रेखाटन केले जाते. त्याचा पुढीलप्रमाणे विचार करता येईल. कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकांचा शेती हा प्रमुख व्यावसाय आहे. तो त्यांच्या लोकजीवनाचा एक भाग आहे. त्यामुळे शेतामध्ये करत असलेल्या विविध कामांचे चित्रण या चौकामध्ये येते. शेतात पेरणी करणे, रोपांची लागवड करणे, शेताची भांगलण करणे, रोपांची काढणी करणे, पिकांची मळणी करणे अशी विविध तऱ्हेची कामे शेतात केली जातात. या सर्व कामांचे चित्रण या चौकामध्ये केले जाते.

कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकजीवनामध्ये सामूहिक गाई-गुरे सांभाळली जातात. या जनावरांना सांभाळण्यासाठी गावचा एक गुराखी असतो. या गुराख्याचे जनावरे चारतानाचे चित्र या चौकामध्ये रेखाटलेले असते. तसेच गावचा सार्वजनिक पाणवठा, त्या पाणवठ्यावर पाणी भरणाऱ्या व कपडे धुवत असलेल्या आदिवासी महिलांची चित्रे त्यात रेखाटली जातात.

कोळी मल्हार जमातीचे लोक डोंगर, दऱ्यांमध्ये, नद्यांच्या परिसरामध्ये, जंगलामध्ये वास्तव्य करणारे आहेत. नद्यांच्या पाण्यामध्ये मासेमारी करणे त्यांना फार आवडते. मासेमारी करणे हा त्यांचा व्यावसाय नाही, पण



(कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लग्न विधीतील चौकाचे छायाचित्र)



गरज भागते म्हणून ते मासेमारी करतात. ही मासेमारी करण्यासाठी वापरली जाणारी साधने व मासेमारी करतानाचे चित्र या चौकात रेखाटले जाते. शिकार करणे कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकांना फार आवडते. या शिकारीचे दर्शनही या चौकात घडते.

कोळी मल्हार जमातीचे लोकांचे कोकण किनारपट्टी म्हणजे ठाणे आणि पालघर परिसरात वास्तव्य आहे. कोकण परिसरात नारळ, ताड व शिंदीची झाडे अधिक प्रमाणात पाहावयास मिळतात. नारळाच्या झाडावरून नारळ काढणे, ताडाच्या झाडावरून ताडफळे किंवा शिंदीच्या झाडावरून नीरा, ताडी काढले जातात. हे काम जी व्यक्ती करते त्या व्यक्तीला कोळी मल्हार बोलीमध्ये 'भंडारी' असे म्हणतात. या भंडारीचे चित्र या चौकामध्ये काढलेले असते. हा भंडारी कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकजीवनाचा एक घटक असतो.

नृत्य करणे ही कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकांची आवडती गोष्ट आहे. त्यातल्यात्यात तारपा नृत्य करणे त्यांना फार आवडते. नृत्य कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकजीवनाचा एक भाग आहे. याचे चित्र या चौकामध्ये येते. त्याचबरोबर टिपरीनृत्य, गौरी नृत्य यांचेही चित्र या चौकात येते.

दारु आणि कोळी मल्हार जमातीचे लोक यांचे अगदी जवळचे नाते आहे. या जमातीच्या प्रत्येक विधीमध्ये दारुची धार ही सोडावीच लागते. त्याशिवाय तो विधी पूर्ण होत नाही. म्हणजेच दारु त्यांच्या जीवनाचा एक भाग बनलेली आहे. परंतु दारु पिणे माणसाच्या आरोग्यास हानिकारक असतानाही ती त्यांच्या लोकजीवनाचा एक भाग बनली आहे. म्हणूनच की काय या दारु पिणाऱ्या व्यक्तीचे चित्र या चौकात येते.

गौरीचा सण हा कोळी मल्हार जमातीचा एक महत्वाचा सण होय. हा सण हे लोक मोठ्या आनंदाने साजरा करतात. दरवर्षी ते गौरीची प्रतिस्थापना करतात. या गौरीचे चित्रही या चौकामध्ये येते. त्याचबरोबर मोराचे पंख 'हिरवा' या कुलदैवताचे प्रतिक म्हणून पूजले जाते. म्हणून मोराचे चित्र या चौकात रेखाटले जाते. कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकांचे जीवन हे निसर्गनिर्भर असे जीवन आहे. त्यामुळे ते कोणत्याही कामाची अथवा विधीची सुरुवात करताना प्रथम निसर्गाची पूजा करतात. सूर्य, चंद्र व धरती यांना ते निसर्गदेवता मानतात. या निसर्ग देवतांची पूजा घडावी म्हणून त्यांची चित्रे या चौकात रेखाटने हे चित्रकार कधीही विसरत नाहीत.

लग्नसमारंभात कुलदैवतांची पूजा करण्यासाठी या चौकाची रचना केलेली असते. त्यामुळे नारनदेव, कणसरी, गावदेवी, वाघोबा, चेडा या कुलदैवतांची चित्रे या चौकात रेखाटली जातात. या कुलदैवतांना साक्षी मानूनच लग्नातील सर्व विधी केले जात असतात.

या चौकामध्ये वधूवरांना घोड्यावर बसले असल्याचे चित्र दाखविलेले असते. या चित्राला वधूची पाठवणी व स्वागत अशा अर्थाने विचारात घेतले जाते. म्हणजेच मुलगीचे लग्न असेल तर घोडा बाहेर जात असल्याचे अन् मुलाचे लग्न असेलतर घोडा घरात येत असल्याचे चित्र रेखाटलेले असते. म्हणजे वधूची सन्मानाने पाठवणी व सन्मानाने स्वागत करण्याची रीत कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकसंस्कृतीमध्ये पूर्वापार परंपरेपासून चालत आलेली आहे. याचाच अर्थ स्त्रीचा गौरव करणे, तिला सन्मानाने वागविणे, तिचा आदर करणे या बाबी कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकजीवनात अधिक जपल्या जात असलेल्या दिसतात. एकूणच या चौकातील चित्रमय रचनेतून कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकजीवनाचे यथासांग दर्शन घडते.

कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लग्न समारंभात कुलदैवतांची पूजा करणे ही परंपरा कटाक्षाने पाळली जाते. यानुषंगाने चौकाचा विधी करताना कुलदैवतांना सन्मान दिला जातो. यासाठी तेल पाडण्याचा विधी केला जातो. हा तेल पाडण्याचा विधी करताना कुलदैवतांना बोलविले जाते. कशासाठी? तर अमूक अमूक कुटुंबामध्ये लग्नसोहळा आयोजित केला आहे. या लग्नसोहळ्यासाठी आणलेली बाशिंंगे, मंगळसूत्र, शालू वगैरे वस्तू कुलदैवतांना दाखवून घेतल्या जातात. ह्या सर्व वस्तू पाहण्यासाठी आलेल्या कुलदैवतांच्या नावाने तेल पाडून त्याच्यावर हा लग्नसोहळा पार पाडण्याची जबाबदारी सोपविली जाते. या

लग्नसोहळ्यामध्ये कोणत्याही प्रकारचे विघ्न येता कामा नये. आणि आलेच तर त्याचे निवारण या देवता करतात. असा ठाम विश्वास या कोळी मल्हार जमातीचा आहे.

दुसऱ्या दिवशी लग्नसमारंभापूर्वी बाशिंग बांधण्याचा विधी केला जातो. हा विधी चौकासमोरच केला जातो. या विधीसाठी गावातील पंचाना बोलविले जाते. यावेळी चौकासमोर मामा भाचीला म्हणजेच वधूला आपल्या मांडीवर घेऊन बसतो. गावातील पंचमंडळी बाशिंग प्रथम जमलेल्या गावकऱ्यांना दाखवितात. नंतर नवरीच्या बापाची परवानगी घेतात. त्यावेळी ते म्हणतात, “नवरीचे बाबा, नवरीला बाशिंग बांधायचे का?” नवरीच्या बापाने ‘हो’ म्हटले, की पंच नवरीला सांगतात, “नवरी ऐक, आता तुला पाच पंचात उठवलाय, बसवलाय. तू इकडच्या चहाड्या तिकडे अन् तिकडच्या चहाड्या इकडे सांगू नको. तुमच्यात काही वाद झालाच, तर तो आपापसात मिटवून घे. ज्या चुलीत तुला दिली आहे, त्याच चुलीत तू नांदायचे आहे.” त्याचबरोबर ‘आईवडिलांना तू विसरू नकोस. त्यांचा तू चांगला सांभाळ कर.’ अशी शिकवण हे पंच नवरीला देतात.

नववधू ही लग्न होऊन सासरी जाणार आहे. ती उद्यापासून आपला नवा संसार थाटणार आहे. हा तिचा संसार चांगला चालला पाहिजे. तो चांगला चालावा म्हणून नवरीने सासर आणि माहेर या दोन घरांमध्ये कोणत्याही प्रकारचा विसंवाद घडू नये, याची काळजी घेतली पाहिजे. ही तिची जबाबदारी आहे. ती जर सलोख्याने वागली नाही, ती चुकीचे वागली, तर दोन्ही कुटुंबांमध्ये वाद झाल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. परिणामी तिचा संसार यामुळे मोडू शकतो. म्हणूनच नवरीचा संसार मोडू नये. तिचा संसार सुखाचा व्हावा, तिच्या संसाराची भरभराट व्हावी, यासाठी गाववाले तिला ही शिकवण देत असतात. गावपंचायतीने चौकाच्या समोर, चौकातील सर्व कुलदैवतांना व रुढी, परंपरांना साक्षी मानून नवरीला माहेराचा हा एक प्रकारचा संस्कारच दिलेला असतो. या संस्कारवरच नवरीचा संसार यशस्वी होत असतो. ही संस्काराची शिंदोरी घेऊनच नवरी सासरी जात असते. जी तिला आयुष्यभर सावरत असते.

लग्नविधीतील या चौकामध्ये कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकजीवनातील विविध घटना, प्रसंगाचे चित्रमय दर्शन घडविलेले असते. हे संपूर्ण लोकजीवन नवरीच्या संस्काराच्या दृष्टीने आपणास विचारात घेता येते. या सर्व बाबी सासरी गेल्यानंतर तिच्या जीवनाचा भाग होणाऱ्या असतात. म्हणून आपण या जीवनाशी एकरूप झाले पाहिजे. यातूनच माझे जीवन फुलत जाणार आहे. याची तिला जाणीव होते. हा एक पूर्वपरंपरेचा अनुभव नववधूच्या जीवनावर एक प्रकारचा संस्कारच करत असतो. या सर्व विवेचनावरून आपणास असे म्हणता येते, की कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लग्नविधीतील चौकाच्या चित्रमय दर्शनाने आणि चौकाचा विधी साकारण्याने नववधूला आपले नवे आयुष्य जगण्याचे विविध मूलमंत्र सापडतात. त्यामुळे ती आपला संसार यशस्वीपणे सांभाळते. आपल्या संसारामध्ये चैतन्य निर्माण करते.

## २. निष्कर्ष :

- कोळी मल्हार आदिवासी जमातीचे लोक चंद्र, सूर्य व धरती या निसर्गदैवतांना अधिक भजतात. यामुळे त्यांचे जीवन हे निसर्गनिर्भर असलेले दिसते.
- लोकजीवनातील विविध विधी हे कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या जीवनाचा एक भाग आहेत.
- शिक्षणाचा अभाव असल्यामुळे कोळी मल्हार जमातीच्या लोकजीवनामध्ये अनिष्ट प्रथांना अधिक जपलेले दिसते.
- लोकसंस्कृतीमधून संस्कारांची शिकवण देऊन आदर्श जीवन जगण्याचा मार्ग शोधला जातो.

- दारु हे पेय माणसाच्या आरोग्यास अपायकारक अतानाना ते पेय संस्कृतीचा एक घटक मानणे हा एक असाक्षरतेचा, अज्ञानाचा भाग आहे.
- चौकाचा विधी एक संस्कार विधी असल्याचे दिसते.
- चौकाच्या विधीतून सांस्कृतिक वारसा जपला जातो.
- चौकातील चित्रमय लोकजीवनाच्या दर्शनाने नव्या पिढीला पारंपरिक लौकिकाविष्काराची जाणीव होत राहाते.

३. संदर्भ :-

- डॉ. गारे गोविंद, 'महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी जमाती' कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन, पुणे. व्दि. आ. २००२.
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- मुलाखत, भोईर दिनेश काशिनाथ (वारली चित्रकार), मु. सुपोंडे, पो. कंचाड, ता. वाडा, जि. पालघर.





## लोकगीतांची परंपरा व स्वरूप

प्रा.डॉ. शिवाजी एस.वाघमारे

लोककला अकादमी, मुंबई विद्यापीठ.

ईमेल [Shiwajirang@gmail.com](mailto:Shiwajirang@gmail.com)

### प्रस्तावना.

लोकगीतांची परंपरा फार प्राचीन आहे. लोक एकत्र येऊन समूहाने राहू लागले तेव्हापासून लोकगीतांची परंपरा प्रचलित झाली असावी. याचाच अर्थ असा की मानवाच्या आदिम अवस्थेत मानव टोळ्या करून राहू लागला तेव्हापासून लोकगीतांचा प्रवाह अखंडपणे वाहत आलेला असावा. लोकगीतांची परंपरा एका पिढीपासून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे चालत आलेली आहे. लोकसाहित्याचा बराचसा भाग लोकगीतांनी व्यापलेला असल्याने लोकसाहित्याच्या जडणघडणीत लोकगीतांचा खूप मोठा वाटा आहे. ग्रामीण संस्कृतीच्या आदर्श जीवनातील सभ्यतेचे वेद म्हणून गौरवण्यात येणाऱ्या लोकगीतां मुळे समाजातील चढ-उतार आपणास समजतात. इतिहास भूगोल, संस्कृती, धर्म, अध्यात्म, लोक शिक्षण, समाज प्रबोधन, या सर्व गोष्टींचा अंतर्भाव लोकगीतांमधून घडून येतो आणि समाजाला लोकशिक्षणाचे महत्त्व या लोकगीतांमधून दिसते. तर ग्रामीण भागातील निरक्षर लोक समूहाने ही लोकगीत वाड;मय याची परंपरा जोपासली आहे. लोकगीते लोकसमूहाच्या जीवनाला अभिव्यक्त करत असल्यामुळे स्वाभाविकच आपल्या समाजाचं दर्शन होत. लोकगीतांमध्ये निराळे रचना मात्र जाणीवपूर्वक केलेली नसते. भावभावा व्यक्तिला अनुरूप अशा छंदाची रचना सहजपणे झालेली असते, व अनुप्रास आपल्याला अति प्रमाणात आढळून येतात. लोकगीतांच्या उत्पत्तीविषयी अनेक साहित्यिकांनी विद्वानांनी आपल्या ग्रंथात विवेचन केलेले आपल्याला दिसते. तसेच लोकलची वेगवेगळ्या अंगाने लोकसाहित्य व्याख्या त्याचे वर्गीकरण करताना दिसते. लोकगीतां मध्ये गोष्टींचा अनेक घटकांचा, लोकगीत प्रकारचा समावेश होतो. त्यात खेळ गीते. बडबड गीते . भलरी गीते, वासुदेवाची देवाची गाणी, गोंधळाची गाणी, पोतराजाची गाणी , तमाशा ची गाणी स्त्रियांशी निगडित गीते, वासुदेव, गोंधळी, भुत्या, पोतराज, पांगुळ, पिंगळा, मसणजोगी , नंदीबैलवाला इत्यादींचे गीते आपल्या संस्कृतीमध्ये, रूढी, परंपरेमध्ये, पाहावयास मिळतात. आणि ही परंपरा नेमकी कुठे निर्माण झाली कशी निर्माण झाली हे निश्चितपणे सांगता येणार नाही, परंतु परंपरेने एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे संक्रमित झालेली ही सर्व लोकगीते पाहण्यास मिळतात

### लोकगीतांची उत्पत्ती.

लोकगीतांच्या उत्पत्तीविषयी व परंपरेविषयी विवेचन करीत असताना, जेव्हा पासून लिखित साहित्य उपलब्ध झाले तेव्हापासूनच या सर्व वाङ्मयात वेद, ब्राह्मण ग्रंथ, पुराणे, बौद्ध , आणि जैन वाङ्मयात लोकगीतांची उल्लेख सापडतात. वैदिक युगातही विविध विधीप्रसंगी गीते गायली जाताना दिसतात. "श्रीमद भागवतातील दशमस्कंधात श्रीकृष्ण जन्माच्या वेळी त्यांनी एकत्रितपणे गाणे गायिल्याचे उल्लेख आढळतात"

संस्कृत ची प्रसिद्ध कवयित्री "विज्जिका"हीने मुसळाने साळी कुटताना स्त्रियांनी गाणी म्हणत असल्याचा उल्लेख केला आहे."यादव काळापासून दळणकांडनाच्या वेळी कोळी गीते गातात असा उल्लेख सापडतो."सोमेश्वर नुरुपतीच्या "मानसोल्लास"या ग्रंथात स्त्रियांच्या ओव्याचा निर्देश सोमेश्वराने या ग्रंथात निरनिराळ्या राग तालांची दळण कांडण करतांना ओव्यांम्हणतात असे म्हंटले आहे.मराठी लोकरंगभूमीवर मराठी साहित्यात स्त्री यांच्या मोखिक गाण्याची अनेक उल्लेख आढळतात.महानुभाव वाड;मयात'ढवळे'यांचे उल्लेख प्रसिद्ध आहेत.अश्या पद्धतीने लोकगीतांची परंपरा खूपच जुने दिसते.

"लोकगीते शारीरिक क्रियाशी जोडलेले असल्याने त्यात नृत्य ही प्रमुखक्रिया आहे.पाश्चिमात्य देशात सिंफोनिक संगीताचे मूळ नृत्य समन्वयावर प्रा.चाइल्ड यांनी "इंग्लिश अँड स्कॉटिश पॉप्युलर बॅलोडस" ग्रंथात लोकगीता ची उत्पत्ती नृत्याच्या साथीवर म्हणण्यासाठी झाली असल्याचे म्हटले आहे.बॅलोडस,हा इंग्रजी शब्द फ्रेंच 'ballare'शब्दा पासून निर्माण झाला.त्याचा अर्थ नृत्य असा आहे. यावरून स्पष्ट दिसते की,बॅलोडस.ची उत्पत्ती सामूहिक नृत्यातून झाली आहे. लोकगीत,लोकसंगीत आणि लोकनृत्य यांचा संबंध अन्योन्यश्रयी असा आहे.असे आपणास दिसते.

### लोकगीतांची व्याख्या.

#### 1.डॉ सरोजिनी बाबर,

यांच्यामते विविध प्रकारच्या जातिवंत स्वरविलासांनी शिणगारलेले कित्येक वर्षा मागे रचले गेले असतानाही केवळ पाठांतराच्या बळावर पिढ्यानपिढ्या आपल्या तेजाने पुढच्या पिढीला उत्तेजीत करणारे भावगीत म्हणजेच लोकगीत होय.हे लोकगीत सामान्य माणसाच्या सामूहिक जीवनाची अभिव्यक्ती होय."

#### 2.ग्रीम.

लोकगीते अकृत्रिम असतात.ती सहजतेने स्वयं निर्माण होतात.

#### 3.विलियम.

लोकगीत नवेही नसते आणि जुने ही नसते वनातील पक्षाप्रमाणे त्यांची मुळे भूतकाळात खोलवर रुजलेली असतात परंतु त्याला नित्यनूतन फांद्या फुले आणि फळे येत असतात. अश्या प्रकारे लोकगीत म्हणजे.आदिम कालीन. स्वयंस्फूर्त संगीत,हे संगीत म्हणजे मानवजातीच्या मनातून नैसर्गिक ध्वनीने सहजस्वयंस्फूर्त भावनेने प्रकट होणारे लोकगीत.हे गीत बोलण्या पेक्षा गाऊन भावाभिव्यक्ती साधलेली असते.

### लोकगीतांचे वर्गीकरण.

लोकगीतांचे वर्गीकरण करीत असताना.लोकगीताचे अनेक प्रकार दिसतात पारंपरिक उपासकांची गीते यात खूपच महत्वाची असतात. भारुड, ,गोंधळ,जागरण,वासुदेव.पोतराज, नंदीवाल, पांगुळवाला, रायरंदवाला, आराधी, कुडमुड्याजोशी,डवरे गोसावी,चित्रकथी वाले इत्यादी अनेक लोकगायक.आपल्या संस्कृतीची परंपरा आपल्या गीतातून सांगत असतात.असे अनेक लोकगीते प्रकार आहेत त्याचे थोडक्यात स्वरूप पाहूया.

" दुर्गाबाई भागवत, अलेक्झांडर क्रॉप त्यांनी लोकगीतांचे वर्गीकरण , प्रणयगीते, नृत्य गीते, श्रमगीते,स्त्रियांची गीते, विधी गीते, विनोदी गीते असे वर्गीकरण केले आहे."

प्रभाकर मांडे, यांनी लोकगीताचे वर्गीकरण विस्ताराने केली आहे

१.लोकगीते.

२. लोककथा गीते,

३.लहान मुलांची गाणी.(बडबड,गीते, ताल गीते,अंगाई गीते,पाळणा गीते. इ.)

४.स्त्रियांची गाणी (\*श्रमगीते- जात्यावरची गाणी,दळणकांडण गाणी. इ.\*विधिगीते - लग्न, मुंज, बारसे.

इ.\*सण उत्सवाची गीते - गौरी,हादगा,पंचमी, नवरात्र इ.\*नृत्य खेळगीते - फुगडी, झिम्मा,पिंगा,खीसबाई खीस, इ.\*उपासना गीते - देवादिकांची गाणी.

५ .पुरुषाची गीते - बलरी गीते.मोटेवरची गीते.शेतकरी गीते. इ.

### १.गोंधळाची गाणी -

गोंधळ हा कुलधर्म कुलाचाराचा ऐक विधिनाट्य कला प्रकार असून मराठी लोकजीवनात सर्व जाती धर्मात गोंधळ घालण्याची प्रथा आहे. देवीच्या उपासना विधीत आणि आनंद प्रसंगी जी गाणे गातात ती पारंपरिक स्वरूपाची असतात. त्याच्या विविध प्रकारच्या गीतांना नृत्यनाट्य आणि संगीताची साथ असते. गोंधळी गीताचे स्वरूप पुढीलप्रमाणे सांगता येईल.१.कथा गीते २.देवीची गाणी ३.उपदेशपर गाणी ४. अध्यात्मिक स्वरूपाची गाणी. गीत

" लागला लो अंबे लागला लो.  
तेलियालो तुझा बामन्या लो ,  
तुळजापूरची भवानी गोंधळाला ये,  
कोल्हापूरची अंबाबाई गोंधळाला ये,  
रेणुका माता गोंधळ ये ,गोंधळ मांडीला गोंधळ ये.

### २. वाघ्या-मुरळीची गाणी.

मराठी लोकसंस्कृती मध्ये आणि लोक जीवनात खंडोबा या लोक देवतेला आणि त्यांच्या उपासनेतील वाघ्या आणि मुरळी या भक्तांना महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. खंडोबाच्या उपासना विधिंचा चा एक भाग म्हणून जागरण घालण्याची प्रथा आपल्या महाराष्ट्रात आहे. जागरणाचे स्वरूप गोंधळा सारखे असते. हे एक विधिनाट्य आहे. वाघ्या-मुरळीची परंपरा प्राचीन आहे त्यांच्या गीतांना परंपरा लाभली आहे. आपल्या पारंपरिक पोशाकात वाघ्या,आणि मुरळी नृत्य आणि संगीत त्यांच्या साथीने गाणी गातात ते असे.

गण

आज म्या गण नमिला मल्हारीचा म्हाळसा बानूला //

टाळ मृदंगाचा आवाज उठला,कानी माझ्या आला.

खून पुसली कवीला नारदाचा

वीणा कोणी पाहिला//

गीत

म्या पहिला पिवळा झेंडा ग.या

देवाचा बाई.//

तनमन धन तुझ्या चरणी वाहिले



मज नाही देह भान राहिले.  
धोंडूपांडू भक्तीचा वेडा ग.

### ३. पोतराजाची गाणी.

मरीआईचा भगत म्हणूनच पोतराजाचे मराठी लोकजीवनात ऐक आगळे वेगळे महत्व आहे.पोतराज परंपरा खूप जुनी आहे.त्यांची पारंपरिक वेशभूषा. त्यांच्या अंगातील चपळता,त्याच्या हातात असलेला लक्ष्मी आईचा कोरडा.आणि हलगीच्या कडक

आवजा वरच्या साथीने,त्याचे नृत्य हे विलक्षण असते.मरियाईचा गाडा ओढणे.हे विधी पोतराजच्या साथीने केले जातात.गावावर येणारे संकट पोतराजाच्या मध्येमातून दूर होते.असा ऐक लोकजीवनात रूढ आहे.आषाढी महिन्यात आणि इतरही प्रसंगी पोतराज देवीच्या नावाने गाणी म्हणून भिक्षा मागतात.कथा गीते,ओवी गीते. धृपतीच्या ओव्या अशी गाणी असतात.

गीत.

आली आली मरी माय.कोण्या राजाला पावली//  
ध्वजा मोत्याची लावली धुरपता माय.//

### ४. पांगुळाची गाणी.

धार्मिक आणि अध्यात्मिक उद्बोधनाचे महत्वाचे कार्य ऐकेकाळी पांगुळ करित असे. मराठी मुलुखातील पहाट कधी कुडमुड्या जोशीच्या डमरूच्या आवाजाने तर कधी पांगुळाच्या हळीने होत असे. सूर्योदयापूर्वीच पांगुळ गावातील सार्वजनिक ठिकाणच्या झाडावर उंच चडून उभा राहतो, तर कधी कधी मुख्य रस्त्यावर असलेल्या झाडावर उभा राहून गावातील आयाबायांना गडी बापड्यांना पुढील प्रमाणे साद घालत असतो.

गीत.

// य बायांनो पांगुळ आला हो,  
सीता सावित्री पांगुळ आला हो,  
पाटील कुलकर्णी पांगुळ आला हो,  
राम लक्ष्मण पांगुळ आला हो,//

अशा पद्धतीने आपल्या गाण्यातून तो गावातील विविध जाती-जमातीतील स्त्री-पुरुषांचा उल्लेख करून आपल्या आगमनाची वर्दी देतो व दान करण्याचे आवाहन करतोय .दाणा समंधी तो पुढील प्रमाणे सांगतो

गीत.

दान करा हो दान करा या  
पांगुळला दान करा ,  
हरिचंद्रा ने दान की हो केले,  
सपना मध्ये राजाने दान की हो केले,

सोर्गीचे देव प्रसन्न की हो झाले//

### सारांश

अशा पद्धतीने लोकगीतांची परंपरा व त्यांचे स्वरूप बघितल्यानंतर विविध प्रकारचे लोकगीते आपणास पाहावयास मिळतात.लोकउपासकांची गाणी, बडबड गीते.ओवी गीते.खेळ गीते इ.सर्व प्रयोगात्म लोककले मध्ये या सर्व लोकगीतांचा समवेश असतो. लोकगीताची काही महत्वाची गुणविशेष असतात.ते म्हणजे. मौखिक परंपरेने लोकगीते ऐका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे संक्रमित होतात.ती नेहमी नित्यनूतन असतात. लोक गीतांना काळाचे बंधन नसते.ते सर्वकालिक असतात.परंपरेने ते पिढी दर पिढी पुढे सरकत असतात.लोकगीतांचा कर्ता अज्ञात असतो.लोककलाची निर्मिती लोकजीवनात होते.लोकजीवनाचा अविष्कार त्यातून घडतो.त्यामुळे लोकगीते आणि लोकजीवन यांच्यातील परस्पर संबंध अतूट असतात. अशी कितीतरी गुण वैशिष्ट्ये लोकगीतांना मध्ये पाहावयास मिळतात

लोकगीत म्हणजे लोकसमूह निर्मिती गीत असते.लोकगीतांचे स्वरूप विविध प्रकारे आहे मानवी जीवनातील असे ऐक ही अंग नाही.जे लोक गीतात प्रकट होत नाही. यादृष्टीने लोकगीत हे लोकसाहित्याचा आत्मा मानला जातो.लोकगीत त्या त्या सामजाच्या बोली भाषेत असतात.समूह निष्ठ असतात.काही गीते गंभीर आशयाची असतात.तर काही मनोरंजन पर असतात. लोकगीतातून विविध छटांचा अविष्कार होतो.लोकगीते हे आपल्या रोजच्या जीवनाशी निघडित असतात.आपल्या संस्कृतीशी जोडले गेलेले असतात.समाजाचा संस्कृतीच प्रतिबिंब या गीतातून पाहावयास मिळते, गीतातून नीतिमूल्ये शिकवण.। लोकशिक्षण,धार्मिक शिकवण.सगळ्याचे संस्कार या लोकगीतांतून मिळतात.

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## महिलांचा राजकीय क्षेत्रातील सहभाग आणि वास्तव

प्रा. डॉ. दत्तात्रय रामचंद्र डुबल

सहा. प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग

मुगुटराव साहेबराव काकडे महाविद्यालय

सोमेश्वरनगर ता. बारामती जि.पुणे

ई मेल : dubaldr1983@gmail.com

### प्रस्तावना:

प्राचीन भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेपासून स्त्री ही स्वतंत्र नसून ती पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीमध्ये दुय्यम स्थानावर मानली जाते. या पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीमध्ये आजच्या आधुनिक युगात थोड्याफार प्रमाणात बदल झालेला आपणास दिसून येतो. परंतु प्राचीन कालखंडात स्त्री ही स्वतंत्र नसून स्त्रियांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात मर्यादा होत्या. सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक, राजकीय अशा प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात ती दुय्यम स्थानावर होती. राजकीय क्षेत्रात तर तिला काहीच अधिकार नव्हते. म्हणून प्राचीन भारताच्या इतिहासात खूप कमी स्त्रियांनी राज्यकारभार चालवला होता नव्हे. राज्य कारभार चालवणे धार्मिक परंपरेत बसत नव्हते. पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीमध्ये स्त्री ही उपेक्षित राहिलेली आपणास दिसून येते. मध्ययुगीन कालखंडामध्ये स्त्री वर्ग उपेक्षित राहिलेल्याचे आपणास पहावयास मिळते. राज्यकारभारात रझिया सुलतान, जिजाबाई, अहिल्यादेवी होळकर अशा पराक्रमी स्त्रिया शिवाय कोणी राज्यकारभार केल्याचे आपणास सापडत नाही. म्हणजेच मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात स्त्रियांना सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक, शैक्षणिक, कौटुंबिक आणि आर्थिक क्षेत्रात महत्त्वाचे स्थान नव्हते हे अभ्यासावरून स्पष्ट होते. आधुनिक भारताच्या कालखंडात इतर युरोपीय देशातील स्त्रियांच्या तुलनेत भारतीय स्त्री उपेक्षित राहिलेली आपणास स्पष्ट होते. परंतु ब्रिटिश राजसत्तेच्या कालखंडात स्त्री वर्गाला काही सवलती, अधिकार आणि त्यांच्या साठी कायदे करण्यात आले होते. सतीबंदी कायदा, विधवा पुनर्विवाह कायदा, आर्थिक, कौटुंबिक सवलती अशा मर्यादित स्वरूपाचे अधिकार स्त्री वर्गाला देण्यात आले. यावरून स्पष्ट होते की प्राचीन आणि मध्ययुगीन कालखंडापेक्षा ब्रिटिश कालखंडात स्त्रीवर्गाला काही सवलती दिलेल्या होत्या विशेषतः स्त्री शिक्षणाकडे लक्ष देण्यात आले होते. त्यासाठी महात्मा फुले, राजा राममोहन रॉय यासारख्या सुधारणावादी भारतीयांचा ब्रिटिशांना पाठिंबा होता.

भारत देश स्वतंत्र झाल्यावर भारतीय राज्यघटनेने स्त्री वर्गामध्ये बदल करण्यासाठी अनेक कायदे करून या वर्गाची आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि शैक्षणिक आणि धार्मिक क्षेत्रात बदल करण्यासाठी कायदे केले होते. स्त्री पुरुष समानता पासून ते आर्थिक अधिकारा पर्यंत कायदे करण्यात आले. त्याच प्रमाणे राजकीय क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांनी सहभाग घ्यावा यासाठी भारतीय लोकशाही व्यवस्था बळकट करण्यासाठी आणि महिलांना स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेमध्ये आरक्षण देणारा कायदा करण्यात आला. महिलांना सशक्त आणि स्वावलंबी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला. त्याचप्रमाणे पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीमध्ये महिलांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने काम करण्याची संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे हा महत्त्वाचा उद्देश या कायद्या मागील होता. परंतु हा महिलावर्ग या राजकीय अधिकाराचा वापर करतो का आणि स्त्री वर्गाची प्रगती होते का हे संशोधन होणे गरजेचे आहे.

महिलांचा राजकीय क्षेत्रातील सहभाग आणि वास्तव या संशोधनपर निबंध यामध्ये स्त्रीवर्ग राजकीय क्षेत्रात आपल्या अधिकाराचा वापर करतात का? महिला वर्गाला या कायद्याचा फायदा झाला आहे का? महिला वर्ग या कायद्याचा प्रत्यक्षात किती वापर करतात, त्याचप्रमाणे पुरुष हा महिला वर्गाच्या अधिकारात किती हस्तक्षेप करतो. या सर्व घटकावर अभ्यासपूर्ण प्रकाश टाकण्याचा संशोधकाचा मानस आहे. म्हणून वरील विषयाची निवड संशोधन विषयासाठी केलेली आहे.



**संशोधनाची गृहीतके:**

१. महिलांचा राजकीय क्षेत्रात सहभाग आहे .
२. राजकीय व्यवस्थेत पुरुष महिलांच्या अधिकारात हस्तक्षेप करतात.
३. महिलांना आरक्षणाचा फायदा झाला.
४. स्त्रियांच्या अधिकारावर मर्यादा आहेत.

**संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:**

१. महिलांच्या राजकीय सहभागाचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. आरक्षणाचा महिलांना फायदा होतो का याचा शोध घेणे.
३. राजकीय क्षेत्रात महिलांच्या अधिकारावर पुरुषांचे वर्चस्व आहे का याचा अभ्यास करणे .
४. महिलांच्या अधिकारावर मर्यादा आहेत याचा शोध घेणे.

**ब्रिटिश कालीन राजकीय सहभाग:**

ब्रिटिश राजसत्ता भारतात व्यापार करण्यासाठी आली होती आणि राजसत्ता भारतात स्थापन केली. भारतीय राजेशाही व्यवस्था नष्ट करून ब्रिटिशांनी राजकीय वर्चस्व निर्माण केले होते. राजकीय व्यवस्थेबरोबर ब्रिटिशांनी सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, राजकीय आणि आर्थिक बाबतीत प्रगती करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. सामाजिक सुधारणा करताना महात्मा फुले, शाहू महाराज डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर राजा राम मोहन रॉय यासारख्या समाज सुधारकांनी ब्रिटिशांना पाठिंबा दिला होता. म्हणून सामाजिक क्षेत्रात ब्रिटिशांनी काही सुधारणा करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला होता. स्त्रीवर्गाचाही सर्वांगीन विकास झाला पाहिजे यासाठी त्यांनी प्रयत्न केले होते. पारंपारिक सामाजिक बंधनातून स्त्री वर्ग मुक्त झाला पाहिजे असे अनेक ब्रिटिश अधिकाऱ्यांना वाटत होते. त्यामुळे ब्रिटिश कालखंडात सतीबंदी कायदा, आर्थिक अधिकार, स्त्री शिक्षण, मुलींसाठी स्वतंत्र शाळा, यासारख्या सुधारणा ब्रिटिशांनी केलेल्या होत्या. परिणामी काही भारतीय स्त्रियांनी शिक्षण घेतल्याचे आपणास दिसून येते. ब्रिटिशांच्या विरोधी अनेक प्रांतात अनेक स्त्रियांनी राजकीय सहभाग घेऊन आपला अधिकार गाजवला होता. ब्रिटिश राजसत्तेच्या काळात त्यांच्या विरोधात अनेक स्त्रियांनी भाग घेतला होता. त्यामुळे काही मर्यादित अधिकार मिळाले होते. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांमध्ये राजकीय जागृती मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाली होती.

**स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालीन महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग:**

सन 1947 मध्ये ब्रिटिश सत्तेचा शेवट झाला आणि भारताला राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले होते. स्वतंत्र भारताचे राजकीय नेतृत्व पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीमुळे पुरुषांच्या हाती आले होते. सन 1947 ते 2020 पर्यंत इंदिरा गांधी पंतप्रधान सोडून सर्व पंतप्रधान हे पुरुष झाल्याचा भारताचा राजकीय इतिहास आहे. म्हणजेच राजकीय नेतृत्व स्त्रियांचा सहभाग हा अत्यंत कमी असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते .परंतु जसजसे काळ पुढे जाऊ लागला तसतसे महिलांचा राजकीय क्षेत्रातील सहभाग वाढत गेल्याचे आपणास दिसून येते. याची अनेक उदाहरणे दिसून येतात प्रतिभा पाटील राष्ट्रपती झाल्या. मायावती, ममता बॅनर्जी, शीला दीक्षित या महिला मुख्यमंत्रीपदी विराजमान झाल्याचे लक्षात येते. महिलांचे राजकीय क्षेत्रातील वर्चस्व लोकसभा, राज्यसभा, विधानसभा यामध्ये खूप कमी आहे. म्हणजेच राज्य आणि राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर महिलांचे राजकीय वर्चस्व कमी आहे. हे प्रमाण पुरुषांच्या तुलनेने खूप कमी असल्याचे दिसून येते .राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर सोनिया गांधी, निर्मला सीतारमण, (कै सुष्मा स्वराज या पण नेतृत्व करत होत्या ) या महिला नेतृत्व करत आहेत. परंतु हे पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत खूप कमी प्रमाण आहे .ममता बॅनर्जी (पश्चिम बंगाल) मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश) सुप्रिया सुळे (महाराष्ट्र )या ठराविक महिला राज्यपातळीवर राजकीय कार्य करताना आपणास

पहावयास मिळते. परंतु संपूर्ण भारत देशाचा विचार केला असता पुरुषाच्या राजकीय कार्याशी तुलना केली तर महिलांचे प्रमाण खूपच अत्यल्प आहे. हे मात्र निश्चित सांगता येते. याचे कारण म्हणजे भारतीय संस्कृती पुरुषप्रधान आहे. त्याच बरोबर पुरुषांची मानसिकता आणि प्रथा परंपरा या कारणामुळे भारतात महिलांचा राजकीय क्षेत्रात सहभाग कमी आहे. परिणामी राज्य आणि राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर महिलांचे वर्चस्व आणि नेतृत्वाचा अभाव असल्याचे जाणवते.

#### महाराष्ट्रातील महिलांचा राजकीय क्षेत्रातील सहभाग :

महाराष्ट्र हे पुरोगामी राज्य म्हणून ओळखले जाते. महात्मा फुले, शाहू महाराज, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यासारख्या सुधारणावादी नेतृत्वाचा वारसा महाराष्ट्राला लाभला आहे. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रात सामाजिक चळवळीच्या बाबतीत इतर राज्यांच्या तुलनेने सुधारणावादी संपन्न वारसा आहे. सामाजिक, आर्थिक, कौटुंबिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक, अशा विविध क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांची प्रगती साधावी. यासाठी अनेक महत्वाचे कायदे करण्यात आले. त्यामुळे महिलांचा सर्वांगीण विकास होत आहे आणि महिलांना राजकीय नेतृत्वाची संधी मिळत आहे. परिणामी महिला वर्ग राजकीय क्षेत्रात वर्चस्व निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहे. महिलांच्या राजकीय नेतृत्वाला संधी मिळावी म्हणून स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत महिलांना आरक्षण दिले गेले आहे. याचा सकारात्मक परिणाम म्हणजे स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत महिलांचे नेतृत्व तयार होत आहे आणि महिला राजकीय नेतृत्व करू शकतात आणि अधिकारपदे चांगल्या पद्धतीने वापरू शकतात हे सिद्ध झाले आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या बाबतीत राज्य विधानसभेचा विचार केला असता प्रत्येक विधानसभा निवडणुकीत विधानसभा सदस्याचे प्रमाण लक्षात येते. सन 1962 च्या सार्वजनिक निवडणुकीत 264 जागा पैकी फक्त 13 महिला आमदार निवडून आल्या होत्या. सन 1967 सालची सार्वत्रिक निवडणुकीत 270 पैकी 9 महिला सदस्य निवडून आल्या होत्या. सन 1978 मध्ये 280 पैकी 8 महिला सदस्य निवडून आल्या होत्या. तर सन 1980 च्या विधानसभा निवडणुकीत 19 महिला आमदार निवडून आल्या होत्या. सन 1985 च्या सार्वत्रिक निवडणुकीत 288 पैकी 16 महिला आमदार होत्या. तर सन 1990 च्या निवडणुकीत 6 महिला आमदार होत्या. सन 1995 च्या विधानसभा निवडणुकीत 288 पैकी 11 महिला आमदार निवडून आल्या होत्या. तर सन 1999 मध्ये 12 महिला सदस्य होत्या. तर सन 2004 च्या विधानसभा निवडणुकीत 288 पैकी 12 महिला विधानसभा सदस्य होत्या. सन 2009 च्या निवडणुकीत 288 पैकी 11 महिला सदस्य म्हणून निवडून आल्या होत्या. वरील सर्व आकडेवारीवरून हे स्पष्ट होते की महाराष्ट्रासारख्या पुरोगामी आणि स्त्रियांचा आदर करणाऱ्या राज्यात महिलांचे महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा निवडणुकीत पुरुषांच्या तुलनेने महिलांची संख्या अत्यंत कमी आणि नगण्य असल्याचे वरील संशोधनावरून स्पष्ट होते.

#### स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेतील नेतृत्व :

महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून महिलांना राजकीय नेतृत्व देण्याची संधी देणारे राज्य म्हणून ओळखले जाते. इतर राज्यांच्या तुलनेने महाराष्ट्रामध्ये स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत महिलांना मोठी संधी दिली जाते. ग्रामपंचायत, पंचायत समिती, जिल्हा परिषद, नगरपरिषद, नगरपंचायत, महानगरपालिका, नगरपालिका, यासारख्या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून स्थानिक पातळीवर लोकशाही मार्गाने सर्वांगीण प्रगती करणारी संस्था म्हणून ओळखली जाते. या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यापासून पुरुषांच्या हाती होत्या. परंतु स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून समाजातील सर्व घटकाला राजकीय नेतृत्व करण्याची संधी मिळावी म्हणून आरक्षण जाहीर करण्यात आले होते. महिला वर्गाला ही स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून राजकीय नेतृत्व करण्याची संधी मिळावी म्हणून त्यांनाही आरक्षण दिले गेले. परिणामी महिलाही स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून नेतृत्व करू शकतात हे सिद्ध झाले. सन 1990 च्या दशकानंतर स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत महिलांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात सहभागाची संधी मिळाली. अगदी ग्रामपंचायत स्तरापासून सरपंच पदापासून ते नगरसेवक, पंचायत समिती सदस्य, जिल्हा परिषद सदस्य, ते महानगरपालिकेचे महापौर या पदापर्यंत महिलांना नेतृत्व करण्याची संधी मिळाली आणि आज अनेक महिला अधिकार पदावर काम करताना आपल्याला दिसून येतात. अगदी

अलीकडे देशाची आर्थिक राजधानी असलेल्या मुंबई महानगरपालिकेचे महापौर या किशोरी पेडणेकर या महिला आहेत. या महिलांना संधी मिळाल्याने शक्य झाले आहे. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत महिलांना संधी दिल्याने सकारात्मक परिणाम झाल्याचे दिसून येते हे वरील अभ्यासावरून स्पष्ट होते.

#### समारोप :

महिलांच्या राजकीय नेतृत्वाचा अभ्यास करत असताना स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेमध्ये महिलांना अधिकार पदे देण्यात आली. परंतु या अधिकार पदाचा वापर पुरुष आपल्या नियंत्रणाखाली करत असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्याच बरोबर अनेक ठिकाणी पती या नात्याने या अधिकारात हस्तक्षेप करत असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. अगदी ग्रामपंचायत पातळीवर महिला सरपंच असल्या तरी त्या महिलांचे पती अनेक वेळा हस्तक्षेप करून अधिकारपदे आपल्याकडे घेत असल्याचे दिसून येते. महिलांना त्यांच्या गुणांना आणि अधिकाला संधी दिली जात नाही. या सर्व निर्णय प्रक्रियेत पुरुष वर्ग आपल्या नियंत्रणाखाली कारभार करत असतो आणि आपले वर्चस्व दाखवण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असतो. हेच स्थानिक पातळीवरील अभ्यासावरून स्पष्ट होते. त्याच बरोबर असे जरी असले तरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत महिलांना संधी मिळते हे आजच्या आधुनिक युगात महत्त्वाचे मानले जाते. परिणामी यामुळे महिला नेतृत्वाला आणि ज्या महिलांना राजकीय क्षेत्रात आपले करिअर करायचे आहे. अशा महिलांसाठी हे स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत संधी मिळते म्हणून महिलांच्या राजकीय नेतृत्वाची निर्मिती होते. आणि महिला राजकीय नेतृत्व करताना आपल्याला दिसून येतात. हे वरील अभ्यासावरून स्पष्ट होते.

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## शारिरिक, मानसिक व संसर्गजन्य (कोरोना) रोगांवर संगीतोपचार व संगीत चिकित्सा पध्दतीचे योगदान

- प्रा.डॉ. चंद्रकिरण घाटे

एम.ए., एम.फील, पीएच.डी. (संगीत)

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, मो.नं. 8766774414

श्रीमती वत्सलाबाई नाईक महिला महाविद्यालय, पुसद जि. यवतमाळ

### प्रस्तावना -

‘संगीत चिकित्सा’ मानवांचे मनोविकार दूर करण्याची एक श्रेष्ठ उपचार पध्दती आहे. याचा प्रभाव हा दूरलक्षी आहे. संगीताची भावना मनाच्या तळाला स्पर्श करते आणि सुप्त आणि कटू रोगविकारांना दूर करून आनंद निर्माण करते व मानसिक अशांती दूर करते. या विशिष्ट गुणांमुळे वर्तमान काळात ‘संगीत चिकित्सा’ याचे प्रचलन वाढत आहे. या चिकित्सेच्या प्रभावाने केवळ मानसिक मनोविकृती दूर होत नसून शारिरिक सुदृढ स्वास्थ्य देखील प्राप्त होते.

आज शारिरिक-मानसिक विकृतींच्या निराकरणाकरिता भारतीय संगीताचे उपचार परिणामकारक सिद्ध होत आहेत. ‘संगीत चिकित्सा’ वैदिक काळापासूनच भारतीय संगीत देत आले आहे आणि वर्तमान काळात देखील या चिकित्सेवर पुनःशोधकार्य सुरु आहे. आजची जीवनशैली मानवाची मनःशांती क्षीण करणारी आहे. त्यामुळे अनेक व्यक्ति रोगग्रस्त व पिडाग्रस्त होत आहेत. ही पीडा दूर करण्यासाठी भारतीय ‘संगीत चिकित्सा’ मोलाचे कार्य करत आहे.

कोरोना-19 या विषाणूने नोव्हे. 2019 मध्ये संबंध जगात हाहाकार करून टाकला. यामुळे मृत्यू दर वाढला व जगाने एक महामारी चे रुप धारण केले. अशा परिस्थितीत एप्रिल, मे, 2021 मध्ये कोरोना या संसर्गजन्य विषाणुवर भारताने औषध व प्रथमोपचार म्हणून लस शोधून काढली. त्यामुळे या महामारीवर हळू-हळू नियंत्रण केल्या जात आहे. अशातच संगीता सारख्या कला खचलेल्या रुग्णांना मानसिक आधार देण्याचे कार्य करीत आहे.

### ‘कोरोना संक्रमण काळ’ -

वैश्विकरणाच्या या प्रगत व वैज्ञानिक काळात संपूर्ण जग हे प्रगतशील झालेले आहे. देशा-देशातील अंतर कमी झाले आहे. अशातच नोव्हे. 2019 मध्ये ‘कोरोना’ या नावाचा व्हायरस बाहेर आला आणि संसर्गजन्य असल्याने जगातील मानवांवर आक्रमण करू लागला. नाक व तोंडाव्दारे हा व्हायरस मानवी शरीरात प्रवेश करतो व मानवाला कोरोनाची लागण होते. संसर्गजन्य असल्याने जगात तो फार द्रुतगतीने पसरला व एक प्रकारची ‘महामारी’ चे संकट सर्व विश्वामध्ये आले. यामुळे हजारो लोक मृत्युमुखी पडले. लाखो लोकांना संक्रमण झाले. यातून काहींचे रोग निवारण झाले तसेच यामध्ये सर्वांनी आपआपल्या घरी राहूनच स्वतःला सुरक्षित ठेवणे हा एकच उपाय या संकटातून निघण्याकरिता उपयोगी आहे.

अशातच विश्वभरातल्या सर्व हालचाली जणू बंद झाल्या, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शारिरिक, भौतिक, हालचाली जणू थांबल्या. यातच 'Physcial Distancing' चे पालन हाच उपाय असल्याने जणू सर्व प्रगतीच खुंटली व संपूर्ण जग जणू थांबले.

#### शारिरिक, मानसिक व संसर्गजन्य (कोरोना) रोगांवर संगीत चिकित्सेचे परिणाम -

- 1) गायन 'क्रोध, चिंता आणि काळजी' कमी करण्यासाठी मदत करते.
- 2) गायनामुळे 'गायकाची प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली' मजबुत होते व रोगांशी सामना करण्याची क्षमता वाढवते.
- 3) गायनामुळे गायकात 'एंडोफिन' नामक रसायनाचा श्राव निर्माण होतो. ज्यामुळे दुःख व पीडा यापासून मुक्ति मिळते.
- 4) गायनामुळे 'साइनस व श्वासनलिका' पूर्णपणे मोकळी होते व श्वास घेण्यास अटकाव होत नाही.
- 5) गायनामुळे मानव मानसिकदृष्ट्या अधिक सबळ व सचेत होऊ शकतो.
- 6) गायनामुळे मानवाच्या 'शरिरिक मुद्रेतही' परिवर्तन व सुधार होते.
- 7) गायनामुळे चेहऱ्याच्या मासपेशींचा व्यायाम होतो आणि त्यामुळे चेहरा देखील सतेज दिसू लागतो.
- 8) गायनामुळे मांसपेशीतील ताण दूर होतो.
- 9) गायनामुळे हृदयावरील ताण दूर होतो.
- 10) गायनामुळे रक्ताभिसरण क्रियेमध्ये सुधारणा होऊ शकते.
- 11) गायनामुळे फुफ्फुसाला व्यायाम होतो. ज्यामुळे श्वासप्रक्रिया मजबुत होते.

भारतात प्रयागराज येथील एका अध्ययनाप्रमाणे शास्त्रीय संगीतामुळे कोरोनासारख्या आजारातूनही मुक्ती प्राप्त होऊ शकते. या थेरपीमुळे कोरोनापासून नंतर येणाऱ्या समस्यांपासून देखील मुक्ती मिळू शकते.

कमला आर्या पी.जी. कॉलेज मधील सहकारी प्राध्यापक 'डॉ. ऋतू सिंह' यांनी 10 संक्रमित कोरोना ऋग्णांचा अभ्यास करून असे निष्कर्ष दिले की,

- अ) कोरोना ऋग्ण संक्रमणानंतर 'पांच ते सहा' दिवसानंतर स्वस्थ होण्यास सुरुवात होते.
- ब) रुग्णांची मानसिक शांती वाढते.
- क) रुग्णाची प्रतिकारक शक्ती वाढण्यास मदत होते.
- ड) रुग्णाची निरोगी होण्याची इच्छाशक्ती वाढते.
- इ) रुग्णाचे चित्त शांत होते ज्यामुळे (Oxygen level) ऑक्सिजन ची पातळी वाढविण्यास मदत करते.
- फ) रुग्णातील सकारात्मक विचारांचे प्रमाण वाढते व नकारात्मक विचारांपासून दूर ठेवण्यास संगीत मदत करते.
- ग) राग आणि आलापांच्या गायनाने व श्रवणाने रुग्णाच्या श्वासाची गति स्थिर ठेवण्यास मदत होते.
- ह) 'डॉ. ऋतू' यांचे मतानुसार कोरोना संक्रमण काळात रसिकांना गंभीर व आशावादी संगीत ऐकविण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. मुख्यत्वे राग-भैरवी, दरबारी-कानडा, मधुवंती, बिहाग, शिवरंजनी, तोडी, पुरीया इत्यादि, रागांपासून विशेष लाभ मिळण्याची शक्यता आहे.

- ए) उच्च रक्तचापाच्या रुग्णांनी वीणावादनाचे श्रवण करावे. मसीतरवानी व रजाखानी गत ऐकल्याने हृदयाचे ठोके व गती सामान्य होते.
- ज) जेव्हा अंगात ताप असेल त्यावेळी 'अडाणा व दरबारी-कानडा' हे राग लाभकारी असतात.
- क) रोग्यांना विलंबित गतिमधील वादनाचे श्रवण फायदेशीर आहे.
- ल) 'डॉ. ऋतू' यांचे मतानुसार कोरोना आजाराची भीती रुग्णांच्या मनातून निघून जाते व रुग्ण शांत होतात.
- म) नाडी स्वस्थ व नियंत्रित होते. यामुळे कोरोना रुग्णांमध्ये सुधार होण्यास मदत मिळते.

'राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक महाविद्यालय इंडिया' चे सेवानिवृत्त 'प्राचार्य डॉ. जी.एस. तोमर' यांचे मतानुसार सरळ सांगायचे झाल्यास कोविड 19 वर संगीताचा इलाज असंभव आहे मात्र -

- अ) संगीताच्या प्रभावाने रुग्णांना मानसिक शांती व सकारात्मक उर्जा प्राप्त होते.
- ब) संगीतामुळे रुग्णांची रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता निश्चितरूपाने वाढते.
- क) कोरोना मुक्त झालेल्या रुग्णांमध्ये त्यानंतर येणाऱ्या समस्या आहेत त्या समस्यांमध्ये संगीत प्रभावशाली कार्य करते व समस्यांचे प्रमाण कमी करते.

### कोरोनाच्या संसर्गापासून सुरक्षिततेकरिता चतुःसुत्री -

#### 'डॉ. योगिता सत्रे' -

जेव्हा रसिक किंवा कलाकार गातात, नाचतात, हसतात, प्रार्थना किंवा ध्यानयोग करतात तेव्हा मानवी तरंग 120-350 हर्ट्स असतात आणि कोरोना विषाणूचे तरंग 05.5 हर्ट्स आहे. 25.5 हर्टसला विषाणू मरतो. यामुळे कोरोनाला हरविण्यासाठी मनाची सकारात्मकता आणि प्रसन्नता अधिक गरजेची आहे. असे मत 'डॉ. योगिता सत्रे' यांनी मांडले.

'डॉ. योगिता सत्रे' यांनी चतुःसुत्री उपाय योजना सांगितली आहे.

कोरोना सहजासहजी संपणार नाही. त्यामुळे मानवाने कोरोना सोबतच जगायची सवय लावणे अनिवार्य आहे. हे करतांना कोरोनाच्या संसर्गापासून वाढविण्याकरिता 'आहार, विहार, झोप आणि तंदुरुस्ती' ही चार सुत्रे पाळणे अत्यावश्यक आहे.

- 1) आहार - आहारात 'क' जीवनसत्वाचा समावेश करावा.
- 2) विहार - प्रतिदिन एक तास व्यायाम, योगासने, चालणे, धावणे व प्राणायाम करावे.
- 3) झोप - रात्री 10 वाजता झोपावे व सकाळी 5 वाजता उठावे उशिरा झोपल्याने रोग प्रतिकारक शक्ती क्षीण होते.
- 4) मन - मन नेहमी प्रसन्न आनंदी व सकारात्मक ठेवावे. मानवी मनातील भीती चिंता, चिडचिड, नकारात्मकता 'मानवी तरंग' कमी करतात.

या चतुःसुत्री मध्ये गाणे, वाजविणे, नाचणे या सांगीतिक क्रियांमुळे मानव हा सुदृढ राहतो त्याची शारिरिक व मानसिक स्थिती सशक्त व सकारात्मक राहते.



**एक महिला डॉक्टर (फिजिओथेरेपीस्ट) - (कोरोना संबंधी काळजी)**

- 1) गरम पाण्याचे सेवन, गरम वस्तूंचा खाण्यात प्रयोग आणि ब्रिदिंग एवसरसाईज हया तीन गोष्टी दिन-प्रतिदिन नियमित करणे.
- 2) (ब्रिदिंग) श्वासोश्वास खोलवर दीर्घ श्वास घेणे व सोडणे ही क्रिया करावी.
- 3) दीर्घ श्वास घेऊन बऱ्याच वेळेपर्यंत फूँकर घालावी यामुळे फुप्फुसातील श्वास रोखल्या जातो व फुप्फुसातील इतर गोष्टी वाढण्यास वाव मिळत नाही.
- 4) 'ओम' या शब्दाचे दीर्घ उच्चारण करणे.
- 5) दीर्घ श्वास आत घेऊन एक रुमाल घेऊन त्यावर तोंडाने दीर्घ फूँकर घालून उडविण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा.

ही क्रिया रोज 20 मिनिटे पर्यंत करावी फूँफूसामध्ये कोरोना व्हायरसला निवास करण्यास जागा मिळणार नाही.

**निष्कर्ष -**

गायन क्रिया एक प्राणायाम आहे. वादन व नर्तन एक व्यायाम आहे. संगीत चिकित्सेने मानवी शरीर व मन रोगमुक्त, सशक्त व उत्साही होण्यास मदत होते व शारीरिक व मानसिक व्याधी दूर होतात व मानव संगीत चिकित्सेने रोगमुक्त होतो. म्हणून शारीरिक, मानसिक व संसर्गजन्य (कोरोना) रोगांवर संगीतोपचार व संगीत चिकित्सा महत्वाची आहे.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची -**

- 1) वर्तमान पत्रातील लेख - लेखक - अमलंद त्रिपाठी प्रयागराज
- 2) वर्तमान पत्रातील लेख - लेखक - डॉ. योगिता सत्रे
- 3) यौगिक एवं संगीत चिकित्सा - लेखक - संजय दास - प्रकाशन - पिलग्रीम्स पब्लिशर, वारानसी
- 4) शरीर विज्ञान एवं स्वास्थ्य रक्षा - लेखक - डॉ. स्नेहलता - प्रकाशन - डिस्कव्हरी पब्लिशिंग हाऊस, नई दिल्ली.
- 5) संगीत कला विहार - मे 2000 - पृष्ठ 38-39
- 6) संगीत कला विहार - जाने 2014 - पृष्ठ 13-14

## बहिणाबाईच्या काव्यातील पर्यावरणाचे प्रतिबिंब

प्रा. लक्ष्मी नरहरी पवार,

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, मराठी विभाग

शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे महाविद्यालय, मिरज.

E-Mail- [laxmipawar2009@gmail.com](mailto:laxmipawar2009@gmail.com)

### निसर्गकन्या बहिणाबाई :-

महाराष्ट्राच्या जळगाव जिल्ह्यातील “आसोद” या छोट्याशा खेड्यात बहिणाबाईचा जन्म झाला. वडील गावचे महाजन होते. आईवडीलांच्या छायेत वाढत असतानाच निसर्गाशी, काळ्या मातीशी बहिणाई समरस झाली. तिला शिक्षण मिळाले नाही. अक्षरज्ञान नसले तरी प्रतिभेची अलौकिक देणगी लाभलेली होती. वयाच्या १३ व्या वर्षी जळगावच्या चौधरींशी त्यांचा विवाह झाला पण अवघ्या ३०व्या वर्षीच त्यांच्यावर वैधव्याची कु-हाड कोसळली. अशा बिकट परिस्थितीवर मात करत निसर्गातच परमेश्वराचे रूप न्याहाळत निसर्गाची श्रद्धेने पूजा बांधली. काळी माती ही तिची आई, या आईवर तिचा अमाप जीव होता. या आईच्या संगतीत तिला मनस्वी आनंद होत असे. “त्या धरित्रीच्या लेकरांवर, बोरी-बाभळीवर, आंब्यावर, नदीवर, दगडगोट्यावर इतकेच काय पण जनावरांवर, पाखरांवर त्यांनी जितकी माया केली तेवढी आजपर्यंत कुणी केली नसेल”<sup>२</sup> अशी ही निसर्गकन्या बहिणाबाई जेव्हा गीत गात असे तेव्हा सोपानदेव तिचा मुलगा त्या कविता लिहून ठेवत असे. बहिणाबाईच्या मृत्यूनंतर १९५२ मध्ये “बहिणाबाईची गाणी” या नावाने तिचा काव्यसंग्रह मराठी साहित्यात आला आणि मराठी साहित्यातील ते अस्सल बावनकशी सोने ठरले.

### बहिणाबाईच्या कवितेतील पर्यावरण :-

“धरत्रीला माता मानणारी बहिणाबाई ही जातिवंत कृषिकन्या आहे. शेती आणि शेती संबंधीच्या तिच्या कवितांतून शेतक-यांच्या संपूर्ण कृषिकार्याचे वर्णन आलेले आहे. ‘शेतीची साधने’, ‘आला पाऊस’, ‘पेरणी’, ‘देव अजब गारोडी’, ‘कापणी’, ‘रगडनी’, ‘उपननी’, ‘गाडी जोडी’, ‘पोया’, ‘काय घडे आवगत’, ‘सावकारासंबंधीची स्फुट ओवी’, ‘धरत्रीले दंडवत’ या कवितांमधून शेती आणि शेतकरी जीवनाचा सारा पटच आपल्या डोळ्यासमोर उभा राहतो.”<sup>१</sup> बहिणाबाई ही निसर्गकन्या असून अवघ्या पर्यावरणालाच तिने शब्दबद्ध केले आहे. निसर्गाच्या शाळेतच अवघ्या जीवनाचे तत्त्वज्ञान आणि परमात्म्याचे रूप तिला गवसले आहे. बहिणाबाईचे अवघे विश्वच शेती होते. शेताच्या नांगरणीपासून ते खळ्यावर धान्य तयार होण्यापर्यंतच्या सर्वच शेतीकामांचा उल्लेख त्यांच्या काव्यात येतो. नांगरणी, पेरणी, कापणी, मळणी, उपननी या सर्व शेतीकामांचा उल्लेख होताना आपसूकच पर्यावरणाचे प्रतिबिंब पुरेपूर साकारते.

“वढे नांगर वखर,

नही कष्टाले गनती”(पोया-पृ.१५५)<sup>३</sup>

असे म्हणत नांगरणीपासून सुरू होणा-या कष्टाची कामे अखेरीस खळ्यावरच थांबतात. नांगरणीनंतर पावसाची ओढ लागते. जेव्हा पहिला पाऊस येतो आणि पेरणीसाठी लगबग सुरू होते तेव्हा जणू काही

**मातीलाच डोहाळे लागतात.-**

“अरे लागले डोहाये,

सांगे शेतातली माटी”(योगी आणि सासुरवाशीन-पृ.१५४)<sup>४</sup>

या मातीच्या कुशीत बीज तरारते. इथूनच मातीच्या सृजनशीलतेचा आविष्कार प्रकट होत जातो. इवल्याशा रोपांची इवलीशी पाने जेव्हां वा-याने मिटतात, फुलतात तेव्हां जणू काही ही पाने वा-यासवे खेळत हात जोडून परमेश्वराचे भजन गात आहेत असे वाटते. तरारून उभे राहिलेले पीक पुन्हा बहिणाबाईशी हितगुज साधते. या तहानलेल्या शेताला मोटेचे पाणी जाते त्याचे वर्णन -

“वसांडली मोट

करे धो धो थायन्यात

हुंदडत पानी

जसं तान्हं पायन्यात”(स्फुट ओव्या-२००)<sup>५</sup>

**बहिणाबाईला असे वाटते की, या पीकाला जशी काही भूकेल्याची भूक भागवण्याची आस लागली आहे.-**

“उभे शेतामधी पीक

ऊन वारा खात खात

तरसती कव्हा जाऊ

देवा भूकेल्या पोटात”(हिरीताचं देनं घेनं-पृ.१३०)<sup>६</sup>

पाखरांपासून पीकांचे संरक्षण करणा-या गोफणी थांबतात. पुढे पीकांची कापणी होते आणि खळयावर बैलांच्या पायाखाली कणसांची रगडणी सुरू होते. ही रगडणी संपताच उपननी सुरू होते. तेव्हा वा-याला उद्देशून ती म्हणते -

“ये रे वा-या घोंगावत

ये रे खयाकडे आधी

आज कुठे रे शिरला

वासराच्या कानामधी”(उपननी-पृ.१४५)<sup>७</sup>

शेतीविषयक सर्व वर्णनातून काळी माती, नांगरणी, पेरणी, कापणी, मळणी, उपननी यांसारख्या शेतकामांतून मातीच्या सृजनशीलतेचा आविष्कारच बहिणाबाई मांडतात. ऊन, पाऊस, वारा, शेतातील जनावरे, शेतीची औजारे यांचा उल्लेख येत राहतो.

निसर्गातच परमेश्वराचे रूप पाहताना श्रद्धेने निसर्गाचीच शब्दरूपी पूजा मांडतात. आभाळाचं धरतीशी असणारं नातं बहिणाबाई नेमकेपणाने मांडते:-

“धर्तीवरील हिरवय,

गेली उडत उडत,

अरे उडता उडता,

झाली नियी आभायात”(स्फुट ओव्या-पृ.२००)<sup>८</sup>



अवध्या विश्वकुटुंबाची संकल्पना येथे साकारते. शेतातून, रानावनातून कामे करताना आजूबाजूच्या परिस्थितीचेही अवलोकन करते. संसाराचे गणित मांडताना सागरगोटे, खीरा काकडी, भीलावा यांची उदाहरणे येतात. सुगरणीच्या खोप्याची रचना, आभाळात भिरभिरणारे पाखरू, उंदिर, जमिनीवर सरपटणारे विंचू, साप, पीकामध्ये घुसणारे ओढाळ जनावर, वा-याच्या गतीमूळे पाण्यावर वल्हणा-या लाटा, शेतातील विहीर, पाण्याचा पाट, मोट, माहेराच्या वाटेवरचा मेहरूणचा तलाव, पिवळी चिकणमाती, बाभूळबन, साळुंखी, बदक, पहाटेला बांग देणारा कोंबडा, पाण्यात बसलेल्या म्हशी, चरणा-या गाई, बैलांच्या गळ्यातील घंट्या घुंगराचा नाद, रस्त्याच्या दुतर्फा फुललेली शेत-शिवारे, बांधावरचे हिरवेगार गवत, कपाशीची बोंडे, पळसाचे फूल, गहू ज्वारी, तूर, शेवगा, चंदनाचे झाड, आंब्याचे झाड, वडाचे झाड त्या झाडाची छोटी लाल फळे, कधी सुकाळ तर कधी दुष्काळ-----अशा एक ना अनेक गोष्टींची वर्णने बहिणाबाईंच्या काव्यात येतात. जसे काही संपूर्ण दुनियेला आपल्या पोटात सामावून घेण्याचे सामर्थ्य या धरतीमध्ये आहे असे तिला वाटते. म्हणूनच ती म्हणते-

“अशी धरित्रीची माया

अरे, तीले नही सीमा

दुनियाचे सर्वे पोटं

तिच्यामधी झाले जमा”(धरित्रीले दंडवत- पृ.२१४)<sup>९</sup>

“बहिणाबाईंच्या प्रत्येक कवितेत ओतप्रोतपणे भरलेला निसर्ग कोणत्या ना कोणत्या रूपाने आलेला दिसतो. तसेच ईश्वराबद्दलची त्यांची श्रद्धा बहुसंख्य कवितांमधून आढळते.”<sup>१२</sup> संपूर्ण जगाला प्रकाशमान करणा-या सूर्याबद्दल ती कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करते. -

“अरे देवाचं दर्शन

झालं झालं आपसूक

हिरीदात सूर्यबापा

दावी अरूपाचं रूप”(माझी माय सरसोती-पृ.११३)<sup>१०</sup>

इतकेच काय एकूणच संपूर्ण जीवसृष्टीसाठी पर्यावरणाची आवश्यकता स्पष्ट करते. पर्यावरणामूळे निसर्गाचे संतुलन राखले जाते. सजीवांना आवश्यक तो ऑक्सिजनचा पुरवठा पर्यावरणकडूनच होतो. या प्राणवायूची महती सांगताना-

“आला सास गेला सास

जीवा तुझं रे तंतर

अरे जगनं-मरनं

एका सासाच अंतर!”(माझ्या जीवा-पृ.१२३)<sup>११</sup>

एखाद्या संशोधकालाही मांडता येणार नाही असे जीवन आणि मरण यांतील अंतर सांगते. असे हे पर्यावरणविषयक मौलिक विचार बहिणाबाईंच्या काव्यात येतात. परंतु “या कवितेला कुठली परंपरा नव्हती. तिची उत्तरपरंपरा निर्माण होण्याचा संभवही कमीच होता. बहिणाबाईंची अनुभव घेण्याची आणि तो व्यक्त करण्याची पध्दती वेगळी होती.”<sup>१३</sup> यावरून बहिणाबाईंच्या प्रतिभेचे अलौकिकत्व लक्षात येते.

**सारांश :-**

- १) बहिणाबाई ही जातिवंत कृषिकन्या असून शेतीशी संबंधित सर्व कामे काव्यातून व्यक्त करताना निसर्गचित्रणे विविध उपमा, प्रतिकं, रूपक यांचा वापर करून सुंदर पध्दतीने साकारले आहे.
- २) निसर्गालाच परमेश्वररूप मानून श्रद्धामय भक्तीने निसर्गाची शब्दपूजा बांधते.
- ३) पर्यावरणातील विविध वृक्ष, प्राणी, पक्षी, फळे-फुले, जलाशय, माती, शेतातील पीकं, शिवारातील गवत अशा सर्वांची नोंद तिच्या काव्यात दिसते.
- ४) प्राणवायूचे महत्व विशद करून पर्यावरणाप्रती कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करते.
- ५) ऊन, पाऊस, वारा, थंडी अशा वातावरणाचा वेध घेणारी कविता आहे.
- ६) चराचर सृष्टीसाठी वरदान ठरलेल्या सूर्याचे महत्व विशद करते.
- ७) खानदेशातील 'अहिराणी बोली' या काव्यात येते. साध्या सरळ वळणाची भाषा, लोकगीतांचा ठसा, म्हणींचा वापर ही काव्याची वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत.
- ८) ग्रामव्यवस्थेच्या चित्रणाबरोबरच प्रगल्भ जीवनजाणिवा दिसून येतात.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-**

- १) मराठी ग्रामीण कवितेचा इतिहास - कैलास सार्वेकर, मेहता पब्लिशिंग हाऊस, पुणे, प्रथमावृत्ती १९९९, पृ.-८७
- २) बहिणाबाईची गाणी - बहिणाबाई चौधरी, सुचित्रा प्रकाशन, मुंबई, २०१२ आवृत्ती १६ वी, पृ.-२५
- ३) तत्रैव -पृ.१५५
- ४) तत्रैव - पृ.१५४
- ५) तत्रैव - पृ.२००
- ६) तत्रैव -पृ.१३०
- ७) तत्रैव - पृ.१४५
- ८) तत्रैव - पृ.२००
- ९) तत्रैव - पृ.२१४
- १०) तत्रैव -पृ.११३
- ११) तत्रैव -पृ.१२३
- १२) प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण साहित्य- समीक्षेची समीक्षा - डॉ. रेखा जगनाळे, विजय प्रकाशन , नागपूर, प्रथमावृत्ती २००७, पृ. - २०९
- १३) ग्रामीण वाङ्मयाचा इतिहास -संपा. चंद्रकुमार नलगे, सुरेश एजन्सी ,पुणे, प्रथमावृत्ती १९९६, पृ.-१२३

## अक्युपेशर: एक वरदान

Prof. Tendolakar Dipa Dattaram  
Departmental Of Hindi  
Kankavali College Kankavali

### प्रस्तावना :-

आजच्या आधुनिक युगात देखील आरोग्याबाबत लोकांमध्ये जे अज्ञान व जी दुर्लक्ष करण्याची वृत्ती दिसते ती खरोखरच चिंतीत करणारी बाब आहे. स्वतःच्या शरीराविषयी व आरोग्याविषयी ज्ञान मिळवण्यासाठी मनापासून सक्रिय प्रयत्न करणारे लोक हाताच्या बोटांवर मोजण्याइतकेच निघतील. खरे पाहता आज आपण आपल्या आरोग्याची चावी औषधशास्त्राच्या हाती सुपूर्द करून बसलो आहोत.

औषधे जितकी प्रभावी असतात तितकेच त्यांचे दुष्परिणाम देखील भयावह असतात काही काळापूर्वी औषधे सुरक्षित समजली जात होती, तिच आज धोकादायक असल्याचे लक्षात येवू लागले आहे.

वास्तविक पाहता ,आजारपण अनिवार्य नसते. जर रोगप्रतिकार शक्ती बलवान असेल तर रोगाला प्रतिबंध घालता येतो, किंवा रोग झपाट्याने बरा होतो निसर्गाच्या नियमांचे जर योग्य पालन केले तर शरीराची रोगप्रतिकार शक्ती सहजतेने टिकवता येते. निसर्ग नियमांवर आधारित साधी परंतु अत्यंत अचुक एक उपचार पद्धती ती म्हणजे “अक्युपेशर चिकित्सा पद्धती .”

शरीर सपाटीवरील (त्वचेवरील) विशिष्ट बिंदूवर दाब दिल्याने शरीराच्या आतील अवयवांवर योग्य परिणाम करून त्या अवयवांचा रोग दूर करता येतो असे ही पद्धती सांगते.

अक्युपेशर हे एक शास्त्रच नव्हे तर ती एक कलाही आहे. अशा या चित्तवेधक विषयाचे सोपे व सूक्ष्म विवेचन या संशोधन पेपरात केले आहे.

### अक्युपेशरचा इतिहास :-

शरीरातील विशिष्ट बिंदूद्वारे आंतरिक अवयव कार्यान्वित करण्यासाठी अक्युपेशर अक्युपंकचर, शीआत्सू, झोन थेरपी , रिफ्लेक्सालॉजी वगैरे ज्या उपचार पद्धती प्रचलीत आहेत. त्यामध्ये अक्युपेशर ही सर्वात जुनी व सोपी अशी उपचार पद्धती आहे.

अक्युपेशर हे एक अद्वितीय शास्त्र आहे. शरीराचे स्वास्थ्य टिकवून ठेवण्यासाठी व रोग बरे करण्यासाठी पौर्वात्य देशांत हजारो वर्षांपासून या पद्धतीचा उपयोग केला जात आहे.

अक्युपेशर व अक्युपंकचर या उपचार पद्धतीचा जन्म भारतात झाला असावा असे एक मत आहे. भारतामध्येच हे शास्त्र विकसित होवून नंतर मध्य आशिया , इजिप्त , चीन आणि इतर अन्य देशांमध्ये त्यांचा प्रसार झाला असावा. काहींच्या मते बौद्ध साधुमार्फत ही उपचार पद्धती आपल्या देशातून अन्य देशांत प्रसारीत झाली असावी, तथापि चीनी लोक अक्युपेशर हे स्वतःचे शास्त्र समजतात व त्यांच्या मते ते ५००० वर्षांहून अधिक जुने आहे. चीनच्या प्राचीन ग्रंथांमध्ये अक्युपेशर व अक्युपंकचर विषयी उल्लेख आढळतात. अर्थात या शास्त्राचा उगम कुठेही झालेला असला तरी आजच्या वर्तमान युगात या शास्त्राला जे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे, व जी लोकप्रियता लाभली आहे, त्याचे श्रेय चीनी लोकांनाच आहे हे निःसंशय पणे सांगता येईल.

### संशोधन हेतु:-

विसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धापर्यंत अक्युपेशर व अक्युपंकचर या शास्त्राचा जवळ -जवळ विसर पडला. सन १९४९ मध्ये चीनचे दृष्टे राजकीय नेते व कट्टर राष्ट्रवादी माओ त्से तुंग यांनी या शास्त्राचे पुनरुज्जीवन केले. चीनमध्ये या शास्त्राचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपयोग सुरु करण्यात आला. त्यानंतर हे कित्येक वर्ष चीनमध्येच प्रचलित राहिले. त्याला चीनमधून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी १९७१ सालापर्यंत वाट



पाहावी लागली. त्यावेळेचे अमेरिकेचे अध्यक्ष रिचर्ड निक्सन हे या उपचार पध्दतीचा प्रसाराचे निमित्त ठरले.

“अँक्युपेशर बिंदु म्हणजे बोटांच्या अंगांएवढे एक लहान संवेदनशिल क्षेत्र आहे. त्याचा व्यास जवळ जवळ एक चौरस सेमी एवढा असतो. त्यामुळे त्या बिंदूवर दाब देताना अंग मालिश करताना अत्यंत काटेकोरपणा ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे.”

अँक्युपेशरची प्रतिष्ठा आज दिवसेंदिवस वाढू लागली आहे. प्रसिध्द बॅले, नृत्यकला इवान नेगी, सुप्रसिध्द अभिनेत्री मेरिलिन मन्रो आणि अनेक आंतरराष्ट्रीय क्रिडापटूंनी या उपचार पध्दतीचा स्वीकार केला. प्रसिध्द खेळाडू उपाई जोन्स आणि मॅक विल्कीन्स यांनी या उपचार पध्दती बद्दल असे काढले “सांप्रत काळात अँक्युपेशर इतकी अन्य कोणतीही उपचार पध्दती आम्हांला उपयुक्त ठरलेली नाही. खेळाडूंना आपल्या खेळातील कौशल्य दाखविण्यासाठी ही उपचार पध्दती अत्यंत सहाय्यकारी होत आहे.”

अँक्युपेशर पध्दती म्हणजे एक स्वयंचिकित्सा पध्दती आहे. या पध्दतीमध्ये तुम्ही स्वतःच तुमचे डॉक्टर बनू शकता. अँक्युपेशर पध्दतीत जेवढा फायदा दिसतो त्याहूनही अधिक असतो. फक्त त्यासाठी प्रयत्न आवश्यक आहेत. आरोग्याला एक विषय समजून दुर्लक्ष करणे अत्यंत हानिकारक आहे. अँक्युपेशर पध्दती प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला आपले आरोग्य टिकवून ठेवण्यासाठी प्रचंड आवड निर्माण करते. अशी ही आवड निर्माण व्हावी आणि बिना खर्चाचे आपले आरोग्य मजबुत राहावं यासाठी या पेपरचा लेख आवश्यक वाटला.

### उद्देश्य

- १) अँक्युपेशर ही एक सरळ आणि साधी पध्दती आहे हे सर्वसामान्य लोकांना समजावे.
- २) हा उपचार प्रत्येकाला स्वहस्ते स्वतःच्या घरात घेता येतो याचे आकलन लोकांना व्हावे.
- ३) अँक्युपेशर हा उपचार आवश्यकतेनुसार वारंवार घेता येतो याची कल्पना लोकांना व्हावी.
- ४) या उपचाराला खर्च करण्यासाठी एकही पैसा खर्च होत नाही आणि त्याचबरोबर गंभीर अशा आजारांवर याचा उपचार करता येतो हेही कळावे.

### समस्या / अडचणी / मर्यादा

- १) गंभीर अवस्थेत साधारणतः अँक्युपेशरचा उपचार करू नये.
- २) गरम पाण्याने स्नान केल्यानंतर अर्धा तास उपचार करता येत नाही.
- ३) एखादे औषध घेतले असल्यास दोन तासानंतर अँक्युपेशरचा उपचार घ्यावा लागतो.
- ४) जेवल्यानंतर लगेचच म्हणजे भरल्या पोटी उपचार घेता येत नाही.
- ५) त्वचेवर जखम झालेली असेल तर त्या जागी अँक्युपेशरचा उपचार करू शकत नाही.
- ६) हाड तुटले तर अशा वेळी अँक्युपेशर करता येत नाही.

### संशोधन पद्धती

या संशोधन पेपर साठी मी संशोधनाची पहिली पध्दती वापरली. या संशोधन पेपर मध्ये प्रत्यक्ष स्वतःला आणि स्वतःवर उपचार करणे सोपे जात आहे. शरिरावर असे किती तरी पाईण्ट आहेत कि त्यामुळे आपल्या रोजच्या आरोग्यावर चांगला परिणाम होऊ शकतो.

सर्वेक्षणाची गोष्ट करावयाची झालीच तर हे सर्वेक्षण स्वतःवर प्रयोग करून करता येते. त्यामुळे आजकल उपलब्ध असलेले Net work इंटरनेट आणि स्वतःवरचे किंवा घरातील लोकांवर केलेले प्रयोग यातूनच हा शोध पेपर प्रस्तुत करण्यात आलेला आहे.

### विवेचन /स्पष्टीकरण

भारतासारख्या देशाचा विचार केला तर आपणास असे आढळून येते कि आयुर्वेदाला फार महत्त्व दिले गेले आहे. अनेक जडी -बुटीचा वापर करून माणसे आरोग्यदायी पाहायला मिळतात. आणि म्हणूनच आयुर्वेदाबरोबरच अँक्युप्रेषर पध्दती मोठ्या प्रमाणात विकसित झालेली आता पाहायला मिळते. परंतु ज्या प्रभावी पणे त्याचा प्रचार आणि प्रसार होणे गरजेचे आहे तसे आपल्याला आढळून येत नाही. असा दावा केला जातो कि ,अँक्युप्रेषर आणि अँक्युपॅक्चर या पध्दती चा जन्म भारतात झाला असावा. परंतु त्याचा प्रसार आणि प्रचाराचे सर्व श्रेय चीनसारख्या देशाला दिले जाते.

शरीराची नैसर्गिक रोगनिवारक शक्ती जोपर्यंत रोगाचे संपूर्ण उपशमन करत नाही तोपर्यंत कदाचित औषधाचा रोग्याला आराम मिळू शकतो किंवा त्यांची वेदना कमी होऊ शकते. परंतु औषधाचा यापेक्षा अधिक काही फायदा किंवा उपयोग नसतो. औषधापासून केवळ एवढाच फायदा प्राप्त करून घेण्यासाठी आपण त्यांपासून उत्पन्न होणा-या दुष्परिणामांचे ओझे डोक्यावर घ्यायचे का हा खरोखर विचार करण्यासारखा प्रश्न आहे.

हार्वर्ड युनिव्हर्सिटीमधील औषधशास्त्राचे प्रोफेसर आणि बोस्टनच्या ब्रिथाम हॉस्पिटलच्या फार्म कोलॉनी विभागाचे प्रमुख डॉ फ्रेंड यांच्या मते. संपूर्णपणे सुरक्षित असे औषध अजून निर्माणच झालेले नाही.

आज जगातील अनेक प्रतिष्ठीत युनिव्हर्सिटीमध्ये शास्त्रोक्त पध्दतीने अँक्युप्रेषर पध्दती शिकवली जात आहे .हा या उपचार प पध्दतीच्या स्वीकृतीचा महत्वाचा पुरावा आहे, आपल्या देशातील लोक अद्यापही स्वतःच्या पध्दती तब्येतीबाबत बरेच उदासिन आहेत. आरोग्याविषयी लोकांची जागरूकता जसजशी वाढेल तसतशी अँक्युप्रेषरची लोकप्रियताही निश्चितपणे वाढेल.

यासाठीच अँक्युप्रेषर हा विषय निवडला आहे. आज कोरोनासारख्या संक्रमण काळामध्ये अँक्युप्रेषर थेरपी खूप उपयोगी होताना दिसत आहे. प्रत्यक्षरित्या जरी आपण कोरोनावार मात करू शकलो तरी शरीरावरील असे काही पॉईंट ,बिंदू आहेत त्याच्यावर दाब दिल्याने आपल्या शरीराची क्षमता वाढते तीव्र बॉन्कासटीस, दमा, डोळे दूखणे डोळ्यांच्या आतील भागावर सूज येणे, लघुदृष्टी , मोतीबिंदू, दात दुखणे, जीभ आणि तोंड येणे, गळ्याला सूज येणे व गळा दूखणे यासारख्या अनेक आजारावर अँक्युप्रेषर आज महत्वाचे साधन ठरले आहे,

आपल्या समाजाला डोळे उघडून बघण्याची गरज आहे. अशा बिनाखर्चीक उपायाचा लाभ घेणे आवश्यक आहे. आणि त्याचा प्रचार- प्रसार होणे गरजेचे आहे.

म्हणूनच आपल्या कडून या उपचार पध्दतीचा प्रचार आणि प्रसार व्हावा म्हणून मी हा शोध निबंध निवडला आहे.

### सारांश

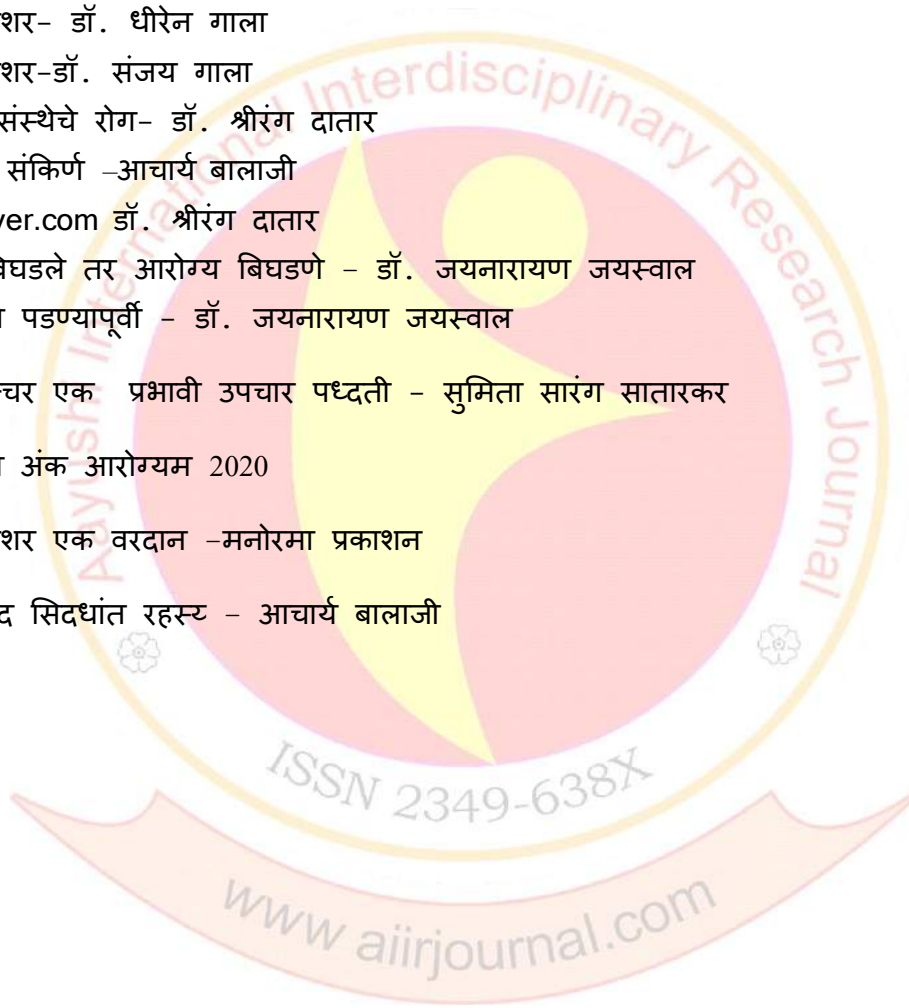
प्रस्तूत शोध लेखाच्या माध्यमातून अँक्युप्रेषरविषयी जागृती निर्माण होईल. कोरोनासारख्या संक्रमणाच्या वेळी काही शरीरातील बिंदू वर दाब दिल्यास आपले स्वास्थ्य चांगले राहू शकते काही असाध्य रोग आहेत त्यामधून वाचण्यासाठी सुद्धा अँक्युप्रेषरचा वापर करण्यात येतो. अँक्युप्रेषर सारख्या बिना खर्चीक उपचाराचा प्रचार आणि प्रसार होणे आवश्यक आहे. कारोना पुर्णपणे नष्ट करू शकत नाही पण कोरोनावर मात करण्यासाठी आणि कोरोना होऊच नये म्हणून अँक्युप्रेषरचा उपयोग आज महत्वाची बाब झाली आहे. आपले स्वास्थ्य मजबुत राहण्यासाठी आज अँक्युप्रेषरचा वापर करणे काळाची गरज ठरली आहे.

**सल्ला**

- १) सामाजिक बांधिलकी म्हणून काही गोष्टीकडे सर्वांनी लक्ष देणे आवश्यक आहे.
- २) या प्रकारच्या उपचार पध्दतीवर वारंवार भाषणे सल्ले देणे , मार्गदर्शक शिबिर भरविणे महत्वाचे ठरले आहे.
- ३) अँक्यूप्रेशर हे एक शास्त्र आहे आणि अशा शास्त्राचा वापर समाजात होणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी याविषयावरील नव-नविन लेख पुस्तके यांचे लेखन होणे महत्वाचे आहे.
- ५) अँक्यूप्रेशर ही बिना खर्चीक पध्दती आहे. त्यामुळे इतरांना याविषयी माहिती मिळणे आवश्यक आहे.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-**

- १) अँक्यूप्रेशर- डॉ. धीरेन गाला
- २) अँक्यूप्रेशर-डॉ. संजय गाला
- ३) पचन संस्थेचे रोग- डॉ. श्रीरंग दातार
- ४) आरोग्य संकिर्ण -आचार्य बालाजी
  - a) Lever.com डॉ. श्रीरंग दातार
- ५) पोट बिघडले तर आरोग्य बिघडणे - डॉ. जयनारायण जयस्वाल
- ६) आजारी पडण्यापूर्वी - डॉ. जयनारायण जयस्वाल
- ७) अँक्युपंकचर एक प्रभावी उपचार पध्दती - सुमिता सारंग सातारकर
- ८) दिवाळी अंक आरोग्यम 2020
- ९) अँक्यूप्रेशर एक वरदान -मनोरमा प्रकाशन
- १०) आर्युवेद सिद्धांत रहस्य - आचार्य बालाजी





## दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनात मागासवर्गीय विकास महामंडळाचे योगदान

प्रा. सोनकाबळे डी. एन.  
विठ्ठलराव पाटील महाविद्यालय , कळे

### प्रस्तावना

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात मागासवर्गीय समाजाचा सर्वांगीण शाश्वत विकास करण्याच्या ध्येयाने प्रेरित होऊन तत्कालीन पंतप्रधान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू याने सर्वप्रथम भारतीय राज्यघटनेचा आधार घेऊन सामाजिक न्याय विभागाची स्थापना केली. या विभागांतर्गत देशातील शेकडो वर्षांपासून बहिष्कृत असलेल्या मागासवर्गीय समाजाचा सर्वांगीण शाश्वत विकास करण्याचा संकल्प करण्यात आला. याकरिता २९ जानेवारी १९५३ रोजी श्री. काकासाहेब कालेलकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली मागासवर्गीय आयोग समिती नियुक्त करण्यात आली. या समितीने आपला अहवाल १९५५ मध्ये सरकारला सादर केला. परंतु यासमितीने केलेल्या शिफारशी केंद्र सरकारने स्वीकारले नाहीत. तर सरकारने सामाजिक न्याय विभागांतर्गत देशातील राज्यस्थरावर मागासवर्गीय समाजाचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक इत्यादी क्षेत्राबाबतीत शाश्वत विकास करण्याच्या दृष्टीने निर्णय घेण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य देण्यात आले. म्हणून देशातील घटकराज्य सरकारने सामाजिक न्याय विभागांतर्गत अनुसूचित जाती / जमाती व भटक्या विमुक्त जाती / जमाती या मागासवर्गीय समाजाचा सर्वांगीण शाश्वत विकास करण्याचा हेतू समोर ठेऊन राज्यघटनेतील मार्गदर्शक तत्वांस अनुसरून विविध कल्याणकारी योजनांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यास सुरुवात केली. तरीदेखील मागासवर्गीय समाजाचा अपेक्षे इतक विकास झालेला नाही, असे विविध अभ्यासपूर्ण समित्यांनी केलेल्या निरीक्षण अहवालातून लक्षात आले. म्हणून राज्य सरकारने राज्यातील मागासवर्गीय समाजाचा शाश्वत विकासाची परिपूर्णता करण्याकरिता विविध महामंडळे स्थापन करण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला. सन. १९५६ च्या कंपनी अधिनियम कायद्यास अनुसरून राज्यात सामाजिक न्याय विभागांतर्गत विविध महामंडळाची स्थापना करण्यात आली

### संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

- १) मागासवर्गीय समाजातील दारिद्र्याचा अभ्यास करणे
- २) दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनाकरिता मागासवर्ग विकास महामंडळाने केलेल्या कार्याचा अभ्यास करणे.

### गृहितक

- (१) स्वयरोजगार व्यवसाय उभारणीतून दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन करता येतो.

### दारिद्र्य म्हणजे काय ?

समाजातील एखादा जनसमुदाय अथवा व्यक्ती आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनातील मुलभूत अथवा आवश्यक (अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा, आरोग्य व शिक्षण) गरजांची पूर्तता करू शकत नाही, अशा प्रकारच्या परिस्थितीला दारिद्र्य असे म्हणतात. असे दारिद्र्याचे जीवन जगत असलेल्या समाजाचे सर्वाधिक प्रमाण अनुसूचित जाती व जमाती मध्ये विविध अभ्यास मंडळानी केलेल्या निरीक्षणात आढळून आले आहे.

### दारिद्र्याची संकल्पना

भारतात दादाभाई नौरोजी यांनी सन . १८७६ मध्ये सर्वप्रथम दारिद्र्याची संकल्पना मांडली. वास्तविक पाहता दारिद्र्याची संकल्पना दरडोई उत्पन्न व उपभोग खर्च यांच्याशी निगडित आहे. म्हणून जगातील दारिद्र्याचे

निकष विभिन्न देशात विविध प्रकारचे आहेत. परंतु भारतातील दारिद्र्य उपभोग खर्चाशी निगडीत आहे. समाजातील जी व्यक्ती किमान आपल्या आवश्यक गरजांची पूर्तता करू शकत नसेल तर ती व्यक्ती दारिद्र्यात आहे असे म्हंटले जाते. दारिद्र्याच्या सापेक्ष व निरपेक्ष अशा दोन संकल्पना आहेत.

यात सापेक्ष ही संकल्पना उत्पन्नाशी निगडीत आहे, तर निरपेक्ष ही संकल्पना उपभोगाशी निगडीत आहे .

### भारतातील दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण

देशातील विविध अभ्यास गटांनी विविध कालखंडात दारिद्र्याचा अभ्यास करून आपल्या अहवालात खालील प्रकारे दारिद्र्याचे मूल्यमापन केले आहे. त्यांची सांख्यिकीय माहिती खालील कोष्टकात दर्शविण्यात आली आहे.

अनु. क्र	आर्थिक वर्ष	एकूण दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण	अभ्यास गटाचे नाव
१	१९५५-५६	६५ %	प्रा . मिन्हास
२	१९६०-६१	४४ % , ४१ %	पी .डी . ओझा . , दांडेकर
३	१९६८-६९	५४ %	डॉ. बर्धन .
४	२००९-१०	२९.८ %	सुरेश तेंडूलकर
५	२०११-१२	२९.५ %	सी . रंगराजन

संदर्भ : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था . श्री . रंजन कोळंबे

राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणी समितीच्या अहवालावरून देशात सर्वाधिक दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण अनुसूचित जाती व जमाती या प्रवर्गात दिसून आले आहे. म्हणून या समाजातील दारिद्र्य कमी करून त्यांना प्रस्थापित समाज व्यवस्थेच्या विकास प्रव्हात समाविष्ट करणच्या उद्देशाने त्यांना रोजगार व विविध व्यवसायांच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येत आहेत.

### दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत शेकडो वर्षांपासून सामाजिक, आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक इत्यादी क्षेत्रापासून बहिष्कृत असलेल्या मागासवर्गीय समाजाला स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात नैसर्गिक मानवी स्वातंत्र्याचे हक्क प्राप्त करून देण्याकरिता सरकारने विविध महामंडळांची स्थापना करून त्यांना स्वयरोजगार उभारणीकरिता अर्थसहाय्य उपलब्ध करून दिले. याच धर्तीवर राज्यात पाचव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या काळात सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासाकरिता वीस कलमी कार्यक्रम सर्वप्रथम सन. १९७५ मध्ये सुरू करण्यात आला. या कार्यक्रमातील मुख्य उद्दिष्टे मागास समाजात सर्वत्र पसरलेले दारिद्र्य व आर्थिक विषमता कमी करणे

तसेच समाजात सर्वत्र पसरलेला सामाजिक असमतोल दूर करणे हे होते. सन .२०१५ -१६ ते २०२०-२१ या काळात मागासवर्गीय समाजातील दारिद्र्य कमी करण्याच्या हेतूने आर्थिक दृष्ट्या दुर्बल असलेल्या गरजू वपात्रलाभधारकाची निवड करून अर्थसहाय्य दिले आहे . अशा प्रकारची सांख्यिकीय माहिती खालील कोष्टकात दर्शविण्यात आली आहे.

### मागासवर्गीय महामंडळाच्या कार्याचे मूल्यमापन

सन . ( २०१५ -१६ ते २०२० -२१ )

वाटप लाख रु.

अनु. क्र.	आर्थिक वर्ष	महात्मा फुले मागासवर्ग विकास महामंडळ.		लोकशाहीर अण्णाभाऊसाठे विकास महामंडळ		संतरोहीदास चर्मउद्योग व चर्मकार विकास महामंडळ		शेकडा प्रमाण
		लाभधारा रक	वाटप अर्थ	लाभधारा रक	वाटप अर्थ	लाभधारा रक	वाटप अर्थ	
१	२०१५-१६	९२०५	२३४८.२५	३४८७	८१३.५४	२२३७	१७०.३९	२५.१६
२	२०१६-१७	३७६३	९३३.२२	२१०७	१३१२.३५	२४४४	२१९.१	१४.०१
३	२०१७-१८	११६६५	२६४५.७६	२११८	६१४.७८	४३३	४०.५०	२३.९६
४	२०१८-१९	५१८५	२०८६.०८	२०६६	४६०.४६	३१७	३५.३०	१२.७६
५	२०१९-२०	११६०७	३६१२.०५	१२३२	२८०.०१	०१९२	२१.२२	२१.९७
६	२०२०-२१	७९२	८९६.१९	३८७	१३३.४५	००८९	०८.४०	२.१४
	एकूण	४२२१७ ७१.१६		११३९७ १९.२१		५७१२ ९.६३		१०० %

संदर्भ : महाराष्ट्र आर्थिक पाहणी २०२० -२१

वरील कोष्टकात महात्मा फुले विकास महामंडळ, लोकशाहीर अण्णाभाऊ साठे विकास महामंडळ व संत रोहिदास चार्मउद्योग व चर्मकार समाज विकास महामंडळ इत्यादी मागासवर्गीय विकास महामंडळांनी राज्यातील मागासवर्गीय समाजातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक दृष्ट्या दुर्बल असलेल्या व दारिद्र्याच्या परीस्थित जीवन जगत असलेल्या गरजू व पात्र अशा लोकांना या महामंडळाकडून स्वयंरोजगार व्यवसाय उभारणीकरिता अर्थसहाय्य उपलब्ध करून दिले आहे. या व्यवसाय उभारणीतून मागासवर्गीय समाजाला रोजगार प्राप्त झाला असून यातून त्यांचा दैनंदिन रोजीरोटीचा प्रश्न सुटला आहे.

यात महात्मा फुले महामंडळाने सन. २०१५ -१६ ते २०२० -२१ या काळात एकूण ४२२१७ लाभधारकांना अर्थसहाय्य पुरवून रोजगाराची संधी उपलब्ध करून दिली असून यांचे शेकडा प्रमाण ७१.१६ इतके आहे. अशा प्रकारे अण्णाभाऊ साठे विकास महामंडळाचे शेकडा प्रमाण १९.२१ इतके आहे. तर चर्मकार समाज विकास महामंडळाचे शेकडा प्रमाण ९.६३ आहे. अशा प्रकारे या तीन महामंडळाने मागासवर्गीय समाजातील दारिद्र्य कमी करण्यासाठी प्रत्यक्षपणे कार्य करत असून त्यांच्या जीवनात एक नवसंजीवनी निर्माण करत आहे. हे वास्तव सत्य आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष:

शेकडो वर्षांपासून आपल्या देशात सामाजिक, आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक दृष्ट्या बहिष्कृत असलेल्या मागासवर्गीय समाजाला दारिद्र्य हे तत्कालीन समाजव्यवस्थेने त्यांच्यावर लादलेला एक परिणाम आहे. परंतु स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात मागासवर्गीयांचे दारिद्र्य कमी करण्यासाठी सरकारने सामाजिक न्याय विभागांतर्गत विविध कल्याणकारी योजनांचा अंमल सुरू करून कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहे. हे आपणास स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीच्या काळातील दारिद्र्य व सध्याचे दारिद्र्य यांच्या निरीक्षणातून दिसून आले आहे



**शिफारशी :**

- १) महामंडळाने जास्तीतजास्त गरजू व पात्र लाभधारकांना अर्थसह्या व कर्ज देण्यात यावे.
- २) महामंडळाकडून गरजू व पात्र लाभधारकाची पात्रता काळानुसार बदलण्यात यावी.
- ३) लाभधारकाने उभारलेल्या स्वयरोजगार व्यवसायांची महामंडळाने दरवर्षी चौकशी करवी.
- ४) लाभधारकांना व्यवसाय उभारण्याच्या काळात योग्य मार्गदर्शन करावे.
- ५) लाभधारकांना महामंडळाकडून व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण देण्यात यावे.

**संदर्भग्रंथ :**

- (१) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था. प्रा . डॉ. राजेंद्र रसाळ
- (२) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था. श्री. रंजन कोळंबे .
- (३) भारतीय दलित समाज . श्री .सुखदेव थोरात
- (४) शासकीय योजनाचा खजिना . डॉ. पुरुषोत्तम भापकर
- (५) महाराष्ट्र आर्थिक पाहणी अहवाल. २०२०-२१, २०१९-२०, २०१८-१९ व २०१७-१८



## लिंगभाव समानता व स्त्रीसबलीकरणाच्या परस्पर संबंधाचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास

Dr. Pratibha Sadashiv Desai

Associate Professor

Acharya Jawadekar College

Of Education, Gargoti

e-mail [drpratibhadesai@gmail.com](mailto:drpratibhadesai@gmail.com)

### सारांश –

1986 च्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात मुलींना व स्त्रियांना मिळणाऱ्या भेदभावाच्या वागणूकीमुळे त्यांच्या विकास प्रक्रियेत अडथळे निर्माण होतात. विकासाची पुरेशी संधी व दिल्यामुळे देशातील जवळपास निम्मी लोकसंख्या स्वतःमधील सुप्त क्षमतांच्या विकासाची अपेक्षित पातळी गाठू शकत नाही. परिणामी राष्ट्रीय संपत्तीचे नुकसान होते. या परिस्थितीचा गांभीर्याने विचार करून शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून स्त्रीसबलीकरणावर भर दिला आहे. विकासाच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये स्त्रियांचा समावेश होऊन चार दशकांचा कालावधी लोटला तरीही विकासाची संधी स्त्रियांना पूर्ण क्षमतेने मिळालेली नाही. “लिंगभाव विषमता” हा समाजाला लागलेला एक कलंक आहे म्हणूनच समाजामध्ये लिंगभाव समानता आली तर स्त्रीकर्तृत्वाला संधी व समानता दिली जाईल व परिणामी स्त्रीसबलीकरण होण्यास मदत होईल. या हेतूने संशोधिकेने प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध विषयाची निवड करून त्यावर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

**Keywords** – लिंगभाव समानता, स्त्रीसबलीकरण, परस्परसंबंध

### प्रस्तावना -

भारतीय समाजात मुलगा, मुलगी – भेद मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला जातो, तुलनेने मुलांपेक्षा मुलींना विकासाच्या संधी मिळण्याचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. दर हजार पुरुषांमागे स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. भविष्यात याचे गंभीर परिणाम होतील. याचा विचार प्रत्येकाने करणे आवश्यक आहे. 1986 च्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून स्त्रियांच्या सबलीकरणावर भर दिला आहे. 1992 च्या कृतिकार्यक्रमात स्त्रीविषयक सकारात्मक भूमिका निर्माण करणेसाठी दहा निर्देश ठरविले आहेत. या निदेशकानुसार अभ्यासक्रम व पाठ्यपुस्तकातून ठरविलेली उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी शिक्षण क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या सर्वच घटकांना प्रशिक्षण देण्यात आलेले आहे राष्ट्रीय शिक्षिक धोरणात “स्त्री-पुरुष समानता” या घटकाचा तेरा प्रमुख गाभा घटकात . समावेश केलेला आहे. शासकीय पातळीवरून, प्रसार माध्यमाद्वारे ,सेवाभावी संस्था, विचारावंत आणि विविध सामाजिक संघटना यांच्याकडून ‘स्त्री – पुरुष समानता’ या संदर्भात चालना दिली जाते.

आजही भारतीय स्त्री, पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने जीवन जगू शकत नाही. आत्मविश्वास, आत्माभिमान ,आत्मनिर्भरतेच्या अभावी समाजातील अनेक स्त्रियांचे “चूल आणि मूल” एवढेच कार्यक्षेत्र दिसते. याचा गांभीर्याने विचार केला तर जवळजवळ 50% लोकसंख्येचा विकास प्रक्रियेत सहभाग होत नाही. देशातील सर्वच

लोकसंख्येचा पूर्णक्षमतेने वापर करून घ्यावयाचा असेल तर स्त्रियांमध्ये, मुलींमध्ये आत्मविश्वास निर्माण करून त्यांच्यातील क्षमतांचा विकास करून त्यांना आत्मनिर्भर बनविणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी प्रथम समाजातील पुरुषांचा स्त्रियांकडे पाहण्याचा व स्त्रियांचाही स्वतःकडे आणि इतर स्त्रियांकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टीकोण बदलणे आवश्यक आहे. लिंगभेदांमुळे निर्माण झालेली समस्या दूर करण्यासाठी समाजातील सर्वच स्तरात आणि घटकांमध्ये जाणीवजागृती करणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. आज शाळा, महाविद्यालय, स्पर्धापरीक्षामध्ये यशस्वी होण्याचे प्रमाण मुलांपेक्षा मुलींचे जास्त असल्याचे दिसून येते. स्त्रियांनी सुद्धा प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात दैदिप्यमान यश मिळवून स्वतःची क्षमता, कौशल्ये सिद्ध केली आहेत. इंदिरा गांधींपासून ते कल्पना चावला पर्यंत माधुरी दिक्षित, लता मंगेशकर, मेरी कोम, डॉ. आनंदीबाई जोशी, अशा अनेक स्त्रियांनी विविध क्षेत्रात स्वकर्तृत्व सिद्ध केले आहे. पण तरीही आज समाज वेशभूषेने आधुनिक झाला आहे पण विचारांनी नाही. विचाराने अजूनही समाज पारंपरिक असलेला दिसून येतो. स्त्री कितीही शिकली, नोकरी केली तरीही घरकाम हे तुझेच काम आहे असे बजावणारे पुरुष कमी नाहीत. स्त्रियांना बरोबरीचे स्थान देणारे पुरुषांची संख्या नगण्य आहे. स्त्रियांना समान हक्क, समानता मिळाली तर त्या अजूनही सबल होतील. व देशाच्या विकासात स्वयंयोजनातून महत्वाची कामगिरी करतील. या सर्व बाबींबाबत जनजागरण करण्याच्या हेतूने संशोधिकेने प्रस्तुत संशोधन विषय हाती घेतला आहे.

### संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे-

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

- 1) लिंगभाव संकल्पना अभ्यासणे.
- 2) स्त्रीसबलीकरण संकल्पना अभ्यासणे.
- 3) लिंगभाव समानता व स्त्रीसबलीकरणाच्या परस्परसंबंधाचा अभ्यास करणे.

### विषयविवेचन -

#### लिंगसमभाव संकल्पना -

स्त्रिया आणि पुरुष यांच्या शरीररचनेमध्ये फरक आहे. पण समाजामध्ये स्त्रिया आणि पुरुषाबाबत जे भेदभाव केले जातात. त्या सर्वांचे कारण आपल्याला त्यांच्या शारीरिक फरकामध्ये सापडेलच असे नाही. लिंग हे शारीरिक आहे तर लिंगभाव समाजात घडवला जातो. स्त्रिया आणि पुरुषांना विशिष्ट प्रकारे वाढविले जाते, यात स्त्रियांनी व पुरुषांनी कसे वागावे? हे समाज ठरवितो. स्त्री आणि पुरुषांच्या रुढ कल्पना ह्या स्त्रिया आणि पुरुषांना साचेबद्ध करून एकमेकाविरुद्ध उभे करतात. स्त्री पुरुषामधील शारीरिक फरक हा प्रामुख्याने त्यांच्या पुनरुत्पादनासंदर्भातील भिन्न जबाबदाऱ्या हा आहे. पुरुषाकडे रेतन तर स्त्रीकडे गर्भारपण, बाळंतपण, स्तनपान अशा प्राकृतिक जबाबदाऱ्या आहेत. मात्र यापलीकडे कोणतीही कामे स्त्री/ पुरुष कोणीही करू शकतात. उदा स्वयंपाक, घरसफाई, शिवण टिपण, शेतातील काम, डॉक्टर, नर्स, इंजिनिअर्स, शिक्षक इत्यादी. पण घरकाम व बालसंगोपन ह्या आजही स्त्रीच्या प्राथमिक जबाबदाऱ्या मानल्या जातात. शेतातील कामासाठी पुरुषांच्या तुलनेने स्त्रियांना कमी मजुरी दिली जाते.



काळानुसार समाजपरीवर्तनानुसार लिंगभावाच्या संकल्पना बदलत आहेत. या लिंगभावालाच “जेंडर” असेही म्हणतात.

जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेनुसार (WHO) लिंगभावाची व्याख्या पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.

“सामाजिक रचनेवर आधारित स्त्री-पुरुष यांच्या भूमिका, वर्तन, कृत्ये आणि स्वाभाविक गुण यातून निमाण झालेल्या भेदास लिंगभाव (Gender) असे म्हणतात. “ -WHO

स्त्री पुरुष यांच्यातील भेदासंदर्भात लिंगभाव ही संकल्पना वापरली जाते. सामाजिक रचनेवर आधारित वर्तन, कृती वेशभूषा आणि भूमिका सापेक्ष नसून वेळोवेळी बदलत राहतात. भिन्न समाज, भिन्न भिन्न संस्कृतीत लिंगभाव ही संकल्पना बदलत राहते.

थोडक्यात लिंगभाव म्हणजे स्त्रियांचा वेगळा विचार नव्हे तर लिंगभाव म्हणजे एखाद्या सजातातील स्त्रिया आणि पुरुषांची सापेक्ष सामाजिक स्थिती होय.

अनेक ठिकाणी महिला अधिकारी पदावर असली की काही पुरुष तिला पूर्णपणे स्विकारत नाहीत, तिला जुमानत नाहीत. पुरुषांनी असा दृष्टीकोन ठेवणे चुकीचे आहे. महिलांनीही त्यांच्या वर्तनातून स्वताःचे स्थान बळकट केले पाहिजे. त्यासाठी स्वतःची निर्णयक्षमता वाढवली पाहिजे. तिचा सन्मान तिने मिळवला पाहिजे आणि इतरांनाही तो राखण्यास भाग पाडले पाहिजे. अशा दैनंदिन वर्तनातून आपण लिंग समभाव जगतोय ना, याकडे प्रत्येकाने सजगपणे पहावे लागेल. घरात, कामाच्या ठिकाणी आणि समाजात वावरतानाही!

स्त्री पुरुषामध्ये ‘संधीची समानता’ आणण्याचा प्रयत्न कितीही केला तरी समाजात ‘समान’ भावनेची संधी स्त्रियांना खरंच मिळते आहे का? याचा विचार करणे क्रम प्राप्त आहे आणि पुरुषांसाठीही काही संधी जाणीवपूर्वक डावलल्या जातात का? याचा विचार करणे क्रमप्राप्त आहे. उदा प्रवेश प्रक्रियेत एखाद्या मुलीने आरक्षित जागांमधून प्रवेश न घेता खुल्या कोठ्यामधून घेतले तर ओपन मधील एक जागा अडवली जाते असे मत होण्याची शक्यता असते.

सरपंच निवडणूकीत स्त्री आरक्षणातून निवडून आली तर निर्णय प्रक्रियेमध्ये तिला परीघा बाहेर ठेवले जाते. किती घरात “कुटुंब नियोजन शस्त्रक्रिया पुरुषाने केलेली चांगली” हे सत्य पटकन स्विकारले जाते? किती मुलींना ‘मला लग्न करायच नाही एकटी रहायच आहे’ हे आपल्या घरात हक्काने सांगता येते व ते स्विकारले जाते?

अशा अनेक उदा वरून असे दिसून येते की, सुशिक्षित, सुसंस्कृत, शहरी वर्गातून सुद्धा “मनातील असमानता” दिसून येते.

संधीची समानता म्हणजे फक्त “सत्ताकारण” किंवा ‘अर्थकारणातील’ देऊ केलेली जागा नाही. स्त्रियांना सर्वात जास्त गरज आहे ती अभिव्यक्ती, अनुभवसंपन्नता आणि क्षमता संवर्धनसाठी दिल्या जाणाऱ्या संधीची. आणि या संधी तेव्हाच मिळतील जेव्हा मनातून ही “समानतेची” मूल्यव्यवस्था बऱ्यापैकी स्थिरावेल.

वरील सर्व विवेचावरून लिंगसमभाव म्हणजे स्त्रीपुरुष दोघांनाही सामाजिक न्याय, शैक्षणिक, कौटुंबिक, व्यावसायिक, निर्णयक्षता, बालसंगोपन यामध्ये दिलेली समानता किंवा समान भूमिका होय. स्त्री पुरुष दोघांनाही ‘माणूस’ म्हणून दिलेली समान वागणूक, समाज दर्जा, समान संधी म्हणजे “लिंगसमभाव” होय.

## स्त्री सबलीकरण संकल्पना -

20 व्या शतकाचा उत्तरार्ध व 21 व्या शतकाची सुरुवात ही स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नाची खळबळ माणविणारे ठरले. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने (UNO) 1975 हे वर्ष 'आंतरराष्ट्रीय महीला वर्ष' म्हणून घोषित केल्यानंतर स्त्री प्रश्नांची जाणीव, स्त्रियांचे सबलीकरण म्हणजे समाजाच्या व जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक कार्यात स्त्रियांच्या समान वाटा हा प्रश्न संपूर्ण जगभर मानला गेला.

भारतात अशा प्रकारच्या स्त्री पुरुष समानता व महिला सबलीकरणासाठी नवव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या कालावाधीत (1997-2002) असे स्पष्ट केले की, प्रत्येकाने अशाप्रकारे वातावरण तयार करावे की, ज्यामुळे महिलांना घरात व घराबाहेर आपले अधिकार मोकळेपणाने वापरता आले पाहिजेत व पुरुषाबरोबर सर्वत्र समानतेने वावरता आले पाहिजे. असे स्पष्ट करून 2001 ते 2002 हे "स्त्री सक्षमीकरण वर्ष" म्हणून घोषित केले. आज 21 व्या शतकात स्त्री सबलीकरण, स्त्रीमुक्ती, स्त्रीपुरुष समानता या संकल्पना बऱ्याच रुजलेल्या दिसतात.

## स्त्री सबलीकरण अर्थ

1. स्त्री सबलीकरण म्हणजे स्त्रियांच्या अंगी निर्णय घेण्याची, नियंत्रण करण्याची, संघटन करण्याची, मतप्रदर्शन करण्याची, कृतीशील कार्यक्रम राबविण्याची, जनसंपर्क निर्माण करण्याची व आर्थिक व्यवहाराची क्षमता निर्माण करणे होय.
2. स्त्रियांमध्ये आत्मनिर्भरता, स्वावलंबन, स्वतंत्र व्यक्तीमत्त्व निर्माण करण्याची प्रक्रिया म्हणजे स्त्री सबलीकरण होय,
3. स्त्रीला राजकीय, सामाजिक, प्रशासकीय, अर्थिक क्षेत्रात सहभागी करून निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सामील करून घेणे म्हणजे स्त्रीसबलीकरण होय.

संपूर्ण जगभरात स्त्री सबलीकरणसाठी विविध स्वयंसेवी संस्थांनी, महिलांनी भरीव कार्य केले. भारतात "स्वयंसहाय्य गट आणि सेल्फ एम्प्लॉयड विमेन्स असोसिएशन" सारख्या स्वयंसेवी संघटनांनी स्त्रियांच्या हक्काबाबत अंदोलनाद्वारे महत्वाची भूमिका बजावली. स्त्री प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडून स्त्रियांना समाजात पुरुषांइतकेच स्थान मिळवून देण्यासाठी विविध संघटना पुढे आल्या त्या पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

1. 1915 मध्ये मागरिट कझीन्स यांनी The women's Indian Association ची स्थापना केली.
2. 1927 मध्ये अखिल भारतीय महिला परिषद येथे पहिले अधिवेशन भरविले.
3. 1925 मध्ये श्रीमती मेहर टाटा यांनी राष्ट्रीय स्त्री संघाची स्थापना केली.
4. महात्मा गांधीजींच्या प्रेरणेतून देश सेविका संघाची स्थापना केली.
5. कस्तुरबा गांधी नॅशनल मेमोरियल ट्रस्टची स्थापना केली.
6. पंडीता रमाबाई व रमाबाई रानडे यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली आर्य महिला समाज संघटनेची स्थापना केली.

अशा अनेक स्त्री संघटनांनी स्त्रियांचे कौटुंबिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय व कायदेविषयक मागण्या लढा देऊन मान्य करून घेतल्या आहेत. म्हणूनच भारतातील स्त्रिया आता शिक्षण, राजकारण, प्रसारमाध्यमे, कला, क्रिडा, विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान अशा अनेक क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहेत. इतिहासाकडे मागे वळून पाहिले

की जिजाऊ, अहिल्याबाई होळकर, झाशाची राणी लक्ष्मीबाई, सावित्रीबाई फुले, रमाबाई रानडे, डॉ. आनंदी जोशी अशा कितीतरी महिलांनी स्त्रीला एका उंचीवर नेऊन ठेवले. पण पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीमध्ये महिला खऱ्या अर्थाने सक्षम, सबल झाली का? सर्वसामान्य स्त्रिया शिक्षण, कला, क्रिडा, आर्थिक सफलता, न्याय यापासून वंचित असलेल्या आजही दिसतात. त्यांना न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी गरज आहे लिंगभाव समानतेची.

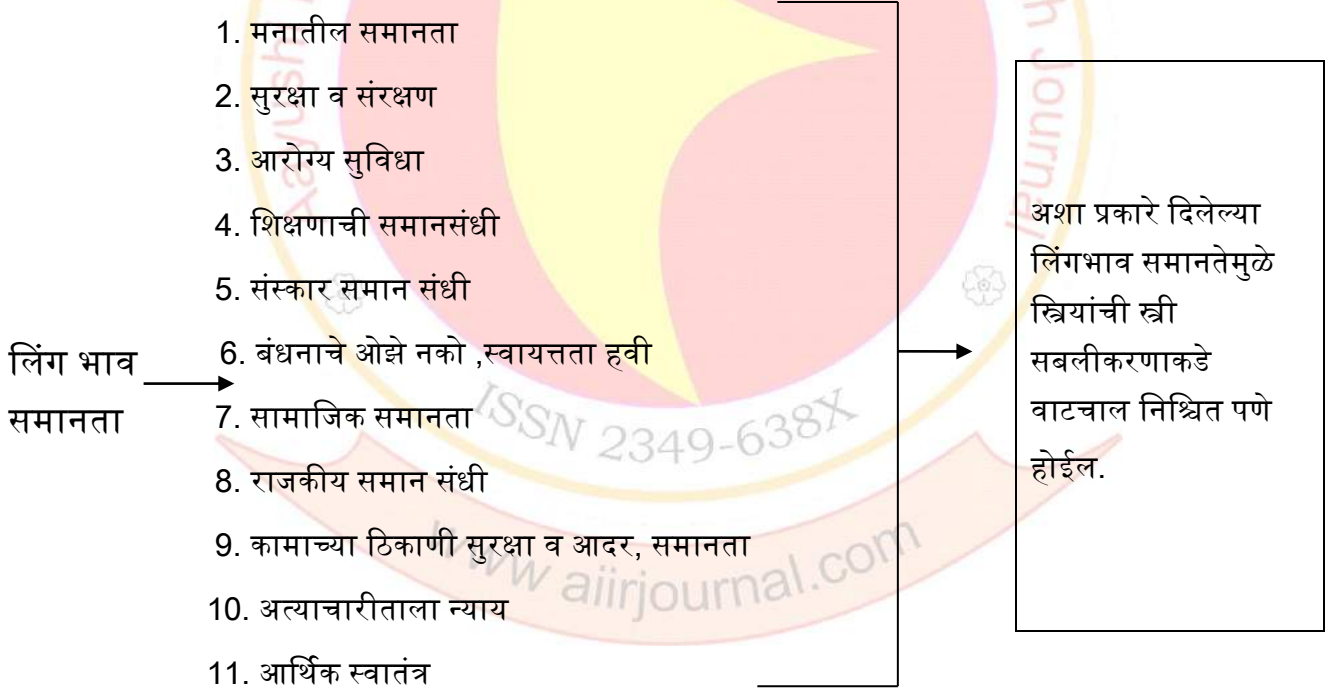
### लिंगभाव समानता व स्त्रिसबलीकरणाचा परस्परसंबंध

लिंगभावसमानता म्हणजे स्त्रीला पुरुषाच्या बरोबरीने समान न्याय, समान संधी, समानतेची वागणूक दिली तर ती स्त्री स्वतंत्रपणे विचार करुन सबलीकरणाकडे वाटचाल करेल.

लिंगभाव समानता व स्त्री सबलीकरणाचा परस्परसंबंध पुढीलप्रमाणे सांगता येतो.

### लिंगभावसमानता $\longleftrightarrow$ स्त्री सबलीकरण

कूटुंब, समाजातून स्त्रीला लिंगभाव समानता दिली तर ती सक्षम होईल व पुन्हा ती लिंगभावसमानचे बीज अधिक जबाबदारीने रुजविण्यास मदत करेल.



स्त्री सबलीकरणाला केवळ आर्थिक तराजूत न तोलता स्त्री सबलीकरण म्हणजे या जगातील निम्म्या लोकसंख्येची प्रगती असा सर्व समावेशक विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. जिथे स्त्रियांना समान दर्जा असतो तिथे सुख आणि समृद्धी नांदते.



**निष्कर्ष****उद्दिष्ट क्र 1, 2,3 नुसार निष्कर्ष पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत -**

1. कुटुंब व समाजात लिंगसमभाव समानता रुजली की, स्त्री सबलीकरण निश्चित आहे. पण समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या मनात समानता रुजली की, स्त्रीच काय तर सर्व समाज सबल होईल. समाज्याच्या मनातील समानता, शिक्षण, संस्कार ,आरोग्य ,आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य, संरक्षण, राजकीय संधीची समानता, स्त्रीचा “माणूस” म्हणून आदर, समान न्याय या सर्व गोष्टी स्त्रीला सबलीकरणाकडे घेऊन जातात. स्त्री सबलीकरणामुळे निम्मा भारत / जगाच्या लोकसंख्या विकासाला चालना देणारा घटक बनतो. म्हणजेच लिंगसमभाव व स्त्री सबलीकरण या नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहेत. ज्यामुळे स्त्रीमध्ये आत्मविश्वास ,स्वाभिमान, स्वावलंबन, आत्मभान येईल व ती खऱ्या अर्थाने सबल होईल.

**शिफारशी -**

संशोधिकेने संशोधनांती पुढील शिफारशी केल्या आहेत.

1. समाजाने स्त्रीचा “माणूस” म्हणून आदर करावा.
2. कुटुंबाने मुलगा –मुलगी भेद न करता आरोग्य, शिक्षण ,आर्थिक सुविधा, संस्कार याबाबत समानता बाळगावी .
3. कामाच्या ठिकाणी तिच्या क्षमतांचा योग्य वापर करून तिला सन्मानाची, समानतेची, आदराची वागणूक द्यावी.
4. स्त्रीने स्वतःच्या स्त्रीत्वाचा गैर फायदा न घेता स्वतःच्या बुद्धीचा, कर्तृत्वाचा ठसा उमटवून कुटुंबाच्या,समाजाच्या हितासाठी कार्य करावे.

**संदर्भ**

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## गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण

सनी गजानन सुतार ,

संशोधक विद्यार्थी ,

शास्त्र विभाग ,न्यू कॉलेज ,कोल्हापूर.

### प्रस्तावना :

मानवी जीवनात विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये गुणवत्तेला खूप महत्व आहे.प्रशासन, आरोग्य, उद्योग , संरक्षण,शिक्षण,क्रीडा या सर्वच ठिकाणी गुणवत्तेला अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे.एखादी कृती पूर्वीपेक्षा अधिक चांगल्याप्रकारे व परिणामकारकरित्या करता येणे यालाच आपण गुणवत्ता असे संबोधतो.२१ व्या शतकातील स्पर्धात्मक युगामध्ये गुणवत्ता हा मापदंड ग्राहकाकडून,लोकांकडून जाणीवपूर्वक व आग्रहाने तपासला जातो.शिक्षण हे क्षेत्र देखील गुणवत्तेच्या आग्रही मागणीमध्ये अग्रस्थानी आहे .‘व्यक्तीचा सर्वांगीण विकास साधणारी प्रक्रिया म्हणजे शिक्षण.’ शिक्षणामुळे व्यक्तीचे विचार समृद्ध व कृती परिपूर्ण बनते.सुजाण नागरिक व सक्षम राष्ट्रनिर्मितीसाठी गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण हि काळाची गरज आहे कारण शिक्षणाच्या गुणवत्तेवर राष्ट्राची प्रगती व सामर्थ्य अवलंबून आहे.

दैनंदिन जीवनातील समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी तर्कसंगत व चिकित्सक विचार करण्याची क्षमता विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये विकसित होणे यावरून शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता ठरवली जाते.

### गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण ( QUALITY EDUCATION) :

आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटना UNICEF ने केलेली गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षणाची व्याख्या :

‘ The focus on learning which strengthens the capacities of children to act progressively on their own behalf through the acquisition of relevant knowledge ,useful skills and appropriate attitude ;and which creates for children ,and helps them create for themselves and others ,places of safety ,security and healthy interaction.’

विद्यार्थ्यांना दिले जाणारे शिक्षण हे समाज उपयोगी व समाज परिवर्तनासाठी सहाय्यभूत असायला हवे.व्यावहारिक जीवनातील समस्या निराकरण करणारे शिक्षणच खऱ्या अर्थाने गुणवत्तापूर्ण म्हणता येईल.आनंददायी,भयमुक्त ,वातावरणातील परिणामकारक अध्यापनाद्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये विविध कौशल्ये,जीवनमूल्ये व दृष्टीकोन विकसित करणारी प्रक्रिया म्हणजे गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण होय .

### गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण व आपला देश :

स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर भारत देशापुढे आपली नवीन व्यवस्था निर्माण करण्याचे आव्हान समोर होते .शिक्षणाच्या प्रसाराचे धोरण स्वीकारून सरकारी शाळा स्थापन करण्यावर भर देण्यात आला.प्रत्येक बालकाला स्वतःचा संपूर्ण विकास करण्याचा पूर्ण अधिकार कलम २१ अंतर्गत भारतीय राज्यघटनेने सुपूर्द केला आहे.तेव्हा देशातील प्रत्येक बालकाला दर्जेदार ,मोफत व सक्तीचे प्राथमिक शिक्षण सहजतेने उपलब्ध करून देणे ही राज्याची सर्वस्वी जबाबदारी बनते .६ ते १४ वयोगटातील सर्व बालकांना मोफत व सक्तीचे प्राथमिक शिक्षण देण्यासाठी शिक्षणाचा अधिकार अधिनियम २००९ साली लागू करण्यात आला.सध्यस्थितीला देशातील सर्वच बालके शाळेत दाखल झाली असे नाही .पालकांचे दारिद्र्य ,बेरोजगारी ,कुटुंबाचे मागासलेपण ,अनिष्ट

रूढी व परंपरा यामुळे आजही काही मुले शिक्षणप्रवाहापासून दूर आहेत.या मुलांना सर्वांगीण विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत सामावून घेण्यासाठी प्रभावी उपाययोजना व विशेष प्रयत्नाची आवश्यकता आहे . सर्व मुलांना शाळेत दाखल करणे त्यांना शाळेत टिकवून ठेवणे त्यांच्या गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था करणे हे आव्हान आजही कायम आहे.

#### केंद्र व राज्य सरकारचे गुणवत्तावाढीसाठी प्रयत्न :

केंद्र शासनाने 86 व्या घटनादुरुस्तीद्वारे 21 या कलमाचा घटनेत समावेश केला व 6 ते 14 वर्षे वयोगटातील मुलांना मोफत व सक्तीचे शिक्षण देण्याची घटनात्मक तरतूद केली ही घटनात्मक तरतूद अमलात आणता यावी म्हणून केंद्र शासनाने मोफत व सक्तीच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाच्या संदर्भात विधेयकाचा नमुना प्रत्येक राज्यास पाठविला व प्रत्येक बालकास समान गुणवत्तेचे शिक्षण देण्याची कायदेशीर तरतूद करणे बाबत राज्य शासनास कळविले .प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची सुविधा सर्व बालका पर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी व त्यांना गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण देण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र राज्यात विविध योजना व उपक्रम सध्या सुरू आहेत. सर्व शिक्षा अभियान या केंद्र शासनाच्या महत्वाकांक्षी उपक्रमाद्वारे 6 ते 14 वयोगटातील सर्व बालकांना प्राथमिक शाळेत प्रविष्ट करून त्यांना गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण देण्यासाठी तसेच त्यांच्या शिक्षणाच्या संबंधित असणाऱ्या सर्व घटकांचा विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी अनेक उपक्रमांचा त्यात अंतर्भाव आहे .मध्यान्ह भोजन योजना ,समग्र शिक्षा अभियान हे कार्यक्रम प्रभावीपणे राबविले जात आहेत.केंद्र व राज्य शासनाने प्राथमिक शिक्षणाच्या सार्वत्रिकीकरणासाठी आणीत असलेल्या कार्यक्रमा व्यतिरिक्त नाविन्यपूर्ण उपक्रम राबविले गेले आहे .त्या उपक्रमांमध्ये प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचे निगडित असलेल्या विविध घटकांवर भर देण्यात आला होता आणि त्यानुसार सदर घटकांच्या विकासाची उद्दिष्टे ठरविण्यात आली. हे उपक्रम त्या-त्या जिल्ह्यामध्ये यशस्वी झाले असून इतरांना मार्गदर्शक ठरले आहेत. स्थानिक पुढाकाराने यशस्वी झालेले सर्व उपक्रम शासनाने आतापर्यंत गुणवत्तावाढीसाठी केलेले प्रयत्न आणि शासनाच्या गुणवत्ता वाढीची उद्दिष्टे यांचा एकत्रित विचार करून राज्यभर सर्वांगीण शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता वाढीचा समग्र कार्यक्रम तयार करण्यात आला . यामध्ये कोल्हापूर जिल्हा परिषदेचा छत्रपती राजर्षी शाहू सर्वांगीण शिक्षण कार्यक्रम,अहमदनगर जिल्हा परिषदेने मूलभूत क्षमता सुधारण्यासाठी राबवलेले विद्यावर्धिनी अभियान ,सोलापूर जिल्हा परिषदेचे शंकरराव मोहिते पाटील प्राथमिक शिक्षण विकास अभियान या कार्यक्रमाचा उल्लेख करावा लागेल.महाराष्ट्र शासनाने मोफत पाठ्यपुस्तके व मुलींना मोफत गणवेश योजनेमार्फत गुणवत्ता टिकविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे .

#### विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास :

शिक्षणाद्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांचा बौद्धिक ,भावनिक ,शारीरिक विकास साधता येतो .दर्जेदार व गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षणाने विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास होण्यास मदत होते.विद्यार्थी घडविण्यात शिक्षण प्रक्रिया महत्वाचे योगदान देते.प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यामधील विविध क्षमतांचा विकास करण्यासाठी त्यांना योग्य संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे आवश्यक ठरते विद्यार्थ्यांची आवड निवड लक्षात घेऊन त्यांची अध्ययन क्षमता व गरजेनुसार परिस्थितीसापेक्ष ज्ञान दिले गेले तर विद्यार्थी विकास परिपूर्ण होईल व प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी बोधात्मक, क्रियात्मक व भावात्मक विकासात यशस्वी होईल.



**मूलभूत क्षमता विकास :**

विद्यार्थ्यांना इयत्ता नुरूप ठरवून दिलेल्या क्षमता संपादित झाल्या पाहिजेत. अभ्यासक्रम निश्चित करताना विविध उद्दिष्टांचा विचार करून पाठ्यक्रमाची रचना व मांडणी केली जाते. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या बौद्धिक व शारीरिक क्षमतेनुसार अभ्यासक्रम व पाठ्यक्रम बनवून उद्दिष्टे ठरविली जातात. ही उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी इयत्तानुरूप क्षमता निश्चित केल्या जातात. प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये इयत्ता निहाय ठरवून दिलेल्या क्षमता 100% विकसनासाठी योग्य कार्यक्रम व उपचारात्मक अध्यापन ची गरज असते. वाचन, लेखन, संख्याज्ञान व संख्यावरील प्राथमिक क्रिया या क्षमता इयत्तानुरूप व्यापक बनत जातात. जस जशी इयत्ता वाढत जाते तशा अनेक क्षमता या विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये विकसित होणे आवश्यक ठरते. त्याकरिता पाठ्यक्रम व अभ्यासक्रमाची रचना वयोगटानुरूप, परिस्थितीसापेक्ष व विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शारीरिक-मानसिक कुवतीनुसार, छंद व आवड, राष्ट्राच्या गरजा लक्षात घेऊन करावी लागते. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मूलभूत क्षमता विकासावरच शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता व दर्जा चे मोजमाप करता येते.

**कौशल्य आधारित शिक्षण :**

प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याकडे कोणत्या ना कोणत्या उपजत क्षमता असतात, त्याच्या अंगी सुप्त गुण असतात. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या आवडीनुसार व गरजेनुसार वयोगट अनुरूप शिक्षणाची योजना असणे काळाची गरज बनली आहे. जीवनातील समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी, आत्मविश्वासाने आपले जीवन व्यतीत करण्यासाठी विविध कौशल्य त्याच्या अंगी असणे अपेक्षित आहे. नवीन तंत्रे व कौशल्ये आत्मसात करण्यासाठी अभ्यासक्रम कौशल्य आधारित असावा. विद्यार्थ्यांना आपली कौशल्ये विकसित करण्याची संधी प्राप्त होईल असे शैक्षणिक वातावरण असावे. एखादे काम अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे करण्याची सवय, कामातील बारकावे, तंत्रशुद्धता व नीटनेटकेपणा सूत्रबद्धता, कौशल्य विकास विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये निर्माण होईल व खऱ्या अर्थाने गुणवत्तापूर्ण व दर्जेदार शिक्षण विद्यार्थ्यांना प्राप्त होईल.

**मूल्यशिक्षण :**

‘नैतिक मूल्यांचा विकास साधते ते खरे शिक्षण.’ यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचा विकास होतो. सदाचारी व प्रामाणिक वृत्ती, सत्य, न्यायप्रियता, बंधुता, समता, देशप्रेम, सौजन्यशीलता, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, पर्यावरण रक्षणाची जाणीव, परोपकार या मूल्यांचा परिपोष विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये होणे हे गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षणाला अभिप्रेत आहे. गद्य व पद्य साहित्यातून, कृती शिक्षणातून या मूल्यांचा परिचय व परिपोष विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये करण्यासाठी मूल्याधारित पाठांची रचना व त्यावर आधारित कृती यांचा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश असणे गरजेचे आहे. महान पुरुष, थोर संत, स्वातंत्र्यसेनानी, समाजसुधारक, राजकीय विचारवंत यांच्या कार्याचा इतिहास हा मूल्यशिक्षण देण्यामागील प्रेरणा असावी. घेतलेले ज्ञान व त्याचा पर्याप्त वापर करण्याची कला आत्मसात करता यावी. व्यक्ती हितापेक्षा राष्ट्रीय हिताला प्राधान्य देणारी विचारसरणी निर्माण झाली पाहिजे. स्वामी विवेकानंद यांनी म्हटले आहे की

If wealth is lost nothing is lost ,

If Health is lost something is lost, but

If character is lost everything is lost. यावरून मानवी जीवनातील मूल्य शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित होते.

#### स्पर्धा परीक्षा क्षमता विकास :

विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध स्पर्धा परीक्षा, ५ वी व ८ वी शिष्यवृत्ती परीक्षा, विविध विषयांच्या प्राविण्य परीक्षा सामोरे जावे लागते त्यावरच त्यांची गुणवत्ता सिद्ध होते. उच्च शिक्षण प्रवेशासाठी, शासकीय अधिकारी-कर्मचारी पदी निवड होण्यासाठी आपली बुद्धिमत्ता सिद्ध करावी लागते. या स्पर्धा परीक्षांचा सराव व मार्गदर्शन शालेय स्तरातून झाले तर विविध निवड परीक्षा देणे सोपे जाईल. योग्य व अचूक मार्गदर्शन यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये साहस व आत्मविश्वास निर्माण होईल . शालेय स्तरातून विविध स्पर्धा परीक्षा आयोजनामुळे विद्यार्थी परीक्षार्थी न बनता ज्ञानार्थी बनण्यास सक्षम होतील.

#### शिक्षक व्यक्तिमत्व विकास :

विद्यादानाचे श्रेष्ठ कार्य करणारे शिक्षक हे गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षणाचे मुख्य आधारस्तंभ आहेत. शिक्षकांच्या आचार-विचारांचे प्रतिबिंब विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये उमटत असते. आपल्या गुरुंना आदर्श मानणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांसमोर असणारे शिक्षक गुण संपन्न व चारित्र्यसंपन्न, सदाचार व उत्तम शिस्त , न्यायप्रिय असतील तर विद्यार्थी शिक्षकांचे अनेक चांगले गुण अनुकरण करतील. शिक्षकांच्या व्यक्तिमत्व विकासामुळे शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता ही सातत्याने उंचावत राहते. शिक्षक व्यक्तिमत्व विकासासाठी नवीन प्रशिक्षणे , शिक्षकांसाठी प्राणायाम-योगासने शिबिरे , आंतरराष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्रांमध्ये सहभागी होण्याची संधी, प्रयोगशीलता व संशोधक वृत्ती जोपासण्यासाठी विविध कार्यशाळांचे आयोजन, प्रोत्साहन निरंतर व्यावसायिक विकास या गोष्टीवर भर दिला पाहिजे.

#### मूल्यमापन पद्धती :

ठरवून दिलेली उद्दिष्टे किती प्रमाणात साध्य झाली व विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये कोणत्या क्षमता संपादित झाल्या हे पाहण्यासाठी योग्य मूल्यमापन पद्धती ची आवश्यकता असते. शासनाने ठरवून दिलेले कार्यक्रम, आखलेल्या योजना व वापरत असणाऱ्या अध्ययन- अध्यापन पद्धती या पूरक आहेत किंवा त्यामध्ये कोणते बदल आवश्यक आहेत याकरिता अचूक मूल्यमापन पद्धती महत्वाची ठरते. मूल्यमापन पद्धती ही अविरत चालणारी प्रक्रिया असून ती राबविण्याकरिता सहज सुलभ असावी. विद्यार्थ्यांवर कोणतेही अतिरिक्त दडपण न येता आनंददायी व भयमुक्त वातावरणामध्ये मूल्यमापन केले तर त्याचा उद्देश सफल होईल. अवास्तव अपेक्षा , व्यवहाराशी विसंगत व प्रचंड काठिण्यपातळी असणारी मूल्यमापन पद्धती नसावी. मूल्यमापनामुळे कच्चे दुवे लक्षात येऊन सुधारण्यासाठी योग्य मार्ग सापडतो व चांगल्या बाबींची प्रचिती ही येते.

ज्ञानाचा प्रस्फोट झालेल्या आधुनिक युगामध्ये दर्जेदार व गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षणाला पर्याय नाही . जागतिकीकरणाच्या स्पर्धेत अव्वल राहण्याकरिता व भारतीय शिक्षणाचा दर्जा उंचावण्याकरिता , भविष्याचा वेध लक्षात घेवून नवे शैक्षणिक धोरण २०१९ स्वीकारण्यात आले आहे .

## संदर्भ :

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- २) शासन निर्णय :शालेय शिक्षण व क्रीडा विभाग, दिनांक 26 एप्रिल 2007, सर्वांगीण शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता विकास कार्यक्रम.
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- ४) प्रा .डॉ. पी.एन. वायकुळे व प्रा. डॉ.व्ही.एन.जाधव ,शालेय शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता व व्यवस्थापन ,सक्सेस पब्लिकेशन.





## भाषा आणि रोजगार

प्रा.डॉ.प्रेमला मुखेडकर

(मराठी विभाग)

डॉ.सौ.इं.भा.पाठक महिला कला महाविद्यालय

औरंगाबाद

### प्रस्तावना :

भाषा ही केवळ संवादाचे माध्यम नसून ती संस्कृतीची वाहक असते. भाषेतून मूल्यविचार प्रवाहीपणे एका पिढीकडून दुस-या पिढीकडे संक्रमित होत असतात. आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळात म्हणजेच माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात यशस्वी जीवनासाठी भाषिक कौशल्याची गरज आहे. भाषेचा अभ्यास करणा-या अभ्यासकाने भाषेची मूलभूत कौशल्ये प्रयत्नाने व सरावाने आत्मसात केली तर त्या व्यक्तीचे व्यक्तिमत्व प्रभावी बनू शकते. श्रवण-भाषण-वाचन-लेखन ही सर्व भाषिक कौशल्ये एकमेकांना पूरक अशी आहेत. चांगले ऐकणे म्हणजे श्रवण, समजून-उमजून बोलणे म्हणजे भाषण, आकलन करून ग्रहण करणे म्हणजे वाचन आणि या तिन्हीचा मानसिक समन्वय म्हणजे लेखन, श्रवण आणि वाचन ही ग्रहणात्मक तर भाषण आणि लेखन ही प्रगटीकरणात्मक कौशल्ये आहेत.

भाषेचा अभ्यास म्हणजे त्या भाषेतील साहित्य परंपरेचा आणि साहित्यकृतीचा अभ्यास असा पारंपारिक विचार आता बदलत चालला आहे. आज मानवी जीवनाच्या दिशा व्यापक होत आहेत. भाषेच्या अभ्यासा बदलचा दृष्टिकोनही व्यापक बनत चालला आहे. आज काळाची गरज ओळखून भाषेच्या अभ्यासक्रमात अमुलाग्र बदल करण्यात आले आहे. भाषेचा अभ्यासक्रम व्यवसायाभिमुख व्यावहारिक, उपयोजित करण्यात आला आहे. आज विविध क्षेत्रात भाषेच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होत आहेत.

'डायनीएल एब्राम' या अमेरिकेतील गणित तज्ज्ञाच्या मते 'एखादी विशिष्ट भाषा ही ती भाषा बोलणा-या समाजास व्यवसाय देवू शकत नसेल तर ती भाषा तो भाषिक समाज सोडून देण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो; याचा अर्थ भाषासंहाराचे मूळ हे व्यवसाय आणि पर्यायाने उदरनिर्वाह या घटकात आहे असे मानता येईल.

### उद्दिष्टे :

- ❖ मानवी जीवनातील भाषेचे महत्व सांगणे.
- ❖ भाषेच्या कौशल्याची उपयुक्तता सांगणे.
- ❖ भाषेच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना मिळणा-या रोजगाराच्या संधी शोधणे.

आजच्या स्पर्धात्मक काळात प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात तज्ज्ञांची गरज असेल त्यामुळे अमुक एखादे क्षेत्रा अथवा विषय खूप महत्वाचा व दुसरा कमी महत्वाचा असे समजण्याचे कारण नाही. कोणत्याही विषयात परिपूर्ण ज्ञान मिळविणे, त्या विषयाच्या संकल्पना समजून घेणे आणि त्या विषयाच्या अभ्यासातून मिळालेल्या ज्ञानाचा प्रभाविपणे वापर करता येणे ही करिअर घडविण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून यशाची गुरुकिल्ली आहे असे म्हणता येईल. या दृष्टिने विचार करता भाषेचा अभ्यास करणा-याला व्यवसायाच्या कोणत्या संधी उपलब्ध आहेत त्या पाहता येतील.

### केंद्रिय व महाराष्ट्र लोकसेवा आयोग :

एम.पी.एस.सी., यू.पी.एस.सी. आणि अन्य स्पर्धा परीक्षांमध्ये भाषेला महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. कलाशाखेत शिकत असतांना विद्यार्थी विस्तृत वाचनाच्या, संदर्भ साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून खूप काही शिकत असतो त्यामुळे त्याला अफाट अभ्यासक्रम असलेल्या सिव्हील सर्व्हिसेसच्या परीक्षेसाठी तयारी करणे सोपे जाते.

**कार्यालयीन कामकाज :**

सरकारी नौकरीत कार्यालयीन पत्रव्यवहार, इतिवृत्त, अहवाल, टिप्पणी यांमध्ये भाषिक कौशल्यांची कसोटी लागते. शासन दरबारी प्रशासकीय भाषेचा अभ्यास असणा-या तज्ज्ञांची नियुक्ती केली जाते.

**मुद्रित शोधन :**

आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळात मुद्रण व प्रकाशन व्यवसायालाही अतिशय वेग आलेला आहे. छापील पुस्तकांची, नियतकालिकांची संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढत आहे. मुद्रित शोधन ही पुस्तकाच्या निर्मितीतील मूल्यवृद्धी करणारी महत्वाची गोष्ट आहे. शुद्ध व सुबक मुद्रणासाठी शुद्धलेखन, व्याकरण व व्युत्पत्ती जाणणा-या हुशार, भाषा ज्ञानी असलेल्या व्यक्तीला या क्षेत्रात खूप संधी आहेत. वृत्तपत्रे, नियतकालिके, पाठ्यपुस्तके, संदर्भग्रंथ यांची निर्मिती मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहे आणि नौकरीच्या संधीही मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहेत.

**अनुवाद-भाषांतर :**

कोणत्याही भाषेतल्या साहित्याला आणि साहित्यातील व्यक्त झालेल्या प्रवाहाला महत्व प्राप्त होते ते त्यांच्या गुणवैशिष्ट्यामुळे तसेच त्या साहित्यकृतीचा स्वतःचा असणारा वेगळेपणा ही सिध्द झालेला असतो; म्हणून साहित्याच्या भाषांतर- अनुवादाला अतिशय महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. जसे भाषेला महत्व आहे तसेच भाषांतरालाही महत्वप्राप्त झाले आहे. भाषांतरात साहित्यामुळे विश्वातील साहित्यक्षेत्रामध्ये फार मोठी क्रांती झालेली आहे. नव्या आधुनिक, वैश्विक संस्कृतीच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर तौलनिक साहित्याच्या अभ्यासामध्ये भाषांतर अनिवार्य झाले आहे. भारतासारख्या बहुभाषिक देशात मानवी समुहांना जोडणारा एक सांस्कृतिक दुवा म्हणून भाषांतर- अनुवादाकडे पाहिले जाते. दोन भाषांचे सखोल ज्ञान असणा-या व्यक्ती भाषांतरकार म्हणून काम करू शकतात. महाराष्ट्रात अनुवादाचे विविध प्रकल्प वेगवेगळ्या संस्था मार्फत राबविण्यात येत आहेत. आज अनेक लेखकाने अनुवादात आपला ठसा उमटविला आहे. उदा- उमा कुलकर्णी यांनी कन्नडमधील साहित्य मोठ्या प्रमाणात मराठीत अनुवादित केले आहे.

**अध्यापन :**

प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, उच्चमाध्यमिक, पदवी व पदव्युत्तर स्तरावर भाषेचे अध्यापन करण्याची खूप मोठी संधी आहे. त्यासाठी लागणारी शैक्षणिक अर्हता, गुणवत्ता आणि चिकाटी असेल तर नक्की संधी मिळवता येते.

**दुभाषक :**

भाषा पदवीधारकांनी एखादी दुसरी भाषा शिकून घेतली तर दुभाष्याचे काम करणे शक्य होईल. भाषेच्या क्षेत्रात नवनवीत प्रयोग करण्याची संधी मिळते. परकीय उद्योगधंदे, पर्यटन, अनुवादाच्या क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात नौकरीच्या संधी आहेत.

**जाहिरात क्षेत्र :**

'आजचे युग हे जाहिरातीचे युग आहे' असे आपण म्हणतो. यामागील कारणांचा शोध घेतला असता विश्वातील प्रत्येक उत्पादक आपल्या वस्तूंची जाहिरात करतांना दिसतो. व्यापार आणि उद्योगाचे सामान्य ग्राहकांशी नाते जोडणारा दुवा म्हणून जाहिरातीकडे पाहिले जाते. त्यामुळे जाहिरातीला विशेष महत्व प्राप्त झालेले आहे. जाहिरात करणे तसेच सोपे काम नाही. श्रीपाद कृष्ण कोल्हटकरांनी जाहिरातीला 65 वी कला असे संबोधले आहे ते यामुळेच. जाहिरात ही कला फार पूर्वीपासून अस्तित्वात आहे, परंतु अलिकडच्या काळात तिचे स्वरूप खूप व्यापक झालेले आहे. आज विविध प्रसारमाध्यमांमधून जाहिरात केली जाते. याशिवाय भिंतीवरील पोस्टर्स, विजेच्या खांबावरील फलक, घराच्या रंगविलेल्या भिंती, सिनेमातील स्लाइड्स, शहरातील मोठ-मोठे बॅनर्स, आकाशवाणी, दूरचित्रवाणी आणि इतर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात जाहिराती तयार करण्यासाठी नौकरीच्या मोठ्या संधी उपलब्ध आहेत.

ज्या प्रमाणे कवी आपल्या काव्यानुभवाला, आशयाला शब्दरूप देऊन कविता बनवितो तसेच जाहिरात लेखनामध्येही मालानुसार ग्राहकांची भाषा बोलली जाते. यासाठी भाषेच्या अभ्यासाचा उपयोग जाहिरात लेखकाला नक्कीच होतो.

### विविध माध्यमांमध्ये संधी

कार्यक्रमाची विविधता असल्यामुळे प्रत्येक प्रकारासाठी लेखन करतांना विशिष्ट तंत्र वापरावे लागते. उदा- आकाशवाणीच्या कार्यक्रमांमध्ये जास्त वेळ संगीत विषयक कार्यक्रमासाठी दिला जातो. तसेच बोली भाषेचा ही विचार करावा लागतो. लिपिचा शोध लागण्यापूर्वी सर्व ज्ञान बोलीभाषेच्या माध्यमातूनच लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचविले जात. लेखनकलेचा शोध लागल्यानंतर ज्ञानाचे प्रसारण लेखनाच्या माध्यमातून होऊ शकले परंतु हे प्रसारण सर्व लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचण्यासाठी मर्यादा येऊ लागल्या. सर्व सामान्य जनते मध्ये बोलीभाषेचा प्रभावीपणे व्यवहार होऊ लागला. हळुहळू लिखित भाषा आणि बोलीभाषा यांच्या मर्यादा, स्पष्ट होऊ लागल्या आकाशवाणी माध्यमाला लिखित भाषा आणि बोलीभाषा यातील बदल नेहमी लक्षात ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. आकाशवाणीसाठी लिहितांना बोलीभाषेच्या जवळ जाईल अशाच भाषेचा अवलंब करावा लागतो. शब्दांचे उच्चारण यामध्ये महत्वाचा घटक असतो. शब्दांतून नापसंती, संकोच, राग-लोभ, प्रेम, होकार-नकार इ. भावना श्रोत्यांपर्यंत पोहोचवल्या जातात. त्यामुळे भाषेला लय, जिवंतपणा येतो. आकाशवाणीसाठी लेखन करतांना बोलीभाषेचा या वैशिष्ट्यांचा उपयोग महत्वाचा ठरतो.

उत्तम भाषा बोलणा-या विद्यार्थ्यांना नोकरीच्या अनेक संधी आकाशवाणी, सरकारी दूरचित्रवाहिन्या, खाजगी दूरचित्रवाहिन्यांच्या ठिकाणी उपलब्ध आहेत. अशा दूरचित्रवाहिन्यांची संख्या प्रचंड असून तेथे काम करण्यासाठी माणसांची गरज असते. तसेच चित्रपटसृष्टीतही भाषा विद्यार्थ्यांना काम करण्याची संधी आहे. नभोवाणी, नाट्य, गायन, शब्दांकन, पटकथा लिहिणे, सूत्रसंचालन करणे, निवेदन करणे अशा ठिकाणी उत्तम भाषा जाणणा-यांची गरज असते. म्हणजे काम आणि प्रसिद्धी हे दोन्ही लाभ यातून विद्यार्थ्यांना होतात.

### वृत्तपत्र लेखन :

आपल्या दररोजच्या जीवनात वर्तमानपत्राचे महत्त्व सर्वमान्य झाले आहे. आज भारतातील विविध भाषांमध्ये शेकडो वर्तमानपत्र दररोज प्रकाशित होतात. भाषा अभ्यासाचे अधिष्ठान असलेले संपादक, पत्रकार अतिशय संवेदनशीलतेने लेखन करतांना दिसतात. त्यांच्या लेखनाला सृजनात्मकतेचा स्पर्श झालेला दिसतो. बहुश्रुतता प्रत्ययाला येते. वृत्तपत्र लेखनामध्ये सदर लेखन, प्रासंगिक लेखन, वृत्तलेख, बातमी वाचकाचा पत्रव्यवहार इ. रविवार पुरवणी, अर्थमंथन, मंथन, सप्तरंग सारख्या पुरवण्याच्या माध्यमातून पुस्तक परीक्षण, चित्रपट समीक्षा करण्याची संधी भाषेच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना मिळते. त्यात ते विशेष यश व नावलौकीक मिळवू शकतात.

### साहित्य लेखन :

कथा, कविता, नाट्यलेखन, कादंबरी लेखन, काव्य वाचन, कथा-कथन यामधून भरपूर पैसा मिळवणारे लेखक कवी यांची उदाहरणे देता येईल. अनेक लेखकांच्या साहित्यकृतींवर नाटक, चित्रट निघत आहेत. रामदास फुटाणे, फ.मु.शिंदे, मंगेश पाडगावकर यांचे कविता वाचनाचे खूप मोठे कार्यक्रम होत. आजच्या काळात तर online काव्यवाचनाला खूप मोठी संधी आहे. चित्रपट कथा, चित्रपट गीत लेखन, पटकथा लेखन, मालिका लेखनाच्या खूप मोठ्या संधी आहेत. चला हवा येऊ द्या या विनोदी लाईव्ह कार्यक्रमात अरविंद जगताप यांच्या पत्रलेखनाला खूप प्रसिद्धी मिळालेली आहे. समाजातील ज्वलंत प्रश्नावर भाष्य करणारी ही पत्र असतात. अशा अनेक ठिकाणी बहुभाषिक बहुश्रुत, अभ्यासू भाषेच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना संधी आहेत.

### निष्कर्ष :

- माणसाच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासात भाषेचे खूप मोठे योगदान आहे.



- भाषेची कौशल्य आत्मसात केली तर नवनवीन क्षेत्रात नाविण्यपूर्ण काम करता येते.
- भाषा ही व्यवसायाचे, उपजीवीकेचे माध्यम होवू शकते.
- भाषा अभ्यासकाला अनेक क्षेत्रात नौकरीच्या संधी उपलब्ध आहेत.

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## मराठी कवितेतील महिला सक्षमीकरण विषयी विचार

प्रा. सौ. प्रेरणा एल. चव्हाण  
विठ्ठलराव पाटील महाविद्यालय कळे,  
ता. पन्हाळा जि. कोल्हापूर.

### प्रस्तावना ,

महिला सबलीकरण हा विषय आज खऱ्या अर्थाने समाजाला रटाळ वाटत आहे. आज महिला शिक्षित झाली, नोकरी करीत आहे. वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात आपला ठसा उमटवत आहे. तेव्हा जागतिक महिला दिनाच्या दिवशी आम्हाला प्रश्न विचारला जातो की, महिला दिन साजरा करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे काय, त्यांना हे माहीत नसते की, समाजात वावरत असताना महिलांना हवा आहे तो सन्मान, माणुसकी, आपुलकी पण ती मिळते का, हा खरा संशोधनाचा विषय आहे.

भारत देशात पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृती आहे. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांना कुटुंबात आणि समाजात दुय्यम स्थान दिले जाते. त्यांच्या मताला किंमत दिली जात नाही. तसे पाहिले तर स्त्रियांना आदिशक्तीचे रूप म्हणून तिच्या प्रतिकांची पूजा केली जाते. पण प्रत्यक्षात मात्र स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा विचार समोर येतो, तेव्हा स्त्रियांवर अन्याय होतो असे मराठीतील अनेक कवयित्री आणि लेखिका त्यांच्या लिखाणातून सांगतात. प्रजा दया पवार त्यांच्या कवितेतून म्हणतात-

"खिडकीतून दिसणाऱ्या प्रकाशाच्या तुकड्याची कुकरच्या शिट्टीची

घरातल्या देखण्या पोगेरिअनची गळ्यातल्या पट्ट्याची होत गेली सवय"१

वेगवेगळे साज शृंगार दागिन्यांनी स्त्रियांना मढवले जाते. स्त्रियांसाठी घालून दिलेले नियम लिखित नाही, तर ते रूढी प्रथा परंपरेने चालत आलेले आहेत आणि स्त्रियांनी त्याचा स्वीकार केला आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांचे जीवन प्राणीवत झाले आहे. त्यांनी प्राण्यासारखे जीवन जगू नये, म्हणून मराठी साहित्यामध्ये आशा बगे, प्रिया तेंडुलकर, आणिता पदकी, मलिका अमरशेख, अश्विनी धोंगडे यांनी लेखन केले आहे. किंबहुना प्राचीन मराठी साहित्या मध्ये संत कवयित्री संत सोयराबाई, संत जनाबाई, संत मीराबाई स्वतःला स्वातंत्र्य असावे असे मत व्यक्त करतात. कवयित्री सुगंधा शेंडे यांना चौकटीतले जीवन म्हणजे दुःख भोग वाटतो. याच दुःखाने व्यथित झालेली स्त्री यशोधरा सुगंध शेंडे यांच्या 'सिद्धार्थास' या कवितेत सापडते. सुगंधा शेंडे म्हणतात-

" यशोधरा जगत राहिली, मातीच्या पावलांनी, पुन्हा पुन्हा झेपावले उन्नत बहर

तिच्या मनाच्या काठावर"२

सत्याचा शोध लावण्यासाठी सिद्धार्थ गौतम बुद्धाने गृहत्याग केला. पण यशोधरेच्या मनात सिद्धार्थापासून दुरावण्याची वेदना आहे. सिद्धार्थ गौतम बुद्धाने जगाला शांतीचा संदेश दिला पण स्त्रीला होण्याचे दुःख केवळ यशोधराच जाणते. महिला सक्षम व्हावी. हा उद्देश समोर ठेवून मराठी कविते मध्ये अनेक कवयित्रींनी काव्य लेखन केले आहे. त्यातून त्यांनी त्यांच्या वाट्याला आलेले जीवनानुभव सांगितले

आहे व हा अनुभव समाजातील स्त्रियांना सांगत असताना, त्यांना एक नवी प्रेरणा देण्याचे कार्य या कवयित्रींनी केले आहे. इथे संध्या रंगारी त्यांच्या कवितेतून म्हणतात-

"माझ्या जीवनातला प्रत्येक अनुभव मला, बंदिस्त कारागृहात टाकत होता.

पण, कारागृहाच्या श्रृंखला तोडण्याचे असीम सामर्थ्य, माझ्या अंतर्मनात

ज्वालाग्रही होऊन धुमसत होते"३

कवयित्री संध्या रंगारी यांच्या वाट्याला आलेल्या प्रत्येक अनुभव त्यांना बंदिस्त करित होता. पण कवयित्रीने निर्धार केला होता की, आपण कारागृहाच्या श्रृंखला तोडायच्या हा उद्रेक त्यांच्या मनात धुमसत होता. असे म्हणतात की, इच्छा तिथे मार्ग असते. म्हणून प्रथम मनात सक्षम होण्या विषयीचा ज्वालाग्रह पेटावयास हवा.

लेखणीच्या माध्यमातून महिला महिलांसाठी सक्षमीकरणाचे कार्य पार पाडू शकतात आणि म्हणून मराठीतील या कवयित्री लेखिका यांनी साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून विधायक समाज परिवर्तनाचे कार्य केले आहे. समाजातील महिलांचे हित लक्षात घेऊन महिलांमध्ये जागृती निर्माण करण्याचे कार्य केले आहे. युसूफ झाई मलाला यांच्या मते, 'एक पुस्तक, एक लेखनी, एक बालक जग बदलू शकते'.४ पाकिस्तानमध्ये तालिबान लोकांनी मुस्लिम महिलांना शिक्षणाचा हक्क हिरावून घेतला होता. यासाठी खूप मोठी दहशत त्यांनी पसरविली होती. हे थांबविण्यासाठी मलालाने गुलमकई या नावाने तालिबानच्या विरोधी लेखन केले होते. तेव्हा त्यांना जीवे मारण्याच्या धमक्या येत होत्या. तरीही न डगमगता त्यांनी त्यांचे कार्य चालू ठेवले आणि स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाचा हक्क प्राप्त करून दिला. हे महिला सक्षमीकरणाचे उत्तम उदाहरण आहे. मलालाच्या या मताला अनुसरून स्त्रियांनी लेखन करणे गरजेचे आहे.

मराठीतील १९९० नंतरच्या कवयित्रींनी शब्दांचा वापर शास्त्राप्रमाणे करण्याचा निर्धार केला आहे. यात शब्दांच्या मशाली पेटवून त्यांनी समाजबांधिलकीचे कार्य हाती घेतले आहे.

महिला सक्षमीकरणाच्या ध्येयाने प्रेरित होऊन मराठीतील जे काव्य लेखन केले आहे, त्यात त्यांनी स्त्री जीवन रेखाटले आहे. त्यांच्या वाट्याला आलेली सामाजिक विषमता, दुःख, उपेक्षा व्यक्त केली आहे व स्त्रीस्वातंत्र्याचा पुरस्कार केला आहे. त्यांना कुटुंबात आणि समाजात एक माणूस म्हणून आपुलकीची वागणूक मिळावी असे त्यांना वाटते. हे दुःख तिच्या एकटीचे नसून त्यात समूह मन चित्रित झाले आहे. स्त्रियांप्रति मानवी मूल्यांची जोपासना व्हावी असे त्यांना वाटते.

बंदिस्त चौकटीतून स्वतःची सुटका करून घेण्यासाठी मराठीतील कवयित्री त्यांच्या कवितेतून धडपडत असताना दिसतात. जगण्यासाठी त्यांना अवकाश हवा आहे आणि या अवकाशासाठी त्यांचे जीवन पार विस्कटून गेल्याचे दिसून येते. परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्याच्या उद्देशाने त्या संघर्ष करतात. त्यांच्या कविता समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधुभाव आणि न्याय यांच्याशी बांधील आहेत. मराठीतील कवयित्रींच्या कवितेतून त्यांना आत्मभान आल्याचे जाणवते. प्रभा गणोरकर त्यांच्या कवितेतून म्हणतात-

"आपल्याच घरातील दाने पायांना चिटकावून, मी बाहेर पडले.

दार हलकेच किलकिले करून, जुने घर मला जाताना पहात राहिले.

बदलत्या काळाचा वारा अंगावर घेत, जुने घर पुटपुटले



इथले पुरुष सुद्धा शिक्षणासाठी, बाहेर नव्हते गेले आणि आता तर..."५

प्रभा गणोर कर यांना आत्मभान आल्याचा प्रत्यय या कवितेतून दिसून येतो. अशा चस्वरूपाच्या कविता अनुराधा पाटील, रजनी परुळेकर, मल्लिका अमर शेख, अरुणा ढेरे, अश्विनी धोंगडे, आसावरी काकडे, सुलभा हेर्लेकर, अंजली कुलकर्णी, सिसिलिया काव्हालो, सुनंदा भोसेकर, प्रजा दया पवार, कविता महाजन आदि कवयित्रींच्या कवितेतून दिसून येते.

आज माणसातले माणूसपण हरवत चालले आहे, याचा शोध या मराठीतील कवयित्रींनी त्यांच्या कवितेतून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. काव्यलेखन करत असताना या कवयित्री माणूस हा केंद्रबिंदू ठेवून काव्य लेखन करतात. त्यांच्या कवितेतून मानवी मूल्यांची प्रस्थापना करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. समाजरचनेला हे अमान्य असल्यामुळे स्त्रियांना मानसिक गुलामगिरी पत्करावी लागते व समाजात हत्याकांड घडून येतात. विविध हत्याकांडामुळे स्त्रीच्या उद्धाराचे, विकासाचे दरवाजे बंद होऊन दुःखनिर्मिती होते. त्या वेदनेचे चित्रण येथे आलेली दिसून येते. तसेच त्यांच्या कवितेतून संस्कृती, रूढी आणि जातीयताच्या नावाखाली होरपळून निघालेल्या माणसांचे चित्रण मराठीतील कवितेतून आले आहे. उपेक्षित जीवन, मानसिक गुलामगिरीतून मुक्त होण्याची अपेक्षा आणि अन्यायाविरुद्ध लढण्याचे बळ इत्यादी भावना या मराठीतील कवयित्री व्यक्त करतात.

प्राचीन काळापासून समाजव्यवस्थे मध्ये स्त्रिया गुलामीचे जीवन जगत आलेल्या होत्या. चूल आणि मूल एवढ्यापुरतेच त्यांचे जीवन मर्यादित होते. कोंडलेल्या अवस्थेत स्त्रियांनी केलेले साहित्य लेखन स्त्रियांच्या दबलेल्या भावना व्यक्त करतात. सर्व स्त्रिया शिक्षित झाल्या असे नाही, पण ज्या स्त्रियांनी शिक्षण घेतले आहे, तसेच ज्या स्त्रिया नोकरी करत आहेत, तरीही पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीमुळे त्यांच्या वाट्याला मानसिक गुलामी आली आहे. त्यातून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी व सक्षम होण्यासाठी त्या धडपडत असताना दिसून येते. प्रजा दया पवार प्रस्तुत कवितेत म्हणतात-

" बाईन ऊभौ हयात सोसला, हिंस्त्र काळोखाचा थयथय जाच  
बाईनी निरंतर तडफडून साहिला, वासनेच्या गळामिठीचा अपार काच  
तरी हरपून दिली नाही बाईन, तिच्यातून वाहणारे अपार करून  
आतून आतून सळसळणार, हिरव्या चैतन्याचं पाझरणार  
बाईन आणलय कुठून रसायन अनोख"६

महिला सक्षमीकरणाचा उद्देशाने प्रेरित होऊन मराठीतील कवयित्रींनी काव्य लेखन केले आहे. स्त्रियांसाठी समाजात तसे पाहिले तर आजही बंधुत्व नाही. पुरुषी वर्चस्वाखाली तिला पारतंत्र्यात जीवन जगावे लागते. समाजात स्त्रियांना अशी वागणूक दिली जाते, याचे चित्रण , प्रजा दया पवार यांनी या याकवितेतून व्यक्त केले आहे. तसेच दुःख निर्मितीचे चित्रणही या कवितेतून आले आहे.

स्त्रियांना स्वातंत्र्य मिळावे, त्यांच्यात आत्मभान यावे या उद्देशाने प्रेरित होऊन मराठीतील कवयित्रींनी काव्यलेखन केले आहे. स्त्री वात्सल्याची मूर्ती, कामिनी, पतीची सेवा करणारी भक्त आहे. हे सर्व जरी तिने स्वीकारले नसले, तरी इथल्या कुटुंबव्यवस्थेने आणि समाज व्यवस्थेने ही सर्व जबाबदारी स्वीकारण्यास तिला भाग पाडले आहे. पुरुषी वर्चस्वाखाली स्त्रियांच्या मनात परावलंबीपणाची भावना वाढीस

लागत आहे. शिक्षणाने मराठीतील कवयित्रींना स्वतःहून स्वातंत्र्य म्हणजे काय, हे समजले आहे. प्रस्तुत कवितेत ज्योती लांजेवार म्हणतात-

"रद्दीत विकायला निघालेले, आपले रद्दार आयुष्य घेऊन

काही पोपट माझ्याकडे आलेत, पोपटपंची सह म्हणाले-

आमच आयुष्य आपल्यासाठी ठेवून घ्या, मला शब्दांचे मोल कळत होते.

त्यांनी शब्दांचा भाव केला, शब्द विकायचे नसतात म्हटल्या बरोबर त्यांनी

शब्द विकलेल्याचा शब्दप्रबंधच तयार केला"<sup>७</sup>

समाजात स्त्रीची मोडतोड होते. म्हणजे ती शोषणाची बळी ठरते. तेव्हा अनेक स्त्रिया त्यांच्यातील आत्मला ओळखतात आणि त्यांना स्वतःचे ओळख पटते. प्रस्तुत कवितेतून ज्योती लांजेवार समाजातील तमाम स्त्रियांना आत्मशोध घेण्यास, तसेच स्वतःवर आलेल्या दुःखावर मात करत स्वतःचा मार्ग स्वतः शोधण्यास प्रवृत्त करतात. त्यातून त्यांना स्वातंत्र्याचा अर्थ उलगडत गेला. स्वातंत्र्याचा अर्थ स्वैराचार नव्हे; तर कळ्यांनी घेतलेला मोकळा श्वास आहे. हा मोकळा श्वास त्यांना घेता आला. खरा माणूस समाजाला दाखवून देण्यासाठी, तसेच आम्हीही माणूस आहोत. हा भाव मराठीतील कवयित्रींनी इथे व्यक्त केला आहे. एकंदरीत मराठीतील या कवयित्रींच्या कविता पुरुष सत्ताक व्यवस्थेतील पुरुषी अहंकाराला खतपाणी मिळत असल्याचे सांगतात. माणसातला माणूस जागा होण्याविषयीची अपेक्षा मराठीतील स्त्रियांच्या कवितेतून व्यक्त होताना दिसतो. या कवयित्रींच्या कवितेतून क्रांतीची भाषा व्यक्त केली गेली आहे. या कविता मानवी मूल्यांचे जतन करतात.

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डॉ. नीलेश केदारी शेळके

डॉ. घाळी कॉलेज, गडहिंग्लज,  
जि. कोल्हापूर ( महाराष्ट्र )

साहित्य हे समाजमनाचा आरसा असते असे मानले जाते. साहित्यातून समाजातील विविध स्तरांचे प्रतिबिंब ध्वनित होत असते. साहजिकच लेखक समाजाच्या अनेक प्रश्नांबाबत कमी अधिक प्रमाणात का होईना आपला आवाज नोंदवत असतो. त्यातही तो नेहमी नाहीरे वर्गाची बाजू मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असतो. समाजातील दुःख उजागर करणे आणि त्याच्या निवारणासाठी काहीएक आपली दृष्टी साक्षात करण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असतो. इतर शास्त्रांमधून समाजातील असमानतेची आकडेवारी वस्तुनिष्ठपणे येत असली तरी त्या वास्तुनिष्ठतेला भावनिकतेचा ओलावा देऊन आपल्या कलाकृतीतून वाचकाची अपेक्षित मानसिकता घडत जावी अशी त्याची साहित्यातून मांडणी सुरू असते. मराठी साहित्यही याला अपवाद नाही. आपल्या साहित्यातून वैश्विकतेला गवसणी घालण्याची किमया ज्ञानदेव-नामदेव-तुकारामापासून ते आण्णा भाऊ साठे- माडगुळकर-बागुल-अरुण काळे यांच्यापर्यंत दिसते.

जगभराचा विचार करता अधुनिकीकरणानंतर मानवातील मानवता कमी होऊन स्वार्थी वृत्ती अधिक वाढीस लागली. दोन महायुद्धानंतर यात अधिक भर पडत गेली. पुढे-पुढे तर माणसाने मतलबासाठी या निसर्गाची प्रचंड वेगाने जहास करायला सुरुवात केली. असमानता प्रचंड वेगाने वाढत गेली. ही असमानता केवळ श्रमव्यवस्थेवर बेतलेली राहिली नाही, आर्थिक स्तरभेदापुरती राहिली नाही, आरोग्याच्या प्रश्नापुरती राहिली नाही तर नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीच्या बाबतीतही निर्माण करण्यात आली. तिला उत्तरआधुनिक कालखंडात अधिक खतपाणी घालण्यात आले. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानानाच्या युगात तर सर्व साधनसामग्रीचे एककेंद्रीत्व गतिमान होत गेले. यामुळेच जगभरातील विचारवंताना अस्वस्थ करणारा काळ आला. या अस्वस्थ करणाऱ्या या प्रश्नामधून विकासाची एक नवी दृष्टी उदयाला आली. विकास हा विध्वंसक न होता तो विधायक असला पाहिजे यावर मांडणी होऊ लागली. विश्वातल्या माणसाच्या कल्याणाचा विचार करण्यातून सप्टेंबर २०१५ मध्ये पार पडलेल्या संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या ऐतिहासिक महासभेत जगभरातील सुमारे १९३ देशांनी जगातील सर्व प्रकारची गरिबी हटविण्यासाठी, सामाजिक न्याय प्रस्थापित व्हावा यासाठी आणि पृथ्वीवर सुबत्ता आणण्यासाठी जो विकास करायचा तो शाश्वत असला पाहिजे, टिकाऊ असला पाहिजे यावर एकमताने निर्णय घेतला आणि जगभरातील कोट्यवधी लोकांशी चर्चा करून १७ ध्येये निश्चित करण्यात आली. ही ध्येये एकूणच मानवाच्या कल्याणाचा विचार करणारी आहेत आणि हा मानव ज्या पृथ्वीवर राहतो त्या पृथ्वीवरच्या सर्वच घटकांच्या, प्राणीमात्रांच्या, वनस्पतींच्या जीवितांच्या संरक्षणाचा विचार करणारी आहेत. जागतिक संघटन म्हणून आणि आराखडा म्हणून त्याला एका विशिष्ट साच्यात बांधलेले असले तरी जगातील सर्वच साहित्यातून आणि साहित्याच्या सर्वच प्रकारांमधून एकूणच मानवतेचा, प्राणीमात्रांचा, विश्वातील सकल चराचराचा विचार केलेला असतो. त्यामुळे प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात शाश्वत विकासाच्या या ध्येयांचा मराठी साहित्यातून, विशेषतः नव्वद नंतरच्या मराठी कादंबरीतून कसा विचार आला आहे आणि त्यामागची लेखकाची नेमकी भूमिका कोणती आहे याचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

कादंबरी हा उशिरा उदयाला आलेला वाङ्मय प्रकार असला तरी आज संपूर्ण साहित्यविश्वाला व्यापून राहिलेला आहे. मानवी जीवनातील गुंतागुंत, संघर्ष, व्यक्ती- व्यक्ती, व्यक्ती- समाज यांचे सहसंबंध, आधुनिकीकरण आणि इतर अनेक घटक यांची व्यामिश्रता आणि ती व्यक्त करण्याची अपरिहार्यता यामुळे अनेक साहित्यिकांना हा



प्रकार जवळचा वाटला. विशाल अवकाशाला समग्रतेने गवसणी घालण्याची शक्यता असल्यामुळे तो आपलासा केला गेला. साहित्यिक हा संवेदनशील असल्यामुळे आपल्या अवतीभवती घडणाऱ्या अनेक घटनांना साद-प्रतिसाद देण्यातून आणि मानवी वर्तनव्यवहारातून आपले आशयद्रव्य शोधत असतो. नव्वदनंतरच्या कादंबरीचा विचार करता या काळात लिहित्या झालेल्या नव्या कादंबरीकारांची संख्या जाणवण्या इतकी अधिक आहेच, पण त्यांच्यापैकी काही लेखक त्यांच्या लेखनातून साध्य करू पाहत असलेल्या गोष्टींमधलं वेगळेपणही अधोरेखित करण्यासारखं आहे. आधीच्या काळापासूनच लेखन करत असणाऱ्या काही कादंबरीकारांनी काही जाणिवांचा नव्याने शोध घेतला. शोषणाच्या नव्या व्यवस्था साक्षात करतानाच आपल्या लेखनातून समाजव्यवस्था नेमकी कशामुळे उद्ध्वस्त होत गेली आहे याचा तपशीलात शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. हे करत असताना आपल्या नैतिक जाणीवेचे तीव्र भान ठेवत वाचकांनाही अधिक सजग केले आहे.

ज्या सामाजिक पर्यावरणात लेखक वावरत असतो, जगत असतो त्या पर्यावरणाचा गुंता त्याला अस्वस्थ करत असतो. ग्रामीण समाजजीवनात वावरणाऱ्या लेखकांनी जो भोवताल चित्रित केला त्याचे पैलू पारंपरिक ग्रामीण कादंबरीसारखे एकरेखीय राहिले नाहीत. *निशाणी डावा अंगठा* या कादंबरीमध्ये रमेश इंगळे-उत्रादकर यांनी प्रौढ शिक्षण व्यवस्थेवर भाष्य केले आहे. सर्वांना शिक्षण मिळावे या उदात्त हेतूने रात्रशाळा सुरू केल्या. प्रौढ साक्षरता अभियानाचे नाटक करताना प्रत्येकाने कशी वेगवेगळी सोंग घेतली आणि या रात्रशाळांची वाताहत कशी लावली गेली यावर विनोदी, उपहासात्मक आणि उपरोधिक शैलीमध्ये कादंबरीत भाष्य केले. भ्रष्ट आचरण करण्याची लागलेली सवय कशी नसानसात भिनलेली आहे याचा वस्तुपाठ चित्रित केला आहे तर शिक्षणाच्या मूल्यहासाचे चित्रण त्यांनी *सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य* या दुसऱ्या कादंबरीतून केले. परीक्षा पद्धतीत हल्ली फोफावत चाललेल्या अपप्रवृत्तींचा वेध या कादंबरीत घेतला आहे.

राजन गवस त्यांच्या *चौडकं, भंडारभोग, तणकट* या कादंबऱ्यांतून वेगळा अवकाश उभा करतात. उपेक्षित माणसांच्या वेदना मुखर करताना शोषणव्यवस्था कशी अधिक प्रभावी होत गेली याची सविस्तर चर्चा करतात. तर *ब बळीचा* या कादंबरीत अल्पभूधारक शेतकऱ्यांच्या जगण्याची वाताहत कशी झाली याचे चित्रण करताना इथल्या मेकॉलेप्रणीत शिक्षणाची परिणीती काय झाली याचेही अनेक कंगोरे साकारतात.

तहान, बारोमास, चारीमेरा (सदानंद देशमुख), गावठाण, झडझिंबड, रौंदाळा, रिंगाण (कृष्णात खोत), देशोधडी, भुई भुई ठाव दे (सीताराम सावंत), अवकाळी पावसाच्या दरम्यानची गोष्ट (आनंद विंगकर) या कादंबऱ्यांमधून समाजवास्तवाची जी विविधता आली ती लक्षणीय आहे. शैली आणि कथानकाचे नवेपण देणारे या काळातील आणखी एक महत्वाचे कादंबरीकार म्हणजे प्रवीण बांदेकर हे होत. *चाळेगत* मधून त्यांनी तळकोकणावर झालेले भौतिक आक्रमण मांडले. गेल्या वीस-पंचवीस वर्षात आर्थिक उदारीकरणामुळे, जगतिकीकारामुळे बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांची मक्तेदारी वाढत गेली. भौगोलिक वैशिष्ट्यपूर्णता असणाऱ्या कोकणावर आक्रमण होत गेले. वैयक्तिक नफ्यासाठी राजकारण आणि गुंडगिरी यांचा वापर करून सत्तेवर आलेल्या मंडळींनी क्रयवस्तू म्हणून कोकणाकडे पहिले. पारंपरिक व्यवसाय करत गुजराण करणारा कष्टाळू गरीब उखडला गेला. मच्छिमार, शेतकरी यांच्या उत्पादन साधनांवरच आक्रमण झाल्यामुळे आलेली अस्थिरता कादंबरीत चित्रित केली आहे. समुद्र, डोंगर, खाचरे सगळे वैयक्तिक मालकीचे होत निघाले. आधुनिक यंत्रणा आणि जाळी वापरणारे टॉलर्स मासेमारी करू लागल्यानंतर पारंपरिक मारेमारी संपून गेली. यांत्रिक नौकांच्या बेलगाम मासेमारीमुळे विनाकारण मारणारी कासवे आणि इतर जीवजंतू याचे भीषण वास्तव कादंबरीत बांदेकरांनी साक्षात केले आहे. समुद्रातील जीवजंतूंची निर्घृण हत्या करणारे हे वास्तव पर्यावरणाचा तोल बिघाडवणारे असून चुकीच्या दिशेने कसे निघाले आहे याचा निर्देश करते. कालपर्यंत दिसणारी सौंदर्यसंपन्न टेकडी रात्रीत भुईसपाट होते, पिढ्यानपिढ्या जपलेली जंगले कधी सरकारच्या तर कधी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांच्या मालकीची होतात हे स्थित्यंतर किती आणि कसे भयावह

आहे याचा लेखाजोखा या कादंबरीत येतो. त्यासाठी बांदेकरांनी दशावतार खेळाच्या आणि संकासुराच्या माध्यमाचा वापर केला. त्यामुळे ते या काळातील महत्त्वाचे कादंबरीकार ठरतात.

या काळातील दलित कादंबरीने केवळ जातवास्तव साक्षात न करता आणि व्यक्ती दुःखाचे पैलू कवटाळत न बसता त्या पलीकडे जाऊन आपले आशयद्रव्य शोधले. राघववेळ (नामदेव कांबळे), अभिसरण, रोबोट (जी.के.ऐनापुरे), भडास (कुमार अनिल), विसकट (धम्मपाल रत्नाकर), सुंभ आणि पीळ (ल.सि.जाधव) या काही उल्लेखनीय कादंबऱ्या आहेत. तर स्त्रीजाणिवा मुखर करणाऱ्या ज्या महत्त्वाच्या कादंबऱ्या आहेत त्यामध्ये रीटा वेलिणकर, त्या वर्षी (शांता गोखले), प्रतिद्वंद्वी, भूमी, मुद्रा (आशा बगे) या कादंबऱ्यांचा उल्लेख करावा लागतो. या काळातील महानगरीय कादंबरी उच्चभू-मधमवर्गीय चित्रणाचा भरताड भरणा करण्याऐवजी गरीब आणि झोपडपट्टीतील जीवनाचे चित्रण करताना दिसते. हे चित्रण करताना केवळ महानगरीय वर्णनाने अवकाश भरून काढण्याचे काम न करता भाषेच्या सशक्त वापरातून बहुस्तरीय सांस्कृतिकता साक्षात करते. महानगरेच झपाट्याने बदलत असल्यामुळे निर्माण झालेले नवे प्रश्न कादंबऱ्यातून येणे स्वाभाविक आहे.

मेघना पेठे यांनी *नातिचरामी* या कादंबरीतून स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधाच्या विविध पातळ्या उभ्या केल्या. शेती प्रश्नाबरोबरच कामगार, शेतमजूर यांचे प्रश्नही महत्त्वाचे आहेत हे आसाराम लोमटे यांनी *तसनस* या कादंबरीतून अधोरेखित केले. किरण गुरव यांची *जुगाड* ही कादंबरी उद्योगविश्वात भरडल्या जाणाऱ्या तरुणाचे चित्रण करते. या काळातील कादंबऱ्यांतून जीवनाच्या बदललेल्या आयामांतून साकार झालेले समाजवास्तव आणि तत्कालीन वास्तवाने मूल्यांबाबत निर्माण केलेले प्रश्न वाचकांना अस्वस्थ करून सोडतात तसेच वाचकांना एक सजग भानही आणून देतात.

प्रत्येक काळाचे म्हणून काही प्रश्न असतात, त्या प्रश्नांना योग्य प्रकारे चिमटीत पकडणे हे कलावंताचे कौशल्य असते. एका बाजूला बाजारू संस्कृती स्थिर होत असतानाच खेडी आणि शेतीसमूह अस्थिर झाला आहे. औद्योगीकरण, नागरीकरणाचा झपाटा सगळ्या मूल्यांवर वरवटा फिरवत आहे त्यामुळे आता ग्रामीण, दलित, महानगरी, स्त्रीवादी अशा भेदभिंती न राहता, काटेकोर सीमारेषा न आखता मानवी जगण्याला व्यापून असणारा सारा भोवताल कवेत घेण्याचा प्रयत्न मराठी कादंबरी करताना दिसत आहे. शोषितांच्या, उपेक्षितांच्या सांस्कृतिक धारणा पारंपरिक पद्धतीने चित्रित न करता वर्तमान वास्तवाचा उभाआडवा छेद घेण्याचा प्रयत्न होताना दिसतो आहे. आज धर्मापासून ते माणसाची नातीगोती, संस्कृती या सगळ्यांचा वापर नफेखोरीसाठी केला जात आहे. शेतीची मरणासन्न अवस्था झालेली आहे, ग्रामरचनेच्या केंद्रस्थानी असणारा शेतकरी परिघाबाहेर फेकला जात आहे. कृषी व्यवस्था ज्या सहकारावर उभी राहिली होती ती व्यवस्थाच भांडवलशाहीने आणि नव्या राजव्यवस्थेने उद्ध्वस्त करून टाकली आहे. शेतकऱ्यांच्या वाढत्या आत्महत्या, त्यामुळे गावाचे गावपण संपत जाणे आणि गावातील युवकांचा शहराकडे कल वाढणे तसेच व्यक्तीच्या, समाजाच्या जगण्याला प्राधान्य देण्याऐवजी वस्तूला प्राधान्यक्रम दिला जाणे, ही सारी नव्या कादंबरीची कथाबीजे आहेत. एकूणच नव्वदनंतरच्या काळातील कादंबरी अमुलाग्र बदललेली आहे. ग्रामीण वास्तव वेगळ्या प्रकारे आविष्कृत होत आहे, वेगवेगळ्या जातसमूहातील लेखक लेखन करत असल्यामुळे भाषिक अवकाश व्यापक होत आहे. कादंबरीच्या शक्यता अधिक उंचावत असताना त्याला आवश्यक असणारी आशयसंपृक्तता आणि अभिव्यक्तीसाठीच्या प्रचंड शक्यता मराठी साहित्यविश्वाला भविष्यात अधिक समृद्ध करत जातील असा विश्वास वाटतो.

### निष्कर्ष :

शाश्वत विकासाबाबत जी १७ ध्येये सांगितली होती त्यापैकी कोणकोणत्या ध्येयांचा गेल्या दोन दशकातील लेखकांच्या लेखनातून कळत नकळतपणे उहापोह झालेला आहे याचा विचार प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात केला आहे. यातून केवळ साहित्य आणि शाश्वत विकास यांचा सहसंबंध काय आहे याचा शोध घेतला आहे. तो केवळ आढावा या स्वरूपाचा आहे. यातून जे काही निष्कर्ष हाती आले ते खालीलप्रमाणे

१. गरिबी, दारिद्र्य यांचे केवळ चित्रण करून सहानुभाव दृष्टी मिळवण्यासाठी साहित्य निर्माण झाले नाही तर या काळातील साहित्याने यामागच्या पिढवणुकीची कारणमीमांसा केली आहे.
२. भौगोलिक वैशिष्ट्यपूर्णता असणाऱ्या भूभागावर बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांकडून होणारे आक्रमण आणि यातून होणारा पर्यावरणाचा ऱ्हास याचे चित्रण कादंबऱ्यांमध्ये त्रोटक स्वरूपात आलेले आहे.
३. पारंपरिक व्यवसाय करत गुजराण करणारा कष्टाळू गरीब कसा उखडला गेला आणि आधुनिक यंत्रणा वापरणाऱ्या लोकांकडून अतिरिक्त नफेखोरीच्या उद्देशाने आर्थिक असमानता कशी वाढत गेली याचे चित्रण आलेले आहे.
४. सर्वांसाठी समन्यायी गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण देणे अपेक्षित असताना भारतीय स्तरावर सदोष शिक्षणप्रणालीमुळे झालेली वाताहत कादंबरीचा विषय बनली. मात्र यातून आजीव शिक्षणाच्या संधीचे पर्याय कोणताही कादंबरीकार दाखवू शकला नाही.
५. सामाजिक स्तरावरील असमानतेच्या अनेक पातळ्या चित्रित केलेल्या आहेत मात्र आरोग्याच्या प्रश्नाबाबत तितकी सजग भान असणारी कादंबरी निर्माण झाली नाही.

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## भारतातील बँकिंग क्षेत्राची आव्हाने आणि संधी

प्रा. सुनील दशरथ साळवे  
सहायक प्राध्यापक अर्थशास्त्र विभाग  
कला वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान  
महाविद्यालय लांजा, जिल्हा - रत्नागिरी .

### गोषवारा :

कोणत्याही देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी विकसित वित्तीय व्यवस्थेची आवश्यकता असते. वित्तीय व्यवस्था प्रामुख्याने संघटित आणि असंघटित अशा दोन गटात विभागली गेली आहे. भारतातील संघटित वित्तीय पद्धतीत बँकिंगचा समावेश होतो. आज भारतीय बँकिंग उद्योगात सुधारणांचा कालावधी, बँकांचे खाजगीकरण ते राष्ट्रीयकरण आणि आता भारतात परदेशी बँकांची संख्या वाढत आहे. बदलत्या काळाबरोबर भारतातील बँकिंग उद्योगानेही नवीन उंची गाठली आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर वाढला, बँकांच्या कार्यशैलीत क्रांतीकारी बदल झाले. तथापि, बँकिंगच्या मूलभूत बाबी म्हणजे विश्वास आणि आत्मविश्वास संस्थावरील लोकांचा तशाच टिकून आहे. बहुतेक बँका अजूनही भागधारकांचा विश्वास ठेवून यशस्वी आहेत. तसेच इतर भागधारक तथापि, बँकिंग व्यवसायाची बदलती गतिशीलता नवीन प्रकारच्या जोखमीसह दिसून येते.

या अभ्यासात भारतीय बँकिंग उद्योग, बँकिंगची आव्हाने व संधी दर्शवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. हा लेख तीन भागात विभागलेला आहे. पहिल्या भागामध्ये भारतीय बँकिंग व्यवसाय रचना, दुसऱ्या आणि तिसऱ्या भागात भारतीय बँकिंग उद्योगासमोर असणारी विविध आव्हाने आणि संधीचा समावेश केला आहे. .

### प्रस्तावना :

भारतातील बँकिंग इतिहास बघितला तर ब्रिटिशांच्या काळापासून सुधारणांच्या काळात पारंपारिक बँकिंग पद्धतीचा समावेश आहे. म्हणूनच भारतातील बँकिंग व्यवसाय दीर्घ प्रवासात आपला मार्ग काढत आहे. बँकिंग क्षेत्रात नाविन्यपूर्ण बदल घडून येत आहे त्यामुळे बँकिंग क्षेत्र हे नाविन्यपूर्ण बँकिंग म्हणूनही ओळखले जात आहे. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे बँकांच्या कार्यशैलीत मोठी क्रांती घडून आली आहे आहे पारंपारिक निधी चळवळीच्या सेवांच्या पर्यायावर माहिती-तंत्रज्ञानाचा सकारात्मक परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो नेटवर्किंग आणि इंटर कनेक्शन द्वारे सुरक्षितता आणि गोपनीयता आणि व्यवहारांच्या गोपनीयतेची संबंधी अनेक नवीन आव्हाने उभी राहिलेल्या आहेत. बँकिंग सुरुवातीच्या काळात बँकिंगची पारंपारिक कार्ये हे ठेवी स्वीकारणे आणि कर्ज देणे आणि आपल्या प्रगती पुरती मर्यादित होती, अलीकडे बँकिंग व्यवहार नाविन्यपूर्ण म्हणून ओळखला जातो. सध्याच्या बँकिंग क्षेत्राने मोठ्या प्रमाणात पुढाकार घेऊन नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाच्या साह्याने आपल्या ग्राहकांना अतिशय उत्तम सेवा देण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रत्येक बँक व्यवसाय किंवा बँक करत आहे. भारतीय बँकिंग क्षेत्रामध्ये असणारा उत्साह आणि संधी हीच भावना आहे की जी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विकासात दिसून येते.

अलीकडे वाढत्या स्पर्धेमुळे ग्राहकांच्या सेवांमध्ये दिवसेंदिवस चांगल्या पद्धतीने सुधारणा करणे बँकिंग व्यवसायाच्या वाढीसाठी आणि विकासासाठी सर्वात उपयुक्त साधन आहे. बँक त्यांच्या बँकिंग आणि इतर सेवा मध्ये प्रवेश करण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल करत आहे. विकसनशील देशांच्या आर्थिक विकासात पूर्ण बँकिंग व्यवस्थेची भूमिका अतिशय महत्वाची मानली जाते, आर्थिक विकासामध्ये अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विविध क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणुकीचा समावेश असतो. सामान्य बँकींग मध्ये बँका आपल्या ग्राहकांसाठी एजन्सी सेवा देतात आणि देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात हातभार लावण्याचे काम करते. इतर देशांमधील व्यापार व्यवहारांसाठी परकीय चलन व्यवस्था उपलब्ध करून देते. बँकिंग क्षेत्र केवळ निधी गोळा करत नाहीत तर ग्राहकांच्या पैशाच्या गुंतवणुकीबद्दल मार्गदर्शक म्हणून कामही करतात.

**अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे:**

१. बँकिंग क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. बँकिंग च्या बदलत्या परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. भारतीय बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील आव्हाने अभ्यास करणे.
४. भारतातील बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील संधीचा अभ्यास करणे.

**संशोधन पद्धती:**

सदर अभ्यास करण्यासाठी दुय्यम माहिती चा आधार घेतला आहे आहे दुय्यम माहिती स्रोतांमध्ये बँकिंगची विविध पुस्तके, रिझर्व बँक ऑफ इंडियाचे वार्षिक अहवाल, इंटरनेटवरील विविध वेबसाइट्स, वर्तमानपत्र, मासिके त्याचबरोबर अनेक प्रकाशित शोध निबंध इत्यादी माहितीचा आधार घेतला आहे.

**भारतातील बँकिंग क्षेत्राची रचना :**

बँकिंग उद्योग हा आज मुख्यतः अत्यावश्यक सेवा क्षेत्रापैकी एक म्हणून बँकिंग उद्योगाची भूमिका अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण आणि अग्रणी बनली आहे.

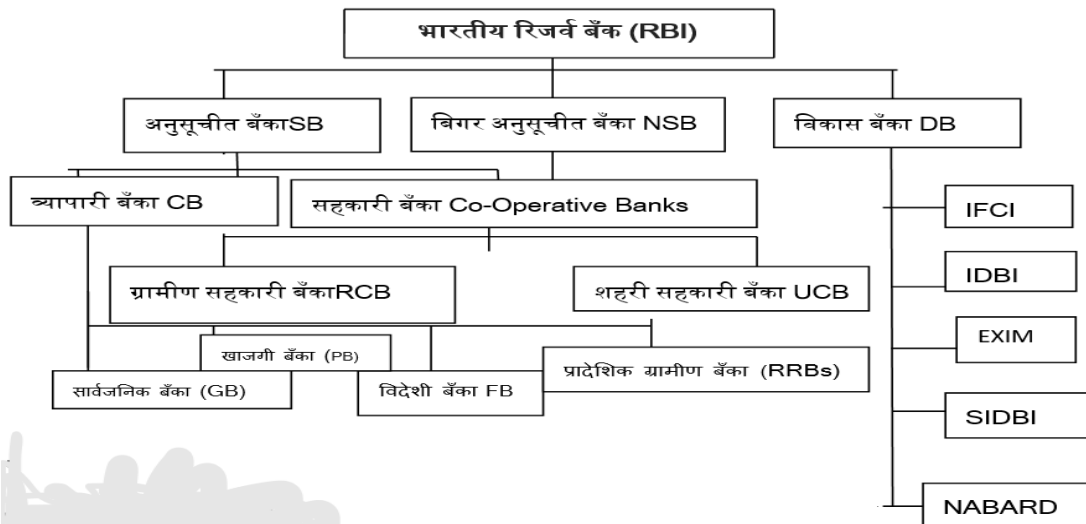
भारतातील संपूर्ण बँकिंग व्यवसाय हा रिझर्व बँक ऑफ इंडिया ( नियामक केंद्रीय बँक) यांच्या नियमांतर्गत कार्यरत आहे. बँकिंग उद्योगात प्रामुख्याने व्यापारी बँका , सहकारी बँका असतात. भारतातील व्यवसायिक किंवा व्यापारी बँकिंग रचनेत अनुसूचित व्यापारी बँका आणि बिगर अनुसूचित बँका असतात.

भारतातील अनुसूचित बँकांमध्ये भारतीय रिझर्व बँक अधिनियम १९३४ च्या दुसऱ्या अनुसूचीमध्ये समाविष्ट असलेल्या बँकांचा समावेश असतो. रिझर्व बँक ऑफ इंडिया या कायद्यांतर्गत कलम ४२(६)(अ) च्या निकषानुसार बसणाऱ्या बँकांचा या यादीत समावेश करते. या अनुसूची अंतर्गत नसलेल्या बँकांना बिगर अनुसूचित बँका असे म्हणतात. यात समावेश होण्यासाठी अशा बँकांना त्या ग्राहकांच्या हिताविरुद्ध कोणत्याही योजना राबवत नसल्याचे रिझर्व बँकेला पटवून द्यावे लागते तसेच अनुसूचित बँक म्हणून पात्र होण्यासाठी बँकेने रिझर्व बँकेला पाच लाख रुपयांची राखीव भांडवल पुरवणे गरजेचे आहे आणि हे भांडवल बँक चालू राहिल तोपर्यंत ठेवायला हवे.

भांडवल आणि बँकांच्या कार्यप्रणालीचे मूल्यांकन करण्याच्या उद्देशाने भारतीय रिझर्व बँक त्यांना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील बँका, जुन्या खाजगी क्षेत्रातील बँका नवीन खाजगी क्षेत्रातील बँक आणि विदेशी बँक म्हणून यांचे वर्गीकरण केले आहे.

**भारतातील व्यापारी बँकांची रचना:**

भारतातील व्यापारी बँकांची रचना पुढील प्रमाणे दर्शविली जाते.



**बँकांची सद्यपरिस्थिती:**

सद्यपरिस्थितीत बँकिंग व्यवसाय हा मोठ्या प्रमाणात संधी पुरवताना दिसून येतो तसेच तो अनेक आव्हानांना सुद्धा तोंड देत आहे. भारत सरकारची ठोस आर्थिक धोरणे, निर्णय आणि अंमलबजावणी द्वारे भारताला बळकटी दिली जात आहे आज भारतात सेवा क्षेत्र स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादनाच्या निम्मे योगदान देत आहे आणि बँकिंग हे सर्वात लोकप्रिय सेवा क्षेत्र आहे. सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विकासाचा वेग वाढवण्यासाठी बँकिंग उद्योग हा महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहे. बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील प्रमुख क्षेत्र सुधारण्यासाठी भारत सरकार, रिझर्व बँक ऑफ इंडिया, तसेच अर्थ मंत्रालय यांनी विशेष प्रयत्न केल्याचे दिसून येते. बाजारातील अनेक आघाडीच्या बँकांनी रोख राखीव निधी व्याजदर ग्राहकांना झिरो बॅलन्स मध्ये खाते उघडण्यासाठी विविध ऑफर तसेच ग्राहकांच्या घरी जाऊन मोबाईलच्या माध्यमातून खाते उघडणे, यासारख्या बदललेल्या नियमांचा वापर करून ग्राहकांना आकर्षित करण्याच्या बँका प्रयत्न करत आहे. याव्यतिरिक्त बँकिंग व्यवसाय बँकिंग व्यतिरिक्त सेवा उत्पादनामध्ये प्रवेश करत आहेत, अनेक बँकिंग व्यवसाय बँकिंग सोबतच विमा व्यवसाय, म्यूचुअल फंड , आपल्या बँकेकडून किंवा विमा कंपनी सोबत टायप करून आपल्या ग्राहकांना विविध सेवा यात प्रामुख्याने विविध प्रकारचे कर्जे , ठेवीवर आकर्षक व्याज ,विविध सवलती आणि राष्ट्रीय पेन्शन योजना (NPS) यासारख्या विविध योजना देण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात, आणि ज्या क्षेत्रामध्ये विपुल संधी आहे त्या संधी घेण्याचा बँकिंग व्यवसाय प्रयत्न करत आहे.

**बँकिंग क्षेत्रासमोरील आव्हाने:**

बँकिंग क्षेत्रासमोर सद्यपरिस्थितीत अनेक आव्हाने सांगितले जातात, त्यातील काही प्रमुख आव्हाने पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येतील.

- **ग्राहक समाधान:**

आज बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील ग्राहक त्यांच्या सेवांमध्ये ग्राहकांना अधिकाधिक सेवा देण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहे, कारण आज बँकिंग व्यवसायात अनेक स्पर्धक बँका आल्यामुळे ग्राहकाकडे पर्याय उपलब्ध झाले आहे यासाठी ग्राहक आपल्याकडे कसा खेचून आणता येईल यासाठी तसेच त्याची समाधान कसे करता येईल याची विशेष काळजी घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

- **वैयक्तिक सेवा पुरवणे:**

अलीकडे सर्वच बँकांनी त्यांच्या सेवा विस्तारीत आहेत. सर्व ग्राहकांची मागणी असते की बँकांनी आपणास जास्तीत जास्त सोयी सुविधा पुरवल्या पाहिजेत, त्यासाठी बँकेकडे आर्थिक पाठबळ, संगणकीकरण व नाविन्यपूर्ण यंत्रसामग्री उत्तम ग्राहकांसाठी सेवा अंतर्गत पर्यवेक्षण या माध्यमातून ग्राहकांना सेवा प्रदान करण्यास सदैव तत्पर राहणे हे सुद्धा एक आव्हान आहे.

- **तीव्र**

स्पर्धा:

राष्ट्रीयकृत बँका आणि व्यापारी बँकांमध्ये विदेशी बँका आणि नवीन खाजगी क्षेत्रातील बँकांकडून स्पर्धा आहे. बँकिंग क्षेत्र समोरील असणारी स्पर्धा ही त्यांच्याकडील असणारी विविध उत्पादने सेवा यांची स्थिती त्यांच्याकडील असणाऱ्या नाविन्यपूर्ण कल्पना नवीन बदल यासारखे विविध आव्हाने असतात. बँकिंग व्यवसाय मनुष्यबळाचा वापर कमी करून जास्तीत जास्त यंत्रसामग्रीचा वापर करत आहे. त्यामुळे फक्त कुशल आणि विशेष मनुष्यबळ वापरण्यात येतील .

- **ग्लोबल बँकिंग:**

जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेचे पासून कोणत्याही देशाला दूर ठेवणे व्यावहारिक आणि मूलभूत दृष्ट्या अशक्य आहे म्हणूनच शाश्वत विकासासाठी १९९१ मध्ये भारताने उदारीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरणाच्या स्वरूपात विदेशी कंपन्यांना आकर्षित करून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला व थेट विदेशी गुंतवणूकीला चालना दिली. जागतिकीकरणाचा परिणाम देशांतर्गत उद्योगांसाठी मोठे आव्हान ठरला आहे कारण जागतिकीकरणामध्ये त्यांना मोठ्या उद्योगात सोबत स्पर्धा करावी लागत आहे. त्याच बरोबर राष्ट्रीयकृत आणि खाजगी क्षेत्रातील बँकांना सुद्धा



भारतात कार्यरत असलेल्या परदेशी बँका हे एक आव्हान ठरत आहे. या परदेशी बँका आकाराने मोठ्या आहेत, तांत्रिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत आहेत आणि जागतिक बाजारपेठेत त्यांनी विशेष उल्लेखनीय कामगिरी केलेली आहे आहे ज्यामुळे भारतीय व्यापार अधिकाधिक आणि उत्तम पर्याय सेवा मिळतात.

#### बँकिंगची वृद्धि:

भारतातील पहिली बँक १७८६ मध्ये जनरल बँक ऑफ इंडिया या नावाने स्थापन झाली. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीने १८४० मध्ये बँक ऑफ बॉम्बे, १८४३ मध्ये बँक ऑफ मद्रास, १८०९ मध्ये बँक ऑफ बेंगल आणि १८७० बँक ऑफ हिंदुस्तान ची स्थापना केली. १९३५ मध्ये रिझर्व बँक ऑफ इंडिया ची स्थापना केली.

१९३८ ते ४६ बँकांची शाखा कार्यालय ३४६९(१९) होती. आणि त्यांच्या एकूण ठेवी ९६२ कोटी रुपये होत्या. १९६९ मध्ये १४ बँकांचे आणि १९८० मध्ये ६ बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण करण्यात आले.

२०१४मध्ये राष्ट्रीयीकृत बँकांच्या शाखांची संख्या संख्या ३३,६२७, स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडिया शाखा १३६६१, जुन्या खाजगी बँका ४५११, नवीन खाजगी क्षेत्रातील बँका १६८५, तर विदेश बँकांची संख्या २४२, अशा ५३७२६ शाखा होत्या, व त्यांच्या एकूण ATM. १,६२,५४३ होते. २०२० मध्ये भारतीय बँकिंग प्रणाली मध्ये सहकारी पतसंस्था व्यतिरिक्त १२ सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील बँका बावीस खाजगी क्षेत्रातील बँक ४४ विदेशी बँक, ४३ प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँक, १४८४ शहरी सहकारी बँका आणि ९६ हजार ग्रामीण सहकारी बँक आहेत आणि त्यांची एकूण एटीएमची संख्या २०९२८२ इतकी आहे.

#### तंत्रज्ञान व्यवस्थापन:

योग्य तंत्रज्ञानाचा विकास करून त्या चांगल्या प्रकारे त्याचा वापर आणि नंतर जास्तीत जास्त मर्यादित त्याचा उपयोग करणे आवश्यक आहे. उच्च सेवा आणि कार्यक्षमता साध्य करण्यासाठी ती टिकून ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. आणि भागधारकांना त्याचा शाश्वत परतावा वितरीत केला जाईल अशा प्रकारे व्यवस्थापकीय तंत्रज्ञान असणे आवश्यक आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब करून स्पर्धात्मक फायदे आत्मसात करून घेता येतात. तंत्रज्ञान व्यवस्थापन हे भारतीय बँकिंग क्षेत्रासाठी महत्वाचे आव्हान आहे.

#### बाजार शिस्त आणि पारदर्शकता:

फर्नांडो (२०११), यांच्या मते आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मान्यताप्राप्त कार्पोरेट गव्हर्नंस मध्ये पारदर्शकता आणि शिस्त ही उद्योन्मुख वातावरणामध्ये अधिक महत्वाची मानली आहे बँक गुंतवणूकदरांसाठी जबाबदार असतील अशी अपेक्षा आहे त्यासाठी बँकांनी त्यांच्याबॅलन्स शीट मध्ये मालमत्ता आणि दायित्व च्या आकडेवारी सोबतच भांडवल, भांडवल सरकारचे भाग भांडवल, भारत आणि परदेशातील गुंतवणुकीचे मूल्य, इक्विटी समभागातील गुंतवणूक, बॉण्ड्स, डीबेंचर्स, समभाग यांचा उल्लेख करणे गरजेचे आहे.

यासोबत अजूनही काही आव्हाने सांगितले जातात. त्यात कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या कौशल्यांचा विकास, ग्राहकांची जागरूकता आणि त्यांचे समाधान, ग्राहकांच्या बदलणाऱ्या गरजा, मोबाईल बँकिंग साठी सामान्य तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मानकाचा अभाव, मनुष्यबळाचे नियोजन NPA ची समस्या, आणि वाढता बँकिंग उद्योगातील भ्रष्टाचार अशी अनेक आव्हाने बँकिंग व्यवसाय समोर आहेत.

#### बँकिंग व्यवसायाच्या संधी:

ज्या ठिकाणी आव्हाने आहेत तेथे संधी ही असतेच. फक्त त्यासाठी आपला दृष्टिकोन सकारात्मक असणे गरजेचे आहे आहे.

बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील पुढील संधी उपलब्ध आहेत.

#### ग्रामीण भागातील ग्राहक:

बँकिंग क्षेत्रासाठी भारतातील एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ७०% लोकांचे योगदान हे मोठ्या प्रमाणात न वापरलेले बाजार आहे.

सर्व शहरी भागात बँकिंग सेवा दाखल झाल्या परंतु काही मोजक्या मोठ्या खेड्यांमध्ये बँका दाखल झाल्या आहेत. जेणेकरून बँकांनी बाकीच्या सर्व गावांपर्यंत पोहचणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण आजही बहुतेक भारतीय अजूनही ग्रामीण भागात राहतात.

#### चांगल्या ग्राहक सेवा:

कोणत्याही बँकांचा व्यवसाय वाढविण्यासाठी ग्राहक सेवा ही सर्वोत्कृष्ट दिली पाहिजे. ग्राहकांना त्यांच्या प्रत्येक गुंतवणूकीतून, त्यांना दिल्या जाणाऱ्या सेवेतून बँकेवरील ग्राहकांचा विश्वास वाढवणे नितांत गरजेचे आहे. तेंव्हा स्पर्धा वाढत असताना, ग्राहकांना चांगल्या सेवा दिल्या तर त्या बँकांना चांगली संधी मिळू शकते.

#### विविध प्रकारच्या सेवा :

बँकिंग व्यवसाय वाढविण्यासाठी बँका त्यांच्या बँकिंग आणि इतर सेवांमध्ये जसे ATM , स्थानिक शाखा, टेलिफोन बँकिंग / मोबाइल बँकिंग, व्हिडिओ बँकिंग इत्यादीं विविध सेवा देण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहे. तेंव्हा बँकांनी अशा विविध प्रकारच्या सेवा देऊन संधी घेतली पाहिजे.

#### इंटरनेट बँकिंग:

सध्याच्या काळात संपूर्ण बँकिंग सेवा, शेअर ट्रेडिंग, विमा सेवा , हे सर्व इंटरनेट वर अवलंबून आहे. आजच्या काळात बँकिंग व्यवसाय पैसे काढणे, शिल्लक तपशील मिळवणे ,मिनी स्टेटमेंट , चेकबूक नोंदणी , हे सर्व व्यवहार ATM च्या साहाय्याने करतात. तसेच स्मार्ट कार्ड, क्रेडिट कार्ड , कोअर बँकिंग, वर्च्युअल बँकिंग, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फंड ट्रान्सफर RTGS असे अनेक कामे इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून शक्य आहेत. त्यासाठी आपण कार्यक्षम असलो तर आपणास चांगली संधी मिळू शकते

#### विविध सेवा :

पारंपारिक बँकिंग सेवेव्यतिरिक्त भारतीय बँकांनी काही सेवामध्ये नावीन्य स्वीकारले पाहिजे जेणेकरून ते स्पर्धेत भाग घेऊ शकतील. जी बँक जास्तीत जास्त नावीन्यपूर्ण सेवा देण्याचा प्रयत्न करेल अशा बँकांना चांगली संधी मिळेल.

#### विस्तार:

बाजारपेठेतील आपला वाटा वाढविण्यासाठी बँकांनी आपल्या शाखांचा विस्तार केला पाहिजे.यामुळे प्रतिस्पर्ध्यांचा सामना करण्याची आणखी एक संधी मिळते. म्हणूनच भारतीय राष्ट्रीयीकृत आणि व्यापारी बँकांनी त्यांचे पंख जागतिक बाजारपेठांकडे पसरविले पाहिजेत कारण त्यामुळेच आपला व्यवसाय वाढविण्यास मोठी संधी यातून मिळते .

#### निष्कर्ष:

भारतीय बाजारपेठेतील भारतीय बँकांना विश्वासार्हता आहे, म्हणूनच या बँकांनी त्यांच्या ब्रँड इक्विटीचा उपयोग करणे आवश्यक आहे कारण ही त्यांच्यासाठी एक मौल्यवान मालमत्ता आहे. पारदर्शकता, बँकिंग क्षेत्रात वाढ, जागतिक बँकिंग, तंत्रज्ञान व्यवस्थापन इत्यादी विविध आव्हाने व संधी दिसून येतात . बँका या स्पर्धेला तोंड देण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. जागतिक बँकांकडून होणारी स्पर्धा आणि तंत्रज्ञान नवनिर्मितीने बँकांना त्यांची धोरण आणि धोरणांवर पुनर्विचार करण्यास भाग पाडले आहे. अखेरीस बँकिंग क्षेत्राला व्यवस्थापन आणि ग्राहकांना नावीन्यपूर्ण सेवा देऊन नवीन व्यवसायाचे नवीन मॉडेल तयार करणे आवश्यक आहे. बँकांनी त्यांच्या ग्राहकांना अधिक चांगल्या सेवा देण्यासाठी योगदान द्यावे. राष्ट्रीयीकृत आणि व्यापारी बँकांनी आव्हानांवर विजय मिळविला पाहिजे आणि बदलत्या बँकिंग परिस्थितीत संधींचा फायदा घ्यावा.बँकिंग उद्योगात मूलगामी बदल सुरू आहे, पारंपारिक संस्थांना व्यवसाय करण्याच्या मार्गावर पुनर्विचार करण्यास भाग पाडते. बँक माहिती उल्लंघन प्रचलित झाल्यामुळे आणि गोपनीयतेची चिंता वाढत आहे. परिणामी नियामक आणि अनुपालन आवश्यकता अधिक गरजेची होते. , ग्राहकांच्या मागण्या विकसित होत आहेत कारण ग्राहक चोवीस तास वैयक्तिकृत सेवा शोधत असतात आणि त्यांना बँक व्यवसायाने जास्तीत जास्त सेवा देण्याचा प्रयत्न करून संधी आपणासाठी उपलब्ध करून घ्यावी.

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## ग्रामपंचायतीतील महिला सरपंचाचे सबलीकरण व यशोगाथा : विशेष संदर्भ कोल्हापूर जिल्हा

डॉ. सरला अप्पासाहेब आरबोळे,  
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक  
विभाग प्रमुख, समाजशास्त्र विभाग,  
डॉ. घाळी कॉलेज, गडहिंग्लज,  
जि. कोल्हापूर.

### शोध निबंध सारांश :

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर अंमलात आलेल्या राज्यघटनेत लिंगभेद नष्ट करून स्त्रियांनाही पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने समान राजकीय अधिकार दिले. त्यामुळे स्त्रिया राजकारणात सक्रीय सहभाग घेऊ लागल्या. परंतु स्वातंत्र्यानंतरही स्त्रियांचा राजकीय सहभाग नगण्यच राहिला. म्हणून स्त्रियांचा राजकीय सहभाग वाढावा, राजकीयदृष्ट्या त्या सक्षम व्हाव्यात म्हणून त्यांना आरक्षण देण्याची चर्चा सुरू झाली. एप्रिल २०११ च्या ११० व्या घटनादुरुस्तीमुळे महिलांना पंचायतराज व्यवस्थेत ५०: आरक्षण मिळाले. महिला आरक्षणामुळे महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग वाढला. नेतृत्वाची संधी मिळाली, त्यांच्यामधील भिती, संकोच व उदासिनता संपली. स्त्रिया मूलभूत समस्यांची सोडवणूक करू लागल्या हा महिला आरक्षणाचा झालेला सुयोग्य परिणाम आहे. महिलांचे राजकीयदृष्ट्या सबलीकरण झाल्याचे चित्र स्पष्ट होत आहे.

### प्रस्तावना :

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेच्या संदर्भात पंचायतराज्य व्यवस्थेचा विचार करता राजकारणातील स्त्रियांचा सहभाग ७३ व्या घटना दुरुस्तीपूर्वी फारच कमी होता. त्यामुळे सुरवातीची काही वर्षे पंचायत समिती व जिल्हा परिषद यामध्ये स्त्रिया अपवादानेच दिसत असत. अशा परिस्थितीत पंचायतराज संस्थांच्या नेतृत्वात स्त्रियांना फारसा वाव मिळू शकत नव्हता. पंचायतराज संस्थांच्या नेतृत्वाची संपूर्ण जबाबदारी पुरुषच सांभाळत असत. परंतु सन १९९३ च्या ७३ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीने पंचायतराज संस्थात स्त्रियांसाठी ३३ टक्के जागा राखीव ठेवण्याची तरतूद केली. त्यामुळे ग्रामपंचायत, पंचायत समिती व जिल्हा परिषद या तिन्ही संस्थात स्त्रियांसाठी ३३ टक्के जागा राखून ठेवण्याची व्यवस्था झाली. अशा रितीने राजकीय निर्णय प्रक्रियेत महिलांचा सहभाग लोकसभेपासून सुरू करण्याऐवजी ग्रामपंचायतीपासून सुरू झाला. ही एक महत्वाची घटना म्हणावी लागेल. कारण तळागळापासून महिला नेतृत्व विकसित करण्याच्या दृष्टीने असा प्रयत्न सुरू होणे आवश्यक होते. तसा प्रयत्न ७३ व्या घटना दुरुस्तीने झाला त्यामुळे महिलांचा संख्यात्मक राजकीय सहभाग वाढला आणि महिला राजकारणात सक्रीयपणे सहभाग घेवू लागल्या. राजकारणातील महिलांचे राजकीय सबलीकरण होत असताना दिसून येते. महिलांचे सबलीकरण ही बहुआयामी व बहुमुखी वैशिष्ट्ये असणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. महिलांचा सर्वांगीण विकास होण्याशी निगडित अशी ही संकल्पना आहे. २००१ हे साल शासनाने महिला सबलीकरण वर्ष म्हणून जाहीर केले व सबलीकरण हा शब्द व्यवहारात रूढ झाला. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये “ग्रामपंचायतीतील महिला सरपंचाचे सबलीकरण व यशोगाथा : विशेष संदर्भ कोल्हापूर जिल्हा” याविषयी सविस्तर आढावा घेतलेला आहे.

### संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :

१. महिला सबलीकरणाची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करणे.
२. ग्रामपंचायतीतील महिला सरपंचाची भूमिका, जबाबदारी व कर्तव्ये यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. ग्रामपंचायतीतील महिला सरपंचाच्या सबलीकरणाचा अभ्यास करून उपाययोजना सुचविणे.
४. महिला सरपंचाच्या यशोगाथाचा आढावा घेणे.

संशोधन आराखडा :

प्रस्तुत अभ्यास विषय 'अनुभवाधिष्ठीत संशोधन' कक्षमध्ये येत असल्यामुळे अभ्यासासाठी 'वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखड्याची' निवड केलेली आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तुत संशोधन हे प्राथमिक व द्वितीयक तथ्यावर आधारित असून प्राथमिक तथ्य संकलनासाठी मुलाखत-अनुसूचीचा आणि निरीक्षण तंत्राचा वापर करून माहिती प्राप्त केली आणि द्वितीयक तथ्य सामग्रीच्या संकलनासाठी प्रस्तुत संशोधन विषयाशी संबंधित संदर्भग्रंथ, पुस्तके, नियतकालिके, लेख, वृत्तपत्र तसेच इंटरनेटचा आधार घेऊन प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध तयार केलेला आहे.

नमुना निवड :

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हे ग्रामपंचायतीमधील महिला सरपंचाशी संबंधित आहे. कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यामध्ये एकूण १२ तालुके आहेत व एकूण १०२९ ग्रामपंचायती आहेत. या १२ तालुक्यातील सर्व रिजनमधून एकूण ८ तालुक्याची (गडहिंग्लज, आजरा, चंदगड, कागल, करवीर, पन्हाळा, शिरोळ, गगनबावडा) निवड केली आहे. या १२ तालुक्यामध्ये सन २०१५ मध्ये ५० टक्के महिला आरक्षणाप्रमाणे एकूण ४८२ ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणूका झाल्या. या १२ तालुक्यापैकी ८ तालुक्यातील ४५ ग्रामपंचायतीची (२२ः) 'सहेतूक नमुना निवड पद्धतीने' निवड केलेली आहे व या ग्रामपंचायतीमधील ४५ महिला सरपंचांचे अभ्यास केलेला आहे.

गृहीतके :

१. ग्रामपंचायतीमधील महिला सरपंच आपल्या भूमिका जबाबदाऱ्या व कर्तव्ये यशस्वीपणे पार पाडत आहेत.
२. महिला सरपंचाचे राजकीय व सामाजिक सबलीकरण होत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

महिला सबलीकरण — संकल्पना व स्वरूप :

स्त्री सबलीकरण या शब्दाची फोड केल्यास स्त्रीला सबल करणारी म्हणजेच दुर्बलता नष्ट करणारी, तिच्या शरीर, मन, बुद्धीत स्वतत्वाची जाणीव व स्वतःबद्दल जागरूकता निर्माण करून त्या दृष्टीने स्वयंविकासासाठी प्रवृत्त करणारी एक संकल्पना होय. महिला सबलीकरणाची प्रक्रिया ही २० व्या शतकात जरी गतीमान झाली असली तरी या प्रक्रियेची बीजे अमेरिकन स्वातंत्र्याचा जाहीरनामा आणि फ्रेंच व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याच्या जाहीरनाम्यामध्ये रोवली आहेत. महिला सबलीकरणाचा एक संकल्पना, प्रक्रिया आणि चळवळ म्हणून उल्लेख होतो. स्त्रीमुक्तीचा पुरस्कार करणाऱ्या स्त्रीवाद या सर्वसमावेशक विचारसरणी आणि चळवळीचा महिला सबलीकरण हा एक घटक आहे. स्त्री चळवळीने स्त्री प्रश्नाकडे एका वेगळ्या दृष्टीकोनातून पहावयास सुरुवात केली. त्यांनी 'विकासाच्या' संकल्पनेलाच आव्हान देण्यास सुरुवात केली. ज्या विकासात्मक दृष्टीकोनामुळे स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात कोणताही बदल झाला नाही ते विकासाचे परिमाण बदलून एक पर्यायी विचार, एक नवीन दृष्टीकोन स्त्री चळवळ, स्त्री संघटना मांडू लागल्या. हा दृष्टीकोन होता 'स्त्रियांच्या सबलीकरणाचा'. या दृष्टीकोनाचा प्रभाव शासनावर पाडण्यात स्त्री चळवळीला यश आले. परिणामी सातव्या योजनेत 'स्त्रियांचे सबलीकरण' ही संकल्पना पहिल्यांदाच मांडण्यात आली व पुढील दोन योजनांमध्ये त्याला बळकटी मिळाली. राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग, बिजींग व बिजींग प्लस या परिषदामधून 'स्त्रियांच्या सबलीकरणाच्या' चर्चेला मान्यता मिळाली. त्यानंतर भारताचे पंतप्रधान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी यांनी २००१ साल हे महिला सबलीकरण वर्ष म्हणून जाहीर केले. त्यामध्ये स्त्रियांमध्ये स्वयंपूर्णता व आत्मनिर्भरता यासारखे गुण वाढीस लागणे ही अपेक्षा आहे.

महिला सबलीकरण ही स्त्री अधिकाराचा पुरस्कार करणारी, स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने प्रगतीच्या, विकासाच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देणारी आणि स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेवर आधारित व्यवस्था निर्मितीचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवणारी प्रक्रिया, चळवळ आहे. स्त्रियांच्या शारीरिक, मानसिक आणि भावनिक जीवनाची गुणवत्ता सुधारणे, त्याचप्रमाणे

राजकीय, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रामध्ये स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने समान हक्क आणि अधिकार प्राप्त करून देणे हा महिला सबलीकरण प्रक्रियेचा मुख्य भाग आहे.

महिला सरपंचाचे ग्रामपंचायतीतील भूमिका व सबलीकरण :

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेतील ५० टक्के महिला आरक्षणामुळे महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग वाढला. ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये ५० टक्के पेक्षा जास्त महिलांना निवडून येण्याची संधी मिळाली. महिलांचा राजकारणातील वाढता सहभाग हा महिलांच्या राजकीय सबलीकरणाच्या दृष्टीने एक विधायक पाऊलच म्हणता येईल. महिला सरपंचाच्या सबलीकरणाचा अभ्यास करताना प्राथमिक स्त्रोताच्या आधारे सविस्तर माहिती संकलित केली आहे. ही माहिती दोन विभागात संकलीत केली आहे. पहिल्या विभागात जवळजवळ २५ प्रश्न तयार करून महिला सरपंचाचे सबलीकरण कितपत झाले आहे याची माहिती घेण्यात आली. या पहिल्या विभागात जे विविध प्रश्न विचारले त्यामध्ये ग्रामपंचायतीच्या भूमिका, जबाबदाऱ्या व कर्तव्ये यांची माहिती आहे का? ग्रामपंचायतीची मिटींग, प्रभाग सभा, महिला सभा, ग्रामसभा, शासनाच्या विविध योजनांची माहिती, आपल्या कालावधीतील विकास योजना, शासकीय निधी, शासकीय योजना, ग्रामपंचायतीचे वार्षिक पंचागाप्रमाणे कामकाज, महिला प्रशिक्षण, शासनाकडून आलेल्या निधीचा वापर, निर्णय प्रक्रियेतील सहभाग, प्रभागातील समस्या, अडचणी, महिला सरपंच ग्रामपंचायतीत स्वतंत्रपणे काम पार पाडतात काय? महिला सरपंचाचे कौटुंबिक, आर्थिक सामाजिक व राजकीय अशा विविध पैलूंनी महिलांचे सबलीकरण झाले आहे काय? या संदर्भात विविध प्रश्न विचारून माहिती संकलित करण्यात आली. या महिला सरपंचाकडून मिळालेल्या माहितीनुसार महिला सरपंचाचे राजकीय सबलीकरण झाल्याचे आढळून आले. महिला सरपंचांनी ग्रामपंचायतीचा कारभार, गावातील विकास योजना, महिलांसाठी विविध उपक्रम समर्थपणे सांभाळत असून महिला सक्षमपणे काम करत असल्याने सदरील संशोधनातून निष्पन्न झाले. यातील काही माहितीचे सारदीकरण व विश्लेषण पुढील प्रमाणे –

ग्रामपंचायतीची भूमिका, जबाबदाऱ्या व कर्तव्ये :

ग्रामपंचायत हा त्रिस्तरीय व्यवस्थेचा पायाभूत घटक आहे. गावचा सर्वांगीण विकास हे ग्रामपंचायतीचे महत्वाचे कार्य आहे. ग्रामपंचायतीचे प्रमुख काम गावचा विकास साधने व विकासाच्या निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सामान्य माणसाचा सहभाग वाढविणे आहे.

ग्रामपंचायतीची भूमिका, जबाबदाऱ्या व कर्तव्ये यांची माहिती महिला सरपंचांना आहे काय? यासंबंधी माहिती संकलित करण्यात आली ती सारणी क्रमांक १ मध्ये सादर केलेली आहे.

सारणी क्र. १

प्रतिसाद	गडहिंग्लज	आजरा	चंदगड	कागल	करवीर	पन्हाळा	शिरोळ	गगनबावडा	एकूण
होय	७ (१००%)	४ (१००%)	४ (८०%)	८ (१००%)	७ (१००%)	५ (१००%)	५ (१००%)	३(७५%)	४३ (९५%)
नाही	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
काही प्रमाणात	०	०	१ (२०%)	०	०	०	०	१ (२५%)	२ (५%)
एकूण	७ (१००)	४ (१००)	५ (१००)	८ (१००)	७ (१००)	५ (१००)	५ (१००)	४ (१००)	४५ (१००)

वरील सारणीवरून असे निदर्शनास येते की, एकूण ४५ महिला सरपंचांपैकी बहुतांश म्हणजे ४३ (९५%) महिलांना ग्रामपंचायतीची भूमिका, जबाबदारी व कर्तव्ये याविषयी माहिती आहे असे सांगितले व काही प्रमाणात आहे असे २ (५%) महिलांनी सांगितले व नाही असे एकही महिलांनी उत्तर दिले नाही. यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये प्रतिनिधीत्व करणाऱ्या जवळजवळ सर्वच महिला सरपंचांना ग्रामपंचायतीच्या भूमिका, जबाबदाऱ्या व कर्तव्यांची माहिती असल्याचे आढळून आले. आठ तालुक्यांचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास केला असता चंदगड व



गगनबावडा तालुक्यातील प्रत्येकी एका महिला सरपंचाने काही प्रमाणात माहिती आहे असे उत्तर दिले. तर उर्वरित ४३ महिला सरपंचांनी ग्रामपंचायतीच्या भूमिका, जबाबदाऱ्या व कर्तव्ये याविषयी माहिती आहे असे सांगितले ही सर्वात महत्वाची गोष्ट असून राजकारणातील सबलीकरणाच्या दृष्टीने हे महत्वाचे आहे असे म्हणता येईल.

ग्रामीण विकास योजना :

ग्रामीण विकासासाठी आरोग्य, शिक्षण, सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता, पाणलोट क्षेत्रविकास, शेती अशा विविध विषयासाठी शासनाच्या विविध योजना आहेत. यामध्ये वैयक्तिक म्हणजेच व्यक्तीच्या विकासाच्या तर काही सार्वजनिक विकासाच्या असतात. याचा फायदा करून देण्यासाठी ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये प्रतिनिधित्व करणाऱ्या महिला सरपंचांना शासनाच्या योजनेची माहिती असणे गरजेचे आहे.

ग्रामीण विकासाच्या शासनाच्या विविध योजना यासंदर्भात माहिती संकलित करण्यात आली ती सारणी क्रमांक २ मध्ये सादर केलेली आहे.

सारणी क्र. २  
शासनाच्या योजनेची माहिती

प्रतिसाद	गडहिंग्लज	आजरा	चंदगड	कागल	करवीर	पन्हाळा	शिरोळ	गगनबावडा	एकूण
होय	७ (१००%)	३ (७५%)	४ (८०%)	७ (८७%)	७ (१००%)	५ (१००%)	५ (१००%)	३ (७५%)	४१ (९१%)
नाही	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
काही प्रमाणात	०	१ (२५%)	१ (२०%)	१ (१२.५%)	०	०	०	१ (२५%)	४ (९%)
एकूण	७ (१००)	४ (१००)	५ (१००)	८ (१००)	७ (१००)	५ (१००)	५ (१००)	४ (१००)	४५ (१००)

वरील सारणीवरून असे निदर्शनास येते की, बहुतांश म्हणजे ४५ पैकी ४१ (९१%) महिलांना योजनांची माहिती आहे ४ महिलांना (९%) योजनांची माहिती काही प्रमाणात आहे. यावरून असे म्हणता येईल की, महिलांना शासनाच्या योजनांची माहिती ही ग्रामसेवकाकडून, शासनाचे परिपत्रक, विविध प्रशिक्षण, राजकीय पुढारी, इतर प्रसिद्धी माध्यमातून माहिती घेवून ग्रामपंचायतीत काम करताना सक्षम झालेल्या आहेत हे संशोधनातून स्पष्ट होते. यावरून महिलांचे राजकीय सबलीकरण होत असल्याचे आढळून येते.

ग्रामपंचायतीमार्फत कोणकोणत्या विकास योजना राबविल्या आहेत यासंदर्भात माहिती मिळविली असता सदर संशोधनातून अशी माहिती मिळाली की, जवळजवळ सर्वच ग्रामपंचायती मार्फत गावच्या विकासासाठी अनेक पायाभूत योजना, उपक्रम राबविलेल्या आहेत ज्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने गावातील रस्ते, पेयजल योजना, विजेची व्यवस्था, सौर उर्जा, पर्यावरण संवर्धन, सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता गृह, स्ट्रिट लाईट, सायपन योजना, दलित वस्ती सुधारणा, स्मशान शेड बांधकाम, अंगणवाडी, प्राथमिक शाळा बांधकाम व दुरुस्ती, जाकवेल दुरुस्ती, महिलांसाठी मोफत विविध प्रशिक्षण वर्ग, बचतगटांना मार्गदर्शन, अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन कार्यक्रम, दारूबंदी चळवळ, महिला व अपंग विकासासाठी आलेल्या निधीतून महिलांना व अपंगांना मदत, व्यायामशाळा, गरीब व गरजू महिलांना व अपंगांना मदत, घरकुल योजना, व्यायामशाळा, गरीब व गरजू महिलांना शिलाई मशिन वाटप असे विविध विकास कामे व उपक्रम ग्रामपंचायतीमार्फत केल्याचे संशोधनातून आढळून आले.

ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये प्रतिनिधित्व करणारे महिला सरपंच कामकाजामध्ये निर्णयप्रक्रियेमध्ये सहभागी होत असल्यामुळे तसेच महिलांच्याकडे नेतृत्वगुण असल्यामुळे त्या सरपंचपदांची धुरा यशस्वीपणे सांभाळत असल्याचे आढळून आले. प्रस्तुत संशोधन कार्यातील ७ महिला सरपंचांच्या कामाचे यशस्वी कथा (यशोगाथा) मांडलेल्या आहेत.

महिला सरपंचाचे विकास कामातील यशोगाथा :

कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील पन्हाळा तालुक्यातील बहिरेवाडी गावातील सौ. उज्वला जाधव या सरपंचांनी गावात अनेक विकास कामे राबविली आहेत. रस्ते, गटारी, सोलर लाईट, प्रत्येक नळाला मिटर बसविले, कचरा गोळा करण्यासाठी ट्रॅक्टर, कचऱ्याचे योग्य व्यवस्थापन, वाचनालय, व्यायामशाळा, सांस्कृतिक हॉल अशा अनेक विकास योजना राबवून गावाचा चेहरा मोहरा बदलून टाकला. गावातील महिलांसाठी हळदी-कुंकू कार्यक्रम, महिलांना स्वावलंबनासाठी बचत गट, मोफत स्वयंरोजगार प्रशिक्षण, महिलांसाठी आहार व आरोग्य याविषयी व्याख्यान, महिलांसाठी विविध स्पर्धा असे अनेक उपक्रम महिलांसाठी राबविले आहेत. ग्रामपंचायतीतील सदस्य व गावातील महिलांना घेवून आदर्श गाव हिवरे बाजारला भेट दिली. पन्हाळा तालुक्यातील बहिरेवाडी हे गाव कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यात आदर्श ठरले आहे. जिल्ह्यात व तालुक्यात एक आदर्श सरपंच म्हणून त्यांचा नावलौकीक झालेला आहे. ग्रामपंचायत त्या समर्थपणे सांभाळत असून गावातील सर्व महिलांचा व पुरुषांचा त्यांना सक्रीय पाठींबा मिळत आहे.

पन्हाळा तालुक्यातील जाखले गावातील सौ. लक्ष्मी चंद्रकांत गायकवाड या बौद्ध धर्मातील असून त्या ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये तीनवेळा निवडून आल्या आहेत. त्यांचे वय ५५ असून त्या २०१२ पासून सरपंच म्हणून कार्यरत आहेत. त अत्यंत कार्यक्षम आहेत. गावात ग्रामपंचायतीमार्फत अनेक विकास कामे राबविल्या आहेत. त्याचबरोबर सामाजिक कार्यामध्ये सक्रीय सहभाग घेतात. गावात पर्यावरण संरक्षण व संवर्धनासाठी वृक्षारोपन त्याचे जतन तसेच जलप्रदुषण टाळण्यासाठी सार्वजनिक व वैयक्तिक गणपती विसर्जन विहीर, तलाव यामध्ये करू नये यासाठी गावातील सर्व लोकांचे प्रबोधन करून गावाबाहेर एका टँकमध्ये गणपती बुडवून काढण्यास सर्वांना आवाहन केले व त्यांचे म्हणणे गावातील सर्वजण ऐकून घेतले व त्याप्रमाणे गणपती विसर्जन करून गावात एक आदर्श निर्माण केला व त्या मातीचा गावातील इतर कामासाठी उपयोग करून घेतला. गावातील महिलांना स्वयंरोजगार उपलब्ध व्हावा यासाठी जिल्हा परिषदेमार्फत २१ दिवसांचे मोफत शिवणकाम, कापडी, रेक्झीन बॅगा, लहान-मोठे पर्स, ज्वेलरी काम असे प्रशिक्षण दिले व पंचायत समिती मार्फत २० महिलांना मोफत शिलाई मशिन वाटप केले. प्राथमिक शाळेतील मुलींसाठी स्वतःच्या खर्चातून शौचालय बांधून दिले, त्यांचे शिक्षण फक्त सातवी असून त्या ग्रामपंचायतीचा कारभार समर्थपणे सांभाळत आहेत.

कागल तालुक्यातील बामणे गावातील सौ. मनिषा युवराज पाटील या सरपंच होण्यापूर्वीच गावात व्यसनमुक्ती चळवळ सुरू केली. सध्या त्या २०१५ पासून सरपंच आहेत. बामणे गावात व्यसनमुक्ती चळवळ व स्वच्छता अभियान सुरू करून तरुणांसमोर एक आदर्श निर्माण केला आहे. त्यांनी मा. इंद्रजीत देशमुख यांच्या विचारांनी व मार्गदर्शनाने बामणी येथे शिवम् अध्यात्मिक, सामाजिक व सेवाभावी संस्था स्थापन केली आहे. गावातील लोकांना व्यसनापासून मुक्त करण्यासाठी प्रबोधन, मार्गदर्शन केले. त्यामुळे संपूर्ण गाव व्यसनमुक्त झाले. गावात संपूर्ण दारूबंदी, गुटखा बंदी आहे. या अध्यात्मिक केंद्राच्या प्रभावाने गावातील सर्व तरुण-तरुणी प्रत्येक रविवारी एकत्र येऊन सकाळी ७ ते १० या वेळेत संपूर्ण ग्रामस्वच्छता करतात. त्यांच्या या प्रभावामुळे त्यांच्या बाजूच्या खेड्यात देखील तरुणांनी एकत्र येवून आपल्या गावात स्वतः असे उपक्रम राबवत आहेत. हे या सरपंचाचे एक आगळे वेगळे कौतुकास्पद काम आहे. तसेच गावात अनेक विकास योजना सक्षमपणे राबविल्या आहेत. सरपंच झालेल्या दुसऱ्या दिवसापासूनच सरपंच आपल्या दारी हा उपक्रम राबविला. प्रत्येकांच्या घरी भेट देवून त्यांच्या अडी-अडचणी, समस्या समजावून घेवून त्या सोडविण्याचे समर्थपणे प्रयत्न केला आहे. त्यांना आदर्श सरपंच पुरस्कार मिळाला आहे.

करवीर तालुक्यातील शेळकेवाडी गावातील सौ. संगिता एकनाथ शेळके, बी.कॉम. व ग्रंथालयशास्त्र पदवी घेतलेल्या आहेत. त्यांनी सरपंच असताना गावातील पाण्याची समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न सुरू केले. राष्ट्रीय पेयजल पूर्ण करून पाण्याचा प्रश्न सोडविला. गावात अनेक पायाभूत सुविधा १०० टक्के पूर्ण केल्या. प्राथमिक शाळा आदर्श करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करून शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी अनेक उपक्रम राबविले. या गावचे विशेष म्हणजे गावात १०० टक्के गोबरगॅस प्लँट आहेत. गावात ८० टक्के देशी गार्ड आहेत. गावात दारूबंदी आहे. गावातील प्रत्येक घर महिलांच्या नावाने व काही मालमत्ता देखील (शेती) महिलांच्या नावाने आहे. गावची एकूण लोकसंख्या ४०० असून कित्येक वर्षे ही लोकसंख्या वाढलेली नाही. मुला-मुलींचे प्रमाण समान आहे. २००५ पासून गावात

आजपर्यंत एकही पशुबळी नाही. गावात यात्रा शाकाहारी केली जाते. त्यांनी सरपंच असताना ग्रामपंचायतीच्या सर्व मिटींग, ग्रामसभा, महिला सभा, वॉर्ड सभा व्यवस्थित व परीपूर्ण घेतल्यामुळे त्यांना मुंबई येथे 'यशवंत ग्रामगौरव पुरस्कार' व 'आदर्श सरपंच पुरस्कार' मिळाला आहे.

करवीर तालुक्यातील उजळाईवाडी गावातील सौ. स्मिता उत्तम आंबवडे या अनुसूचित जातीतील सरपंच आहेत. त्यांनी राज्यसरकारची पर्यावरण समृद्ध ग्रामयोजना अंतर्गत वृक्षारोपण, सौरदिवे बसविले आहेत. पाण्याचा नियोजित वापर व्हावा. पाण्याचा अतिरिक्त वापर टाळावा यासाठी गावात नळाला मिटर बसविले आहे. दर दोन महिन्यातून एकदा पाणीपट्टी बील दिले जाते. पाणी बील दिल्यानंतर आठ दिवसांच्या आत जर बील भरले नाही तर त्यावर दंड आकारला जातो. म्हणून गावातील सर्व लोक पाणी बील वेळेवर भरतात. करवीर तालुक्यातील हे गाव पाणीपट्टी वसूल करणारे एक नंबरचे गाव आहे. शासकीय योजना, आमदार फंड, खासदार फंड, ग्रामपंचायत निधीतून भरपूर ग्रामविकास योजना राबविणारे एक आदर्श गाव आहे.

आजरा तालुक्यातील उत्तुर ग्रामपंचायतीच्या सरपंच सौ. वनिता रमेश ढोणुक्षे या २०१५ पासून सरपंच असून त्यांनी ग्रामपंचायतीमार्फत अनेक विकास योजना राबविल्या. तसेच गावचा सर्वांगीण विकास करण्यासाठी त्यांनी मासिक सभा, ग्रामसभा, महिला सभा ग्रामपंचायतीच्या विविध योजनांचे नियोजन, अंदाजपत्रक तयार करणे, उत्पन्नवाढीसाठी विशेष प्रयत्न, अधिकाधिक चांगल्या पद्धतीने नागरी सुविधा पुरविणे, ग्रामपंचायतीतील सर्व रेकॉर्ड, लेखापरिक्षण अद्ययावत ठेवणे, विविध अभियानांमध्ये भाग घेऊन यश मिळविणे, वृक्ष लागवड, निवडणूक बिनविरोध करणे, नाविन्यपूर्ण उपक्रम, लेखा संहितेची अंमलबजावणी, ई-निविदा, अपंग सर्वेक्षण आदी मुद्यांच्या अनुषंगाने ग्रामपंचायतीचे उल्लेखनीय काम केले आहे. शासनाच्या यशवंत पंचायतराज अभियानांमध्ये उत्तुर ग्रामपंचायतीला पुणे विभागात प्रथम क्रमांकाचा पुरस्कार मिळाला. उल्लेखनीय प्रशासकीय कामकाज केलेल्या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेला हा पुरस्कार दिला जातो.

नेतृत्वाची क्षमता स्त्रियांकडेही आहे हे वेळोवेळी त्यांनी दाखवून दिले आहे. केवळ घरातीलच जबाबदारी नव्हे तर घराबाहेरील जबाबदारीही तितक्याच क्षमतेने पेलू शकते हे तिने दाखवून दिले. महिला सरपंच आपल्या कुटुंबातील सदस्यांच्या गरजा कशा ओळखू शकते तसेच गावातील लोकांच्या गरजांबाबतही तितकीच संवेदनक्षम आहे. राजकीय सत्ता राजकारण यामध्ये ती सहभागी होत आहे. स्वतःच्या गावात चांगले बदल घडवून आणण्यासाठी अडथळांची शर्यत पार करीत ती नेतृत्वाचा विकास आणि खेड्याचा विकास करण्यासाठी झटत आहे. अशा कितीतरी महिला आहेत ज्यांनी गावाच्या विकासाकडे लक्ष देण्यासाठी सरपंचाचे पद स्विकारले आहे. ही विकासाची कामे करताना बऱ्याच अडचणी येतात. कामे यशस्वीपणे पार पाडण्यासाठी खूप मेहनत घ्यावे लागते. सरकारकडून कामे करून घेण्यासाठी सतत धावपळ करावी लागते. स्वतःची मुले, संसार, घर सांभाळून ही विकासकामे त्या करीत आहेत.

#### निष्कर्ष :

१. ग्रामपंचायतीतील महिला सरपंचांना ग्रामपंचायतीच्या आणि सरपंचाच्या भूमिका जबाबदाऱ्या व कर्तव्यांची माहिती आहे.
२. महिला सरपंच सक्षमपणे ग्रामपंचायतीचा कारभार सांभाळत असून विकास कामे जबाबदारीने पार पाडत आहेत.
३. महिला सरपंचाचे राजकीय व सामाजिक सबलीकरणकडे वाटचाल संख्यात्मक व गुणात्मक दृष्टीने वाढत असल्याचे आढळून आले.
४. महिला सरपंच कोणत्याही दबावाला बळी न पडता अतिशय धाडसाने कर्तृत्वाने चांगली कामे करून आपल्या कार्यकर्तृत्वाचा ठसा उमटविला आहे.
५. आरक्षण तरतुदीमुळे राजकारणातील विशिष्ट लोकांची मक्तेदारी संपुष्टात येवून नवीन नेतृत्व उदयास येण्यास सुरवात झाली आहे.



## शिफारशी :

१. महिलांचा पंचायतराज व्यवस्थेतील सक्रीय सहभाग वाढवा यासाठी मेळावे, चर्चासत्रे, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, संमेलन, परिषदा असे कार्यक्रम गावपातळीपासून ते राष्ट्रीय पातळीपर्यंत आयोजित करावीत.
२. प्रत्येक राजकीय पक्षाने महिलांना उमेदावारी देताना केवळ पक्ष कार्यकर्त्यांची पत्नी किंवा राजकीय सोय म्हणून उमेदावारी न देता इच्छुक व प्रभावी व्यक्तित्वाच्या महिलांनाच उमेदावारी द्यावी.
३. ग्रामपंचायतीतील महिला सरपंचांना व सदस्यांना विकास योजनांची पुरेशी माहिती देण्याच्या दृष्टीने पंचायत राज संस्थांच्या प्रत्येक स्तरावर स्वतंत्र व्यवस्था करण्यात यावे.
४. खेडयामध्ये विकास, सुधारणा घडवून आणण्यासाठी तसेच नवीन योजना, प्रकल्प राबविण्यासाठी स्थानिक जनतेने महिला सरपंचांना सहकार्य करावे.

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डॉ. दत्ता पाटील,  
मराठी विभागप्रमुख,  
डॉ. घाळी कॉलेज, गडहिंग्लज,  
जि. कोल्हापूर - ४१६५०२

शास्वत विकासाचे अनेक मार्ग आहेत. यापैकी राष्ट्रघडणीच्या शास्वत विकासाचा मार्ग हा सर्वाधिक महत्त्वाचा वाटतो. कारण कोणताही शास्वत विकास हा एक तर व्यक्तीच्या व समाजाच्या कल्याणार्थ पर्यायाने राष्ट्रविकासार्थ महत्त्वाचा ठरतो. या अर्थाने राष्ट्रघडणांच्या आणि राष्ट्रीय ऐक्याच्या कार्याने शास्वत विकासाला अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व आहे. अशा राष्ट्रघडणीच्या अनेक शास्वत विकासापैकी त्या त्या काळात उदयाला आलेले विधायक विचारप्रवाह आणि त्याचा वाडमयावर प्रभाव होऊन त्या वाडमयाने त्या त्या काळात समाजजीवनात अनिष्ट प्रथा, परंपराविरोधी केलेली जागृती शास्वत विकासाच्या अनुषंगाने पाहणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. भौतिक विकासाच्या अनुषंगाने शास्वत विकासाचा विचार जसा महत्त्वाचा; तेवढाच त्या राष्ट्राच्या विकासासाठी विचारप्रणाली, वाडमयनिर्मिती याकडेही राष्ट्रविकासासंदर्भातील शास्वत विकास म्हणून पाहणे हा ही एक अभ्यास विषय महत्त्वाचा ठरतो. या अनुषंगाने स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात उदयाला आलेली प्रबोधन चळवळ आणि त्याचा मराठी नाटकांवर झालेला प्रभाव, त्यातून पुरोगामी विचारांची उदयाला आलेली नाटके आणि त्या नाटकांनी तत्कालीन काळात राष्ट्रघडणीच्या कार्यात दिलेले योगदान महत्त्वाचे आहे. या दृष्टीने वृत्तपत्र व नियतकालिकांच्या जागृतीवर विचारकार्याने प्रभावित होऊन उदयाला आलेल्या मराठी नाटकांनी राष्ट्रघडणीत दिलेल्या योगदानाचा विचार प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात केला आहे.

### विषय विवेचन :

‘दर्पण’, ‘प्रभाकर’, ‘इंदूप्रकाश’, ‘ज्ञानप्रकाश’, ‘विविधज्ञानविस्तार’, ‘उपदेशचंद्रिका’, ‘विचारलहरी’, ‘सद्धर्मदीपिका’, ‘केसरी’, ‘मराठा’, ‘सुधारक’, ‘विजयी मराठा’ इत्यादी वृत्तपत्र व नियतकालिकांनी प्रबोधन काळात लोकजागृतीच्या क्षेत्रात केलेली कामगिरी उल्लेखनीय आहे. किंबहुना महाराष्ट्रातील सामाजिक प्रबोधनाची चळवळ या नियतकालिकांमुळेच अधिक गतिशील झाली. राष्ट्रघडणीच्या दृष्टीने ही घटना खूप महत्त्वाची आहे. अर्थात तत्कालीन सामाजिक, धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रातील घडामोडींचे दिग्दर्शन करण्यावर व ज्ञानदानावर या वृत्तपत्रांचा भर होता. हे या वृत्तपत्रांच्या नावांवरूनही स्पष्ट होते. लोकांना शिकवून शहाणे करण्याचा वृत्तपत्रांचा बाना असल्यामुळे त्याचा बोध होईल अशीच या वृत्तपत्रांची नावे होती. लोकांना प्राप्त परिस्थितीचे ज्ञान देऊन विशिष्ट प्रागतिक मतांचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी वृत्तपत्रांचा अवतार होता. त्यामुळे प्रबोधन काळात लोकजागृतीचे एक महत्त्वाचे साधन म्हणून त्याचा उपयोग होऊ लागला. वृत्तपत्र हे लोकसंवादाचे आणि प्रबोधनाचे प्रभावी माध्यम आहे. हे सर्वानाच पटू लागले. त्यामुळे प्रबोधनकाळात वृत्तपत्राची झपाट्याने वाढ झालेली दिसते. या काळात वृत्तपत्र हा एक व्यवसाय म्हणून न चालविता ते एक लोकसेवेचे: म्हणून चालविण्याचे साहस तत्कालीन संपादकांच्या अंगी होते. म्हणून प्रबोधन काळात लोकजागृतीच्या कार्यात वृत्तपत्रांचे महत्त्व अनन्यसाधारण आहे. वृत्तपत्रांच्या या लोकजागृतीविषयक विचारकार्याचा

प्रभाव तत्कालीन काळात उदयास आलेल्या काही नाट्यकृतींवर होऊन राष्ट्रघडण झाली आहे. राष्ट्रविकासाचा एक शास्वत मार्ग म्हणून याकडे पाहता येईल. या दृष्टीने 'लोकशासन' - वि. गो. शेट्टे (१९१८), 'राजरंजन' - य. ना. टिपणीस (१९२५), 'विधिनिषेध' - के. सी. ठाकरे (१९३४), 'युद्धाच्या सावल्या' - ग. दि. माडगूळकर (१९४४) या महत्वाच्या प्रमुख नाट्यकृतींचा विचार येथे केला आहे.

१८३२ साली बाळशास्त्री जांभेकरांनी 'दर्पण' नावाचे मराठीतील पहिले वृत्तपत्र सुरू केले. त्यानंतर वर उल्लेखलेली अशी कित्येक वृत्तपत्रे व नियतकालिके ही विशेषकरून एकोणिसाव्या शतकातच उदयाला आली. या वृत्तपत्रांनी प्रबोधन काळात लोकजागृतीची महत्वाची कामगिरी केली. पण त्याचा प्रभाव होऊन या काळात मराठी नाट्यकृती उदयाला आलेल्या नाहीत. विसाव्या शतकात मात्र या वृत्तपत्रांच्या विचारकार्याची प्रचिती देणाऱ्या काही नाट्यकृती आढळतात. या दृष्टीने वि. गो. शेट्टे यांचे 'लोकशासन' (१९१९) हे नाटक होय.

प्रबोधन काळात वृत्तपत्रांची लोकजागृतीच्या क्षेत्रात महत्वाची भूमिका होती. याशिवाय वृत्तपत्रांमुळे सामान्य मानसाला आपले मत बनविण्यास व विचार प्रकट करण्यास एक महत्वाचे साधन उपलब्ध झाले होते. सरकारलाही लोकांची मने व अडचणी सरकारी अधिकाऱ्यांच्या मदतीशिवाय वृत्तपत्रांद्वारा स्वतंत्रपणे आकलन होऊ लागल्या होत्या. या सर्व गोष्टींचा प्रभाव प्रस्तुत नाटकावर झाल्याचे निदर्शनास येते.

नाटकातील देशभक्त 'विक्रांत' हा 'जागृती' वृत्तपत्र चालविण्याच्या 'लीलाधर' ला म्हणतो, (कमलादेवी लीलाधरच्या वेशात येते त्यावेळी) "लीलाधर, खऱ्या पत्रकर्त्यांचं काम लोकांत जागृती उत्पन्न करून लोकांची सुखदुःखं राज्यकर्त्यांच्या कानी घालणं, हेच आहे. हे पवित्र काम जागृतीच्याद्वारे आपण बजावीत आहात यात मला शंका वाटत नाही. अन् हे काम आपण असंच अखंड सुरू ठेवायला यांतही मला शंका नाही. राष्ट्रीय व्यवहार सुरळीत चालायला राष्ट्रांमध्ये पूर्ण शांततेचीच जरूरी आहे. ही राष्ट्रीय शांतता प्रस्थापित करणारे खरे आधारस्तंभ देशातील संपादक होते. प्रजेमध्ये उत्पन्न झालेला असंतोष राजाच्या कानी घालून प्रजेची गाऱ्हाणी वेळीच दूर करणारे, राजाच्या मनात प्रजेविषयी प्रेम आणि प्रजेच्या मनांत राजाविषयी अस्सल राजनिष्ठा उत्पन्न करणारे खरे उत्पादक देशातील संपादक होत. खून, बंडाळी, रक्तपात अगर राजद्रोह यांचा पूर्ण उच्छेद करून देशात खरी शांतता राखणारे संपादक होत. संपादक न्यायदेवतेचे उपासक, लोककल्याणाचे प्रवर्तक आणि वाक्स्वातंत्र्याचे खरे भक्त होत." <sup>१</sup> प्रबोधन काळात पत्रकारिता हा एक व्यवसाय म्हणून न चालविता ते एक लोकसेवेचे व्रत म्हणून चालविण्यात धन्यता माणनारे तत्कालीन पत्रकार, संपादक होते. याशिवाय निपक्षपातीपणा, अन्यायाला वाचा फोडणे, समाजमनात चांगल्या विचारांची पेरणी करून सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य वाढीस लावणे आदी तत्कालीन वृत्तपत्रांची आणि पत्रकारितेची अनेक ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये या नाटकातून पहावयास मिळतात. प्रबोधन चळवळीत सुधारणावाद्यांची पुरोगामी विचारपरंपरा व पुनरुज्जीवनवाद्यांची पुनरुज्जीवनवादी विचारपरंपरा अशा दोन वृत्ती-प्रवृत्ती प्रबोधन काळात होत्या. या दोघांनीही आपापल्या विचार प्रतिपादनासाठी किंबहुना एकमेकांच्या विचार खंडणासाठी वृत्तपत्रांतून लेखन सुरू केले होते. या दृष्टीने सुधारणावाद्यांनी 'दर्पण', 'प्रभाकर', 'ज्ञानप्रकाश', 'इंदूप्रकाश' इत्यादी तर पुनरुज्जीवनवाद्यांनी 'सद्धर्मदीपिका' सारखी वृत्तपत्रेही सुरू केली होती. यामधून एकमेकांवर परमत खंडनाच्या अनेक फैरी झडत होत्या. समाजजीवनात होणाऱ्या या आंदोलनाचे साद-पडसाद तत्कालीन काळात उदयास आलेल्या काही नाट्यकृतींवर पडलेले दिसतात. या दृष्टीने य. ना. टिपणीस यांचे 'राजरंजन' (१९२५) हे



महत्वाचे नाटक होय. टिपणीस हे स्वतः सुधारणावादी विचाराचे व गांधीवादी होते. शिवाय नट आणि नाटककारही होते. समाजजीवनात होणाऱ्या या आंदोलनाशी त्यांचा जवळचा संबंध होता. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या या नाटकात तत्कालीन वृत्तपत्रांच्या वैचारिक आंदोलनाचे प्रतिबिंब उमटलेले दिसते.

खरं तर नाटक मुळात स्वदेशी खादीप्रसार चळवळीच्या प्रभावाच्या अनुषंगाने आकारला आले आहे. या कथानकाच्या माध्यमातून तत्कालीन काळात स्वदेशी चळवळीचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी काही वृत्तपत्रे चळवळीचे महत्त्व समाजमनात रुजवत होती व त्याला विरोध करणारी ही काही वृत्तपत्रे कार्यरत होती. याचे दर्शन टिपणीसानी येथे घडविले आहे.

नाटकातील 'विश्राम' हा वकील आहे. खादीप्रसार चळवळील गांधीवादी विचाराचे पुढारी 'बाबासाहेब' यांचा तो मुलगा आहे. 'विश्राम' हा स्वदेशी चळवळीला विरोध करणारा व तत्कालीन समस्त विदेशी व्यापाऱ्यांना साहाय्य करणारा आहे. आपल्या विचार प्रतिपादनासाठी तो वृत्तपत्रात अनेक लेख लिहितो. पण त्याला विरोध म्हणून 'राजीव' सारखे सुधारणावादी 'मायभूमी' नावाचे वृत्तपत्र सुरू करून 'विश्राम'च्या मताचे खंडन करतात. 'मायभूमी' वृत्तपत्रातील लेख वाचून 'विश्राम' म्हणतो. "(स्वगत) ही 'होम इंडस्ट्रीज'ची चळवळ हां हां म्हणता उधळून टाकीन अशी प्रतिज्ञा करून मी इथं आलो. पण माझ्या प्रयत्नाला न जुमानता चळवळीचं स्वरूप जास्तच भयंकर होऊ लागलं आहे. त्यांत या राजीवांचा धूमकेतूसारखा अचानक उदय झाल्याकारणानं तर मला सर्वत्र निराशा भासू लागली आहे. या राजीवाची काम करण्याची धडाडी पाहिली, की हा माणूस नसून सैतान असावा असं वाटतं. वर्तमानपत्रांत लेख लिहून आणि जाहिरपत्रकं काढून, मी चळवळीचा मूर्खपणा प्रतिपादन करायला लागलो, तर त्यानं 'मायभूमी' नावाचं दैनिक काढून, टीकेचा असा भडीमार सुरू केला, की जो तो आमची टर्च् उडवू लागला."<sup>२</sup> लोकजागृतीच्या महत्वाच्या कार्याबरोबर परमतरुंढनार्थसाठीही तत्कालीन काळात वृत्तपत्रे कार्यरत होती. याची साक्ष येथे पडते. शिवाय लोकजागृतीच्या या कार्याला समाजजीवनातूनच पाठिंबा मिळत चालला होता. त्यामुळे ब्रिटिशधार्जिण्या किंवा विदेशी लोकांना आपले अस्तित्व आता धोक्यात येत आहे ही कुण कुण लागली होती. गांधीयुगातील या ठळक घडामोडींचे दर्शन येथे प्रत्ययाला येते राष्ट्राच्या शास्वत विकासासंदर्भात तत्कालीन व सद्यकालीन परिस्थितीत असे स्वदेशी विचारप्रवाह आणि त्या अनुषंगाने उदयाला आलेल्या मराठी नाट्यकृतींनी केलेले काम ध्यानात घेण्यासारखे आहे.

स्त्री शिक्षण आणि प्रेमविवाह, विधवापुनर्विवाह या मुख्य विषयावर आधारलेले प्रबोधनकार के. सी. ठाकरे यांचे 'विधिनिषेध' (१९३४) हे महत्वाचे नाटक होय. या नाटकातून बालविधवांची आणि परित्यक्ता तरुण स्त्रियांची फरफट ठाकरेनी चितारली आहे. या गोष्टींचे चित्रण करता करता तत्कालीन काळातील 'ज्ञानप्रकाश' या वृत्तपत्राच्या जागृतीविषयक विचार कार्याचा परामर्श घेतलेला आहे.

नाटकातील परित्यक्ता 'क्रांती' ही 'विवेक' नावाच्या नवशिक्षित सुधारणावादी युवकाशी पुनर्विवाह करते. 'क्रांती'चा पहिला पती 'सनातने' हा नावाप्रमाणे सनातनी विचाराचाच आहे. त्याच्याशी शिकल्या सवरल्या 'क्रांतीचे' जमत नाही. म्हणून ती 'विवेक'शी पुनर्विवाह करते. ही बातमी 'ज्ञानप्रकाश' मध्ये छापून येते. एकदा 'क्रांती'चा पहिला पती 'सनातने' हा 'ज्ञानप्रकाश' वृत्तपत्र हातात घेऊन चालता चालता बातमी वाचत असतो. एव्हाना 'कावळे' नावाचा

सुधारणावादी विचाराचा वकील 'टार्न्स ऑफ इंडिया' हे वृत्तपत्र घेऊन तो ही चालता चालता वाचत असतो. 'सनातने' व 'कावळे' दोघांची समोरासमोर रस्त्यात अचानक टक्कर होते. तेव्हा 'कावळे' म्हणतो, "व्हॉटीज धिस् नॉनसेन्स!

सनातने – धीसीज नॉट नॉन्सेन्स, धीसीज 'ज्ञानप्रकाश'

कावळे – ओहो! कोण सनातनेच का? पाहिलात का तुमच्या बायकोचा कसा पडला ज्ञानप्रकाश तो?

सनातने – तोच पाहात पाहात येत होतो, तो या टार्न्स ऑफ इंडियाची टक्कर झाली. काय म्हणतो तुमचा टार्न्स.

कावळे - विवेक – क्रांतीचा हा पहा गळ्यात गळा घातलेला फोटो ”<sup>३</sup> तत्कालीन काळातील 'ज्ञानप्रकाश' सारखी वृत्तपत्रेही समाजजीवनात घडणाऱ्या घडामोडीचा नेमका वेध कसा घेत होती याचे प्रत्यंतर येथे येते. खरं तर प्रबोधन काळात 'ज्ञानप्रकाश' व 'इंदूप्रकाश' सारखी वृत्तपत्रे समाजजागृतीच्या दृष्टीने अतिशय महत्त्वाची वृत्तपत्रे म्हणून नावारूपाला आली होती. तेव्हा त्यांच्या या विचार कार्याचा प्रभाव तत्कालीन काळातील समाजमनावर व काही नाटककारांच्या नाट्यकृतींवर होत होता हे यामधून प्रत्ययास येते. या शिवाय 'विवेक क्रांती' यांचा गळ्यात गळा घातलेला फोटो यावरूनही टिपणीसांना प्रबोधन चळवळीतील काही एक विचारांचे सूचन करावयाचे आहे हे स्पष्ट होते.

सामाजिक सुधारणेचा विषय आणि पहिल्या महायुद्धातील रणकंदणाच्या अनेक घटना प्रतिपादन करण्याच्या हेतूने उदयास आलेले ग. दि. माडगूळकर यांचे 'युद्धाच्या सावल्या' (१९४४) हे नाटक होय. नाटकाच्या प्रस्तावनेत श्री. म. माटे लिहितात, “रा. माडगूळकर यांना सामाजिक सुधारणा प्रतिपादावयाची आहे. असे समजून चालले तर एका मोठ्या विषयाला हात घालून, तो वठविण्याचे काम मात्र त्यांनी फार चुटपुटते केले आहे.”<sup>४</sup> म्हणजे एवढ्या मोठ्या व्यापक आशयाचा विषय एवढ्याशा नाटकात बसविणे अशक्य आहे. असेच त्यांना येथे सूचित करावयाचे आहे. पण तत्कालीन सामाजिक सुधारणेच्या दृष्टीने नाटकात आलेला आशय महत्त्वाचा वाटतो. १९१४-१८ या काळात पहिले महायुद्ध झाले. या महायुद्धाच्या राजकीय, सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक परिणामांचे चित्रण तत्कालीन अनेक वृत्तपत्र व नियतकालिकांतून प्रसिद्ध होत होते. प्रस्तुत नाटकाचा विचार करता 'केसरी' सारखी वृत्तपत्रे तत्कालीन लोकजागृतीच्या आणि देशनिष्ठेच्या कार्यात आपली भूमिका कशी बजावीत होती याचे प्रत्यंतर या नाटकातून घडते.

नाटकातील 'ज्योति' हा क्रांतिकारी लष्करात असतो. पहिल्या महायुद्धात सैनिक म्हणून लढता लढता एका पायाने अपंग होतो. त्यामुळे त्याला युद्धातून निवृत्ती घ्यावी लागते. पण गावात आल्यानंतर वृत्तपत्रातील लढाईच्या हकीगती ऐकून तो 'लीला' या युवतीला म्हणतो, “पन नशीब लंगडं ग नशीब लंगडं पोरी, ती तवाची माझी भूक न्हायलीया. जीव तळमळतोया- लढाई घनचक्कर चालली व्हाती. लंगडत लंगडत खालच्या 'गणपती आप्पा' कडं जाऊन 'केसरी' ऐकायचा. लढाईची धुमधडाका केसरीत कानांवर पडली की माझ्या डोळ्यातून पाण्याच्या धारा लागायच्या उभ्या जलमात माझ्या डोळ्यांतला टिपूस कुनी पाह्यला न्हवता पर या पायानं मला जलमभर रडत बसवला.

”<sup>५</sup> 'केसरी' ने महाराष्ट्रात राष्ट्रवाद व लोकशाही रूजविण्याचे महान कार्य केले आहे. राष्ट्रविकास आणि राष्ट्रीय ऐक्याच्या दृष्टीने अशा विचारधारा या शास्वत विकासाच्या विचारधारा होत. १८८७ नंतर टिळकांनी 'केसरी' च्या संपादक पदाची सूत्रे आपल्याकडे घेतली. या काळात राष्ट्रीय चळवळ जोरात लागली होती. 'वंगभंगाच्या' चळवळीमुळे व पुढे 'होमरूल'ची चळवळ नव्या दमाने सुरू झाल्यामुळे राष्ट्रीय चळवळ एकदम फोफावली. 'केसरी'

मधून तत्कालीन राजकीय घडामोडीच्या व महायुद्धाच्या अनेक बातम्या निर्भीड स्वरूपात प्रसिद्ध होत होत्या याचा वेध येथे घेतलेला आहे.

### सारांश :

एकूणच प्रबोधन काळात लोकजागृतीचे एक महत्वाचे साधन म्हणून वृत्तपत्रांचे कार्य मोठे आहे. विशेषकरून 'ज्ञानप्रकाश', 'इंदूप्रकाश' सारख्या वृत्तपत्रांची लोकजागृतीच्या आणि समाजसुधारणेच्या कार्यात सर्वाधिक महत्वाची भूमिका होती. त्यामुळे या वृत्तपत्रांचा तत्कालीन काळात उदयास आलेल्या काही नाट्यकृतींनी शास्वत विकासाच्या अनुषंगाने मांडलेला विचार महत्वाचा आहे. के. सी. ठाकरे यांचे 'विधिनिषेध' या नाटकात 'ज्ञानप्रकाश' या पत्राच्या नावासह अगदी सरळ सरळ उल्लेख आढळतो. शिवाय या वृत्तपत्राची समाजजागृतीच्या क्षेत्रातील कामगिरीही या नाटकातून उत्तम रीतीने प्रतिपादलेली दिसते. ग. दि. माडगूळकरांच्या 'युद्धाच्या सावल्या' या नाटकातून 'केसरी' सारख्या वृत्तपत्रांचा नामोल्लेख करून लोकशाही विचार आणि राष्ट्रनिष्ठा याविषयीचा विचार महत्वाचा आहे. तसेच प्रबोधन काळातील पत्रकार आणि संपादक हे - समाजसुधारणा आणि देशनिष्ठा या विषयी सतर्कभान ठेवून लेखन करत होते व समाज जागृतीच्या कार्याला हातभार लावीत होते. हे वि. गो. शेट्टे यांच्या 'लोकशासन' या नाटकावरून सहज स्पष्ट होण्यासारखे आहे. शिवाय चळवळीतील सुधारणावादी आणि पुनरुज्जीवनवादी यांच्यातील द्वंद्व हे सुद्धा तत्कालीन वृत्तपत्रांनी हेरून आपापल्या विचार समर्थनार्थ आपले कार्य सुरू केले होते. याची जाणीव य. ना.टिपणीस यांच्या 'राजरंजन' मधून प्रत्ययास येते. एकूण तत्कालीन वृत्तपत्रांच्या मग ती पुरोगामी असो वा प्रतिगामी विचाराची असो त्यांच्या विचारकार्याचे पडसाद प्रबोधनकालीन नाट्यकृतींवर पडलेले दिसतात आणि त्यातून राष्ट्रघडणीचे कार्य या नाटकांनी केले आहे.

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## प्राथमिक व माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांना ऑनलाईन शिक्षण संधी का सावट?

संशोधक

कदम गणेश पुंडलिकराव

शिक्षणशास्त्र संकुल

स्वा.रा.ती.म.वि.नांदेड.

मार्गदर्शक

प्रा.डॉ.वैजयंता ना.पाटील

शिक्षणशास्त्र संकुल

स्वा.रा.ती.म.वि.नांदेड.

सारांश:-

मार्च 2020 पासून जगासोबत भारतात देखील कोरोना या महामारी मुळे अगदीच थैमान घातलेले आपण पाहत आहोत. 'अग आई,माझी गाडी येईल, मला उशीर होईल,माझे मित्र थांबत नाहीत,माझा क्लास सुरू होईल,माझी प्रतिज्ञा संपेल, मला सरांनी वर्गात घेणार नाहीत इत्यादी विषय गोंडस वाटणारी वाक्य गेली दोन वर्षे आपण ऐकलेलं नाही.या सर्व गोष्टींच्या पाठीमागे फक्त एकच कारण आहे ते म्हणजे 'कोरोना'. कोरोना महामारीमुळे शेतकरी,व्यापारी,सावकार,आडतदार, दुकानदार इत्यादी व्यक्तींना त्रास झालेला आहे.या सर्व गोष्टींना शिक्षण हे अपवाद राहिलेले नाही.शिक्षणाची सुद्धा दोन वर्षांमध्ये वाईट परिस्थिती झालेली दिसून येत आहे. महामारी मुळे पूर्ण जग थांबलेलं आपण पाहतो आहोत.यामध्ये सर्वच क्षेत्रात सद्य परिस्थितीवर पर्याय काढण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे.त्यामुळे शिक्षण,उद्योग,व्यापार,कला व संगीत क्षेत्रात याला पर्याय म्हणून ऑनलाईन पद्धतीचा वापर केला जात आहे.परंतु, या सर्व क्षेत्राला ऑनलाईन हा पर्याय सार्थ ठरू शकतो का? हा विचार करणे उचित आहे.करुणा महामारी मुळे जगत थांबलेले आपण पाहिलं मात्र जीवनावश्यक गोष्टींची पूर्तता करत असताना त्यांचे भाव जे आपण पाहिले आहेत त्यामध्ये दवाखाना,शिक्षण, साहित्य, किराणा, पालेभाजी व इतर जीवनावश्यक वस्तू यांचे अगदी गगनाला भिडलेले आपण पाहिलेले आहेत. या परिस्थितीच्या खूप गैरफायदा घेतल्याचे सुद्धा आपणास पहावयास मिळाले आहे.ही परिस्थिती अशीच पुढे चालू राहिली तर गरीब लोकांचे काय? दैनंदिन मोलमजुरी करून खाणारे लोकांचे काय ? दिवसभराच्या कामावर ज्या लोकांचे पोट अवलंबून असते अशा लोकांचे काय ? ज्यांना घर काम केल्याशिवाय संध्याकाळी खायला भेटत नाही अशा लोकांचे काय? 'कोरोना' ही महामारी अतिशय घातक स्वरूपाची असली तरीही सर्व प्रकारच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये ऑनलाईन ही पद्धती लागू करणे हे संशोधकास योग्य वाटत नाही कारण प्रत्येक क्षेत्रामध्ये ऑनलाईन पद्धती लागू करणे चुकीचे वाटते.व्यापार क्षेत्राचा जर आपण विचार केला तर एका क्लिकवर लाखो रुपयांची देवाण-घेवाण व्यापारी व्यक्तीच्या जिवास धोका संभवू शकतो. अनेक क्षेत्रामध्ये नवीन पद्धतीचा वापर केला गेला तर आता पर्यंत चालत आलेल्या अभ्यासक्रम,पाठ्यक्रम यांना कोरोना महामारी मुळे गालबोट लागण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही.अभ्यासक्रम तयार करत असताना अगदी घटक नियोजन पासून ते वार्षिक नियोजन त्यामध्ये करण्यात आलेले असते.आठवडाभर कालावधीचा विचार केला गेला तर त्यामध्ये सिद्धांत एक भाग व प्रात्यक्षिक भाग या दोन्ही घटकांना समान मूल्य दिले गेलेले आहे.तेव्हा ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये प्रात्यक्षिक घटकाला कमी प्रमाणात स्थान मिळाल्याचे दिसून येते.

मुख्य संज्ञा :- ऑनलाईन,शिक्षण प्रणाली,सामाजिक

प्रस्तावना :-

माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगामध्ये प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला इतर व्यक्तींच्या बरोबर किंवा समाजातील इतर घटकांबरोबर प्रगती साधण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य आहे. अशी एकोणिसाव्या शतकामध्ये गरीब व श्रीमंत नावाची

दरी ही समाजामध्ये पहावयास मिळत होती परंतु सध्याच्या या कोरोना महामारी मुळे 21 व्या शतकामध्ये देखील तीच परिस्थिती पुनरावलोकन करताना दिसून येत आहे याचे कारण म्हणजे कोरोना व कोरोनामुळे बदलत चाललेली शिक्षण प्रणाली. ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली ही शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या साठी सोयीची आहे व ग्रामीण भागात देखील काही प्रमाणामध्ये ज्या ठिकाणी विकास झालेला आहे अशा ठिकाणी ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली ही सोयीची व सोपी ठरू शकते. परंतु माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगामध्ये देखील अजून पर्यंत ज्या ठिकाणी वीज, रस्ते, आरोग्याच्या सुविधा व इतर जीवनावश्यक सोयी सुविधा-उपलब्ध होऊ शकलेल्या नाहीत किंवा विकास झालेला नाही अशा ठिकाणी जन्म घेणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांचे पाप समजायचे का? किंवा अविकसित भागामध्ये, दुर्गम भागांमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांनी जन्म घेऊन गुन्हा केला आहे का ? कलम 24-A नुसार 6 ते 14 वयोगटातील सर्व मुला-मुलींना प्राथमिक शिक्षण हे मोफत व सक्तीचे दिले जावे असा कायदा असून देखील अविकसित भागातील विद्यार्थी शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहताना संशोधकास आढळलेले आहेत. पायाभूत सुविधांची पूर्तता ज्या ठिकाणी होऊ शकत नाही अशा ठिकाणी ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली कोणत्या कामाची? ज्या ठिकाणी 21 व्या शतकातदेखील वीज पोचू शकली नाही त्या ठिकाणी ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली पोहोचू शकेल काय? 20 व 21 वे शतक हे पाश्चात्य संस्कृति चे अनुकरण करताना इंग्रजी माध्यमाचा जास्त प्रमाणामध्ये वापर करून ग्रामीण व शहरी अशी दरी मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्माण केलेली आहे. परंतु 'इंग्रजी' भाषा असल्याने ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थी देखील इंग्रजी माध्यमाचे व इंग्रजी भाषेचे अनुकरण करू शकले परंतु एकविसावे शतक हे को रोना या महामारी मुळे शिक्षण प्रणालीचा जास्त प्रमाणात जोर धरल्याने परत ही दरी वाढतच चाललेली दिसून येत आहे. विकसित व अविकसित या गोष्टींचा जर विचार केला तर शहरी व ग्रामीण अशा दोन भागांमध्ये ही दरी जास्त प्रमाणात वाढत जाणारी आहे. त्यामुळे ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली ही गरजेचे आहे का घातक आहे याचा सकारात्मक विचार करणे सत्य परिस्थितीतील महत्वाची बाब आहे.

'आई माझा डबा भर, मला उशीर होतोय'. ही गोंडस बाळाची हाक गेली दोन वर्ष कोणत्याही घरात ऐकायला मिळालेली नाही. अँरिस्टॉटल म्हणतात की, 'सुदृढ शरीरात सुंदर मन राहते.' ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणालीचा वापर करून शिक्षणासारख्या महत्त्वपूर्ण विषयांपासून विद्यार्थ्यांना वंचित ठेवले जात आहे त्यामुळे सुदृढ शरीर हा शब्द किंवा संकल्पना पुढच्या काही वर्षात व पुढच्या पिढीसाठी ठरू शकतो. कारण वर्गात जाणे, वर्गातील मित्र मैत्रिणी सोबत संवाद साधणे, त्यांच्यासोबत स्पर्धा करणे, त्यांच्यासोबत मैदानी खेळ खेळणे, त्यांच्या सुख दुःखामध्ये मदत करणे किंवा सुख-दुःखे जाणून घेणे इत्यादी गोष्टी ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने घेता येऊ शकत नाहीत. साहस, धाडस, धैर्य, शौर्य, हिम्मत, ताकत इत्यादी शब्द हे तोंडी सांगून किंवा ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने सांगून विद्यार्थ्यांच्या पटणारे किंवा रुचणारे नाहीत. भारत स्कूल बस आली असता विद्यार्थी हा स्वतःचे दप्तर, टिफिन व इतर शैक्षणिक साधने यांची घाईघाईने सांभाळ करत करत तितक्याच प्रेमाने स्कूल बसच्या ड्रायव्हर सोबत 'काका स्वारी ह•!' अशा आपुलकीच्या शब्दप्रयोगाणे पालकांच्या अनुपस्थितीमध्ये विद्यार्थी स्वतः स्वतःची जागा इतरांच्या मनामध्ये तयार करत असतो व भावी आयुष्यामध्ये किंवा भविष्यामध्ये परदेशी जात असताना स्वतः केलेली तयारी याची कसरत हा तेव्हा शालेय स्तरावर केलेला असतो. त्यामुळे प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, महाविद्यालयीन, विद्यापीठीय अशा प्रकारच्या

शैक्षणिक स्तरावरून विद्यार्थी जेव्हा प्रगती करत असतो तेव्हा सद्य परिस्थिती मध्ये विद्यापीठांमध्ये शिक्षण घेत असला तरी त्याच्या बालमनावर जे संस्कार घडले असतात त्याच संस्काराची पुनरावृत्ती ही विद्यापीठीय स्तरावर असतानादेखील केली जात असते. त्यामुळे ज्या त्या वयात असताना विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्याप्रमाणे स्वच्छंदी जीवनाचा आनंद उपभोगू द्या, त्यांच्या मनाप्रमाणे जीवन जगू द्या. यातच शिक्षणाचा अर्थ दडलेला आहे.

### ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणालीची गरज का पडली?:

पूर्ण जगाला या महामारी ने भरलेले आहे वेठिला धरले आहे, त्यामुळे मानवी जीवनामध्ये काही गोष्टी अशा आहेत की त्या थांबवून चालत नाही त्यासाठी त्यांना काही मार्ग शोधावा लागतो त्यामध्ये विविध क्षेत्र येतात त्यातील आपणासाठी महत्वाचा असलेला विषय म्हणजे शिक्षण होय. शिक्षण हे कोणत्याही परिस्थितीमध्ये थांबता कामा नये यासाठी महामारी मध्ये देखील ऑनलाईन या शिक्षण प्रणालीचा वापर करून शिक्षण हे थांबू दिले गेले नाही. ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणालीचा वापर करून आपण सध्या परिस्थिती मध्ये शिक्षणाचा आस्वाद घेत आहोत परंतु हे ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने महत्वाचे ठरते व कितपत परिणामकारक ठरते याचा अभ्यास करणे गरजेचे आहे. मार्च 2020 ते जुलै 2020 या काळामध्ये महामारी ने खूप भयंकर रूप धारण केले होते त्यानंतरच्या काळामध्ये यामहा मारीचे स्वरूप लक्षात आल्यानंतर वरील उपाय लक्षात आल्यानंतर आपण शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रामध्ये ऑनलाईन हे कार्य चालू ठेवले. हा पर्याय नसतात तर मार्च दोन हजार वीस ते मे 2021 हा कालावधी पूर्णपणे वाया गेला असता त्यामुळे ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणालीचा पर्याय अवलंबावा लागला.

### स्वरूप:

ऑनलाईन प्रणालीचे स्वरूप हे वेगवेगळे आहे. आपण बाजारात गेलो असता कोणत्याही प्रकारचे कॅश न देता आपण बाजारातून करू शकतो त्यासाठी फोन पे, गुगल पे, पेटीएम व इतर खूप पर्याय उपलब्ध झालेले आहेत. महामारी च्या काळात सुद्धा कोणत्याही प्रकारची देवाण-घेवाण किंवा व्यवहार थांबलेले नाहीत हे लक्षात घेतल्यानंतर शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रामध्ये सुद्धा शिक्षण प्रणालीचा द्यावा लागला त्या मध्ये गूगल क्लासरूम, झूम, फेसबुक लाईव्ह, युट्युब लाईव्ह, वेबेक्स, गुगल मीट, व्हाट्सअप, टेलिग्राम, सिग्नल इत्यादी पर्याय निवडून ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली चालू ठेवण्यात आली. ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली चे परिणाम हे वाईट आहेत का चांगले आहेत, समाजाला घडविणारे आहेत का बिघडविणारे आहेत हे लगेच सांगता येत नाही त्याच्यासाठी थोडासा कालावधी जावा लागतो तेव्हा याचे परिणाम आपणाला सांगता येतील.

### साधने-

टीव्ही, मोबाईल, लॅपटॉप, इंटरनेट, कम्प्युटर, टॅब इत्यादींच्या मार्फत ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली जीवित आहे. खाजगी साधना च्या माध्यमातून व थोडीशी आर्थिक बाब स्वीकारून शैक्षणिक क्षेत्राची वाटचाल चालूच राहिलेली दिसून येत आहे. समाजाच्या सर्वच घटकाला शिक्षण प्रणाली परवडणारी आहे किंवा नाही याचा विचार कोणीही सध्या समाजामध्ये करताना दिसत नाही किंवा त्याच्यावर कोणीही आवाज उठवताना दिसत नाही करण ह्या ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणालीमुळे गरीब व श्रीमंत ही दरी आपल्या लक्षात येते कारण



गरिबांच्या मुलांना साधने उपलब्ध आहेतच याची शाश्वती आपण देऊ शकत नाही परंतु श्रीमंतांच्या पाल्याकडे साधने हमखास आहेत याची मात्र शाश्वती आपण देऊ शकतो.

#### अवांतर वापर-

ऑनलाइन शिक्षण घेण्याच्या माध्यमातून किंवा घेण्यासाठी मोबाईल लॅपटॉप साधनाचा अवांतर वापर केल्याने विद्यार्थी बिघडण्याची सर्वात जास्त शक्यता आहे कारण या साधनाचा वापर करत असताना दुरुपयोग जात नाही याची काळजी घेणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. सन 19 व्या शतकात टीव्हीमुळे सर्वात जास्त मुलींचे बिघडल्याचे प्रमाण असे संशोधनाच्या अंती लक्षात आले त्यामुळे वरील साधनाचा वापर केल्याने व गरजेपेक्षा जास्त प्रमाणात वापर केल्याने त्याचा वाईट परिणाम हा पिढीवर होऊ शकतो कालांतराने सर्वांच्या लक्षात येईलच.

#### व्यसन-

कोणत्याही गोष्टीचा प्रमाणाच्या बाहेर वापर केल्याने त्याचे व्यसन लागते व ते प्रगतीसाठी व शरीर स्वास्थ्यासाठी हानिकारक ठरू शकते. वरील प्रमाणे सांगितलेली साधने ही फक्त स्वतःलाच माहिती असते की आपण त्याचा वापर कशासाठी करत आहोत, का करत आहोत? याचा लेखाजोखा पालकांनी घ्यावयाचा ठरवला तरी ते घेऊ शकत नाहीत. जसे पूर्वीच्या काळात विद्यार्थी घरून शाळेसाठी निघाला असता शाळेत पोहोचला की नाही याची शहानिशा पालक फोन किंवा शिक्षकांची भेट घेऊन करू शकत होते परंतु सध्या परिस्थिती मध्ये अशा प्रकारचा पर्याय राहिलेला नाही कारण क्लासच्या निमित्ताने घेतलेला मोबाईल हा फक्त साठीच वापरला जात आहे का किंवा त्याचा उपयोग इतर कोणत्या गोष्टीसाठी केला जात आहे हे फक्त करणारा जाणतो त्यामुळे पालकांकडे हा पर्याय उपलब्ध नाही.

#### सामाजिक धोरण-

शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र वगळता सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये महामारी च्या काळामध्ये सुद्धा वेगवेगळ्या पर्यायांचा वापर करून सारखे केले जात आहे. मग शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र पडता कामा नये यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या पर्यायांचा वापर केला जात आहे. विविध ॲप्स च्या माध्यमातून व विविध साधनांच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षणाची गंगा ही वाहती ठेवण्यात आली. पूर्वी पालक आपल्या पाल्याला म्हणायचे की टीव्ही बंद कर व अभ्यास कर किंवा मोबाईल बाजूला ठेव व अभ्यास कर अशा प्रकारची सूचना ही कोरोना महामारी च्या अशी दिली जायची. परंतु सध्या घडीला स्वतः पालकच पाल्याला सांगत आहेत की, हा घे मोबाईल अन अभ्यास कर किंवा तुझ्या क्लास चा टाईम झाला आहे टीव्ही चालू कर व अभ्यास कर. काळ बदलत आहे व काळासोबत माणसे देखील बदलत आहे आणि हे बदलणे अपरिहार्यच आहे.

#### आर्थिक-

आर्थिक बोजा- गरीब विद्यार्थ्यांना व पालकांना ऑनलाइन शिक्षण प्रणाली परवडण्यासारखी नाही कारण ऑनलाइन शिक्षण प्रणालीसाठी अँड्रॉइड मोबाईल टीव्ही लॅपटॉप इत्यादी सारखी साधने लागत आहेत. ही सर्व साधने महागडी आहेत व गरीब पालकांना परवडणारी नाही मुळे गरीब त्यांना शिक्षण हे परवडण्यासारखे नाही त्यामुळे त्यांच्या कुटुंबावर आर्थिक बोजा आर्थिक वरून सामाजिक संकट कुटुंबावर येण्याची जास्त शक्यता आहे. ऑनलाइन शिक्षण प्रणाली ही या साधनांच्या व्यतिरिक्त कोणत्याही साधनाचे

वापर करून ती पूर्ण करू शकता येत नाही त्यामुळे ऑनलाईन शिक्षण हे गरिबांची शिक्षण नाही तर श्रीमंतांचीच शिक्षण आहे. शिक्षणासाठी दहा हजार रुपये खर्च करून जरी मोबाईल घेतला तरी पुढे त्याची रिचार्ज, दुरुस्ती गरीबांना परवडण्यासारखे नाही.

#### वयोगट-

शिक्षणाचा विचार केला तर इयत्ता चौथीच्या मुलांच्या हातामध्ये देणे चुकीचे ठरू शकते कारण दहा वर्ष हे मोबाईल लॅपटॉप किंवा इतर इलेक्ट्रिक साधने वापरण्याची वय नाही. त्यामुळे अशा प्रकारची साधने आपण त्यांच्या हातामध्ये देऊन स्वतः त्यांना बिघडण्यास प्रवृत्त करत आहोत. महामारी च्या काळामध्ये आपण त्यांना मोबाईल घेऊन ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचा लाभ घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहोत परंतु ही परिस्थिती संपल्यानंतर मुलगा ऑनलाईन शिक्षण सोडून युवा मोबाईल सोडून इतर प्रकारचे शिक्षण घेण्यास उत्सुक राहणार नाहीत. त्यांना मोबाईल व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनांची सवय लागलेली असते.

#### पालकांचा व्यवसाय-

ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली ही गरीब विद्यार्थ्यांना व पालकांना परवडणारी नाही ही साधने त्यांना परवडणारी नाहीत व त्यांची अतोनात व भरमसाठ अशी असणारी फी यांना परवडणारी नाही त्यामुळे पालकांचा व्यवसाय हा जर, शेती, उद्योग, छोटी मोठी कामे, लघुउद्योग इत्यादी सारखी व वार्षिक उत्पन्न कमी असणारे असतील तर अशा प्रकारच्या व्यवसायातून पालकांना नैराश्य येते व आपल्या पाल्यांना पाहिजे ती सुविधा येऊ न शकल्यामुळे त्यांच्या मनामध्ये तिरस्काराची निर्माण होते. अशा वैमनस्यातून महाराष्ट्रातील काही पालकांनी आत्महत्या केल्याचे वृत्त आहे. त्यामुळे अशा प्रकारच्या ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाची जास्त प्रमाणात उद्‌घोष न करता उलट परवडणारे शिक्षण हे सोयीचे व फायद्याचे ठरते.

#### वार्षिक उत्पन्न-

समाजामध्ये वावरत असताना खूप अशी पालके आहेत की त्यांचे व्यवसायही अतिशय चतुर्थश्रेणी आहेत, त्यामुळे त्यांची कशीबशी संसाराची गाडी हाकत असते. काही प्रकारची जोखीम ते पेलू शकत नाही आणि अशातच अशा प्रकारच्या महामारी ने आपले वर काढले आहे. कमी वार्षिक उत्पन्न असणारे पालक अशा परिस्थिती मध्ये काय करणार व आपल्या पाल्याचे शिक्षण कशाप्रकारे पूर्ण करणार नेत्यांच्या जीवन समोर उभा राहिलेला असतो तेव्हा जगावं की मरावं या विचारात ते आपले आनंदी जीवन दुःख मय करतात. याला सर्वस्वी जबाबदार हे ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली व या ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणालीचा जास्त प्रमाणात उद्‌घोष करणारी शासन व्यवस्था आहे. आनंदी जीवनाचा गाडा चालू असताना त्यामध्ये प्रकारचे उद्विग्न तयार झाले तर जीवन जगणे शक्य होणार नाही. दवाखाना, किराणा, भाजीपाला, इतर खर्च या गोष्टी करत करत त्यांचे जीवन व्यवस्थित चालू असते परंतु त्यात अशा प्रकारची व महत्वपूर्ण गोष्ट समोर उभी राहिली तर ते जीवन यात्रा संपवण्याच्या पलीकडे विचार करू शकत नाहीत.

#### शारीरिक समस्या-

टीव्ही, लॅपटॉप, मोबाईल इत्यादींच्या वापरामुळे दृष्टी कमी होते. जास्त वेळ लॅपटॉप किंवा मोबाईल वापरल्याने मानवाची नजर कमी होते, व आयुष्य देखील कमी होते त्यामुळे कमी वयात जास्त समस्या निर्माण होतात. आर्थिक पाठोपाठ शारीरिक इजा देखील ऑनलाईन प्रणालीमुळे आपल्या समोर उभी राहते.

त्यामुळे ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणालीचा व आपल्या जीवनाचा संबंध आल्याने इतर घटकाशी काही वाईट परिणाम होणार नाही याची परिपूर्ण काळजी घेऊन या प्रणालीचा आपल्या जीवनामध्ये वापर करून घेऊन आपल्या प्रगतीच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करणे हे खूप महत्वाचे वाटते.

### समाज व संस्कृती-

आपण वावरत असलेल्या समाजामध्ये समाजातील इतर घटकांच्या वर कोणत्या प्रकारचे प्रश्न उभा राहिले असतील तर किंवा कुटुंबावर कोणत्या प्रकारची अडचण निर्माण झाली असेल तर ती सोडविण्यासाठी त्यांना परिपूर्ण मदत करणे ही आपली संस्कृती आहे परंतु आपण या ऑनलाईन प्रणालीच्या माध्यमातून घराच्या बाहेर पडायला तयार नाही व समाजामध्ये वावरून समाजातील समस्या शोधण्याच्या मानसिकतेमुळे आपण राहिलेलो नाही. ही आपली संस्कृती व समाजातील वाईट प्रथा या या प्रणालीच्या माध्यमातून स्थान चांगल्या समाजामध्ये निर्माण करत आहेत त्यामुळे चांगला समाज हा शब्द जमा होण्याची शक्यता आहे. सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन व सकारात्मक विचार घेऊन जगणारा मानव आज संकुचित विचार व वाईट मनामध्ये घेऊन जगत आहे. त्यामुळे आपला समाज हा या चाले रीतीने व चांगल्या परंपरेने चालावा मनातून आपण विचार केला पाहिजे व या विचाराने आपण जगले पाहिजे ज्यामुळे समाजामध्ये एकोपा निर्माण होईल व समृद्ध जीवन जगतील.

### कुटुंब व शाळा-

अनौपचारिक शिक्षण व औपचारिक शिक्षण हे आपण भेटत असते शाळेत येण्यापूर्वी सहज शिक्षण भेटत असते ते कुटुंबातून. बाल मनावर कुटुंबामध्ये संस्कार होत असतात व शाळेमध्ये त्या संस्काराचे जतन केले जाते व त्यांना खतपाणी दिले जाते. लहान वयातील बालकांना कुटुंबामध्ये शिक्षण दिले जाते परंतु सध्याच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली चालू असल्यामुळे अतिशय लहान वयातील गटात कशा प्रकारे शिक्षण द्यायचे हा मोठा प्रश्न आज समाजासमोर उभा राहिलेला आहे.

### तज्ञांची मते-

ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन घेऊन जर पाहिलं तर ती समाजासाठी उपयोगी आहे असे आपण म्हणू शकतो परंतु काही तज्ञांच्या मते समाजातला ठरणारी प्रणाली आहे असेच वाटते. या समस्येकडे आपण कोणत्या मार्गाने व कोणत्या दृष्टीने पाहतो यावरून ही समस्या किती मोठी आहे कशा प्रकारची आहे हे समजते. पाठ्यक्रम तयार करत असताना महत्वाचा म्हणजे वयोगट हा विचार त्या ठिकाणी केला जातो व त्या वयातील विद्यार्थ्यांना कोणत्या प्रकारचे शिक्षण दिले जावे याचा विचार अभ्यासक्रमामध्ये केला जातो. वयोमानानुसार पुस्तकांची नावे देखील बदलली जातात. उदा. बालभारती, कुमारभारती, युवकभारती अशा प्रकारची दिली जातात यावरून ते कोणत्या प्रकारचे शिक्षण घेत आहे हे लक्षात येते. केव्हा पाठ्यपुस्तके तयार करत असताना त्यांचे वेळापत्रक देखील त्यामध्ये त्यांना सैद्धांतिक कार्य किती द्यायचे व प्रात्यक्षिक कार्य किती द्यायचे याचा क्रम ठरलेला असतो. त्यामुळे सैद्धांतिक कार्यालय थोडा वेळ कार्याला थोडावेळ हा आखून दिल्या जातो त्यामुळे ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणालीच्या माध्यमातून फक्त सिद्धांत इ कार्य किंवा सैद्धांतिक अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण केला जातो परंतु प्रात्यक्षिक कार्य ला हात लावला जात नाही. उदा.-खो-खो, क्रिकेट.



वरील खेळ हे फक्त सैद्धांतिक सांगून चालत नाही तर प्रत्यक्षात ते मैदानावर खेळवले जातात त्या मधून त्यांना संग चातुर्य साहस धाडस अशा गुणांचा वाव मिळतो. मैदानावर खेळत असताना एखाद्या खेळाडूला जर जखम झाली तर इतर खेळाडू ते एकत्र येऊन त्या खेळाडू चे छान भरपाई कडे लक्ष देतात व त्याला कुठे जखम झाली नाही त्याला कुठे त्रास झाला नाही ही सहानुभूतीची भावना त्या ठिकाणी त्यांच्यामध्ये निर्माण होत असते. ऑनलाईन शिक्षण पद्धतीने अशा प्रकारची सहानुभूतीची साहसाची धाडसाची शौर्याची धैर्याची गुण त्यांच्यात निर्माण होत नाहीत.

#### फायदे व तोटे-

- 1) ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणालीचा एकंदरीत विचार केला तर शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात याचा फायदा कमी प्रमाणामध्ये होतो कारण नववीचा विद्यार्थी दहावीला गेला व परीक्षा न देता पास झाला अशाच प्रकारे अकरावीचा विद्यार्थी बारावीत गेला व कोणतीही परीक्षा न देता बारावी पास देखील झाला. यामध्ये ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली चा वापर करण्यात आला व त्यांना एका वर्गातून दुसऱ्या वर्गात क्रमिक करण्यात आले ठिकाणी त्यांच्या ज्ञानामध्ये कोणत्याही प्रकारची वृद्धी किंवा वाढ झाली नाही.
- 2) गरीब व श्रीमंत ही दरी वाढत चालली आहे व श्रीमंत विद्यार्थी जेवढी साधने जास्त प्रमाणात वापरतील तेवढ्याच प्रमाणामध्ये त्यांना गुण सुद्धा जास्त दिले जातात कारण विविध साधनांचा वापर करून ते ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणाली मध्ये सहभागी होत असतात परंतु गरीब विद्यार्थी हे विविध साधनांचा वापर करू शकत नाहीत किंबहुना पाहिजे तीच साधने त्यांना उपलब्ध नसतात त्यामुळे ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रणालीच्या माध्यमातून किंवा या प्रणालीच्या अंतर्गत गरीब विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वर हा एक प्रकारे अन्याय होताना दिसून येतो त्यामुळे ही शिक्षणपद्धती गरिबांच्या साठी नाही असे संशोधकास वाटते.
- 3) मैदानी खेळ हे मैदानावर जाऊन खेळावे लागतात त्यामुळे सहकार्याची वृत्ती सहानुभूती साहस धाडस अशा प्रकारच्या कलागुणांना वाव मिळतो परंतु त्या खेळाविषयी फक्त आपण सैद्धांतिक किंवा तात्विक स्वरूपाची माहिती घेतली असता विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शरीरामध्ये किंवा त्यांच्या मनामध्ये सहानुभूतीची साहसाची व धाडसाची भावनानिर्माण होत नाही.
- 4) समाजामध्ये वावरत असताना समाजाची प्रतिकृती हा विद्यार्थी बनून समाजामध्ये वावरत असतो परंतु समाजाशी काही संबंध या ऑनलाईन शिक्षण पद्धतीने येऊ न दिल्याने समाजातील बदल व समाजाशी संबंध येत नाही त्यामुळे समाजातील घटकपासून विद्यार्थी वंचित राहतात. ज्या समाजामध्ये आपण वावरतो त्या समाजाचे आपण देणे असतो ही भावना मनामध्ये असली पाहिजे तरच विद्यार्थी समाजाविषयी व समाजातील घटकाविषयी सकारात्मक विचार करू शकतो अन्यथा नकारात्मक विचार घेऊन तो जगत असतो.
- 5) ऑनलाईन व ऑफलाईन या मध्ये खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणामध्ये फरक आहे कारण अशा काही गोष्टी आहेत की त्या प्रत्यक्षात पाहून करावे लागतात. उदा.. प्रयोग शाळेतील प्रयोग. ऑनलाईन च्या माध्यमातून वर्गामध्ये बसून सुद्धा विद्यार्थ्यांना जम्मू-काश्मीरमध्ये सफरचंदाच्या त्या बागेचे वर्णन करण्याऐवजी त्यांना दाखवू शकतो.

समारोप :-

मार्च 2020 ते चालू काळापर्यंत कोरोना या महामारी ने जग स्तब्ध झाले आहे.सर्वच क्षेत्र अधोगतीच्या मार्गाने चालू आहेत, त्यात आपल्या जवळचा, कुटुंब प्रमुख ,भाऊ-बहीण, आप्तस्वकीय, पाहुणा यांच्या मृत्यूने आपल्यावर खूप ताण आलेला आहे नवीन काही करण्याची अपेक्षा राहिलेली नाही कारण मनामध्ये भीती निर्माण झालेली आहे. जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंची थांबनी करून चालत नाही कारण त्या निरंतर चालणाऱ्या असतात व अशा काही गोष्टी आहेत की त्या ज्या त्या वेळी केल्या तर त्यांना योग्य फलनिष्पत्ती होते. त्यामुळे शिक्षणासारख्या अतिमहत्वाच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये शिक्षण प्रणाली येऊन शिक्षणाला धावते रूप देण्याचा या ठिकाणी प्रयत्न केला आहे.

संदर्भग्रंथसूची :-

- 1.कोरोना-सावट का संधी?
- 2.भारतातील शिक्षण- र वि देशपांडे
- 3.कोरोना शिक्षणावरील एक आपत्ती.
- 4.लोकसत्ता व महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स वृत्तपत्र
- 5.Youtube.



## ब्रिटीश कालखंडात उच्च शिक्षणामध्ये झालेल्या बदलांचा अभ्यास

श्री.संतोष शहापूरकर  
संशोधक

डॉ.दत्ता पाटील  
मार्गदर्शक

### १.१ प्रस्तावना —

एकोणिसावे शतक हे महाराष्ट्राच्या आणि भारताच्या इतिहासात मन्वंतराचे शतक म्हणून ओळखले जाते. या काळात देशात सर्वच क्षेत्रात वैचारिक क्रांती घडून आली. या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीच्या काळात इंग्रज राजवट ख—या अर्थाने स्थिर झाली होती. इंग्रजांच्या नियोजनबद्ध, शिस्तप्रिय आणि कार्यक्षम शासन पद्धतीस या काळात सुरुवात झाली. ब्रिटीशपूर्व काळात देशात अस्तित्वात असलेल्या अंधश्रद्धा, कर्मकांडाचे स्तोम, परंपरानिष्ठा रुढीप्रियता, जातीव्यवस्थेतील अभेद्य भिंती, अनिष्ट चालीरिती यासारख्या दोषांनी भारतीय समाज हा पोखला होता. ब्रिटीशांच्या राजकीय स्थैर्याबरोबरच येथील समाजजीवनात नव्या विचारांचे वारे वाहू लागले. पाश्चात्य असलेल्या इंग्रजांनी येथील गतिहीन समाजास आधुनिक शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून विचारप्रवण केले. त्यामुळेच बुद्धिवाद, तर्कनिष्ठा, व्यक्तिवाद, शास्त्रीय विचारप्रणाली, मानवतावाद आणि राष्ट्रवाद या आधुनिक संकल्पना भारतीय समाजात प्रसार पावू लागल्या. इंग्रजी शिक्षण आणि पाश्चात्य समाताधिष्ठित संकल्पना यामुळे नवशिक्षित तरुणपिढी भारतीय आणि पाश्चात्य समाजाची तुलना करू लागली. यातूनच स्वसमाजातील धार्मिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि राजकीय दोषांचे ज्ञान होऊ लागले. यामुळेच सुरुवातीच्या काळात वेगवेगळ्या प्रबोधनात्मक धार्मिक आणि सामाजिक संस्थांची स्थापना भारतात आणि महाराष्ट्रात झालेली दिसून येते.

प्राचीन व मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात कोणाचेही राज्य असले तरी प्रचलित शिक्षणव्यवस्थेत फारसे बदल होत नसत. कारण शिक्षण ही आपली जबाबदारी आहे असे राजसत्तेला कधी वाटलेच नाही. मध्ययुगीन राज्यव्यवस्थेचे स्वरूप लष्करी असल्यामुळे शिक्षणाकडे लक्ष द्यायला कुणाला वेळ नव्हता. वेदाध्ययनाचे अधिकार ठराविक वर्गाला असल्याने अन्य कोणी ते शिकू शकत नसे. पेशवेकाळात नाशिक, पैठण, सांगली, मिरज, भोर, फलटन, त्र्यंबकेश्वर, सातारा, वाई येथे पाठशाळा होत्या. १९व्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला संपूर्ण देशातील शिक्षणाची परिस्थिती, दयनीय होती. ब्राम्हणांशिवाय इतर जाती शिक्षणात रस घेत नव्हत्या. शिक्षणाचे व्यावहारिक जगात किती फायदे आहेत याचा समाजाला बोध झाला नव्हता. या काळात छापील पुस्तके नव्हती, शाळांच्या निश्चित वेळ नव्हत्या, अभ्यासक्रम नव्हते, मागास जातींना व स्त्रियांना शिक्षणापासून वंचित ठेवले होते. विद्यार्थी ब्राम्हण व शिक्षकही ब्राम्हण असल्यामुळे हे शिक्षण शतकापर्यंत अस्तित्वात नव्हती. सैनिक, शिलेदार शिक्षणाला महत्त्व देत नसत. युद्धोपयोगी शिक्षण घेण्याकडे त्यांचा कल होता. व्यवसायाशिक्षण हे जातीनिष्ठ व आनुवंशिक होते. शिक्षण हे आधुनिक प्रकारचे नसल्याने समाजात अज्ञान, अंधश्रद्धा, जातीभेद, स्त्रियांच्या समस्या यांनी उग्र स्वरूप धारण केले होते.

### १.२ प्राचीन शिक्षणपद्धती :

वेदांमध्ये त्या वेळच्या शिक्षणाबद्दलचे उल्लेख आहेत. अर्थवेदामध्ये ब्रह्मचर्येबद्दलचे जे वर्णन आहे, त्यामध्ये 'उपनयन संस्कार', ब्रह्मचर्य' या संज्ञांचा खुलासा आहे. त्या काळात स्त्रियांनाही शिक्षण दिल्याचा पुरावा सापडतो. प्राचीन काळी पुढील शिक्षणसंस्था होत्या : आचार्यकुल वा गुरुकुल, कण्वाश्रमासारखे आश्रम किंवा तक्षशिलेसारखी विद्यापीठे, पुष्कळदा शिक्षकांचे घर हीच शाळाही असे. त्या काळात ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य या सर्वांना शिक्षण मिळत असे. मात्र शूद्रांना वेदाचे शिक्षण मिळत नसे. शूद्रांच्या उद्योगव्यवसायांचे शिक्षण तज्ञांकडून मिळत नसे. शूद्रांच्या उद्योगव्यवसायांचे शिक्षण त्यांच्या वाडवडिलांकडून मिळत असे. स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने शिक्षण मिळत असे.

शिक्षणाचा काल हा ब्रह्मचर्याश्रमाचा काल होय. ब्रह्मचारी म्हणजे विद्यार्थी. ब्रह्म म्हणजे वेद. वेदाध्ययनासाठी करावयाचे व्रत म्हणजे ब्रह्मचर्य. हे व्रत घेतलेला ब्रह्मचारी होय. या व्रताचा विविध प्रकारचा कार्यक्रम सांगितलेला आहे गुरुगृही आचार्यांच्या किंवा शिक्षकांच्या घरी बारा वर्षे किंवा अभिप्रेत विद्याग्रहण पूर्ण



होईपर्यंतच्या काळात राहणे. येथे राहून गुरुच्या गृहस्थाधर्माला मदत करावयाची, गुरुगृही निरंतर स्थापलेल्या अग्नीची वनातून इंधन आणून सेवा करावयाची. विविध प्रकारची गुरुची सेवा म्हणून गुरुशुश्रूषा. शुश्रूषा शब्दाचा व्युत्पत्त्यर्थ श्रवणेच्छा असा आहे. गुरुमुखातून ज्ञानग्रहण करण्याची उत्कंठा असल्यामुळे विद्यार्थी हा गुरुची गुरु सांगेल त्याप्रमाणे सेवा करतो. गुरुच्या अगोदर उठून संध्यावंदन व स्वतःच्या अग्नीची सेवा म्हणजे होमहवनादी कर्म पार पाडावयाचे, संध्यावंदनाच्या शेवटी गुरुचरणाला स्पर्श करून त्यास अभिवादन करावयाचे, गुरुपत्नीच्या चरणास स्पर्श न करता अभिवादन करावयाचे, दिवसा झोपावयाचे नाही, मांसाहार वर्ज्य करावयाचा, क्षत्रिय-वैश्यांनीसुद्धा मद्यपान करावयाचे नाही.

इसवी सनाच्या सातव्या शतकात हयूएनत्संग याने भारताचे प्रवास केला होता. त्याने त्या वेळच्या शिक्षणाबद्दल पुष्कळच लिहून ठेवलेले आहे. त्या वेळी अर्थातच भारतात बौद्ध धर्माचा प्रसार झालेला असल्यामुळे जुन्या भारतीय पद्धतीत बौद्धांच्या शिक्षणपद्धतीची भर पडलेली होती. त्या पद्धतीत बुद्धविहार या मोठ्या शाळा होत्या. त्या विहारांत बौद्ध भिक्षू विद्यादानाचे काम करीत असत. या विहारांमध्ये चांगले शिक्षक तर असतच परंतु समृद्ध ग्रंथालयेही असत. त्या काळात प्राथमिक शिक्षणामध्ये लिहिण्यावाचण्याचे शिक्षण दिले जात असे. त्यानंतर सामान्यतः सातव्या वर्षी पाच प्रमुख शास्त्रांचे व्याकरण, हस्तकौशल्य, वैद्यकशास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र आणि अध्यात्म अशा क्रमाने त्यांना शिक्षण दिले जात असे. हयूएनत्संग याच्या वृत्ताप्रमाणे भारतामध्ये त्या काळात शिक्षणाचा प्रसार खूपच झाला होता. वेदकाळात तसेच बुद्धकाळात भारतामध्ये त्या काळात शिक्षणाचा प्रसार खूपच झाला होता. वेदकाळात तसेच बुद्धकाळात भारतामध्ये काही महत्वाची विद्यापीठे होती. चांगली शिक्षण केंद्रे म्हणून ती मान्य पावलेली होती. अशी केंद्रे म्हणजे तक्षशिला, नालंदा, विक्रमशिला, मिथिला, वलभी इत्यादी इ.स.पू. पाचव्या शतकापासून तक्षशिला विद्यापीठाचा इतिहास मिळतो. अलीकडे केलेल्या उत्खननांतून यातील अनेक विद्यापीठे कशी समृद्ध होती ते कळून येते. त्या काळाच्या वैशिष्ट्याप्रमाणे शिक्षण हे विनामूल्य असे. परंतु अध्ययन संपल्यावर गुरुची आज्ञा घेऊन गुरुगृहातून परत फिरण्याच्या वेळी गुरुला दक्षिणा देणे हे कर्तव्य मानले जात होते.

### १.३ पाश्चिमात्य शिक्षणास प्रारंभ —

भारतात शिक्षणाचा प्रसार करण्याची जबाबदारी शासनाची आहे असे कंपनी सरकारने १९ व्या शतकापर्यंत कधी मानलेच नाही. भारतात आलेले काही ख्रिश्चन मिशनरी व जनसेवेचे व्रत घेतलेले काही भारतीय नेते त्यांच्या प्रयत्नामुळे त्याकाळी पाश्चात्य शिक्षणाची चाहूल भारतात लागली. परंतु १७८१ मध्ये लॉर्ड हेस्टिंगजने सुरु केलेले 'कलकत्ता मदरसा, १७७१ साली जोनायन डंकन याने सुरु केलेले बनारस येथील संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, १७९४ मध्ये विल्यम जोन्स यांनी प्रस्थापित केलेले 'बंगाल एशियाटिक सोसायटी' या १८ व्या शतकात स्थापन झालेल्या शिक्षणसंस्था पाश्चात्य शिक्षणावर भर देणाऱ्या होत्या. मुंबईचे विल्सन कॉलेज व मद्रासचे ख्रिश्चन कॉलेज ही त्याकाळी मिशन—यांनी चालवलेली महत्वाची शिक्षणकेंद्रे होती.

१९ व्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात राजा राममोहन रॉय, राधाकांत देव, महाराजा तेजचंद्र, रायबहादूर यांनी आधुनिक शिक्षणाच्या प्रसाराकरिता नेटाने प्रयत्न केले. १८१८ मध्ये भारतात ब्रिटीश सार्वभौमत्व प्रस्थापित झाल्यानंतर ब्रिटीश राज्यकर्त्यांनाही भारतात इंग्रजी शिक्षणाचा प्रसार व्हावा याची गरज वाटू लागली. त्यांनी भारतात प्रस्थापित केलेली शासकीय व न्याय व्यवस्था चालविण्याकरिता तसेच ब्रिटीश व्यापारी कंपन्यात कनिष्ठ स्तरावर नोकरवर्गाचा भरणा करण्यासाठी सुशिक्षित माणसांची गरज त्यांना वाटू लागली. त्या दृष्टीने इंग्रजी शिक्षण आवश्यक असल्याने १८३३ च्या सुमारास आधुनिक इंग्रजी शिक्षणाची सुरुवात भारतात झाली.

### १.४ लॉर्ड मेकॉलेनी केलेल्या सुधारणा —

लॉर्ड मेकॉले हा लॉर्ड विल्यम बेंटिकच्या गर्व्हनर जनरलच्या परिषदेत विधी सदस्य होता. त्याने भारतात इंग्रजी भाषेच्या माध्यमातून युरोपियन वाङ्मय व विज्ञानाचे शिक्षण देण्यात यावे असा विचार मांडला. राजा राम मोहन रॉय यांनीही त्यांना समर्थन दिले. लॉर्ड मेकॉलच्या प्रभावी समर्थनामुळे बेंटिकने ७ मार्च १८३५ रोजी इंग्रजी शिक्षणाचा व पाश्चात्य विज्ञानाचा प्रसार भारता व्हावा असा ठराव पास केला. या दिवसापासून इंग्रजी माध्यमाच्या भारतीय शिक्षणव्यवस्थेत शिरकावा झाला. या निर्णयामुळे मेकॉलच्या मतानुसार क्लर्कसारख्या पदांसाठी भारतीयांना

नोकरीत लावता येणार होते, त्यांना कमी पगारावर नियुक्त केल्यामुळे कंपनीला कमी खर्च येईल, अनेक भारतीय इंग्रजी भाषेचे समर्थक होतील त्यामुळे इंग्रजी साम्राज्य, त्यांची राहणी व पाश्चात्य सभ्यता यांचा प्रभाव पडेल त्यातून भारतात इंग्लंडच्या मालाची मागणी वाढेल व भारतीयांवर इंग्रजांनी लादलेल्या गुलामगिरीचा विरोध करण्याची इच्छा भारतीयांना होणार नाही अशी मेकॉलेची योजना होती. बेंटिकने १८३५ मध्ये कलकत्ता येथे एक मेडिकल कॉलेज स्थापन केले.

#### १.५ वुडचा खलिता –

१९ जुलै १८५४ रोजी बोर्ड ऑफ कंट्रोलचा अध्यक्ष सर चार्लस वुड याने त्याच्या शिक्षणाविषयक खलित्यात विशद केलेली निती भारतातील आधुनिक शिक्षणाचा मूलाधार मानला जातो. पाश्चात्य शिक्षणाने ब्रिटीश सत्तेच्या स्थैर्याला धोका निर्माण होईल ही भिती वुडला निराधार वाटत होती. उलट ब्रिटीशांकरिता भारतीयांच्या शैक्षणिक हिताची जपणूक व विकास करणे हे सरकारचे कर्तव्य ठरते असे त्याचे मत होते. त्याच्या खलित्यात पुढील शिफासी होत्या.

१. जबाबदारीच्या पदांवर भारतीयांच्या नेमणूका करणे शक्य व्हावे याकरिता पाश्चात्य तत्वज्ञान, विज्ञान व कला यांचा प्रसार करणे हे शिक्षण पद्धतीचे उद्दिष्ट असावे.
२. भारतीय भाषांना उत्तेजन देण्यात यावे.
३. कायदा, कृषी व औषधी विज्ञान यांच्या प्रशिक्षणाकरिता वेगळी शिक्षणकेंद्रे सुरु करण्यात यावी.
४. स्त्रीशिक्षणाला प्रोत्साहन व सवलती देण्यात याव्या.
५. संचालकांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली सार्वजनिक शिक्षण खाते प्रत्येक प्रांतात प्रस्थापित करावे व त्या त्या प्रांतातील शैक्षणिक संस्थांच्या कामकाजावर देखरेख ठेवण्याकरिता तपासनिर्मातृ नियुक्ती करावी.
६. लंडन विद्यापीठाच्या धर्तीवर नवी विद्यापीठे स्थापन करण्यात यावी व इंटरमिजिएट ते पदवी स्तरापर्यंत शिक्षण देण्याचे कार्य विद्यापीठांनी करावे.
७. प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक व उच्च माध्यमिक स्तरावर देशी भाषा शिक्षणाचे माध्यम असावे.

वुडचा खलिता भारतीय शिक्षणपद्धतीची जणू सनद मानली जाते. वुडने केलेल्या शिफारसीनुसार मुंबई, मद्रास व कलकत्ता या इलाख्यात शिक्षण खात्याची स्थापना करण्यात आली. १८५७ मध्ये मुंबई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता येथे विद्यापीठेही स्थापन झाली.

#### १.६ हंटर समिती –

भारतात शिक्षणाला थोडी वेगाने चालना मिळाली तो गव्हर्नर जनरल लॉर्ड रिपन यांच्या धोरणामुळे वुडच्या खलित्यात विशद केलेल्या तत्वाना कितपत व कोणत्या प्रकारे मूर्त स्वरूप दिले जात आहे व ती निती साकार करण्याकरिता कशा स्वरूपाची कार्यवाही आवश्यक आहे. यासंबंधी मार्गदर्शन व्हावे या हेतूने रिपनने डब्लू. डब्लू. हंटर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली १८८२-८३ मध्ये २२ सदस्यांची एक समिती नेमली. या समितीने शिक्षणविषयक प्रश्नांचा सांगोपांग अभ्यास करून पुढील शिफारसी केल्या.

१. उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांचे व्यवस्थापन करणे व त्यांना प्रत्यक्षपणे मदत करणे सरकारने हळूहळू बंद करावे त्याऐवजी महाविद्यालयांना आवश्यक तेवढे द्रव्यसहाय्य व खास अनुदाने द्यावीत.
२. नैतिक शिक्षणाकडे लक्ष पुरावावे व त्या दृष्टीने धर्म तत्वावर आधारित क्रमिक पुस्तके तयार करावीत. सर्व सरकारी व सरकारी मदत घेणा-या शिक्षण केंद्रातून एक व्यक्ती व नागरिक म्हणून प्रत्येकाची कर्तव्ये समजावून सांगण्याकरिता व्याख्यानमाला आयोजित कराव्यात.
३. महाविद्यालयात विद्यार्थ्यांनी दयावयाचे शुल्क, त्यासंबंधी देण्यात येणा-या सवलती याबाबत निश्चित नियम घालून देण्यात यावे व त्याचे पालन काटेकोरपणे व्हावे.
४. शिष्यवृत्त्यांकरिता खास नियम तयार करण्यात यावे उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षणाचे दोन विभाग असावेत. एक विभाग ती परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण होउन महाविद्यालयात जाणा-या विद्यार्थ्यांचा व दुसरा व्यापार-व्यवसायाकडे

वळणा—या विद्यार्थ्यांचा असेल. सर्व उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयांना ग्रंथालय, टेबलखुर्च्या व अन्य साहित्य याकरिता अनुदान देण्याची तरतुद करण्यात यावी.

५. शिक्षणाची पातळी घसरणार नाही याबद्दल जागरूकता राखावी, त्याकरिता तपासनीस नेमून विद्यालयांच्या कामकाजावर देखरेख ठेवावी.

६. औद्योगिक व व्यापारी शिक्षणाची तरतुद करावी व शिक्षणाच्या प्रसाराकरिता खाजगी व्यवस्थापन व पुढाकार यांना उत्तेजन द्यावे.

हंटर कमिशनने केलेल्या सर्व सूचना भारत सरकारने मान्य केल्या. १९व्या शतकाच्या शेवटच्या दोन दशकात दुष्काळ, प्लेग यासारख्या दैवी आपत्ती विरुद्ध एकीकडे झगडा चालू असताना शिक्षण क्षेत्रात मात्र बरीच प्रगती झाली.

१.७ लॉर्ड कर्झन व विद्यापीठ कायदा —

लॉर्ड कर्झन हा पक्का साम्राज्यवादी प्रवृत्तीचा शासक होता. भारतावरील ब्रिटीश पकड जास्तीत जास्त दृढ व्हावी हे त्याचे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट होते. त्या दृष्टीने देशातील शिक्षणसंस्थावर, विशेष करून उच्च शिक्षणावर कडक सरकारी नियंत्रण असावे हे त्याला आवश्यक वाटत होते. शिवाय सरकारी नियंत्रणाशिवाय शिक्षणसंस्था भारतीयांच्या हाती जात असल्याचे पाहून कर्झन अस्वस्थ झाला होता. लॉर्ड कर्झनने काही प्रारंभिक चौकशीनंतर, देशातील उच्च शिक्षण अधिका—यांची एक परिषद सप्टेंबर १९०१ मध्ये सिमला येथे आयोजित केली त्या परिषदेत घेण्यात आलेल्या निर्णयानुसार १९०२ मध्ये व्हॉईस रॉयच्या कार्यकारी मंडळाचा विधी सदस्य सर टॉमस रॅले यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एक विद्यापीठ समिती कर्झनने नेमली. या समितीने सर्व विद्यापीठांना व संलग्न महाविद्यालयांना भेटी दिल्या व तीन महिन्यांच्या चौकशीनंतर जून १९०२ मध्ये आपला अहवाल सरकारला सादर केला. या अहवालाच्या आधारे २१ मार्च १९०४ रोजी विद्यापीठ कायदा पास करण्यात आला त्यात पुढील तरतुदी होत्या.

१. मुंबई, मद्रास व कलकत्ता या तीन विद्यापीठात कमीत कमी ५० व जास्तीत जास्त १०० शिष्यगुरु असावेत आणि लाहोर, अलाहाबाद या दोन विद्यापीठात ती संख्या ४० ते ७५ असावी असे ठरवून देण्यात आले. त्यात कुलपती, कुलगुरु व सिनेटचे सदस्य असलेले पदसिद्ध शिष्यगुरु यांचा समावेश नव्हता.
२. निर्वाचित शिष्यगुरुंची संख्या मुंबई, मद्रास व कलकत्ता या तीन विद्यापीठात २० तर नव्या दोन विद्यापीठात १५ असावी.
३. सिंडीकेटमध्ये विद्यापीठाचा कुलगुरु, सार्वजनिक शिक्षण खात्याचा संचालक व सिनेटचे निवडलेले सात ते पंधरा शिष्यगुरु असावेत. विद्यापीठातील शिक्षकांना सिंडीकेटवर पुरेसे प्रतिनिधीत्व दिले जावे.
४. नव्या महाविद्यालयांच्या संलग्नतेसंबंधी नियम अधिक कडक करण्यात यावेत. महाविद्यालयाला योग्य अशी मोठी इमारत, किंमती अद्यावत उपकरणे व ग्रंथालय यासारख्या आवश्यक सर्व सोई उपलब्ध असाव्यात. संलग्न महाविद्यालयांची तपासणी करण्याकरिता विद्यापीठांना जास्तीचे अधिकार दिले जावे.
५. प्राध्यापक, प्रपाठक व अधिव्याख्याता यांच्या नेमणूकांना सरकारी मान्यता अनिवार्य मानली जावी व कुलगुरुंची नेमणूक सरकारकडून व्हावी.
६. इंटरमिजिएट स्तरापर्यंत शिक्षण देणा—या संस्था बंद करण्यात याव्यात. शिक्षणखात्याने घालून दिलेल्या नियमांचे पालन करणा—या विद्यालयांनाच सरकार मान्यता दिली जावी.

या कायद्याने विद्यापीठांवर लादलेली नियंत्रणे इतकी कडक होती की गौण प्रश्नासंबंधीही स्वतंत्रपणे निर्णय घेणे विद्यापीठांना अशक्य होते. या कायद्याने भारतीयांना उच्च शिक्षणसंस्था चालविण्याच्या मार्गात अडचणी निर्माण होणार होत्या असे असले तरी या कायद्याने विद्यापीठांच्या शासनपद्धतीत सुधारणा घडवून आणली. औषधीशास्त्र, पशुवैद्यक, शिल्पशास्त्र या विषयांच्या शिक्षणाला कर्झनने प्रोत्साहन दिले.

ब्रिटीशांच्या काळातील भारतातील (महाराष्ट्रातील शिक्षणपद्धती)

१. १७८१ मतरशाची स्थापन — वॉरेन हेस्टिंग्ज अरबी आणि पारशी भाषेच्या अध्यायनासाठी
२. १७९१ बनारसला संस्कृत पाठशाळा— जोनाथन डंकब (बनारसचा इंग्रजी रेसिडेंट)



३. १८०० श्वतजॅपससपंड ब्वससमहम — लॉर्ड वेलस्ली
४. कंपनीच्या प्रशासकीय अधिका-यांना शिक्षण देण्यासाठी १८०२ मध्ये हे कॉलेज कंपनीच्या संचालकांच्या आदेशावरून बंद केले.
५. १८१३ च्या चार्टर अॅक्ट नुसार भारतात विद्येच्या प्रसारासाठी वार्षिक एक लक्ष रुपये कंपनीने खर्च करावे अशी तरतूद केली.
६. राजा राममोहन रॉय यांनी शिक्षण पाश्चात्य शिक्षण इंग्रजी भाषेतून दिले जाई.
७. वार्षिक एक लक्ष रुपये कसे खर्च करावे यावर ब्रिटीशांच्या लोकशिक्षण समितीत २ गट  
१. प्राचीन भारतीय भाषेच्या आणि विद्येच्या प्रसारासाठी खर्च करावेत.  
२. इंग्रजी भाषेतून पाश्चात्य शिक्षणासाठी खर्च करावेत.
- हा वाद सोडण्यासाठी बॅटिंगने लॉर्ड मेकॉल यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली समिती नेमली.मेकॉलने दुस-या गटाचे (इंग्रजी शिक्षणाचे) जोरदार समर्थन केले.

मेकॉल समिती —

१. अनुदानाचा वापर इंग्रजी भाषेतून होणा-या यूरोपियन विज्ञान व साहित्याच्या प्रसारासाठी खर्च केला जाईल.
२. पूर्वेकडील (भारतीय) भाषांमधील शिक्षणासाठी कोणतेही धन उपलब्ध होणार नाही.
३. शिक्षणाचे माध्यक — इंग्रजी भाषा
४. मेकॉल असा वर्ग निर्माण करू इच्छित होता.
५. “जो रक्त व रंगाने भारतीय असेल पण प्रवृत्ती, विचार, नितीमत्ता, बुद्धीमत्तेने इंग्रज असेल.”
६. म्हणजेच मेकॉलला कंपनीसाठी कमी दर्जाच्या जागेवर काम करणारे करड्या रंगाचे इंग्रजी बनवावे होते.

जेम्स थॉमसनची शिक्षण व्यवस्था —

१. वायव्य सदहद्द प्रांतात (१८४३-५३)
२. देशी भाषेच्या ग्रामीण शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था
३. ग्रामीण भागात कृषि विज्ञानासारखे विषय स्थानिक भाषेतून शिकवण्याची व्यवस्था सुरु केली.
४. वुडचा अहवाल — १८५४
५. हा अहवाल भारतीय शिक्षणाचा मॅगनाकार्टा म्हणून ओळखला जातो.
६. सरकारच्या शिक्षण धोरणाचा उद्देश पाश्चात्य शिक्षणाचा प्रसार करणे आहे. त्यामुळे सरकारने युरोपियन तत्वज्ञान विज्ञान, कला, साहित्य यांचा प्रसार करावा.
७. प्राथमिक शाळा — प्रादेशिक भाषेचा शिक्षणासाठी वापर — खेड्याच्या पातळीवर
८. जिल्हा स्तरावर — हायस्कूल (माध्यमिक) आणि महाविद्यालये — इंग्रजी व प्रादेशिक भाषेचा वापर
९. पदवी — इंग्रजी भाषेचा वापर (उच्च शिक्षणासाठी)
१०. शिक्षण क्षेत्रात खाजगी प्रयत्नांना चालना देण्यासाठी अनुदान पद्धती सुरु करावी.
११. लंडन विद्यापीठाच्या आदर्श डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून मुंबई, मद्रास, कोलकत्ता इथे विद्यापीठे स्थापन करण्यात यावीत.
१२. कंपनीच्या प्रत्येक प्रांतात लोकशिक्षण विभाग स्थापन करावा
१३. वुडच्या अहवालात व्यावसायिक आणि तांत्रिक शिक्षणावर (Technical) जोर
१४. अध्यापक परिक्षण संस्था स्थापन करण्यात याव्यात (इंग्लंडच्या धर्तीवर)
१५. स्त्री-शिक्षणाला प्रोत्साहन देण्याची शिफारस

थॉमस रॅले समिती —

१. या समितीच्या अहवालानुसार ‘भारतीय विद्यापीठ कायदा १९०४’ करण्यात आला.
२. भारतीय विद्यापीठ कायदा (१९०४)
३. विद्यापीठावरील सरकारचे नियंत्रण वाढवले

४. खाजगी महाविद्यालयांवरील सरकारचे नियंत्रण अधिकच दृढ करण्यात आले.
५. विद्यापीठांचे क्षेत्र ठरविण्याचा अधिकार व्हाईसरॉयला देण्यात आला. बडोदा संस्थानात प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे (१९०४)

सॅडलर समिती (१९१७-१८)

१. कलकत्ता विद्यापीठाच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास करून त्यावर अहवाल देण्यासाठी या आयोगाची निर्मिती
२. अध्यक्ष — एम.ई. सॅडलर
३. सदस्य — आशुतोष मुखर्जी (भारतीय), झियाउद्दीन अहमद (भारतीय)

हाटॅंग समिती — शिक्षणविषयक घसरणाऱ्या दर्जावर अभ्यास करण्यासाठी नेमली.

तरतुदी

१. प्राथमिक शिक्षणाला राष्ट्रीय महत्व देण्यात आले.
२. शिक्षणात सुधारणा व संघटनांवर भर देण्यात यावा.
३. ग्रामीण विद्यार्थ्यांना माध्यमिक स्तरावर रोखले पाहिजे आणि त्यांना व्यावसायिक व औद्योगिक शिक्षणाकडे वळविले पाहिजे.

सारांश —

पाश्चात्य शिक्षणामुळे भारतीय तरुणांमध्ये कमालीची ज्ञानलालसा वाढली त्यातून अनेक तरुण इंग्लंडमध्ये उच्च शिक्षणासाठी जाऊ लागले. त्यांच्यावर इंग्लंडमधील लोकशाही, औद्योगिक प्रगती, उदारमतवाद यांचा प्रभाव पडला व त्यांनी भारतात येऊन त्याचा प्रसार सुरू केला. भारतातील भिन्न भाषिक प्रांतात वैचारिक देवाणघेवाणीसाठी इंग्रजी भाषा वरदान ठरली. इंग्रजीमुळे भारतीयांना ज्ञान-विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानाची ओळख झाली. त्यातून अज्ञान, अंधश्रद्धा, संकूचित निष्ठा दूर होऊन नवा शास्त्रीय दृष्टीकोन मिळाला. सामाजिक व धार्मिक पुनरुज्जीवनामध्ये भारतीय सुशिक्षित तरुणांनी महत्वाची भूमिका बजावली. भारतीय ऐक्य राष्ट्रवाद वाढवण्यात पाश्चात्य शिक्षणाने महत्वाची भूमिका बजावली. भारतीय ऐक्य भाषेला भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याची भाषा म्हणून गौरविले आहे. चिपळूणकरांच्या मते, “इंग्रजी शिक्षण हे भारतीयांना लढाऊ राष्ट्रवादाचे बाळकडू पाजणारे वाघीणीचे दूध ठरले.”

संदर्भ सूची —

१. ना.सी., दिक्षीत — भारताचा इतिहास — पिंपळपुरे प्रकाशन, नागपूर
२. विद्याविकास (शैक्षणिक मासिक पत्रिका) अंक १६ जानेवारी १९८४ — विकास प्रकाशन
३. मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी — संक्षिप्त आत्मकथा — नवजीवन प्रकाशन मंदिर, अहमदाबाद.
४. डॉ.नि.आ.वक्काणी — आधुनिक भारताचा इतिहास — श्री.मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर
५. डॉ.सुमन वैद्य, डॉ.शांता कोठेकर आधुनिक भारताचा इतिहास (१९२१-१९४७) — श्री.साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
६. डॉ.सुमन वैद्य, डॉ.शांता कोठेकर आधुनिक भारताचा इतिहास (१८५७-१९२०) — श्री.साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर.

## न्याय के नए रास्ते बनाती : 'भली लड़कियाँ, बुरी लड़कियाँ'

डॉ. वृषाली विकास मिणचेकर  
अध्यक्षा, हिंदी विभाग,  
एस्. के. पाटील महाविद्यालय,  
कुरुंदवाड़-महाराष्ट्र।

### प्रस्तावना -

इक्कीसवीं सदी परिवर्तन की सदी मानी जाती है। बदलते सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक संदर्भों के बदलावों के बीच मनुष्य के आचार-विचार, रहन-सहन तथा सोच की दिशा में भी परिवर्तन होता दिखायी दे रहा है। इस परिवर्तन की आँधी का असर दुनिया की आधी आबादी कही जानेवाली नारी पर भी हुआ है। इक्कीसवीं सदी की नारी के बदलते तेवर ने पूरे विश्व को चकाचौंध कर दिया है। नारी में यह बदलाव इन दस-बीस वर्षों में या किसी एक सदी में नहीं आया है, बल्कि इसके पीछे युगों का प्रदीर्घ इतिहास है। वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी एवं तार्किक तेवर के आगे ढहती सामंती व्यवस्था के सामने आधुनिक नारी परंपरा से अपना हिसाब माँगने लगी है। युगों से उसने सीता, पार्वती, लक्ष्मी, दुर्गा होकर देखा किंतु देवियों के यह अवतार उन्हें सुख देने में असमर्थ रहे, जिसके कारण नारी ने देवि होने से इन्कार कर दिया और वह घर से बाहर निकल पड़ी अपनी आजादी की राह पर। 'आज नारी के अधिकारों को व्यापक मान्यता मिली हुई है। वह अपने पसंद का जीवन जी सकती है। वैवाहिक जीवन उसके लिए कठोर बंधन नहीं बल्कि अपने व्यक्तित्व को निखारने का एक अवसर है। काम उसकी मजबूरी नहीं, बल्कि स्वाधीनता अर्जित करने का एक औजार है। वह राजनैतिक व सामाजिक क्षेत्र में भी असरदार ढंग से भाग ले सकती है। साथ ही साहित्य, संस्कृति, कला जगत को भी अपने योगदान से पूर्ण करती है। उसे सिर्फ नारी समझकर रोका नहीं जा सकता। संविधान से प्राप्त अधिकार को वह अब पूर्णतः समझ गई है।' समय और परिवेश के कारण नारी को खुद में यह बदलाव लाना पड़ा। अब नारी ने दीनता का रोना प्रायः बंद कर दिया है। उसका स्थान जीवन-संघर्षों ने ले लिया है। बेचारगी प्रतिशोध और विद्रोह में बदल गई है।" नारी के इसी संघर्ष और प्रतिशोध की चर्चा आधुनिक लेखिकाओं ने अपने साहित्य के माध्यम से पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ की है। इन लेखिकाओं में इक्कीसवीं सदी के दूसरे दशक का एक चर्चित नाम है अनु सिंह चौधरी।

अनु सिंह चौधरी बिहार से हैं। वे एक फिल्मकार, स्क्रीनरायटर, एडिटर, अनुवादक, स्तंभकार तथा एक्स-पत्रकार रह चुकी हैं। उनका इन क्षेत्रों में काम करते हुए जो वास्तव अनुभव हैं, उनकी रचनाओं में सूक्ष्मता से झलकता है। अबतक उनकी तीन पुस्तकें- 'नीला स्कार्फ' (कहानीसंग्रह) 'मम्मा की डायरी' (कथेतर) और 'भली लड़कियाँ, बुरी लड़कियाँ' (उपन्यास) प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं। अनु सिंह चौधरी का लेखन आदर्शवाद और यथार्थवाद के कश्मकश में उलझता नहीं है। और न ही वे समाज के डर से अपने पात्रों में खींच-तानकार आदर्शवाद दिखाने की जद्दोजहद करती हैं। वे अपने पात्रों के मनोविज्ञान को पूरी तरह समझकर उन्हें यथार्थवादी रूप में प्रस्तुत करती हैं। उनका लिखने का अंदाज एकदम सरल एवं दिल को छू लेनेवाला है।



‘भली लड़कियाँ, बुरी लड़कियाँ’ उपन्यास अनु सिंह चौधरी ने सन् 2019 में लिखा है। इस उपन्यास का मूल विषय एक ऐसी घटना है, जो इस देश की हर सड़क पर, हर दिन होती दिखायी देती है। यह उपन्यास उन लड़कियों की बात करता है जो अपनी लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए रास्ते तलाशती नहीं, बल्कि रास्तें खुद बनाने में विश्वास रखती हैं। इस कहानी की नायिका पूजा प्रकाश अठारह साल की है। जो बारहवीं 96.75 अंकों से पास होने के बाद मुजफ्फरपुर जैसे छोटे शहर से निकलकर पहली बार दिल्ली आयी है। उसे आई.पी.एस. ऑफिसर बनना है। पूजा की दादी जिसे वह अम्मा कहती है, उसकी प्रेरणास्रोत है। अम्मा ने ही पूजा की आँखों में यह सपना बोया है। इस सपने को साकार करने के लिए अम्मा पूजा को बराबर उकसाती रहती है। पूजा का एडमिशन दिल्ली युनिवर्सिटी में हुआ है। वह अरोरा आंटी की पीजी में पेइंग गेस्ट के तौर पर रहने के लिए आती है। जहाँ पर मेघना, देबजानी और सैम जैसी अलग-अलग परिवेश से आयी लड़कियाँ उसे रूम पार्टनर के रूप में मिलती हैं। ये ऐसी लड़कियाँ हैं जो, “रूढ़ि-परंपराओं को तोड़कर, अन्याय-अत्याचार का विरोध करके वे अपने स्वतंत्र व्यक्तित्व के निर्माण के लिए स्वयं के द्वारा निश्चित मार्ग पर चलकर अपने जीवन को सुखमय बनाते हैं। दुःखों का स्वीकार मात्र सामाजिक बंधनों के लिए करना इन्हें अस्वीकार है तथा अपनी भावनाओं की बलि चढ़ाकर दूसरों को सुख देना इनका स्वभाव नहीं है।”<sup>iii</sup> आरंभ में इन लड़कियों से मिलकर सिर धुनती पूजा धीरे-धीरे उन्हें अपनी दोस्त के रूप में स्वीकार करती है। अम्मा और माँ की नसीहतों और सलाहों - ‘बेटा, बस पढ़ाई करना, इधर-उधर की बातों पर ध्यान मत देना, अच्छी लड़कियों के संग रहना।’ के बावजूद वह इन तीनों को अपना मानती है। सिगरेट-शराब पीती, क्लब जाती, तंग कपड़ों में अपनी आजादी सेलिब्रेट करती, बिनधास्त, बेबाक और बेपर्वा ये लड़कियाँ जिनके कैरेक्टर्स पर चरित्रहीनता या बुरी लड़की का टैग लगानेवाला यह समाज कैसे खुद इन्हें ऐसी सिच्युएशन्स में ढकेलता है, यह एक रहस्य की तरह पूजा के सामने खुलता है। सैम यानी समृद्धि तनेजा की जीवन-कहानी उसके सामने स्पष्ट करती है कि उसके इस उन्मुक्त व्यवहार के पीछे उसके अपने घरवाले तथा उसका प्रेमी-पति हैं, जिन्होंने उसे इसप्रकार का जीवन जीने पर मजबूर किया है। और पूजा धीरे-धीरे समझना शुरू करती है कि लड़की होने के मायने क्या है, क्या है उनके असल संघर्ष।

पूजा अभी दिल्ली की तेज रफ्तार को पूरी तरह से पकड़ नहीं पायी है कि वह सैम के दोस्त संदीप से प्रेम कर बैठती है। पूजा का प्रेम संवेदनशील है, शरीर से परे है। अभी वह अपने-आप को, इस प्रेम को जान ही रही है कि एक हादसे का शिकार हो जाती है। संदीप अपने दो दोस्तों के साथ मिलकर पूजा पर सामूहिक बलात्कार कर देता है। यह हादसा एक झटके में सिर्फ पूजा की ही नहीं बल्कि उसकी तीनों सहेलियों सैम, मेघना और देबजानी की भी जिंदगी बदल देता है। पूजा के साथ हुए इस हादसे के बाद तीनों बौखला जाती हैं, हैरान रह जाती हैं। कोई इस घटना की तकरार युनिवर्सिटी के विमेंस एसोशिएशन के पास करना चाहती है, तो कोई पुलिस में रिपोर्ट करना चाहती है। देबजानी इन दोनों प्रस्तावों का विरोध करती है क्योंकि वह समाज के दब्बू रूप से बखूबी परिचित है। वह कहती है- “ऐसे केस में विक्टिम की स्लटशेमिंग के अलावा कुछ हाथ नहीं आता। तुम क्या चाहती हो? अगले एक घंटे में मीडिया, लोग, वो नीचे बैठी अरोरा आंटी... सब मिलकर इस लड़की को हाउंड करना शुरू कर दें? क्या चाहती हो कि पूजा प्रकाश एक केस नंबर बनकर रह जाएगी और पूरी जिंदगी एक ठप्पा अपने माथे पर लिए जीकर भी मरती रहे?”<sup>iv</sup> तीनों सोच-

सोचकर परेशान हो रही है कि अब क्या करें। किंतु पूजा ने फैसला लिया है, उन लड़कों को सबक सीखाने का। उसे अम्मा की बात याद आती है कि वह बचपन से उसे पुलिस ऑफिसर बनाना चाहती है। निर्भीक बनाना चाहती है। निर्भीक लड़की क्या करती है यह पूछने पर अम्मा उसे बताती थी-“अपने साथ होने वाले किसी भी गलत काम किसी भी अन्याय का विरोध करती है। जो गलत लगता है, उसके खिलाफ लड़ती है। निर्भीक लड़की बदनामी से नहीं डरती है। जो उसको सही लगता है, वही करती है।”<sup>v</sup> और फिर पूजा और उसकी तीनों दोस्त मिलकर उन तीनों लड़कों को जिन्होंने पूजा पर गैंगरेप किया है, उन्हें आधी रात को दिल्ली की सुनसान सड़क पर बुलाकर उनकी जम से पीटाई करती है। और खुद ही इसका वीडियो बनाकर सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल करती है। यह खबर सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से पूरे देश में फैलती है। टी.वी. का एक न्यूज चैनल अपनी टी.आर.पी बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से इन चारों का पता लगाकर उन्हें चर्चा के लिए स्टूडियो में आमंत्रित करता है। ये चारों यह जाहीर नहीं होने देती कि पूजा के साथ यह हादसा हुआ है। एंकर अपने प्रश्नों से यह ढूँढने की कोशिश कर करता रहता है कि इनमें से पीड़ित लड़की कौन है। एंकर द्वारा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के रूप में चारों समाज के सामने नए प्रश्न खड़े कर देती है। हादसे की रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं की इस सवाल के जवाब में ये कहती है, “पुलिस, या मीडिया, या लोग ऐसे मामलों में क्या करते हैं, आपको तो मालूम ही होगा सर। लड़की पर उंगलियाँ उठती है। लड़की पर सवाल उठता है।”<sup>vi</sup> एंकर आम आदमी की तरह उनसे कहता है कि अपनी सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी आप की है, ऐसे हालात में पड़ना ही क्यों...। इस बात का उत्तर देते हुए ये चारों उल्टा सवाल करती है-“जब सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी अपनी है तो हमारी सुरक्षा और हमारे भरोसे के साथ खिलवाड़ करनेवाले को सरेआम सजा देने का हक हमें क्यों न हो।”<sup>vii</sup>

उपन्यास यहाँ खत्म हो जाता है किंतु पाठकों के मन में हमारी समाज-व्यवस्था, हमारी न्याय-व्यवस्था, पीड़ित लड़की की यातना, उसकी ओर देखने का समाज का नजरिया आदि को लेकर अनगिनत सवाल छोड़ जाता है। और लेखिका का अंतिम वाक्य- “आखिर वो कौन-सी लड़की होगी जिसके साथ जिंदगी में कभी-न-कभी उसकी मर्जी के खिलाफ कोई जबदरस्ती नहीं हुई होगी।”<sup>viii</sup> पाठकों को सोचने पर मजबूर कर देता है। और लड़कियाँ जो ऐसी हादसों का शिकार बन जाती हैं, समाज को डर से, बदनामी के डर से चूप रह जाती हैं। क्योंकि ऐसी स्थिति में समाज उनके ही चरित्र को लेकर अनगिनत सवाल खड़े कर देता है। एक कॉन्फरन्स में हिंदी की जानी-मानी रचनाकार सुश्री शशिकला राय ने कहा था कि “एक बात अबतक मैं समझ नहीं पायी हूँ कि जिस लड़की पर बलात्कार होता है, वह कहती है कि मैं किसी को मुँह दिखाने लायक नहीं रही। किंतु मेरा मानना है कि जो हुआ उसमें लड़की की गलती क्या है, असल में उन लड़कों को मुँह छिपाना चाहिए, जिन्होंने ऐसी गंदी हरकत की है।” पर ट्रेजेडी यह है कि समाज की निगाहें लड़की को दोषी मानकर उसका जीना नर्क बनाती है। समाज केवल कहता है कि लड़कियों को सक्षम, सबल, आत्मनिर्भर बनना चाहिए। और जब सच में लड़की अपने अत्याचार के खिलाफ विद्रोह करती है तो कई प्रश्नचिह्न उभरते हैं। और साहित्य का काम है ऐसे प्रश्नचिह्नों पर चर्चा करना। आज स्त्रीवाद भी एक प्रश्नचिह्न के रूप में ही समाज के सामने उपस्थित हो रहा है।

स्त्रीवाद को हम आसान शब्दों में स्त्री के अधिकारों की लड़ाई कह सकते हैं। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास स्त्रीवाद की प्रबलता से हिमायत करता हुआ दिखाई देता है। आज कई लेखिकाएं अपनी रचनाओं के माध्यम से स्त्रीवाद की पुष्टि करती हुई नजर आती हैं। किंतु ज्यादातर लेखिकाओं के साहित्य में स्त्रीवाद को एक मर्यादा तक ही प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। स्त्री के चरित्र को यथार्थ रूप में प्रस्तुत करने में कहीं न कहीं एक हिचकिचाहट नजर आती है। किंतु प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में अनु सिंह चौधरी ने अपने पात्रों पर कहीं न कहीं एक सहजता से विकसित होता नजर आता है। ये लड़कियाँ हमें सीखाती हैं कि जीवन मन और मस्तिष्क के सहयोग से जिया जाता है। अठारह-बीस साल की यह लड़कियाँ उस नाजुक उम्र में हैं, जिस उम्र में मस्तिष्क नहीं हार्मोन्स बोलते हैं। ये लड़कियाँ वही करती हैं जो इन्हें अच्छा लगता है, जो इनका मन कहता है। खोखला आदर्शवाद ओढ़कर जीना इन्हें पसंद नहीं। और जब इन्हें ठोकर मिलती है, तब ये अपने मस्तिष्क की सुनकर उसपर अमल करती हैं। अनु सिंह चौधरी इन लड़कियों के बारे में लिखती हैं-“उनकी और उनकी उम्र की बाकी कई लड़कियों की नजरों से उनकी ही दुनिया देखते हुए मुझे जिंदगी की नई परिभाषा समझ में आने लगी। असल में जिंदगी किसी किस्म का ‘वाद’ या ‘सिद्धांत’ नहीं समझती। जिंदगी सिर्फ कर्म समझती है, एक्शन समझती है। इस लिहाज से इस कहानी की चारों लड़कियों के कई फैसलें तयशुदा कायदे-कसौटियों को तोड़ते-मरोड़ते हैं। ये लड़कियाँ कोई सिद्धांत, कोई झंडा नहीं समझती। लेकिन अपनी गलतियाँ मानना जानती हैं, अपने फैसलों की जिम्मेदारी उठाना, उन्हें दुरुस्त करना और एक-दूसरे के लिए खड़ी होना जानती हैं। अपनी पीढ़ी की लाखों और लड़कियों की तरह।”<sup>ix</sup>

#### निष्कर्ष -

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास का शीर्षक ही ‘भली लड़कियाँ, बुरी लड़कियाँ’ पाठकों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने में सक्षम है। लड़की शब्द के पीछे जब हम ‘बुरी’ विशेषण जोड़ देते हैं, तब वह दुनिया-जहाँ, सभ्यताओं-मान्यताओं से बड़े परे की चीज हो जाती है। और तब ये सवाल पैदा होता है कि क्या वाकई बुरी लड़कियों ने दुनिया में संतुलन बनाए रखने की सारी व्यवस्थाओं को ध्वस्त कर दिया है। क्या वाकई उन्होंने सभ्यताओं और मान्यताओं की जंजीर तोड़ते हुए विनाश की रेखा खींच दी है? कुछ भली लड़कियों को आजाद कर क्या वाकई उन्हें बिगाड़ दिया है? अनु सिंह चौधरी का यह उपन्यास इन्हीं सवालों के जवाब ढूँढ़ने की कोशिश करता है। इस उपन्यास के पात्र सैम, मेघना और देबजानी जो आरंभ में बुरी लड़कियों के रूप में सामने आते हैं, उपन्यास के अंत तक आते-आते स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि ये जो समाज की नजर में बुरी बन बैठी हैं, ऐसा बनने का उन्हें कतई शौक नहीं है। बल्कि पुरुषप्रधान समाज ने इनकी भावनाओं की बलि देकर इनके साथ जो खिलवाड़ किया है, उस स्वार्थी व्यवहार ने इन्हें ऐसा बनने पर मजबूर किया है। समाज लड़कियों को केवल दो हिस्सों में बाँटता है, भली और बुरी। लेखिका ने लड़कियों के भली से बुरी बनने तक की प्रक्रिया को बहुत ही यथार्थता से प्रस्तुत किया है जिससे समाज ऐसी किसी भी लड़की को बुरी कहने से पहले एक-बार सोचने की कोशिश जरूर करेगा। साथ ही लेखिका आज की आधुनिक कहलाने वाली लड़कियों को यह संदेश देना चाहती है कि उन्मुक्त आजादी भविष्य में हमारे लिए खतरा भी बन सकती है। तो लड़कियों को इस खतरे का सामना करने के लिए भी तैयार रहना चाहिए। बावजूद इसके कोई



हादसा होता भी है। तो पूरी जद्दोजहद के साथ खुद पर हुए अन्याय-अत्याचार का बदला लेने की तैयारी भी रखनी चाहिए। आत्मनिर्भर लड़की का टैग केवल फैशन को तौर पर नहीं अपनाना है, बल्कि जरूरत पड़ने पर समाज के सामने एक मिसाल बनाती है। बदनामी के डर से चुप न बैठकर बदनाम करनेवालों को सबक जरूर सीखाना है और सदियों से सुनते आ रहे- 'अबला जीवन हाथ तुम्हारी यही कहानी, आँचल में हैं दूध, आँखों में है पानी' वाली कहानी का दुखड़ा हमें ही बदलना है। संक्षेप में आज तक स्त्रीवाद को लेकर जो रचनाएं लिखी गई, उनमें से ज्यादातर रचनाएं केवल यह बताती हैं कि स्त्री को अन्याय के विरुद्ध आवाज उठानी है, खुद को न्याय दिलाने के लिए अलग-अलग रास्ते तलाशने हैं किंतु अनु सिंह चौधरी के इस उपन्यास के नारी पात्र इसप्रकार बने-बनाए रास्ते नहीं तलाशती बल्कि खुद ही नए रास्ते बनाते हैं। और यही समय की माँग है। स्त्री के स्वाभिमान और अस्मिता को बरकरार रखने के लिए अब हमें लीक को छोड़कर खुद ही नए रास्ते तैयार करने की जरूरत है।

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