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Special Issue

Dedicated in the Memories of

Late Prin. Sir Dr. M. S. Gosavi

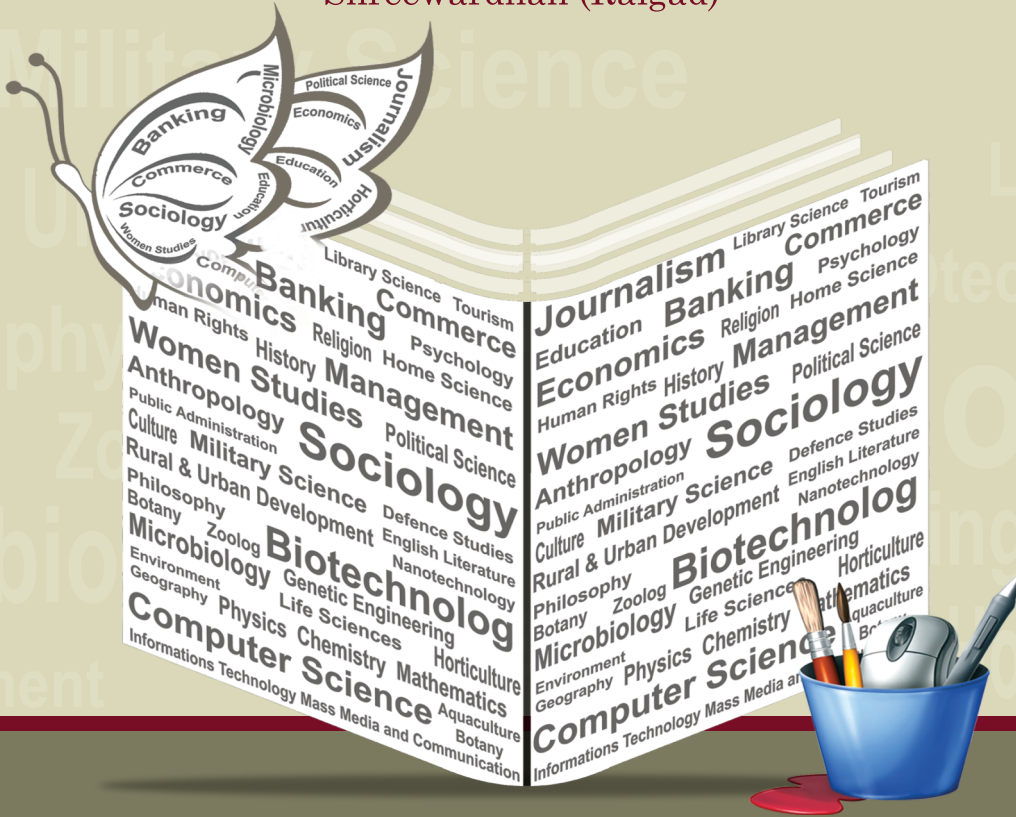
Secretary and Director General, GES Nashik
and on the occasion of
Silver Jubilee year of the College



Platinum

A Peer Reviewed National Multidisciplinary Journal

Gokhale Education Society's
Arts, Commerce and Science College,
Shreewardhan (Raigad)



Gokhale Education Society's
Arts, Commerce and Science College,
Shreewardhan (Raigad)



भावपूर्ण श्रद्धांजली



१५ सप्टेंबर, १९३५.

प्राचार्यांचे प्राचार्य, सारस्वतांचे सारस्वत
सर डॉ. एम. एस. गोसावी साहेब

९ जुलै, २०२३.

Gokhale Education Society's

Arts, Commerce and Science College
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MISSION

To cater the educational needs and uplift to Economically weaker, and downtrodden Students.

GOALS

- To make efforts to get higher education for the rural community.
- To prepare the students resourceful for facing the global challenges.
- To build up a good and responsible citizen.
- To organize various programmes for the holistic development of the students.

OBJECTIVES

- To provide need based courses of University of Mumbai for the students.
- To organise training camps for improving the skill and enhance Quality Education through innovative teaching - learning methods.
- To provide maximum infrastructure facilities and recourses for the student for their Bright Career.

PLATINUM. 2023.

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Late Prin. Sir Dr. M. S. Gosavi*

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Silver Jubilee year of the College*

Published by

**Gokhale Education Society's
ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE,
Shreewardhan (Dist- Raigad) 402110.**

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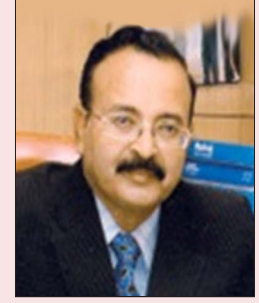
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Message



It gives me immense pleasure to extend my best wishes to the present issue of "Platinum", the interdisciplinary research journal published by Gokhale Education Society's 'Arts, Commerce and Science College', Shriwardhan.

Gokhale Education Society, a leading and quality education enterprise, has completed its glorious centenary. The chief objective of the G.E.Society is to develop responsible citizens by providing quality education at an affordable cost. Society's educational institutes provide training in a number of streams including humanities, commerce, management, science, engineering, and para-medical training, and always strive for the holistic growth of students' personalities. G.E. Society looks up to taking higher strides in the future by facilitating health care and medical education. The recent inauguration of the first phase of "Kasturi Integrated Multispecialty Hospital" and "Gurudakshina" auditorium are significant steps in that direction. G.E. Society's "Arts, Commerce and Science College, Shreewardhan" is an integral part of the Society. Established in 1998, the college is actively contributing to the field of education. The college has always taken creative and innovative measures to amplify its academic input. This year, the college is celebrating its silver jubilee. Achieving this glorious feat has been possible only because of the hard work and dedication put in by all the staff members of the college. This is indeed a moment of celebration.

The college is bringing out the present issue of "Platinum", the interdisciplinary research journal, to honour the occasion of the college's Silver Jubilee Year and in the Memories of Late Sir Dr.M.S.Gosavi, Secretary and Director General of G.E.Society. Distinguished as the "Master Teacher of the Millenium", honourable Sir Dr.M.S.Gosavi holds the world record of being the youngest Principal of the college at the age of twenty-two years with the longest tenure. An internationally acknowledged management scientist, his trailblazing career is marked with a number of international and national level honours. Late Sir Dr.M.S.Gosavi had been striving for the development of G.E.Society for more than six decades. He stands as a constant source of inspiration for everyone associated with G.E.Society. It is indeed very heartening and opportune to present this issue in his honour memories.

This volume contains forty-five research articles that range over the topics from NEP 2020, education, Commerce, management, and literature to women empowerment. This kaleidoscope of research insights from multiple disciplines presented by learned scholars underlines the need for diligent research and would definitely prove to be an enriching reading experience. I would like to put on record my appreciation towards Dr. Shriniwas Joshi, Principal of the college, and the entire editorial team and staff of the college for contributing their efforts towards bringing out this issue. This is indeed a commendable activity of the college. I once again congratulate the college for its silver jubilee and extend my best wishes to the journal and all the future endeavours of the college!

- Dr. Mrs. Dipti Deshpande

Director (HR), Gokhale Education Society and
Principal, SMRK-BK-AK Mahila Mahavidyalay, Nashik.

Editor's Desk

It is my immense pleasure to publish this Platinum A Peer Reviewed Multidisciplinary National Level Research journal having ISSN/ISBN, on the Occasion 88 th Birth Anniversary of Gokhale Education Society Nashik. I feel proud to state that this edition will fulfill the wide space and needs of Researchers from Various disciplines from all over Maharashtra and outside too. I assure that this issue will show the richness and quality of Research excellence.

Hon. Sir Dr.M.S.Gosavi saheb always says that the change is the only constant thing in the world. Education develops the holistic personality of Learners at all levels. The intellectual strength of upcoming smart new generation must be converted into marketable commodities. And employability in education is very important which makes students capable of doing their Best. Higher Education must enable the learner to lead, to create, to develop and to represent their own new ideas and perception by way of Research. For this issue Secretary and Director General of Gokhale Education Society - Hon. Prin. Dr. Sir M.S.Gosavi and President Hon. Prin. S. B. Pandit Saheb Blessed us a lot. Our H.R.Director, Dynamic and Innovative Personality Hon.Prin.Dr.Deepti Deshpande always encourage and appreciate such type of constructive, innovative and glorious ideas. I hearty thankful to all dignitaries for encouraging and positive support.

In this issue, varieties of Research Papers from all streams and domain have been incorporated on which researchers have articulated. Their scholar opinions and expressions and put across their study findings which have really made this volume impact making and profound.

I would like to mention that the Research Papers published in this issue are scrutinized and reviewed by the experts in respective fields, teachers and research scholars. Since efforts are taken by the teachers of Junior and Senior College. I appeal all teachers for enjoying this platform. I extremely thanks to my colleagues, paper writers and research scholars. I welcome also the expectations and suggestions from the learned personalities from all streams for next issue.

Prin. Dr. Shrinivas V. Joshi

Gratitude

It's with great pride, privilege & enthusiasm we are releasing this Multidisciplinary National level Journal Platinum 2023. I, with great anticipation invite you to read this issue which has touched wide areas & corners of research from various disciplines within the boundary of Nation.

Any accomplishment requires the efforts of many people and this work is not different. This issue is the result of continuous boosting, appreciation & innovative ideas of Hon. Prin. Dr. Mrs. Deepti Deshpande, H. R. Director of G. E. Society-Nashik, focus on research work and commitment and dedication of teaching & non teaching staff members of the college.

This work is synergistic product of many minds. Enormous efforts have taken in development of this interdisciplinary journal having ISSN/ISBN & I believe that the efforts will be reflected in this edition. I am grateful for the research scholars who have contributed for the development of this issue.

I am extremely proud of our Editorial Board members & find myself fortunate to work with leashed, talented persons with disciplinary background.

A variety of Research Papers, Articles from various domains have been compiled which would make this volume Rich. I am very much thankful to all the authors who have contributed their research work in this journal & also appeal all teachers & researchers to enjoy this platform.

Dr. Kalyani S. Nazare

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Collection and Development of Resources in The Electronic Environment

Prin. S. B. Pandit

Emeritus Professor

President

Gokhale Education Society, Nashik

A) Collection of resources in the foundation of

- Generation of knowledge Diversity
- and knowledge Diversity

The knowledge flows as under

- Knowledge in existence
- Additions to knowledge in various dimensions
- Which dimension remained undeveloped and unknown?
- Which is the source available to make undeveloped a developed?
- To make unknown a known
- To fathom out the sources which will serve the purpose

Hence in the electronic era though the collection is easy, the selectivity of knowledge for the purpose for which it is required is very difficult when the flood of information is on the internet.

The more difficulty is experienced when the correct, relevant and suitable information is needed to serve the required purpose.

There requires not only the known source of information but also

- an analytical mind
- Creative intellect
- and the skill of Seeker of information

If the seeker of Information is not equipped with these attributes the purpose may not be served.

It may serve half-way having so many deficiencies and can be attributed as "Imperfect".

Therefore in the "Electronic Age"

- The seeker of Information
- The Transferer of Information
- The User of Information

All need training in

- Skill in selecting

- Skill in using
- Skill in Transferring
- and the skill in Narrating and interpreting

Therefore focusing only on the "Collection Development – of resources" will not serve the purpose.

Along with that the personnel will have to be trained, and equipped with the skill of:-

- knowing the resources
- Collecting the required relevant information
- Analyzing the information
- Classifying it
- Storing it in a classified manner
- Knowing the exact need of a user
- Transferring the information to the user as required
- If needed seeking additional information to suit the purpose of the user

Therefore the job of persons involved in this becomes more complex and skill oriented. For which suitable facilities of training in the skills and methodology is needed.

A) Available Resources are screened

The present available resources are

- The Books
- The Periodicals
- On line resources – Internet and Net Works.
- Telecommunications
- CD ROM information resources
- Agencies collecting information etc.

The usefulness of information / knowledge offered by those resources depends upon :-

- Up to date ness
- Reliability
- Rationality
- Authoritative

- Validity
- Usability

How for these ingredients a source possesses will decide its utility

The above said characteristics will have to be related with

- user's need
- Suppliers knowledge and skills
- Right classification of Information to suit subject matters.
- Skilled personnel responsible for storing the information / knowledge.
- Trained personnel in handling electronic media and Telecommunication / Computer / Internet / Networks etc.

The printing sources of information and knowledge such as

- Books
- Periodicals
- Journals

May suffer on account of

- Their up to date ness
- up to minute ness
- Right resources /References
- Reliability

Hence in the era of fast development of

- Electronic Media
- Computers
- Telecommunications
- Various net works

People will prefer to rely on electronic resources.

C) Info – Power

The age of Globalisation is dominated by Info-Power. The country which possesses the best Information Management Techniques leads.

The expertise of the Information Management lies in keeping an Eye on Latest – Information.

Not only that but an “Ability to convert Information into Knowledge”.

Samuel Jonson an American Philosopher said:-

- Knowledge is of two types
- One you possess
- and the other to know where to get it

Therefore strategy towards Globalisation should involve

- Monitoring the moves of the competitors
- Also known as “Competitive Intelligence through “Effective Information Management System”.

Therefore to achieve lead and sustaining it. will require

- Skill of collecting Information

- Managing and Interpreting it in the light of users' need

Thus such strategic Information Management System is required in the age of rapid development of computer and Telecommunication Technologies, knitted with closely effective information management techniques.

This is how we can create our place in “Electronic Information Revolution.

The combination of

- Computing Technology
- and Information Power will influence the changes in Global Scenario

D) Information Technology (IT)

The rapid growth of Information Technology has out-dated many sources of Information.

The rate of obsolescence is very high

Peter Drucker would have put it bluntly “The I T Management will have to abandon everything they have back doing in the past.

The following are the attributes of modern I T

Reach : Geographically extension of systems and accessibility of total number of people

Range : Share ability of information across systems. Across organizational boundaries and across organizational levels.

Depth : Penetration of systems into “Individual Users” organizational users.

Change : The ability of the Information systems to respond quickly to changes in the environment.

E) The Planning of use of Information /Knowledge

Before using the Information /knowledge, Planning of use is very essential.

For that the following planning process will have to be adopted.

The Planning process

- Diagnosis – Identification of Information
- Prognosis – Forecast – course of usability of information
- Objectives – For what purpose the Information can be used
- Strategy – What is the best way / methodology to use it.
- What is the best purpose for which it can be used ?

Tactics

What specific means / methodology to be adopted to keep the lead. ?

What specific skills to be imbibed in the personnel ?

What specific Training should be given to achieve the purpose.

Control

What measures should be adopted to watch the progress of implementation on strategic points where

guidance is required for smooth progress and achievement of objective.

To conclude Collection and Development of resources in the Electronic Environment is linked with the Development and the growth of Information Technology. The human capital involved in this should be trained in the skills and the methodology to transfer the information / knowledge to the users. The training in the skills will have to keep pace with the development and growth of Information Technology.



Education on Right Path

Prin.Dr. Suhasini Sant

Vice Chariman and Zonal Secretary, Mumbai

Vivekananda advocated education for self-development. According to him knowledge is inherent in man, no knowledge comes from outside; it is all inside. True knowledge does not come from outside, it is discovered or unveiled with the individual, in the self which is the source of all knowledge. Thus, education is discovery and the advance of knowledge is made by the process of uncovering. To quote Vivekananda again, "All knowledge that the world has ever received comes from the mind: the infinite library of the universe is in your mind. The external world is only the suggestion, the occasion, which sets you to study your mind. He further said, "Like fire in a piece of flint, knowledge exists in the mind; suggestion is the friction which brings it out. All knowledge and all powers are within. Man manifests knowledge, discovers it within himself, which is preexisting, through eternity."

Swamiji attempts to establish, through his words and deeds, that the end of all education is man making through the process of self-development. Swamiji defines education as "the manifestation of the perfection already in man." The 'perfection' alluded to here is the excellence of the human soul-the self, which by its very nature is perfect. The part 'already in man' means that perfection is innate and not acquired. According to Swamiji, the Atman is the ultimate source of not only all knowledge and happiness, but also of all noble qualities and capacities inherent in man. Education is the process by which this innate perfection is manifested. The aim of education is to manifest in our lives the perfection, which is the very nature of our inner self. This perfection is the realization of the infinite power which resides in everything and everywhere existence, consciousness and bliss (satchindananda). After understanding the essential nature of this perfection, we should identify it with our inner self. For achieving this, one will have to eliminate one's ego, ignorance and

all other false identification, which stand in the way. Meditation, fortified by moral purity and passion for truth, helps man to leave behind the body, the senses, the ego and all other non-self elements, which are perishable. He thus realizes his immortal divine self, which is of the nature of infinite existence, infinite knowledge and infinite bliss. At this stage, man becomes aware of his self as identical with all other selves of the universe, i.e. different selves as manifestations of the same self. Hence education, enables one to comprehend one's self within as the self everywhere. The essential unity of the entire universe is realized through education. Accordingly, man-making for Swamiji stands for rousing man's to the awareness of his true self. However, education thus signified does not point towards the development of the soul in isolation from body and mind.

Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902) a great patriotsaint, great thinker a religious leader and social reformer of India, embraces education, which for him signifies man making, as the very mission of his life. He wanted to promote spiritualism, perfection, divinity, self-reliance, universal brotherhood and faith through education. In this article which purports to expound and analyze Vivekananda's educational views, an endeavor has been made to focus on the basic themes of his philosophy, viz, self-realization and the spiritual unit of the universe.

The character of any man is but the aggregate of his tendencies, the sum total of the bent of his mind. We are what our thoughts have made us. Thoughts live; they travel far. And so take care of what you think. Every work that we do, every movement of the body, every thought that we think, bears an impression on the mind-stuff. What we are every movement is determined by the sum total of these impressions on the mind. Every man's character is determined by the sum total of these impressions. If good

impressions prevail, the character becomes good, if bad impressions prevail, it becomes bad”.

Swamiji advocated education for self-reliance. He proclaimed, “we want that education by which character is formed, strength of mind is increase, the intellect is expanded and by which one can on one’s own feet.” Swamiji remarked, knowing the self is the chief object of education. Further he says, education is not filling the mind with a lot of facts and diverse knowledge of perfecting the instrument and getting complete mastery of one’s own mind is the ideal of education.” To him “the training by which the current and expression of will are brought under control and become fruitful is called education.”

These words by Vivekananda represent the characteristic Indian definition of Education. Education according to most of the Western educationists aims at searching for empirical knowledge along with man’s adjustment with the environment. According to the Indian philosophical tradition, on the other hand, education is the quest for those nobler aims which liberates man from causal ignorance i.e., the ignorance of the true nature of the Atman. When causal ignorance is removed, the Atman reveals or manifests itself in all its glory. This experience is known as realization of the inherent knowledge which is the essential meaning and ultimate purpose of human life.

Man-making education involves the development of one’s personality with the consciousness that one must be responsible and purposeful servant of one’s community. The pupils should learn those things which will make their life happy in all respects. That which does not turn the joy of early life into the grief of youth, the merriment of youth into the sorrow of middle age and the happiness of the middle age into the miseries of old age is the right type of learning. Education which makes the whole society happy with the happiness of the individual and which produces a society which is constrained and fair in its relation with other societies is called the right type of education. Whatsoever removes misery and increases happiness and makes the happiness stable is real education.

Vivekananda supported the idea of Swadharma in education. The aim of education should be fulfillment of Swadharma. Education should be modified to suit the individual child. Each child should be given opportunities to develop according to his own inner nature.

Education to be complete must have five principal aspects relating to the five principal activities of human beings. The physical (skill) vital energy (balance) mental (knowledge), intellectual (discernment) and blissful (identity or oneness) integration of the individual into a complete man is a broad definition of the fundamental aim of education.

Education for Women

Swami Vivekananda used to observe that the country

which had no respect for woman-hood could never become great. To quote his inspiring words: “If you do not rise the woman who are living embodiment of the divine mother, do not think that there is any other way for the nation to rise”. He pointed out that unless Indian women secure a respectable place in this country, the nation can never move much forward. He remarked that “There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing”. Thus, the regeneration of Indian women, according to Swami Vivekananda, depends upon proper education.

Swamiji’s views on curriculum for school education have following unique features. Swami Vivekananda, in his scheme of education, meticulously includes all those studies, which are necessary for the all-around development of the body, mind and soul of the individual. These studies can be brought under the broad heads of physical culture, aesthetics, classics, language, religion, science and technology. According to Swamiji, the culture values of the country should form an integral part of the curriculum of education. The culture of India has its roots in her spiritual values. The time tested values are to be imbibed in the thoughts and lives of the students through the study of the classics like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Gita, Vedas and Upanishads. This will keep the perennial flow of our spiritual values into the world cutlue. Education, according to Swamiji, remains incomplete without the teaching of aesthetics or fine arts. He cites Japan as an example of how the combination of art and utility can make a nation great. Swamiji reiterates that religion is the innermost core of education religion is the innermost core of education.

Everyone who has dealt with children and adolescents knows the truth of this statement. It is not possible to instill virtues and noble qualities in youngsters merely through sermons. It can be done only through living contact. Swamiji wanted the ancient traditions of guru kula vasa to be reviewed. In the Gurukula system of education students got ample opportunities to be in the close proximity of their Gurus, almost all the time, and this gave them enough opportunities for imbibing moral and spiritual values from their Guru. Swamiji wanted to promote perfection and divinity that are already in man by positive ideas, encouragement and personal life of the teachers.

Method of Education

There is only one method by which to attain knowledge, that which is called concentration. The very essence of education is concentration of mind. The more the power of concentration, the greater the knowledge that is acquired. This difference in the power of concentration constitutes the difference between man and man. All success in any line of our work is the result of this concentration. Thus, to Swamiji the power of

concentration is the only key to the treasure house of knowledge. According to Swamiji knowledge is inherent in every man's soul. What we mean when we say that a man 'knows' is only what he discovers by taking the cover off his own soul. Consequently, he draws our attention to the fact that the teacher's role consists chiefly in providing an external stimulus and in removing the obstacles to the manifestation of inner knowledge. In his words: "Thus Vedanta says that within man is all knowledge even in a boy it is so and it requires only an awakening and that much is the work of a teacher." To drive his point home, he refers to the growth of a plant. Just as in the case of a plant, one cannot do anything more than supplying it with water, air and manure while it grows from within its own nature, so is the case with a child. Vivekananda's method of education resemble the heuristic method of the modern educationists. In this system the teacher invokes the spirit of inquiry in the pupil who is supposed to find out things for himself under the bias-free guidance of the teacher.

To quote Swamiji's words: "No one was ever really taught by another. Each of us has to teach himself. The external teacher offers only the suggestion which rouses the internal teacher to work to understand things". Swamiji also gives great importance to training of the will-powers and method of giving positive idea in his scheme of education. For achieving will-powers, one will have to eliminate one's ego, ignorance and other false identification, which stand in the way. Meditation, fortified by moral purity and passion for truth, helps man to leave behind the body, the senses, the ego and all other non-self elements, which are perishable. He thus realizes his immortal divine self, which is of the nature of infinite existence, infinite knowledge and infinite bliss.

Swamiji lays a lot of emphasis on the environment at home and school for the proper growth of the child. The parents as well as the teachers should inspire the child by the way they live their lives. Swamiji recommends the old institution of gurukula and similar systems for the purpose. In such systems, the students can have the ideal character of the teacher constantly before them, which serves as the role model to follow.

Although Swamiji is of the opinion that mother tongue is the right medium for social or mass education, he prescribes the learning of English and Sanskrit also. While English is necessary for mastering Western science and technology, Sanskrit leads one into the depths of our vast store of classics. The implication is that if language does not remain the privilege of a small class of people, social unity will march forward unhampered.

According to Swami Vivekananda the qualifications of a true teacher are as follows

The teacher should have a thorough knowledge of the

spirit of the scriptures. The teacher should be sinless i.e. he should be pure at heart and soul. The teacher must not teach with any ulterior selfish motive, for money, name or fame. He should be a tyagi and should be able to stimulate the spirit of intellectual curiosity in the students. His work must be simply out of love, out of pure love for mankind at large. The only medium through which spiritual force can be transmitted is love. This love within the teacher is the real source of his influence upon the students.

Swamiji says, 'three things are necessary to make every man great and every nation great. They are conviction of the powers of goodness, absence of jealousy and suspicion and helping all who are trying to be and as good.' He holds that 'the life is short, the vanities of the world are transient, but they alone live who live for others, the rest are more dead than alive.'

Swami Vivekananda says,, "the national ideals of India are renunciation (Tyaga) and service (Seva). Intensify Her in those channels and the rest will take care of itself." In this context the role of the teacher is to help the child to achieve Vyaktitva (individuality) first, and Vikasita Vyaktitva (personality) immediately after, through physical, intellectual and spiritual expansions. This transcendence of mere organic individual into spiritual personality, through conscious social participation is the only way to happy family and to full national integration.

Character building and man-making should no doubt start at home under parental supervision. But it has to be continued naturally and harmoniously in our educational system as well. Character to be stable must rest on the five basic values such as self-confidence self-reliance, self-knowledge, self-control and self-sacrifice which are cultural values practiced from time immemorial in this country are to be new re-visited and inculcated in the minds of new generations. This can be accomplished only through schools and colleges.

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Challenges in Implementing The National Education Policy - 2020

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Although, the NEP-2020 aims to bring a holistic change in the education system of India, there are substantial challenges both quantitative and qualitative in implementing the reforms.

The NEP-2020 is aimed at transforming India's education system into a modern, progressive and equitable one. The new policy focuses on improving poor literacy and numeracy outcomes associated with primary schools, reducing dropout levels in middle and secondary schools and introducing the multidisciplinary approach in the higher education system.

Besides the policy also lays emphasis on early childhood education restructuring curriculum and pedagogy, reforming the examination process and investing in teacher training.

Let's educate some of the major challenges in implementation of NEP-2020.

1. Curriculum And Content

The NEP seeks to introduce a shift from 10+2 structure to 5+3+3+4 structure where early childhood education will be a part of formal education. In addition, the NEP-2020 focuses on reducing the curriculum content to make space for critical thinking and in turn develop individuals with 21st century skills instilled in them. Hence all aspects of the curriculum and pedagogy need to be restructured to attain these goals. The challenges in successfully implementing changes include modifying the content rubric and modify the text books accordingly.

2. Teacher Availability and Training

The policy envisages the redesign of the school curriculum. However, in order to deliver the curriculum effectively, schools and concerned authorities need to train teachers and understand the pedagogical needs to make a smooth transition to the new education system. Furthermore, they need to shift the focus from teacher-

centred learning to foster, collaborative skills, critical thinking, problem-solving and decision making abilities in the youth.

Since, teaching is one of the low-paid professions in India, experimental learning and concept-oriented teaching will be a challenging task. Until the teacher remuneration is revised, the implementation of the NEP-2020 will be quite challenging.

3. Technology

The NEP-2020 lays emphasis on leveraging the advantage of technology in making the youth future ready. But developing digital infrastructure such as digital classrooms remote expertise - driven teaching models. AR/VR tools to bridge gaps in physical teaching and laboratory infrastructure is a great challenge because the majority of the schools do not have a proper set-up to support these tools. Also, the cost associated with building digital infrastructure might not be affordable for all schools across the country.

Moreover, in rural areas of the country where the Internet connectivity is nearly absent, deploying digital learning tools is out of the question. Hence, the Government should work on improving the basic infrastructure that will support the digital infrastructure in all areas.

4. Examination Structure

The NEP 2020 focuses on formative assessment for learning rather than summative assessment. The primary purpose of changing the assessment system is to promote continuous tracking of learning outcomes. However, continuous assessment requires schools and teachers to use innovative evaluation approaches and assignments. These approaches demand technological intervention and active involvement of teacher and students.

Almost 75% schools in India are run by the Government and 80% schools are budget private schools.

Hence, deploying a continuous assessment framework is a challenging task in these schools.

Thus, the Govt. needs to have a systematic phased approach to successfully implement the NEP-2020 and provide quality education to all students irrespective of their place of residence. However, in order to accomplish all these goals, we must overcome all the execution challenges in a sustained manner for years to come.

B) Problems of Education

Despite our best efforts our educational development still remains at a low level. The following are the main problems faced in the progress of education -

1) Lack of funds : The lack of sufficient funds is the main problem in the development of education outlay for education in five-year plan has been decreasing, due to insufficient funds most educational institutions lack infrastructure, Science equipment and libraries etc. Due to this reason desired results cannot be achieved

2) Expensive higher Education : University, professional and technical education has become costly in India. Fee structure of Technical & Professional Institutes IIM's is quite high (HM's charge Rs. 2 Lakh per semester for MBA Classes). It is beyond the reach of common man; Privatization of higher education has led to the growth of profit hungry entrepreneurs. Now a day's higher education is much costly affair.

3) Problem of Brain drain : When intelligent, talented and deserving candidates do not get suitable jobs in the country, they prefer to go abroad for seeking jobs. So our country is deprived of good talent. This phenomenon is called Brain drain education.

4) Neglect of Indian Language : The medium of

Instruction particularly in Science subjects is English. So rural students who are not well versed in English, cannot study Science properly in English. They suffer a lot; Indian Languages are still under developed. Standard publications are not available in Indian language.

5) Mass Lliteracy : Despite constitutional directives and economic planning, we are not able to achieve cent-percent literacy. Even now 35 % people remain illiterate. In India the number of illiterates is almost one third of the total illiterates in the world and in India is quite dismal.

6) Wastage of Resources : Our Education system is based on General Education. The dropout rate is very high in primary and secondary level. Most of the students in 6-14 age groups leave the school before completing their education. It leads to wastage of financial and human resources.

7) General Education Oriented : Our educational system is of General Education in nature. Development of technical and vocational education is quite unsatisfactory. So our education is unproductive. Hence number of educated unemployed persons is increasing day by day. This has become a great concern for Government.

8) Problems of Primary Education : Our primary education is ridden with too many problems. Large number of primary schools has no building, no facilities of drinking water, urinals, electricity, furniture and study materials etc. Large number of primary schools are single teacher schools and many schools are even without teachers. So the drop rate is very high and a cause of concern. Concluding, we can say that there is quantitative development we are still lagging behind.



Cyber Crime Education

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Cyber Crime is not new for the readers, Electronic gadgets (either wireless or wired), whenever are used to harm public and business organization are called cyber crimes. It may be done in the form of a virus attack, Phishing attack, Spoofing, Identify Theft or any of the tricks to misguide the victim. There is significant and worth investigation by criminologists because victims of Cyber-Crimes are increasing more quickly than cyber police can detect, arrest and prosecute. With the advent of the Internet, people have changed the way in which they communicate or interact with others, shop. These changes in organization's have increased the probability of being any kind of cyber threat.

That Consumer awareness of Phishing, a burning cyber crime is high, and most consumers take appropriate action upon receiving suspicious email. More than half of consumers immediately delete email purporting to be from their banks asking for personal information.

Wilcox N.A., Regan T.M. (2002) studied identity theft, a type of cyber crime, which violates the individual victim and wreaks huge financial losses on the commercial victim. However, the crime of using false identifiers and false identification documents transcends identity theft, as it includes not only the identity thief, but also the drug trafficker, the alien smuggler and the terrorist. One who commits this crime of identity fraud needs to be culled out and prevented innovative and effective solutions.

It is investigated that computer related crime is growing rapidly, but we are unable to measure with any precision its incidence and impact. More accurate measurements would be instructive to government and the private sector, to properly size prevention and investigation efforts. The study recommended in this paper established terms of reference and a metrics measurement process that would facilitate allocation of appropriate resources

to preventing and responding to computer-related crime.

Conway M. investigated that cyber crime may be used to support terrorism and such activities ought not to be classed as cyber terrorism. Although hackers have demonstrated that they are willing to crash computer networks to cause functional paralysis and even significant financial loss, this propensity for expensive mischief is not sufficient evidence that they would be willing to jeopardize lives or even kill for a political cause. Organized crime groups view the Net as a tool, not a target because many such organizations employ the Internet-and the public telecommunications network generally-as a vehicle for intelligence gathering, fraud, extortion, and theft.

Need for Cyber Crime Education (CCE)

With the advancement in Information Technology and growing need of MISs, there is a tremendous growth in the facilities endowed with banks, insurance companies; FMCG and e-commerce companies. Cyber Crime awareness has to be addressed at all levels, from the individual user to an organization. Mobile life, covering maximum of the dealings accessible online has granted the probability of being victimized by hackers, intruders and phishers. Of course, network administrators are coming with advanced technology and generating secure channels for data transmission. In spite of these security measures (either at software or hardware end), credit card frauds. ATM frauds have become common now a days. Why so?

Many studies have been carried out on cyber crime issues viz., Identify Theft, Hacking, Phishing, Vishing, Pharming etc., but no any study suggests a specific measure to get rid of these threats. The researches recommend taking precautions while using computer networks (either internet) to over come cyber attacks. Education has always been supposed to enlighten the people's mind and aware the masses, whenever the problems viz. environment's

threat and like come across.

Mobile Lift

The emergence of the Internet has brought dramatic changes in the living patterns of the masses all over the globe. The traditional payment, where the clumsy and expensive way to handle coins and notes is being replaced by efficient electronic payments initiated by various types of plastic cards, a tantalizing prospect for the twenty-first century. These business activities include electronic fund transfer (EFT), supply chain management (SCM), e-Marketing, online marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI) and automated data management among others. Everybody is in hurry due to sky-scraping competition in every sphere of life causing people to use payment technologies, which are more convenient and less time consuming.

Active Cyber Criminals

Due to unexpected growth in cyber crimes in society, information system security has become the greatest challenge for MIS experts. Security is the main concern of the organizations in the present scenario of information and data, where every transaction is on transmission lines visible to cyber criminals directly or indirectly. It is more dangerous when the data is about the money and the financial information. For so many companies and even individuals, the secrecy of information about the financial and their accounts and so many things like this, is highly important. If they lose a small amount of data, they may lose their all things. The growth of the Internet as a medium of transaction has made possible an economic transformation in which commerce is becoming electronic. Engineers and technocrats are endeavoring to block up the loopholes through an assortment of software and hardware practices, viz., SSL Certificates, SET Protocols, Pretty Good Privacy, Kerberos, Digital Signatures, Electronic Wallets, MeChip and so on. In spite of implementing such potential security tools and techniques, cyber criminals trap the security measures and create vulnerabilities for the organization and its stakeholders due to some weak spots within the system using some tricks viz.,

1. Impersonation
2. Hoaxing
3. Cyber Defamation
4. Cyber stalking
5. Identify Theft
6. Denial of Service Attack

Online Transactions

In the current age of information and Communication Technology every job has become online from banks to restaurants and education to crime. Sky-scraping competition in corporate world compelled every business organization to become technology savvy as people have needed for hi-tech services at their doorsteps within

moments. Every moment, managers are trying to facilitate their customers in an effective way to live their business. Financial Institutions cover not only banking sector as Central Bank (Reserve Bank of India), Commercial Banks, Credit Rating Agencies, Credit Reporting and Debt Collection, Financial authorities, Insurance Companies, Merchant Banks and Venture Capitalists but also cover insurance sector with some companies, viz., NSDL, BSE, NSE, IRDA, NEDFI, UTI, NABARD etc. Banks and insurance companies are facilitating their customers with electronic services at their portals and outlets to retain their customers.

- E-Ticketing to facilitate the customers to book the bus, air and railway tickets online.
- E-Tax enables customers to pay TDS, Income tax, Indirect tax, Corporation tax, wealth tax, Estate Duty and Fringe Benefits tax online through NSDL site where customer can select an online challan based on the tax s/he wishes to pay.
- E-Donation facilitates the customers to donate money to charitable and religious institutions online through their bank account.
- Gone are the days the customer had to depend on long queues to shop goods. Shopping malls are now available online and bills are paid through E-Payment by either Credit or Debit Cards. Telephone Bills, Electricity Bills, Recharge of Cell Phones can be paid online through E-Payment within moments.
- Fund Transfer enable the customers to relocate the money within your account in the same name. Transaction rights would play a major role.
- Third Party transfer to transfer the funds with third parties with secure identity.
- New Account Opening to open new accounts on internet.
- Demat/Account Statement to catch the daily transactions as well as account status.
- Share trading has become the business for investors, which has only become possible through corporate IT networks via E-Auctions.

Lack of Technical Control

Newsrooms are full with ATM frauds, Credit Card frauds and many such accidents, due to loopholes existing in the system. Why do most people still like to do their businesses in traditional form as before ? These people prefer to touch the documents and money in hand and doing the process manually to electronically. They believe in every dealing and business, physically rather than virtually. There are many people even in this digital era, who are not agreed and accept the all new technologies.

The job is very hard to pursue and to make these people eager to do in this way and accept the technologies. People are always not certain and assured to the technologies because of poor technical control causing malfunctions, frauds and unavailability of devices in the time of need.

This live case shows mind set of a cyber criminal that s/he might target any citizen either an IT professional or Non IT Professional. People usually make use of internet without taking precautions as they do not know that a single click of mouse might be dangerous if destination like having some Malware or Spyware. Most of the internet users not having the knowledge of-

1. Cyber criminals and their ideology
2. Cyber threats
3. Web browser's security policy and its usage
4. Pop up windows and its mechanism
5. Firewall and Antivirus software usage
6. E-Mail mechanism
7. Security toolbars
8. Password policy and Virtual Keyboards
9. SSL Certificates
10. Universal Resource Locators

In broad terms, the functions of the higher education institutes in the modern world may be said to be:

- To seek and cultivate new knowledge, to engage vigorously and fearlessly in the pursuit of truth, and to interpret old knowledge and beliefs in the light of new needs and discoveries.
- To provide society with competent men and women trained in agriculture, arts, medicine, science and technology and various other professions, who will also be cultivated individuals imbued with a sense of social purpose.

- To strive to promote equality and social justice and to reduce social and cultural differences through diffusion of education.
- To foster in the students and through them in society generally, the attitudes and values needed for developing the good life in individuals and society.

Cyber Crime Education can make an appropriate contribution to modernization of the traditional curriculum especially in Professional Programs in the field of Information Technology, Management, Pharmacy, Law, Engineering, Education, Agriculture and various like fields. It will create awareness among the students who are supposed as nation builders to serve the nation in various walks of life. In such environments, education gets top priority so as to have a richer and fuller life in material terms by its progressive utilization as well as to cultivate a practical approach in the individuals for solving social and economic problems in an ideal way. Knowledge is power by which things are done said Socrates.

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Valu Building through Value Education

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Abstract

The financial market crisis that began in early 2007 is almost unprecedented in its impact, having resulted not only in losses in markets and for financial institutions, but also in an erosion of public confidence in the financial sector and among the institutions themselves across the industrialized world.

Improving the operating environment for education especially higher education which calls for a shift in the role of the government from managing the administrative aspects of higher education institutions to becoming an architect of education standards and regulations including improving and monitoring the quality of academic program, establishing accreditation standards and procedures, ensuring equity and coordinating a system with multiple players and multiple pathways to learning.

Introduction

The subprime mortgage crisis and the ensuing credit crunch, combined with rising inflation worldwide and the consequent slowdown in demand in many advanced economies, has engendered significant uncertainty about the short-term outlook for the world economy. Global growth is slowing, and it is not yet clear when the effects of the present crisis will subside. The financial market crisis that began in early 2007 is almost unprecedented in its impact, having resulted not only in losses in markets and for financial institutions, but also in an erosion of public confidence in the financial sector and among the institutions themselves across the industrialized world. In the meantime, rising energy and commodity prices are having a dual effect on emerging and developing economies; on the one hand, boosting growth; on the other hand creating inflationary pressures that raise the basic cost of living, thus poverty levels.

After several years of rapid and almost unhampered growth, the global economic landscape is changing. Rising food and energy prices, a major international financial crisis, and the related slowdown in the world's leading economies are confronting policy makers with new economic management challenges.

Need of The Study

In order to meet the global challenges there is the need of following global competitiveness, which can only be achieved through right university education.

- 1) **Institutions** : The institutional environment forms the frame work within which individuals, firms, and government interact to generate income and wealth in the economy. The institutional framework has a strong bearing on competitiveness and growth. It plays a central role in the ways in which society's distribute the benefits and bear the costs of development strategies and policies, and it influences investment decisions and the organization \ of production.
- 2) **Infrastructure** : Extensive and efficient infrastructure is an essential driver of competitiveness. It is critical for ensuring the effective functioning of the economy, as it is an important factor determining the location of economic activity and kinds of activities or sectors that can develop in a particular economy. Well-developed infrastructure reduces the effect of distance between regions, with the result of truly integrating the national market and connecting it to markets in other countries and regions.
- 3) **Goods market efficiency** : Countries with efficient goods markets are will positioned to

produce the right mix of products and services given supply and demand conditions, as well as to ensure that these goods can be most effectively traded in the economy. Healthy market competition, both domestic and foreign, is important in driving market efficiency and thus business productivity, by ensuring that the most efficient firms, producing goods demanded by the market, are those that thrive.

- 4) **Labour market efficiency** : The efficiency and flexibility of the labor market are critical for ensuring that workers are allocated to their most efficient use in the economy, and provided with incentives to give their best effort in their jobs. Labour markets must therefore have the flexibility to shift workers from one economic activity to another rapidly and at low cost, and to allow for wage fluctuations without much social disruption.

Significance of The Study

- 1) **Financial market sophistication** : The present global financial crisis has highlighted the critical importance of financial markets for the functioning of national economies. An efficient financial sector is necessary to allocate the resources saved by a nation's citizen as well as those entering the economy from abroad to their most productive uses. It channels resources to the entrepreneurial or investment projects with the highest expected rates of return, rather than to the politically connected. A thorough assessment of risk is therefore a key ingredient.
- 2) **Technological readiness** : This pillar measures the agility with which an economy adopts existing technologies to enhance the productivity of its industries. Therefore information and communication technologies access and usage are included in the pillar as essential components of economies' overall level of technological readiness.
- 3) **Market size** : The size of the market affects productivity because large markets allow firms to exploit economies of scale. Traditionally, the markets available to firms have been constrained by national borders. In the era of globalization, international markets have become a substitute for domestic markets, especially for small countries.
- 4) **Business sophistication** : Business sophistication is conducive to higher efficiency in the production of goods and services. This leads, in turn, to increased productivity, thus enhancing a nation's competitiveness.

Business sophistication concerns the quality of a country's overall business networks as well as the quality of individual firms' operations and strategies.

- 4) **Innovations** : The last pillar of competitiveness is technological innovation. Although substantial gains can be obtained by improving institutions, building infrastructures, reducing macroeconomic instability, or improving the human capital of the population, all these factors eventually seem to run into diminishing returns. The same is true for the efficiency of the labor, financial, and goods markets. In the long run, standards of living can be expanded only with technological innovation.

Objectives

- 1) To increase higher labours efficiency in the market.
- 2) To adopt advance technology for enhancing productivity.
- 3) To develop the Business sophistication for Nation's competitiveness.
- 4) To create the innovation attitude towards technologies.

Research Methodologies

Research analyze and criticizes the data through observations, schedule and Govt. publications.

There are a number of issues involved in strengthening India's higher education system which needs to be addressed immediately. They are as follows :-

- 1) Make the education system as a whole more responsive to market needs.
- 2) Ensure expanded access to education that fosters critical thinking and learning skills for all, not just the elite.
- 3) Correcting teaching and learning processes. The learning materials have to be revised to ensure consistency between the skills taught in primary and secondary education and the needs of the knowledge economy introducing material and methods to teach students how to learn rather than stressing occupation specific knowledge.
- 4) Enhancing the quality of primary and secondary education including tackling issues related to quality and relevance, with special emphasis on ameliorating teacher vacancies and absenteeism and reversing high dropout rate.
- 5) Aising there quality of all higher education, not just a few world class ones such as IITs and IIMs
- 6) Reforming the curricula of tertiary education institutions to include skills and competencies for the knowledge economy- (Communication skills, problem solving skills, creativity and

team work) that do meet the needs of the private sector also.

Findings of The Study

1) Improving the operating environment for education especially higher education which calls for a shift in the role of the government from managing the administrative aspects of higher education institutions to becoming an architect of education standards and regulations including improving and monitoring the quality of academic program, establishing accreditation standards and procedures, ensuring equity and coordinating a system with multiple players and multiple pathways to learning.

2) Embracing the contribution of the private sector in education and training by relaxing bureaucratic hurdles and putting in place better accreditation systems for private provider of education and training.

3) Restructuring higher education is a world-wide phenomenon. The USA, the UK, Australia, China, Pakistan etc. either have restructured or are restructuring their respective higher education systems with the object to match their systems in order to negotiate higher education under GATS regime. For example, Australia/ The USA, the UK, Canada, New Zealand are restructuring higher education for marketing higher education for marketing higher education as commodity and services with their prospective buyer- students from India. China and many other developing countries. For this, the USA has major plans for investment in higher education and invested \$ 134 billion in higher education over the next 10 years; the JK has injected a new dynamism in higher education sector through competition and incentives performance-based funding for teaching and research and portable students” aids). China has undertaken a package of comprehensive reforms in higher education for over last two decades and has looked education.. science and technology as the strategic driving forces of sustainable economic development and has already opened door to private universities and they are working good jobs. In Australia government funding has been significantly enhanced along with increased provisions for subsidized loans and scholarship for students and also quality audit and control mechanisms. Even Pakistan replaced her U6C by the Higher Education Commission (2002) and increased public funding in higher education from Rs.3.8 billion on

2002 to Rs.33.7 billion in 2007 and has envisaged bringing in transparency and accountability, recurrent funds to the universities on the basis of a new finding formula. Therefore, the general conclusion is: though primary and secondary education is important, it is the quality and size of the higher education system that will differentiate a dynamic economy from a marginalized one in the global knowledge based economy. Enormous cross country data reveal that national economic growth and growth in quality higher education bear a high correlation.

4) The rapid growth of private institutions and deemed universities has created concern about equity, quality, exploitation, distribution of learning across disciplines, transparency and public accountability. However, students and parents expect much and also pay much for purchasing better education but finally many of them become frustrated for getting mediocre services, and unemployable skills as these institutions fail to give guarantee as generally done by the private sector corporate houses as profit as well as quality are integrated in corporate culture.

5) Accreditation mechanism is not a daily menu in the universities and the affiliated colleges. Evaluation by external body like NAAC looks fearful and it is never a professional outlook that evaluation, accreditation and grading are the stimuli to growth. The system likes to keep its information system hidden and fears self assessment and display the self of the system to the public. Naturally, accountability is almost a nonentity in higher education institutions. As of now only 31% of the universities and 9% of the college are accredited by NAAC.

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NEP 2020 : Opportunities and Challenges in Higher Education

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The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) is a policy document that outlines the framework for the development of education in India. The policy was approved by the Union Cabinet on July 29, 2020, and is the first major education policy of the 21st century. It replaces the previous National Policy on Education, which was formulated in 1986 and modified in 1992.

The NEP 2020 aims to transform the Indian education system into a more holistic, multidisciplinary, and flexible system that is better aligned with the needs of the 21st century. The policy focuses on several key areas, including early childhood care and education, foundational literacy and numeracy, curriculum and pedagogy, teacher education, higher education, vocational education, and the use of technology in education.

Some of the major highlights of the NEP 2020 include

The introduction of a new 5+3+3+4 curriculum structure, with five years of foundational education, three years of preparatory education, three years of middle education, and four years of secondary education.

A focus on early childhood education, with a new national mission on foundational literacy and numeracy for all children up to the age of 8. The introduction of a flexible and multidisciplinary curriculum that will allow students to choose from a wide range of subjects. A renewed emphasis on mother tongue as the medium of instruction up to at least Grade 5, while also encouraging multilingualism.

A focus on experiential learning and critical thinking, with a reduction in the emphasis on rote learning. A new teacher education framework, which includes a four-year integrated B.Ed. program and continuous professional development for teachers.

The establishment of a National Research Foundation to fund and promote research in all areas of knowledge.

The introduction of vocational education and training from Grade 6 onwards.

The promotion of online and digital education, with the establishment of a dedicated unit for the development of digital infrastructure, content, and capacity.

Overall, the NEP 2020 is aimed at transforming the Indian education system into a more inclusive, equitable, and innovative system that can prepare students for the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a comprehensive framework for the development of education in India, covering a wide range of issues including school education, higher education, and vocational education. In terms of higher education, the NEP 2020 aims to transform the existing higher education system and make it more flexible, multidisciplinary, and inclusive.

Here are some of the opportunities for higher education in NEP 2020:

- **Multidisciplinary Education :** The NEP 2020 emphasizes on multidisciplinary education, allowing students to take courses from different disciplines and create their own unique academic programs.
- **Online Education :** The policy also encourages the use of online education and the development of digital infrastructure for education delivery. This opens up opportunities for learners to access quality education regardless of their location.
- **Skill-Based Education :** The NEP 2020 aims to promote skill-based education, which will equip students with the practical skills needed for the job market.
- **Internationalization :** The policy also aims

to promote internationalization of higher education, through collaborations with foreign institutions, student and faculty exchanges, and the establishment of international campuses in India.

- **Research and Innovation** : The NEP 2020 emphasizes on research and innovation, with the aim of transforming India into a knowledge society.

The NEP 2020 provides a wide range of opportunities for higher education in India. It aims to transform the existing higher education system into a more flexible and inclusive one that caters to the needs of a diverse student population.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 outlines several challenges in higher education that need to be addressed in order to achieve the policy's goals. Some of the major challenges include:

- **Access and Equity** : One of the key challenges in higher education is ensuring equitable access to quality education for all students. This includes ensuring that students from marginalized communities and rural areas have equal opportunities to access higher education.
- **Quality of Education** : Another challenge is improving the quality of higher education

in India. This includes developing new and innovative teaching methods, improving teacher training, and investing in research and development.

- **Relevance of Curriculum** : The NEP 2020 emphasizes the need to make higher education more relevant to the needs of the industry and society. This requires developing new curricula that are flexible, multidisciplinary, and provide students with the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in the 21st century.
- **Funding and Infrastructure** : Funding and infrastructure are critical for improving the quality of higher education in India. The NEP 2020 proposes increasing public investment in education, developing a sustainable financing model, and leveraging technology to improve infrastructure.
- **Faculty Development** : Developing a highly qualified and motivated faculty is essential for improving the quality of higher education. The NEP 2020 proposes improving teacher training, providing opportunities for professional development, and encouraging research and innovation.

Addressing these challenges will require a concerted effort from all stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, students, and industry leaders.



Historical, Constitutional and Jurisprudential Prospective. Judicial Decisions and Laws before The Maharashtra Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage or Loss to property) Act 2010

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The function of medical practitioners in modern culture is significant. Over the course of its existence, the health sector has made significant contributions to humanity's transformation. Now, however, the circumstance has altered with a total meltdown in faith and confidence among patients and medical experts on both sides. It is essential that we take immediate remedial action in this respect if medical personnel are to be capable of altering this view and guaranteeing that aggression towards physicians is decreased. This article examines several steps that may be taken to guarantee that India's medical system reclaims its former esteem and reputation in the forthcoming years.

Some of the most massive role models in contemporary culture are in the medical community. Throughout all ages, faiths, ethnicities, and nations, the health sector has significantly contributed to the transformation of civilization.¹ The practise of medicine fills the hole between the realms of science and society. When they use cutting-edge scientific understanding to continue providing affordable care, physicians become agents of transformation. The steadily rising expected lifespan and improving living conditions attest to the efficacy of contemporary medicine. With increased focus being placed on delivering a much more efficient system for providing healthcare, we've seen notable advancements in the tools, methods, and results.¹

Thus, it is anticipated that physicians will take accountability for their actions and the results.

In the mediaeval era, physicians were considered second only to Lords. In contrast, physicians were regarded as being among the most dependable and respected relatives who were frequently called upon in a crisis to cure or preserve the lives of relatives. The normal relationship among physicians and the community is sadly eroding and

is often questioned in the modern environment.

They are well aware that the healthcare industry is experiencing a legitimacy crisis and a decline in patient confidentiality. The environment in which physicians operate is "VUCA," or volatile, unpredictable, complicated, and confusing.² The result is a feeling of insecurity on both sides, with the danger of aggression hovering like the Blade of Damocles over the heads of hospital personnel.

The health sector has made great strides in recent years, but aggression towards physicians is also on the increase, particularly in India.

³To name a few assaults on health personnel, there were incidents in Maharashtra on June 11, 2019, in which a student at a medical college was brutally attacked after one victim passed away.

⁴According to reports, the victim sustained severe brain damage that might also force him to abandon his line of work. Due to the patient's death, there was a violent attack in August 2016 on two BJ Medical College, Pune, residents.⁴ On March 15, 2017, in Dhule, a patient's family members threatened an orthopaedic surgeon as the patient allegedly died from a postponement in therapies.⁴ These regular violent incidents in India, a country in which culture has historically held physicians in great respect, show that now the notion of healthcare as a respected profession is under scrutiny.

What might be some potential causes for the shifting perception of doctors? The older clinical programme did not particularly address subjects like competence, physician-patient interactions, or interaction. None of the aforementioned topics were covered in detail in any programs, and retraining was not included in the typical medical curriculum.¹ The elder physicians' conduct and demeanour, which was regarded as the "secret" or

“unofficial” curriculum, served as an example of the proper behaviour of a healthcare professional in all that they said and did. Regrettably, the widespread marketing of medical services, a few unscrupulous professionals, and a systemic inability of the regulatory structure to remedy such misdoings have all conspired to hijack this beautiful and service-oriented vocation in recent times.

Everyone agrees that one way to improve this regrettable scenario is for healthcare experts to help patients with greater professionalism in all of their interactions.

So what exactly is competence in medicine? Would it result in improved results for medical care? The medical industry does not fall into this category and is not comparable to any other service sector. The main distinction is that each doctor offers assistance, while every patient is a client. There is obviously a need for enhancement in the Indian healthcare services sector, which is now undergoing development. The main point is that each and every physician has to be professionally trained in “customer orientation” as a requirement of the healthcare profession. The Royal College of Physicians, London, produced a paper on clinical excellence in 2005. According to experts, “medical professionalism refers to a set of principles, conduct, and connections that underlie the majority’s faith in clinicians.”

¹This ought to be the cornerstone or heart of a high-quality medical system built on a caring mentality. Economic, societal, and political forces now have an influence on healthcare competence. The public good is harmed by the subpar hospital attention that results from a lack of competency. Clinical practise includes compassion, compassion, care, and concern for those that are frequently based in dread, suffering, worry, uncertainty, and other unanswered questions. It also goes beyond expertise and the capacity to cure illness.⁵

So, competency has to be studied in depth and assessed. Making sure doctors comprehend the characteristics of contemporary clinical excellence and act in accordance with its standing ought to be the top priority.¹

1. Truthfulness: According to certain values, an element of professional behaviour is : Authenticity is one of the attributes in which a physician has the personal integrity to tell their patients the reality of what transpired. To provide an actual period example, a renowned optometrist performed on an individual; sadly, the patient became blind as a result of an operative problem. The patient’s family members listened while the physician accurately described the whole incident. The patient afterwards asked the same kind of physician to perform on the other eye since they respected the physician’s honesty. The patient’s vision was recovered after the procedure. All healthcare workers should learn from this model of moral

interaction and reciprocal trust.

2. Empathize : The capacity to comprehend and understand the emotions of those who are experiencing Physicians must have empathy for other people and know how to deal with a person’s feelings in addition to those of their relatives. Unfortunately, whenever a baby passed away at a reputable facility, the personnel delivered the deceased child’s corpse covered in newspaper and packed inside a sealed container with no compassion or emotion. It is not surprising when we observe even logical people getting angry when certain insensitive conduct is shown. This tragic incident might have been simply managed by comforting the families, providing the mourning family with psychological and moral assistance, and exhibiting some common decency in the way the corpse was delivered.

3. Personality for perfection : In an age of rapidly expanding technology and information, physicians must demonstrate a passion for continuous learning, staying current in their area of expertise, and pursuing excellence.

4. Self-assurance : Physicians must be confident enough to cope with any issues or crises that may arise. It’s only possible if they are dedicated to expanding their knowledge and developing their talents in all areas.

5. Individual pampering : All medical personnel must be perfectly groomed in a way that communicates assurance and simplifies the process for the patients to believe the physicians since first impressions always count.

6. Schedule Administration : Patients are often patiently waiting for consultations these days, which produces resentment and heightens the emotional trauma of someone already experiencing pain. In order to shorten waiting lists or tell patients whenever a doctor is running late, innovation—the shape of a computerised position to identify, the use of SMS to notify people, etc.—can be employed in this direction.

7. Collaboration : By collaborating closely, physicians could provide high-quality, complete medical treatment. A poor approach to ego is not an acceptable component of effective treatment. Nonetheless, it is important to consistently acknowledge and put into practise mutual gratitude and admiration for even little efforts.

8. Appreciate : It’s essential that you honour everyone by being courteous and refraining from using expressions that are both insulting and negative. Aggression towards physicians may be reduced in this manner.

A significant revamp of medical training is required first, from the moment trainees enter the field. The pupils have to acquire all of the aforementioned qualities along with their medical expertise and skills. It is good that the AETCOM modules, or foundational programs, were added to the professional curriculum’s syllabus as of this

year.⁶ By doing this, it'll be ensured that now the pupils get specific instruction in communication management and professionalism during their university education.⁷ Observing social norms is another crucial factor. Rural or peripheral locations need the assistance of physicians since they cannot get help from their area of specialty. In tribal regions in which even the most basic healthcare centres really aren't accessible, committed health doctors like Dr. Prakash Amte and his wife, Dr. Abhay Bang and his wife, and Dr. J. S. Roy are just a few instances of individuals who are helping the community. Public hospitals have inadequate facilities and a shortage of staff due to the government's minimal investment in health care. Individuals have a duty to use private medical facilities as a consequence.⁸ The administration is constrained in its ability to provide affordable healthcare, but at the same time, the Medical Establishment Act of 2010 that it has enforced has killed off local medical practises.⁹ This measure interfered with the operation of minor institutions that were offering top-notch services. Corporations with a sole focus on profit have now filled the current void in medicine. They use physicians who are employed at the lowest pay rates and demand exorbitant fees for even the smallest treatments. Many people are unaware that physicians seldom get more than 10% to 16% of the total cost, although they are the only ones held accountable for the expensive prices. To thrive, a conscientious health professional must quit or suppress his emotions. Medical insurance has led some individuals to feel they can now afford to have treatment at these facilities and drive themselves further into debt.¹⁰

There are many regulations in existence to safeguard medical personnel, and there are laws for the safety of health personnel and health facilities in 18 states throughout India.

The Maharashtra Act XI of 2010 states

- Any harm or violent act committed towards healthcare employees is illegal and should be punished. Physicians, nursing staff, paramedics, graduate doctors, and healthcare staff are examples of healthcare experts.
- It is forbidden to do any harm to the facility or the organisation of the health system. It is illegal to break into medicine supply shops, fire vehicles, or destroy inpatient beds.
- If actually convicted, offenders must serve not less than three years in jail and incur a penalty of INR 52,000. Both tangible and intangible crimes are considered offenses. Damage to hospital devices and gadgets is a crime for which the perpetrator is responsible for paying double the value of the faulty property. Yet the reality of everyday life is incredibly different.

Due to the managers' lack of enthusiasm, several of these have not yet been executed correctly. So few instances involving alleged assaults on healthcare facilities have been brought to trial, and nobody has been punished under the aforementioned Healthcare Service Personnel and Healthcare Organizations (Prevention of Violence or Damage or Loss of Property) Act.¹⁰

In conclusion, it is imperative that almost all parties involved accept responsibility for the poor state of health services in the second- and third-tier communities in the state of Maharashtra. The medical community as a whole, including physicians, must reflect and devise measures to address the malfeasance of a small minority so that the whole field is held accountable.¹¹ As long as they are prepared to change in such complex and contemporary times, dedicated and skilled medical professionals will strive to save people as well as provide their patients with high-quality treatment.¹² Despite the fact that things are getting better over time, authorities and other legal organisations like WHO, IMA, etc., who really have access to greater funds, must take the initiative in making sure that ideal health-care requirements are upheld throughout the nation.

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Search for Identity in Lewis Carroll's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

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"I am made and remade continually. Different people draw different words from me", these words by Virginia Woolf are true for every person around the globe. Our being is created and recreated by us as well as by others. We have multiple identities in this globalised world. We are somebody else in society, a different person at home, a different entity in external world and totally different in our internal world. Appearances, nicknames, morals, culture, values, beliefs, emotions, likes and dislikes and many other things give us a different identity every time. And this sense of identity becomes complicated with more things we read and experience.

Lacan says that our identity begins to be constructed as soon as we are born. At the early stage of childhood an infant first recognizes himself as a unified entity, separated from other individuals around him rather than a fragmented self-interspersed with other abstract fragments. Lacan calls this stage as The Mirror Stage. Infant's sense of identity has been a "primordial form" that Lacan refers to as the "Ideal-I" (Lacan 1286) the mirror plays an important role in the unification of self where it offers the child first opportunity to see itself as others see it as a separate, unified entity. During this mirror stage child becomes aware of his image and adopts it as his identity what Lacan calls as Imago. In Carroll's, *Through the Looking Glass*..... journey through the mirror directs the reader to consider what lies beyond the mirror frame. Through the looking glass Alice enters into a world which is other than her own reality. In this world she is constantly confused and blundering as she is in an imaginary preverbal state, unknown to her either socially and linguistically. We are like Alice when we are in new places.

Lewis Carroll's richly imaginative fantasy stories Alice's *Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass* are considered as classics of children's

literature. They have earned a reputation as serious works of art. The dream-world adventures of Alice are considered as political, psychological and philosophical metaphors and also as literary parody. Throughout Carroll's life the Alice books received little serious attention. But in 1930's Carroll was rediscovered by eminent critics and they started examining Carroll's treatment of space, time, logic, lawlessness and individual identity.

Alice's chaotic wonderland gives us various literary, philosophical and scientific themes. One of the most obvious themes amongst these is the theme of growing up and identity crisis. Everyone has gone through this crisis in their lives. Alice's experiences can be taken as metaphor for the experience of growing up both in terms of physically growing up and coming to understand the worlds of adults and how that world differs from a child's expectations.

On several occasions Alice is reminded that her identity is linked to her external appearance or in Lacanian terms, her imago. Humpty-Dumpty, the flowers or the Unicorn all confront the reader with the rift between what is seen, the imago and what is real. This fact can be seen in the following statement, "well, no that we have seen each other", said the Unicorn, "If you'll believe in me, I'll believe in you. Is that a bargain?" (Carroll 211) Alice's journey through the *Looking Glass* is a journey into identity in which she comes to recognize both the way the outer world perceives her and by contrast the way in which she perceives herself.

Alice's *Adventures in Wonderland* captivated the interest of not only children but also of adults. Wonderland is a fictional space of refuge where rules and structures are replaced with the absurd. The story depicts a little girl, Alice, who falls down a rabbit hole and enters Wonderland, a foreign land where everything she previously took for

granted is not so certain anymore. Here the animals can talk and walk on two legs and a game of croquet no longer has the rules Alice is accustomed to. In the Wonderland, Alice's adventure begins with her attempt to understand the logic of Wonderland or force logic upon Wonderland. However the major drive of the story is Alice's attempt to understand who she is. Alice's identity changes over the course of adventure and develops during her existence in Wonderland. Lewis Carroll has presented Alice's character in great detail. He has created a girl curious of nature, calm and of specific class and attitude. The moment Alice falls into the hole of rabbit and crosses the border into the Wonderland, internal conflict begins in her mind. Her meeting with caterpillar and attendance at tea party provide a progression of her identity, presenting Alice in different social situations in Wonderland. The last scene of Alice's confrontation with the Red Queen, which marks the end of the tale, contains conclusion to what happens to Alice's identity.

According to Laclau and Mouffe, we are all subjects positioned within a discourse (115) and identity is created when the subject position within a discourse creates relations to elements, which are discursively unfixed signifies and fixes them into discursively stable moments. We are never positioned only by one discourse, and when a person experiences conflicting discourses he is over-determined. Here Alice is placed in overlapping discourses ie her home and discourses of Wonderland's past and present. And because of this she is over-determined. In her home rabbit is an animal that jumps and can be hunted for food and sport. But in Wonderland, it is seen as wearing a waistcoat, talking and being part of the Queen's servants.

When Alice follows the rabbit and falls down the hole, it happens to be an endless hole. The length of fall gives her time to reflect upon her position within the earth. "I must be getting somewhere near the center of the earth." (13) she has certain conceptions about her world on the other side and she changes her discourse from one place to another ie Wonderland. When she enters into a room with fifteen inches door and its key on the table, she sees the "loveliest garden you ever saw." On the table in the middle of the hall, she finds a bottle with a note, which instructs her to drink its content. After drinking she shrinks to ten inches and is able to walk through the door. However, she forgot the key on the table and has to eat the cake she found in order to reach it. The cake causes Alice grow too tall for the door and she sits down and cries in frustration making a pool of tears. After crying she starts reflecting over the bizarre things that she has experienced. In her reflections she presents for the first time the main theme of the book: "was I the same when I got up this morning? I almost think I can remember feeling a little different. But I'm not the same, the next question is 'who in the world

am I?' Ah, that's the great puzzle." (Carroll 22) when Alice is trying to resolve her crisis of identity she accesses her own memories of her friends and tries to see if one of them matches her. She is unable to resolve her identity crisis this way. However, she shows a willingness to be whoever, as long as she likes what she associates with that identity: "If I like being that person. I'll come up, if not, I'll stay down here till I'm somebody else." (Carroll 24) Alice shows great flexibility of her identity, which means that her discourses are flexible and changeable. Growing and shrinking of Alice can be reflected upon as ups and downs in adolescent people. The incident reflects that physical changes can be both frightening and exhilarating.

The theme of identity becomes clear once we hear the voice of the White Rabbit and the Dormouse. They are considering if the young women, attempting to adjust her, size is indeed the "right" Alice. One of the most remarkable event from Alice's Adventures in Wonderland is her meeting with the Caterpillar. He asks her most essential questions of her adventure: "Who are you?" (Carroll 49) the theme of her story and the meeting emphasizes this theme. She had previously asked herself the question of who she is. Upon this question, from the Caterpillar, she answers: "I – I hardly know, sir, just at present- at least I know who I was when I got up this morning, but I think I must have changed several times since then." (Carroll 49) this happens with us too. In different situations and in different contexts our identities either change or we adopt a mask with different identity. A bit later Alice claims that she is not herself. Throughout the book she is hardly ever the size she needs to be and this constant change in size is one source of her confusing identity. When caterpillar asks her if she was happy with her size she wishes to be a little larger. Here we can see that she tries to adjust her identity within a foreign place. Alice's meeting with Caterpillar is perhaps one of the important meetings in the tale, in regards to Alice's identity.

During the second meeting with the Caterpillar, Alice has a brief flashback. It signals the merging between two worlds and identities for Alice, which results in new identity for her. Caterpillar serves to remind Alice of her past experience, which has brought her to her current identity, but it also reminds her that it can further develop and change. Caterpillar seems to be present whenever Alice reflects upon her own identity. This presents the Caterpillar as a symbol of identity and change.

In Wonderland, Alice is both physically and psychologically lost. She is constantly asked to identify herself by everyone she meets. She herself has doubts about her identity. When she is alone, Alice's soliloquies reflect a divided, confused and desperate self.

Caterpillar wants Alice to seek Mad Hatter, because the Hatter is supposedly able to help Alice in finding a

fitting identity for her in wonderland. Alice is previously told about Mad Hatter by the Cheshire cat. When Alice reaches the tea party, she sits down in the largest chair. A tea party, for Alice is a social gathering by a large table with food and tea. By choosing the large chair Alice appears superior to the other three. Here the March Hare and Mad Hatter treat her like an adult. Here in the tea party scene Alice understands that she has to defeat the Red Queen. However, Alice has freewill and decides to help in her own way by rescuing the Hatter from the Red Queen. By doing this, she shows that she is capable of being independent and that she is trying to shape her identity.

The last scene of the book is Alice's confrontation with the Queen, which results in Alice leaving Wonderland. Alice is invited to Queen's Croquet-ground where the Queen is sentencing every now and the beheading the people. Through observation and participation, Alice hopes to understand the rules and with that the discourse of the game and of Wonderland. "Alice is placed in a world that appears to be, at least potentially, rule-governed, although the rules that give meaning to the behavior of the creatures are beyond her ken."(Bivona 145) in the course of events Alice attains the Queens power briefly. However, she is cast out from Wonderland because she attained this power wrong way. Later Alice chooses to leave Wonderland because she does not seek to gain power over it. She desires power over her identity. In

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Alice's identity is not focused on independence from others, rather on belonging. When Alice returns from the Wonderland, she has gained a stronger sense of her own identity.

In his works Carroll has admired the unprejudiced and innocent way young children approach to the world. In Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, he tried to describe how a child perceives adult world as Wonderland- full of chaos and lacking logicity. The story represents child's struggle to survive in the confusing world of grownups. And to understand the confusing world of Wonderland Alice has to overcome the open-mindedness that is characteristic of children. In adult world, people live by rules blindly following them. It results in comprehensibility and arbitrary behavior which Alice experiences in Wonderland.

In the Wonderland Alice had changed several times and she equates it with a realm of transformation where she chooses to stay until she either turns into somebody else or is given an identity. In Wonderland not only Alice's identity is unstable: some creatures there too have unstable identities. Alice there relates height to maturity and she is insecure about her identity due changes in her size. She struggles for stability. Thus, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland reflect the child- adult conflict of Alice during her inner quest for identity.



Literature Review : Study of Liability of Medical Practitioners Under Legislation Of Maharashtra Medical Practitioners Act

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Medical Liability Litigation in India: Legislative Redress

According to Anupama Goel, in the study *Liability in Medical Negligence Cases: A Comparative Study of Indian and American Laws & Policies* “determined that the patients in India who have been the victims of medical malpractice or negligence have a number of equitable remedies available to them. The safeguarding of any patients in the event that a right to life, physical safety, or individual liberty is violated is covered by Part III of the Indian Establishment Clause's basic rights provisions. (Indian Constitution, Article 21) The Indian Constitution provides exceptional measures that are used to uphold such liberties (Article 32 of the Indian Constitution). Whenever the complaints impacting the general population aren't adequately addressed, anybody may immediately contact the Appeals Court or the Supreme Court for the protection of Part-III privileges by submitting an authorised summons or a petition in the interest of the public (PIL). Whenever preventive health care programmes are not adequately executed, PILs are often used.

With tort law, there's also a mechanism for bringing a civil lawsuit in a court of appeals to address medical negligence complaints; an appeal from this decision would go to the appeals court. If the other side is not pleased with the ruling, they may appeal to the "HC", and then the "SC" may eventually determine the matter in line with democratic norms and fundamental contracting and tort law ideas. According to the severity of the client's harm or injury as a result of the claimed professional error or misconduct, civil law procedures primarily offer financial help. In addition to filing a civil lawsuit, the physician or his or her relatives may also bring an action for provider insufficiency under the Consumer Protection Act of 1986, which has been interpreted as incorporating

it into the definition of "provider" despite the fact that it was not specifically mentioned in the Act (V.P. Shantha Case). 2019 saw the removal of this law, and on August 9, 2019, the President of India approved the new law on consumer protection, which has since gone into effect. The clause pertaining to "healthcare treatment" wasn't clearly incorporated under Section 2 (42) of the Act in this legislative act either. Besides that, neither Section 2 (11) of the definition of inadequacy of performance nor any other particular administration makes reference to deficiencies, carelessness, or misconduct in the delivery of medical care. Only the future will be able to define the extent to which healthcare treatments are protected by the current Act.

According to C L Avadhani, in the study *“Medical Negligence With Respect To Indian Laws -An Analysis”* determined that, through references to settled medico-legal issues in India, a thorough examination of medical malpractice in India, its effects on victims, and accessible solutions are examined. Before the Apex Court's historic decision in 1986 to include healthcare professionals in the scope of the Consumer Protection Act. According to the verdict in *Indian Medical Association vs. VP Santha*, the only recourse open to the harmed person (patients) is to bring a civil wrong for reimbursement or a criminal wrong for the doctor's penalty. The Consumer Protection Act of 1986, which included health practitioner services, significantly altered the situation. The public's growing knowledge of healthcare liability, patient safety, and the physician's responsibility to address situations has also led to a sea change in medical legalities. By citing determined decisions from the Supreme Court that are enforceable across the whole country, this piece has given adequate evidence about professional error as well as the remedies.

Healthcare Practitioners' Legal Responsibility: India's Current Legal Framework

As per “Johari V. Professional misconduct or criminal negligence: when does the balance tilt?. Indian journal of medical ethics. 2014 Apr 1;11(2)” it was revealed that For a physician to be found responsible for criminal negligence, their objective psychological condition must be one of culpability. In the particular instance of P.B. Desai v. State of Maharashtra and Another (2013-15 SCC), the Supreme Court correctly stated that "the one and only mental state which would be befitting of punitive action is the one which illustrates an intention to cause harm to everyone else, or when there is an intentional readiness to subordinate other people to the danger." Hence, negligent behaviour simply entails an intentional act putting someone at risk of injury when the act is mindful of the risk and yet persists in spite of it. It doesn't require a desire to inflict harm. Additionally, it was determined in another particular instance that, even in the interest of prosecuting a healthcare practitioner for carelessness under criminal procedure, it needs to be proven that either he or she committed an act—or ended in failure to commit one—that, in the context of the circumstances, no healthcare professional in his or her right state of mind would've committed. The physician should really have taken the gamble if they knew that the harm would almost certainly happen soon.

According to the “Dr. Suresh Gupta v. Government of NCT of Delhi, (2004) 6 SCC 422 case” it was revealed that prior to 2005, healthcare experts were subject to both criminal and civil penalties for carelessness. Gov't of the NCT of Delhi v. Dr. Suresh Gupta Nevertheless, after Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab, the "SC" three-judge panel expressed concern on August 5, 2005, about the accuracy of the position reached in the aforementioned case. The judge issued a warning that practitioners shouldn't be prosecuted unless there's prima facie proof in the form of a believable viewpoint from some other qualified physician, ideally a government physician with expertise in the medical specialty, who was persuaded by the accusations made against the neglectful treating physician by the hasty act. According to the Tribunal, in the interest of prosecuting a healthcare professional for carelessness within criminal procedure, it has to be demonstrated that he did or omitted to act in a manner that, considering the circumstances and the evidence, no reasonable medical expert would've done or neglected to do. The risk that the convicted doctor took ought to have been of such a kind that the harm that would follow was almost certainly going to happen. The full complement that the Indian Government and/or the Individual States must draught and publish any executive orders, including specified parameters, after consulting with the Indian Medical Council A physician who is suspected of acting hastily or negligently may not be detained routinely

(just because a charge has been filed against him). The investigators might decide to withhold the detention unless it's required to collect additional evidence or advance the inquiry, or if they're certain that the physician they are investigating still wouldn't cooperate with the police if they detained them. Hence, the request for prosecution of a healthcare practitioner is submitted on a restricted basis and has to be supported by the reliable judgement of some other qualified physician.

According to “Hossaini, M.R.I., 2017. Medical negligence in Bangladesh: criminal, civil and constitutional remedies. Coastal management: an international journal of marine environment, resources, law, and society, 59(6), pp.1109–1115” it was determined that In tort law, the IPC, the Indian Contracts Act, the Consumer Protection Act, and numerous other statutes, carelessness is a crime. Medical malpractice, in its simplest form, refers to behaviour by a healthcare practitioner or physician that results in a violation of its obligations and injury to the patient, who is their customer. (2011) Ottenwess et al. A specialist is considered to have at least a minimum level of expertise in that subject; a client receiving treatment from any physician is undoubtedly expected to recover, at the very least expecting the physician to exercise caution while carrying out his responsibilities. Many fatalities and harmful effects on the patient's condition have been brought on by medical carelessness. The explanation of carelessness under different laws, occupational misconduct, negligent acts, and historic in addition to contemporary incidents in India are the main topics of this page. This gives details on the potential liabilities that the victim of professional misconduct may face. It attempts to enlighten readers on the subject in order to raise as much knowledge as possible. 2017 (Hossaini)

According to “Franchuk, V.V. et al., 2018. [Analysis of final judgements in cases of medical negligence occurred in Ukraine]. *Widomosci lekarskie* , 71(3 pt 2), pp.757–760” in the study it was emphasised that He should be as aware of his limitations on his competence and his ignorance as a typically endowed specialist would've been. He should be mindful of the dangers and hazards in every professional project he accepts to the same extent that other typically prepared people in the vocation would've been prepared. He must contribute to whatever professional project he accepts with no less expertise, ability, and attention than other typically competent people from his vocation might bring, but he need not provide more.

In order to establish liability based on that assumption, it has to be shown that it is still a usual and standard thing, that the respondent has not adopted it, and that the path clearly taken is one that no competent man of customary capacity would've chosen if he had been operating with

customary care. 2018 (Franchuk et al.)

Liability

According to Suba Yoga. S in the study "Study On Medical Negligence And Implications With Special Reference To Consumer Protection Act" determined that with respect to the harm or injuries suffered by the affected party, the wrongdoer may be liable under one of three categories: civil responsibility, criminal culpability, or both. Often, civil culpability involves the demand for restitution for any losses incurred. The facility or the healthcare professional is held vicariously accountable for any wrongdoing that results from a violation of the responsibility to care when performing or when the patient is in their treatment and is responsible for compensating victims for their losses. The actions of the younger physicians have sometimes even made the general practitioners legally accountable for them. When medical personnel cause harm to a patient by behaving carelessly, the institution is held accountable. In those other words, the facility is responsible for any harm caused to the patients if the staff is careless (does not exercise reasonable caution while administering or interacting with a patient; Biswas 2012). In *Mr. M. Ramesh Reddy v. State of Andhra Pradesh* (Singh n.d.), the medical administration was found liable, among other things, for failing to maintain the restroom sanitary, which led to a person's death after she fell in the restroom while receiving care for maternity. One lakh rupees (\$1,000) in damages were given to the facility. Legal Responsibility: There can be instances when a victim dies during treatments and a prosecution is brought under Section 304A of the IPC on the grounds that the physician's passing was caused by an apparently hasty or careless action.

Liability for Crime And Incompetence

When a patient passes away from the effects of anaesthesia all through surgical intervention, a doctor may be investigated for criminal carelessness if it can be established that the patient died of extreme incompetence since the aforementioned benchmarks should be met prior to the administering of anaesthesia or performing multiple surgeries. In these situations, the doctor or surgeon must demonstrate that, to the greatest extent possible, they treated the patients with appropriate attention to detail. But, in the event of a judgement mistake, there won't be any culpability. The law requires a properly licenced doctor or surgeon to provide the same level of competence and care as a typical doctor or surgeon of his or her qualifications should. "Extensive neglect might result from complete ignorance of the medical profession and operation, either from gross carelessness in applying and choosing treatments, not having adequate expertise when employing tools, or failing to provide the patient the care they need."

(State vs. Lester: Hampton against the State)

According to G. Udayasuriyan, in the study "Medical Negligence With Respect To Indian Laws -An Analysis" in the study concluded that among the world's greatest professions is medicine, as was already noted. The patient consults the healthcare practitioner with the hope that the physician may relieve his or her discomfort and return him to almost every day living circumstances in order to meet their desire requirement (Medical Interventions). When a physician violates their ethical obligation to a patient by abdicating their professionalism through incompetence or recklessness, they must be prosecuted under Indian law. Just after the ruling by the Judicial Branch, healthcare professions that charge patients a fee are now covered by the Consumer Protection Act of 1986 for consumer reimbursement. As a result, the patient is free to choose whatever level of comfort they desire and to take legal action against the physician. The patient, nonetheless, is required to prove the physician's carelessness. The Supreme Court said that in certain worthy situations, it is usual to seek the advice of specialists in that area since the honourable judges are unfamiliar with the medical field.

According to "Jacob Matthew v. State of Punjab, Supreme Court Order dated 09.09.2004" case it was observed that The specified interval of time separating civil accountability from criminal liability is hazy, and the SC hasn't yet developed any adequately sound standards offering any precise and understandable advice. The In *Dr. Suresh Gupta v. Govt. of NCT Delhi*, the SC raised the bar for judicial accountability and demanded that medical malpractice be "severe" or "careless." It was found that just failing to exercise the appropriate caution, diligence, or competence was insufficient to constitute gross conduct. Dr. Suresh Gupta made the observation that, although a simple mistake or lack of care can result in legal culpability, it is insufficient to warrant criminal penalties. In this case, it was claimed that a young person passed away during a straightforward process to correct a nasopharyngeal malformation because "no gloved tracheostomy tube of the correct size was introduced to prevent aspiration of plasma from the injured area in the respiration passing," and the court case under Section 304A IPC was quashed by the Supreme Court, overturning the High Court's decision to decrease to try to quell the trial. The validity of the Supreme Court's position was later questioned in light of the fact that the term "severe" is missing from Section 304A IPC and that various principles are inappropriate for proceedings resulting from medical professionals' carelessness and other types of carelessness. As a result, the case was brought before a stronger panel for review.



An Assessment of the Impact of Capital Expenditure on the Environment in India

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Abstract

Capital expenditure (Capex) has a significant impact on the environment, and it is important to consider the environmental consequences of such investments. In India, the government has launched several initiatives to promote important for companies and investors to take responsibility for their actions and consider the environmental impact of their investments, to ensure a sustainable future for India and the world.

Keywords : Capital expenditure, Environmental Sustainability Index, sustainable development, CO2 emissions, forest cover

Introduction

The impact of capital expenditure on the environment can be significant, as it often involves constructing new infrastructure or expanding existing facilities. This can lead to deforestation, loss of habitat, and destruction of natural resources. In addition, the use of heavy machinery and equipment during the construction process can lead to soil erosion, water pollution, and air pollution.

In India, the impact of capital expenditure on the environment has been a major concern, as the country is experiencing rapid economic growth and development. The government has launched several initiatives to promote sustainable development and reduce the environmental impact of capital expenditure projects. These initiatives include the introduction of environmental regulations, the promotion of renewable energy sources, and the implementation of sustainable waste management practices.

One example of the impact of capital expenditure on the environment in India is the construction of new highways and roads. While these projects are essential

for improving transportation infrastructure and promoting economic growth, they often involve the destruction of natural habitats and the displacement of wildlife. In addition, the use of heavy machinery during the construction process can lead to soil erosion and air pollution.

Another example is the construction of new power plants and industrial facilities. These projects can have a significant impact on the environment, as they often involve the release of pollutants into the air and water. In addition, the use of fossil fuels can contribute to climate change and other environmental problems.

To address these issues, the government of India has launched several initiatives to promote sustainable development and reduce the environmental impact of capital expenditure projects. For example, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has introduced a range of environmental regulations, including the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) notification, which requires developers to conduct an environmental impact assessment before beginning a project. The government has also launched several initiatives to promote renewable energy sources, such as the National Solar Mission, which aims to promote the use of solar energy and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. The paper aims to analyze the impact of capital expenditure in India on environmental sustainability.

Objective of the study : The objective of the study is as follows:

1. To examine the linkage between capital expenditure and environmental sustainability.

The Hypothesis of the Study

In relation to the study, the following hypothesis has been formulated:

Capital Expenditure and Environmental Sustainability Index

H_0 : The relationship between Capital expenditure and Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI) is positive

H_1 : The relationship between Capital expenditure and Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI) is negative

Capital Expenditure and Forest Cover

H_0 : The relationship between Capital expenditure and forest cover is positive

H_1 : The relationship between Capital expenditure and Forest cover is negative

Capital Expenditure and Area under total food grain production

H_0 : The relationship between Capital expenditure and area under total food grain production is positive

H_1 : The relationship between Capital expenditure and area under total food grain production is negative

Capital Expenditure and CO2 emissions

H_0 : The relationship between Capital expenditure and CO2 emissions is positive

H_1 : The relationship between Capital expenditure and CO2 emissions is negative

Selection of Indicators

The relationship between capital expenditure and the environment is complex and multifaceted. On the one hand, new equipment and facilities may incorporate more energy-efficient technologies, reduce waste and emissions, and lower a company's overall environmental footprint. On the other hand, the construction and operation of these assets may involve the depletion of natural resources, the emission of pollutants, and the disruption of ecosystems.

Capital expenditure refers to the money spent by a company on acquiring or upgrading physical assets, such as buildings, equipment, and land. While such investments can boost a company's productivity and profitability, they may also have significant environmental impacts.

The study generates an Environmental Sustainability Index for India from the period of 2013-14 to 2021-22. The Index is constructed by taking three indicators – total forest cover, the total area under food grain production, and carbon dioxide emissions.

Total forest cover refers to the sum of all forested areas within a given geographic area. This can include natural forests, plantations, and other wooded lands. The total forest cover of an area is an important indicator of the health and biodiversity of its ecosystem, as well as its capacity to mitigate climate change.

Forest cover provides a range of ecosystem services

such as regulating water flow, preserving soil quality, and mitigating the effects of climate change by absorbing and storing carbon dioxide. Forests also serve as habitats for a wide range of plant and animal species, contributing to biodiversity conservation.

Total forest cover is a significant indicator because it provides a broad understanding of the state of the forest ecosystem. Monitoring changes in forest cover over time can help identify areas that are undergoing deforestation or degradation, and inform policies and interventions to address these issues. Maintaining and increasing forest cover is also critical to achieving sustainable development goals, such as reducing poverty, enhancing food security, and improving human health and well-being.

There is a complex relationship between capital expenditure and forest cover, as the former can both positively and negatively affect the latter.

On the one hand, capital expenditure can provide funding for projects that support the conservation and restoration of forests. For instance, investments in reforestation programs, forest protection initiatives, and sustainable forest management practices can help increase forest cover and enhance forest health. Such investments can help to reduce deforestation, promote biodiversity, and mitigate the impacts of climate change, thereby contributing to the long-term sustainability of forests.

On the other hand, capital expenditure can also support projects that lead to deforestation or forest degradation. For instance, investments in large-scale agriculture or infrastructure projects such as roads, mining, or hydroelectric dams can lead to the conversion of forests to other land uses, resulting in a loss of forest cover.

Moreover, capital expenditure may also lead to indirect impacts on forest cover through factors such as economic development and population growth. Increased economic development and population growth can drive demand for resources, such as timber, food, and energy, which can increase pressure on forests and contribute to deforestation and forest degradation.

Therefore, the relationship between capital expenditure and forest cover is complex and depends on a range of factors, including the nature of the investments made, the policies and regulations that govern forest use, and broader economic and social trends. To promote sustainable forest management and conservation, it is essential to carefully consider the impacts of capital expenditure on forest cover and ensure that investments support sustainable development goals.

The area under total food grain production refers to the total land area that is used for growing various food grains, such as wheat, rice, maize, barley, and other cereal crops. This indicator is significant as it provides

information on the extent of agricultural activities in a given region, which in turn affects food availability, prices, and distribution.

The area under total food grain production is an important indicator because it provides insights into food security, which is a critical concern for many countries. A larger area under food grain production indicates that there is a higher potential for producing more food, which can help address food shortages and reduce dependence on food imports.

Moreover, the area under total food grain production is also an indicator of agricultural productivity. Higher yields per unit of land can increase food production and income for farmers, contributing to poverty reduction and economic growth. However, the use of excessive chemical fertilizers and pesticides in food grain production can have negative environmental impacts such as soil degradation, pollution, and biodiversity loss.

Therefore, monitoring the area under total food grain production can help governments and policymakers make informed decisions regarding agricultural policies, including crop diversification, subsidies, and agricultural research and development investments, to enhance agricultural productivity while maintaining environmental sustainability. The relationship between capital expenditure and the area under total food grain production can be both direct and indirect.

Directly, capital expenditure can provide funding for agricultural investments that can increase the area under total food grain production. Investments in irrigation infrastructure, agricultural research and development, and agricultural machinery and equipment can improve yields and increase the amount of land that can be cultivated. As a result, capital expenditure can contribute to increasing food production, which can enhance food security and support economic development.

Indirectly, capital expenditure can also affect the area under total food grain production through broader economic and social impacts. For example, investments in infrastructure, education, and health can lead to improvements in overall economic development and social welfare, which can lead to increased demand for food and higher prices. In turn, this can incentivize farmers to increase the amount of land under cultivation to meet this demand.

However, the relationship between capital expenditure and the area under total food grain production can also have negative impacts. For example, investments that promote the intensive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides can lead to soil degradation, pollution, and other environmental harms that can negatively affect agricultural productivity and the long-term sustainability of agricultural systems.

Thus, the relationship between capital expenditure and the area under total food grain production is complex and depends on a range of factors, including the nature of the investments made, the policies and regulations that govern agriculture, and broader economic and social trends. To promote sustainable agriculture and food security, it is essential to carefully consider the impacts of capital expenditure on the area under total food grain production and ensure that investments support sustainable development goals.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are a measure of the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere due to human activities, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes. The significance of carbon dioxide emissions lies in their impact on the global climate and the environment.

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CO₂ emissions are a critical indicator because carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas that traps heat in the Earth's atmosphere and contributes to global warming and climate change. The more CO₂ emissions that are released into the atmosphere, the more the Earth's temperature increases. This can have significant and negative consequences such as rising sea levels, changes in weather patterns, and extreme weather events like hurricanes, floods, and droughts.

Monitoring CO₂ emissions is crucial because it allows policymakers and governments to track progress toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combatting climate change. Additionally, tracking CO₂ emissions can also inform policy decisions regarding energy use, transportation, land use, and other sectors that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.

Reducing CO₂ emissions can help mitigate climate change and its adverse effects. This can be achieved through various measures, such as transitioning to renewable energy sources, increasing energy efficiency, promoting sustainable agriculture and forestry practices, and reducing deforestation. Therefore, tracking CO₂ emissions is essential in managing climate change and transitioning to a more sustainable future.

The relationship between capital expenditure and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions also, can be both direct and indirect. Directly, capital expenditure can support investments in energy-intensive industries and infrastructure, such as fossil fuel-based power plants, transportation systems, and heavy manufacturing. These

investments can result in increased CO2 emissions due to the combustion of fossil fuels. For example, a new coal-fired power plant built with capital expenditure will emit significant amounts of CO2 during its operational lifetime.

Indirectly, capital expenditure can also affect CO2 emissions through broader economic and social impacts. For example, investments in infrastructure, education, and health can lead to improvements in overall economic development and social welfare, which can increase energy demand and consumption. Additionally, capital expenditure can also influence the adoption of cleaner technologies, such as renewable energy and energy-efficient products, which can reduce CO2 emissions.

Hence, the relationship between capital expenditure and CO2 emissions is complex and depends on a range of factors, including the nature of the investments made, the policies and regulations that govern energy use, and broader economic and social trends. To reduce CO2 emissions and mitigate climate change, it is essential to carefully consider the impacts of capital expenditure on emissions and ensure that investments support sustainable development goals. This can be achieved by promoting investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and low-carbon infrastructure while phasing out investments in high-emission industries and infrastructure.

Methodology

The Environment Sustainability Index for India is created for a period from 2013-2014 to 2021-22. Environmental sustainability is assessed with the inclusion of three indicators – total forest cover (in square kilometers), the total area under food grain production (in million hectares), and carbon dioxide emissions (in metric tons). The functional relationship of each indicator with the output may be positive or negative. Hence, for measuring on a common scale each of the indicators was normalized. If the indicator is positively associated with the output, then the normalization index for the corresponding indicator is estimated as

$$NI = \frac{[(X)i, c, t - \text{Min}(X)i, c, t]}{[\text{Max}(X)i, c, t - \text{Min}(X)i, c, t]}$$

If the indicator is negatively associated with the output, then the normalization index for the corresponding indicator is estimated as

$$NI = \frac{[\text{Min}(X)i, c, t - \text{Max}(X)i, c, t]}{[\text{Max}(X)i, c, t - \text{Min}(X)i, c, t]}$$

The index is calculated by averaging the scores of all indicators.

Result

Table 1 depicts the capital expenditure in India over the years and environmental sustainability. The correlation between capital expenditure and ESI has been found to be positive. So is the relationship between Capex and all the other indicators used for the construction of ESI. A positive correlation between forest cover and area under total food

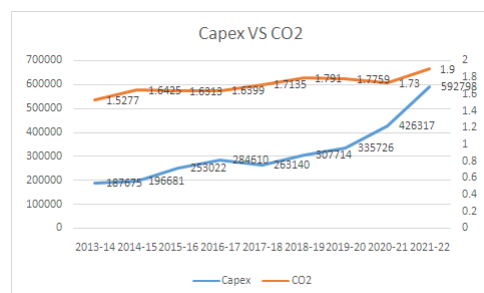
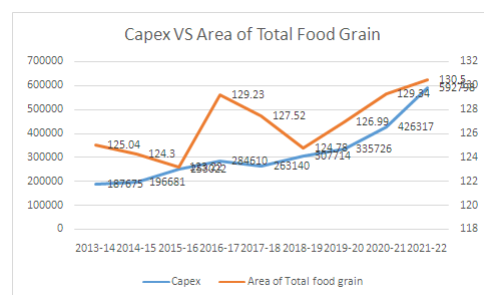
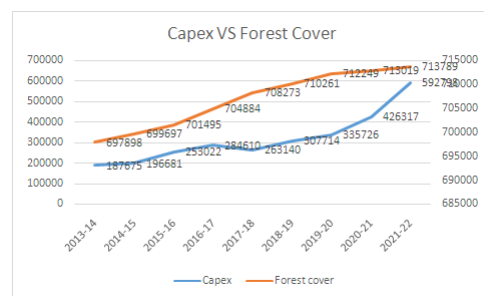
grain production is acceptable as far as economic growth and environmental sustainability are concerned. But the positive correlation between Capex and CO2 emissions is not a good sign.

Table 1. Capex and ESI

Year	Capex	ESI
2013-14	187675	0.416667
2014-15	196681	0.317736
2015-16	253022	0.316028
2016-17	284610	0.6546
2017-18	263140	0.581495
2018-19	307714	0.428349
2019-20	335726	0.58476
2020-21	426317	0.749608
2021-22	592798	0.666667

Table 2. Correlation of Capex with Forest Cover, Area of Total Food Grain Production, and CO2 Emissions

Cor. Capex/ Forest Cover	Cor. Capex/ Area of TFP	Cor. Capex/ CO2	Cor. Capex/ ESI Average
0.82	0.75	0.85	0.69



In this context, it is important to note that the government has increased the target for capital expenditure for 2023-24 to 10 lakh crore. The Centre has already

identified 100 critical transport infrastructure projects and 50 additional airports, among other mega projects, for implementation.

Therefore, it is crucial to consider the environmental implications of capital expenditure decisions carefully. Businesses must assess the lifecycle environmental impacts of their investments and consider how to mitigate or offset any adverse effects. Additionally, governments and other stakeholders may play a role in setting environmental standards and regulations that influence companies' capital expenditure decisions. Ultimately, by prioritizing sustainability and responsible resource management in their capital expenditures, businesses can

create long-term value for both their shareholders and the environment.

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Stylistic Approach to the Teaching of Literature

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Abstract

To study and teach literature is a serious task. To study literature means to study language used in writing literature. Language is indeed blood and meat of literature. Linguistics and literary criticism play vital role in the teaching of literature. Stylistics is a connecting link between these two. Stylistics is the study of varieties of language. It includes the particular choice made by individuals and social groups in their use of language - the use of dialogue, regional accents, people's dialects and the use of grammar. It is helpful in the investigation of language items used in the text at the same time, it develops interpretative procedures in readers' minds. Its coordination with linguistics can be suitably used for literary analysis.

The study of literature is a fascinating activity that offers both the teachers and learners manifold and illustrious benefits. Literature enables the readers to enter into a multiplicity of worlds, a vast variety of people, cultures, places in reality and beyond. It defies the boundaries of time to travel to and fro in the distant past then which back to the present at the turn of a page. It has been defined as an interpretation of cultural and social situations. It is one of the fine arts. It is a creative element of culture and gives aesthetic pleasure to the readers like other fine arts. Novel and drama express human activities – physical and intellectual and pass relevant messages. Poetry expresses human feelings, concepts and moods. The philosophy expressed through literature can be beneficial to human beings anytime and anywhere.

The greatest values to be gained from these benefits are the potential for the growth in knowledge and wisdom; the acquisition of a keen understanding of human nature and of a human relationships; and the freedom of choice

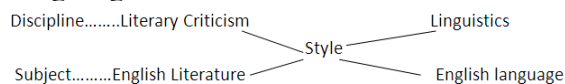
to enter into each character's heart and mind and live his life, his adventures fully during the course of one story, one novel, one poem, Such are the acknowledged values of engaging in the pleasurable study of literature.

To study literature, specifically to be able to teach it effectively, means that one must be familiar with various methods, approaches, techniques and strategies commonly utilized in such a serious task. To study literature means to study language used to write literature. Literature and language are inextricably bound together. Language indeed is the blood and meat of literature. Hence, the competent teacher of literature must know the structure of the language of the literary work being studied, be it written in English, French or any other standard language.

To know a language means to know its sound system (phonology), its syntactic system (syntax which deals with the structure of the utterances in the language) and its meaning system (semantics). The three branches, linked together in the science of linguistics, are great aids in understanding the language of literature. Besides these three, two other very important branches of linguistics are stylistics and the most recent addition, pragmatics.

Linguistics and Literary Criticism play vital roles in the teaching of literature and English literature in India. Stylistics is a connecting link between linguistics and literary criticism. They are distinct in some minor affairs as well. A linguist can make inquiries of a linguistic kin without any reference to literary criticism. Similarly, a literary critic can make inquiries about the artistic values of a work of art without any reference to linguistic items. However, stylistics involves both linguistic and criticism. A morphological make-up of the word 'stylistics' also suggests the same fact. It has two morphemes: "style" and "-istics". The first morpheme relates to criticism and second to linguistics. Widdoson has rightly suggested

that stylistics is an area mediating between the two. The following diagram reveals the fact.



What is Stylistics?

Stylistics is the study of varieties of language. It tries to establish principles capable of accounting for the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language. A variety, in this sense, is a situationally distinctive use of language. For illustration, the language of advertising, politics, religion, individual authors, etc. ,or the language of a particular period in time, all are used distinctively and belong in a particular situation. In other words, they all have ‘place’ or are said to use a particular ‘style’.

Stylistics is a branch of linguistics, which deal with the study of varieties of language, its properties, principles behind choice, dialogue, accent, length and register. It also attempts to establish principles capable of explaining the particular choice made by individuals and social groups in their use of language, such as socialization, the production and reception of meaning, critical discourse analysis and literary criticism. Other features of stylistics include the use of dialogue, including regional accents and people’s dialects, descriptive language, the use of grammar, such as the active voice or passive voice, direct speech or indirect speech, the distribution of sentence lengths, the use of particular language registers, etc.

Many linguists do not like the term “stylistics”. The word ‘style’, itself, has several connotations that make it difficult for the term to be defined accurately. However in Linguistics Criticism, Roger Fowler makes the points that, in non-theoretical usage, the word “stylistics” makes sense and is useful in referring to an enormous range of contexts , such as John Milton’s ‘grand style’, the ‘prose style’ of Henry James, the ‘Epic and Ballad style’ of classical Greek literature etc. In addition, stylistics is a distinctive term that may be used to determine the connections between the form and the effects within a particular variety of language. Therefore, stylistics looks at what is ‘going on’ within the language, what the linguistic associations are that style of language reveals.

The Functions of Stylistics

Stylistics plays a vital role in teaching of literature. Really, the purpose of stylistics is to develop readers’ interpretative procedures rather than make them dependent on the told meanings. As Widdoson has stated, “stylistics provides a basis of aesthetic appreciation by bringing it to the level of conscious awareness, features of the text otherwise will be assessable only to trained individuals”.

The use of language acquires two kinds of knowledge: Knowledge of the rules of the code and , knowledge of

conventions which regulate the usage of words in the production of message. The first is grammatically and the second is socially or conventionally appropriate. Together they make language creative. The writer makes a very special use of the rules of the code and there by communicates its meaning. Stylistics is concerned with unusual messages or communication. Its purpose is to discover what linguistic units count as imparted in communication. And how the effects of different conversations reveal themselves through the messages contained in the text. Thus, the aim of stylistics is to characterize text as a piece of communication.

There are two reasons for the concern that stylistics shows towards a literary text. They are : (i)methodological, which relates to the nature of literature , and (ii) pedagogical, which relates to the values that stylistic analysis has for teaching purposes. This fact brings us to consider how far stylistics is helpful in the investigation of language items used in the text and how it develops interpretative procedures in readers’ minds.

The interpretation of any text depends on two types of relations: (i) extra –textual relation between language items derived from the code, and (ii) intra- textual ones between language items which are derived from the context and conventions. In addition, the patterns in the text also convey the meanings. Thus, stylistics has typical purpose of function.

Widdoson has beautifully explained the facts with the help of stylistic analysis of Wilfred Owen’s poem entitled, “Futility”. He explains how interpretative procedures can be adopted by readers to get the final message. In this poem, Owen concentrates upon some patterns of language which convey the reality of the message. The message is to be picked up on some unusual features of the text of this poem. Then only its significance can be correctly explored.

In this poem, the word ‘sun’ is used. It is an inanimate thing in the code but it has been treated as animate in the context, It is taken as someone to teach the living sleeper to wake him up and whisper in the ears. The human qualities of the sun again occur in the line: “ The kind old sun will know”. But this old sun at the same time retells the quality of lifelessness which we get from the code. The pronouns used for the sun are such as “it; it’s”. So the code and the context (extra-textual and intra – textual) relations overlap here. The sun is human as well as non-human at the same time. Thus, readers are no longer dependent on the told meaning of the word ”sun”.

Similarly, there are some unusual patterns in this poem. It begins with an imperative and it is matched by another in the second line. Synthetically, the two lines are equivalent on one level, but semantically they are different lines. The first is an order while the second is an appeal. Similarly, the last three lines of the poem are interrogative

in structure. Synthetically, therefore they are equivalent. But semantically they are different. The first is a question and the second is a challenge or an accusation. The last interrogative is different from other two. In it, the futility of time is fully realized. Thus, stylistics combines Linguistics and Literary Criticism together and is also different from the two. It aims at developing interpretative procedures rather than the given or told meanings. Stylistics really plays a vital role in the teaching of Literature effectively. The teacher can teach literature to sensitise the students to freshness, richness and novelty of language. It also becomes clear that the insights from linguistics help the teacher of literature to do his work competently.

Finally, it can be asserted that stylistics is a new and important branch of knowledge. Its coordination with linguistics can be used for literary analysis. This helps for

communicating the strategies of literary understanding to the readers. Stylistics thus plays a vital role in the teaching and learning of English literature in India.

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Role of Education in Developing Entrepreneurial Skills

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship education seeks to provide students with knowledge, skills and motivation to encourage entrepreneurial success in a variety of setting. Variations of entrepreneurship education are offered at Secondary and at Under Graduate & post Graduate Level university programs.

Entrepreneurship education focuses on realization of opportunity, where management education is focused on the best way to operate existing hierarchies.

Introduction

In India there are many universities from which more than 30 lacks graduates pass out every year in all streams of education. All students perusing their education hope to get a good job in the flourishing economy. 30% students may be getting jobs of their choice and the rest of students then think for other activities to earning money. The other activities could be various kinds of business activities. The percentage of these people is again very less compared to those who give preference to paid/ salaried jobs. The basic reason behind this is our education system which do not focus on the development of entrepreneurship mindset at present. Indian economy is growing on an average nine to ten percent every year which is creating ample scope for all kind of business activities.

Centuries back the great Indian scholars and sages imparted knowledge of various subjects like philosophy, management, religion, medicine, literature, mathematics, sociology, etc, and this education in India was available to anywhere who wanted it. This led to the creation of some famous monasteries and universities like Nalanada, Vikramashila and Takshshila in the 13th century.

After independence it was very necessary to promote technical education in the country to face the challenge

to move the country ahead, and hence major stapes were taken to start Indian Industries of Technology (IIT's),

Indian Institutes of Sciences (IISc's) and Indian Institutes of management (IIM's). India has the largest higher secondary education system in the world. Indian Universities and Institutions of higher education and research have made a significant contribution towards the transmission of knowledge. Today, India is known as the talent-pool of the world and there are number of intelligent educated people. This phase has definitely given a boost to Indian education. India is having the largest population of the world and hence the government of India is trying to provide education to maximum number of people and for that the Indian government is formulating the policy of promoting education at all the levels of the society.

Objectives

1. To study educational history and higher education in India.
2. To understand higher education system in India.

Scope

1. This article deals with education system in India.
2. Entrepreneurial education is discussed in this article.

Methodology This article is based on secondary data which is collected from the books, newspapers and journals.

Educational History in India

Monastic orders of education under the supervision of a guru were a favoured form of education for the nobility in ancient India. The knowledge in these order was often related to the tasks a section of the society had to perform. The priest class, the Brahmins, were imparted knowledge to the religion, philosophy, and other ancillary branches while the warrior class, the Kshatriya, were

trained in the various aspects of warfare. The business class, the Vaishya, were taught their trade and lower class of the Shudras was generally deprived of education advantages. The book of laws, The Manusmriti, and the treatise on statecraft the Arthashastra were among the influential works of this era which reflect the outlook and understanding of the world at that time.

Secular Buddhist institutions cropped up along with monasteries. These institutions imparted practical education, e.g. medicine. A number of urban learning centers became increasingly visible from the period between 200 BCE to 400 CE. The important urban centers of learning were Takshshila and Nalanada, among others. These institutions systematically imparted knowledge and attracted a number of foreign students to study topics such as Buddhist literature, logic, grammar, etc.

By the time of the visit of the Islamic scholar Alberuni (973-1048 CE) India already had a sophisticated system of mathematics.

With the arrival of the British Raj in India the modern European education came to India. British Raj was reluctant to introduce mass education system as it was not their interest. The colonial educational policy was deliberately one of reducing indigenous culture and religion, as an approach which became known as Macaulayism.

Following independence in 1947, Maulana Azad India's first education minister envisaged strong central government control over education throughout the country, with a uniform educational system. However given the cultural and linguistic diversity of India, it was only higher education dealing with science and technology that came under the jurisdiction of the central government. The government also held powers to make national policies for educational development and could regulate selected aspects of education throughout India.

The Central government of India formulated the National Policy on Education (NPE) in 1986 and also reinforced the programme of action (POA) in 1986. The government initiated several measures the launching of DPEP (District Primary Education Programme) and SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan India's initiative for Education for All) and setting up the Navodaya Vidyalaya and other selective schools in every district, advances in female education, inter disciplinary research and establishment of open universities. India's NPE also contains the National System of Education, which ensures some uniformity while taking into account regional education needs. The NPE also stresses on higher spending on education, envisaging a budget of more than 6% of the Gross Domestic Product. While the need for wider reform in the primary and secondary sectors is recognized as an issue, the emphasis is also on the development of science and technology education infrastructure.

Higher Educational System in India

The present education system in India mainly comprises of primary education, secondary education, higher secondary education, and higher education. Elementary education consists of eight years of education. Each secondary and higher secondary education consist of two years education. Higher education in India starts after passing the higher secondary education or the 12th standard. Depending on the stream, doing graduation in India can take to 3 years. Post graduate courses are generally of two to three years of duration. After completing post graduation, scope for doing research in various educational institutes also remains open.

Soon after gaining independence in 1947, making education available to all had become a priority for the government. As discrimination on the basis of caste and gender has been a major impediment in the healthy development of the Indian society, they have been made unlawful by the Indian constitution.

In order to develop the higher education system, the government had established the University Grants Commission in 1953. The primary role of UGC has been to regulate the standard and spread of higher education in India. There has been a marked progress in the expansion of higher education if we look at the increase of higher educational institutes in India. The higher education system in India comprises of more than 45000 colleges and 1000 universities. This number will soon increase with the setting up of 30 more central universities, 8 new IIT's, 7 IIM's, and 5 Indian Institutes of Science are now proposed.

Education and Entrepreneurship Development Vocational Education

National Sample Survey data for 2004-05 reveals that only 5% of the population of the age-group 19-24 years in India has acquired some form of skills through vocational education. It may be noted that Education Commission in 1966 visualized that 25% of the students at secondary stage would undertake vocational stream by 1986. Later Kulandaiswamy Committee Report had targeted this figure at 15% to be achieved by 2000. But as facts stand, the country has failed to fulfill any of the targets.

Making an assessment about the failure of vocational education, JBG Tilak mentions

Vocational education, particularly in secondary schools did not really take off, as it was planned to be of a second rate, meant for the poor, and as a terminal one having inter-connectivity neither with higher education nor with industrial or agricultural sector. It is viewed as strategy to reduce demand for higher education. Vocational education is costlier than general secondary education. Employment opportunities have not been particularly better for vocational education school graduates and as result, economic rates of return to vocational education were

generally less than those to secondary general education.

Eleventh Plan has visualized that emphasis will be on demand-driven vocational education would be extended to cover 20,000 schools with an intake capacity of 25 lakhs by 2011-12. The programmes will be so designed that they permit mobility between vocational, general and technical education. Thus, there should be enough flexibility in the approach.

Higher and Technical Education

At the time of independence, there were only 20 universities, with around 500 colleges and an enrolment of only one lakh in higher and technical education. The higher education system has grown into one of the largest in the world with 735 universities, 35000 colleges 10 lakhs teachers and 2.40 crore students in 2014.

Our Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) around 11% is very low compared with the world average 23.2% as against 54.6% in developed countries 36.5% for countries in transition and 22% for Asia. obviously there is a need to promote higher education still further as India intends to grow from a nation in the transition phase to a developed country. The Eleventh Plan, there fore compares that our long term goal must be to set India as a nation in which all those who aspire to good quality higher education can access it irrespective of their paying capacity.

Indian Institutions Promoting Entrepreneurship

In India the Ministry of Small Scale Industries is the administrative ministry for all matters related to small scale and village industries. It designs and implements policies and programmes through its field organisations and attached offices for promotion and growth of small industries. The policy measures include the setting up of a network in institutions to render assistance and to provide comprehensive range of services and common facilities for budding entrepreneurs. These Entrepreneurship promoting institutions can be broadly classified as central level institutions/ agencies, state level institutions/ agencies, non government organisations, industry associations and research and development laboratories. Researcher attempted to study the various promotional measures undertaken by these institutions as detailed below.

1. Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India. (ASSOCHAM)
2. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
3. The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)
4. Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII)
5. Export Promotion Councils (EPC)
6. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
7. Federation of Indian Exports Organisation (FIEO)

8. Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)
9. Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE)
10. National Productivity Council (NPC)
11. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)
12. National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD)
13. National Entrepreneurship Network (NEN)
14. National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIEABUD)
15. National Institute of Small Industries Extension Training (NISIET)
16. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC)
17. National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB)
18. PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI)
19. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
20. Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO)
21. Small Scale Industries (SSI)
22. Technical Consultancy Organisation (TCO)
23. World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME)
24. Small Industrial Development Center. (SIDC)
25. State Financial Corporation SFC Maharashtra
26. District Industries Centre (DIC)
27. MSME - DI (formerly - SISI) Mumbai (Maharashtra)
28. Center for Innovation , Incubation & Entrepreneurship

Role of Education in Entrepreneurial Skills Development

1. Education stimulates thinking of person to start his own venture.
2. Education is the process of changing the attitude and mindset of a person from employment to employer.
3. Education not only provides beginners knowledge but also guides to present entrepreneurs who wants to expand their business
4. Education explains all aspects to entrepreneurs e.g. finance, HRM, Marketing, logistics etc.
5. Education creates culture of entrepreneurial society.

Sr. No	Name of the Course	Name of the College
1	Certificate Course In Entrepreneurship Development	G. E. Society's Sir Dr. M. S. Gosavi Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, Nashik-5.
2	Diploma in Entrepreneurship Management (DEM)	S.P. Mandali's Welinkar Institute of Management Development (We School), Mumbai.
3	Diploma in Entrepreneurship Management (DEM)	Symbiosis Centre for Distance Learning, Pune
4	Diploma in Entrepreneurship and Business Management	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad.
5	Post Graduate Programme for Certificate in Entrepreneurship Management (PGCEM)	XLRI Xavier School of Management, Jamshedpur
6	Certificate in Entrepreneurship	IGNOU
7	Post Graduate Diploma in Management & Business Entrepreneurship (PGDM-BE)	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India Ahmedabad.

How these courses help in developing entrepreneurial skill ?

- Above said courses help to change mindset of the person from employee to entrepreneur.
- These courses create awareness about entrepreneurship among new aspirants.
- Without education entrepreneur may get success in his business through trial & error method and experience, but through education entrepreneur can give good start to their businesses . It helps to reduce wastage of time on learning through experience.
- Sources of finance are one of the issues of business venture. Through education entrepreneur may come to know about different sources of finance. Some government organisations also provide assistance in marketing of the product.

Development of Entrepreneurial Skills

Entrepreneurial skills can be developed through following methods.

Education

- Class room Teaching based on the curriculum
- Group Discussion, Seminar and workshop
- Tests
- Presentation

Training

- Field Training
- Project Work
- Product Training
- Case Study
- Role play
- Meet the Entrepreneurs
- Business Model Building

Entrepreneurial Skills

The following entrepreneurial skills can be acquired through education and training at Under Graduate and Post Graduate levels.

1. Initiative
2. Human relations
3. Risk Taking
4. Leadership
5. Decision Making
6. Communication Skills
7. Self Motivation
8. Negotiation
9. Interpersonal Skill
10. Marketing Skill

11. Personal
12. Time Management
13. Learning
14. Effective fund management skill
15. Self confidence

Appropriate Teaching Methods

It is equally important to adopt effective teaching-learning methods to impart entrepreneurial skills.

Following methods can be used for the development of entrepreneurial skills among the youth.

1. Project Work
2. Work shop
3. Case Study
4. Guest Lecture
5. Field Visit
6. Group Discussion
7. Field Work
8. Role Play
9. Interview of Entrepreneurs
10. Self Study
11. Seminar and Conferences

Conclusion

1. Major educational institutions should start entrepreneurial courses. This will be helpful to youth for gaining knowledge of entrepreneurship.
2. Entrepreneurial courses are necessary to change mindset of youth from employee to entrepreneurship.
3. Educational institutes and universities should commence separate entrepreneurial courses.
4. These courses should be implemented at Under Graduate and Post Graduate levels.
5. Proper infrastructure should available for entrepreneurial course.

Therefore we conclude that the entrepreneurial skill development activity will contribute to the enhancement of skills in youth and economic development of the country.

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Multidisciplinary Approach to enhance Quality Education

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Abstract

Multidisciplinary means combining or involving several academic disciplines or professional specializations in the statement of a topic or problem. A multidisciplinary approach is focused to redefine problems outside of normal boundaries supported by different approaches from various academic disciplines and reach solutions based on a new understanding of complex situations. This approach is very useful and relevant to integrate teaching learning programme and enhance its quality and acceptability. Hence, the National Education Policy-2020 has given impetus on multi-disciplinary approach in education in the country. Multi-disciplinary approaches in education programme will surely develop well rounded individuals that possesses critical 21st century capacities in various filed of studies such as engineering, medicine, arts, science and other relevant fields of education. Every individual must possess almost all skills and knowledge related to his and other disciplines. Hence, this paper highlights different pros and cons of multidisciplinary education programme with special reference to NEP-2020 and make relevant suggestions.

Key Words : Multi-disciplinary approach, curriculum integration, Quality Education

Introduction

Multi-disciplinary approach in education is the need of an hour. This approach is not a new one in Indian perspective. Ancient gurukul system of education in the country in different periods set the best example of multidisciplinary education. The students who studied in these institutions have gathered wide knowledge from the divergent subjects such as science, medicine, health, yoga, meditation, history and even almost all types of knowledge. The guru (teacher) imparts his or her knowledge and

experience to the disciples for their fullest development and hence they were well equipped with multidisciplinary approach of instruction and learning. Multidisciplinary approach involves drawing appropriately from multiple academic disciplines to redefine problems outside normal boundaries and reach appropriate solutions and encourages cross-disciplinary collaboration; this enables learners to develop critical thinking skills, and presents many "real world" opportunities for growth. Multidisciplinary research involves a coordinated effort that brings together several disciplines to provide complementary contributions in the service of a common goal. It provides opportunity to bridge disciplines and one can be able to combine multiple disciplines and pursue different ways of thinking about the same problem.

The National Education Policy-2020 urges to all the higher education institutions of the country to introduce multidisciplinary approaches in their arena. A report on this issue reveals that this method or approach of education easily compete with the present days criteria and competencies and helps to enhance and enrich teaching-learning process. Thus, multidisciplinary approach in education program opens the various scopes and opportunities to the stakeholders and the teachers also. Here, we will discuss different aspect of this approach in education and particularly in student education with its possible limitations and prospects.

Objectives

This paper is based on the following objectives. Such as

- To give a clear cut concept of the multidisciplinary education or multidisciplinary approach in education;
- To study the different aspects of multidisciplinary approach in education;

- To highlight different aspects of multidisciplinary approach in education as proposed in NEP-2020;
- To find out the relevance and importance of this method in teaching learning process and finally
- To recommend the necessary suggestions in association with it.

Methodology

The main objective of this paper is to highlight different aspects of multi-disciplinary approach in education. This study is solely based on secondary data collected from the available resources such books, journals, articles, magazines, web resources etc. The methods followed here are descriptive and analytical.

Discussion

International Bureau of Education (IBE-UNESCO) specifies three major types of contemporary approach to curriculum integration such as - multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary approach in education. Multidisciplinary approach is a whole or comprehensive method that covers an idea, topic or content by integrating divergent knowledge domains. It is a very strong and relevant way of education that crosses the boundaries of a discipline or curriculum in order to enhance or develop the area and depth of learning experience. It is an approach of curriculum integration which focuses primarily on the different disciplines and the diverse perspectives to illustrate a topic, theme or issue.

Here the same topic is studied from the scope of more than one discipline and integrate these divergent knowledge to enrich the learners community. It is a unique in nature that allows students to enrich their personal and academic experiences by citing examples and experiences from divergent area of study. For example we can say that a student of engineering can take a subject from the humanities courses and a student of management can easily take the subject from engineering subjects. Multidisciplinary curriculum is studying a topic from the viewpoint of more than one discipline and solving a problem using a different disciplinary approach [Klaassen, 2018]. It is very easy for a student to gain variety of skills such as problem solving, critical thinking, time management, self-management, communication, analysis and data interpretation, research methodologies, team work etc.

To know the basics of multidisciplinary approach in education, it is necessary to know other approaches in education such as inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary. Interdisciplinary approach is the method of bringing together the knowledge of two different disciplines and implementing it into a child's learning. Here, integration of two different subjects happen and makes a hybrid

content or topic or subject in order to enrich the students learning experiences. On the other hand, trans-disciplinary curriculum is the method of removing the boundaries of different subjects and integrating them to create or construct complete and new sets of knowledge to fulfil the aspiration of the new societal phenomenon.

Multidisciplinary education needs collaboration with different professionals in different disciplines with various backgrounds and skills to find a solution in a multidimensional way which is especially useful in the era of global competition to create innovative values. The different backgrounds of a multidisciplinary-team could provide different viewpoints and experience for better brainstorming across cultures. Multidisciplinary design project is regarded as a wonderful and worthwhile experience, giving students a new way of thinking and the potential to create innovative products (Joachim & Petra, 2004). For instance, the collaboration between art and computer science provided a very diverse disciplinary environment where students were often forced to explore the boundaries of their own practice, exposed to the work of other disciplines, and better understood their own role and value in team-based collaboration [Sonnenwald,1995].

In general mono-disciplinary education does not foster creativity. Whereas a multidisciplinary education can combine the expertise of a particular field with other fields and create a varied team of combination and there by lead to creativity and high impact.

As per NEP-2020, bachelor degree of education will include most recent and relevant teaching techniques such as pedagogy related to basic arithmetic and mathematics, multi-level teaching as well as evaluation techniques, teaching children with disabilities and special needs, uses of educational technology and learner-cantered or collaborative learning.

Ancient gurukul system of education is an example of this method of education. This ancient system was enriched with multidisciplinary courses and subjects. Students from various levels and categories were resided in these institutions and gathered experimental and holistic learning experiences. They learnt divergent and relevant subjects like astronomy, medicine, philosophy, politics, economics, yoga, physical education, defense studies etc. In the introductory part, NEP-2020 also emphasized on this issue and urges different higher institutions to start multidisciplinary approach. Similarly various data revealed that multidisciplinary teaching-learning methods were flourished in ancient Indian universities like Nalanda, Takshashila and such other reputed higher educational institutions.

Advantages of multidisciplinary approach in education:

One of the important advantages of multidisciplinary collaboration is that all collaborators are forced to communicate either to keep their ideas or to avoid complex programming efforts and hence it improves communication ability. The process of multidisciplinary collaboration is hard to learn without real experience, so the advantage of having such multidisciplinary collaboration is to become acquainted with the complex process in industry. Thus, it gets acquainted with the collaborative process of product development. Similarly, multidisciplinary collaboration fosters collaboration skills especially with partners of different backgrounds. The lack of shared common language and knowledge requires better collaboration skills. Executing the multidisciplinary project through ideation to implementation for the betterment of students provides a sense of reality and prepares them for all round development. At the same time, the process gives them the self-confidence to cope with their future career.

All the participants learn things from the other participants with different backgrounds. In industry or in mono-disciplinary education, it is not usual to work in a heterogeneous group for a whole year. However, this experience gives everyone an opportunity to observe different ways of development and to learn how to work as a team by complementing each other. Moreover, it improves sense of achievement and professional abilities. Following advantages of multidisciplinary education are listed below;

- This method is student friendly. Here each and every student will get ample opportunity to choose his or her subject from the divergent areas. It also provides scope to choose or leave any subject during the entire course period;
- This method is teacher friendly also. It provides a platform for pragmatic and flexible teaching-learning experiences. It allows students to understand the power of new concepts and ideas. By choosing from their own requirements they actually trigger pragmatic way of life. This opens the door of pragmatism and realistic ideas and thoughts in the mind of the students.
- This approach helps students to utilize their mind power and make correct decisions. It helps to grow integration and adaptation of divergent thoughts among them and enrich them through critical thinking.
- The multidisciplinary approach in education provides more holistic understanding of the world and enhances the student's personality and character building process. The rare and necessary social values and ethics will be adopted by the students through this method of

teaching.

- This method emphasizes the importance of collaboration and integration of knowledge and information. It helps to create twenty-first century individual by incorporating and integrating new ideas and concepts.
- This approach is very much relevant in present day global system and enhances the scope of employability and jobs for students within the country and abroad. This method helps student to work in managerial way and enhances their managerial and corporate skills and techniques. They can easily synthesize different ideas and thoughts collected from different sources;
- Students learn different skills of evaluation and assessment through this approach. By studying different logical methods and approaches, students can easily choose their desired subjects. It enhances logical thinking and analysing power in them.
- It motivates the students as it is linked with practical knowledge, given authentic purpose of learning. It helps students to draw conclusion from the divergent field of knowledge and subjects.

Disadvantages of multidisciplinary approach in education

Though multidisciplinary approach is an effective approach to provide quality education for students, it has some limitation. [Haydee Maria Cuevas et al., 2012] noted that the primary challenge in conducting multidisciplinary research is meeting the constraints of different stakeholders with different agendas. Thus, a potential disadvantage of multidisciplinary education is that conflicting data collection requirements may hinder the project team's ability to meet all their members' different education objectives. Mitigating these issues require establishing a systematic process by which the project team can objectively agree to a primary goal while still permitting stakeholders to determine their specific objectives and carefully prioritize their data collection requirements for meeting this goal. Following advantages of multidisciplinary education are listed below;

- Students get distracted from the ultimate learning goal in multi disciplinary mode of education as there is a chance of lost of hope and desire having presence of various subjects and disciplines.
- Teacher needs to enrich with various skills and instructional experiences to deliver in front of the students and hence expertise knowledge and experience is very much needed to acquaint

with this approach of teaching. It is very difficult to get expert and skilled teachers at all level of education.

- This approach is followed in foreign universities and academic institutions where there is abundant scope for faculty improvement and orientation. These institutions have well equipped with infrastructural facilities to adjust with the teaching-learning process. The same environment is not visible in most of the regions of India
- There is a necessity to mass awareness and to grow consensus about this approach among the stakeholders and teachers.

Suggestions

It is suggested to start multidisciplinary institutions and academic institutions throughout the country as envisioned by the NEP-2020. This policy also suggested introducing four years integrated teacher education programme in multidisciplinary colleges and universities. By incorporating this program, students from divergent fields such as engineering, medicine, arts, humanities, commerce, science etc. get benefited. This will save their time and enhance the opportunity to join with teaching-learning process in a well befitted manner.

There is a necessary to popularize the ancient gurukul system in accordance with the present system of education. The gurukuls were the academic places where most of the Indian boys and girls enriched and equipped with all necessary skills and knowledge. In that system, students were acquainted in divergent field of knowledge in a given time. Hence there is a necessity to recall this ancient system of education.

As suggested by the NEP-2020, this approach is relatively modern, well equipped with latest skills and techniques and hence students joined with this method will easily cope up with the latest advancement of the global system of education and set competitive mind as a global citizen.

It is mandatory to introduce different subjects in a same platform and hence the success of this method depends upon the latest infrastructural and skilled developments and huge funding from the various levels. In absence of any one component from this arena will be responsible for the loophole of the entire education system.

A well versed and well maintained curriculum is

necessary as input in education programme to enrich and enhance with this new and innovative method of teaching. Thus, more and more orientation and refresher courses are needed to be introduced in educational institutions throughout the country.

Conclusions

It can be concluded that the all-round development of the individual is impossible in existing system of education. For citing examples of ancient gurukul system of education, we can say that multidisciplinary education is the need of an hour. It is impossible for the central or state governments to take all necessary measures for the implementation and success of this method but the active involvement of all stake holders is very much needed. As suggested by the NEP-2020, there is an urgent necessity to start integrated education programme throughout the country and to convert all academic institutions and places into multidisciplinary centres for education.

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Share Investors Satisfaction about The Depository Participants of Nagpur city

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Abstract

Capital is the main source of development of any country. The marginal rate of profit are depends on the investments in the country .The investment pattern of economy is very important & necessary. The multiplier of this investment is rolling economy towards development. To observe and probe the satisfaction level of the investors regarding services provided / offered by Stock Holding, a questionnaire technique along with interview and discussions has been followed. Hence, all possible efforts were made to gather information in some rational way.

Introduction

Capital is the main source of development of any country. The marginal rate of profit are depends on the investments in the country. The investment pattern of economy is very important & necessary. The multiplier of this investment is rolling economy towards development.

The Stock Exchange, Mumbai (BSE) jointly with leading banks such as State Bank Of India, Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, HDFC Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Union Bank of India and Centurion Bank promoted CDSL.

CDSL was set up with the objective of Providing Convenient, dependable and secure depository services at affordable cost to all market participants, some of the important milestones of CDSL system are:

- CDSL received the certificate of commencement of business from SEBI in February 1999.
- Honorable Union Finance Minister Shri Yashwant Sinha flagged off the operations of CDSL on July 15, 1999.
- Settlement of trades in the Demat mode through Bank of India Share holding limited, the Dearing house of BSE started in July 1999.
- All leading Stock Exchange like National

Stock Exchange, Calcutta Stock Exchange, Delhi Stock Exchange, etc., have established collectively with CDSL.

- As at the end of December 2004, over 4m900 issuers have admitted their securities into CDSL system.

How a Depository System Work

A depository interfaces with its investors through its agents called “Depository Participants” (DPs). If an investor wants to utilize the services offered by a depository, the investor has to open an account with a DP, which is similar to opening an account with any branch of a bank in order to utilize its services. An investor can approach any DP of his choice and fill up an Account Opening Form. At the time of opening an account, the DP wills signed a Standard Agreement with the investor, which details the rights and duties of both the investor and his DP.

Benefits of a Depository

1. A depository holds and handles securities in electronic form which will eliminate the problems that are normally associated with settlement through physical certificates like tearing / mutilation of share certificate due to careless handling.
2. Problems of bad delivery of shares and loss of certificates by postal authorities or registrars or investors are also eliminated.
3. Cases of forgery of certificates will be eliminated in an electronic environment.
4. Settlement of trades will be faster and trouble free leading to shorter settlement cycles with reduction in transaction cost.
5. Reduction in handling large volumes of paper.
6. No stamp duty on transfer of share is to be paid.

Objectives

1. To find the Functions of DP.
2. To find the Difficulties in Preserving the Physical Share Certificate.
3. To know how effectively DP curb irregularities in Capital market.
4. To find how the DP passes information of capital market to BO's (Beneficiary Owner).
5. To Judge the satisfaction level of investors regarding services provided by DP.

Methodology Adopted

To observe and probe the satisfaction level of the investors regarding services provided / offered by Stock Holding, a questionnaire technique along with interview and discussions has been followed. Hence, all possible efforts were made to gather information in some rational way.

1. Sample Size

The study aimed to include the respondents availing the depository services from DP. Researcher have almost taken the data of 750 respondents include both business and service class investors, who are availing the services provided by DP. A sample size of 350 respondents has been taken out of 750 respondents who are availing the services from DP.

For these comparative study respondents was studied for processing followed at other DPs like SHCIL, Sharekhan Ltd. and Geojit Financial Services Ltd. Information about these three leading DP is as follows

a) SHCIL

Stock Holding Corporation Of India Limited (SHCIL) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on July 28, 1986 at the initiative of the Government Of India. It was promoted by the All India Financial and Investment Institutions and Insurance Companies, viz.

- Industrial Development Bank of India
- Unit Trust of India
- Life Insurance Corporation of India Ltd
- ICICI Ltd
- Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd
- Industrial Investment Bank of India
- General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries, viz.
 - Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - New India Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - National Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - United India Insurance Co. Ltd.

SHCIL commenced operations in August 1988 and has been providing services of international standards for nearby a decade to the promoter and other institutions, Foreign Institutional (FIIs), Commercial Banks and Mutual Funds. SHCIL is the first Depository Participant

to be registered with the National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) SHCIL's turnover has increased from Rs. 28,000 crores in 1998-99 to Rs. 1,05,000 crores for the just concluded fiscal. The branch network has shot up to 128 from a mere four branches in June 1998. Last month, the corporation reported a turnover of over R s. 6,000 crores, mainly from the individual investor segment. The corporation is confident of achieving a 25 to 30 per cent growth in its turnover during the current financial year. (www.hinduonnet.com/businessline)

SHCIL offers the facility of operating Beneficiary Account for individuals and Corporates as well as Clearing Account for brokers. Being a premier custodian, SHCIL today holds more than Rs. 80,000 crores worth of client's assets. SHCIL already has securities worth Rs.26,000 crores in electronic form. With a Share Capital of Rs. 210 million, SHCIL's tangible net worth has crossed Rs. 1 billion (100 Crores). SHCIL has been consistently earning profit and declaring dividend right from its inception. SHCIL is currently holding more than 16 million (1.6 crores) certificates in its custody. As the largest custodian, SHCIL accounts for more than 50% of the institutional business in the country. Heading such large volume of paper-based securities has been facilitated mainly by the state-of-the-art technology in use at SHCIL. Its highly automated set up has been acclaimed by both national and international organizations. The automated custodial system has the capability to provide on-line access to all certificates with a total on-line storage capacity of 140 GB. All the branches and Facilitation Centres of SHCIL are connected through a VSAT Network. The Smithsonian Institute has honored the achievements of SHCIL by conferring a medal and citation for its 'visionary use of Information Technology'. SHCIL is the first Indian Company to receive this prestigious award. SHCIL has also been honored by the Computer Society of India with 'National IT Award for Best IT Usage.'

b) Sharekhan Stock Broking Ltd.

Sharekhan Ltd. is one of the well known organization for stock broking. If we experience sharekhan's language, presentation style, content or for that matter the online trading facility, customers will find a common thread; one that helps you make informed decisions and simplifies investing in stocks. The common thread of empowerment is what Sharekhan's all about!

Sharekhan is also about focus. Sharekhan does not claim expertise in too many things. Sharekhan's expertise lies in stocks and that's what he talks about with authority. So when he says that investing in stocks should not be confused with trading in stocks or a portfolio-based strategy is better than betting on a single horse, it is something that is spoken with years of focused learning

and experience in the stock markets. And these beliefs are reflected in everything Sharekhan does for you!

c) Geojit Financial Services Ltd.

Geojit Financial Services was founded as a partnership firm by C J George and Ranajit Kanjilal in 1987. Later in 1993 Ranajit Kanjilal retired from the firm. In 1995 Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation acquired 24% stake in the company, becoming the only instance in India of a government entity participating in the equity of a stock broking company. Geojit is a charter member of the Financial Planning Standards Board of India and is one of the largest DP brokers in the country. It has entered into a joint venture to form Barjeel Geojit Securities LLC, Dubai in order to cater financial services in gulf countries. Geojit provides quality services in equity trading through its network of over 450 branches in India, Muscat, Dubai, Sharjah, Kuwait, Bahrain, Abu Dhabi and Ras Al Khaimah. It has various subsidiary namely Geojit Commodities engaged in commodity trading, Geojit Credits is a Non Banking Financial Company, Geojit Technologies is into software development and services and Geojit Financial Distribution is engaged in insurance referrals and Geojit Financial Management.

Conclusion

Sampling Technique

In order to judge the satisfaction level of investors with regard to services provided by DP, Non Probability Sampling technique (Convenience sampling) has been followed.

Data Collection

The survey was conducted for collecting brief information about the satisfaction level of investors regarding services and provided by DP, through a means of questionnaire and informal interviews. The interview schedule / questionnaire were designed keeping in view the objectives of the study. The questionnaire contained both close and open-ended questions.

Analysis technique

The questions, which had alternative choices, have been analyzed by taking percentages. In the case of explanatory questions, the general suggestions have been summarized.

Limitations of the study

No study is complete in itself, however good it may be, and every study has some limitations. The limitations of this study can be summarized as below:

- Due to time and resource constraints the survey and sample size was small
- Being one-man study and due to time constraint the study was restricted to Nagpur only.
- The findings at this study are based on the expressed opinions at the respondents.

Functions of the DP

1. Account Opening department : This department is responsible for handling the account opening forms, which are being deposited by the interested investors after duly fulfilling all the requirements specified therein. Received forms will then be processed and a Temporary ID No. is generated by the data entry operator who enters all the details mentioned in the account opening form. After this authentication is being done by the senior person and Permanent ID is generated. Authentication is being done in order to find out the errors if any, done at the time of data entry. After the generation of the permanent ID No account opening In charge will dispatch the kit which contains the demat forms, delivery instruction booklet etc.

2. Demat Department : This department is responsible for handling requests for demat of share made by the investors by filling up the demat request forms. Client duly fills the DRF and along with the certificates submits at SHCIL counter. The forms are then entered into the systems by the data entry operator and temporary no is generated. While entering the request the following things are taken care of:

- i. ISIN No
- ii. Quantity of share
- iii. Signatures
- iv. Holding Pattern
- Certificate Detail

After this, the senior level person again verifies all the detail and finally authenticates it. After authentication, DRN is generated and it is written on the request form and then sent to the company for demat. Then co. will verify all the details given and after verifying everything with its records will confirm the electronic credit to client. The co. can reject the request in case of

- i. Mismatch of holding pattern
- ii. Mismatch of signatures
- iii. Wrong ISIN No
- iv. Certificates not received within 15 days of DRN generation
- Certificates not defaced and punched

3. Trades and Pledge Department : This department handles all the transactions made by the investors relating to transfer of shares. In case of trade the person duly fills up the delivery instruction slip specifying

- Name and quantity of share to be traded.
- His own client ID.
- Name of Receiving Client, Client ID, DP – ID. In case of market trades, he also mentions CM-BP-ID.
- Company Name, ISIN No and quantity
- Date of Execution

Similarly if any person wants to pledge his shares

then department handles all such transactions. The person has to fill up the pledge instruction slip which is being verified and entered into the system, by the date entry operator and after this it is being authenticated by the senior level person.

4. Client Relation and Follow Up Department :

Client Relation department takes care of all the queries of the clients and helps in solving their problems. This department helps in maintaining good relation with their clients. If any client is facing any problem this department helps in sorting out that problem. Follow up department is responsible for following up with the companies and NSDL. If there is any delay in demat of shares. It follows up with the company and registrars.

5. Billing Department :

This department is responsible for raising the bills for the clients. This department follows up with the clients with respect to the payments that are due to be recovered from the clients and helps in adjusting the problems that occurs in this regard.

6. Accounts Department :

This department helps in proper maintenance of income and expenditure, payment of salaries to temporary employees and office maintenance expenses also. This department is responsible for preparing the balance sheet and takes care of receipts, payments and other expenditures etc.

7. Marketing Department :

This department helps in the promotional aspect by delivering the seminars in companies and educational institutions. This department helps in promoting various products of the organization through organizing advertisements, pamphlets etc. (Ref: www.nsdl.com, www.shcil.com)

Analysis of the Data

As discussed Research Methodology, the present research was conducted by taking opinion from all the investors who are operating in capital market and availing the services of the depository. The analysis is based on the objectives of the study. It is divided as per different questions, in the questionnaires (Refer Appendix for questionnaires).

Opinion from Investors

As discussed in Research Methodology, 350 investors were covered in Nagpur who are availing depository services offered by Depository Participants. The opinions of the investors are as under:

Table 1: Number of persons operating only through SHCIL

Options	Response
Yes	39 (78%)
No	11 (22%)
	350

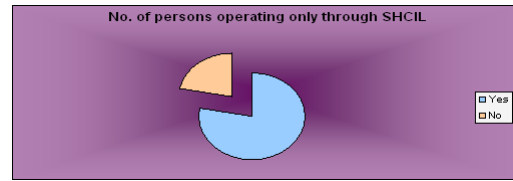


Table 2: Respondents medium of getting aware about Stock Holding (No. Of respondents)

Medium	No. Of respondents
Newspapers	4 (8%)
Friends	12 (24%)
Banners	2 (4%)
Brokers	32 (64%)
	350

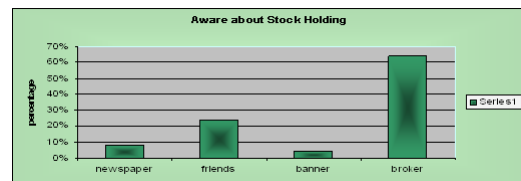


Table 3: Analysis of the number of accounts of the investors dealing with Stock Holding Corporation of India

Sr. No.	No. Of Accounts held by Respondents	No. Of Respondents
1.	No. Of respondents having only one account	26 (52%)
2.	No. Of respondents having two account	12 (24%)
3.	No. Of respondents having three account	8 (16%)
4.	No. Of respondents having more than three account	4 (4%)

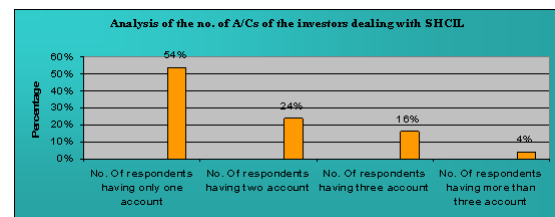
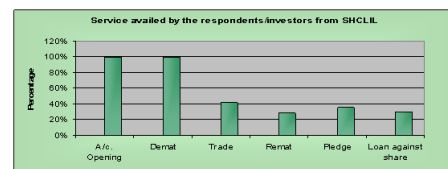


Table 4: Services availed by the respondents / investors from SHCIL

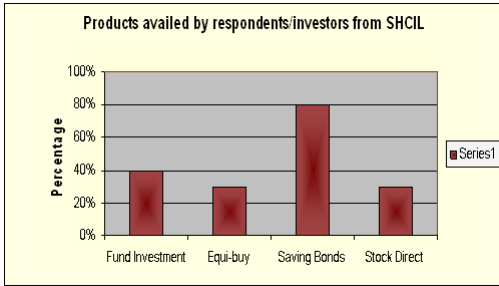
Services	Response of investors
A/c. Opening	50 (100%)
Demat	50 (100%)
Trade	21 (42%)
Remat	14 (28%)
Pledge	18 (36%)
Loan against share	15 (30%)



Note : The respondents may tick more than one option if they have availed more than one service.

Table 5: Products availed by respondents / investors from SHCIL

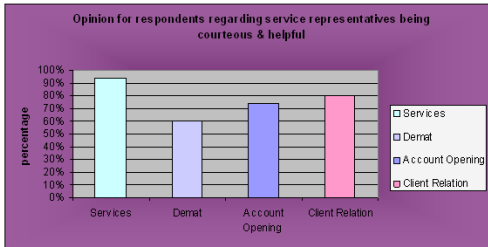
Products	Response of investors
Fund Investment	20 (40%)
Equi-buy	15 (30%)
Saving Bonds	40 (80%)
Stock Direct	15 (30%)



Note : The respondents may tick more than one option if they have availed more than one product.

Table 6: Opinion of respondents regarding service representatives being courteous and helpful

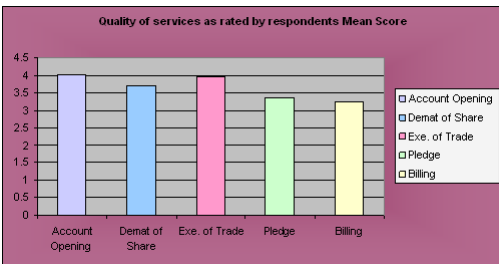
Services	Response of respondents
Services	47 (94%)
Demat	30 (60%)
Account Opening	37 (74%)
Client Relation	40 (80%)



Note : The respondent may be availing help in more than one service.

Table 7: Quality of services as rated by respondents

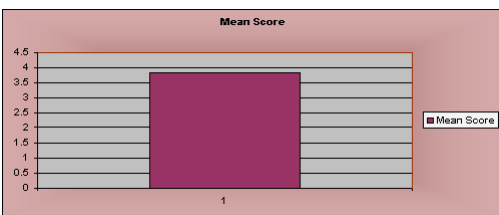
Services	Mean Score
Account Opening	4.02
Demat of Share	3.70
Exe. of Trade	3.97
Pledge	3.37
Billing	3.24



Note : Marks awarded to above attributes are like this: Very Good – 5, Good – 4, Average – 3, Bad – 2, Very Bad – 1.

Table 8: Opinion of respondents regarding ambience of SHCIL office

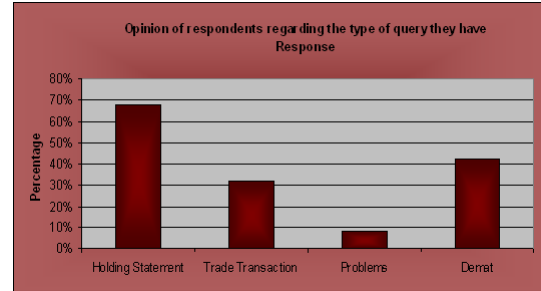
Mean Score	Value
Mean Score	3.66



Note : Marks awarded to above attributes are like this: Very Good – 5, Good – 4, Average – 3, Bad – 2, Very Bad – 1

Table 9: Opinion of respondents regarding the type of query they have

Options	Response
Holding Statement	34 (68%)
Trade Transaction	16 (32%)
Problems	4 (8%)
Demat	21 (42%)



Note : The respondents may tick more than one option if they have enquired for more than one query.

Table 10: Satisfaction level of investors with the information provided for their query

Options	Response
Very Satisfied	5 (10%)
Satisfied	41 (82%)
Not satisfied	4 (8%)
	350

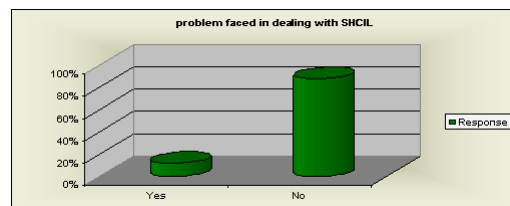


Table 11: Opinion of respondents regarding services charges prescribed by SHCIL in relation to other DPs

Options	Opinion
Low	0
High	27 (54%)
At Par	23 (46%)
	350

Table 12: Response of investors regarding problems faced in dealing with SHCIL

Options	Response
Yes	6 (12%)
No	44 (88%)
	350



Response of respondents regarding type of problems faced by them in dealing with SHCIL.

As evident from Table 12 only 12% of the respondents have faced some problems in dealing with SHCIL. Different respondents have enlisted different problems, which are summarized as below:

- Transfer of shares in another account can be due to mistake of clients or due to the mistake committed by the person entering the data in the system as there are so many ID's of different clients in a DP so there can be wrong entry in the account.
- Late processing of transactions as DP's are connected through Internet or VSAT with their head office and so more time is taken for providing services.
- No enquiry counters.

Opinion of respondents regarding the areas in which they want SHCIL to improve

Different respondent has given different opinions regarding the areas in which they want SHCIL to improve. These are discussed as under:

- Client Relationship
- Online service
- Trade Transactions
- Billing Services

Suggestion of respondents with regard to the betterment of services

- Clients want some tips from DP are regarding which shares to buy / sell in the same manner as they can earn.
- Cost Reduction as on every transaction clients have to bear some minimum charges as prescribed and they are also required to pay account maintenance charges.
- Holding statements should be provided in time as generally all the clients are interested to know their current balance.
- New schemes should be explained to the investors.

Recommendations

Following are some recommendations from the study

1. SHCIL should establish a help desk in order to solve the problems of the clients and to build good relations with them. One person should be assigned specifically for this purpose.
2. Client service should be prompt so that there should be an no arrange transfer.
3. Adequate allocation of manpower should be they are according to set up of different departments.
4. SHCIL should reduce the charges and so that general public can avail the facilities provided by SHCIL.
5. It is recommended that SHCIL should implement the suggestions given by the clients in order to improve it's working.
6. SHCIL should try to improve its billing services as most of the times the new bill still comes the previous balance which is being paid by the client.
7. Representative should ask the reason for closing of an account if any investors want to close his account.
8. SHCIL is locking in advertising so it should try to make the people aware through advertisements.
9. SHCIL should start their equity-trading segment as soon as possible so that client base can be increased.

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Education for Women Empowerment

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Introduction

Empowerment is a term widely used in the context of development, particularly women's development. The empowerment approach was first clearly activated in 1985 by Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DWAN). In the mid 1980's, the term empowerment became popular in the field of development, especially with reference to women. 'Power' is the key word of the term 'Empowerment' which means control over material assets, intellectual resources and ideology. The material assets over which control can be established may be of any type-physical (land, water and forests), human (people's bodies, labour and skills), financial such as (money and access to money). Knowledge, information, ideas can be included in intellectual resources (Halder, 2010).

The core element of empowerment is power. The prefix 'em' is attached to the noun 'Power' to create a verb (empower). According to Webster's New World Dictionary (1982) this prefix is used to form a verb meaning "to make, make into or like, cause to be". Thus "to empower" is to make or cause power. Hence, the noun 'empowerment' refers to the process by which power is gained developed, seized, facilitated or given.

Empowerment broadly refers to the expansion of freedom of choice and action to shape one's life. It implies control over resources and decisions. The meaning is more significant in context of the marginalized people whose freedom is severely denied or curtailed by their voicelessness and powerlessness in relation to the state, community, household, educational institutions or markets. Empowerment develops participation of weak marginalized and excluded sections in the process of development. It has the capacity of creating new dimensions of lives of marginalized and excluded groups to set access to different social development paradigms.

Thus, empowerment is the expansion of resources, capabilities, abilities, choices, and decision making of people to participate in, negotiate with influence, control, and held accountable institution that affect their life.

Empowerment in the context of education as human rights minimally touches upon educational access, retention and success of some marginalized people who find no access to education for satisfying their needs and aspirations and who do not discover any meaning of educational achievement that is rendered by schooling.

Therefore, Empowerment stands for acquiring the power to think, to speak, to act freely to exercise choice, to raise voice and to be able to take a decision. This is equally true for both man and women. Empowerment is a process of awareness and capacity building leading to greater participation, to greater decision making power and control, and to transformative action. Empowerment, in a nutshell, is a way of defining, challenging and overcoming barriers in one's life through which an individual increases his or her ability to shape his or her life and environment.

Significance of the Study

Women Empowerment : A Concept

Woman Empowerment is a global issue. This concept of women empowerment appears to be the outcome of several important critiques, discussion, dialogues and debates generated by the woman movement throughout the world, especially in the third world countries (feminist). To empower women, literally speaking is to give power to women. 'Power' here does not mean a mode of domination over others, but an exposure of inner strength and confidence to face life, the right to determine one's choice in life, the ability to influence the society and social change, a share in decision making and capacity-building for the sake of national development.

Empowerment, in its simplest form, is manifestation

of redistribution of power that challenges patriarchal ideology and the male dominance. It is a process that enables women to gain access to and control of material as well as information resource. It is both process and result of the process. Empowerment is an active process enabling women to realize their full identity and power in all spheres of life (UNDP, 1994). Empowerment is defined as a process which enables individuals or groups to change balance of power in social, economic and political relations in society. The goals of women empowerment are to challenge patriarchal ideology to transform the structures and institutions that reinforce and perpetuate gender discrimination and social inequality and to enable poor women to gain access to and control of, both material and informational resources.

According to Trishna Goswami (Kundu), 2010, women empowerment addresses the following separate but interdependent component of women's position. These are :

- a) The extent of exposure to the outside world.
- b) The extent of interaction with outside world and in particular, the extent of economic interaction.
- c) The level of autonomy in decision-making within and outside the household.
- d) The power and relationships in society interwoven with gender, class, race, ethnicity, age, culture and history.

At a workshop of Pacific Women entitled 'Women, Development and Empowerment (1987)', Venessa Griffen spoke about what empowerment means to her : To me, the word simply means, adding to women's power.... To me power means :

- having control, organizing further control
- having a say and being listened to.
- Being able to define and create from women's perspective.
- Being able to influence social choices and decisions affecting the whole society (not just areas of society accepted as a women's place).
- Being organized and respected equal citizens and human being with a contribution to make.

Stromquist (1995) has identified four clear components of empowerment. They are cognitive, psychological, economic and political. According to him...

- The cognitive component refers to women's understanding of their conditions of subordination and the causes of such conditions at both micro and macro levels of society.
- The psychological component includes the development of feelings that women can act at personal and social levels to improve their condition as well as the formation of the belief that they can succeed in their change efforts.

- The economic component of empowerment requires that women be able to engage in a productive activity that will allow them some degree of financial autonomy, no matter how small and hard to obtain at the beginning.
- The political component of empowerment entails the ability to analyze the surrounding environment in political and social terms; it also means the ability to organize and mobilize for social change.

The National Policy of Education (1986) has laid a Programme of Action for its implementation. This Programme of Action spells out the meaning of women empowerment by saying "women become empowered through collective reflection and decision making". The programme of Action, 1992 has clearly declared the following parameters of empowerment, namely:

- Building a positive self image and self confidence.
- Developing ability to think critically.
- Building up group cohesion and fostering decision making and action.
- Ensuring equal participation in the process of bringing about social change.
- Encouraging group action in order to bring about change in the society.
- Providing for economic independence. Women Empowerment can be viewed as a continuum of several interrelation and mutually reinforcing components:
- Awareness building about women's situation, discrimination and rights and opportunities as a step towards gender equality. Collective awareness building provides a sense of group identity and the power of working as a group.
- Capacity building and skills development, especially the ability to plan, make decisions organize, manage and carry out activities to deal with people and institutions in the world around them.
- Participation and greater control and decision making power in the home, community and society.
- Action to bring about greater equality between men and women.

Objectives

- 1) To study the woman empowerment, in detail.
- 2) To develop the woman perspective towards woman empowerment.
- 3) To implement the constitutional provisions for the awareness of woman empowerment.

Interpretation of Data

Understanding empowerment for the women is a

complex issue with varying interpretation in different social, natural and cultural contents. However, some common indicators of women empowerment across all nations can be expressed as participation in crucial decision making progress at the level of the individual woman and her household and work place, the community and organizational levels, at the national level and if possible in international level.

Women Empowerment is a process of social change. It is synonymous with the achievement of equality and equal mildness in society. It will enable women to maintain stronger functioning position. It enable autonomy and control over their lives. The empower women became agents of their own development, able to exercise choice to set their own agenda and be strong enough to challenge and change their subordinate position in the society. Empowerment is self esteemed and collective mobilization for challenging basic power relation like social injustice and mobilization of resources. It is self-governance, self-sufficiency and self-maintenance.

In a broader sense, empowerment of a woman means two things- liberty from her subordination in the family and release from her sub-alternate in the society. It represents three types of freedom – freedom from ignorance, freedom from exploitation and freedom from inequality and injustice. Empowerment has become the key solution to many social problems like high population growth rate, environmental degradation and low status of women.

Constitutional Provisions, Special Laws and National Policies in Support of Women Empowerment

Women as an independent group constitute 48.46% of the country's total population as per the 2011 Census. The importance of women as a important human resource was recognised by the Constitution of India which not only accorded equality to women but also empowered the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in their favour. A number of Articles of the Constitution specially reiterated the commitment of the constitution towards the socio economic development of women and upholding their political right and participation decision making. Among them some may be noted.

In Pursuance of the constitutional provisions, the Government has also enacted specific laws to safeguard the interests of women and for upgradation of their status. Some of them may be noted here :

- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 which prohibits polygamy, polyandry and child marriage and concedes equal rights to women to divorce and to remarry.
- The Hindu succession Act, 1956 which provides for women the right to parental property.
- The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 which gives a childless woman the right

to adopt a child and to claim maintenance from the husband if she is divorced by him.

- The Special Marriage Act, 1954 which provides rights to women on par with men for inter caste marriage, love marriage and registered marriage. The Act has also fixed the minimum age of marriage at 21 for males and 18 for females.
- The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 which declares the taking of dowry an unlawful activity and thereby prevents the exploitation of women.
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides payment of remuneration equal with men for work of equal value.
- The Suppression of Immoral Traffic of Women and Girls Act, 1956 which gives protection to women from being kidnapped and being compelled to become prostitutes.
- The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 which legalizes abortion conceding the right of a woman to go for abortion on the ground of physical and mental health.
- The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983 which seeks to stop various types of crimes against women.
- The Family Court Act, 1984, which seeks to provide justice to women who get involved in family disputes.
- The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 which prohibits the vulgar presentation of women in the media such as – newspapers, cinema, T.V., etc.
- The 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts, 1993 which empower women and seek to secure greater participation of women at all the levels of the Panchayat System.
- The pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 which regulates investigation for sex determination of foetus.
- The protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 provides for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The goal of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. The Policy will be widely disseminated so as to encourage active participation of all stakeholders for achieving its goals. Specifically, the objectives of this Policy include –

- Creating an environment, through positive and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential.
- The de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres – political, economic, social, cultural and civil.
- Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation.
- Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
- Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.
- Changing social attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
- Mainstreaming a gender, perspective in the development process.
- Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child; and
- Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations.

The above mentioned laudable objectives of women empowerment have been highlighted to examine various policy perspectives so they can be implemented in reality.

Education is a potent tool in the emancipation and empowerment of women.

Empowerment of women means equipping women to be economically independent, self-reliant, and having a positive esteem to enable them to face any difficult situation. The empowered women should be able to participate in the process of decision making and development activities. Education plays the most crucial role in empowering women; It is education that provides knowledge, awareness in regard to social, civic, political, economic and environmental issues and skills for securing employment and means of livelihoods. Education will leverage women's skills and knowledge, and make effective use of the latest information technology tools to find better ways to serve their country and the people. Underlying the importance of women's education in national life, the report of the University Education Commission (1948-49), says –

“There cannot be an educated people without educated women. If general education is to be limited to men or women, that opportunity should be given to women, for then, it would most surely be passed on to the next generation.”

Education at all levels is an impetus to social development and the education of half of the population inevitably stands out as a major problem. Ensuring equal rights to education will enable women to enrich and develop themselves, and in the process, achieve true equality in terms of economic, political and social participation. And wherever women are denied the right to equal participation with men in national affairs, a great human resource is lost. Ensuring equal access to education is fundamental to promoting the status of women for the good of both the individual and that of the nation.

Factors Facilitating Empowerment of Women

A big nation like India which consists of more than 50 crores women cannot afford to ignore the role of women in the national development. It is in this context the process of empowerment of women has assumed importance.

Women cannot be empowered in a magical manner. It is not an automatic or a spontaneous process but requires deliberate and consistent efforts. It is through the combined and co-ordinated efforts of the Government, NGOs people and the women the task can be fulfilled. Women cannot be effectively empowered by statutory provisions or governmental efforts alone. “Women are empowered through – women emancipation movement, education, communication, media, political parties and general awakening.”

Various socio-economic and political factors facilitate the empowerment of women. Some factors facilitating empowerment of women may be noted here :

- Acknowledging Women's Rights : Society should recognise that like men, women are also entitled to equal rights.
- Freedom to Take Decisions and Make Choices : Women should have freedom to decide whether to marry or not to marry; and after marriage, the freedom to decide as to how many children that they should have, and so on.
- Access to Education and Employment : Women can become stronger only with educational and economic power. Mere expectations cannot help. Conditions must be created in such a way that women get easy access to education and later on become employed. Sufficient economic freedom is a must for women to lessen their dependence on men.
- Opportunities for Political Participation : If women's voice is to carry more weight they must be given political power. They must be free to take part in the administrative process.

Conclusion

To conclude the present analysis it may be said that empowerment is a continuous process for realizing the ideals of equality, human liberation and freedom

for all. Women empowerment, thus implies equality of opportunity and equity between the genders and age groups, strengthening of life chances, collective participation in different spheres of life-cultural, social, political, economic, development process, decision making etc. in order to promote women's empowerment, it is necessary to create an environment that will allow women to participate in educational programmes and share the benefits. It must be therefore emphasized that while there is a need to set up specific education programmes for women, there is also a necessity to develop forms of education that will sensitize people towards gender discrimination and will raise their acceptance of women's promotion. The educational and other policies for women empowerment should be implemented reality for empowering women in India.

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Higher Education System of India : Trends and Issues

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Abstract

The vision of higher education in India is to realize the country's human resources potential to its fullest with equity and inclusion. The higher education sector, in recent decades, has witnessed a tremendous growth in many aspects such as its institutional capacity, enrolment, teacher-student ratio, etc. The rapid expansion of the higher education system at the same time has brought several pertinent issues related to equity, efficiency, excellence and access to higher education in the country. The present paper holds an immediate significance of creating awareness of many issues of concern to be taken care of by the stakeholders in the national as well as the global levels. The study is also unique in the sense that it brings about better understanding of the present scenario in the higher education system in the country and its pattern of growth given the opportunities and challenges to the system under consideration. The present study throws a gainful insight on financing schemes and enrolment aspects of higher education in India.

Introduction

Trends influence decisions about funding for research, decisions about organisational infrastructure, and the establishment of new degrees. The dictionary definition networking platforms. In 2021, the panellists identified the following trends as the most important: remote work/ learning, widening of the digital divide, and mental health issues (social); widespread adoption of hybrid learning models, increased use of learning technologies and online faculty development (technological); decreasing higher education funding, demand for new/different workforce skills, and uncertainty in economic models (economic); climate change, reduction in work travel and sustainable

development (environmental); and increase in online globalisation, rise of nationalism and public funding for higher education (political). key technologies and practices identified were artificial intelligence, blended and hybrid course models, learning analytics, micro-credentialling, open educational resources (OER) and quality online learning. (Thompson, 2021)

Higher Education is undergoing continuous changes in the process of globalization as it brings rapid development in technology and communication skills through changes in the learning system across the world. Higher education is very vital to achieve sustainable growth and development of any nation. The University Education Commission (1948-49), under the chairmanship of Dr. S Radhakrishnan who gave the foundations of Dr. D. S. Kothari Education. "Under the chairmanship of D. S. Kothari (1964-66) brought a change in Higher Education and reported that there is relationship between Education and National Development" (Dr. Uma Pujar, 2014).

Objective

- To study the issues and trends in Higher Education system of India.

Research Methodology

This study is based on empirical research with descriptive nature. All data is based on secondary sources. Data/ information have been collected with the help of books, research journals, articles, E-Journals, Report on Higher Education in India, All India Survey on Higher Education (2015-16), 11th Five Year Plan and 12th Five Year Plan document, UGC Report.

Importance of Higher Education

Higher Education is very vital to achieve sustainable growth and development of any country. The report of the Education Commission (1964-66) under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari symbolized the symbiotic relationship

between education and national development. The University Education Commission (1948-49), under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, gave the foundations of the future of Indian Higher Education. Higher education typically comprises under-graduate, post graduate degrees and pre-doctoral and doctoral programs. According to the National policy on Education (NPE), Higher education provides people with an opportunity to reflect on the critical social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing humanity. It contributes to national development through dissemination of specialized knowledge and skills. It is therefore crucial factor for survival. Being at the apex of the educational pyramid, it has also a key role in producing teachers for the education system. This sector can be further classified as technical and non- technical education. Higher education is presumed as education beyond the school level. It has a place at a university or at a college or an institute. While, the UGC is an umbrella regulation which governs any institution imparting degree. (Pujar, 2014)

The 11th Plan document has given importance of expansion of Higher Education in India. The main objective of the 11th Plan is “Expansion of enrolment in Higher Education with inclusiveness, quality and relevant education, with necessary academic reforms in the university and college system. The 12th Five Year Plan emphasized that the nation creates an intellectual repository of human capital to meet the country’s need and shapes its future. 12th Five year plan estimated that developed economies and even China will face a shortage of about 40 million highly skilled worker by 2020, while based on current projections of higher education, India is likely to see some surplus of graduates in 2020. There exist different kinds of higher educational institutions operating in India. Universities established by an Act of Parliament are known as Central Universities and those by state legislatures are known as

State Universities. Universities which have been given the status of university with the power to award their degrees by central government notifications are known as Deemed Universities. Prestigious institutions recognized as higher educational institutes by parliament are known as Institutions of National importance. These institutions may be both government aided, un-aided and public- private. (Kakati, 2018)

Issues and Challenges in Higher Education

- **Ineffective Leadership** : Academic excellence demands integrative abilities skills across teaching, research and academic administration. But, chancellors/founders of universities and HR leaders who support them lack this ability. Interviews for selection are often perfunctory, a mere 30 minutes for senior positions focusing

only on the candidate’s past experience with no leading questions to assess their academic leadership qualities.

- **Teaching Quality** : Teachers are not well trained and qualified for the job they are assigned to some colleges recruit young graduates as professors who have no experience or knowledge.
- **No Proper Value Education** : Value education is not offered in the schools and colleges. If offered, religion and hatred are spread in the name of value education. Many of the doctors, lawyers, CAs, politicians and Govt. servants who are supposed to be the saviors of the society, suffer from serious charges of corruption. The education-led technology, inventions and innovations are being misused.
- **Poor Women’s Education** : Women have a much lower literacy rate than men. Despite Government’s attempts to provide incentives viz. midday meals, free books and uniforms, girls’ attendance is poor. Though the minimum age for marriage is eighteen, many girls get married much earlier. Therefore, at the secondary level, female drop-out rate is high.
- **Political Factor** : Political influence is also a bad thing and an issue with higher education. The dominant political leaders, now playing key role in governing bodies of the Universities, as they own most of the Institutions, imparting education (Aided-non-aided). They exploit the students’ energy for their political purposes.
- **Moral Issues** : Younger generation is not interested in serving their country and they are more interested in just taking up a job and a hefty pay package. The younger generation’s dissatisfaction and revolt is the out-come of a decaying system of values.
- **Corruption in Education** : Corruption in Indian education system has been eroding the quality of education. It is one of the major contributors to domestic black money. Payment to Management at dark rooms and seeking admissions is increasing. ‘Get full salary in the account, pay back part to Management by blank signed cheques’ is also a practice in some private schools.
- **Economic Difficulties** : The numbers of students are coming from the ordinary classes; many of the are unable to provide the minimum necessities of life for themselves. Economic miseries have grown due to the rising prizes, habits of was ting money on luxuries, increasing

population, short age of food supply, corruption, selfish etc. students hold part time jobs in order to pay for their educational expenses and must divide their attention between a job and College/University education.

- **Curriculum issues** : Syllabus revision is done quite often without considering the contemporary requirements of industries. There is lack of diversity in the subjects one can take in colleges.
- **Wrong societal outlook** : For Governments, more scoring is success. English is becoming the measure of intellect. Hence, parents of today take least interest in vernacular medium of education. Due to the perceived notion of inferior quality, Govt schools are becoming the last choice for many. Education-seeking migration has become a matter of pride for many families.
- **Financing** : Financing is also an issue with higher education in India. Yes India is already spending very much on higher education and it can't spend more. However if the quality of higher education has to be improved then more financing is needed.
- **Privatization** : Privatization is also a big problem that higher education faces. Just privatization is not going to solve the problem. You need to foster the culture of creativity, imagination and learning new skills in young students.
- **Quota System** : Debating quota system is very controversial. But if you are being honest then I must tell you quota is not good for the quality of higher education. Talent and merit is more important than your identity. However quota system is still a challenge. (Singh, 2018)

Sources of Finance to Higher Education

Higher education in India is in deep financial crisis with escalating costs and increasing needs of the system to meet the quality, quantity and equity dimensions on one hand and shrinking provisions of public budgetary resources on other. The universities need finances to fulfill the core mission of teaching, research and services as well as competing for better positions in Global University Rankings. Three major sources of finance for higher education can be distinguished. The 1st is state finance (Central and Provincial). The 2nd source comes from charitable and philanthropic non-governmental sources. The 3rd source is profit-seeking non-governmental finance, both domestic and foreign.

A three pronged strategy may be adopted for effective management of finances:

- i. Economy Measures (Use of ICT and Sharing of Resources).
- ii. Cost Effectiveness (Optimization of Student Intake, Rationalization of Staff Structure and Utilization of Services of PG students and Research Scholars for instruction teaching).
- iii. Resource Mobilization (Restructuring of fee, attracting foreign students, enhancing consultancy work and sponsored research, offering professional advancement and continuing education programs for the industry and also encouraging philanthropic contributions and alumni donations). Every higher education institution mandatorily required to create Corpus Funds from other than Government resources and built-up to act as a steady internal source of revenue as a return on investments. (Ahmad & Nath, 2017)

Emerging Trends in learning Higher Education

The trends of Online learning today are tremendous and growing with very rapid pace. In the pandemic of Covid everyday some new trend is emerging to provide good learning techniques to the learner. Mobile learning is the ability of an individual to gain or provide educational content on personal pocket devices such as PDAs, Smart phone's and mobile phones. Cloud based Online learning systems are hosted on the internet and can be easily accessed by logging into a service provider's site. Micro learning is a way of teaching and delivering content to the learners in small, very specific bursts. The learners are in control of what they are learning and when they are learning. Internet of Things is an ever growing network of physical things or objects around us which hold IP address for internet connectivity, and the communication that occurs between these connected objects and other internet enabled devices and systems. It include not only the traditional things like desktop, laptops, smart phones, tablets etc., but also all other things that utilize embedded technology to communicate and interact with the external environment via the internet. Adaptive Online learning uses computers as an interactive teaching devices. These methodology arrange the allocation of human and mediated resources according to the unique learning needs of each learner. Video E Learning is a type of learning helps the learner to grasp the content by watching the videos. When a learner wants to get an idea on some specific topic in details he visits the YouTube.com for sure. (Dr. MabunniShaik, 2021)

Conclusion

The nation needs a more structured and holistic approach to achieve the envisioned state of quality education as per sustainable development goals at the end of year 2030. The challenge for provision of quality

education depends upon transformational and innovative interventions to be initiated across all levels of the higher education system. Further, India is becoming a regional hub for higher education, attracting global learners from all over the world need to sustain the legacy of best practices to provide the education with international dimension. The trends play a major role in catching the attention of the learner. The ICT architecture that will increase access, equity and quality may foster choice for learner and innovation for the teacher may enable to address the existing shortcomings in delivery of curricula.

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Rich Education for Mass Society

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There is lot of literature available on how education should be? But there is no widely accepted answer to this question. In the opinion of Chhandogya Upanishad – Education is processes of uplifting the mind to higher levels. The processes are called vidyas because they are specific types of knowledge. Education should be such that it should not only bring about positive changes in an individual's outer appearance which is visible but also bring about positive changes in his inner self which may not be directly visible.

The student centric approach focus is on students, rather than on those involved in the entire educational process like teachers and administrators. Topic, pedagogy, content is according to the needs of the student. Students develop skills and gain knowledge primarily on their own that will help them throughout their life. This method includes active learning in which students formulate questions of their own, solve those problems, discuss, explain, debate, or brainstorm during class.

Education is one of the important pillars of the society. Education is seen as a means of knowledge and skill transmission from one generation to another in any given society. The relationships between the two are so strong that it is not possible to separate them because what happens to one affects the other. Although education is largely influenced by society but on the same time it has the power to influence and change it. Education is indeed a very powerful tool to change and transform society. No society can prosper and flourish without good education. Ancient India is a perfect example of it. India was considered to the most prosperous society not just because of its enormous wealth but because of our high quality of education. During that period, India was the center of education and people from different countries used to come to India for knowledge. Good education system leads a

society towards prosperity and a poor education system can even bring down a prosperous society. If we include education as the fourth basic necessity of a humans after food, clothing and shelter it will not be wrong.

Educationist differs widely on the issue of whether education should be teacher centric, student centric or society centric. In teacher centric approach, focus is on the teacher, who chooses the topic and evaluates students learning's. This approach places students in a passive rather than an active role which hinders learning. It requires the instructor to have effective communication skills. In the absence of which a teacher may keep on learning only, without any concentration towards delivery. Since the teacher has the choice to select the topic, he may choose only that topic in which he is comfortable and may ignore other topics of importance. The chances of a teacher being unfair cannot be ruled out.

The success of this method largely depends upon the student's commitment and motivation which should be very high. The approach may be less appropriate for inexperienced learners and those who are not self motivated. A student-centered approach should have support of the administrative system of the institution in terms of day-to-day operations. The institution must make appropriate arrangements for student's assessment. Since the system is such that the students have a larger say or role to play it treats the students as customers rather than products which at times end up causing disciplinary problems too. Moreover as students at this stage are not sufficiently grown up, they may not be able to decide upon the length and breadth of coverage.

Society centric approach focuses on keeping society as the focal point. The education system addresses the needs of the society, it identifies the changes in the needs of the society and modifies itself to cater to those

needs of the society. Here the society leads the education system. But there are various instances where the power of education has resulted into changes in societal norms, customs and traditions also. However in a fast changing society where there are divergent views about the changes it becomes difficult for the education system to adapt to the changes. Moreover frequent changes are also not good for the education as it may lead to confusion and even misguide the society.

All the approaches have their disadvantages and disadvantages. No approach can be termed as the best approach. It is essential that new approach comprising of inputs from all the three be developed. This approach should be such that it strives towards catering to the needs of the society keeping in view the overall development and abilities of the students. The focus should be on producing citizens who are not just technically skilled but are also equipped with high moral values, standards and sensitive towards the issues of the society.

It won't be an exaggeration to say that such a system cannot be developed without good teachers. Teachers form an important component of the overall education system and the success or failure of a system to a great extent depends on the quality of the teacher. Our ancient education system was excellent because of teachers like Rishi Vashist, Rishi Sandipini, Maharshi Vishvamitra, Maharishi Valmiki, Acharya Chanakya etc. who all still hold high respect in our society. Quality of the teacher is the most important factor influencing student's achievements. It is the teachers only who build the foundation for the next generation. If teachers are of good quality they will build very strong foundation but if teachers are of poor quality they will build poor foundation. Some of the qualities which are essential for being a good teacher are as follows.

Qualities for a Good Teacher

a) Communication : Any amount of subject knowledge is useless if it is not delivered properly. For proper delivery of ideas good communication skills are very essential. In order to be an effective teacher an individual must possess excellent communication skills. His both oral and written communication should be very impressive.

b) Leadership : A teacher should lead his students towards newer heights. It is his responsibility to guide the students in the proper direction. He should ensure that the student's efforts are directed towards the attainment of their individual goals. In case there are any deviations he should take adequate measures to bring the student back to the track.

c) Value Strong : Teachers are role model for students. Actions and behavior of a teacher lays great impact on the mentality of his student. They tend to imitate his hence teacher should be a person of character.

He should possess high moral values in his personal and professional life. Because they only he can inculcate them into his students. A teacher who does not possess high character and good moral values will destroy the future of his students. Moreover such teachers do not earn a good reputation in society too.

d) Knowledge : A teacher should hold excellent command over his subject. Primarily it is his subject knowledge that lays his impression on students. Students get attracted and respect teachers who have good subject knowledge. A teacher should be very sound in basic concepts and while teaching should take utmost care of delivering them in the simplest manner. A good teacher is one who gradually elevates his students from basic concepts to higher level of learning's.

e) Motivation : Motivation is an important key to success and students always need motivation for higher performance. A teacher should always motivate his students. He should praise them on their success and boost their morale on failures. Teacher should never by his words or actions end up de-motivating his students because this could result as a hindrance in his progress.

f) Empathy : It is essential for a good teacher to be empathetic toward his students. A teacher should not only just sympathize with the problems of his students but also endeavor to take up actions to solve them. He should have a very helpful attitude towards his students and should take care of their problems.

g) Flexible : A good teacher necessarily needs to be flexible in his approach. He should neither be too stiff nor too lenient. A teacher should know when he should behave in a tough manner with students and when he should deal softly with them.

h) Passion to Teach : People who have a passion to teach only those people should take teaching as their profession because such people prove to be a good teacher. One who enjoys teaching should only take up teaching profession.

i) Creative : A teacher should be creative in teaching. He should adopt such teaching pedagogy which would make even a difficult subject also very easy. He should develop new methods depending upon the caliber of the students to transmit knowledge with minimum difficulty. The pedagogy should be such so that it enables a student to develop conceptual clarity, analytical and quantitative skills.

j) Positive Attitude : It is one of the most important attribute for becoming a good teacher. If a teacher does not have a positive attitude he cannot give the same to his students which are very necessary for success in life. A teacher even with lots of knowledge but with negative attitude will drive away the students from knowledge that the teacher has and is expected to deliver to his students.

k) Researcher : For becoming a good teacher it is necessary that one be a good researcher also. A good teacher should also be a creator of new knowledge also. He should have a willingness to learn new knowledge and simultaneously involve himself in developing new ideas, concepts etc.

l) Patient : When we have lots of students we do panic over various aspects of the students. A teacher who cannot deal with the pressure and thus loses his patience often cannot lead to a good classroom environment. A teacher needs to be able to handle every situation very calmly.

m) Hardworking : Hard work is the key to success for everyone and the same applies for a teacher too. A hard working teacher not only gives his best to his students but also establishes an example for his students. A teacher must

work hard to enhance not only his personal knowledge but also of his students. He should never hesitate to take projects which would benefit his students in their future endeavors.

To summarize education is complex and intricate issue. There are no standard parameters about how education should be. Since there are no proper answers about the pedagogy as and when new challenges creep up, new solutions are proposed. But in all systems teacher is the pivotal point of any education system. Therefore in all kinds of system of education quality teacher with character, commitment and knowledge cannot be ignored if students are the raw material in any education system then teacher is the craftsmen.



National Education Policy 2020 with Special Reference to Professional Education in India

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Profession as a systematic body of knowledge and regulated by Specific Regulator is very important education in India. As the economy is growing and service sector is contributing more and more share in Gross Domestic Product. New Education Policy which is named as National education Policy decided to bring all types of Higher education Institutions under one umbrella for administrative simplify and control. The professional Education in India is controlled by various regulators like Bar Council of India Indian Medical Association and so on. The policy decided several changes in administration and regulations of Institutions.

Introduction

Objective of Development of professional Education in India as per Policy-Build holistic approach to the preparation of professionals, by ensuring brand based competencies and 21 century skills an understanding of the social human context and a strong ethical compass in addition to the highest-quality professional capabilities.

Professional education will be integral part of higher education system. Professional Councils must restrict themselves to the role of PSSBs (Professional Standard Safety Body) when it comes to education. It must be left to the universities and colleges disbursing professional education to work out all the academic aspect such as curriculum pedagogy and so on. The remaining responsibilities of governance regulation and accreditation and funding must be aligned that of general education with RSA, NAAC, NHERA, and HEGC extracting their roles to also cover professional education. A separate committee needs to be set up to work out a detailed transformation plan for each broad area of professional education like agriculture, law medicine and technical education.

Professional Undergraduate Education

Instead of remaining isolated agencies the prompt professional education institutes will be part of higher education. It must include ethics and public purpose and education for professional practice. The HEI, s offering professional education will be empowered to widen their scope for multidisciplinary institution offering a wide selection of courses. All new AU (Agriculture Universities) will be integrated universities covering all integrated aspects of agriculture including horticulture live stock agro forestry aquaculture food production system and so on. Existing AU must integrate to the extent possible and should establish linkages with national laboratories and other universities. The current professional education institution must change the approach as focus on training, incubation start up skill development or other such allied areas for example architecture will change to interdisciplinary aspect of urban planning. There is huge challenge to provide technical and vocational education to Indian Youth. Agriculture education needs to supplement with skilled workers in many related areas such as horticulture fertilizers and pesticides food processing fisheries and live stock. Same is applicable to other disciplines of practical and vocational education. All universities and autonomous colleges offering professional education will be empowered to offer vocational education in their related disciplines at the undergraduate level through Diploma Advanced Diploma and B.Voc. Degree.

Capacity Planning For Professionals- The professional education sector is plagued by over capacity of some professions such as engineering graduates and dentists and several under capacity in many other professions such as doctors' nurse's radiologists and agriculture graduates. Scare educational resources must be channeled better through planning based on better data gathering.

RSA will plan in detail for capacity creation for professional development in India. It will be huge data base. It will identify emerging areas of professional education and where the institutions are to be set up. It will consider the regional disparities as well as demand and supply. NHERA will use the information when considering permission to set up new institutions and state government will use the projective plan as input into their decision making. The Central Educational Statistics Department (CESD) within NIEPA will extend its activities to activities to cover data gathering for professional education including general education.

Post Graduate Professional Education And Research

There will be revamping of post graduate education. The curriculum, must include skills knowledge self-confidence and entrepreneurship training. P.G. must be either professional practitioner or should become educator. There will be change in curriculum for strong professional practice with specialization. It will also include collaborations with different institutions of HEI; s. Research in all professional disciplines will be eligible for funding by the NRF. Existing funding agencies such as the ICMR and ICAR will be oriented towards new knowledge generation as well as towards improving the outcomes of professional education.

Faculty In Professional Education.

It is necessary to set up Department of Education for preparing faculty for professional development. All universities and colleges offering professional education must set up Department of Education. It is expected that these universities and colleges are multidisciplinary HEI, s. The Department of Education will develop the curriculum for teacher education in professional education sector. Master degree in education and research will be mandatory for appearing teachers in professional education. Universities and institutions will be encouraged and facilitated to address faculty shortage. The measures like retaining faculty inviting rolling faculty sharing faculty as well as help from scientist professors' experts from industry as well as retired persons will be asked for. Research will not be mandatory for short run but the will be plan for professional development of teachers in professional education sector. A professional council for faculty in each discipline of professional education is necessary to take responsibility for every faculty member receives refreshers courses after specific intervals.

Governance Regulation And Accreditation of Professional Education

The RSA through appropriate mechanism will mentor the evolution of professional education system in sync with rest of higher education. Over all regulatory frameworks created for higher education will be extended

to professional education and NHERA will remain the sole regulatory authority. The regulatory role of the 17 or more professional councils such all the BCI, ICAR, MCI, VCI and other with regard to professional education will be converted to being PSSB,s as for as education is covered. They will specify professional standards curriculum framework and each education institute will prepare its own curricula. Autonomy will be provided to Education Institute for improvement in academic performance curriculum and preparation of teachers. All institutes offering professional education must be accredited once in 5 years by NAAC in consultation with professional council. In-line with the spirit of providing autonomy to educational institutions to charter their own course fee for professional education courses will be left to the management of educational institutions both public and private. But they will fulfill their social obligations and provide scholarships to students from the socially and economically weaker section of society. Up to 50% of students qualifying for admissions must receive some degree of scholarships and minimum 20% of them must receive full scholarships.

Agriculture And Allied Disciplines

Integrated Agriculture Education-Framing is an integrated activity and therefore the education provided must also be integrated in all possible way.

Following are the recommendations

- 1) All new AU (Agriculture Universities) will be integrated, recovering all interrelated aspects including agriculture horticulture and all food production system. They will be encouraged to interact with national and international agencies and universities.
- 2) The initial stage of four-year undergraduate programmes substantially include basic sciences humanities economics agribusiness management marketing agri-ethics policies and rural sociology. Graduate and post graduate courses will also include knowledge of entrepreneurship ability skill development and self confidence.
- 3) AU,s universities will have strong linkages with national laboratories universities training and business centers.
- 4) AU,s will also engage in community and extension services. The local groups (near by across of AU) which include small agri-farmer will be the target area. Agri-technology using of pesticides environment and climate conditions can explain to these groups.

The policy encourages establishment of appropriate structures and mechanisms on line of DARE (Department of Agriculture Research) at State and Union Territory level

for better coordination and governance of education in agriculture horticulture animal husbandry fisheries etc. In addition to land grants patterns AU will be supported with public grants with Centre and state Partnership.

Legal Education

The policy envisages a law education that is informed and illuminated with constitutional values of Justice Social economic political- and directed towards national reconstruction through instrumentation of democracy rule and law of human rights. It recognizes that legal profession has social responsibilities to reach justice to the unreached in rural and tribal areas of the country through community or social justice lawyering. Legal education is visualized as a public rather than private good where in the state society and market have distinct interests and reasonable expectations related to their contribution to inclusive and equitable development.

Curriculum to reflect socio cultural contexts- It is the function of legal education to transmit the foundational values of Indian democracy to learner in order to give legal studies the necessary social relevance and acceptability. The Law curriculum has to fallback upon the culture and traditions of people, the history of legal institutions and victory of Dharma over Adharmawrit large in Indian Literature and Mythology. Study and practice and law cannot be independent to the culture of the society including the classical law of texts. Concerned authorities in universities must ensure that the curriculum reflects in an evidence-based manner the history of legal thinking, principles of justice practice of jurisprudence and other related state institutions offerings law education must consider offering bilingual education for future lawyers and judges. Because legal transactions at lower court is conducted in local languages where in High court and Supreme Court it is transacted into English language. It leads to delay in decision for translations. The study material and text books of law must be in state and English language.

Health Care Education

There is now a global shift from curative medical practice towards a more holistic approach to health care that balance wellness prevention and cure. This has deep implication for medical education in India. Indian has always exercised pluralistic choices in health care seeking help from different systems of medicine for different needs. This makes it important to impart medical education in an integrative health science framework and replace the current silos in which is imparted in India. Health care education must ensure that skilled doctors' nurses and paramedical are trained in a scheme that appreciate pluralistic health education perspectives alongside specific disciplinary foci. Reforms in health care education must aim to improve the quality of infrastructure for primary

and secondary healthcare particularly in rural areas. The lowering cost of education is levy to achieve this goal.

- A) Ensuring superior quality of the MBBS degree :** All MBBS graduates must necessarily possess' medical skills diagnostic skills surgical skills and emergency skills.
- B) Pluralistic healthcare education and delivery :** The first year or two of MBBS course will be designed as a common period for all science graduate after which they can take up MBBS, BDS, Nursing and specializations. Common foundational courses based on medical pluralism will be followed by core courses focused on specific systems and electives that encourage bridging across system. Different health care systems Ayurvedic Yoga Naturopathy Unani Siddha and Homeopathy (AAYUSH) will be main streamed and better access to AYUSH treatment will be provided through co-location in public facilities.
- C) Centralized Exit Examination for MBBS education :** Just like NEET a common exit examination for the MBBS will be introduced as suggested by (National Medical Commission Bill) that will play dual role as the entrance examination for post graduate programme.
- D) Nursing Education and Career progression of nurses :** In long term it is advisable that make BSc. Nursing the sole entry level qualification for nurses. Quality of nursing education will be improved and strengthened. the institution providing nursing education will be accredited every 5 years.
- E) Allied Health care Education :** A certificate skilled based training programme minimum 1 to 2 years with significant on the job training for General Duty Assistants Emergency Medical Technicians -Basic and laboratory Technicians who can be employed in primary health centre and other government set ups will be introduced to strengthen delivery of health care. Some training progress will be hospital based and adequate facilities will be provided to hospitals. Primary areas will be physiotherapy, hospital management medical engineering and technology.

Increase Intake of students

The 600 or so district hospitals in the country will be upgraded to teaching hospitals at the earliest by investing in infrastructure for targeted medical specialties and in stationing adequately qualified teaching staff. A meticulous exercise in planning for manpower in all branches of medicine in all districts in the country will be undertaken

in regular basis.

Technical education

Technical education includes degree and diploma programmes in engineering technology management architecture town planning pharmacy hotel management and catering technology. These programmes are not entirely skilled based nor entirely knowledge based.

The curriculum must be renewed with a focus on opportunities to engage deeply with the fields and be more inclusive of other disciplines. The interrelated and interdisciplinary approach will be adopted. Engineering technology architecture and urban planning social science will be inclusive in programme. The gap between education and practice will be removed. Curriculum delivery will be focus on giving students the ability to apply their knowledge and skills in different often unknown settings including professional dispositions and ethics. Strategies thrust will be given on new areas like genomic studies biotechnology nano technology and neuroscience. The interaction with industries will be encouraged and incubation centers with industries will be encouraged. Adequate qualification and industrial experience will be available for faculties in technical education. Selected industrial experts will be on board of technical education. There will be multiple initiatives to increase students. Each district will have one government supported and accredited institute. Linkage to national laboratories, research center and skill development center will be encouraged.

Transforming The Regulatory System

Objective-created. Effective enabling and responsive regulation to encourage excellence and public spiritedness in higher education.

Regulation must be responsive and minimalistic-light but tight-to ensure public spiritedness equity excellence financial stability and probity along with good governance. These functions of standard setting funding accreditation independent bodies eliminating concentration of power and conflict of interest. The National Higher Education Regulatory Authority will be the only regulator for all higher education including professional education. An

accreditation ecosystem led by a revamped National Accreditation and Assessment Council will be created. All higher education qualifications in terms of learning outcomes shall be described by the National Higher Education Qualification Framework. Private and Public institutions will be treated only by the regulatory regime.

Present problems/ challenges of regulators.

1. Increase cost per student
2. Limited access
3. Equity in education and education process
4. Lack of coordination among regulators like state government UGC and University.
5. Dual role of UGC as grant giving and regulator
6. Dependency on UGC
7. Multiple Bodies for Professional Education
8. Overlapping regulators
9. Huge backlog of accreditation
10. Input centric
11. Inspectorial regime

Suggestions

- The regulators can think for fees reduction.
- Infrastructure can be created through public private partnership.
- It is necessary to maintain geographical equality.
- The enrollment must be on basis of requirements.
- The equal opportunity can be given to women seats
- Physically challenged students can be consider for due help.

Conclusion

It is necessary to develop professional education in India. As we have got demographic advantage. The chance to learn and practice must open to all. Due to heavy financial burden of fees and other educational charges the students are going abroad. There must be solution to this issue.

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- University News Collection



Optimal Kinematic Synthesis of Offset Slider Reciprocating Engine Mechanism for Specific Stroke & Time Ratio

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Abstract

Single Slider Crank chain is the inversion of mechanism in which there is one slider and a crank. A Reciprocating Engine mechanism is one which converts rotary motion into Sliding Motion. The Forward and return stroke of mechanism are unity, hence it is necessary to provide offset distance between crank and slider axis so as to obtain the quick in return stroke. The Ratio of this working to return stroke is called as time ratio. Time Ratio, Stroke Length and Transmission angles are important parameters for mechanism synthesis. The mechanism should work within the desired range of transmission angles. Rational kinematic synthesis of mechanism is the motivation using set of analytical Equations. The Mechanism is optimally synthesized using Powell's Technique of Optimization. In this technique the equations are formed for time ratio and stroke, and this equations are solved by giving the boundary condition of maximum and minimum transmission angles. MATLAB software is used for solving this set of non-linear equation and gives out the optimal results.. The optimal results are compared with the non-optimal results. The simulation is done by preparing a prototype of optimal and non-optimal model in CREO software. The Displacement and Velocity analysis is done in the same showing the difference in performance for both the models. The results of simulation are validated by using relative velocity method.

Keywords : Slider Mechanism, Synthesis, Optimization, Powell's Technique.

Introduction

When two kinematic links are connected together, it is called a kinematic pair and when such two kinematic pairs are connected to each other it is called as kinematic chain. When there is relative motion between these links,

it is called as mechanism. Machines consist of number of such mechanisms for their successful operation and to give desired output. Mechanisms such as Inversion of - four bar, single slider crank, double slider crank, etc., are used for transmitting motion, force, torque etc. Successful synthesis of mechanisms leads to a successful machine design thus highlighting the importance of Mechanism Synthesis.

Mechanism Synthesis has been done in various mechanisms. For last few decades Powell's technique of Optimization is been in process for optimal synthesis. This process is favorable as there is not any implementation of derivatives and Integrative.

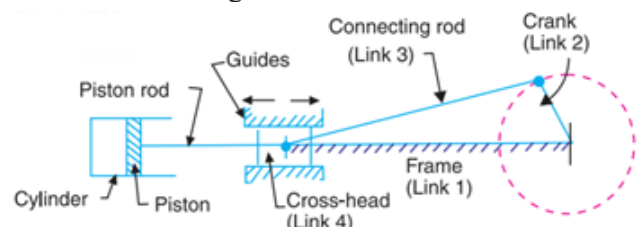


Figure 1: Single Slider Reciprocating Engine Mechanism

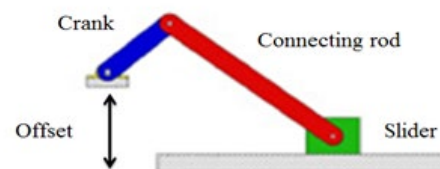


Figure 2: Offset Slider Reciprocating Engine Mechanism

It consists of following links.

Link 1: Fixed

Link 2: Crank

Link 3: Conn. Rod

Link 4: Offset Link

This Mechanism is mainly used in IC Engines, Reciprocating Pumps, Oscillating Cylinders etc.

Problem Definition

“To optimally synthesize offset slider mechanisms using Powell’s Optimization Technique”

- Optimal means selecting favorable results under certain boundaries, parameters & conditions.
- Synthesis is to determine different lengths and position of links for specific function.
- Powell’s technique is multivariable optimization technique for unconstrained variables

In this concept, the main aim is to synthesis the quick return mechanism by the conventional methods as well as the optimized method. The conventional method of synthesis is done for time ratio as well as the specific stroke. The optimization can be done using MATLAB programming for functioning of same parameters. There are certain objectives which are considered while synthesis process,

- To obtain specific stroke.
- To obtain desired time ratio.
- Avoiding the violation of transmission angle.

Literature Survey

The optimal synthesis of four bar crank rocker mechanism is done by using Powell’s technique of optimization by Galal. A. Hassan et al. In this paper the optimized the four bar crank and rocker mechanism for time ratio and stroke considering the limitations of maximum and minimum transmission angles. The methodology and procedure has been decided using this paper.¹ Galal. A. Hasan synthesized the planar mechanism for inversions for four bar chain, single slider crank and double slider crank chain mechanism. The transmission angles and its limitations were used to synthesize the mechanisms for time ratio and strokes.² Bhupesh Chandrakar et al. described design and Optimization of Slider and Crank Mechanism with Multimode Systems. In this paper the crank and slider mechanism was designed for multi body system. In this paper optimization of slider crank was done. The slider and crank mechanism simulation model was developed using the design software MSC. ADAMS. Neural Network (NN) method was used as optimization technique.³ The Authors reviewed the research work done on Kinematic and Dynamic Analysis of Mechanism. The importance and the methodology of kinematic and dynamic analysis of mechanism was discussed in this paper. There were three different methods for the kinematic analysis discussed in this paper, Analytical solution (mathematical model) Graphical solution and Computer aided solution.⁴ The dynamic synthesis of machine with slider-crank mechanism was designed considering the formulation and solution of the task of a dynamic synthesis machine with an asynchronous electric motor and a slider-crank mechanism. The method of optimal dynamic synthesis of a machine, which consists of an asynchronous electric motor and a

slider-crank mechanism, has been developed.⁵ The design and kinematic analysis of slider crank mechanism using Catia and MatLab”. In this paper four configurations were taken into account to simulate and analyze the slider crank mechanism. Here, the simulation and analysis work of single slider mechanism was done using CATIA as well as MATLAB software.⁶ Slider Crank Mechanism Design with Time Ratio and Minimum Transmission Angle. In this paper the mechanism was designed considering the T.R. and T.A. The analytical synthesis method of the mechanism with time ratio and the selecting range of design variable were presented. This method directly used to the size parameters of the mechanism as design variables, it is a kind of practical strong design method.⁷ The design of Complete Single Slider mechanism with the help of transmission angle. The mechanism design was done using three different theorems. The crank positions was also determined using all three approaches. Hence using this paper, the offset mechanism can be designed using the transmissibility equations.⁸ Optimalink, A MATLAB-Based Code for was prepared for Optimum Synthesis and Simulation of Mechanisms. It described Optimum Synthesis and Simulation of Mechanisms using Matlab based programming codes. The code accommodates precision-point synthesis using the complex-number method.⁹ This is an efficient method for finding the minimum of several functions without calculating derivatives. This methodology is used to modify the Powell’s Technique for optimization for Quick Return Mechanism. A Simple variation of the well-known method of minimizing a function of several variables by changing one parameter.¹⁰

Methodology

- Synthesis using Analytical Method.
- Synthesis using Optimized Method in MATLAB.
- Comparison of Dimensions.
- Simulation using CREO software.
- Validation of Results using Conventional Velocity Analysis
- Validation using Performance analysis in CREO software.
- Comparison of Results using Graphs.

Mathematical model

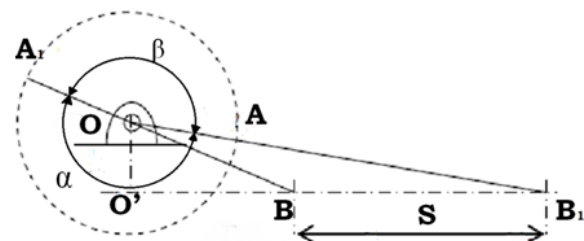


Figure 3: Kinematic Parameters of Offset Slider Mechanism

Table 1 Notations of links

No.	Name of Link	Notation	Initial	Final
1	Fixed Link	r ₁	O'B	--
2	Crank	r ₂	OA	OA ₁
3	Connecting Rod	r ₃	AB	A ₁ B ₁
4	Offset Distance	r ₄	OO'	--
5	Stroke Length	S	BB ₁	--
6	Time Ratio	T.R.	--	--
7	Trans. Angle	μ	--	--
8	Max. Trans	μ _{max}	--	--
9	Min. Trans.	μ _{min}	--	--
10	Cutting Angle	α	A ₁ OA	--
11	Return angle	β	AOA ₁	--
12	Swept Angle	ψ	BOB ₁	--

a) Analytical Equations of rational Synthesis

1. Time Ratio :

$$T.R = a/\beta \tag{1}$$

2. Connecting Rod (r3) :

$$\tag{2}$$

3. Offset Distance (r4) :

$$? = p (T.R. - 1) (T.R.+ 1) \tag{3}$$

$$\text{and } ? = \cos^{-1} \{r_4 / (r_3 + r_2)\} - \cos^{-1} \{r_4 / (r_3 - r_2)\} \tag{4}$$

From equation 4. Substituting all the values, we can determine the offset length r₄. The offset length can also be determined using equation 5 as given below,

$$S = \{(r_3 + r_2)^2 - r_4^2\}^{1/2} - \{(r_3 - r_2)^2 - r_4^2\}^{1/2} \tag{5}$$

4. Fixed Link (r1) :

$$r_1 = [(r_3 - r_2)^2 - r_4^2]^{1/2} \tag{6}$$

Hence using the above equations and considering the Time ratio, Stroke Length and Crank length, the analytical results are as follows,

Table : Analytical Results For Desired Stroke & Time Ratio

Run	S (mm)	T.R.	r ₂	r ₃	r ₄	r ₁
1	240	1.30	100.00	335.15	19.71	234.32
2	245	1.40	100.00	285.51	18.85	184.55
3	250	1.50	100.00	257.39	19.63	156.16
4	255	1.60	100.00	241.09	20.42	139.60
5	260	1.70	100.00	230.09	21.99	128.22

Optimization Approach

a) Design Objectives:

- Attain Specific Stroke
- Attain Specific Time Ratio
- Not to violate the limit of transmission angles

b) Design Parameters:

- length of fixed Link , r₁
- length of offset Link , r₄
- length of connecting rod , r₃

c) Functional Constraints : There are three functional constraints,

- Fc1 = Minimum Transmission Angle, μ_{min}

- Fc2 = Maximum Transmission Angle, μ_{max}
- Fc3 = It should satisfy the Grasshoff's Condition,
i.e. r_{min} + r_{max} < r_a + r_b

d) Limits of Functional Constraints:

- 60 < Fc1 < 90
- 90 < Fc1 < 145

e) Technique of Optimization : Powell's optimization technique is used for the optimal kinematic synthesis of mechanism. This process involves the reduction of unconstrained multivariable. More over this technique is widely used because it does have any implementation of derivatives and integrations.

f) Mechanism Design : The mechanism is to be design for satisfying the desired values for strokes, time ratio maximum & minimum transmission angles. For attaining the objectives, following equations are to be solved,

$$\mu_{min} - \mu_{mind} = 0 \tag{07}$$

$$\mu_{max} - \mu_{maxd} = 0 \tag{08}$$

$$T.R. - T.R_d = 0 \tag{09}$$

$$S - S_d = 0 \tag{10}$$

Equations (07), (08), (09) & (10) are generally nonlinear equations of genetic algorithm form. These Equations can be solved using matlab programing. The following are the results obtained using the matlab Based Programming.

Table 3 : Optimized Results For Desired Stroke & Time Ratio Obtained By MATLAB Programming

Run	S (mm)	T.R.	r ₂	r ₃	r ₄	r ₁
1	240	1.30	100.00	350.33	18.51	220.39
2	245	1.40	100.00	275.31	20.23	160.33
3	250	1.50	100.00	250.33	21.22	150.33
4	255	1.60	100.00	250.65	21.4	130.34
5	260	1.70	100.00	243.35	22.33	125.32

Comparison of Optimal Values With Analytical Values

Figure 4: Optimal and Analytical Values for r4

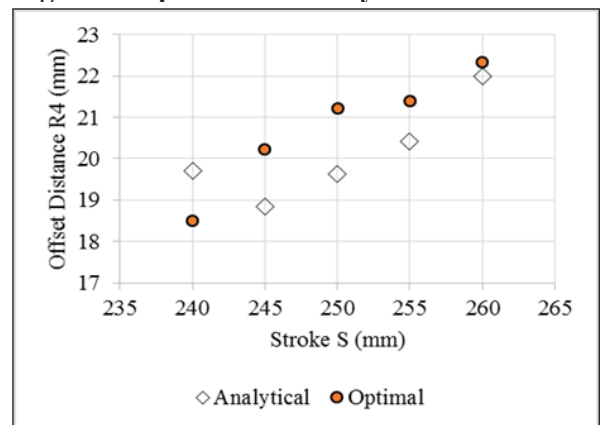


Figure 6: Optimal and Analytical Values for r3

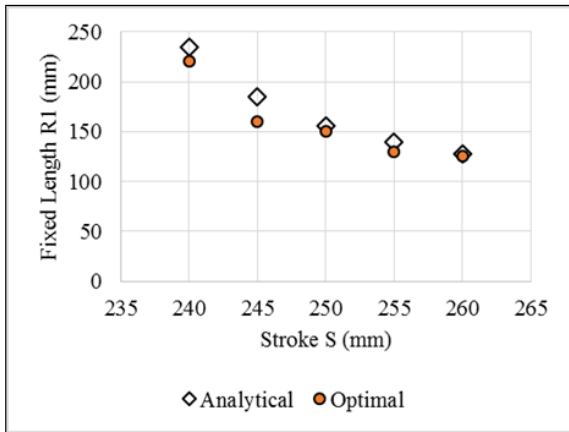


Figure 7: Optimal and Analytical Values for r1

Validation Using Case Study

The aim of case study is to verify the performance of optimal synthesis performance with the normal synthesis

a) Design Requirement :

Stroke = 240 mm ; T.R = 1.3; crank (r2) = 100mm

Hence from the Table 1 & 2, the dimensions for above design requirements are,

Table 3 : Design Requirement For Desired Stroke

Parameters	r ₃ (mm)	r ₄ (mm)	r ₁ (mm)
Analytical	335.15	19.71	234.32
Optimal	350.33	18.51	220.39

b) Computer Aided (Creo) Model:

The model is prepared using Creo-2.0.

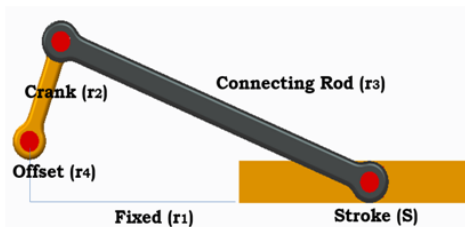


Figure 8: Creo Model of Mechanism

c) Performance Analysis

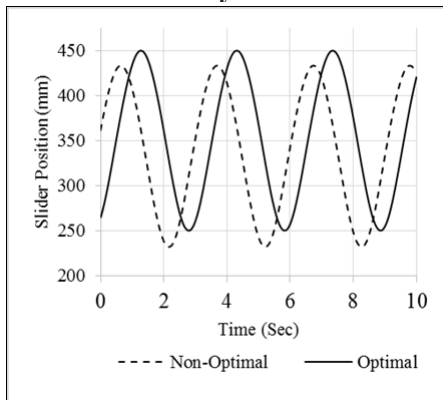


Figure 9: Slider Displacement of Optimized and Analytical Model

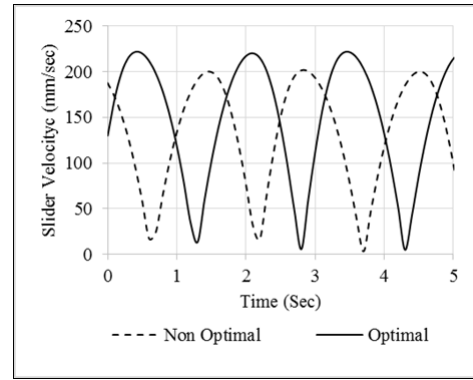


Figure 10 : Slider Velocity of Optimized and Analytical Model

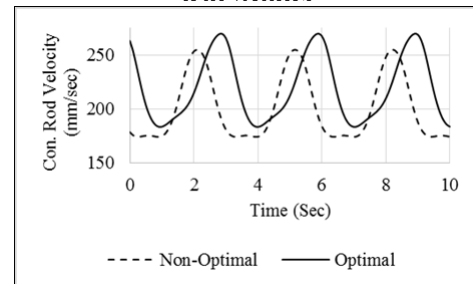


Figure11: Con-rod Velocity of Optimized and Analytical Model

Conclusion

- Powell Conjugate direction technique of optimal synthesis can be implemented and can be replaced to conventional method of synthesis so as to avoid the errors upcoming in calculations just by using simple equation coding and dimensions can be obtained.
- Synthesis Process for several run numbers is completed with analytical and Matlab process. Error of 3.5% is observed.
- A case Study is done for T.R.=1.3 and stroke=240 for velocity and performance analysis and model is found to be beneficial in performance of optimal model.
- The Performance analysis graph shows the benefits in performance of Optimal Model compared to Analytical Normal Model.

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Biographies

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Suitable climate and soil for cultivation of Strawberry in North Sahyadri region an business opportunity

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ABSTRACT :

It is necessary to develop and improve the economic and living standards of the hilly and tribale farmers in the north Sahyadri region by using strawberry crops which is chance to start the business in making different products of strawberry. The research outcomes gave the hill tribes and local farmers a source of income from the production of strawberries and daughter plants. Strawberries now offer a source of quick, high-return investment opportunities. Agro and food processing units have great scope to improve the productivity in and enhance the incomes of farmers. The present study deals with the documentation and study of food potential of strawberry fruits, in Western Ghats region of Sahyadri. The fruits are rich in minerals and carbohydrates. They provide the minerals like sodium, potassium, magnesium, iron, calcium, phosphorus etc. They can be used as remedy for various diseases. This type of study could contribute to educate the younger generation about the importance of this fruits. These fruit plants can be incorporated in commercial crop plants. This will improve economy in tribal areas and it will help in their living standard.

Key-Words: Strawberry, fruits, Cultivation, nutritional food value, Tribal, climate, business etc.

I-INTRODUCTION

History -The strawberry (Fragaria) is a genus of plants in the family Rosaceae and the fruit of these plants. Strawberry is one of the best fruit cultivate in many parts in world. Reddish, delicious and resembles with our hearts this fruit is irresistible to almost everyone. Although it is major cultivates in temperate region, it grows beneficially in sub tropical regions There are more than 20 named species and many hybrids and cultivars. The most common strawberries grown commercially are cultivars of the Garden strawberry, *Fragaria ananassa*. Strawberry is one

of the most popular soft fruit and is cultivated in plains as well as in hills upto an elevation of 3000 metres in humid or dry regions, widely grown under protected and open condition in temperate and subtropical countries with maximum temperature of 22° C -25°C in the day and 7°C -13°C at night.[1] Among all the different types of berries, strawberry gives the quickest return in a shortest possible period. Strawberry is found in different parts of the world and this heart-shaped fruit of love had been mentioned by the Roman Poets Virgil and Ovid in the first century and in England gardeners had cultivated strawberries since the sixteenth century [2]. Strawberries are grown throughout USA, Europe and South Africa. USA is top producers of strawberry in the world. Where most of the strawberry industries are located in California United States produces almost 28 percent of the world supply. According to Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Spain accounted for 8 percent, followed by Russia, Korea, Japan and Poland accounting for 5 or 6 percent each. Spain came first as the largest exporter of strawberry in the world and United States ranked second. [3].

Recently farmers started strawberry cultivation in India very well. Strawberry is confined only to the Hilly tracts of Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, parts of Uttar Pradesh and Kashmir valley In India region strawberry fruit cultivated on commercial scale in few states. Meghalaya is the third largest producer of strawberry in the country after Maharashtra and Punjab. Meghalaya produces about 350 metric tons of strawberry annually. The types of strawberry in the state are Camorosa, Sweet Charlie and Chandler [4]. Important strawberry varieties cultivated in India are Chandler, Tioga, Torrey, Selva, Belrubi, Fern and Pajaro. Other varieties include Premier, Red cost, Local Jeolikot, Dilpasand, Bangalore, Florida 90, Katrain Sweet, Pusa Early Dwarf & Blakemore.

In Maharashtra hill stations were ideal places and summer destinations in British era. British introduced strawberry to India in their ruling. One of the British officers sowed the root of reddish and delicious strawberry fruits in Mahabaleshwar in 1900 century which was the first plant of strawberry in Maharashtra.[5] Since then we find the strawberry cultivation in Mahabaleshwar. Even if British introduced strawberry to Mahabaleshwar, Late Dr. Hakim Seth were beginning strawberry farming in 1947s and then after local farmer Late Shri. Sakharam Bhilare from Bhilar village started farming in 1958s, this considered initially pace towards red revolution of strawberry farming. Strawberry cultivation in Mahabaleshwar found beneficial according to farmers earning aspects after red revolution introduced in Mahabaleshwar. But soon after red revolution introduced in 114 Mahabaleshwar in between 1992, the awareness of strawberry cultivation spread in listless farmers and they were dreaming beyond the horizon. [6]. A red revolution, which is fruitful for farmers, is a result of noteworthy efforts of Shri. Balasaheb Bhilare (Hon. Z. P. Member - Satara District and President of All India strawberry Growers Association [AISGA], New Delhi) and Mr. Kisan Bhilare (Member of AISGA and Progressive Farmer). Since red revolution was being introduced in Mahabaleshwar Mr. Balasaheb Bhilare and Mr. Kisan Bhilare both performing role model in strawberry farming in Mahabaleshwar as well as across other regions where strawberry is going to cultivate. Mahabaleshwar taluka is most eminent centre of strawberry cultivation in India, which was started 90 years ago. Mahabaleshwar taluka produces strawberry for domestic and international market. This taluka is contributing 70 percent of the total production and market supply of strawberry in India.[7]

Importance of fruits

These fruits have excellent health benefits and good source of antioxidants, proteins, minerals Ca, P and K, fair source of Vit -A, B1, B2, niacin and vitamin-C and minerals. The use of strawberry includes preserve topping of any dish, milkshakes, fruit juices, jams jelly, ice cream, chocklets and Soft drinks etc. This fruit exists in bright colour [8] From ancient time edible wild fruits played a very essential part in supplementing the diet of the people. Fruit species are rich in nutrients Scientific study of fruit a source of food item for an the peoples Strawberries are not grown only open field but in green house, polyhouse, shade nets pots and containers, backyards, terrace and balconies The urban area where space is limited we can grow this vine in backyard or in balconies where sufficient sunlight is possible [9]

OBJECTIVES:

1) Therefore present study is undertaken to create awareness about strawberry cultivation in the North

Sahayadri ranges because climate is somewhat similar like Mahabaleshwar. So it is possible to explore the strawberry cultivation.

2) Creating Awareness in tribble Farmers about Business opportunities in Strawberry cultivation for higher return”

3) Strawberry cultivation can make a drastic change in income, employment opportunities and on the overall socio-economic conditions of the farmers engaged in Strawberry cultivation.

II- METHODOLOGY:

The paper is based mostly on primary and secondary data. For primary data, direct interview method with the farmers (growers) has been adopted and relevant information has been collected from the various secondary sources such as, research articles, magazines, journals and articles, Agriculture magazines, Newspapers and internet etc. referred for this specific study.

Cultivation methodology and Production technology:

Best Soil for Growing Strawberries:

Strawberry prefers soil reasonably rich in humus because of 70-90 % of its roots found in the top 15 cm soil. A well-drained and deep loamy soil having good organic matter content and having pH range between 5.8-6.8 are considered as the best and ideal soil for growing strawberries commercially. That means they can grow well in moderately acidic conditions.

Climate to grow Strawberry:

The strawberry plants are strongly affected by the environmental parameters like temperature, photoperiod and light intensity. In cold climate, frost as well as winter injury seriously reduce yield of strawberry. Photoperiod has a marked effect on strawberry vegetative growth, plant morphology and yield.

Land Preparation for Growing Strawberries:

The soil is ploughed during summer with a soil turning plough which is followed by repeated ploughing to make soil friable, remove weeds and stubbles. Soil fumigation with a mixture of methyl bromide and chloropicrin helps to increase root system, reduce fertilizer requirement and control the weeds, and also add some quantity of farmyard manure with proper proportion at the time of the last plowing or before plantation to enhance the soil fertility.

Bed preparation :

Plants are grown on raised bed in row system, in a single and double row on the main field. The bed width is 120 cmX30cmX45cm and spacing between two rows of plantation is 15 or 30cm Soil beds are covered by mulch plastic which regulates soil temperature, protects roots from cold injury and prevents decaying of fruits. It also

saves water and prevents growth of weeds. Mulching is done generally after 30 days of plantation

Planting of Strawberry and Mulching:

Strawberries are normally planted in staggered double rows with an in-row and diagonal spacing of 20 cm x 20 cm wider space 30 cm x 30 cm. Strawberry is commercially propagated by runner plants. The ideal time of planting runners or crowns in hilly areas is September-October. Runners are uprooted from nursery, made into bundles and planted in the field. These can be kept in cold storage before transplanting. The soil should be frequently irrigated to reduce water stress in the leaf. Defoliation suppresses the plant growth, delays fruiting and reduces yield & quality.

Irrigation in Strawberry Farming

Strawberries are shallow rooted plants so this crop is very sensitive to the drought conditions. However, provide water on the basis of requirement. The watering used frequency in this crop depends on atmosphere and soil moisture content. Try to irrigate your crop frequently with less water. Also, provide sufficient amount of water to plants during the fruit setting stage for the good development of fruits. Always try to maintain the good moisture content in the soil and manage a well. The first irrigation or watering should be given just after the implantation of tubers, after then, give frequent irrigation to crop for well vegetative growth and better setting of roots. In the hot season, irrigate your crop, at least twice a week whereas in winter this should be once after the good settlement of crop.

Application of Manure and Fertilizers in Strawberry Farming

Timely application of suitable manure and fertilizers leads to higher production.

Training Four different types of training systems are used as matted row, spaced row; hill and plastic mulch are used to train the strawberry plants. Usually matted row system is generally used .

Intercultural Operations- The field is kept weed free during the first season by harrowing & ploughing, applying herbicides or plastic sheet. Inter-cultural practices are continued till the straw mulch is applied.

Growth regulators Application of GA3 (50 ppm.) sprayed four days after flowering and maleic hydrazide (0.1-0.3%) sprayed after flowering increases the yield by 31-41%. Morphactin (50 ppm.) improves the fruit size.

Diseases Main diseases reported are leaf spot and grey mould. Application of carbendazim / thiophanate methyl has been found to be effective in most cases. White grubs, cutworms and hairy caterpillars attack the crop. Areas where strawberries are to be planted should be free from white grubs and cutworms. Application of endosulfan (0.05%) or malathion (0.05%) on appearance

of caterpillars has been found to be effective in most cases.

Disorders Albinism (lack of fruit colour during ripening is a physiological disorder in strawberry. It is probably caused by certain climatic conditions and extremes in nutrition. Fruits remain irregularly pink or even totally white and sometimes swollen. They have acid taste and become less firm. Albino fruits are often damaged during harvesting and are susceptible to Botrytis infection and decay during storage.

Harvesting Strawberry and Yield

Strawberries are generally harvested when 50 to 75 % skin of the berry develops colors depending on the weather conditions, fruits are picked along with the caps or calyx and the stalk, one to two inches from the calyx. During peak period, fruits should be picked daily or in alternate day usually in the morning hours. Strawberries are harvested in small trays or baskets. They should be kept in a shady place to avoid damage due to excessive heat in the open field and also to maintain the fruit quality. For long distance market, berries are harvested immediately after reaching full color, on an average, the recommended varieties yield about 200-500 g/plant.

POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT

Strawberry fruits are highly perishable and require a great care while harvesting or picking. For obtaining excellent rate in the market, it is needed to maintain the quality of fruits. For this some tasks are important to perform after picking these fruits.

Grading: Sort out the collected fruits on the basis of color, size, and weight.

Storage: Before sending to market, keep your fruits in cold store to pre-cooling for about one to two weeks. This will maintain the gesture and color of fruits. After pre-cooling they are shipped in refrigerated vans for long distance marketing.

Packing: Packing of harvested fruits should be done according to their shape and size and also grades for long distance markets. Fruits of good quality are packed in perforated cardboard cartons with papercuttings as cushioning material. Fruits of lower grades are packed in baskets.

Transportation: For sending the products to distant market, make use of trucks and Lorries which is the most convenient way of transport due to this easy approach from orchards to the market.

Marketing: Majority of the growers or farmers sell their products of strawberry either through trade agents at village level or commission agents at the market. There is no need of marketing for strawberry fruits since peoples are always looking for strawberries and its other products. However, they can make use of trader or a commission agent for marketing

Yield of Strawberry Farming: The yield of this

commercial crop depends on the cultivar, type of soil, way of irrigation, and climate condition and management skills.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

The schedule for planting of strawberry started from July to November. Farmers that planted their strawberry during the period July to December This finding show that most of the farmers plant their strawberry on the month of September followed by October. Very few farmers plant it on the month of July and December. Farmers were cultivating not more area because of lack of awareness technology therefore quantity of production is no more.

They manage cultivation practices as per his expert direction. If the plant height is not proper the fruits allowed to touch the soil bed, Soil contact can bring bacterial and fungal diseases to the fruit. To avoid this they covered by plastic mulching sheaths. Farmers and their family take a round of the field at least 2-3 times a day and pick up all the ripe and big size fruits. They also ensure that the plastic sheath does not tear and no part of the raised bed is exposed.

The Farmers produced the strawberry and sell their products either on cash or credit. Mostly farmers sell their strawberry on cash basis.

Strawberry Cultivation in the North Sahyadri - few years ago strawberries were grown at a very small scale in this region, however, under the initiative of Chaitram Pawar mission for the Integrated development of Horticulture in this region which was implemented in Baripada village located in Sakri Taluka, Dhule district ,which is about 18 km from Pimpalner is selected as a hub of strawberry cultivation in tribal zone. The success of Baripada village as a strawberry hub in this region has provide a momentum to other villages to cultivate the crop,

The Tribal region of Baripada, Mohangi ,Ambapada Shendwad Manzri Varsa,Kudasi etc.are cultivating strawberry.The strawberries of such villages are of high quality and are graded according to the size and categorized into different segments. The farm price of each is Rs 110, Rs 120 and Rs 160 per Kg. The market price depends upon quality. On the basis of grade or quality price ranges are different First grade ranges between Rs 250-300 per Kg and that of grade- II Rs 200- 250 per Kg were sold in different places, they have also been sold to nearby cities. The market price is not fixed which is seasonal, during the peak seasons of January- March; the price of strawberry is more and during April the prices come down

Difficulties of Strawberry cultivation:

- 1) Due to lack of cultivar knowledge and proper guidance about it fails in cultivation.
- 2) Lack of transport, storage facility and perishable nature and unawareness among the fruit eaters of strawberry, fruit cultivators do sells their

yield in market on unrevealed market price hence cultivators not gain expected returns.

- 3) Hilly area farmers cultivate strawberry on tentative basis. There is no enough study and conclusion available about cultivation practice and marketing in agriculture research centers.

Remedies

- 1) In this region no enough information available about the strawberry cultivation so this need to create awareness and should have to provide scientific knowledge about the strawberry cultivation is needed.
- 2) It is needed to highlight by making posters or by using different advertising mode and by suggesting the importance of strawberry. So that peoples will start to purchase strawberry like other fruits in the local market.
- 3) Before to start cultivation, it is needed to explain the importance of strawberry like rich vitamin C, delicious fruit and useful to make jams, jellies biscuits, ice cream cakes etc.
- 4) Under the tribal development scheme government should have to promote this cultivation and should have to make storage and transport facilities for the socio-economical upliftment of tribal community.



Fig.1: Planting runner



Fig.2: Plantation



Fig.3: Strawberry Flowering



Fig.4: Strawberry fruiting



Fig.5: Harvesting



Fig.6: Packing

IV. CONCLUSION

- 1) Strawberry is one of the important small fruits among the berries if it is used for manufacturing of consumable sweets like Jam, Jellies, Biscuits, and cosmetic product etc. Strawberry products business provides employment to the people and contributes in solving unemployment problem to a great extent.
- 2) Strawberry is successfully grown in tribal area of western zone of Pimpalner Tal Sakri Dist Dhule because of the cool climate. Farmers have to increase their investment on strawberry production.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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great change in the lifestyle of the middle class. The very majority now have access to the internet in India. Internet and 3G penetration revolutionized the marketing scenario for both consumers and the marketers. The following survey from people indicates the size of Digital Marketing industry in India:

34% of the companies already had an integrated digital marketing strategy in 2018

72% marketers believe that traditional model of marketing is no longer sufficient and this will make the company revenue to be increased by 30% by the end of 2019

In 2019, 80% businesses will increase their digital marketing budget which may surpass the IT budget. Only the illiterates could not access the potentials of the digital marketing because of the accessibility to computing devices and computer education. Many of the people in this category still don't trust the method of an online payment and they lack training in English Language and other foreign languages to market online in global markets.

The objectives of this study are as follows

1. To study the role of digital marketing in Indian scenario.
2. To identify various reasons and schemes that affecting the growth of digital marketing.
3. To study the opinions of three entities viz. consumer, company and 3rd party agency with regard to the growth of digital marketing.

The hypothesis of the study are as follows

1. The growth of digital marketing is related to the increase in usage of internet.
2. Alike traditional market there exists strong relationship between company and 3rd party agency in the field of digital marketing.
3. The growth of digital marketing is incredible yet inevitable in today's era of globalization.

Review of Literature

Sharad Madhukar Dashaputre (2011), in his thesis "A study of the growth of internet marketing in Indian scenario" came to a conclusion that an increase in the use of internet and mobile has resulted for the increase in the growth of internet marketing. Based on their study all the respondents agree that internet is mandatory for the growth of online marketing and hence people should be given awareness of internet. Most of them strongly agree that traditional marketing will be replaced by online marketing in the near future.

Susanne Schwarzl and Monika Grabowska (2015), in their study on the topic "Online marketing strategies: the future is here" said that studying the customers' behavior is important in all the type of marketing activities. Whether it is online or offline customers behave in the same way. An apt strategy should be used for bringing the attention of

customers. No company activities move without internet. So it is important to have at least one online department for the company's web presence. The main goal of company should be to create a clear defined brand which represents the companies values and catch potential buyers and loyal consumers attention offline as well as online.

Niharika Satinder (2015), in their journal "A study on internet marketing in India: Challenges and Opportunities" says that online marketing develops a greater opportunity to get information relating to customers as compared to traditional methods of marketing. In the next few years online marketing will strengthen more and makes the shopping habits of the people more efficient and world class. Because of the use of credit cards the online shopping became easier.

Dr. Amit Singh Rathore, Mr. Mohit Pant, Mr. Chetan Sharma (2017), in their article "Emerging trends in Digital marketing in India" says that the consumers are looking and searching more on internet to find the best products and services from the sellers around India. By different techniques of digital marketing such as search engine optimization (SEO), search engine marketing (SEM), content marketing, influencer marketing, e-commerce marketing, campaign marketing, social marketing etc. the shopping speed of the customers have been increased vastly. The usage of social media has created new opportunities for digital marketers to attract the customers through digital platform.

Research Methodology

In the present work, the study of digital marketing mainly comprises of a consumer perspective, company perspective and third party perspective. Three questionnaires were prepared for each entity. The questions were related to know the attitude towards the use of digital marketing by the company, reasons for the growth of growth marketing and the impact on the volume of turnover of the company.

Data Collection

Consumers : The sample size of 1000 consumers from different walk of life and with different age group were taken. Of the total sample of 1000 consumers, about 88% of responses were face to face i.e. by contacting them personally, about 4% were contacted on Telephone and 8% by means of Email.

Companies : The sample size of 100 companies was targeted for this study. Of these 100 companies, 50% from service sector, 31% of companies were from manufacturing sector, 12% from IT sector, 6% from educational sector and 1% from testing and research. Based on the turnover of the company (in Rs) about 46% companies were found to have turnover upto Rs 5Cr, 21% between Rs 5 Cr to Rs 50 Cr, 17% between Rs 50 Cr to Rs 100 Cr and 16% with Rs 100 Cr and above.

Third Party Agency : The number of 3rd party agency in today’s scenario is less and thus sample size of 10 for 3rd party digital marketing agencies was finalized. Of these 10 agencies were from Mumbai, 2 each from Pune and Noida, 1 each from Gurgaon, Jaipur and Bangalore.

Result and Discussion

As mentioned previously, the data was collected by using survey method. Analysis was based on the 7 point Likert scale system.

Table 1 : Likert Scale System

Response	Points
Strongly Agree	7
Agree	6
Agree to some extent	5
Undecided	4
Disagree to some extent	3
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagree	1

The opinion given by respondents about having mandatory awareness of internet for the growth of Digital Marketing is further depicted from Figure 2 wherein large number of consumers and 3rd party agency respondents are found to Strongly Agree. However most of the company executives are found to agree to have mandatory awareness of internet for the growth of Digital Marketing.

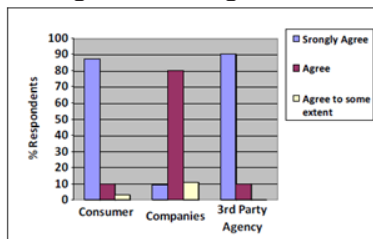


Figure 2 : Internet Awareness for the Growth of Digital Marketing

Figure 3 displays that 92% Consumer, 82% Company and 75% 3rd Party Agency respondents Strongly Agree to the present day experiencing of the growth of Digital Marketing. It is important to note that none of the respondents had expressed negative opinion regarding the ongoing growth of Digital Marketing.

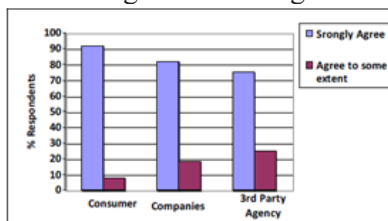


Figure 3 Growth of Digital Marketing

Figure 4 reveal that 89% of Consumer and 70% of 3rd Party Agency respondents Strongly Agree that number of players in the field of Digital Marketing is bound to increase in near future so as to cater to the increasing needs of consumers. This view was also supported by

12% Company respondents. Besides this 30% of 3rd Party Agency respondents Agree regarding possibility of rise in number of service providers in field of Digital Marketing. The increase in number of service providers in future however could not be visualized by 4% and 1% of company and consumer respondents.

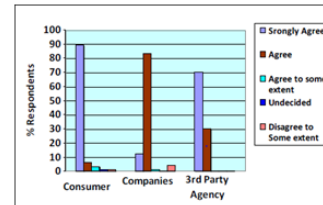


Figure 4 Increase in Number of Service Providers

Figure 5 shows that about 65% of the Consumer respondents Strongly Agree that selected product/ service will only result for success in Digital Marketing. The success of Digital Marketing that related to certain product is agreed by 81% and 30% of the Company and 3rd Party Agency respondents respectively. It is surprising to see that nearly 50% of 3rd Party Agency respondents do not give credit to any one product/service which could result for the success of Digital Marketing hence these respondents disagree.

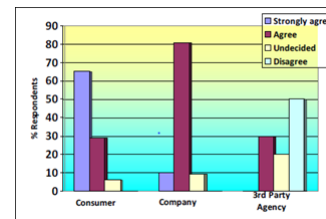


Figure 5 Success of Digital Marketing

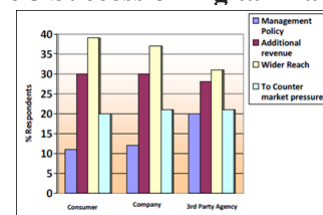


Figure 6 Reasons for Use of Digital Marketing by Company

Conclusion

Almost all the respondents agree that the increase in use of internet and mobile has resulted for the increase in the growth of Digital Marketing. Hence with the increase in use of internet it is largely observed now a days that the consumer’s inclination to have access towards Digital Marketing is increasing significantly.

Finally to conclude the finding of this research work it can be noted that the growth of digital marketing is certainly a phenomena experienced by almost all the respondents. The growth of digital marketing is directly related to the increase in the use of internet. Hence the effect of internet era is experienced in marketing sector.

The only variation found between traditional marketing and digital marketing is that there is no compulsion of channel network in digital marketing. Most of the respondents have judged the importance of digital marketing and hence have commented that in near future the potential of digital marketing is bound to increase and also this will generate more revenue for companies. Most of the respondents agree that digital marketing will be successful in coming days.

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Retailing : A Mile Stone of Indian Business Sector

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Introduction

Retail generates from the French word retailer, which refers to “cutting off, clip and divide” in terms of tailoring (1365). It first was recorded as a noun with the meaning of a sale in small quantities in 1433 (French). Its literal meaning for retail was to cut off, shred, paring. Retail is the ultimate stage of any economic activity. By virtue of this reality, retail occupies an important place in the world economy. As per Philip Kotler, Retailing includes all the activities involved in selling goods or services to the final consumers for personal, non-business use. A retailer or retail store is the business enterprise whose sale volume comes primarily from retailing. These are the final business entities in a distribution chain that links manufacturers to customers. Manufacturers typically make products and sell them to retailers/wholesalers. Wholesalers resell these products to the retailers and finally, retailers resell these products to the ultimate consumers. Any organization selling to final consumers whether it is a manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer is doing retailing. It does not matter how the goods or services are sold by person, mail, telephone, vending machine, or internet or where they are sold-in a store, on the street, or in the consumer’s home. A Retailer thus, provides value creating functions like assortment of products and services to the consumers, breaking bulk, holding inventory and provides services to consumers, manufacturers and wholesalers.

Characteristics of Retailing

Retailing can be distinguished in various ways from other business activities.

It has following characteristics

- There is a direct end-user interaction in retailing.
- It is the only point in the value chain to provide platform for promotions.
- Sales at the retail level are generally in small

unit sizes.

- Location is a critical factor in retail business.
- In most retail business, services are as important at core products.
- There are a larger number of retail units compared to other members of the value chain.

Functions of Retailer

- A retailer performs the dual functions of buying and assembling of goods. The responsibility of a retailer is to identify the most economical source for obtaining the goods from the suppliers and passing on the advantages to the consumer.
- The retailers perform the functions of warehousing and storing. They store the goods in bulk and make them available as per the requirement of the consumer. Warehousing and store keeping helps in ensuring uninterrupted availability of the goods to the consumers.
- The primary function of a retailer is selling the products to the customers for which various techniques or business practices are being adopted by the retailer to achieve the strategic goals.
- The prime focus of a retailer is on maximizing customer satisfaction by delivering quality products and services both on cash as well as credit basis. As a result of which, retailer always runs the risk of accumulating bad debts on account of non-payment of the amount from the consumer.
- A retailer needs to have robust risk management capabilities. Various kinds of risks can be involved in a retail business which a retailer should be well prepared with like loss or damage of the products due to deterioration

in quality, perishability or spoilage. A change in customer's buying preferences or tastes can also affect the retail business to a great extent, or even the products may be damaged due to the natural calamities or vagaries of nature.

- A retailer performs the crucial function of grading for all those goods which at times are either left ungraded by the wholesalers or manufacturers so that the customers readily accept the goods. The retailer is responsible for the packing of goods in small packages or small containers for the customer's convenience.
- The retailers are the direct point of contact or communication with the customers; hence they gather information regarding the changing tastes and preferences of the consumers, pass on the customer feedback to the manufacturers for continuous improvement in service delivery.
- Retailers act as a vital channel for the launch of new products in the market as they are the direct interface with the consumers and can communicate directly with the targets consumers about the new product features and advantages.

Literature Review

1) **Dr. Rishu Gupta and Bhupinder Chaudhary** in their research paper "Retail Management scenario in India" state that, In developing country like India, a large chunk of consumer expenditure is on basic necessities. The Indian retail sector is estimated to have a market size of about \$ 180 billion; but the organised sector represents only 2% share of this market. Indian retail industry accounts for 10% of the GDP. The sheer size of the population demands attention from retailers worldwide and the potential for growth is tremendous.

2) **Deepika Jhamb & Ravi Kiran** in their research paper Organized retail in India - Drivers facilitator and SWOT analysis Concluded that The results of the study depict that infrastructure, economic growth and changing demographics of consumers are the major driver of organized retail in India. The location of the retail store, management style and adequate salaries to personnel enhance the effectiveness of retail business and are important factors for retailers' success. The study further reveals that younger generation, emerging retail formats, increasing awareness and innovation in new products are the strengths and opportunities of organized retail in India.

Hypotheses

- **Null** : There is no relation between qualification of retailers and years they have been doing retailing business.
- **Alternate** : There is a relation between qualification of retailers and years they have

been doing retailing business.

- **Null** : There is no relation between ages of retailers and their plan to attract customer
- **Alternate** : There is a relation between ages of retailers and their plan to attract customer.

Scope and Limitations of the Study

Scope

1. The study deals with Retail Business Management with the Point of view of Retailers in Amalner Tehsil area.
2. The study evaluates impression of retail sector businesspersons doing retail business in Amalner tehsil area.
3. The study attempts to identify weak areas retail sector of Amalner tehsil and suggests where there is a scope for improvement.

Limitations

1. The study only deals with Retail Business Management with the Point of view of Retailers in Amalner Tehsil area.
2. The study only evaluates impression of retail sector businesspersons doing retail business in Amalner tehsil area.
3. The study only attempts to identify weak areas retail sector of Amalner tehsil and suggests where there is a scope for improvement.
4. The interpretation is made on the perception of respondents.

Objectives of the study

- To overview the Modern Retailing Business.
- To understand the retailing with a point of view of retailers in Amalner.
- To know the characteristics of Retailing
- To understand the changes made by retailers by changing time.
- To know the strategies of retailers to attract customers.

Research Methodology

This research paper is an overview of Modern retail management business in India and based on primary data collected from various retailers in Amalner Tehsil area and secondary data collected by various sources i.e. Published literature books, reference books, Research papers, published in conference proceedings, research papers published in peer reviewed research journals, Government and industry resolutions journals, periodicals.

Sample size

Data from 100 respondents is utilized for study from various respondents who are retailer of all type of goods and services from Amalner tehsil. In the present study, the samples are drawn by Simple Random Sampling Method.

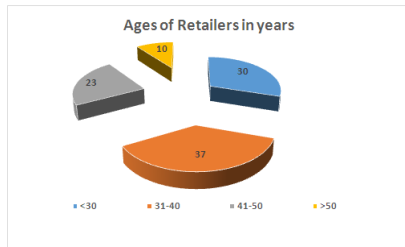
Data Analysis

Following are the analysis of some important questions

from total questions asked to various respondents who are the retailers of all type of goods and services from Amalner tehsil by well-structured questionnaire.

Q1. Age of retailers (In years)

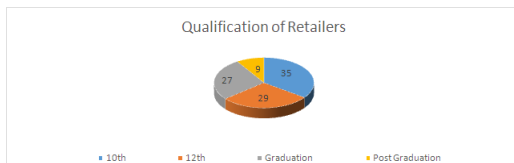
Factor	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Age of Retailers (In years)	<30	30	30
	31-40	37	37
	41-50	23	23
	>50	10	10



The first question asked to Traditional Retail Businessman to know their age, the above table shows that 30 % means 30 businessman have age below 30 years, majority 37% means 37 businessman belong to age group 31 to 40 years, 23% means 23 businessman belong to age group 41 to 50 years and 10 businessman consider for the study has age more than 50 years.

Q2 : Qualification

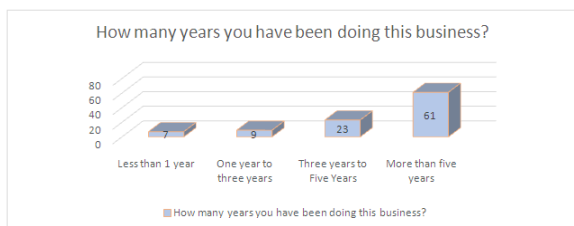
Factor	Response	Frequency	Percentage
	10 th	35	35
	12 th	29	29
	Graduation	27	27
	Post-Graduation	9	9



This question asked to Retail Businessman to know their qualification, the above table shows that 35% means 35 businessmen have 10th qualification, 29% means 29 businessmen have 12th qualification, 27% means 27 businessmen have graduation complete, 9% means 9 businessmen have post-graduation.

Q3 : How many years you have been doing this business?

Factor	Response	Frequency	Percentage
How many years you have been doing this business?	Less than one	7	7
	One to Three years	9	9
	Three to five years	23	23
	More than five years	61	61

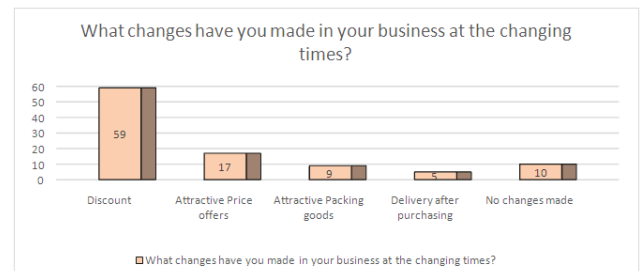


The above table depicts the responses of retail businessman when they were asked to how many years you have been doing this business 7% businessman means 7 businessmen have been doing this business less than one

year, 9 % businessman means 9 businessmen have been doing this business one to Three years, 23% businessman means 23 businessmen have been doing this business Three to Five years, 61% businessman means 61 businessmen have been doing this business More than Five years.

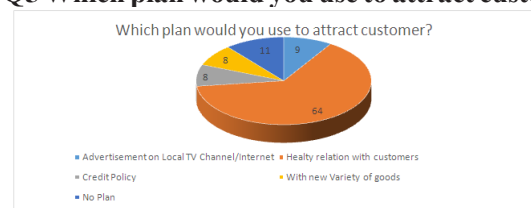
Q4 What changes have you made in your business at the changing times?

Factor	Response	Frequency	Percentage
What changes have you made in your business at the changing times?	Discount	69	69
	Attractive price offer	17	17
	Attractive packing goods	9	9
	Delivery after purchasing	5	5



The above table depicts the responses of retail businessman when they were asked to what changes have you made in your business at the changing times, 59% businessman means 59 businessman make discount offer to make change in his business at the changing time, 17% businessman means 17 businessman make attractive price offer in his business at the changing time, 9% businessman means 9 businessman make attractive packing of goods in his business at the changing time, 5% businessman means 5 businessman make delivery after purchasing in his business at the changing time, 10 % businessman means 10 businessman do not made any changes with changing time.

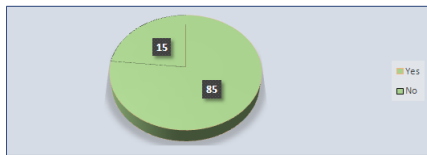
Q5 Which plan would you use to attract customer?



The above table depicts the responses of retail businessman when they were asked to which plan would you use to attract customer, 9% businessman means 9 businessman use advertisement on local TV / Internet to attract customer, 64% businessman means 64 businessman use healthy relations to attract customer, 13% businessman means 4 businessman use attractive price offer to attract customer, 8% businessman means 8 businessmen use credit policy to attract customer. 8% means 8 retailers use new variety of goods to attract customers and 11% means 11 businessman have no plan to attract customers.

Q6 : Do you offer after sale services by your technician or companies' technician?

Factor	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Do you offer after sale services by your technician or companies technician?	Yes	85	85
	No	15	15



The above table depicts the responses of retail businessman when they were asked to do you offer after sale services by your technician or companies' technician, 85% businessman means 85 businessmen reply that they offer services after selling by their technician or companies' technician, 15% businessman means 15 businessmen do not offer services after selling by their technician or companies' technician.

Testing of Hypotheses by One-way ANOVA

H0 : $\mu = 0$,There is no relation between qualification of retailers and years they have been doing retailing business.

H1: $\mu \neq 0$: There is a relation between qualification of retailers and years they have been doing retailing business.

We would like to test above hypothesis using ANOVA at Level of Significance = 0.05

ANOVA

How many years you have been doing this business?

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean square	F	significance
Between group	.00	1	.00	.00	1.000
Within Group	4.00	3	1.33		
Total	4.00	4			

From above table, we get Significance value >0.05 . We can accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternate hypothesis.

Inference

There is no relation between qualification of retailers and years they have been doing retailing business.

H0 : $\mu = 0$,There is no relation between ages of retailers and their plan to attract customer

H1: $\mu \neq 0$ There is a relation between ages of retailers and their plan to attract customer.

We would like to test above hypothesis using ANOVA at Level of Significance = 0.05

ANOVA

Which plan would you use to attract customer?

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean square	F	significance
Between group	4.13	2	2.07	1.55	.392
Within Group	2.67	2	1.33		
Total	6.80	4			

From above table, we get Significance value >0.05 . We can accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternate

hypothesis.

Inference : There is no relation between ages of retailers and their plan to attract customer.

Findings

- Majority of the retailers are qualified up to 10th class in Amalner tehsil.
- 61 percent retailers have been doing their business more than five years.
- 7 percent retailers of Amalner tehsil are started their business before a year.
- Discount is more important factor to change business at changing time.
- Attractive packing of goods is best option to attract customers at changing time.
- A traditional technique of healthy relation with customers is most effective to attract customers in today's changing market.
- Eleven percent of the retailers in Amalner tehsil area have no plan to attract customers.
- Most of retailers provide after sale services by their own or companies technician.
- It is observed that the retailers who are continuously provide services after sale those sales are increasing day by day.
- There is a relation between qualification of retailers and years they have been doing retailing business.
- There is no relation between ages of retailers and their plan to attract customer

Conclusions

Retail sector is backbone of rural market and also Indian Economy. Retail market of Amalner tehsil is very well maintain by retailers of Amalner area, all types of goods and services available in this retail market. It is observed that there is no effect of their qualification and education on retailer's sale. Some experienced business persons are very much experts in their businesses. After informally discussion with retailers, it is take into considered that online shopping is also effect on their businesses in some extend. Retailers wants that the government focuses on retail sector and give some schemes to them.

Suggestions and Recommendations

- For consumer satisfaction, all electronic goods sellers are need to increase speed of after sale services.
- Retailers should develop customer-friendly policies, train employees to provide outstanding customer service, and learn how to create customer loyalty.
- Implement attractive schemes like discount, one plus one free etc. to attract customers.
- Its need to make self-help groups in retailers to

their working capital Management.

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Intersectional Narratives of Women's Empowerment in Literature

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Abstract

The empowerment of women is not just a matter of gender equality; it is also a crucial factor in the development of every country. Women's empowerment can have a profound impact on social, economic, and political progress, and it is vital to address the challenges that hinder their progress towards full empowerment. This research paper discusses the challenges before women and empowerment and how intersectional narratives help to shape our understanding the challenges that women face in society.

Key words : Women Empowerment, Gender-based Violence, Intersectional Narratives.

Introduction

Every country in the world is making significant progress in the last few decades toward the empowerment of women. However, the world still faces several challenges in ensuring the full participation and empowerment of women in all aspects of life. Some of the major challenges include:

- **Patriarchy :** patriarchy is a wide spread social system in which women are often considered inferior to men. This leads to discrimination and marginalization of women in various aspects of life, including education, employment, and political representation.
- **Lack of Education :** Education is a crucial tool for empowerment, but a large number of women are illiterate or have limited education. This hampers their ability to participate in the workforce and decision-making processes.
- **Economic Dependence :** A significant portion of women are economically dependent on men, making it difficult for them to achieve financial

independence. This dependence also makes them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

- **Domestic violence :** Domestic violence is a major issue and affects a large number of women. It includes physical, psychological, and sexual abuse and often goes unreported.
- **Limited representation in leadership positions :** Women are underrepresented in leadership positions, both in the government and private sector. This limits their ability to shape policies and make decisions that affect their lives.
- **Lack of access to healthcare :** Women often lack access to basic healthcare services, which negatively impacts their health and well-being. This is especially true for the women of least developed countries like Africa, Asia, Caribbean and Pacific.

Literature has been instrumental in the empowerment of women by providing a platform for women to share their experiences, tell their stories, and challenge the traditional gender roles and stereotypes that have held them back for centuries. Here are some common characteristics of literature that have contributed to women's empowerment.

1. **Portrayal of Women as Complex and Multidimensional :** Literature often portrays women as complex and multidimensional characters, rather than one-dimensional stereotypes. This allows readers to see women as individuals with their own unique experiences, desires, and struggles.
2. **Exploration of Women's Experiences :** Literature often explores the experiences of women in different cultures and societies, and examines the challenges and obstacles they face

in their lives. This helps to raise awareness of the issues that women face, and can inspire readers to take action to address them.

3. **Empathy and Compassion For Women :** Literature often shows empathy and compassion for women, and portrays them as strong and resilient in the face of adversity. This can help to counter negative stereotypes and perceptions of women, and can inspire readers to be more understanding and supportive of women in their own lives.
4. **Challenging Gender Norms :** Literature often challenges traditional gender roles and stereotypes, and encourages readers to rethink their assumptions about what it means to be a woman or a man. This can help to break down barriers and promote greater gender equality and empowerment.
5. **Inspiring Women to Speak Out :** Literature can inspire women to speak out and share their own stories, and can provide a platform for them to do so. This can help to amplify the voices of women and empower them to make their voices heard.

Overall, Literature has played an important role in the empowerment of women by providing a space for women to tell their stories, challenge traditional gender roles, and inspire others to take action to promote gender equality and empowerment.

Intersectional narratives in worldwide literature are a powerful tool for women's empowerment. They provide a platform for marginalized women to share their stories, raise awareness about the challenges they face, and challenge limiting stereotypes. Through more nuanced and inclusive representations, they can promote empathy and understanding and break down barriers to gender equality.

Intersectional narratives refer to stories that examine the intersections of different social identities and experiences, such as race, gender, sexuality, class, ability, and religion. The term "intersectionality" was coined by legal scholar Kimberlé Crenshaw in 1989 and has since been widely used in academic and activist circles to describe how different forms of oppression and privilege intersect and interact with one another.

In storytelling, intersectionality encourages writers to create characters and plots that reflect the complexity and diversity of people's experiences. Intersectional narratives can be a powerful tool for women's empowerment because they acknowledge and highlight the various ways in which gender intersects with other forms of identity and oppression. By telling stories that center the experiences of women who face multiple forms of discrimination, intersectional narratives can help to break down the

barriers that prevent women from fully participating in society and achieving their full potential.

Intersectional narrative might explore how a woman's race, class, and ability intersect with her gender to create unique challenges and barriers in her life. By depicting these experiences in a nuanced and complex way, intersectional narratives can help to raise awareness about the ways in which women are often marginalized and excluded from mainstream narratives.

Moreover, intersectional narratives can help to empower women by providing them with new models of representation and self-expression. By creating stories that reflect the diversity and complexity of women's experiences, intersectional narratives can help to challenge limiting stereotypes and promote more positive and inclusive representations of women in the media and popular culture. Intersectional narratives seek to foster greater empathy and understanding among people from different backgrounds and to promote social justice and equality for all.

By centering the experiences of women who face multiple forms of oppression, intersectional narratives can play a key role in empowering women and promoting gender equality. For instances, Alice walker through "The Color Purple" tells the story of Celie, a young African American woman living in rural Georgia in the early 20th century, who faces a variety of challenges and forms of oppression due to her race, gender, and class. Throughout the novel, Walker explores the intersecting effects of racism, sexism, and poverty on Celie's life, as well as those of the other women in her community. Celie's experiences of sexual and physical abuse, as well as her struggles to find her own voice and sense of identity, are all shaped by her intersecting identities as a black woman in a patriarchal and racist society.

Through Celie's story, Walker illustrates the many ways in which intersecting forms of oppression can compound and intensify each other, and she challenges readers to confront the complex realities of gender and racial inequality. By depicting Celie's journey of self-discovery and empowerment, Walker also offers a powerful example of how intersectional narratives can help to inspire and uplift marginalized communities, while also promoting greater understanding and empathy across different identities and experiences.

"Their Eyes Were Watching God" by Zora Neale Hurston is the story of Janie Crawford, a black woman living in the early 20th century who navigates the intersections of race, gender, and class as she seeks to find love and happiness. Amy Tan's "The Joy Luck Club" is the novel narrates the stories of four Chinese-American women and their relationships with their mothers, exploring the intersections of cultural identity, gender, and

intergenerational trauma. "The House on Mango Street" by Sandra Cisneros - This coming-of-age novel tells the story of Esperanza, a young Latina girl growing up in a Chicago neighborhood, and explores the intersections of race, class, and gender in shaping her experiences and identity. "The God of Small Things" by Arundhati Roy tells the story of two twins growing up in post-colonial India and explores the intersections of caste, gender, and family dynamics in shaping their lives and relationships. "Beloved" by Toni Morrison - This novel tells the story of Sethe, a formerly enslaved African American woman, and explores the intersections of race, gender, and trauma as Sethe confronts the haunting memories of her past.

In "The Handmaid's Tale" by Margaret Atwood, the protagonist Offred's experiences of oppression are shaped by her gender, but also by her status as a fertile woman in a society where infertility has become widespread. The novel explores the intersections of gender, sexuality, and reproductive rights, and offers a powerful critique of the ways in which patriarchal societies seek to control women's bodies. Similarly, in "Americanah" by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, the protagonist Ifemelu's experiences of racism and xenophobia are shaped by her Nigerian identity, as well as her gender. The novel explores the intersections of race, gender, and migration, and highlights the unique challenges that women of color face as they navigate different cultural contexts. In "Purple Hibiscus" Chimamanda explores the intersections of religion, class, and gender in the story of a young Nigerian girl, Kambili, who must navigate the abuse and control of her father while also grappling with her own sense of identity and agency.

"The Women of Brewster Place" by Gloria Naylor is a novel with the interconnected stories of seven African American women living in a housing project, and explores the intersections of race, gender, class, and sexuality in shaping their experiences of poverty, violence, and community. Another coming-of-age "Annie John" by Jamaica Kincaid tells story of a young girl growing up in Antigua, and explores the intersections of race, gender, and colonialism in shaping her sense of identity and belonging. "The House of the Spirits" by Isabel Allende - This novel follows the lives of several generations of women in a Latin American family, and explores the intersections of gender, class, and political power in shaping their experiences of oppression and resistance. "The Awakening" by Kate Chopin - This novel tells the story of a woman who seeks to break free from the constraints of her marriage and society's expectations, and explores the intersections of gender, sexuality, and social norms in shaping her sense of self and agency.

Conclusion

Intersectional narratives in literature are a powerful instrument of women's empowerment. Through the exploration of the complex intersections of race, gender, class, sexuality, and other forms of identity and oppression, intersectional narratives can raise awareness about the challenges and barriers that women face in their lives, and provide a platform for marginalized women to share their stories and experiences.

Moreover, by promoting more nuanced and inclusive representations of women, intersectional narratives can challenge limiting stereotypes and promote greater empathy and understanding across different identities and experiences. By centering the experiences of women who face multiple forms of discrimination, intersectional narratives can help to break down the barriers that prevent women from fully participating in society and achieving their full potential.

Overall, Intersectional narratives help to shape our understanding of the challenges that women face in society by highlighting the ways in which gender intersects with other forms of identity and oppression, such as race, class, sexuality, and ability. By depicting the experiences of women who face multiple forms of discrimination, intersectional narratives can offer a more nuanced and complex understanding of the various barriers and challenges that women face in their lives.

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Educating Girls in Multilingual and Traditional Indian Society

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Women who constitute half the population of the world are subjugated in all the societies around the world and in a patriarchal society like India they are dominated more. Indian woman suffered unequal status and lack of opportunities more in the social and economic spheres. The status of woman in any nation portrays the progress of that particular nation. Though the status of Indian woman has undergone various changes since Vedic period till date yet many social, religious, cultural and political demands bound her in the shackles of traditions and customs. She is always portrayed as an ideal woman who loves her home, cares for her family and is concerned for the welfare of husband and children. She too silently accepted these roles offered to her, sacrificing her will.

In terms of every indicator of status, women are relatively at a much lower status than their fellow men. The social differentiation of men and women indicate specific roles assigned to women and this reduces their chances of having equal status with their male counterparts. Status of Indian woman changed distinctly denying them a role as an individual with an identity, aspiration or right of their own. They were denied the right to formal education and were also not supposed to take up occupations outside their home.

There are various factors responsible for the low status of Indian women. These are due to illiteracy, traditional values and norms, dominant positions of the male, superstitions, economic dependence of woman on man, social evils like dowry, polygamy, unaccountability of the husband to the wife etc. constitution of India conferred equal rights upon women and men with the view to improve the status of women. Constitution also empowers the state to take special measures for protecting and advancing their interests in all walks of life and making necessary legal provisions to this effect.

Due to low levels of literacy among woman, they are unaware of the provisions being made available to them. Therefore education is their dire need. Only education can result in significant social change in a society. Various studies have also pointed out that education plays important role in the amelioration of woman's status. The studies reveal that education led not only to the economic independence of women but also gave them self confidence and sense of dignity.

Education plays key role in the process of changing the status and social mobility of women. It also broadens mental horizons of people and suggests alternatives to tradition and also gives ways through which these can be achieved. Several scholars hold that education raises the women's status by enhancing their capabilities, economic independence and also conclude that investment in women's education brings individual, psychic and social benefits, including increased productivity and also better chances for more educated women's children. Though woman's status has changed a lot in the course of time yet they continue to keep low social profile. Special commissions and committees were set up from time to time to assess the progress of woman's education and propose suitable interventions to promote their participation in education. it is one of the most critical areas of empowerment for women. It is also an area that offers some of the clearest examples of discrimination women suffer. Offering girls basic education is one of sure way of giving them much greater power, enabling them to make genuine choices over the kinds of lives they wish to lead.

Language education in India

India has seen the suppression of many "tongues" owing to colonial attitudes to education in indigenous languages and the consequent loss of literary cultures. Though British education opened the doors to modern

western learning, but in the process Indian cultural heritage and native languages were neglected. Primary education suffered a great loss due to this policy. After Independence there was a need for a comprehensive plan for a national system of education. To address the complexity of this situation the 1968 policy recommended the “three-language formula” which states : 1) the first language to be studied must be the mother tongue or the regional language or the regional language. 2) the second language : In Hindi speaking states, the second language will be some other modern Indian language or English, and in non-Hindi speaking states the second language will be Hindi or English and 3) the third language : in Hindi speaking states, the third language will be English or a Modern Indian language not studies as the second language.

The language debate in education not only brought awareness to the stakeholders of education but also enabled the policy makers to realize the constitutional vision of equality of opportunity, linguistic rights of every linguistic and ethnic community. The fact about India being a multilingual country is well known. But the education system has not been able to take advantage of the grass-roots multilingualism that characterizes our society. This linguistic diversity makes educating girls from different background a major challenge. At the World Education Forum in Daker in 2000, one of the main agreed goals was, “to ensure that by 2015 all the children, particularly girls and children from ethnic minorities, have access to complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality”. Another goal involved was. “Improving levels of literacy, particularly among women”. Since effective teaching depends on clear and understandable communication, the language of instruction is at the heart of any learning process. Although much has been done for promoting education policies yet certain groups like girls and women in rural area remain underserved.

Mother Tongue based/ Multilingual Education

Linguistic diversity is a fundamental component of Indian culture and intercultural communication and ability to communicate in other language than mother tongue is one of the key competences which citizens must acquire. The language competence can contribute to the mobility, employability and personal development of an individual. Multilingualism can be defined in different ways but basically it refers to the ability to use more than two languages. In multilingualistic scenario, second and foreign languages are part of the curriculum in many countries.

English is the most important language of wider communication in the world as the result of British council power in the 19th century and the first decades of the twentieth century and the leadership of the US in the fortieth century. English is also the main language

of popular culture and globalization as can be seen in advertising. Now a day’s multilingualism usually implies English and other languages. English has also been considered a threat for linguistic diversity. The reasons behind fear of English or lack of knowledge of English are as follows:

- 1) English is used as an indicator of social status.
- 2) It is treated as elite’s language so common people are afraid/embarrassed of using it in their communication.
- 3) Teaching material is of high standard, which girls from rural background are unable to understand.
- 4) English is taught like any other subject instead it should be treated as a language.
- 5) Non- availability of basic infrastructure like language laboratory, audio-visual aids for learning English language.
- 6) The teachers are incompetent, with less knowledge about teaching techniques of English language.

Multilingualism refers to the ability to use more than two languages at individual level. But this also makes the opportunity of education of the girls. Promotion of mother tongue based or multilingual education at different levels of education helps in promoting social and gender equality. Language is an essential component of inter cultural education. Women and girls, the poor and groups with different languages are most affected by linguist language policies and planning is education. The injustice is clearly greatest for those who experience all these conditions simultaneously. Gender research has demonstrated that unless girl and women are working in markets or factories, they are much less likely than boys and men to be exposed to an official language because their lives are more often restricted to the home and family where the local language is spoken. This means that girls are less likely than boys understand school instructions. Unfortunately this difference is not noticed because girls get less opportunity to speak and are expected to perform less well than boys.

Language is a barrier for these rural girls and women for attainment of any level in studies. Even though there is increasing awareness about gender equality at global level yet most girls are denied school education only language barrier. It is a challenge for a person who is at educational risk or stress such as illiterate or deprived classes like women, to learn in a language which is not their own. The best way to overcome this challenge is mother tongue based multilingual education. The girls in India face significant challenges even in multilingual education where they try to get a good quality basic education:

- A) Some girls have no access to school at all while

other have access to school but not to trained teachers or lectures of any kind.

- B) Even if schools are adequately staffed, many of the teachers use a language that the girls do not understand.
- C) Textbooks and lessons focus on the language and culture of the dominance group of the learners and it becomes difficult for girls to understand these concepts.
- D) Teachers who are from the dominant language society may consider these girls as “slow learners”. Here they fail to appreciate or many look down on-the learner’s heritage language and culture.
- E) There are no trained teachers. The teachers available are trained to teach in English or standard Hindi or standard state language.
- F) The teachers do not consider the language background of the girls. They use the language which girls do not understand.
- G) Textbooks and lessons focus on dominant group of learners not including the issues related to girls. Teachers have prejudices against girls considering them as slow learners.

It is girls and marginalized groups such as the very poor and disabled who are left behind while girls attend primary school in roughly equal number to boys, the gap widens as they get older and more forced to drop out to help with at home or get married. Other reasons behind drop out of girls from school are :

- 1) There is a biased outlook towards the education of women in India.
- 2) Girl’s marriage is taken more seriously as opposed to education due to which they drop out of the school during primary or immediate next level.
- 3) Girls are often the first to be taken out of school in order to provide care for sick family members or take responsibility for siblings when death or illness strikes.
- 4) Parents are not ready to send them away for higher education due to weak economic condition and security issues.
- 5) Girls suffer sexual abuse, gender discrimination and harassment at the hands of male staff-students.

Reasons for need of Multilingual Education/Mother Tongue Based Education for girls in rural area are as follows,

- 1) Girls are less exposed to official language as they are restricted at/to home. So they cannot understand social, financial and other things as compared to the boys.

- 2) Multilingual Education can bring girls and women to the mainstream of society.
- 3) There is need to include girls and women in language policies and educational plans.
- 4) Multilingual Education can help girls in improving their positions in society. These differences are never noticed because girls get less opportunity to speak.

In order to improve girl’s access to education there is a need of parental and community involvement. The families and communities must be important partners with schools in developing curriculum in MT. as girl’s have to support families they should be provided with flexible time tables. The basic education should be free or cost very little. There should be scholarships for girls in order to compensate families for the loss of girls household labor’s and also school hours should be flexible so that girls can help at home and still attend classes. The school should be close to home with women teachers. Many parents worry about girls traveling long distances on their own. Many parents also prefer to have daughters taught by women. Girls do best when they receive early childhood care, which enhances their self-esteem and prepares them for school. Their learning material should also be relevant to their background and in local language/Mother Tongue.

Studies have documented wide spread present support for bilingual primary school programs parents to affirm formal schooling for their daughters when steps are taken to design the courses imparting knowledge and skills that girls can use in their adulthood. It can be seen that bilingual or multilingual educational programs at school level also develop oral language skills, support emergence literacy, increase her confidence as learner and provide the foundation for bi/multilingual acquisition. Thus it helps in increasing girls educational achievements and sustained educational engagements.

Policies that promote mother tongue Based education often stimulate conditions beyond language that are also conducive to participation by girls. To improve girl’s literacy rate there is a need of parent and community investment in their education. They should be fully convinced and motivated to send their girls to the school. Certain amendments are needed in the educational policies like ‘India’s Central Board of Secondary Education’ has already made at provision in its Examination bye-laws, at girls candidates who are bonafide residents of the National Capital Territory of Delhi can appear in class X and XII examinations of Board as private candidates. Also they have granted a full waiver of all fees (including tuition fee and all other fees) charged by them from class VI onwards to each girl student who is also the single child of a parent.

Majority of Indian still lives in villages and so the issue of rural education that too of girls and women is

of at most important. A survey called Annual Status of Educational Report, shows that though the number of students in rural areas is rising yet more than half of the students in fifth grade are unable to read a second grade text book and are not able to solve simple mathematical problem. There is a lack of teachers, lack of proper text in local language and lack of money to send the children to school. Most textbooks are in English and since girls in rural areas use native language but not English that defeats the purpose. This results in increasing illiteracy amongst women. Multilingual Education leads a solid foundation for girl's education. It also improves their areas to education. To improve quality of Multilingual Education or mother tongue based education there is a need of trained teacher staff. They should support girls in continuous assessment for long term competence. Multilingual Education improves confidence in parents which leads to putting girls in vernacular medium schools which have familiar culture. As the teachers are from the same back ground due to parent's pressure and social pressure on them there are less chances of exploitation by male staff. Multilingual Education /Mother tongue based education encourages communication between parents and teacher, and girls also communicate freely in mother tongue which improves their confidence. Multilingual Education /Mother tongue based education based curriculum can be creative rather than repetitive and memorization. It improves learning outcome, promotes dialogue and communication between teacher and learner, emphasizing better understanding.

The learning material which is based on mother tongue or local language should be inclusive of local culture. Computer programmers and local publications should be used for the preparation of textbooks. The teaching and learning material should be provided at reasonable cost to the teachers and students. The universities should take initiative for language development by creating writing system, lexical development and grammatical description for the local girl students. It should also help in developing teaching material in local languages. When the school curricula is based on Multilingual Education /Mother tongue based education, mother tongue or local language should be the language of instruction and L1 should be introduced only as a subject. The textbooks should be based on local culture and themes. It should deal with daily life and familiar activities of learner. While designing the curricula learner's knowledge base must be taken into account. Students should be encouraged to use L1 at home along with mother tongue.

Women might have the chance of a healthier and happier life should be the reason enough for promoting multilingual education. An educated woman has the skills, information and self-confidence that she needs to be a better parent, worker and citizen. As they are primary caregivers to children, they can improve their lives and the lives of children who are the future of a country. Educating a girl child removes some of the heavy burdens from poor families such as child is seen as the bread winner in most of the third world countries. Multilingual Education / Mother tongue based education leads to gender equality and the advancement of women, which leads development in all spheres of life like economy, health, and care etc. Education makes girl aware of family planning which is essential for proper care of the existing children. Education also lowers infant mortality as numerous children die needlessly because their mothers were denied an education in early life.

To improve literacy rate among girl and women in rural India there should be:

- 1) Supportive family and social environment.
- 2) Educational programs encouraging gender equality.
- 3) Creating awareness about girl's education and mobilization at local, state, national and international level.
- 4) Multilingual /Mother tongue based teaching and material ensuring success in exams along with continuous assessment even after.
- 5) Multilingual staff with the training and support needed for long term success.
- 6) Evaluation of girl's academic progress and support for enhancement in gender, social and financial equality.

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Global Challenges before Management Education

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Introduction

Increasing economic integration will have several important implications for management education. We delay comments on some of these implications until later in the report, when related trends such as advances in technology, implications for supply chains, growth in the services sectors and students mobility are discussed. For now, we devote attention to just two important implications: the increase demand for Commerce and Management education and the need for greater emphasis on global perspectives in education and skills development.

Integration and job growth in market economics will increase the demand for Commerce and Management education, as previous experience has shown that skilled, better educated workers have the most to gain from globalization. Indirectly, we believe that employment volatility due to market dynamics in open economics will drive demand for continuing this education stream.

It is also appropriate to think about these demand increases as driven by market imperatives and purposeful investments, rather than just as a consequence of globalization. Education and training are key drivers of economic competitiveness. Countries must invest in developing human capital, creating new knowledge and spurring innovation all crucial roles for higher education in general. Commerce and Management education in general particular, is viewed as essential because in market economies, management and entrepreneurial talent create, finance and grow the demand for knowledge and innovation.

Significance of The Study

Commerce and Management education as entered a period of profound transition driven by globalization, technology, demographics, and social imperatives. Because Commerce and Management education is an

investment in the future of business, It's importance to understand the challenges, opportunities, potential risk and reward associated with this transition. Therefore, this report was created as resource for leaders in the global Commerce and Management education community as well as business and government leaders, policy makers and others who want or to need to understand the global issues and challenges facing the complex, dynamic world of management education. For these leaders, we seek to provide a foundation for constructive dialogue, mutually beneficial collaboration and investments in the future of Commerce and Management education.

Global challenges of commerce and management education Developments in Commerce and Managements education in the context of accelerating global economic integration, expected demographic trends, advances in information and communication technology, growth in global sourcing of services and emerging priorities related to social responsibility, governance and sustainability.

The powerful forces of globalization, advances in information and communication technology and further liberalization of services trade will not only demand more from Commerce and Management education, but also enable us to achieve local and regional goals and objectives. For example, international alliances and exchanges of faculties and students create opportunities to build banks of localized case studies, which can be shared worldwide through electronic channels. Expanding global footprints of individual school give rise not only to globally survey graduates but also represent an investment in local economics.

Objectives of The Study

- 1) To meet the global challenges and future opportunities.
- 2) To face the competition in dynamic world.

3) To maintain the quality assurance.

Research Methodology

Researcher focuses practical approach for developing higher education.

Quality Assurance

However, as Commerce and Management education grows and students, graduates and faculties become more mobile, we must be increasingly concerned about the maintenance and assurance of quality. The standards cover the full breadth of quality dimensions: mission, strategy, faculty, students, staff, curricula, educational outcomes and research. The standards define quality and because they are linked to the mission of the school, they are designed to ensure that quality depends implicitly on whether the promises of schools and expectations of students and employers are met. The standards allow for a wide range of promises, as long as they are communicated accurately and delivered sufficiently.

Transparency is important for our working definition of quality. If quality is about delivering on the promise of the school's mission and meeting expectations, then it is important to ensure that accurate data and information about the institution are available to the public. Appropriately so, accreditations have tended to focus on institutional improvement, while national systems are often regulatory or administrative in nature.

Growth

All the indicators point to continuing increase in the demand for Commerce and Management education. Driven by demographics, economics trends, business expectations and initiatives that expand access to higher education, future demands will come not only from traditional college age populations, but also from working professionals who need to retool and reinvigorate their careers. Growth is, of course, a better scenario than decline or stagnation.

Similarly, government financial support for business education hasn't kept pace with growing demands, leaving some business school to seek higher tuitions and new financial sources to compete internationally. Limited decision making autonomy at these school not only makes tuition increases unlikely, but also constraints their ability to respond to emerging curricula needs with innovative programs. For all of these reasons, it appears unlikely that business schools throughout the world can support continuing demand growth without significant changes in the way they assure quality, organize faculties and finance and govern their programs.

Two obstacles make this challenge particularly difficult to overcome. First, there are few substantial industry level collaborations between businesses and business schools to discuss, debate, and jointly define the future of Management and Management education.

Second, we have seen that decision making autonomy has, been only slowly delegated to the institutions that deliver Commerce and Management education. Moreover, funding formulas and other factors such as rankings have created limited incentives to change much less change quickly in response to emerging needs.

Commerce and Management education is, by no means, facing a "perfect storm." The challenges are not insurmountable. But, Commerce and Management education leaders must be proactive. The recommendations that, if implemented, hold great potential for helping business schools and the people, organizations and societies they serve to navigate the difficult terrain ahead.

Advocate for quality assurance globally and locally

The growing demand for Commerce and Management education as well as number and types of providers, increasing fragmentation of degree programs, intensifying competition, globalization of education, and increasing student and faculty mobility have made quality more important to a wide range of business school stakeholders. Our main concern here is to ensure that the public, students, and employers, in particular, understand and can act on the variety of quality indicators that are already available. The challenges is for business school and association leaders to work together to solidify and communicate the role of accreditation in assuring quality worldwide. To accomplish this, we put forth two recommendations.

a) We recommend exploring collaborative international efforts to improve public understanding of business accreditation, especially what differentiates these accreditations from institutional accreditation and other forms of authorization. By increasing the public knowledge about accreditation, prospective students and employers will be better equipped to identify and engage schools that are more likely to deliver on their promises.

b) To more broadly assure quality worldwide, existing global accrediting organizations should continue to serve as a model for the development of more viable and complementary country specific or regional accreditations. However, for many reasons, the vast majority of business schools are unable to attain these accreditations. By continuing to serve as models to the state or regional quality agencies to which these schools are accountable, existing global accrediting organizations can promote a consistent underlying philosophy for business accreditation. To be clear, these recommendations do not suggest merging standards and processes. The existence of many different international and regional accreditations is seen as a benefit, because it supports diversity and offers choices for business schools and programs.

Findings of The Study

Recent Trend of Commerce and Management

Education

1. Continuous knowledge and skill enhancement required;
2. Jobs are based on skills and new knowledge;
3. Government no longer the principle employer;
4. Skill based employment;
5. Acceptance of Indian's skills at global level;
6. Emergence of service sector and knowledge based economy;
7. No significant role of geographical location of industries;
8. Global job markets;
9. Task based remuneration;

10. High frequency of mobility.

With emergence of skill based employment, higher Commerce and Management education is beginning to get effected by the new employment.

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Analyzing the Role of Self Help Groups in Women Empowerment and Development.

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Abstract

In India, Women's entrepreneurship is emerging through self-help groups (SHGs). It is contributing to the economic well-being, sustainability, and in poverty reduction. SHGs have come up as prominent solutions to the entrepreneurial crisis existing in the country. The growth of SHGs is evidence in itself. The results of this research study show that the contributory role of women entrepreneurs to the society is considerably worth appreciation. The causal relationship has also surfaced demonstrating the connection between women empowerment and development brought about by SHG and micro-entrepreneurship from a bottom-of-pyramid perspective. The implementation of SHG has generated Self-employment opportunities for the rural poor. After joining the self help group the women are economically and socially empowered.

Keywords- Poverty, Women Empowerment, Self Help Groups, Economic Development.

INTRODUCTION

Self help groups are informal groups of people who come together to address their common problems. Self-help Groups (SHGs) are informal associations of people who come together to find ways to improve their living conditions. The origin of self-help group can be traced is from Grameen bank of Bangladesh, which was founded by Mohamed Yunus. SHGs were started and formed in 1975. In India NABARD has initiated in 1986-1987 as a nodal agency. The absence of institutional credits available in the rural area has led to the establishment of SHGs. To provide micro-finance to groups is normally the primary objective of a Self Help Group (SHG). These groups aim to facilitate the process of self-empowerment. A self-help group (SHG) is a financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10 to 20 local women or men. Normally

SHG are framed in rural India. They comprise of 15-20 individual from a specific area living with comparative socio-economic conditions. The groups are worked on the standards of shared trust, Cooperation, condition and entomb reliance. All part together assembles conference and talks about different issue of both individual and general and take choice according to their socio-economic and social empowerment.

Self-help group gatherings are composed by a facilitator (credit official in the event of a microfinance establishment) and happen at standard spans. They for the most part embrace severe monetary order in regards to assortment and representing reserve funds and credit exchanges. This includes huge vis-à-vis communication among individuals and solid obligation to the prosperity of all group individuals. Farmers require institutions which can help meet their requirements –farming or nonfarming.

Self-Help Groups are, however, such institutions where members with their own collective small savings try to help the group members. A small group moves forward towards self-empowerment. The needy persons, the group members, are mostly poorest of the poor and have determination to strengthen themselves economically and socially.

Usually these people individually have no access to formal banking system. Moneylenders exploit them in the hours of their needs. To overcome both these situations there is a felt-need to create Self-Help Groups. Members with their collective resource take up some income-generating activities which will bring additional income to their household. These institutions thus become powerful tools for poverty alleviation and social cohesion at the grassroots level.

Why Self-Help Group is so important in India?

1. To alleviate poverty

2. To increase employment opportunity
3. To accelerate economic growth
4. To raise status in society is the prime reason for respondents joining the SHG
5. To promote income generating activities

As a micro-finance institution the SHG should be able to provide credit to the members. It is also expected that the members return the money borrowed in time, in full, and with interest so that other members also benefit. The SHG has to ensure that all accounts and the books of account are up to date and maintained to ensure transparency and accuracy. Good accounts reflect the goodwill of the organisation and ensure its credibility. Properly kept records are not only of reference value but also useful in future planning and decision-making. The members might need some exposure and interaction. They might also need some equipment and technology support. SHGs need to continue improve their capacities.

Self-help group members develop knowledge and skills that enable them to become contributors in their families and communities. People with disabilities and their family members are able to access mainstream self-help groups that are available to other members of the community. The group takes decisions about loans to be granted - the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc. Any case of non-repayment of a loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members of the group. Thus, the SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. SHGs play a vital role in giving credit access to the poor and this is extremely crucial in poverty alleviation. They also play a great role in empowering women because SHGs help women from economically weaker sections build social capital.

The government plays a crucial role as a facilitator for the SHGs. There are various government schemes dedicated to the promotion of the SHGs. Some of them are as follows: Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY): It seeks to form SHGs and develop the skills of its members to promote self-employment in rural areas.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sujatha (2011) had made an endeavor to investigate part of Self-help Groups in economic empowerment of women and the social development issues tended to without anyone else help Groups through her examination entitled Economic empowerment of women and past SHG as a hierarchical chance to discover social development spaces.

Henriques, Elizabeth (2016) Self Help Groups have arisen as a significant system to achieve socio-economic change in the public eye. Different investigations demonstrate the positive effect that SHGs have had on

work age, reserve funds, wages, and destitution easing and women empowerment.

Priyakumari, S & Seetharaman (2017) Rural India is the genuine India; rural development is the genuine development of the country. One such activity is SHG through microfinance. It fills in as a powerful apparatus for getting sorted out women to have an empowered existence. The primary rationale of SHG is the common help which gives them energy to address the socioeconomic issue.

Kapoor, Shikha (2019) In present day times a country can't stand to have any of its residents who are fit for economic development to be non-beneficial. The paper draws out the viability of social assembly and economic development by introducing the cases and exhibits how they are having an effect in the public eye. It attempts to examine how SHG as a piece of social advancement can be utilized for empowering women/young ladies through business venture mitigation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH PAPER

1. To analyze the role of self-help group in social and economic development of India.
2. To examine the need of micro finance for eradication of poverty.
3. To evaluate the contribution of SHGs in rural development.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology shows the set-up of the research, the design of the research and the pattern of the research. It is blue print and planning sheet of the whole research. Methodology is required for every researcher for getting the information related to research work.

RESEARCH DESIGN

In the present research study researcher used exploratory research method to analyze the role of self-help group in social and economic development of India.

COLLECTION OF DATA

Secondary data: Secondary data have been collected through the internet, magazines, research papers, journals, reviews for articles etc.

ROLE OF SELF-HELP GROUP IN SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

1. Saving and Financial Decision Making: One of the primary benefits of participation in a SHG is the opportunity to save regularly, access formal savings institutions and participate in the management of these savings. They save regularly, have their own bank accounts and make deposits into these accounts. SHG is having a good impact on members, in their ability to save their hard earned money.
2. Access to credit: The financial mobility due to participation in the SHG has led to an

improvement in the quality of life, according to some of the successful groups. Overall, many families were able to address their basic needs better than before. Some of NGOs reports have shown that the record on the repayment of loans by women was often better than that of men, and that women were also more likely to spend the income earned, on their families, leading to improved health and nutrition of the poor population and for improving the quality of their lives.

3. **Employment:** The implementation of SHG has generated Self-employment opportunities for the rural poor. The program helped many participants in improving their economic conditions. After joining the self help group the women are economically and socially empowered. This empowerment cannot be transformed or delivered it must be self generated such that it enables those who are empowered to take control over their lives.
4. **Decision-making within the household:** Within family the respect and status of women has increased. Children Education has improved significantly. Especially girl education was very low but now SHG members are sending their children including girls to school. Members are now confident enough to raise social status.
5. **Self Confidence among Members:** The group formation brought out the hidden that after joining the SHG the members have improved their status in family, become helpful in family finance and sometimes helped others too. Now, most of the SHG people feel that they get more respect; not only in the village, but our own family members treated us more respectfully. People of the village now invite us for social and community functions.
6. **Social empowerment:** The social empowerment implies that the lady ought to get a empower her to utilize accessible assets. It has brought about creating self-certainty, selfregard and self-regard moreover. Also, inspire the everyday environments of poor people family women's. As the lady has now expanded presence in banks, Gram Panchayats, different Government boards of trustees and so forth, her societal position is seen fairly raised.

CONCLUSIONS

SHG Programme clearly plays a central role in the lives of the poor. The programme in various blocks all seem to be very successful in reaching poor clients Importantly; there is evidence of increased household income. This is a very significant indicator of impact. Standard of living for the program participants has increased and also the food security is much more for the program clients. Programme loans are one of the main ways clients overcome food insecurity with sickness, disease, emergencies and crises, where programme participants seem to transfer the loan source from friends and moneylenders to SHG loans to meet these expenses. At the individual level, there is evidence that the programme attracts already relatively empowered people and that empowerment occurs among some clients through programme participation. The process of empowerment manifests itself in increased self-esteem. Programme participation is also associated with changes in decision-making at the family level. Program participants are far more aware about the various programs and organizations and have an access to these organisations. Self-help Groups have been playing considerable role in training of Swarozgaris, infrastructure development, marketing and technology support, communication level of members, self confidence among sample members, change in family violence, frequency of interaction with outsiders, change in the saving pattern of SHG members, change in the cumulative saving pattern of SHG members per month, involvement in politics, achieving social harmony, achieving social justice, involvement in community action, sustainable quality and accountability, equity within SHGs, defaults and recoveries, and sustainability -financial value.

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Bapsi Sidhwa's 'The Crow Eaters' : A study of Parsi Culture, Tradition and Ethos

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Abstract

Bapsi Sidhwa is one of the leading Post colonial woman writers in English. She writes under the theme of partition, women's minating culture, minority culture its challenges, assimilation and encounters. Being a member of Parsi minority community Sidhwa has successfully recorded the Parsi culture, tradition, history and predicament of the Parsis in her writing. In fact her focus is largely on recording the distinct identity of her own community. In the present novel Sidhwa portrays some archetypal characters of Parsi community she presents vividly in the novel many facets of Parsi culture. Novel has lots of reflection of Parsi culture and tradition. There are striking similarities with ordinary and real Parsi people rooted deep into their age old culture and tradition. Sidhwa candidly highlights the reality about population and glorious culture of Parsi community.

Keywords : Parsi Culture, tradition, Ethos, Minority community, etc.

The Crow Eaters (2001) is the first novel of Bapai Sidhwa. This novel is based on Parsi culture and its tradition. In this novel Sidhwa has given detailed information about the customs, ceremonies, beliefs, superstitions, ritual, myths, and legends and all other aspects of Parsi life. Parsis have contributed to every field of creative work like music, painting, writing, writing and theatrical arts.

In literature there are numbers of Parsi writers including Keki N. Daruwalla, Gieve Patel. Adil Jussawala, Cornelia Sarabji, D. F. Karka, Dina Mehta, Meher Pestonj, Firdaus Kanga, Boman Desai, Rohintom Mistry, Bapsi Sidhwa, Farukh Dhondy, Pein Barucha, Ardashir Vakil and Murzban Dinshaw all these writers have left their impressions on the minds of the reader.

In her interview Bapai Sidhwa has said it repeatedly that she is first and foremost a Parsi. She is proud of her Zoroastrians faith, as Zoroastrians is the earliest religion and its origin goes back to 3000 BCE. The Zoroastrians lived in the ancient Persia now called Iran.

The Crow Eaters is an interesting story of a young Parsi man, Faredoon Junglewalla alias "Freedy" who decides to leave his ancestral village finding no future there and proceed for Punjab along with widowed mother in – law and a pregnant wife and his infant daughter, Hutoxi on a bullock cart. To seek his fortune in the hallowed postures of the Punjab, the land is held by the Parsi in high esteem. The cart had a wooden platform on wheel and nearly two third of the platform was covered by bamboo and canvas structure within which the family slept and lived. The rear portion of the cart was stacked with their belongings. This endearing family saga provides a vibrant window on to life in India under British colonial rule and nation the threshold of historic transformation.

Sidhwa's The Crow Eaters, as the title speaks for itself, is about the Parsi community whose members are called kagra-khaow the element of joy, the slapstick uproar has earned the Parsis the label kagra-khaow that is, Crow Eaters, when Freddy and his family along with the other Parsis go to the station to bid Mr. Adenwalla farewell a group of children seeking the Parsi shouted: Parsi, Parsi Crow Eaters! Parsi, parsi crow eaters. (Sidhwa: 2001:56). To this Bapsi Sidhwa herself explains that this little ditty is a well earned tributes to their notorious ability to talk ceaselessly at the top of their voices like an assembly of crows. But it is a crow-eating community.

In just one generation the Junglewalla family increased their business from single general merchant store in Lahore to a chain of stores in several North Indian cities. Faredoom Junglwalla has equally successful his

son Billy and mother-in-law Jerbanoo make the novel an entertaining piece of literature, It emanates organically from a rich network of details of Parsi life. Ultimately the worldview is quintessentially Zoroastrian in its celebration of the values of charity and Asha (uprightness and harmony) almost a three generational saga. Sidhwa wrote it to preserve her regard for the Parsi community which is virtually on the verge extinction: “ is a novel about Sidhwa’s own community the resourcefulness and accommodating Parsee. In capturing the Parsee ethos, she strikes an unexpectedly rich vein of humor”. (Kamur: 2002:34)

The novel is a fast-paced, entertaining tale of Faredoon Junglewalla’s rise from rags to riches; he achieves his ambition at a high cost. Bapsi Sidhwa’s mode of perception is ironic as we appreciate Junglewalla’s achievements’ doubts are raised about his integrity. The novel commences on the note of praise for Faredoon Junglewalla about his carrier it is said-“ He not only succeeded in carving a comfortable niche in the world for himself but also earned the respect and gratitude of his entire community. When he died at sixty-five, a majestic grey-haired patriarch, he attended the rare distinction of being locally listed in the ‘Zarathusti calendar of great men and women”. (Sidhwa: 2001: 9)

The interaction of two cultures naturally produces tension when for instance Putli, the wife of Freddy, resists changes- “ What revolted Putli most was the demand that she, a dutiful and God-fearing wife, must talk a step ahead of her husband. She considered this hypocritical and pretentious, and most barbarous.” (Sidhwa: 2001:188). The Parsi’s milieu of Putli had a different value system, As regards adapting customs of the British values systems in the Parsi milieu. Putli tried to preserve certain Parsi’s customs like walking behind her husband, however her daughter Yasmin after marriage ignores such notions as old fashioned and vehemently protests at the servile attitude of women-Anyway – “ it’s stupid to walk behind your husband; like an animal on a leash- oh mother! Hasn’t papa been able to modernize you yet? (Sidhwa: 2001:190-191). Bapsi Sidhwa portrays the changing generations in the Junglewalla family. The new generation, which their increasing economic contacts with the British, like Billy’s scrap iron deal, becomes increasingly westernized. This is exemplified by the life-style of the youngest son Billy and her fashionable wife Tanya. Parsis maintained group’s identity by their dress. But even in the matter of dress generation change is evident Faredoon and his family looks pride in their traditional mode of dress whenever Faredoon went to the Government House for formal parties or to pay homage to the British Empire he would consciously be “ Rugged out a starched white coat wrap that fastened with bows at the neck and waist, and crisp white pajamas

and turban” . (Sidhwa: 2001: 21). His wife Putli and his mother-in-law Jerbanoo never appeared in public” without ‘ mathabanas’ kerchiefs would around the hair to fit like skull caps. Even in the relationship between men and woman Faredon and later his son Behram adopt double standards. Behram especially wants Tanya to appear Westernized and talk English. (Ginwalla: 73). However, at home, he wants his wife to be servile and domestic, always at his beck and call. So the novel aptly reveals the Parsi milieu in the throes of change. All the Parsi’s wanted from the ruling British authorities was religious autonomy and protection. They got both the ideals state in Zoroastrian philosophy is free of a deification of the ruler. They traced their secured status as a minority from the advent of the British rule in India. Bapsi Sidhwa aptly conveys it in Freddy took every opportunity to demonstrate his loyalty to the British self preservation is of primary concern to a Parsi. We see this operating principle at work when Faredoon, soon after his arrival in Lahore goes to Government House and signs his name in the visitor’s register Freddy’s visit symbolizes submissiveness and pragmatism. It is an open-rooted enclosure a top hill; called by Britishers as a “ Tower of silence” The dead bodies of Parsis are left in the tower to be eaten by the vultures of the birds. Jerbanoo was much worried, not only for the being uprooted from her native land, but also for the reason that there was no “ Tower of silence” in the city of Lahore. She was never ready to be buried like a Muslim or a Christian. She was also reluctant to be shoved beneath mounds of maggot-ridden earth. She also did like to be buried in the earth. This is the presentation of her predicament.

Kitchen is considered to be a holy place in Parsi culture Jerbanoo therefore reacts sharply when she sought his servant Red hand while smoking in the kitchen. She found that entire room was acrid with tobacco smoke. Jerbanoo slapped the boy and placed him before Putli hauling him up by his ears to make her witness of the crime. Freddy was also called from the store to deal with the culprit. Freddy was also shocked by the incident as in a house fragrant with sandalwood and incense the smell of tobacco is an abomination. The novelist comments upon the situation. “The shameful crime hurt everyone deeply and each thrashed the boy in turn. Later, to soothe his family’s ruffled sentiment, Faredoon suggested a drive in the colorfully varnished Tonga that had replaced his bullock cart, Clip-clopping sedately over the Rave Bridges. The horse pilled the two-wheeled carriage and its occupants into the country side.” The novelist highlights the strong feeling of mutual cooperation existing among the people of Parsi community. She shows that Parsi gathers to render hospitality even to those Parsi who merely passed through the city the fact that they did not know each other is immaterial. They also gave gifts to them

such as food; drinks etc. which helped them pass the time for the duration of stoppage of the train, Sidhwa writes- "Hospitality was accorded even to those Parsis who merely passed through the city. It did not matter if no one knew the travelers As long as news spread and it invariably did that a Parsi was on a train some family or other was sure to meet him bearing gifts of food and drink they helped pass the time for duration of the stop" (Sidhwa;2001:55).

The novelist shows a peculiar feature of a Parsis's household. Every Parsi household has its "other room" Sidhwa writes- "Every Parsi house hold has its other room specially reserved for women. Thither they are banished for the duration of their unholy state, Even the sun, moon and stars are defied by their impure gaze, according to a superstition which has its source in primitive mares fear of blood" (Sidhwa:2001:70). Like an ordinary Parsi rooted deep in family's culture and tradition Freddy reacts sharply when his son, Yazdi, proposes to marry outside his caste and community with an Anglo-Indian girl. The moment Yazdi disclosed her name Freddy became fire and he could not control his anger and slapped him on his face with full force. The novelist shows the situation: "Freddy had not been prepared for this. His face stiffened visibly. 'What kind of a name is that? I don't think I know any Parsi by the name of Watson 'She is a not Parsi. She is an Anglo-Indian. Father and son were both s pale as whitewashed walls. 'Come here said Freddy in a stranger harsh voice. His face twisted uncontrollably. Yazdi came round the table and stood before his father sort out the chair. He saves his son a hard level look. Yazdi felt his long strongly frame cringe involuntary but he held his ground. Suddenly, Freddy raised his arm and slopped the back of his hard hand across Yazdi's face". (Sidhwa: 2001:123)

Later on Billy's marriage is finalized at Bombay. Freddy was worried about this marriage as one of his sons is dead and other son had abandoned them and gone to an unknown place. Billy had fallen passionately in love with Tanya after meeting with her in Bombay during marriage

negotiation. Putli sent a request to Taniya and her mother, roadway for finagling this marriage at earliest and for this she required no dowry at all Sidhwa write:" Behram wanted no dower. He wanted only the girl. And she would be welcomed though she came with nothing but the cloth on her back! (Sidhwa: 2001:208). Above quotation indicates that Parsis are not interested in dowry. Tanya gives birth to a daughter and thereafter a boy, Foredoom realized that Soil was reborn. He trembled for joy and happy tears crept into his eyes. He now realized that he is in the last phase of this life and left entire management of his business to Billy earned so much money that he became the richest man of the land. In the meantime, 'Quit India movement begins and partition of India takes place. Foredoom decided to continue to stay at Lahore and says; " We will stay where we are ... let Hindus, Muslim, Sikhs or whatever, rule what does it matter? The sun will continue to rise and continues to set in their rise... " (Sidhwa: 2001:263) In a nutshell we may say that the novel is Bapsi Sidhwa's nice study of archetypal character of her community the Parsis and it deserve more than praise both as a sociological study and as literary document. Ruthlessly truthful and deeply perceptive she tells her story with rare courage frankness and good humor.

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To Study of Banks Merger in India is it good for Indian Economy?

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Abstract

This research paper aims to analyze the behavior of various mergers and acquisitions that have taken place in the Indian Banking sector. Several International and Domestic banks are engaged in the process of mergers and acquisitions. The principle objective to engage in this activity is to acquire the benefits of economies of scale. It is one method of ensuring that a competitive force is set up to reckon with in the international economy. Merging of the Indian banking sector through mergers and acquisitions on commercial considerations and business strategies is a vital pre-requisite. In the present times, the banking sector is a rapidly growing industry in India.

A comparatively new development in the Indian banking sector is enhanced through mergers and acquisitions. It will permit banks to achieve a world class position and throw superior value to the stakeholders. This paper will focus on the impact of merger on a company's stock and the effect on the equity share of the shareholder's capital. It will also focus on the main factors affecting the performance of the bank pre- and post-merger. The findings state that to a certain extent M&A's have been successful in the Indian banking sector. The paper also studies the State Bank of India and its Associates merger with the pros and cons of the banks and the employees of the banks. The required data are collected from secondary sources.

Introduction

There have been multiple bank mergers in India in the past few months and many more are in the pipeline. In a race to create Systemically Important Banks in India and tackle the burdening non-performing assets, mergers have been planned between equal players. But before we come to a conclusion, we must weigh how much the benefits of this step outweigh the cost. A pressing issue and a topic of debate, it might appear as a let's have a look at the bigger

picture and dissect the current status.

Merger of banks has been done to address the issue of economic slowdown. The Finance Minister announced the merger of ten public sector banks into four, reducing the number of public sector banks from 27 to 12, with the goal of boosting the economy by increasing liquidity, diversifying risk, and combating the issue of non-performing assets. Following the merger, India's Finance Minister also announced a recapitalization of INR 55,000 crore.

What is Merger and Amalgamation?

A merger occurs when two or more companies/entities combine to form either a new company or an existing company that absorbs the other target companies. For example, the consolidation of two entities, Tata Steel and the UK-based Corus Group, with the resulting entity being Tata Steel. Amalgamation is a type of merger in which two or more businesses combine to form a completely new entity/company. For example, combination of two entities Mittal Steel and Arcelor have formed a new entity. Arcelor Mittal.

Any two public sector banking entities may initiate merger talks, but the merger scheme must be finalized by the government in consultation with the central bank and voted on in Parliament. The scheme may be modified or rejected by Parliament. Parliamentary approval is also required in the case of a merger between a public sector bank and a private bank. Most bank mergers have resulted from the central bank's efforts to safeguard the financial system and depositors' funds. Some are also motivated by the need for consolidation and growth. Mergers anticipate that weak banks will sell assets, cut costs, and close loss-making branches

Historical Perspective

The Banking Regulation Act of 1949 specifies the

procedures for bank consolidation. The idea of bank mergers has been floating around since 1998, when the M. Narasimham Committee recommended to the government that banks be merged into a three-tiered structure. The Three large banks will be an international presence at top in India. Eight to ten national banks.

Large number of regional and local banks was in working process in India. In 2014, the PJ Nayak Committee recommended that the government privatize or merge some PSBs. The government approved the “merger” of SBI’s five associate banks and Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB) with SBI in 2017. In 2017, the government formed an Alternative Mechanism Panel, led by the Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, to investigate merger proposals of public sector banks.

Reasons for Merger of Banks

The Indian government believes that a larger bank will be more resilient in the face of adversity. A larger bank also has a larger corpus to distribute, which improves the bank’s ability to lend to large projects, particularly those in the infrastructure and power sectors. The government believes that larger banks will be able to compete more effectively on a global scale, as well as increase their economic efficiency by eliminating similar jobs and lowering lending costs. Protect too vulnerable PSBs from loss, thereby protecting customers and the financial system. Larger banks would also be able to comply with BASEL III standards. The formation of larger banks can help to address the problem of credit lending, which is based on the twin balance sheet crisis.

Current Status of Merger of Banks in India

The Finance Minister announced the largest consolidation plan for public sector banks (PSBs), merging ten of them into four. The Indian government has decided to merge the following banks:

- Indian Bank and Allahabad Bank (Anchor Bank - Indian Bank).
- Punjab National Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, and United Bank will be merged (Anchor Bank - PNB).
- The Union Bank of India will be merged with Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank (Anchor Bank - Union Bank of India).
- Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank (Anchor Bank - Canara Bank).
- After consolidation, the total number of PSBs has decreased from 27 in 2017 to 12.
- Previously, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank merged with Bank of Baroda (BoB) – effective April 1, 2019.
- Following the completion of all merger exercises, India’s next-generation PSBs can now be ranked according to their business size,

as follows:

Merger of Banks - Benefits

- The consolidation of PSBs aids in the strengthening of its presence on a global, national, and regional scale.
- Due to the presence of shared overlapping networks, it has the potential to reduce operational costs. And the banks’ lending costs will be reduced as their operational efficiency improves.
- All merged banks in a specific bucket share a common Core Banking Solutions (CBS) platform, which allows them to synergize technologically.
- Larger banks are better able to raise resources from the market rather than rely on the state exchequer.
- For the benefit of customers, the loan tracking mechanism in PSU banks is being improved.
- As the number of PSBs decreases as a result of the merger process, capital allocation, performance milestones, and monitoring will become easier for the government.
- Large banks will have large balance sheets as a result of the consolidation of PSBs, allowing them to meet the credit needs of the expanding Indian economy.
- It will also strengthen PSBs’ ability to raise funds without relying on the state budget.
- Banking entities formed by the merger of PSU banks will be better able to absorb financial shocks.
- Economies of Scale - Bank mergers will result in improved scale efficiency due to increased customer base and market reach.
- A broader range of products and services for customers would result in lower lending capital risk.
- Enhanced Operational Efficiency - A synergistic partnership would make the best use of each other’s network, customer base, and access to low-cost deposits.
- Organizational restructuring would improve managerial efficiency while also providing opportunities to learn best practices from each constituent entity.
- Global Bank - Stakeholders would have more options if banks were stronger and more globally competitive.

Merger of Banks - Challenges

The banking sector forms the very base of our economy thus it is of momentous importance to keep this sector healthy and strong. This desire for growth has

increased the merger and acquisition activities across the board and the Indian Banks too did not stay aloof from this wave of mergers and acquisitions (M&A). Initially, banks were merged to save non-performing banks or non-efficient banks but as time evolved the system evolved too. In recent times mergers and acquisitions have also been made on grounds of business growth, profitability, and organizational structure.

With 27 public sector banks, including the second-largest PNB, being merged and reduced to 12, almost every other individual who has a savings account or fixed deposit with a public sector bank is likely to be impacted. The finance minister, Nirmala Sitharaman in her press briefing said that the creation of next-generation banks was imperative for India to become a \$5 trillion economy in the next five years.

- The banks that are merging are expected to see a slowdown in decision making at the top level, as senior executives of such banks will put all decisions on hold, resulting in a drop in credit delivery in the system.
- The geographical synergy between the merged banks is somewhat lacking during the merger process. In three of the four mergers, the merged banks only serve one region of the country.
- The move is sound, but the timing is not ideal. The economy is already slowing, and private consumption and investment are on the decline.
- As a result, there is a need to boost the economy and increase credit flow in the short term, and this decision will impede that credit flow in the short term.
- A complex merger with a weaker and undercapitalized PSB would hinder the bank's recovery efforts because the weaknesses of one bank could be transferred to the merged entity, causing the merged entity to become weak.
- There would be a number of human resource issues, such as difficulty adapting to a new emerging culture, dissatisfaction due to long-distance transfers, and so on.
- Customer retention would be difficult because customers might be hesitant to bank with a larger parent bank.
- With increased market power, larger banks may engage in monopolistic behavior, ignoring local needs.

Merger of Banks - Way Forward

Dual regulation of PSBs by the Ministry of Finance and the RBI frequently results in decision paralysis –

making consolidation of banks a redundant measure if they are not given the power to act quickly, as PJ Nayak pointed out. Before making any significant changes to any emerging architecture, public bank governance must be improved. Larger banks provide greater resilience to the banking sector, but ignoring larger red flags such as strong credit appraisal and risk control systems will do little to help create robust banks. As a result, it is critical to focus on ensuring a solid foundation for PSBs.

Conclusion

While a larger bank has more capital, personnel, and expertise to deal with a severe fiscal challenge, historical evidence shows that larger banks are more likely to act in direct conflict with established principles of conventional human, social, and legal responsibilities. Larger banks have more lobbying power and a greater say in national law-making, allowing them to pass laws that benefit them. However, there is no guarantee that such legislation will benefit the general public. Some banks that grow too large and serve a large portion of the population become too big to fail, and it becomes a concern for governments around the world to ensure that such banks do not fail because their failure would have a catastrophic impact on global markets.

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Rural Marketing of Durable Product - A Study in Nashik District

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Abstract

Around the world, four billion people lives in poverty and marketing firms are still struggling to turn them into customers. For the past decade, business visionaries have argued that these people, dubbed the ? "Base of the Pyramid", make up an enormous, untapped market. The Indian rural market has a massive demand base and offers great opportunities to marketers.

Two-thirds of Indian consumers reside in rural areas and almost half of the national income is comes from there. There indeed is a place for premium products, but consumers in rural market for those products are spread and hard to reach. Therefore, such products can be left to be bought from the adjacent urban centre. The appeal of rural market is in their size as mass markets. Those who plan products for such mass markets will flourish and grow up rapidly. Rural marketing has become the latest mantra of most corporate even MNCs are eyeing rural markets to capture the large Indian market. This throws an open ground challenge to the marketers in a country with multi-cultural, multi-lingual varsity.

Key Words : Rural marketing, Agricultural Inputs, Consumer Attitude, Strategies & Buying Motives.

Introduction

The market structure in India is dichotomous having rural and urban markets. But many do not concur with this view as they contend that consumer everywhere is a consumer and hence their needs, aspirations, beliefs and attitudes will also be the same. The fact, however, remains that there are certain unique characteristic features which call for separate marketing strategies to be distinctively developed to suit the rural and urban market behavior.

This research paper entitled "Rural Marketing of Durable Product– A Study in Nashik District" is mainly

based on the hypothesis that, there is a huge potential of marketing of durable goods in rural areas of the country which is increasing gradually. In India about 70% population resides in the rural areas and nearly half of the national income is generated by the rural population, hence it becomes necessary to know the behaviour of the rural population, their needs, and aspirations etc to be successful in the marketing in rural areas.

The general notion is that the rural markets have potential only for agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, cattle feed and agricultural machinery. More than 50% of the national income is generated in rural India and there are opportunities to market modern goods and services in rural areas and also market agricultural products in urban areas. In fact it has been estimated that the rural markets are growing at five times the rate of urban markets.

The villagers have not only adopted the modern ways of agriculture as a business but also have accepted modern living. Apart from the food items, they are involved in buying durable products. This change in the attitude of rural consumers is extensive across the countryside. Rural markets have proved to be very attractive for corporate and the size of market is increasing gradually. The increased purchasing power of the rural consumers and the improved income distribution has increased rural demand for several products. With a population by now in excess of one billion people, India has attracted multinational corporations across the globe as a place of opportunity for exploring new markets.

While rural markets offer huge attractions to the marketers, it is not easy to enter the market and take a sizeable share of the market within a short period. This is due to low literacy, low income, seasonal demand and problems with regards to transportation, communication and distribution channel. Further there are different groups

based on religion, caste, education, income and age. There is a need to understand the rural markets in terms of buyer behaviour, attitudes, beliefs and aspirations of people.

Objectives of The Study : The main objectives of the study are :

- 1) To understand the situation in which the rural market operates.
- 2) To find out the natural problems associated with rural market.
- 3) To analyze the various parameters of potential of rural market.
- 4) To find out the views of the rural consumers about the consumer goods.

Research Methodology

Area of the Study

Nashik district had been selected for the sample study because this district has comparatively better infrastructure and a wide rural area, which is very essential for the development of rural market. The markets are much near to the rural areas of the district and the markets are main place from where rural consumers use to buy the Durable Products. The people of these areas have greater opportunities of employment and have more disposable income than other remote rural areas; hence, there is a lot of potential of rural marketing for Consumable and Durable products. The selection of sample villages has done by stratified sampling methods, although, selection is random.

Sampling Technique

Universe : Consumer respondents in the rural areas.

Sample Size : 200 consumer respondents from the rural areas.

Sampling Design : Simple random sampling is adopted on the ground of availability, convenience to access and level of participation. Almost equal no. of respondents have been taken in the age group of 15-25, 25-35, 35-45 and above 45 years across the different income levels and education. The respondents selected were media literate people who had an exposure to the television.

Data Collection

Since the primary objective of this study is to know the potentials of marketing of durable products in rural areas. The present study is mainly based on the primary data collected with the help of structured questionnaire and interview. The necessary data for this study had been collected through an interview schedule by directly approaching the respondents and other relevant data from some secondary sources also. All the data for the purpose of the study and deep analysis had been collected during the field work. Preliminary data had been collected for villages. During the survey in rural areas, the researcher has taken interviews on the basis of prepared standard questionnaire of about 10 persons in every village.

Importance of Rural Marketing

Rural market is getting importance because of the saturation of urban market. So the marketers are looking for extending their product categories to an unexplored market i.e. the rural market. Certainly the size is much bigger now. According to Nielson by 2025, the rural FMCG sale is estimated to be \$ 100 billion from the current \$ 12 billion. This has also led to the CSR activities being done by the corporate to help the poor people attain some wealth to spend on their product categories. Here, we can think of HLL initiatives in the rural India. One of such product is project Shakti, which is not only helping their company attain some revenue but also helping the poor women of the village to attain some wealth which is surely going to increase their purchasing power. Rural market is mystery for the companies. Due to lack of deeper insights into the psyche of the rural consumers, companies are hesitant to explore this territory.

Growth of rural market is possible due to green revolution and white revolution, which results into substantial wealth generation in rural area. In recent years, rural markets have acquired significance in the country like China and India as the overall growth of the economy has resulted into substantial increase purchasing power of rural communities. Due to green revolution in India, consumption pattern of rural people are changed.

Rural Consumers' Attitude Towards Durables

Rural consumers play a significant role in this research work. We have incorporated all the information received during the field work and personal interviews taken on the basis of already prepared questionnaire in this research work.

According to rural consumers the demand of these products is growing day by day continuously. But the demand for other products similar to these standard branded products is also very high because the prices of these products are very low in the comparison of standard branded products. That is why the customers are more inclined towards these products because the difference of the cost between these products sometime is 20% to 30%, meaning thereby these products are much cheaper than the original branded products. These products do thrive in the rural market and it can ordinarily be found in village shops.

Imitation products apart, these are also locally manufactured branded and unbranded products which are quite popular. These products also have sufficient demand in rural areas to sustain such manufacturers. These products are not only similar in their names, but in features and functions also, and so similar that it is very difficult to recognize it.

The reason behind such a wide range of products sold in rural areas seems to be the heterogeneous nature of the

rural market. The wide disparities in income level and the consequent life styles warrant such variety. Hence, there is reason enough for the manufacturers and marketing men to think in terms of products specifically designed or modified for the rural segment.

Attitude of Retail Shop Keepers Towards Rural Consumers

By retailers, we mean which work like a centre for all the villagers of that particular area and from where a large number of rural consumers buy durable products. The first and foremost motive of the retailers is to earn higher profits. Therefore, they sell only those products which yield the maximum profit to them. For this they sell the products of those brands on which the percentage of profit is more. They do not give much attention on the quality of the product.

In villages beyond the reach of distribution system the shop-keeper make their own arrangement for procurement. The retail shop-keepers have to purchase their stock from wholesalers or authorized dealers who generally are in the nearby cities or towns. Thus, the cost for these retailers goes up by 10% to 15% of the actual cost of products because they have to spend some amount on transportation etc. Therefore, these retailers are more interested in selling the products of local brands, rather than the products of standard brand. According to these retailers, the rural consumers are also more interested in buying and consuming the products of local brands, because they have to spend fewer amounts to fulfill their needs and requirements. Even rural consumers do not show great enthusiasm in the product of standard brands, as they do not have much information about these product and they are solely dependent on the retailers. It is, thus, revealed in the study that retailers are the main link between the producer and consumer as far as the rural market is concerned. Normally, they buy products from the nearby towns; deal in wide variety of products, purchasing the products from suppliers mostly based on customer requirement. The retailers in the rural market buy mostly from wholesalers and, in some cases, from the manufacturers. The credit facility enjoyed by them from wholesalers makes them dependent on the wholesalers and big retailers.

Attitude of The Wholesalers and Dealers Towards Rural Consumers

We have tried to know the opinion of the wholesalers in reference to rural consumers and markets. It is very difficult for them to provide or make available their product directly in rural areas. The main reason for this is the vastness and uneven spread of rural population. In rural areas people live in very small villages and at a great distance and even in these villages demand for these products are minimal but the cost incurred on to satisfy these demands are much higher than the profit. Therefore,

the wholesalers suffer losses instead of profit.

Firstly, the demand of Durable product is very low in rural areas and it is seasonal also which are generally demanded on some special occasions or festivals or marriages. So the demand comes down automatically once these occasions are over. In spite of distribution system they give some incentives or discount to the retailers to encourage them to sell their products in rural areas. Thus, they get their product reached or accessed to the rural people according to their demand without higher distribution costs and wholesalers have not to do many efforts for this.

Buying Motives

'Buying Motive' provides the psychological justification for the acceptance of a product. This tool has proved a success with urban consumers. It is necessary for the marketer first to identify the psychological characteristics, which can act as the 'Buying Motives'. Rural consumers are influenced by information received and opinions formed from various sources in making their buying decisions. The other sources in order of importance are -- opinions of family members, advice of friends and neighbours, and shopkeepers' advice.

It may be noted that advertisements have been considered as major influences in purchase decisions. In case of consumer durables, advice of friends is found to be a major source, while family members, opinion leaders and shopkeepers are other important source influencing the buying decisions.. Even in this case advertisements were an important influencing source.

Strategies

Consumer durables face many marketing problems and are not able to penetrate the rural market like non-durables. Several roadblocks make it difficult to progress in the rural market. Marketers encounter a number of problems like dealing with physical distribution, logistics, proper and effective deployment of sales force and effective marketing communication when they enter rural markets. Where the rural market does offer a vast untapped potential, it should also be recognized that it is not that easy to operate in rural market because of several attendant problems. The major problems faced by manufacturing and marketing men in rural areas are described below:

1. Breaking of bulk into small volume not possible;
2. Requires installation/after sales service;
3. Higher repurchase cycle;
4. Requires separate retailer for the products;
5. Transportation problems due to bulkiness of products;
6. Banking and Credit problems: Inadequate banking and credit facilities;
7. Problems regarding Handling, Storage and Transportation;
8. Seasonal demand;

9. Problems regarding Marketing research and development:
 - A) Unpopularity of marketing research in India and
 - B) Lack of research data.

Durables are sold to rural areas by the retailers operating from nearby towns. Very less effort are done to promote the products in rural areas except some road shows and advertising in cinema halls. Few companies have made efforts to promote the products in rural gatherings like Shandies and haats. Hence, rural marketing requires separate marketing strategies for the marketing mix elements viz, Product, Price, Place and Promotions, which could be formulated after studying the market carefully. Multi—Branding: A company may introduce several brands in a product—line with different features to appeal to different categories in the same customer group. Many FMCG companies follow this strategy.

Products at low end : A range of products targeted for the rural consumer could be launched with low price and low quality to counter the spurious products. This can be done by developing franchisee units to manufacture low-end products with a highly localized Affordability: The income of rural consumers is unsteady.

Combo-packs : Another packaging innovation is 'combo-packs'. When related products are packed together and sold at economy prices, the consumer finds it a better option to buy.

Moreover, strategy can be formulated at various levels; generic strategy for all firms, Corporate Strategy at corporate level of a firm, Business Strategy for a particular Strategic Business Unit of the Company, marketing mix strategy at marketing Department of a particular Strategic Business Unit etc. This research is focused on generic marketing mix strategies for various types of products in the rural gatherings.

Conclusion

The present discussion on some aspect of rural marketing should not give the impression that rural markets have not been exploited at all. Its purpose is only to highlight the growing importance of rural markets in the fast changing economic situation. Already, substantial penetration has been made by the producers of most consumer goods. Though the cost of distribution and promotion is bound to be high and producers even may sustain losses in the initial stages, this should not deter them from entering the market the potentialities of the rural market are great indeed. With the changing economic conditions in the country, and with better purchasing power, among the rural population, the newly emerging rural markets are bound to yield rich dividends.

In rural marketing, the vast spectrum of courses to be followed require special care and attention with

respect to the product, its quality, packaging, brand, pricing, advertisement, personal selling and channel of distribution. The strategy of rural marketing has to be appropriate appreciating fully the scattered character of rural markets, and the need for a different communication mix on account of the lower level of education and environmental differences. All this calls for concerted and co-coordinated action on the part of both the government and the industry. The government role lies primarily in developing the infrastructure, The government's role will be equally important in conducting rural market surveys and compilation of vital statistics and their publication for the benefit of business and industry.

There certainly is a place for premium products, but consumers in rural market for those products are scattered and difficult to reach. Therefore, such products can be left to be bought from the nearest urban centre. The attraction of rural market is in their size as mass markets. Those who design products for such mass markets will prosper and grow rapidly.

The next big revolution could happen in the rural sector. When it happens the marketers should have already studied the lay of land and thought of the strategies and tactics for victory. The only way for existence is application of Darwin Principal: survival of the fittest. The time to prepare tomorrow is today.

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Education without Moral : Impossible

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A tremendous value crisis that the Indian society is facing today is due to personal greed, selfishness, indifference to others, clash of interests and laziness that have brought about large scale corruption in almost all spheres of life – personal and public, economic and political, moral and religious.

There is an urgent need for a great effort to revive and reform the values of human life. But the educators and teachers are not being clearly oriented towards the national values and ideas, ideals and ideologies that they have to inculcate in the students. Hence, they are not in a position to play their role as value educators. Everybody is convinced about the importance of value education but it is not clear as to what is precisely meant and what it would involve. Indian education stands at crossroads today. Neither normal linear expansion nor the existing pace and nature of improvement can meet the needs of the situation.

The Education Commission says that “A serious defect in the school curriculum is the absence of provision for education in social, moral and spiritual values. In the life of the majority of Indians, religion is a great motivating force and is intimately bound with the formation of character and the inculcation of ethical values. A national system of education that is related to life, needs and aspirations of the people cannot afford to this purposeful force”.

To achieve anything in life requires character. To be a good and honest administrator requires character. To be an incorruptible politicians require character. To be a good scientist requires character (Chidambaram, 2003). Albert Einstein has said, “most people say that it is the intellect which makes a great scientist. They are wrong; it is character. “This is a profound statement. This does not mean that anyone can do great science. High

intellect is necessary but not sufficient; it means pursuit of excellence within the individual’s limitations, of course; it means commitment to national and social causes; and it means also a commitment to justice and social equity. However, character means integrity; it means pursuit of excellence within the individual’s limitations. Of course; it means perseverance in the face of adversity; it means commitment to national and social causes; and it also means commitment to justice and societal equity.

A man without character is like a flower without fragrance. As a flower that is lovely and beautiful, but is scentless, even so fruitfulness is the well spoken word of one who does not practice it. As flower that is lovely, beautiful and scent-laden, even so fruitful is the well spoken word of one who practices it. Character is like a fragrance emanating from a flower. It gives pleasure to the other inhalers. The fragrance goes beyond the flower. So do the man of character. Gandhi. Gandhi (1955) said, “Character can not build with mortar and stone. Hands other than can not build it your own. The principal and professor can not give you character from the pates of the books. Character building must come within you. Put all your knowledge, learning and scholarship in one scale and truth and purity in other and latter will far weight the other. “Education is the total that destroys the bonds of ignorance. Swami Vivekananda said.” Education is not the amount of information that is put into your brain and runs riot there, undigested all your life. Education is that by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expanded and by which one can stand on one’s own feet. The character of any man is the aggregate of his tendencies, the sum total of the best of his mind.” For Plato, “Education is the basis of the state but the ultimate aim and essence of education is the training of the character to be achieved by the discipline of the body,

will and intelligence". Civilization is not built of brick and mortar, steel and machinery. It is built with men and women their quality and character. For tackling numerous problems faced today more particularly corruption sterling character of individuals is needed. To what a low condition have we degraded ourselves, that when some are dying for the want of food, others should be fastening themselves at their cost! With such corrupt people no nation can ever hope to rise. This is the great challenge- the challenge of crisis of character.

The greatness of any nation ultimately depends upon the quality and character of its individuals. Material wealth, military hegemony, buzzing factories, technological development and increasing exports can not be endowing greatness. "o build India into a developed nation in the fullest sense of the term-economically developed, scientifically advanced, military strong requires people with character, politicians, administrators, lawyers, scientists, technologist, specialists and skilled people of numerous disciplines and even common people".

Values can be classified as the spiritual values, the material values, the intellectual values, the social values, the moral values, the political values, the economic values, the cultural values and the like. It is these values which must be cultured and internalised again and again in every member of the nation at every level. Naturally the next question that follows is 'How' - how to implant these ideas in the minds, behavior and actions of the members.

Swami Vivekanand has aptly declared "Like fire in a piece of paper, knowledge exists in the minds. Suggestions is the friction which comes out."

"No one was ever really taught by another, each of us has to teach himself. The external offer only the suggestion which rouses the internal teacher to work to understand things.

Thus, there has to be emphasis on learning rather than teaching of values on education. It is worth noting the findings of Maria Montessori as regards learning:

- (a) Images are better than words.
- (b) Showing is better than telling.
- (c) Too much instruction is worse than too little.
- (d) Positive reinforcement of what is done right is far more effective than when things are wrong.

There is immense importance for people in imparting character-building education which depends for its lasting effect on learning through experiencing and doing. It is befitting here to cite the Saint-Educationist Sri Aurobindo: "The first principal of true teaching is that nothing can be taught. A teacher is not an instructor of recruits or commanding fatigue squads. He is an assistant and a guide. His function is to suggest and not to impose."

Example is always better than precept. The ideal

becomes more and more magnetic and magnificent, when understood through the life of a hero, which lives it or translates it into action. Though in every age, great personalities appeared to live and explain the internal ideas of India, the classical characters of unfading glory represent the very shad of our ideals as for example Sri Rama and Sri Krishna.

In modern times also, the creative experience of Vivekanada, Tagore, Aurobindo, and Mahatma Gandhi are luminous landmarks in the field of man-making education in India. The one value underlying all these great personalities is selflessness, sacrifice and service. All of them were living examples. Teacher, being the nearest person, must become a model of selfless service and must study and implement in his life model working conditions, systems, symbols, values, rites ritual taught to them.

Indian culture is rooted deeply in her spiritual values and unless these are implanted in the lives of students, education will lose its significance and will not fulfil its function of endowing the students with a vision and with ideals to work for. Education should promote moral values It should create in the students the ability of distinguishing the right from the wrong. This is what is meant by value education. It is essential that our education system should involve a new positive morality which could effectively be built into the school curriculum.

We should have the following objectives in the new positive morality:

- To develop a sense of unity and equality through co-operation, solidarity, cutting across religious, caste and cultural barriers.
- To inculcate basic virtues like sincerity, simplicity, gentleness, modesty, compassion, humility, co-operation, fair play, self-reliance, self control and truthfulness.
- To inculcate the real meaning of non-violence and patriotism.
- To make students work hard on sound rational lines.
- To make students responsible for keeping constant vigil to know what is going on, in and around the country.
- To develop the habit of personal cleanliness and cleanliness of the surroundings.
- To develop proper respect of public and private property. Concerted efforts and continued dependence on good books and institution will impart students inspiring qualities of concentration.
- Infinite Love, Justice, Honesty, Purity, Selflessness, Wisdom, Faithfulness, Humility, Forgiveness, Mercy, Trustworthiness. Respect

for others, Obedient, Sincerity, and most of the virtues which are the sine-que-non to build the equipment of life.

This should be the central theme of value education. An integrated education can provide for the integrated growth of personality and integrated education is not possible without integration of values.

The students and the youth of today should be trained and motivated to take up the responsibility of building a great new India for themselves based on ethical, moral and spiritual values. This is the task of teachers and educational institutions in India.

In our society, giving is always appreciable than grabbing. Giving always creates an inner peace of mind for a longer period of time. It is then, quite clear that the matching motivational strategy for the individual human needs is to be gradually geared to the 'giving' model. The needy, greedy, hungry model of man can not be the right or sound foundation – even in the 'here and now' material sense. The lesser a man needs, the happier he is. Freedom from needs is the subordinate goal, not freedom itself. It does not mean that one should not accept what comes to him with natural spontaneity and comely grace. This he should do with gratitude and humility. This could only be possible by implanting the value education to the fellow members from their childhood.

Conclusion :

The true aim cannot be to always succeed or to win

for that which is impossible. This orientation is also at the root of non-ethical behaviour and individual conflict. The goal is to develop oneself so that one can remain above or equal-minded whatever may be the situation. For this, a gradual and periodic return each day to the witness self is necessary. And increased sattva guna is pre-requisite for getting a feel of this stressfree behavior. This leads to becoming luminous and being free from evil, finally achieving happiness and true knowledge.

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Taxonomic Note on The Genus Bolboschoenus (Asch.) Palla (Cyperaceae) in India

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Abstract

Bolboschoenus (Asch.) Palla is a genus of the Family Cyperaceae Juss. commonly known as bulb-rush or sea club-rush. During our revisionary work on genus *Bolboschoenus*, consultation of herbaria and relevant literature revealed that, total three species and one sub-species of the genus *Bolboschoenus* are reported from India viz. *Bolboschoenus glaucus* (Lam.) S. G. Sm., *B. maritimus* (L.) Palla, *B. maritimus* subsp. *affinis* (Roth) T. Koyama & *B. planiculmis* (F. Schmidt) T. V. Egorova. Present study provided with the checklist of genus *Bolboschoenus* for India with its correct name, synonyms, nativity and distribution in India is discussed.

Keywords : Sedges, *Bolboschoenus*, taxonomy, review, India.

Introduction

Family Cyperaceae Juss. is a cosmopolitan in distribution with 93 genera worldwide (POWO 2023, WFO 2023). *Bolboschoenus* (Asch.) Palla is one of the cosmopolitan genus is represented by 16 species globally and most of the species distributed in warm temperate to tropical regions of the world (Browning and Gordon-Gray 2000, Tatanov 2007, POWO, WFO). In India, the genus consists of three species and one sub-species (Khan 1998, Prasad & Singh 2002, POWO 2023, Sharma et al. 1996, WFO 2023) most of the species are perennial grow in aquatic and marshy habitat.

The genus *Bolboschoenus* (Asch.) Palla, segregate from *Scirpus* L. recently due to its morphology, seed anatomy and tuberous habit. The genus is cosmopolitan in distribution, The knowledge on taxonomy and distribution of *Bolboschoenus* species developed during last decades considerably; nevertheless, world-wide taxonomic revision is needed, as some species are not clearly defined

(Browning et al. 1997).

The circumscription of numerous species is difficult due to morphological variation associated with the poorly understood influence of habitat conditions and likely interspecific hybridization. Some of the species are noxious weed in wetlands (Khan 1998, Prasad & Singh 2002, Sharma et al. 1996,). Genus *Bolboschoenus* can be easily identified from its other related genera by paniculate inflorescence, unique shape of glumes, scales and nuts.

Materials and Methods

Intensive and extensive field tours were conducted to observe plants in the field in relation to habit, habitat, phenology and distribution of population of genus *Bolboschoenus* in the period from year 2019 to 2023. In addition, authors examined herbarium specimens housed at some reputed herbaria. Each species is provided with accepted name, homotypic and heterotypic synonym, nativity and Indian distribution. Accepted names, synonyms, nativity and Indian distribution is studied on various relevant literature like states floras, revisionary work and consulting with experts also studied online database such as POWO (Plants of the world online), IPNI (International Plant Name Index), TROPICOS, JSTOR, WFO (World Flora Online), and online flora of peninsular India (JCB) for updated information.

Checklist of *Bolboschoenus* species in India

Identification key for the Indian *Bolboschoenus*

- 1 Glumes bright orange – brown in colour; Nutlet triangular in cross section or convex on abaxial side---- 2
 - 1 Glumes pale yellow; Nutlet flat or rarely concave on both side----- *B. maritimus* subsp. *affinis*
 2. Glumes brown to dark brown; Spikelets per plant 1 (rarely 2-3); Style predominantly bifid; Nutlet 3 – 3.5 mm in length -----*B. planiculmis*

2. Glumes orangish; Spikelets per plant 3-11; Style predominantly trifid; Nutlet less than 3 mm in length--- 3

3 Spikelet per plant 3-9; Perianth bristles 0-4, Caducous-----B. maritimus subsp. maritimus

3 Spikelets per plant 7-11; Perianth bristles 4-6, persistent----- B. glaucus

Bolboschoenus glaucus (Lam.) S.G.Sm., Novon 5: 101 (1995). [Fig: 1 (A & a)]

Homotypic synonyms: *Scirpus glaucus* Lam.; *Scirpus maritimus* var. *glaucus* (Lam.) Nees Heterotypic synonyms: *Bolboschoenus macrostachys* (Willd.) Grossh.; *B. var. macrostachys* (Willd.) T. V. Egorova; *B. maritimus* subsp. *macrostachys* (Willd.) Soják; *B. maritimus* subsp. *tuberosus* (Desf.) T. Koyama ; *B. tuberosus* (Desf.) Hadac; *Reigera maritimus* var. *tuberosus* (Desf.) Opiz; *Scirpus macrostachys* Willd.; *S. maritimus* var. *macrostachys* (Willd.) Dumort.; *S. maritimus* f. *macrostachys* (Willd.) Nilsson; *S. maritimus* var. *tuberosus* (Desf.) Schrad.; *S. tuberosus* Desf.

Distribution : Global: Mediterranean to North West India and Africa. India: Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.

2. *Bolboschoenus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus* (L.) Palla, W.D.J.Koch, Syn. Deut. Schweiz. Fl., ed. 3: 2532 (1905). [Fig: 1 (B & b)]

Homotypic synonyms: *Reigera maritima* (L.) Opiz; *Schoenoplectus maritimus* (L.) *Scirpus maritimus* L.; *S. maritimus* var. *genuinus* Godr.

Heterotypic synonyms: *Bolboschoenus compactus* (Hoffm.) Drobow; *B. subsp. compactus* (Hoffm.) Hejny; *B. maritimus* var. *compactus* (Hoffm.) T.V.Egorova; *B. maritimus* f. *longifolius* (Petterm.) Soó; *B. maritimus* f. *sarmaticus* (Zapal.) Soó; *B. maritimus* f. *subumbellatus* (Schur) Soó; *B. maritimus* f. *zapalowiczii* Soo; *Schoenus macrostachyus* Noë ex Rehb.; *Scirpocyperus septentrionalis* Montandon; *Scirpus aegyptiacus* Poir.; *Scirpus auronitens* Nees & Ehrenb. ex Boeckeler; *S. boraeanus* Tourlet; *S. cephalotes* B.Heyne ex Roth in; *S. compactus* Hoffm.; *S. corymbosus* Forssk.; *S. cyperoides* Lam.; *S. decumanus* Willd. ex Kunth; *S. hyalinolepis* Steud. ex Jard.; *S. laciniatus* Nees & Ehrenb. ex Boeckeler; *S. lucidus* Less. ex Kunth; *S. macrostachyos* Lam.; *S. maritimus* f. *agonus* (Beetle) Fernald; *S. maritimus* var. *agonus* Beetle; *S. maritimus* var. *amentifer* Ridl.; *S. maritimus* var. *angustifolius* DC.

Distribution: Global: Temperate & Subtropical regions of the world. India: All states

3. *Bolboschoenus maritimus* ssp. *affinis* (Roth) T. Koyama, Brittonia 31: 284. 1979. [Fig: 1 (C & c)]

Homotypic synonyms: *Bolboschoenus affinis* (Roth) Drobow; *B. maritimus* var. *affinis* (Roth) Parmar; *Scirpus affinis* Roth; *S. maritimus* subsp. *affinis* (Roth) Norl.; *S.*

maritimus var. *affinis* (Roth) C.B.Clark; *S. tuberosus* subsp. *affinis* (Roth) M.R.Almeida

Heterotypic synonyms: *Bolboschoenus popovii* T.V.Egorova; *B. strobilinus* (Roxb.) V.I.Krecz.; *Scirpus strobilinus* Roxb.; *S. vulpinicolor* T.Koyama

Distribution: Global: South East European Russia to South West Siberia and Indo-China; India: All states.

4. *Bolboschoenus planiculmis* (F.Schmidt) T.V.Egorova Trudy Bot. Inst. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. 1, Fl. Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 3: 20 (1967). [Fig: 1 (D & d)]

Homotypic synonyms: *Bolboschoenus maritimus* var. *planiculmis* (F.Schmidt) ; *B. maritimus* subsp. *planiculmis* (F.Schmidt) D.Pav. & M.Pires; *Scirpus planiculmis* F.Schmidt Heterotypic synonyms: *Bolboschoenus koshewnikowii* (Litv.) A.E.Kozhevnik; *Scirpus koshewnikowii* Litv.; *S. maritimus* var. *distigmaticus* Maxim.

Distribution: Global: Europe and Asia; India: Gujarat coast.

Result and discussion

In India genus *Bolboschoenus* is represented by three species and one sub-species. In which *Bolboschoenus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus* (L.) Palla and *B. maritimus* ssp. *affinis* (Roth) T. Koyama is well distributed in all states of the India. *B. glaucus* (Lam.) S.G.Sm. known only from Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh states of India and *B. planiculmis* (F.Schmidt) T.V.Egorova known from a single locality from India i.e. Gujarat

All the species are perennial and found along the water-logged soil, coastal swamps and disturbed areas. Tuber, seeds and young shoots of *Bolboschoenus* is a valuable food source in droughts for tribal communities of Africa and South East Asia. Mature stems and leaves are also used to prepare roof cover, floor mats for insulation and basketry (Erkal 2008). During the revisionary work on some neglected genera of Indian Cyperaceae authors are studied different aspects of the genus *Bolboschoenus* as its detailed taxonomy, phenology, distribution, etymology, nut morphology which helps future researchers and policy makers to understand the genus thoroughly.

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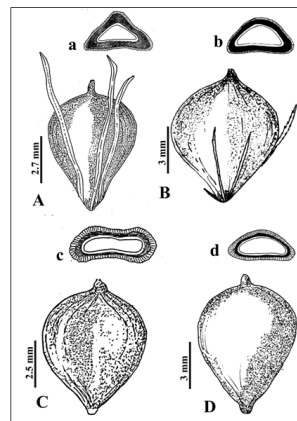


Figure: 1 – A: *Bolboschoenus glaucus*, nutlet, a: T.S. of nutlet; B: *B. maritimus* ssp. *maritimus* nutlet, b: T.S. of nutlet; C: *B. maritimus* ssp. *affinis* nutlet c: T.S. of nutlet; D: *B. planiculmis* nutlet; d: T.S. of nutlet



A Study of Dolo- 650 Medicine Consumption During Vaccination Period in Shreewardhan Taluka Dist- Raigad

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Abstract

Dolo 650 is an antipyretic/analgesic medicine. It is the medicine usually prescribed to relieve pain relief and control fever. It is used to treat toothaches, headaches, body aches, and the common cold. The medication works by inhibiting the release of natural chemicals that cause pain and fever in the body.

Manufactured by Bengaluru-based Micro Labs Ltd, Dolo 650 has registered unprecedented sales since January 2020, clocking in over Rs 560 cr in sales, crushing its rivals GSK pharma-manufactured Calpol, Sumo L and nearly 40 other brands.

The reason behind hike in the sale of Dolo 650 was many doctors had recommended this drug as a precautionary dose if a person feels discomfort after corona vaccination. The second possible reason was self-medication during vaccination drive based on peer review at many places the hike in sell of Dolo650 was observed. Keeping in view, the present study was conducted. The online survey was conducted with the help of Google form. The responses of the participants of the age between 17 to 49 years were taken. The result was analyzed and interpreted to draw conclusion. It has been observed that of the 54 respondents 33 (61%) were females and 21 (39%) were male respondents.

Keywords : Dolo 650, Self-medication, Corona vaccination drive.

Introduction

Dolo 650 is an antipyretic/analgesic medicine. It is the medicine usually prescribed to relieve pain relief and control fever. It is used to treat toothaches, headaches, body aches, and the common cold. The medication works by inhibiting the release of natural chemicals that cause pain and fever in the body.

Manufactured by Bengaluru-based Micro Labs Ltd, Dolo 650 has registered unprecedented sales since January 2020, clocking in over Rs 560 cr. in sales, crushing its rivals GSK pharma-manufactured Calpol, Sumo L and nearly 40 other brands in the segment.

Dolo 650 saw sales worth Rs 28.9 crore in December 2021, up over 60 per cent from the same month last year. The tablets' highest sales numbers, however, came during April and May 2021, the peak of the second wave.

The reason behind hike in the sale of Dolo 650 was many doctors had recommended this drug as a precautionary dose if a person feels discomfort after corona vaccination. The second possible reason was self-medication during vaccination drive based on peer review at many places the hike in sell of Dolo650 was observed. Keeping in view, the present study was conducted. The objective behind this study was to know whether the hike in Dolo 650 drug is related to self-medication during Corona vaccination drive. The Present study was conducted setting 2 assumptions-

- A) There is a relation between hike in the sale of Dolo 650 medicine and self-medication after vaccination.
- B) There is a no relation between hike in the sale of Dolo 650 medicine and self-medication after vaccination.

Methodology

For present study survey method was applied. The online survey was conducted using Google form. The questionnaire was set which covered general information such as gender, age, address, health status, vaccination status, name of vaccine, medicine recommended by doctors during vaccination drive, status of self-medication. The link of questionnaire was circulated using social media. The responses collected were compiled, tabulated

and analysed to draw conclusion and based on this, acceptations or rejection of the assumption was made.

Observations

Sr. No.	Vaccination status		Vaccine type		Medicine Recommendation After Vaccination.		Self medication	
	Male	Female	Covishield	Covaxin	Dolo-650	Other	Yes	No
1.	33	21	10	44	24	30	44	10
2.	Percentage (%)		Percentage (%)		Percentage (%)		Percentage (%)	
	61.11	38.88	18.51	81.48	44.44	55.55	81.48	18.51

Restult and Discussion

The responses of the participants of the age between 17 to 49 years were taken. It has been observed that of the 54 respondents, 33 (61%) were females and 21 (39%) were male respondents. All the respondents were of normal health status and vaccinated. (Fig. 1)

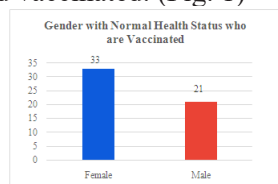


Fig.1 showing gender, health status and vaccination status wise distribution

Of the 54 respondents, 20% (total 11 respondents, 9 females and 2 males) respondents were vaccinated with single dose. Majority of the respondents i.e., 74% (total 30 respondents, 24 females and 16 males) were vaccinated with two doses. And 6% respondents (only 3 males respondents) had taken Precautionary dose. (Fig.2 (a) & (b))

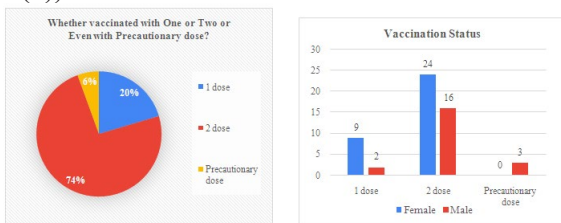


Fig.2 (a) showing Vaccination wise status, (b) showing gender wise vaccination status

Of the 54 respondents, majority of the respondents i.e., 81% (27 females and 17 males) were vaccinated with Covishield vaccine and 19% (6 females and 4 females) were vaccinated with Covaxin. (Fig.3 (a) & (b))

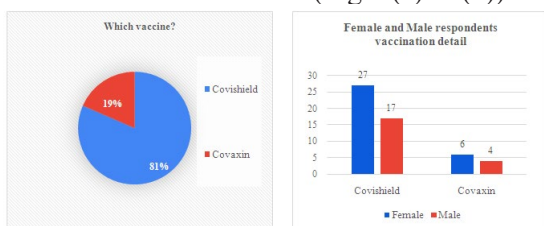


Fig.3 (a) showing Vaccination wise status, (b) showing gender wise vaccination status

On asking whether any medicine was recommended

after vaccination, 61% respondents (20 females and 13 males) replied that the medicine was recommended by doctors and 39% (13 females and 8 males) said that they were not recommended to take any medicine after vaccination (Fig.4)

On asking any health issue after vaccination, 72% respondents (25 females and 14 males) said that they never faced any health issue after vaccination. Whereas 28 % (8 females, 7 males) had health issue after vaccination. (Fig.5)

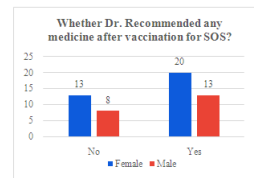


Fig.4

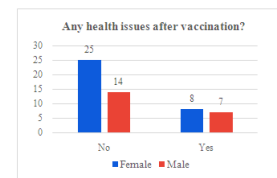


Fig.5

On asking which medicine was recommended, 39% respondents (11 females and 10 males) said that the doctors recommended Dolo-650 medicine after vaccination. 42% respondents (15 females and 9 males) said that the doctors recommended Paracetamol medicine after vaccination. 7% respondents said that the doctors recommended Dolo-650 as well as paracetamol medicines after vaccination. The remaining 14% respondents said that doctors had advice not to take any medicine, either Dolo-650 or Paracetamol if there is no issue after vaccination. (Fig. 6)

On asking about self-medication with Dolo-650 without doctor's recommendation, majority of the respondents i.e., 81% (27 females and 17 males) said that they did not follow self-medication. Whereas 19% respondents (6 females and 4 males) follow self-medication without doctor's recommendation. (Fig. 7)

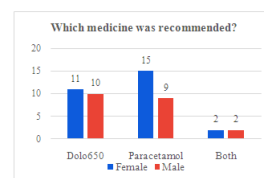


Fig.6

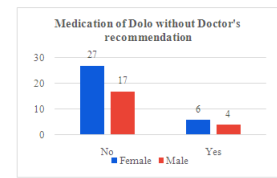


Fig.7

Conclusion

It has been observed that 44 (81%) respondents have followed doctor's recommendation whereas 10(19%) respondents consumed Dolo650 during vaccination neglecting doctor's recommendation. It shows that the preference of self-medication with Dolo-650 was low at study area.



Volumetric Study of D(+)-Trehalose Dihydrate and Sodium Saccharin in Aqueous Solutions at $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$

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Abstract

Using a volumetric approach, disaccharide was investigated in terms of temperature and various concentrations. The densities of D(+)-Trehalose dihydrate in water and in aqueous sodium saccharin with molality, $m = (0.05, 0.15, \text{ and } 0.3) \text{ mol.kg}^{-1}$ were determined at $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$. The apparent molar volumes (V_{ϕ}^0), partial molar volumes (V_{ϕ}^0), and Masson's coefficient (S_{ϕ}) were evaluated by means of experimental density (ρ) values. The data was further analysed in terms of transfer characteristics ($\Delta_{\text{trs}} V_{\phi}^0$), apparent specific volumes (ASV), and volumetric interaction coefficients (V_{AB}, V_{ABB} using McMillan–Mayer theory). There have been reports of significant interactions between the hydrophilic groups of the solute and the cosolute's Na^+ ion at various concentrations. It was discovered that the studied saccharide had a sweet flavor in mixed aqueous sodium saccharin.

Keywords : Apparent specific volume, Density, disaccharide, Partial molar volume, Sodium saccharin.

Introduction

Utilizing thermophysical properties, recent research has looked at the type and strength of intermolecular interaction in aqueous solutions of combinations. The Greek word “sakkharon,” which means sugar, is where the word “carbohydrates” or “saccharides” comes from. Carbohydrates are polyhydroxy alcohols with potentially active aldehyde or keto carbonyl groups. With a general formula of $\text{C}_m(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$, these hydrated carbons (carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen) deal with the chemistry of chains of carbon atoms hydrated with water. Sugars are categorized into four groups based on the quantity of saccharide units

they contain. Disaccharides are sugars containing two sugar units such as sucrose, fructose, Trehalose, Lactose, etc. The most common type of fuel consumed by humans is carbohydrates¹. It also performs an vital role in the regulation of living creatures throughout biologically based cycles.^{2,3} Many researchers have demonstrated their biological significance on the properties of aqueous saccharide solutions. The hydration abilities of saccharides are due to their hydrophilic hydroxyl group^{4,5} (-OH). Sugar plays a crucial role in confections and medicine because it not only imparts sweetness but also enhances taste, texture, and stability, safeguarding vitamins during preparation and storage. In many scientific fields, saccharides in H_2O electrolyte arrangements play a significant role.⁶⁻⁹, including biology, pharmaceutical preparations, catalysis, climate, and food preparation. Recent research suggests that studies of saccharide-metal ion blends have been conducted in great detail, with the conclusions being interpreted in terms of solute-solute-solvent interactions.¹⁰⁻¹⁴

Nowadays, a range of new sweeteners are available as an alternative to natural sugars. Natural sweeteners are high in calories, and some are found in fruits and milk naturally, whereas others are used during the preparation or processing of products. Various sweeteners have been used to sweeten our daily food for decades. Many artificial sweeteners¹⁵⁻²⁰, are available, out of which only some are approved as food additives with wide commercial use in the food and pharmaceutical industry by the “Food and Drug Administration” (FDA), and in India by FSSAI (Indian regulatory authority). Saccharin is listed as one of the five FDA-approved artificial sweeteners and is also an approved food additive in most countries in the world. Blending sweeteners²¹⁻²³ with sugars is to reduce the amount used, reduce the cost, and improve the taste.

Molecular interactions between sugar and receptor forms via H₂O molecules that surround them. The conduct of metal ions with saccharides in aqueous solutions is useful to comprehend solute-solvent (sugar-H₂O), and solute-cosolute (sugar-saccharin) interactions along with taste.

The densities (0.04-0.20) m (mol.kg⁻¹) were evaluated at T=298.15 K in water and in aqueous sodium saccharin with molality, 0.05, 0.15, and 0.3 m. The interactions between saccharide (Trehalose)-saccharin sodium in an aqueous media were discovered using partial molar volumes, transfer characteristics, interaction coefficients, apparent specific volumes.

Experimental

Materials and Methods

D(+)-Trehalose dihydrate, and sodium saccharin were purchased from Sigma with a maximum purity of 99.0%.

Aqueous solutions of solute (D(+)-Trehalose dihydrate) and cosolute (sodium saccharin) were prepared using triply distilled freshly prepared water and a stoppered airtight glass bottle. Similarly, measurements were done on a weight-by-weight (w/w) scale with the use of an analytical Dhona balance. Water is used as a solvent and saccharide is used as a solute in both binary and ternary solutions, with sodium saccharin, m = (0.05, 0.15, and 0.3) mol.kg⁻¹ acting as a stock solution for subsequent usage.

The densities (t#) of sodium saccharin in water and in aqueous sodium saccharin were measured experimentally using a bi-capillary Pycnometer²⁴⁻²⁹ at T= 298.15 K. To submerge the pycnometer in a vertical position, a glass-walled water bath with a constant temperature of ± 0.01 K was utilized. At the studied temperature, the Pycnometer was calibrated by using organic solvents. When the findings were compared to the reported values, it was revealed that they were in good agreement. Solvent density at the studied temperature was taken from published data.^{30,31} The density of studied systems was investigated using the same method.

Results and Discussion

Volumetric study of Trehalose in aqueous solutions of sodium saccharin.

Apparent molar volume

At T = 298.15 K, the thermophysical characteristics and parameters of saccharides in aqueous sodium saccharin are studied. The apparent molar volumes of the studied saccharide in solvent and in sodium saccharin were calculated using the equation.^{5,32}

$$V_{\phi} = M/\rho - (\rho - \rho_o)/(m\rho\rho_o) \tag{1}$$

In this equation, apparent molar volume is represented by V_{ϕ} . Similarly, the density of a solution is denoted by t# and its molality is denoted by m. The molar mass of a solute is also indicated by M.

The densities (t#), and apparent molar volumes (V_{ϕ}) of Trehalose in H₂O and in aqueous sodium saccharin, m = (0.05, 0.15, and 0.3) mol.kg⁻¹ at T = 298.15 K are shown in Table 1 and 2, respectively. The results show that, observed densities and apparent molar volumes depend on concentration and vary linearly with solute and cosolute concentrations.

Using the least-square fit approach and Masson’s equation^{33,34}, the V_{ϕ} , values of binary and ternary mixture are correlated with molality as shown below:

$$V_{\phi} = V_{\phi}^0 + S_v \cdot m \tag{2}$$

The equation (2) is in the form y = mx + c, with intercept, V_{ϕ}^0 (partial molar volume), and slope, S_v (Masson’s coefficient).

The results of V_{ϕ}^0 are summarized in Table 3. The reported values of partial molar volumes, V_{ϕ}^0 (m³.mol⁻¹) of Trehalose in H₂O at T = 298.15 K are (244.47x10⁻⁶). Table 3 shows the V_{ϕ}^0 estimated at T=298.15 K, from the present study is (243.74x10⁻⁶). The partial molar volumes of Trehalose in H₂O are in good agreement with published data in the literature at the investigated temperature.

The positive V_{ϕ}^0 values offer significant solute-solvent interactions for molality, m = (0.05, 0.15 and 0.3) of saccharide-saccharin sodium salt system.^{35,36} Additionally, the Masson’s coefficients (S_v) are positive but smaller than the values of V_{ϕ}^0 . It shows that solute-solute interactions are much lower than those between solute and solvent.

Table-1: Densities (r/kg.m-3), and apparent molar volumes (V_{ϕ} /m³.mol-1) of disaccharide, Trehalose in H₂O at T=298.15 K.

m (mol.kg ⁻¹)	t#	V_{ϕ} ,10 ⁶
0.0000	997.047	
0.0397	1002.35	243.84
0.0795	1007.55	243.96
0.1208	1012.84	244.06
0.1630	1018.13	244.16
0.2143	1024.41	244.30

Table-2: Densities (r/kg.m-3), and apparent molar volumes (V_{ϕ} /m³.mol-1) of disaccharide, (D+)-Trehalose dihydrate) in aqueous saccharin sodium at T= 298.15 K for m=(0.05, 0.15, and 0.3) mol.kg-1.

m (mol.kg ⁻¹)	$\#$ 0.05	$V_{\phi} \cdot 10^6$ (mol.kg ⁻¹)	m (mol.kg ⁻¹)	$\#$ 0.15	$V_{\phi} \cdot 10^6$ (mol.kg ⁻¹)	m (mol.kg ⁻¹)	$\#$ 0.3	$V_{\phi} \cdot 10^6$ (mol.kg ⁻¹)
D(+)-Trehalose dihydrate + Sodium saccharin								
0.0000	1001.44		0.0000	1009.05		0.0000	1021.57	
0.0390	1006.90	244.57	0.0428	1014.84	244.74	0.0436	1027.12	245.07
0.0797	1012.05	244.72	0.0843	1020.16	244.89	0.0829	1032.09	245.22
0.1261	1018.03	244.92	0.1252	1025.28	245.08	0.1243	1037.20	245.37
0.1598	1022.20	245.07	0.1648	1030.14	245.23	0.1630	1041.88	245.53
0.1998	1027.05	245.22	0.2236	1037.15	245.48	0.2198	1048.56	245.77

Table-3: (V_{ϕ}^0), (S_v), ASV, and ($\Delta_{trs} V_{\phi}^0$) of disaccharide, (D(+)-Trehalose dihydrate) in water, and in aqueous saccharin sodium at T=298.15 K for m=(0.05, 0.15, and 0.3) mol.kg-1.

System	Parameters			
	$V_{\phi}^0 \cdot 10^6$ (m ³ .mol ⁻¹)	$S_v \cdot 10^6$ (m ³ .kg.mol ⁻²)	ASV.10 ⁶ (m ³ .kg ⁻¹)	($\Delta_{trs} V_{\phi}^0$).10 ⁶ (m ³ .mol ⁻¹)
D(+)-Trehalose + H ₂ O	243.74	2.60	0.1454	0.644
D(+)-Trehalose + 0.05 m Sodium saccharin	244.405	4.092	0.6460	0.662
D(+)-Trehalose + 0.15 m Sodium saccharin	244.555	4.132	0.6464	0.812
D(+)-Trehalose + 0.3 m Sodium saccharin	244.886	3.972	0.6473	1.144

Transfer volume

Using the following relation, the transfer volume of ($\Delta_{trs} V_{\phi}^0$) saccharides from H₂O to aqueous sodium saccharin was obtained for the investigated systems at infinite dilution.

$$\Delta_{trs} V_{\phi}^0 = V_{\phi}^0(\text{in sodium saccharin}) - V_{\phi}^0(\text{in H}_2\text{O}) \quad (3)$$

Table 3 shows the D(+)-Trehalose dihydrate values that can be used to determine transfer volumes ($\Delta_{trs} V_{\phi}^0$) from H₂O to aqueous saccharin sodium with molality m. The transfer volume is positive at infinite dilution, often used to examine solute-cosolute interactions in aqueous medium and increases with concentration of cosolute. In the present study, two possible types of interaction occurring between disaccharide (D(+)-Trehalose dihydrate), and aqueous saccharin sodium in ternary system could be categorized as follows:

I) Hydrophilic-ionic interactions- Between disaccharide hydrophilic groups (-C=O, -OH and -O-), and the Na⁺ ion of saccharin sodium salt..

II) Hydrophobic-ionic interactions- Between monosaccharide and cosolute ion.

According to the co-sphere overlap mode³⁷, type (I) interactions positively contribute to the $\Delta_{trs} V_{\phi}^0$ whereas type (II) interactions negatively contribute to the $\Delta_{trs} V_{\phi}^0$. Kumar et al.³⁸ reported similar results.

Volumetric Interaction Coefficients

Kozak et al. established the McMillan-Mayer theory^{39,40} of solutions in order to study volumetric interaction coefficients. On the basis of this, Krishnan et al.⁴¹ explored the interactions of solutes and cosolutes in

solvation spheres. Numerous researchers have investigated interactions in aqueous solutions using the theory.⁴²⁻⁴⁴

The transfer volume is also related as:

$$\Delta_{trs} V_{\phi}^0 = 2V_{AB} m_B + 3V_{ABB} m_B^2 + \dots \quad (4)$$

A represent D-Trehalose (solute) where as B represent saccharin sodium (co-solute). These parameters were determined by analyzing experimental data and using the least-squares approach to equation 7. The calculated values of V_{AB} for D-trehalose is (4.502x10-6 (m3.mol-2.kg), whereas those for V_{ABB} is (-5.874) x10-6 (m3.mol3.kg2), respectively, at T = 298.15 K. Positive values are contributed by the doublet interaction parameter (V_{AB}), whereas negative values are contributed by the triplet interaction parameter (V_{ABB}). Positive V_{AB} values show that, disaccharide (D(+)-Trehalose dihydrate), and saccharin sodium have strong interactions. Negative values of V_{ABB} on the other hand; indicate the absence of D-trehalose -saccharin-saccharin interactions. Jiang and coworkers⁴⁵ noted the similar observation for ternary systems at 298.15 K.

The ‘‘Group Additivity Model’’ of Savage and Wood⁴⁶ examines the four forms of pair interactions between electrolyte (sodium saccharin), and non-electrolyte (D-Trehalose). The type I interaction of Na⁺ – R (-R is an alkyl group) makes a small negative contribution to V_{AB} and Type II interaction of Anion – R contributes negatively to V_{AB} also Type III interaction between Na⁺– O is more dominant and contributes positively to V_{AB} (-O, hydrophilic groups in non-electrolyte) whereas type IV interaction of anion - O, contributes negatively to V_{AB} but smaller than type I (hydrophobic groups).

In aqueous medium, the complete dissociation of ions of electrolyte, saccharin sodium takes place. Interactions of Na⁺ with hydrophilic groups of saccharides (-OH, C=O, and -O-), the pair interaction coefficient is positive. Both theories proposed that interactions between solute and cosolute (saccharin sodium) are taking place.

Apparent Specific Volume

Apparent Specific Volume (ASV) is helpful for getting data with respect to the taste conduct of sugars in blended aqueous sodium saccharin solutions. The aqueous solutions are classified as salt, sweet, bitter, and sour with respect to taste by Shamil and Birch⁴⁷. The ASV range suggested by Parke et al⁴⁸, for sweet molecules is from (0.51 to 0.71) x10-6 m3.kg-1 with an ideal value (0.618) x10-6 m3.kg-1) at the centre. The equation (8) is used to calculate the ASV of solutes in solvent and cosolute.

$$ASV = \frac{V_{\phi}^0}{M} \quad (5)$$

The solute’s molar mass is denoted by M, and its

partial molar volume is denoted by V_{ϕ}^0 . Table 3 shows the ASV values of monosaccharide in H₂O, and saccharin sodium at T = 298.15 K for m = (0.05, 0.15, and 0.3) mol.kg⁻¹. The ASV values for Trehalose at experimental temperature ranges from (0.644 to 0.647) x 10⁻⁶ m³.kg⁻¹. Saccharide examined in this study when incorporated in saccharin sodium stock solutions, kept their sweetness.

Conclusions

The study includes volumetric data for aqueous saccharin sodium at a temperature of 298.15 K and the disaccharide (D-Trehalose) in water. The experimental data were utilized to compute various thermodynamic parameters such as V_{ϕ} , V_{ϕ}^0 , S_v , $\Delta_{trs}V_{\phi}^0$, ASV, and (V_{AB} , and V_{ABB}). The corresponding transfer volume of Trehalose transferred from H₂O to aqueous saccharin sodium is positive, and its magnitude rises as concentration increases. Positive values of V_{AB} indicate, the strong interactions between the solute and the saccharin sodium. For blended aqueous sodium saccharin, the ASV (0.644-0.647) (0.644-0.647) x 10⁻⁶.m³.kg⁻¹ range indicated a sweet flavor for D-Trehalose.

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Library as an Ambassador of National Education Policy - 2020

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Abstract

This article makes an effort to ascertain the function & roles of libraries and knowledge hubs, in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. It emphasizes the importance of libraries to educational systems and NEP-2020. Libraries will do its functions according to five pillars of National Education Policy-2020, i.e. affordability, accessibility, quality, equity, and accountability. This paper demonstrates impact of NEP-2020 and the influence of Information Communication Technology tools on further education & numerous techniques for creating online learning environment. The library has become an essential component in NEP-2020 in research and higher education. As a result, libraries will have a significant impact on lifelong learning. Libraries have historically served as repositories of cultural legacy. In NEP -2020, a partnership where educators and librarians will work together to enhance their professional development, will create welcoming workplaces, and provide excellent user service.

Keywords : National Education Policy- 2020 , NEP-2020, Libraries.

Introduction

The goal for India's future educational system is described in the National Education Policy-2020, published on 29th July 2020. In accordance with National Education Policy 2020, all people will have access to a high-quality education, which will directly contribute to our country's sustainable transformation into a just and thriving knowledge society. 5 Pillars of National Education Policy-2020: affordability, accessibility, quality, equity, and accountability assure learning continuously. It was built with the requirements of the citizens in mind because society and the economy both required knowledge

workers to regularly acquire new abilities. National Education Policy 2020 aims to provide everyone with access to high-quality learning environment & chance for lifelong education in respect to meet the Sustainable Development aims of the United Nations for 2030. The new policy creates a thorough structure to modernize India's elementary & secondary education institutions by 2040, replacing the country's previous National Policy on Education from 1986. The National Education Policy 2020 demands significant reforms in secondary and higher secondary education in order for the next generation to adapt & compete in the electronic age. By 2030, the NEP 2020 wants to see the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education rise from 26% to 50%. To aid students in creating their entire identities, it aims to strengthen the foundation for web - based learning, open and distance education, and increased use of technology in education.

Vision of New Education Policy

By providing top-notch training, the NEP 2020 aims to construct an education system that is specifically geared toward India and aid in its transformation into a vibrant and knowledge-based society. The infrastructure of science and education in our country will be strengthened as a result of NEP. Students who have spent thousands of dollars studying abroad in India will receive global standards.

Review of Literature

Joshi, V., & Panigrahi, C. A. (2020) investigated The new National Education Policy 2020 was revealed by the government as part of extensive "toddler to college" changes, which are thought to be the most ambitious since the implementation of the 10+2+3 system. It replaces an older policy that was put into place 34 years ago and calls for significant changes to the educational system. This essay first gives a summary of the new National Education Policy 2020. It will be considered

more significant educational reforms that influenced the development of the country's educational system. The document will then go into some of the topics that the new National Education Policy 2020 might not include. The author claims that taking adequate action in these domains would guarantee the NEP 2020 is implemented correctly. By taking steps, the policy will become a useful tool for increasing competitiveness and closing the gap between industry and academia. According to the research paper, practical learning would be prioritised along with support for innovation. Additionally, this is anticipated that National Education Policy 2020 will emphasise practical skills by giving students a well-rounded education that includes skill-focused work experience. Along with varying IQ levels among the students, it might also be used as a tool to help students develop a suitable Employability Quotient (EmpQ).

Maurya A. & Ahmed A. (2020) conducted research on Since the dawn of time, people have understood that social and economic advancement can be brought in solely via education. As a result, it is imperative that educational policies at the university and school levels are futuristic. Effective education policies are being developed by nations all over the world by contrasting traditional values with modern scientific culture and making the required and timely adjustments to make these policies adaptive to the requirements of the present. Based on the suggestions of an expert group led by Dr. Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan, a former chairman of ISRO, the Indian government had launched a new education strategy. This policy attempts to supersede its predecessor, which was released about three decades earlier. With certain reservations aside, the new national education policy seeks to implement a uniform educational system throughout this huge and diverse nation.

Kumar A. (2021) developed a road map for the future India is laid forth by the National Education Policy 2020, which was developed after extensive research. On July 29 2020, the Indian cabinet gave their approval. This essay is an initial attempt to emphasize NEP 2020 and analyse India 2.0's goal for a thorough reform of the educational system to address the challenges of the twenty-first century. Results are based on a thorough evaluation of the body of literature. It was discovered that one of NEP 2020's key goals is to boost student enrollment by 2030 throughout all educational institutions, including elementary, secondary, and higher education. It has proposed gradual reforms to the current educational and governmental structures in order to accomplish that. This research is a preliminary analysis of a policy papers and can be used for a starting point for further studies using data to examine effects of the NEP once it has been put into place. India's higher education is anticipated to make significant strides under

NEP 2020. The goal is to build India 2.0 for the twenty-first century, which will undoubtedly assume a leadership position on the world stage. The majority of National Education Policy 2020 is a fairly forward-thinking text, with a clear understanding of the existing socioeconomic landscape and the potential to tackle future difficulties. By 2030, India might become a hub for education on a global scale if successfully executed.

Wao A. A. and Wao A. A. (2021) presented a report on how the government's new education policy was developed after extensive consultation. NEP of MHRDA, approved by the Union Cabinet in January 2015, appears to be an inclusive, participative, and holistic approach. It makes changes to the Indian educational system from elementary school to college. India's ambition to become a superpower in knowledge is outlined in the New Education Policy. MHRD changed its name to the Ministry of Education as part of the restructure. NEP encourages concepts, ideas, applications, and activities involving problem solving. This policy encourages more active teaching and learning. This policy places a strong emphasis on an educational strategy based on technology. This strategy exhibits a larger use of Information Communication Technology for online & interactive learning at the secondary and postsecondary levels.

Library and NEP - 2020

Gorman (1998) "Five new laws of library" after interpreting Ranganathan's Laws in the light of today. "a) Libraries serve humanity. b) Respect all forms by which knowledge is communicated. c) Use technology intelligently to enhance service. d) Protect free access to knowledge e) Protect free access to knowledge." Thus, in today's technologically advanced world, the role of libraries and librarians has essentially altered. This new role and new education policy-2020 is going hand in hand.

An essential component of higher education institutions(HEI) is the library. All HEIs' vibrant and digital libraries should be developed and strengthened, according to the National Education Policy. It has been suggested that libraries at HEIs be updated to better serve the interests and requirements of millennial. This is a positive step for the Policy, and it necessitates turning conventional libraries into digital ones. While some institutions are still in the transitional stage, many have already switched to a digital method of operation. NEP also discusses institutional cooperation, which has a significant impact on how libraries will operate in the future. To meet the ongoing infrastructure and resource needs of diverse small and large libraries, a considerable portion of money must be allocated to them. The Libraries must also priorities their needs for ongoing print and digital collection development, complete staff deployment, and a career advancement plan in order to reinforce their core

services. All HEIs are required by this to take the necessary steps to guarantee the provision of a thriving digital library.

Role of Libraries in National Education Policy - 2020

1) Developing Reading Culture : In National education Policy-2020 national book marketing policy will be developed. The availability and accessibility of learning resources across all geographies and languages would be significantly improved. To promote the habit of reading, optimize library use, and make sure that books are available and accessible to learners regardless of their location, language, or technology, the government will concentrate on the developments in digital libraries. Here public libraries will play important role in it. Public libraries of the state will be improved. Adequate supply of reading material will meet the requirements and preferences of communities. For promotion of reading and development of community libraries for children, social reading clubs, libraries on wheel should be established across India. The libraries have become an essential component of research and higher education. However, we may suppose that education in schools would be impossible without them. Libraries play a crucial role, particularly after school. The book clubs may work with public libraries and the general public to encourage more reading. Readers' advising, reading prescription, reading consultation, or other related services are where they are meant to start. NEP places a high value on translations from Indian languages.

2) Development and Supply of Motivational and Attractive Books : Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, who also said that "Libraries are not mere store houses, they are rich springs from which knowledge flows out to irrigate field of education and culture." According to NEP 2020, books with standardized content must be created for pupils at all grade levels in all local and Indian languages. Institutions from the public and private sectors will strategically strive to increase the caliber and appeal of books. For students, motivational and attractive books in various regional and Indian languages will be written that are amusing and encouraging. The accessibility of readers for people with disabilities and other special needs shall be ensured through the implementation of measures. With help from both public and private sector groups, quality improvement program will be developing by the government. That type of reading material should be supplied by the libraries.

3) ICT-Enabled Academic/Public Libraries in Villages : Public libraries and academic libraries with ICT facilities should be built to serve the society and pupils after school, especially to remote areas community. The community and the pupils will be served with Information communication technology equipped school/public libraries. To further encourage mass reading, book club

infrastructure will be established. Schools will roll out a wave of professional development opportunities for all faculty members in order to implement the new practises suggested by the NEP 2020. In order to ensure that books are available, accessible, of high quality, and read by people of all ages, languages, and educational levels, a national book promotion policy will be developed.

4) To assist the university in fulfilling its role as a multidisciplinary institution : The universities are supporting research efforts at this point even if undergraduate students are not able to do higher levels of research. These establishments, which have been called "Research-intense universities," will conduct a considerable quantity of research and disseminate knowledge using traditional teaching methods. Potential libraries will help to University transformation into multifunctional organizations. Librarians must develop into multidisciplinary professionals. They must be able to go beyond the restrictions of the discipline to make it possible. Libraries cannot be solely responsible for the acquisition and preservation of resources, despite the fact that these tasks require a significant amount of time, finance, & effort. They must function as carefully curated collections of reliable references and excellent textbooks. The librarian, often known as a teacher of teachers, is expected to acquire at least that portion of each topic discipline that will allow him to coordinate to each subject area.

5) Libraries as Institutions for adult education : In the late 1960s, the idea of lifelong learning first gained popularity. The International Commission for the Development of Education's 1972 report to UNESCO, "Learning to be- The World of Education Today and Tomorrow," is regarded as watershed advancement in the concept of lifelong learning.

Only formal education can be offered by institutions. Libraries are helpful when one needs to explore them or grow outside of the norm after receiving the required knowledge. Libraries do not consider ordinary students when determining membership and they would never do on the basis of caste, creed, or gender preference. The study materials needed to assist someone advance their studies are available at libraries. On the other hand, classroom instruction has time and age restrictions. As a result, libraries have had a significant impact on lifelong learning. The motivation for lifelong learning is influenced by work, experience, passion, and personal ambition. The Indian government will try to create the necessary infrastructure so that everyone who is interested in education can access adult education and a lifetime learning process.

6) Saviors of Cultural and National Legacy : Libraries have historically served as repositories of cultural legacy. They ought to safeguard India's illustrious past, present, and traditional knowledge, as well as its arts,

languages, and traditions. It constitutes a “responsible custody” conduct. The connection between the present and the previous civilizations will be made through documents. These days, libraries are seen as the hubs of cultural expression and patrimony. According to IFLA, Libraries must meaningfully link with the community in order to maintain cultural heritage, which bringing value to society. The value of digitalization must be increased, particularly at the regional level. To enable improved search and retrieval, libraries must carry out extensive digitization to convert books and periodicals to electronic form. The four factors—for illustration, the selection of documents for digitization, content generation, technological capabilities, and organizational infrastructure—are especially crucial for the digitalization of cultural resources in the form of paper documents.

Libraries as a hub for research

The value of research in several universities and institutes was also emphasised by NEP. Young entrepreneurs and grassroots innovators commonly seek support from public and institutional libraries to develop a pool of invention and create ecologically friendly goods and services. Each region of the nation should establish a few public and institutional libraries as research support hubs to aid in the research conducted by grassroots innovators, budding businesspeople, and other members of the creative economy. The National Research Foundation (NRF), which is NEP’s goal to establish, emphasizes the need of having a research librarian. NRF will coordinate national research efforts and sponsor distinct funds in addition to conventional research funding organizations. The research librarian can help NRF achieve its goals as the nodal officer. To promote and coordinate the research efforts of Indian institutions and organizations, INFLIBNET recently created the IRINS system. Many librarians are performing a great job as administrator by improving Vidwan’s profile to raise the value of IRINS.

Continuous Professional Development for Library Personnel

The government will design suitable career pathways for the development of the library staff and assure competent staff for the proper functioning in order to realize the goal of establishing, developing, and strengthening existing libraries and meeting the needs of all types of readers across the country. A partnership where educators and librarians work together to enhance their professional development (CPD), create welcoming workplaces, and provide excellent customer service. A librarian may also ask for the 50 hours of CPD per year that the NEP 2020 mandates if they cultivate their career to become teacher-librarians.

Conclusion

National education policy will help to transit their position from bookkeeper to teacher librarians. Role of libraries will prominently have displayed in National Education policy-2020. Significant steps will be taken in NEP for improve availability and accessibility of learning resources without any barrier of language, and geographical boundaries. Development by government in public libraries and digital library will encourage the habit of reading, availability of books, usage of library and accessibility to the users. The National Education Policy (NEP) states that learning should be holistic, integrated, enjoyable, and engaging and library will definitely play a role of ambassador for NEP.

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The Assessment of BMI (Body Mass Index) among College Going Students of Shreewardhan, Raigad

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Abstract

The body mass index (BMI) is the metric currently in use for defining anthropometric height/weight characteristics in adults and for classifying (categorizing) them into groups. The common interpretation is that it represents an index of an individual's fatness.

This article describes the prevalence of the four international body mass index (BMI) categories Underweight (18.5 or less), Normal weight (18.6 to 24.9), Overweight (25 to 29.9) and Obese (30 or more) by selected socio-demographic and life style characteristics.

Present study was conducted assessing 50 Students (19 males and 31 females) who were randomly selected and their BMI was noted. It has been observed that among males 26% males were overweight and 5% were obese. In females under study 6% females were overweight. Not a single female was obese but rate of underweight conditions in females is more (36%) than males (16%)

Keywords : BMI, Students, College.

Introduction

The Belgian astronomer Quetelet observed in 1869 that, among adults of normal body build, weight was proportional to the square of height: In other words, W/H^2 was constant. This useful index is therefore called Quetelet's index (QI), but Keys and colleagues in 1972 made a similar observation and named it body mass index (BMI). It is so easy to determine, which makes its widespread in use. BMI is the standard obesity assessment in adults, and its use in children provides a consistent measure across age groups¹ Ideal measurements of body fat in populations should be reliable and correlate well with body fat in both sexes and across all ages and ethnic groups.²

There are many researchers which have studies related to obesity in school going children in India but very

few have shown the current habitus of obesity in college going students. Therefore, the present research was directed towards determining the patterns of body built in collegiate students.

It is often used to assess weight status, because it is relatively easy to measure and correlates with body fat. After BMI is calculated it is plotted by age on a gender specific growth chart. BMI measurement in colleges may be conducted for surveillance and screening purposes. A number of concerns have been expressed about college base BMI screening programs, including that they might intensify the stigmatization already experienced by many obese youths, increase dissatisfaction with body image, and intensify pressures to engage in harmful weight-loss practices that could lead to eating disorders.

More research is needed to assess the validity of these concerns. BMI surveillance programs are less controversial, because they do not involve the communication of sensitive information and do not require follow-up care.

Body Mass Index (BMI), state of health and physical activity. To examine the association between perceived overweight status and weight control, discrepancies between perceived and measured weight status. In addition, it is widely used in determining public health policies. The BMI has been useful in population-based studies by virtue of its wide acceptance in defining specific categories of body mass as a health issue.

However, it is increasingly clear that BMI is a rather poor indicator of percent of body fat. Importantly, the BMI also does not capture information on the mass of fat in different body sites. This is related not only to upsetting health issues but to social issues as well.

Obesity is a major public health problem and becomes an important epidemic in both developed and developing countries since an increase in the risky lifestyles.

Obesity is a global problem, affecting an estimated 300 million people worldwide and its prevalence in the recent decade had a rapid increase (178%). Obesity substantially increases the risk of several major concerns especially postmenopausal breast cancer and endometrial cancer. Moreover, studies indicated that overweight and obesity are associated with an increase in mortality and a considerable reduction in life expectancy. Many researchers have worked on BMI³⁻⁹ some of the research work used for secondary study as a reference.

Methodology

This study was done at Gokhale Education Society’s, ACSc College, Shreewardhan. A convenient sample of 50 college students of both sexes of age group- 17 to 26 years were chosen using non-probability purposive sampling method. Objectives of the study were segregated in two groups; that is Group A (Female) and Group B (Male). The data was compiled, tabulated and analyzed to draw conclusion.

Present study was conducted assessing college students randomly without preferring their Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian habit. Their age, height, weight was recorded to assess whether the BMI in Gender Specific (i.e., less BMI in females or males).

They were assured that information obtained would be anonymous and confidential. It includes socio-demographic information (name, age and sex). To identify the baseline prevalence and trends in student’s obesity locally, we analyzed height and weight data for students in Gokhale Education Society’s Shreewardhan, through first year to final year.

Height was measured to the nearest centimeter using a stadiometer pole while the subject is in standing position without footwear and heels together. The weight was measured to the nearest 0.5kg, with light clothes and without foot wear, by using a portable digital weighing scale. The body mass index (BMI) was calculated using Quetelet’s Index.

Result

Of the 50 students who participated in the study, 31 (62%) female and 19(38%) Male students. The age of the student’s was between 17-26 years. In (Group A) of female, 18 females (58%) of 31 showed normal BMI, while 11(36%) of them were underweight, and 2(6%) were overweight.

Whereas, in (Group B) male 10(53%) of 19 males showed normal BMI, while 3(16%) of them were underweight, 5(26%) of them showed overweight and 1(5%) was obese. Overweight and obesity were observed more in the male than the female students and normal and underweight were observed more in the female than the male students. It might be cause of eating junk food in case males. Whereas the underweight condition is prevailed

in female might be because of lack of consumption and nutrition food.

Sr No	Gender	Age	Height		Weight in Kg	BMI (Wt ht in meter square)	Status
			Cm	M			
1	Female	18	155	1.55	49	20.41	Normal weight
2	Female	19	155	1.55	55	21.82	Normal weight
3	Female	18	149	1.49	41	18.46	Normal weight
4	Female	19	150	1.5	45	20	Normal weight
5	Female	18	152	1.52	45	19.48	Normal weight
6	Female	20	152	1.52	54.3	23.6	Normal weight
7	Female	17	150	1.5	48.8	21.6	Normal weight
8	Female	18	159	1.59	59	23.6	Normal weight
9	Female	19	155	1.55	45.1	18.79	Normal weight
10	Female	21	154	1.54	52.3	22.06	Normal weight
11	Female	18	148	1.48	49	23.3	Normal weight
12	Female	21	154	1.54	55	23.9	Normal weight
13	Female	17	152	1.52	44.5	19.3	Normal weight
14	Female	19	147	1.47	39.8	18.9	Normal weight
15	Female	18	152	1.52	46.1	20	Normal weight
16	Female	19	149	1.49	41.7	18.9	Normal weight
17	Female	18	153	1.53	43.6	18.95	Normal weight
18	Female	18	155	1.55	57	23.8	Normal weight
19	Female	21	151	1.51	59.1	26.8	Overweight
20	Female	20	155	1.55	58.7	26.7	Overweight
21	Female	18	149	1.49	37	16.66	Underweight
22	Female	19	159	1.59	43	17.06	Underweight
23	Female	18	147	1.47	32	14.81	Underweight
24	Female	17	152	1.52	40.3	17.52	Underweight
25	Female	20	155	1.55	34.9	14.5	Underweight
26	Female	19	160	1.6	46.2	18.4	Underweight
27	Female	18	147	1.47	32.9	15.6	Underweight
28	Female	18	144	1.44	32.7	16.35	Underweight
29	Female	19	148	1.48	36.1	17	Underweight
30	Female	19	154	1.54	40.1	16.9	Underweight
31	Female	19	158	1.58	43.4	18	Underweight

Table 1 : Showing Age, Height and BMI Status in Female students

Sr No	Gender	Age	Height		Weight in Kg	BMI (Wt ht in meter square)	Status
			Cm	M			
1	Male	18	154	1.54	50	21.09	Normal weight
2	Male	19	168	1.68	53	18.79	Normal weight
3	Male	18	165	1.65	51	18.75	Normal weight
4	Male	18	164	1.64	58	20.66	Normal weight
5	Male	18	168	1.68	63	22.19	Normal weight
6	Male	21	177	1.77	76.7	24.74	Normal weight
7	Male	18	181	1.81	69.3	21.65	Normal weight
8	Male	20	170	1.7	64.7	22.3	Normal weight
9	Male	19	177	1.77	61.9	19.9	Normal weight
10	Male	20	171	1.71	65.5	22.5	Normal weight
11	Male	20	171	1.71	88.5	30.5	Obesity class 1
12	Male	20	158	1.58	68.3	27.42	Overweight
13	Male	21	164	1.64	74	28.03	Overweight
14	Male	23	184	1.84	75.7	29.1	Overweight
15	Male	26	185	1.85	73.4	27.18	Overweight
16	Male	21	171	1.71	76.2	26.2	Overweight
17	Male	17	167	1.67	45	16.18	Underweight
18	Male	19	161	1.61	42.3	17.12	Underweight
19	Male	20	170	1.7	49.6	17.7	Underweight

Table 2 : Showing Age, Height and BMI Status in Male students

Underweight	Normal	Overweight
11	18	2
36%	58%	6%

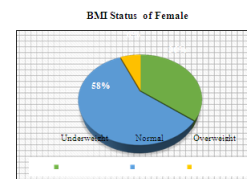


Table 3 : Fig.1 showing BMI Status in Female Students

Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Obese 1
3	10	5	1
16%	53%	26%	5%

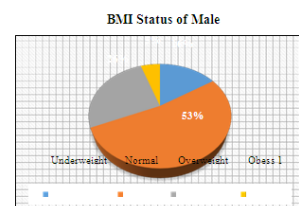


Table 4 : Fig. 2 showing BMI Status in Male Students

Gender	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Obese I
Female	11	18	2	0
Male	3	10	5	1

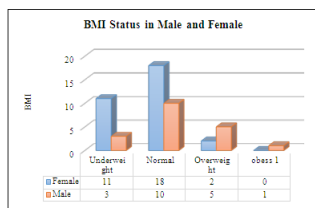


Table 5 : Fig.3 showing Comparative BMI Status in Female and Male Students

Conclusion

Through both Males and Females are of normal weight in college going population. The study found that anthropometric variable BMI has significance as according to gender variations i.e., in females BMI is observed more where as in Males high BMI is observed.

Suggestions

Following are some suggestions to mitigate the problem of high BMI.

- Consume less “bad” fat and more “good” fat.
- Consume less processed and sugary foods.
- Eat more servings of vegetables and fruits.
- Eat plenty of dietary fiber.
- Focus on eating low-glycemic index foods.
- Get the family involved in your journey.
- Engage in regular aerobic activity.

Limitations of the study

Tool used in the study self-administered randomly collected sample, so respondent’s bias can’t be ruled out. No statistical study was carried out. The study gives only basic idea of percentage of students showing BMI only by analysing the data collected by using

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The Role of Government policies in Establishment and Development of Silk Industry

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Abstract

'Silk' is a fabric type anciently world known for its cluster, shine and comfort. Major Hindu literature like Ramayana, Mahabharata etc. have mentioned silk fabric in it. Basically silk is an animal fiber produced by insect's larvae to form cocoons. The best known silk or the best quality silk is obtained from larvae of Mulberry silk worm Bombyx Mori. Bombyx Mori is most widely used and intensively studies, the techniques for its rearing are the most improved. So, India's traditional and cultural bound domestic market and an amazing diversity of silk garments that reflect geographic specificity have helped the country to achieve a leading position in Seri-enterprise. To maintain the leading position the sericulture famers have to work hard. But, considering emerging challenges government have launched several policies to help the farmers and to develop silk industry in global market.

Keywords: Silk industry, government policy, sericulture, development

Introduction

Sericulture, or silk production, from the moth, Bombyx mori, has a long and colourful tradition unknown to most people. Although there are several commercial species of silkworms, B. mori is the most widely used and intensively studied, and techniques for its rearing are the most improved. This insect is the sole living species in its family, Bombycidae, and has been domesticated for so long that it probably no longer survives in the wild. Silk is the most elegant textile in the world with unparalleled grandeur, natural sheen, and inherent affinity for dyes, high absorbance, light weight, soft touch and high in durability. Because of these unique features silk is known as the "Queen of Textiles" the world over. On the other hand, it stands for livelihood opportunity for millions,

owing to its high employment potential, low capital requirement and remunerative nature of its production. Silkworms were bred to obtain silk, from which prized fabrics were made and sold at a gold price. Nowadays, silkworm farming enables the multi-track use of raw materials obtained during the breeding process and the management of waste as raw materials for the production of other products. It is worth mentioning that all products obtained in this way are fully organic. The insect's life cycle lasts about a month and falls in June, so it does not interfere with most agricultural work. India has a rich and complex history in silk production and its silk trade which dates back to 15th century. Sericulture industry provides employment to approximately 9.18 million persons in rural and semi-urban areas in India. Of these, a sizeable number of workers belong to the economically weaker sections of society, including women. India's traditional and culture bound domestic market and an amazing diversity of silk garments that reflect geographic specificity has helped the country to achieve a leading position in silk industry. India has the unique distinction of being the only country producing all the five known commercial silks, namely, Mulberry, Tropical Tasar, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga, of which Muga which is produced only in India with its golden yellow glitter is a prerogative of India. To maintain exact standard of quality of these types of silks, farmers are looking for extra initiatives from government to support the sericulture as an agro-industry. While studying establishment and development of sericulture these are the objectives that have to be lightened up:

1. To study the government policies involved in silk industry.
2. To investigate implementation of policies in rural areas.
3. To understand the inter-relation between silk

farmers and policies. To have a detail analysis some hypothesis have been taken which are:

1. People involved in silk industry are much aware about government policies.
2. The implementation of major policies in rural areas are on its good condition.
3. Production from government policies is far more than of traditional production.

Scope

This study talks about the importance of government policies in silk industry. To get detail of study, explanation method is used. Major articles and government journals, newspapers, radio programs, internet have been included to gather all material which lead the study into a direction.

Central and State government policies for Silk Industry

In the establishment of silk industry some government policies have been launched and implemented all over the India. Under this policies silk farmers and private entrepreneurs get some extra benefits.

1. Catalytic Development Program during XII Plan

Catalytic Development Program is the principal scheme of the Central Silk Board (CSB), Ministry of Textiles, to uphold the overall development of the silk sector in the country. The scheme was implemented during the IX plan in collaboration with the State Governments and continued through the XII plan with some operational and technical modifications. It aims at incorporating advanced technologies developed by the research institutes of CSB to protect all four varieties of silk in the country; Mulberry, Tasar, Eri and Muga. This programme mostly aimed to set-up initiatives or organisations for seed production, cocoon production, silk reeling, processing, also to encourage Sericulture in the tribal and rural areas of the country. To neutralise poverty and to generate standard livelihood for the Nation. It helps to unite Sericulture farmers and guide them for better farming activities. It is to channelize and build an extension for their pre and post cocoon activities. To increase the support of funding for consultancy, crop insurance, health insurance, and increase the credit. To create 100–150 model mulberry clusters in association with State governments. To gain support from R&D institutions of Central Silk Board for the exclusive production of Bivoltine silk of international.

To set-up, encourage and execute skill development and Enterprise Development programs (EDP).

2. Integrated Sericulture Development Project

Government of India (GoI) has initiated several schemes in traditional service and manufacturing sectors such as bamboo, [HYPERLINK “https://www.indiafilings.com/learn/hsn-code-and-gst-rate-for-bamboo-canes-bidi-and-betel-leaves/”](https://www.indiafilings.com/learn/hsn-code-and-gst-rate-for-bamboo-canes-bidi-and-betel-leaves/) \hcane, [HYPERLINK “https://www.indiafilings.com/learn/silk-samagra/”](https://www.indiafilings.com/learn/silk-samagra/) \hsilk, [HYPERLINK “https://www.indiafilings.com/learn/khadi-mpda-scheme/”](https://www.indiafilings.com/learn/khadi-mpda-scheme/) \hkhadi, [HYPERLINK “https://www.indiafilings.com/learn/coir-vikas-yojana/”](https://www.indiafilings.com/learn/coir-vikas-yojana/) \hcoir, sericulture, non-farming to revive and reform, improve domestic and international trade, provide better market access and improve the economic stability by generating employment opportunities. As a part of reviving sericulture in India, GoI introduced North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme to increase handloom, textile, and horticulture and sericulture sector in the North Eastern states. The scheme provides financial assistance for seeds banks, machinery, raw materials. It also enhances the producer by providing skill development training on machinery, technology and global marketing.

Under the NERTPS scheme, Government of Assam introduced two projects, they are:

- Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) and
- Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP)

3. Silk Samagra

The four components of Silk Samagra are:

- Research and development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T. initiatives
 - Seed Organizations
 - Coordination and Market Development
 - Quality Certification Systems/Export Brand Promotion and Technology up -gradation
- All the four components of Silk Samagra are interlinked and are focused on a common goal. The seed production units produce basic and commercial seed of the healthy silkworm breeds that are developed in the Research Institutes. Whereas the stake holders are given with all the necessary training on improvised technology programs. The output obtained from these programs are spread to all the stakeholders for developing the Silk industry. The Quality certification system support and maintain the quality standards that are set by R&D units for silkworm seeds, cocoon, raw silk, and other products of silk which cover the entire silk value chain.

4. Sericulture Information Linkage Knowledge System (SILKS)

The diversified climatic conditions in India supports the larger production of the silk across the nation. Thus, the Sericulture Sector plays a very significant role in the rural development of India. Ever since the Central Silk Board (CSB) was launched in 1948, the board has been making efforts to improve the productivity and quality of the silk production in India. Sericulture Information Linkage

Knowledge System (SILKS) is a system introduced by the board to discover more potential areas for sericulture, assist farmers with advanced scientific information such as silkworm productions, rearing techniques, disease management, cocoon handling and improve the quality and production of Silk in the country.

Implementation of government policies in rural area

1. On central level Apex Monitoring Committee (AMC) is actively working headed by the Member Secretary of Central Silk Board (CSB) with the involvement of the representatives from the Ministry of Textiles and Planning Commission. Which provides funds, proposals, framework to farmers for properly using CDP. Also Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) and Zonal Committee (ZC) have been working actively on state and zonal level respectively. These committees provides action plans, progress of policy and benefits of it. Also it monitors the implementation throughout the sericulture industry.

2. MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) provides funds to farmers who are willing to improve their sericulture production and provides extra services to enhance India's export competitiveness.

3. All the necessary critical input support is provided. Also Productivity and quality improvement are made. Silkworm products (pupa) are used in poultry feed, cosmetic application, and used as product diversification which is woven into fabrics, silk denim, silk knit, etc. Private sectors are encouraged to join in with seed production up-gradation to obtain the raw silk production target. Single window-based SILKS (Sericulture Information Linked Knowledge System) will be extended to cover more districts for more expansion of sericulture. Sericulture Database is developed for clear understanding and planning.

Conclusion

India is having good potential of sericulture farming. Major government policies actively launched in India and implemented properly on rural level. 76% of Indian

silk farmers are aware of all the policies. Not only are they aware of the policies but taking all advantage of the policies. Which has already improved the quality and production of silk and provided a good amount of employment to people in rural area. While using traditional method for silk production farmers used to take low production of silk, but after getting benefit by policies the amount of production has been to 100% with high potential. Also young farmers get all the training with handling of new technology and knowledge for marketing strategy. Government policies plays a dominant role in development of rural silk farmers to their high expectations and making sericulture a high potential industry.

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Effects of Social Media on Mental Health: A Review

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Introduction and Background

People are social animals that require the companionship of others to sustain and evolve everyday life. Accordingly, being socially associated with others can alleviate anxiety, pressure and stress; however absence of social association can present serious dangers to emotional wellness.

Social media

Social media has recently become part of people's life; a significant number of them go spend time every day on Facebook, Instagram, and other famous web-based entertainment. Social media can be considered as those websites which allows interaction through web 2.0 & 3.0 sites including application like Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, online gaming, virtual worlds like Second Life, Sims, YouTube, Blogs and so on. Use of social media has been growing at a remarkable rate. Social media has many positive and enjoyable benefits, but it can also lead to mental health problems. Thus, numerous analysts and researchers are studying the effects of social media on individuals' lives.

Mental health

Mental health is defined as a state of well-being in which people understand their abilities, solve everyday life problems, work well, and make a significant contribution to the lives of their communities.

Effects of Social Media on Mental Health

In many of the areas, social media present clear benefits. Social networking proves to be crucial in protecting our mental health. Both the quantity and quality of social relationships affect mental and physical health, behaviour, and mortality risk (Martinsen EW. Nord J,2008). The Displaced Behaviour Theory explains connection between, people who spend more time in sedentary behaviours such as social media use, have less

time for face-to-face social interaction, both of which have been proven to be protective against mental disorders (Coyne SM, Rogers AA, Zurcher JD, Stockdale L, Booth M.,2020) On the other hand, social theories found how social media use affects mental health by influencing how people perceive, maintain, and interact with their social network (Rahman NI, Ismail S, Seman TNAT, et al., 2013). A number of studies have been conducted on the impacts of social media, and it has been observed that the prolonged use of social media platforms such as Facebook may be related to negative signs and symptoms of depression, anxiety, stress and loneliness. Furthermore, social media can create a lot of pressure to create what others want to see and also being as popular as others. The increased usage of social media by younger generation raises alarms regarding its adverse effects.

Relationship between social media and anxiety

Relationship between social media and compulsive behaviour has been reported by various studies. It has been found that forty five percent of British adults feel restlessness when they are not able to access their social networking sites (Anxiety 2012). In Rosen et al. (2013), it is reported younger generation often check the message on their social networking application and feels restlessness when they were not able to access messages of their social networking applications apart from their counterparts, giving rise to Phantom vibration syndrome (PVS). (Drouin, et al., 2012; Rothberg, et al., 2010) PVS shows signs and symptoms of obsession of frequent checking of social messages exhibits manifestation of anxiety caused by social media.

Relationship between social media and depression

From the literature it is clear that excessive use social media is enhancing the mental health problems. In (Pantic et al., 2012) it is observed that depression and time spent

on Facebook by adolescents is positively correlated. Rosen et al., (2013), mirrored these findings and revealed that symptoms of major depression has been found among the individuals who spent most of their time in online activities and performing image management on social networking sites. It is also found that social media usage also enhances the psycho-social problems like adjustment & self-esteem (Kalpidou et al., 2011). Research conducted by Davila (2012) reflected severe depression symptoms among younger generation are associated with less positive and more negative social interactions. On the other hand, evidence of inverse relation between depression and internet usage has been reported by the Kraut et al., (1998) and Shah & Grant (2002), they further suggest that various social forms like gaming & chatting diminish the depression risk.

Relationship between Social media and loneliness

In spite of having greater interconnectivity, present young generation is lonelier than other groups and even loneliest ever (Pittman & Reich 2016). Loneliness is one of the prime concerns of present virtual generation, as it is closely related to serious health problems (Patterson & Veenstra, 2010; Biovin, Hymen & Bukowski, 1995). Loneliness can be understood as discrepancy among desired level and practical level of social contacts of an individual's social life. According to Kim, LaRose, & Peng, (2009); Yao & Zhong (2013) uncontrolled and compulsive usage of internet resources enhances loneliness over the time. Similarly (Lou et al., 2012) found that students who use Facebook intensely reports increased levels of loneliness. Likewise researchers Skues, Williams, & Wise, (2012) revealed more the Facebook friends a student have higher the level of loneliness he/she reports. In contrary to this, researchers Deters, & Mehl, (2012) revealed people who consumes less social networking revealed higher score of shyness and loneliness, they are also socially less active, similarly problem of loneliness also gets reduced due to increase status updating on social media Sheldon, (2012).

Relationship between Social Media & Stress

In recent times, addiction of social media is incredibly increased, once an individual gets on, it is difficult to refrain from its use. Comments and likes acts as positive reinforcement and making it more difficult to stop it. Dick (2013) reported with the use of free social networking services (Facebook & Twitter) people remain connected with friends and read productive content but at the same time lose a lot of discretion and privacy. The Hearty Soul (2016) asserts that usage of social networking applications like Facebook and Twitter are less helpful to students in remaining more focused and less stressed. Kaur & Bashir (2015) explored both positive and negative effects of social media on mental health of adolescents, positive effects

include socialization, improved communication, learning opportunities and access to health information. While negative aspects include depression, online harassment, cyber-bullying, sexting, fatigue, stress, suppression of emotional and decline of intellectual ability. According to a research conducted by Strickland (2014) young adults are the most active users of social media and predominantly are at risk of developing mental health issue at a high rate of concern. Another study conducted by Park, Song & Lee (2014) indicated that Social media application like Facebook is positively associated with acculturative stress of college students. Similarly Kaur and Bhat (2016) made an extensive investigation of stress on mental health of students and suggest that stress can negatively effect on mental health of students. Therefore we can conclude that excessive usage of social media can effect on mental health of the younger generation

Discussion

The author reviewed related literature of social media and some factors of mental health. Social media usage have dangerous effects for younger generation because problems related mental health which gets developed during adolescent period can act as an epidemic for any individual throughout the life. Present literature reflects the association between usage of social media and mental health of younger generation and also demonstrates the significance of present topic. The literature reviewed in various section of present paper elucidates the significant association between social media usage and mental health problems; also present paper throws light on the complexity of the relationship. Present Paper offers an insight in the complex connection of social media usage and mental health problems of younger generation. These problems can be identify as online harassment, depression, sexting/texting, stress, fatigue, loneliness, decline in intellectual abilities, cyber bullying, emotion suppression and lack of concentration. These all things directly or indirectly impacts on mental health of the users. Literature summed so far reveals that younger generation are susceptible. To reduce these risks proper steps should be taken like information and counselling sessions can be structured at schools and colleges. A proper awareness movement can be organized to understand the effects of usage of social media on mental health on younger generation. The social networking sites should be constrained to certain age limit.

Conclusion

Recently, studies have found that using social media platforms can have a detrimental effect on the mental health of its users. However, the extent to which the use of social media impacts the public is yet to be determined. This review has found that social media envy can affect the level of anxiety, depression, stress and loneliness in individuals. The importance of such findings is to help

further research on social media and mental health. In addition, the information obtained from this study can be helpful not only to medical professionals but also to social science research. The findings of this study suggest that potential causal factors from social media can be considered when cooperating with patients who have been diagnosed with anxiety or depression. Also, if the results from this study were used to explore more relationships with another construct, this could potentially enhance the findings to reduce anxiety and depression rates and prevent suicide rates from occurring.

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An Emerging threat of Ozone Layer Depletion and Human Health Security

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Abstract

The ozone layer is one layer of the stratosphere, the second layer of Earth's atmosphere. The stratosphere is the mass of protective gases clinging to our planet. Ozone is good at trapping a type of radiation called ultraviolet radiation, or UV light, which can penetrate organisms' protective layers, like skin. This then may damage DNA molecules in plants and animals. There are two major types of UV light: UVB and UVA. The ozone layer is getting thinner. Chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are a reason we have a thinning ozone layer. A CFC is a molecule that contains the elements carbon, chlorine, and fluorine. This is causing ozone depletion which can be a threat to human health. As harmful sun rays enters in earth habitat, it causes many issues to human body and to human security.

Keywords : Ozone, Ozone layer depletion, chlorofluorocarbons, human security, human health

Introduction

“The ozone layer is a region in the earth's stratosphere that contains high concentrations of ozone and protects the earth from the harmful ultraviolet radiations of the sun.”

The ozone layer is mainly found in the lower portion of the earth's atmosphere. It has the potential to absorb around 97-99% of the harmful ultraviolet radiations coming from the sun that can damage life on earth. If the ozone layer was absent, millions of people would develop skin diseases and may have weakened immune systems. However, scientists have discovered a hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica. This has focussed their concern on various environmental issues and steps to control them. The main reasons for the ozone hole are chlorofluorocarbons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl bromide and hydro chlorofluorocarbons.¹

Ozone Layer Depletion

Ozone layer depletion is the thinning of the ozone layer present in the upper atmosphere. This happens when the chlorine and bromine atoms in the atmosphere come in contact with ozone and destroy the ozone molecules some compounds release chlorine and bromine on exposure to high ultraviolet light, which then contributes to ozone layer depletion. Such compounds are known as Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS).²

While going deep into ozone layer depletion it is found that there is a huge threat of this depletion on human security. In accordance of that some of objectives have been formed which are as follows:

1. To understand the causes of ozone layer depletion.
2. To study the effect of ozone layer depletion on human health security
3. To rectify some recommendation on prevention of ozone layer

In relation to that subject some hypothesis have been formed:

1. Man-made as well as some natural processes are responsible for ozone layer depletion
2. The ozone layer depletion cause hazardous effect on human health
3. Small change in human life can save the ozone layer depletion

Scope

This study explains the cause and effect relationship between ozone layer depletion and human health security. For detail study, explanation method is used. Major articles and government journals, newspapers, radio programs, meteorology department websites, internet have been included for succession the study.

Causes of Ozone Layer Depletion

1. Chlorofluorocarbons : Ozone depletion occurs when the natural balance between the production and destruction of stratospheric ozone is disturbed. Although natural phenomenon can cause ozone depletion but human activities such as CFCs are now accepted as major cause of depletion. All ozone depleting chemicals contain chlorine and bromine. CFCs are highly volatile and non-combustible so they are very quickly evaporated and can easily reach in stratosphere where ozone is present here they start depleting ozone molecules. These CFCs have also adverse effects on human health. According to the chemical model for ozone destruction proposed about 20 years ago, the photolysis of Cl_2O_2 is key to ozone depletion reaction. But now atmospheric researchers studied that the rate of this reaction is not extremely high as it was thought previously so we can no longer say that CFCs are the main cause of ozone depletion.(3)

2. Unregulated Launches of Rockets : Another major cause of large scale ozone depletion is Rocket launches. It has been studied that unregulated rocket launches can result in much more ozone depletion than CFCs. It is estimated that if rocket launches will be let unregulated then it would cause huge ozone loss by the year 2050 than the CFCs have done.

3. Global Warming : Global warming also leads to ozone layer depletion. Due to global warming and greenhouse effect most of the heat is trapped in troposphere which is the layer below the stratosphere. As we all know ozone is present in stratosphere so heat don't reaches troposphere and it remain cold as recovery of ozone layer requires maximum sunlight and heat so it leads to depletion of ozone layer.

4. Nitrogenous Compound : Nitrogenous compounds are emitted by human activities in small amount which are also a cause of ozone layer depletion in smaller amount.

Ozone Layer Depletion and Human Health

Ozone layer depletion has causing very negative impact on environment, aquatic life, air quality, causing global warming etc. but mainly its badly affecting human health in many ways. Ozone layer saves people on earth from ultra -sunrays, as this depletion causes these rays fall directly on earth which leads people to cause skin disease like cancer, eye damage, and genetic mutation. Eyes are very important part of a human body and with increased levels of UVB radiation come increased likelihoods of adverse eye conditions. Acute exposure of your eyesHYPERLINK "<http://www.observatory.co.uk/resources/UV.pdf>" \h to high levels of UV radiation, in particular where light may be reflected off surfaces such

as snow, water, or sand, can also cause inflammation of the cornea which is equivalent of a sunburn to your eyes and commonly called snow-blindness. Stratospheric ozone depletion has a range of possible health impacts on your skin. Some studies implicate solar radiation as a cause of skin cancer with a higher risk in individuals with fair skin. In fact, the International Agency for Research on Cancer concluded, in 1992, that solar radiation is a cause of skin cancer. And the highest risk for skin cancer is related to UVB exposure. Obviously, this is an ominous sign, with ozone depletion leading to greater ground levels of UVB. (3) Also is causes less formation of vitamins in body. So, ozone layer depletion has very negative effects on human body.

Conclusion

As the study shows that human and natural causes are increasing the ozone layer depletion which is directly affecting human health security. The depletion of the ozone layer is a serious issue and various programmes have been launched by the government of various countries to prevent it. However, steps should be taken at the individual level as well to prevent the depletion of the ozone layer. Maintain programs to ensure that ozone- depleting substances are not released and vigilance is required to this effect. In fact, global warming, acid rain, ozone depletion and ground level ozone pollution are emerging as a serious threat to human health security. To save it people must start to reduce the use of ozone depleting substances. E.g. avoid the use of CFCs in refrigerators and air conditioners. People should use less vehicles as it emits greenhouse gas which also cause the depletion. Mainly, use of natural products should be increased. Natural products will save the environment and possibly the ozone layer depletion. As people have to keep the approach to save themselves is to start from themselves. If people start early future will be more secure and there will be less human health security issue.

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Phytochemical Studies of *Nicotiana tabacum L.*

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Abstract

Nicotiana tabacum L. is an important medicinal plant found mostly in tropical and subtropical America. The soil required for growth should be without nitrogen. It is commonly known as Tobacco and Tambakhu. The Present work is divided in two parts: *in vitro* propagation and phytochemical analysis. The explants used for *in vitro* propagation are seed and leaf. Maximum callus was obtained in M.S medium supplemented with 2, 4-D (1) and Kin (0.5). Organogenesis responses better in M.S. medium supplemented with N.A.A. (0.5) and Kin (1). Obtained callus, roots and leaves are further used for phytochemical analysis which includes the test of phenols, proteins, nucleic acid (DNA and RNA) and alkaloids.

Key words : *Nicotiana tabacum*, Phytochemical, *In Vitro* propagation.

Introduction

Nicotiana tabacum L. belongs to family Solanaceae. It is commonly known as Tambakhu. (Kokate, et al. 1999). All parts of the plant contain nicotine, which can be extracted and used as an insecticide. The juice of the leaves can be rubbed on the body as an insect repellent. The leaves can be dried and chewed as an intoxicant. This is the main species that is used to make cigarettes, cigars, and other smokable tobacco preparations. It is an Annual herb, shrub or small tree; from 0.90 to 1.50 tall according to the variety. The leaves are elliptic or oblanceolate; flowers clustered at the end of branches; have a cylindrical calyx and are greenish or reddish in the upper part. Fruit has different form with globular seeds. (Chopra et al. 1956). Whole plant or mainly the leaves are used in medicines. At least 12 different alkaloids have been identified in the genus *Nicotiana*, (Maron 1960), but nicotine, normicotine, analsine and anatabine are considered the main alkaloids.

Nicotine has a number of important pharmacological effects like a muscle relaxant.

Material And Methods

Collection and identification of plant material

The plant material of *Nicotianatabacum L.* was collected from Botanical garden, Department of Botany, NowrosjeeWadia College, Pune. Efforts were made to collect the plant in flowering and fruiting condition for the correct botanical identification and authentication. It was identified with help of Flora of Presidency of Bombay (Cooke, T.; 1967).

In Vitro propagation

1.1 Preparation of explant

The fresh mature leaves and seeds of *N. tabacum* were collected for callus induction and organ development.

1.2 Sterilization of explant

All the explants were washed thoroughly with running tap water for 20 min, after that it will be immersed in Teepol for 2-3 min and washed thoroughly with D.W. than it was dipped in the solution of Savlon for 1-2 min and again washed with D.W. The explants were surface sterilized with 0.1% Hgcl₂ for 1-2min and again washed well in D.w for 3-4 times to remove the traces of Hgcl₂. The explants were inoculated on different concentration of plain Murashige and Skoog medium. The pH of all the concentrations was adjusted to 5.7 with 1N NaOH/1N HCl, before addition of 0.8% agar and autoclaved at 15 lb/Inch² pressures and 121°C temperature for 20 minutes. In the initial stage of callusing and organ development, cultures were kept in dark at 25°C and 90% humidity, in Environmental test chamber, for 4-5 days. Then the cultures were transferred to culture room, where they were maintained at 25±2°C and 16/8 hours (light/dark) photoperiod provided through white fluorescent tubes with light intensity of 3000 lux. The effect of treatments

toward callusing and organogenesis was weekly recorded and also kept in daily observation.

1.3 Callus and Organ development (Root and Shoot)

The mediums used for callus/organ development were Full MS. The culture vessels were maintained in the same culture room. The growth responses of shoot and root were also weakly observed. The experiments were terminated when the shoots were fully developed (belonging roots, 3- 4 leaves, and 4-5 cm high) and ready for acclimatization.

1. Phytochemical analysis-

1.1 Phytochemical Study of In Vitro and In vivo plants-

The leaf of *N. tabacum*(In vitro&In vivo) were analyzed (Harborne, J.B., 1984).

1.2 Protein estimation-

It was estimated by the Lowry's etal. Method (1951).

1.3 Phenol estimation

Phenol content is estimated by Swain and Hills etal. method (1959).

1.4 Nucleic acid

It was estimated by Witham etal. method (1971).

1.5 Alkaloids estimation

Singh etal. (2004) used for alkaloid estimation.

Results and Discussion

Characteristic of explant

The leaves of *N. tabacum*were used as explants that have greenish color. The leaves are elliptic or oblanceolate.

Callus and Organ development

Tissue culture studies were made on Murashige and Skoog's (M.S.) medium supplemented with different growth regulators. The explants used as leaf of *N. tabacum*. Maximum callusing was obtained from leaf explants by using MS medium supplemented 2, 4-D (1) and Kin (0.5). Organogenesis took place better in M.S. medium supplemented with N.A.A. (0.5) and Kin (1). (Table 1).

Phytochemical studies (Phenols, total proteins, Nucleic acids and Alkaloids) of fresh leaf and root (in vivo) and callus obtained from root and leaf explants (in vitro) were carried out. It was observed that, there was increased level of phenols in leaf (3.244 µg/g) as compare to root and callus. Maximum protein contains reported in callus where as minimum proteins are observed in roots. More D.N.A. and R.N.A. are present in leaf (1.324µg/g) as compare to callus and fresh roots. Alkaloids are reported in fresh leaf and roots as well as in callus. This finding will help to get diseased free *Nicotianatabacum L* by using callus to extract active principal of this plant. (Table-2).

Conclusions

As the selected plant *Nicotianatabacum L* is an ayurvedic plant so its demand is increasing day by day. As

the explant used for the in vitro propagation is responding a very good result it is concluded that the experiment was successfully achieved. The best medium for rooting and shooting of *Nicotianatabacum L* was MS medium with N.A.A and Kinetin. The plantlets of *Nicotianatabacum L* were resulted from these research more than 200 individuals. This study will be helpful for the conservation of diseased free plants and to meet the more demand of *Nicotianatabacum L* for the preparation of traditional and other pharmaceuticals remedies.

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Table 1 : InVitro propagation of *Nicotianatabacum L* GROWTH RESPONSE ON M.S. MEDIUM

Sr. No.	Growth Regulators (mg/l)	Explant	Callus	Root	Shoot
1.	2, 4-D (1) + Kin (0.5)	ROOT&LEAF	+++	---	+++
2.	I.A.A. (1) + Kin (1)	ROOT&LEAF	++	---	---
3.	N.A.A. (0.5) + Kin (1)	ROOT&LEAF	---	+++	+++
4.	N.A.A. (0.5) + B.A.P. (0.5)	ROOT&LEAF	--	---	---
5.	N.A.A. (0.5) + B.A.P. (1)	ROOT&LEAF	+++	+++	---
6.	N.A.A. (0.5) + I.A.A. (1)	ROOT&LEAF	--	---	---

- indicates no growth.

+ to +++ indicates weak to vigorous growth.

Table 2 :Estimation of phytochemical present in the Nicotianatabacum I..

Sr. no	Chemical constituent	Callus ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	Roots ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	Leaf ($\mu\text{g/g}$)
1	Proteins	1.212	0.356	1.156
2	Phenols	1.412	1.477	2.224
3	Alkaloid	0.751	0.668	1.140
4	DNA	0.388	0.106	1.224
5	RNA	0.106	0.213	1.060



A Survey of some Rare and Endemic Plants in Mokhada Region of Palghar, Maharashtra

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Abstract

The present study is based on a survey of some rare and endemic plants in Mokhada region of Palghar. Plant species were identified and recorded with respect to their botanical name, common name, habit, habitat, flowering, fruiting period and fruit type. A Total of 08 endemic plant species from 07 families and 08 genera were recorded during the year 2022-23 at several in Mokhada region. With 02 species of family Acanthaceae and 01 species each from Orchidaceae, Boraginaceae, Araceae, Vitaceae, Oleaceae, Fabaceae families were recorded. Total 05 herbs and 03 shrubs were listed.

Keywords : Endemic, biodiversity, conservation, rare plant, Mokhada

Introduction

The word 'endemic' is assigned to any taxon which has a restricted distribution (Raju et al., 2010). Rare and endemic plants are often highly endemic, meaning they are found only in a small area or region and nowhere else in the world. An endemic plant species can be restricted to a particular continent, region or a locality. (Daniels et al., 1995).

Mokhada is a taluka located in the Palghar district of Maharashtra state of India. The taluka is bordered by the Nashik district to the east and situated in the ranges of Western Ghats. Many threatened and endemic plants are naturally found in this area. There are specific regions in the Western Ghats that are important spots, as they constitute habitats of endangered and endemic plant species, several included in IUCN's endangered species list (Gunawardene et al. 2007).

India has a rich source of plant biodiversity, many of them are rare and therapeutically important. There is destruction of plant rich habitat due to factors like massive

deforestation, urbanization, agricultural practices, climate change etc. (Sharma and Thokchom., 2014). Factors may be natural or anthropogenic. Many rare species are facing tremendous pressure and are on the verge of extinction. Rare and endemic plants are often listed as threatened or endangered due to their limited distribution and habitat loss

IUCN recognises the following categories: extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, least concern, data deficient and not evaluated. Species having small population size which are not at categorized as endangered or vulnerable but are at risk are called rare species (Singh et al., 2006). Destruction of the habitat is the major threat of biodiversity (Chandore., 2015)

Attention is mainly given to the plants that are endemic (to India/Maharashtra) and/or in the RET (Rare, Endangered and Threatened) category according to International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN 2022).

Conservation of rare and endangered plant species leads to protection of the species in certain ecological areas. In situ and ex situ conservation are the conventional methods of conservation, both are complementary to each other. In situ conservation method allows us to protect indigenous plants and maintain natural communities. In situ conservation followed by rules, regulations, and potential compliance of plant species within natural habitats. Ex situ conservation includes the cultivation and naturalize threatened species to ensure their survival and to produce huge quantities of plant material used in the production of drugs, also often to take immediate action for sustaining plant resources. Other benefits of conservation and cultivation of rare and endangered plants can be an alternative income generation source for the rural unemployed people without hampering

their ongoing income generating activities (Kumar and Jnanasha., 2016).

Materials and Methods

Selection of the site

The present study was conducted in different localities of mokhada region of Palghar District in 2022-23. The GPS coordinates of Mokhada are 19° 56' 11.25" N and 73° 20' 25.24" E. Palghar District includes 8 talukas, namely Mokhada, Talasari, Vasai, Vikramgad, Jawhar, Palghar, Dahanu and Wada. The mokhada taluka covers an area of approximately 1,326 square kilometres. Several tribal communities, such as the Warlis, who are known for their unique art and culture lives in this region. The taluka is known for its rich biodiversity and several plant species are endemic to the region. This region having hilly area with all ecological conditions favouring the occurrence of different types of rare and endemic species of plants.

Plant Identification

Plants were identified using standard procedures and Flora of Gujarat with supporting information on rare and endemic plants (Almeda, 2003, Cook, 1965, Shah, 1978) and (Naik, 2004; Shah, 1978). Local people and villagers were interviewed to learn more about Plants local names and their characters. The list of plants was prepared with the botanical name, common name, family, habit, habitat, flowering, fruiting period and fruit type.

Observation

Aerides maculosa L.

Common name - Thipke irid amri, Fox Brush Orchid

Family - Orchidaceae

Habit - Herb

Habitat - Moist deciduous forests

Description : This orchid is a dwarf Epiphytic herb. Stem are long, thick, sheathed. Roots fleshy, covered with skin. Leaves channelled, oblique leaves, coriaceous, linear, unequally bilobed at apex. Inflorescence longer than leaves. Flowers are in loose clusters on 1-2 pendulous racemes, peduncles terete, green, pedicels. Flowers are pinkish violet, waxy, fragrant. Sepals and petals are alike, obovate and obtuse, nerved, spreading, white flushed with lilac, with dark coloured spots. Petals are small and less fleshy. 3 lobed, lateral lobes, pinkish white, midlobe expanded, deep pink-mauve. Spur forward facing, narrow, hooked and shaded into bright yellowish green.

Flowering & fruiting period - May to October

Adelocaryum coelestinum (Lindl.) Brand

Common name - Nisurdi, Common Hill Borage

Family - Boraginaceae

Habit - Herb

Habitat - Moist deciduous forests

Description : It is an erect, Perennial herb. Stems quadrangular, erect, straight, reddish in colour. Leaves opposite, ovate-cordate, elliptic lanceolate, acuminate,

crenate, basal leaves are large, tapering into petiole. Flowers in axillary, simple or branched spikes on branch ends, white or pale blue coloured. Bracts green with pink tinge. Calyx segments leathery, lanceolate. Corolla tube white, limb purple, with yellow hairs in the mouth. Stamens 6, filaments bearded. Capsules 2 seeded. Fruits are schizocarps with spikes having strong odour. The flower blooms once in 7 years.

Flowering & fruiting period - September - November

Arisaema murrayi hook.

Common name - Sapacha-kanda, Murray's Cobra Lily

Family - Araceae (Arum family)

Habit - Herb

Habitat - Moist deciduous forests

Description : It is a Tuberos perennial herb. Single long stem. Tubers are hemispheric, fleshy. Leaf solitary, peltate, dark green, growing after flowers. Petiole, fleshy green, striate, cylindrical, stout. Leaf segmented, Flowers on a spadix. Inflorescence is typical. Peduncle purple or green, thin, smooth. Spathe long, striate, forming wide tube at base, greenish at base. Limb cucullate, white with purple base. Spadix included, variable appendages, conical, curved, exserted, narrowed from base. Spadix androgynous or unisexual. Minute flower present at base of spadix, covered by spathe. Berries bright red, obovoid. Spathe snake hood shaped.

Flowering & fruiting period - June-October

Barleria prattensis Santapau

Common name - Gulabi koranti, Pink Barleria

Family - Acanthaceae

Habit - Subshrub

Habitat - Moist deciduous forests

Description : Tall perennial herb. Stems and branches slender, quadrangular, swollen at nodes. Leaves opposite, membranous, elliptical or ovate, subglabrous, attenuate at both ends, base decurrent into petiole, numerous nerve pairs. Flowers rose purple, solitary, tubular, axillary, or in a terminal spike. Sepals 4, in opposite pairs. Outer sepals, subequal. Inner sepals, linear lanceolate. Corolla funnel shaped, white, bilipped. Tube. Upper lip 4 lobed, obovate. Lobes pink purple. Ovary glabrous. Stamens 2, staminodes 2, without anthers. Capsules oblong, brown. Seed 4, glabrous, orbicular, compressed, black.

Flowering & fruiting period - September - February.

Cissus woodrowii (Stapf ex Cooke) Santapau

Common name - Girnul, Woodrow's Grape Tree

Family - Vitaceae

Habit - Shrub

Habitat - Dry deciduous forest

Description : Large erect woody shrub, bark rough, grey. Leaves simple, large, as long as broad, ovate, 3-lobed, apex acute, acuminate, base cordate, margins crenate-

repand. Leaflets stalked. Flowers greenish white, small, apex tinged red, arranged in clusters, across, in compound umbels; saucer shaped calyx; petals deciduous. Berries across, round, subglobose, green to reddish colour when ripe.

Flowering & fruiting period - June - October

Jasminum malabaricum wight.

Common name - Ran mogra, Wild jasmine

Family - Oleaceae (Olive or Jasmine Family)

Habit - Climbing Shrub

Habitat - Semi-evergreen, deciduous forests and scrub jungles

Description : Large climber. Stem climbing, woody, thick. Branches terete, slender, spreading and trailing. Leaves simple, opposite, membranous, broadly ovate, acuminate, base rounded or cordate, dark green, lanceolate in shape, nerves 8-10 pairs, petiole jointed above the base. Flowers abundant, white, fragrant, many flowered, trichotomously branched terminal cymes. Petals lance like spreading. Calyx subulate, pubescent, toothed. Corolla white, many lobes, oblong or lanceolate, tube. Fruit, ovoid, purplish-black.

Flowering & fruiting period - February-November

Strobilanthes callosa Nees.

Common name - Karvy, Carvia callosa

Family - Acanthaceae

Habit - Herb

Habitat - Hills and slopes

Description : Large perennial shrub. Stems quadrangular, erect, rigid, rough, straight, glabrate. Leaves opposite, elliptic lanceolate, verticillate, acuminate, crenate, margins crenate ciliate, nerves less hairy and base tapering into petiole. Flowers purplish-blue, in axillary, ebracteolate, pedunculate, simple or branched spikes. Bracts green with pink tinge, broad as long, elliptic or obovate, glabrous and apex round. Calyx segments leathery, obtuse, lanceolate. Corolla with tube white, limb purple, with yellow hairs in the mouth, cylindrical base of tube, rounded lobes. Stamens and filaments bearded. Capsules 2 seeded, obovoid, apiculate, narrowed at base. Seeds ovate, dense with appressed hairs. Fruiting spikes have strong odour. Flower blooms in every 7 years.

Flowering & fruiting period - February-November

Vigna khandalensis (Santapau) Sundararagh. & Wadhwa

Common name - Badmung, Khandala Wild Pea

Family - Fabaceae (Pea or Bean Family)

Habit - Herb

Habitat - hilly forests and slopes

Description : It is an Erect, robust, large annual herb. Stem straight, dark green, 5 angled, covered with yellowish white hairs. Leaves pinnately 3 foliolate, petioles. Stipules large, foliaceous, 5 cm, obovate, cordate.

Leaflets variable in shape, deltoid, broadly ovate, terminal 3 lobed, lateral 2 lobed, base cuneate, yellowish white hairy on both sides. Flowers yellow, in axillary spicate racemes; peduncles covered with brownish bristly hairs. Corolla yellow, keel and wings obliquely curved sideways. Pods cylindrical, greenish black, hairy.

Flowering & fruiting period - September - October.

Results and Discussion

A total of 08 endemic plant species from 07 families and 08 genera were investigated, identified and discussed in this study and shown in table no.1. The botanical names of plants, as well as their common names, families, habits, fruiting, flowering period and fruit type were arranged alphabetically. With two species of family Acanthaceae and family Orchidaceae, Boraginaceae, Araceae, Vitaceae, Oleaceae, Fabaceae with one species each listed in Table No.1. Total 05 herbs and 03 shrubs were also listed.

Table.1. List of rare and endemic plants found in Mokhada Taluka.

Sr. no.	Botanical name	Common name	Family	Habit	Fruiting & flowering period	Fruit type
1.	<i>Aerides maculosa</i> L.	Thipke irid amri, Fox Brush Orchid	Orchidaceae	Herb	May to October	Capsule
2.	<i>Adelocaryum coelestinum</i> (Lindl.) Brand	Nisurdi, Common Hill Borage	Boraginaceae	Herb	September to November	Schizocarps
3.	<i>Arisaema murrayi</i> hook	Sapacha-kanda, Murray's Cobra Lily	Araceae (Arum family)	Herb	June to October	Berries
4.	<i>Barleria prattensis</i> Santapau	Gulabi koranti, Pink Barleria	Acanthaceae	Subshrub	September to February	Capsule
5.	<i>Cissus woodrowii</i> (Stapf ex Cooke) Santapau	Gimul, Woodrow's Grape Tree	Vitaceae	Shrub	June to October	Berries
6.	<i>Jasminum malabaricum</i> wight.	Ran mogra, Wild jasmine	Oleaceae (Olive Or Jasmine Family)	Climbing shrub	February to November	Ovoid
7.	<i>Strobilanthes callosa</i> Nees.	Karvy, Carvia callosa	Acanthaceae	Herb	September to November (every 7 years)	Capsule
8.	<i>Vigna khandalensis</i> (Santapau) Sundararagh. & Wadhwa	Badmung, Khandala Wild Pea	Fabaceae (Pea Or Bean Family)	Herb	September to October	Pod

Conclusion

The present article based on a survey on some rare and endemic plants in Mokhada region. These rare plants species are in the threatened taxa and not widely distributed. This field study reveals identified plants characters and requirement of conservation. Various factors lead to declination of Population status of these rare and endemic plants. Conservation strategies lead to increase in population of listed threatened plants species. Insitu conservation method will increase the amount of diversity in natural habitat. Ex situ conservation will maintain biological diversity outside of natural habitat. The conservation of rare and endemic plants is essential not only for their intrinsic value but also for the many benefits they provide to ecosystems and human society. We must act now to protect these species and ensure that they continue to thrive for generations to come. The

humanity should be more aware and focused on these listed rare plants.

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Checklist of Grasses on Lateritic Plateaus from Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra

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Abstract

Poaceae is one of important family of flowering plants and it is most widely distributed and abundant group of plants on Earth. During our floristic studies on low altitude lateritic plateaus of Ratnagiri District (Maharashtra) from the year 2020 to 2023, total 71 grass species belong to 39 genera were collected from lateritic plateaus of Ratnagiri District. Among 71 species, four genera are monotypic in nature while 17 species are endemic to Konkan and Western Ghats. All grass species were collected from study area of lateritic plateaus and herbarium specimens prepared by using standard method of Jain & Rao (1977). In the paper provided detailed checklist, photographs, recent and correct nomenclature of all collected species from study area.

Kew words : Endemism, Konkan, Lateritic plateaus, Poaceae.

Introduction

Poaceae family is largest family in flowering plants in Maharashtra. In family Poaceae stem are produced horizontal. Either below ground is rhizomes or above ground is stem. Flower are consist of carpel with its ovary, style and stigma, with three anthers attached to the base through slender filament, which are enclosed by bract-like organs called lemma and palea. For identification the plant characters is leaves have parallel venation and consist of cylindrical sheath that wraps around the stem with a blade above it. During our continuous field visits were conducted at Chiplun, Dapoli, Guhagar, Khed, Lanja, Mandangad, Rajapur, Ratnagiri and Sangameshwar tehsils for taxonomic study of grasses on lateritic plateaus of Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. Throughout these survey total 71 grasses species were collected from study areas.

Review of Literature

In Maharashtra several workers work done on family Poaceae by Almeida & Mistry, 1986; Almeida, 1996-2014; Cooke, 1905-1908; Cook, 1996; Potdar et al., 2012; Sharma et al. 1996. Potdar et al. (2012) are reported about 415 species and 125 genera of family. Almeida & Mistry (1986) are reported about 117 taxa and 50 genera reported in family Poaceae from Ratnagiri district.

Materials and Methods

The continuous field visits were made to survey, collection and documentation of lateritic plateaus of Ratnagiri district during different seasons. The collected specimens were dissected under stereo zoom microscope and photographs are taken with the help of camera. The collected specimens were identified by various floras, monographs, revisions and research articles (Almeida & Mistry, 1986; Almeida, 1996-2014; Cooke, 1905-1908; Cook, 1996; Potdar et al., 2012; Sharma et al. 1996). Herbarium specimens were prepared as per Jain & Rao (1977) standard methods of herbarium preparation. Checklist of all collected grasses were prepared as per recent nomenclature by using online data base viz. International Plant Names Index (IPNI) and Plants of the World Online (POWO). Endemic grass species are marked in the table by asterisk (*).

Table No. 1: Checklist of grasses on lateritic plateaus from Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra

Sr. No	Botanical Name	Locality	Exsiccata
1	<i>Apluda mutica</i> L.	Rantale	DBB-151
2	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i> L.	Kachare	DBB-851

3.	<i>Aristida setacea</i> Retz.	Guhagar	DBB-765
4.	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> (Thunb.) Makino	Vikhare-Gothane	DBB-92
5.	<i>Arundinella ciliata</i> Nees ex Miq.	Vikhare-Gothane	DBB-68
6.	<i>Arundinella leptochloa</i> (Nees) Hook. f.	Padve	DBB-104
7.	<i>Arundinella merrii</i> Hochst. ex Miq.	Vikhare-Gothane	DBB-93
8.	<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i> Trin.	Jaygad	DBB-779
9.	<i>Arundinella nervosa</i> (Roxb.) Nees ex Hook. & Arn.	Ganpatipule	DBB-710
10.	<i>Arundinella pumila</i> (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Steud.	Rajapur	DBB-99
11.	* <i>Bhidea burnsiana</i> Bor	Taral	DBB-43
12.	* <i>Bhidea fischeri</i> Sreek. & B.V. Shetty	Nanar	DBB-699
13.	<i>Capillipedium filiculme</i> (Hook.f.) Stapf [<i>Dichanthium filiculme</i> (Hook.f.) S.K.Jain & Deshp.]	Kodavai, Sakharpa	DBB-109
14.	<i>Coxis lacryma-jobi</i> L.	Kodavai	DBB-115
15.	<i>Cenotheca lappacea</i> (L.) Desv.	Ganpatipule	DBB-795
16.	<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i> (Retz.) Trin.	Hativale	DBB-735
17.	<i>Cyrtococcum trigonum</i> (Retz.) A. Camus	Ganpatipule	DBB-783
18.	<i>Cymbopogon martini</i> (Roxb.) Willd. Watson	Madban	DBB-618
19.	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd.	Hativale	DBB-737
20.	* <i>Danthonidium gammiei</i> (Bhide) C. E. Hubb.	Jatapur	DBB-29
21.	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i> (Forssk.) Stapf	Devrukh	DBB-759
22.	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> (Retz.) Koeler	Vikhare-Gothane	DBB-547
23.	<i>Digitaria longiflora</i> (Retz.) Pers.	Padave	DBB-553
24.	<i>Digitaria stricta</i> Roth	Vikhare-Gothane	DBB-548
25.	* <i>Dimeria connivens</i> Hack.	Adivare	DBB-30
26.	* <i>Dimeria deccanensis</i> Bor	Sakhar	DBB-872
27.	<i>Dimeria gracilis</i> Nees ex Steud.	Niveli	DBB-777
28.	* <i>Dimeria woodrowii</i> Stapf	Barau	DBB-56
29.	<i>Elesine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Hativale	DBB-568
30.	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> (All.) Vignolo ex Janch.	Gavkhadi	DBB-798
31.	<i>Eragrostis japonica</i> (Thunb.) Trin.	Guhagar	DBB-770
32.	<i>Eragrostis minor</i> Host	Sakhar	DBB-815
33.	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	Vikhare-Gothane	DBB-558
34.	<i>Eragrostis gangetica</i> (Roxb.) Steud.	Sakhar	DBB-646
35.	<i>Eragrostis tenella</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.	Guhagar	DBB-771
36.	<i>Eragrostis unioloides</i> (Retz.) Nees ex Steud.	Rajapur	DBB-566
37.	<i>Eulalia conjugata</i> (Roxb.) S. Yadav & M.R. Almeida [<i>Eulalia fimbriata</i> (Hack.) Kuntze]	Ganpatipule	DBB-57
38.	* <i>Glyphochloa acuminata</i> (Hack.) Clayton	Adur	DBB-768
39.	* <i>Glyphochloa santapau</i> (S.K.Jain & Deshp.) Clayton	Rantale	DBB-88
40.	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.	Arrey-warrey Rd	DBB-717
41.	<i>Heteropogon triticus</i> (R.Br.) Stapf ex Craib	Devrukh	DBB-106
42.	* <i>Indopoa pauperula</i> (Stapf) Bor ex Ramamoorthy	Jatapur	DBB-89
43.	<i>Isachne globosa</i> (Thunb.) Kuntze	Karel	DBB-640
44.	* <i>Ischaemum boleii</i> Almeida	Vikhare-Gothane	DBB-126
45.	<i>Ischaemum commutatum</i> Hack.	Saundali	DBB-96
46.	<i>Ischaemum indicum</i> (Houtt.) Merr.	Sakharpa	DBB-755
47.	<i>Ischaemum indicum</i> subvar. <i>villosum</i> (Nees) Bor	Vikare-Gothane	DBB-94
48.	* <i>Ischaemum kingii</i> Hook.f.	Marleshwar	DBB-116
49.	* <i>Ischaemum ritchiei</i> Stapf ex Bor	Devrukh	DBB-763
50.	<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i> Salisb.	Vikhare-Gothane	DBB-144
51.	* <i>Ischaemum santapau</i> Bor	Nivendi, Sakhar	DBB-776

Results and Discussion

In present taxonomic work prepared a detailed checklist of 71 grasses species belonging to 39 genera from lateritic plateaus of Ratnagiri district (Maharashtra) and out of which 17 endemic species are reported from the study area viz., *Bhidea burnsiana* Bor, *B. fischeri* Sreek. & B. V. Shetty, *Danthonidium gammiei* (Bhide) C. E. Hubb., *Dimeria connivens* Hack., *D. deccanensis* Bor, *D. woodrowii* Stapf, *Glyphochloa acuminata* (Hack.) Clayton, *G. santapau* (S. K.Jain & Deshp.) Clayton, *Indopoa pauperula* (Stapf) Bor ex Ramamoorthy, *Ischaemum boleii* Almeida, *I. kingii* Hook.f., *I. ritchiei* Stapf ex Bor, *I. santapau* Bor, *Nanooravia santapau* (M.R.Almeida) Kiran Raj & Sivad, *Pogonachne racemosa* Bor, *Spodiopogon rhizophorus* (Steud.) Pilg., *Themeda pseudotremula* Potdar, Salunkhe & S.R.Yadav. Following two species are reported in the IUCN Red List categories of Threatened Species, i.e. *Indopoa pauperula* (Stapf)

Bor ex Ramamoorthy (Least Concern) and *Glyphochloa santapau* (S.K.Jain & Deshp.) Clayton (Vulnerable) and four monotypic genera are collected from study area viz., *Apluda* L., *Danthonidium* C.E.Hubb., *Indopoa* Bor, *Pogonachne* Bor.

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Survey of Medicinal Plants in Roha Taluka of Raigad, Maharashtra

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Abstract

The present paper deals with the diversity of Medicinal plants found in Roha tehsil of the Raigad district of Maharashtra State. Raigad district is located between 17°51'2" and 19°8'02" N latitude and 72°51'2" and 73°40'2" E longitude. It has a 7162 sq. km. area. Due to a variety of physiological, geological, edaphic, and climatic variables, interesting forest vegetation is reflected. Roha is a town and taluka in India's Maharashtra state's Raigad district. It's 120 kilometres southeast of Mumbai. It serves as both the beginning and the end of the Konkan railways (Mumbai). In Roha, numerous chemical businesses have established manufacturing facilities. Between the hills of Kalasgiri and the Kundalika River's banks is Roha. In the present work an attempt has been made to inventories the trees species found in Roha tehsil of the Raigad district of the Maharashtra State. The present study reveals that there are 48 species of medicinal plants present in Roha tehsil and all data has been collected of the same.

Key Words : Roha, Trees, Diversity, Inventory

Introduction

The Maharashtra state's Raigad district is located between 17°51'2" and 19°8'02" N latitude and 72°51'2" and 73°40'2" E longitude. It has a 7162 sq. km. area. The district is bordered on the west by the Arabian Sea, to the north by Thane District, to the east by Pune District, to the south by Ratnagiri District, and to the east by Satara District. The Raigad district is a significant component of the conventional Konkan area. From the main Sahyadri range, which runs nearly parallel to the west coast, other hill ranges extend. Several passes or ghats traverse the Sahyadri range on the district's northeastern border. Due to a variety of physiological, geological, edaphic, and climatic variables, interesting forest vegetation

is reflected. The Sahyadri is the source of numerous rivers and streams that drain into the Arabian Sea. The district's principal rivers include the Ulhas, Patalganga, and Amba in the north, the Kundalika in the centre, and the Savitri and Kal in the south. The River Ulhas travels 21 kilometres across the district before entering Thane district. Bagmandala, Dighi (Shrivardhan), Revdanda and Revas (Alibag), Mora and Nhava-sheva (Uran) ports are located along the district's 240 km of seashore. The most sophisticated port in India is Nhava Sheva. Laterites and volcanic lava flows dominate the Raigad district. Basalt lava creates the dominating "basaltic composition" on plateaus. Next to it is something a little softer, purple to grey, typically displaying geodes with rounded, elongated, or tubular cavities, and secondary minerals filling in the valleys and slopes.

The soil in the area is called Murum, and it is greyish to dirty green in colour, turning reddish-brown to black as it decomposes. There is also rice soil and coastal alluvial soils. There are two locations in the district where the India Meteorological Department has regional observatories: Alibag and Bhira. The summer season lasts from March to May, the south-west monsoon from June to October, and the winter season from November to February. The district receives 3110 mm of rainfall on average each year (2010). The highest temperature ever recorded was 35.7°C in April, and the lowest temperature ever recorded was 12°C in January. The hottest months are April and May, while the coldest months are December and January.

Roha is a town and taluka in India's Maharashtra state's Raigad district. It's 120 kilometres southeast of Mumbai. It serves as both the beginning and the end of the Konkan railways (Mumbai). In Roha, numerous chemical businesses have established manufacturing facilities. Between the hills of Kalasgiri and the Kundalika River's

banks is Roha. The Dhavir Temple in Roha is a well-known landmark. Roha's most important deity is Havir Maharaj. The town holds a ten-day festival at the Dhavir Temple named Dasra to commemorate Navaratri every year. The statue of Dhavir Maharaj is carried on a palkhi (sedan chair), which is brought across the town the day after Dasra and visits each home for aarti. Presumably, the palkhi receives the official salaami (21-gun salute) with full honours only after Durga, Kolkata.

Tropical moist deciduous forest is found all around the Roha tehsil, generally on the sides of hills, in valleys, and along ghats. The vegetation of this forest is separated into three levels, or plateau forest, middle layer beneath the plateau, and ground layer or undergrowth, similar to semi-evergreen to evergreen forest types. Top layer is composed of trees such as *Crateva religiosa* G. Forst., *Kydiacalycina* Roxb., *Tectona grandis* L. f., *Bridelia retusa* (L.) Juss., *Jatropha curcas* L., *Ficus benghalensis* L., *Buchananiacochinchinensis* (Lour.) M. R. Almeida, *Mangifera indica* L. and climbers such as *Entada rheedei* Spreng, *Getonia floribunda* Roxb. Middle layer is generally composed of trees, shrubs, climbers, twiners and lianas such as *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn., *Careya arborea* Roxb., *Lagerstroemia speciosa* (L.) Pers., *Catunaregum spinosa* (Thunb.) Tiruveng, *Meyna spinosa* Roxb. ex Link, *Mitragynaparvifolia* (Roxb.) Korth, *Neolamarckiacadamba* (Roxb.) Bosser, *Cordia dichotoma* Forst. f., *Dolichandrone falcata* (Wall. ex DC.) Seem, *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub., *Tectona grandis* L.f., Shrubs found are *Crotalaria retusa* L., *Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) DC., *Combretum albidum* G. Don, *Melastomamalabathricum* L., *Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz., *Pavettacrassicaulis* Bremek., *Carissa carandas* L., *Datura innoxia* Mill., *Justicia adhatoda* L., *Strobilanthes callosus* Nees, *Lantana camara* L., *Vitex negundo* L., *Rothea serrata* (L.) Steane & Mabb, Climbers such as *Anamirta cocculus* (L.) Wight & Arn., *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers., *Hiptage benghalensis* (L.) Kurz., *Ventilagamaderaspatana* Gaertn., *Dioscorea bulbifera* L. and herbs such as *Tribulus terrestris* L., *Indigofera astragalina* DC., *Sesbania bispinosa* (Jacq.) Wight are common. Ground layer or undergrowth is composed of herbs such as *Cleome rutidosperma* DC., *Oxalis corniculata* L., *Barleriaprionitis* L., *Persicaria glabra* (Willd.) M. Gomez, *Baliospermumsolanifolium* (Burm.) Suresh, *Eranthemum roseum* (Vahl) R. Br., *Ecbolium ligustrinum* (Vahl) Vollesen, *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. and *Boerhaviadiffusa* L., are found. Orchids such as *Acampepraemorsa* (Roxb.) Blatt. & McCann, *Aerides crispata* Lindl., *Habenariagrandifloriformis* Blatt. & McCann, *Nervilia infundibulifolia* Blatt. & McCann, *Rhynchostylis retusa* (L.) Blume, *Peristylus densus* (Lindl.)

Santapau & *Kapadia* are found.

Ponds, lakes, riverbanks, waterways, and water ditches can support a variety of aquatic plants. They can be found on marshes or marshy places, submerged, or free-floating. Some of the common aquatic plants are *Pistia stratiotes* L., *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumacher) Heine, *Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms., *Homonoia riparia* Lour., *Hydrilla verticillata* (L.f.) Royle, *Typha angustifolia* L., *Nymphaea pubescens* Willd., *Trapa natans* L., *Nymphoides indica* (L.) O. Kuntze, *Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk., *Blyxa aubertii* var. *echinosperma* (C. B. Clarke) C. D. K. Cook & Luond and *Trichaurusericoides* (Rottler & Willd.) Arn.

Along the muddy seashores, creeks, and sandy saline places, mangrove vegetation is found. Mangrove species found includes *Aegiceras corniculatus* (L.) Blanco., *Avicenia marina* (Forssk.) Vierh., *Avicenia officinalis* L., *Bruguiera cylindrica* (L.) Blume, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* Lam., *Ceriops tagal* (Pers.) Robs., *Excoecaria agallocha* L., *Lumnitzera racemosa* Willd., *Rhizophora mucronata* Poir., *Sonneratia apetala* Buch.-Ham. and *Sonneratia caseolaris* (L.) Engler. A number of mangrove associates such as *Acanthus ilicifolius* L., *Aeluropus lagopoides* (L.) Trin., *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Penneu., *Clerodendrum inerme* (L.) Gaertn., *Derris scandens* Benth., *Derris trifoliata* Lour., *Ipomoea pes-carpa* (L.) R. Br., *Ipomoea companulata* L., *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre., *Salvadora persica* L., *Sesuvium portulacastrum* L., *Suaeda nudiflora* Moq., *Thespesia populnea* (L.) Soland ex. Correa., *Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb., *Wedelia chinensis* (Osbeck.) Merr. and *Cyperus bulbosus* Vahl are also found.

Reasons for undertaking the present inventory

There is a sizable industrial setup at Roha. According to the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), which was established in the 1970s, this location is a Chemical Industry Zone and is situated in Dhatav. Industrial facilities abound in Roha Industrial Area. The majority of these are industries that process chemicals. Roha, which had previously solely been an agricultural and trading town, experienced a significant influx of persons associated with the chemicals sector in the late 1970s and early 1980s. This gave Roha a very international flavour. The early 2000s recession led to the closure of many units. Several industries are still running, though. As everybody knows that industrial development or formation of new industries results in the loss of biodiversity. Hence it is an attempt to do the inventory of medicinal plants found in Roha tehsil of Raigad district of the Maharashtra. The study will result in the data which will help in the conservation of biodiversity of medicinal plants as well as management of natural resources.

Materials and Methods

Phase I : Phase I of the present study includes the literature survey or review of literature on the study area. All the available literature till date has been reviewed and few primitive data has been gathered from the old literature available. Few workers have worked on Flora of Raigad District, Ethno botany of Raigad district, Ecology of Raigad district and the data from the review has been generated and has been used in the present study.

Phase II Field Study : Due to its accessibility and status as the district’s hub, Village Roha has been chosen as the field survey’s headquarters. For the purpose of collecting plant specimens, numerous woodland locales, agricultural farms, tribal villages, and forest areas were visited regularly. Plant specimens’ flowering and fruiting twigs have been gathered as voucher specimens. Each plant’s coordinates have been recorded using the Global Positioning System.

Phase III Identification : Collected specimens brought for the identification. Doubtful and interesting identification were confirmed by their direct comparison with authentically identified specimen deposited in various herbaria such as Herbarium of Botanical Survey of India, Pune, Raigad flora, Ethnobotanical plant in Raigad. Binomial nomenclature of collected species were verified with international Plant Name Index (IPNI).

Phase IV Inventory preparation : After a through field work as well as laboratory work, an inventory has been prepared which contains all the details about medicinal plants species found in Roha tehsil. A total of 48 medicinal plants have been recorded.

Observations

Sr. No	Name	Family
01	<i>Flacouria indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merrill	Flacourtiaceae
02	<i>Garcinia indica</i> (Thouars) Choisy	Clusiaceae
03	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	Clusiaceae
04	<i>Kydia calycina</i> Roxb.	Malvaceae
05	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa	Rutaceae
06	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng	Rutaceae
07	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss	Meliaceae
08	<i>Sapindus trifoliatus</i> L.	Sapindaceae
09	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Anacardiaceae
10	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae

11	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam	Caesalpiniaceae
12	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd	Caesalpiniaceae
13	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae
14	<i>Acacia concinna</i> (Willd.) DC	Mimosaceae
15	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Delile	Mimosaceae
16	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth	Mimosaceae
17	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth	Mimosaceae
18	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn	Combretaceae
19	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb	Combretaceae
20	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz	Combretaceae
21	<i>Terminalia crenulata</i> Roth	Combretaceae
22	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Combretaceae
23	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae
24	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae
25	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labil	Myrtaceae
26	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i> (Roxb.) Ridsdale	Rubiaceae
27	<i>Meyna spinosa</i> Roxb. ex Link	Rubiaceae
28	<i>Morindacinafolia</i> L.	Rubiaceae
29	<i>Neolamarckiacadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser	Rubiaceae
30	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (L.) J. F. Macbr. var. <i>latifolia</i> (Roxb.) A. Chev	Sapotaceae
31	<i>Mimusops lengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae

32	<i>Holarrhenapubesces</i> Wall	Apocynaceae
33	<i>Tabernaemontana alternifolia</i> L.	Apocynaceae
34	<i>Plumeria acuminata</i> Ait	Apocynaceae
35	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Vent	Bignoniaceae
36	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb	Verbanaceae
37	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae
38	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) Juss	Euphorbiaceae
39	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae
40	<i>Macaranga peltata</i> (Roxb.) Muell. -Arg	Euphorbiaceae
41	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae
42	<i>Ficus hispida</i> L. f.	Moraceae
43	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae
44	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae
45	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> Planch	Ulmaceae
46	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	Araceae
47	<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Araceae
48	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Araceae

Results and Discussion:

The present inventory reveals that Roha tehsil of the Raigad district in the Maharashtra state is composed of 48 medicinal plant species. Majority of medicinal species are ancient and preserving our culture and heritage. Few trees are having traditional medicinal importance. Few trees are having social-economic, environmental and traditional importance. From the inventory it has been stated that diversity of medicinal plants is found in forest areas and along the river banks. Students, researchers,

and individuals can use this information for a variety of future uses. The inventory may provide information to the forest service, environmental regulatory agencies, and local administrative bodies.

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A Survey of Sadavali Sacred Grove from Dapoli Tehsil of Maharashtra

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Abstract

The current research work is a focused on a survey of Sadavali sacred groves from Dapoli tehsil. Sacred groves are the forests with rich biodiversity and are protected by the local people due to their culture and religious beliefs. Sacred groves occur in many parts of India like Western ghat, Central India etc. There are many floras and faunas that are threatened in many forests but they are conserved in sacred groves. According to the survey, Sadavali sacred grove have rich biodiversity. In this investigation, 55 plant species from 33 families have been recorded. The botanical names of Plant species, as well as local names, families, habit, flowering and fruiting period are arranged alphabetically. Total 06 species of family Euphorbiaceae, 04 from Leguminosae family and 03 species of Moraceae, Anacardiaceae, Guttiferae and Verbenaceae families. With 02 species of Apocynaceae, Fabaceae, Sapindaceae, Compositae, Tiliaceae, Lythraceae families and the rest of with one species.

Keywords : Sacred grove, dieties, devrai, conservation, diversity

Introduction

Sacred Groves is a well-protected zone of forest, which was conserved traditionally by attaching religious beliefs to it. In Maharashtra, these are referred as "Devrai" locally. A "Devrai" is a forest that has restriction toward to felling, hunting, poaching, invasion, collection of forest products, etc. Thus, maintaining its virgin forest status. Sacred groves are rich resource of biodiversity, it exhibits most of flora and fauna. Several rare, endemic and threatened plants species are present in abundance (Ulman et al., 2009).

The Sadavali, Kudavle, Pachavli, Bondivli and Burondi Sacred groves of Dapoli tehsil are well preserved

by local communities. The Herbs, shrubs, climbers and tall trees are all considered to be under the protection of the deity of locals who presides over that sacred grove (Ghalme et al., 2014).

India is allying among the 12 mega biodiversity countries over the world, having 25 richest hotspots of highly endangered eco-region of the world (Myers et al., 2000). Due to various factors as increasing pressure of population, overexploitation, habitat alteration, global climate change, invasion of exotic species; managing forest in a sustainable manner is a difficult task. Huge population of indians rely on forest, traditionally due to variety of reasons such as food, shelter, fodder, timber e.g. for their livelihood. In view of this, the concept of sacred groves are the aesthetic symbols of the interaction of human beings with nature, a rich blend of natural and cultural values.

Sacred groves concept is historic and has existed since the time period of Rig-Veda (an ancient Indian sacred collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns), when tree worship was quite popular and universal. Buddha's enlightenment and learning was also under the presence of a banyan tree (Negi, 2005).

Most diverse rare and threatened species exhibits only in sacred groves, Perhaps, they are the endmost refuge of these vulnerable species. From the biological diversity point the conservation of sacred groves is recognized (Gawade et al., 2018).

Indian ancestors were fully aware about that the importance and significance of natural resources that sustained them which were necessary to be conserved for the sustenance of future generations. They lived in harmony with nature and thereby played an important role in conservation of biodiversity (Kandari et al., 2014).

Several laws over the biodiversity conservation have

also been approved from time to time including “The Biological Diversity Act 2002” enacted by the Govt. of India. Besides these formal laws, a lot of traditional conservation practices of indigenous communities in many parts of the world, which contributed to the conservation and protection of biodiversity (Khan et al.,2008).

The topography, edaphic and climatic factors of Konkan zone favour for the luxuriant growth of vegetation which resulted in formation of very different biomes. Today also the area under cultivation is comparatively very less and majority of peoples are believing on deities, so the number of sacred groves in this zone are comparatively more as compare to rest zones of Maharashtra(Ghalme, 2013).

Material and Methods
Selection of the site

This survey was carried out in Sadavali sacred grove in Dapoli tehsil of Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra. Sadavali Sacred Grove is a natural forested area and considered as one of the most significant and well-preserved sacred groves in the region. The grove is named after the Sadavali village in which it is situated. Total geographical area of Dapoli is 846 km². There are 110 sacred groves in Dapoli tehsil as per records of the revenue department(Patil,2016). Plants were identified with the help of Flora of Gujarat (Almeda, 2003, Cook, 1965, Jain & Rao, 1977) and Flora of Gujarat (Naik, 2004; Shah, 1978). The list of plants was prepared with the botanical name, common name, family, habit, flowering and fruiting period.

Results and Discussion

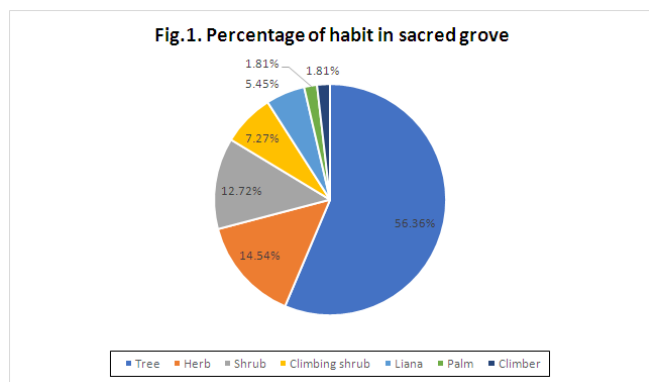
In this field survey, a total of 55 plant species from 33 families have been found and are listed in Table no.1, along with their botanical name, common name, families etc. 6 species from family Euphorbiaceae, 04 from Leguminosae and 03 species of families Moraceae, Anacardiaceae, Guttiferae and Verbenaceae. With 02 species of Apocynaceae, Fabaceae, Sapindaceae, Compositae, Liliaceae, Lythraceae and the rest of with one species shown in Table no. 1.

A total of 31 trees, 08 herb, 07 shrub, 04 climbing shrub, 03 Liana, Palm and climber with one plant are also listed. Some plants are used for ethno medicinal purpose which based on traditional knowledge from local people. This traditional practices is passed down from generation to next generation and is considered as valuable for further work.

Table.1. List of plants from Sadavali Sacred grove in Dapoli tehsil

Sr.No	Botanical Name	Common name	Family	Habit	Flowering and fruiting period
1	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L.) Willd	Kasari	Leguminosae	Tree	June-December
2	<i>Albizia leonensis</i> (L.) Merr	Shajani	Sapindaceae	Tree	May- January
3	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Chanderpur	Anacardiaceae	Tree	December-May
4	<i>Annona squarrosa</i> Jacq.	Jambai	Moraceae	Tree	January- April
5	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> Hook.	Coval vine	Polygonaceae	Climbing shrub	throughout the year
6	<i>Buddleia lindleyana</i> L.	Kulig	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	August- February
7	<i>Calycotome hirsuta</i> Donb	Ukshi	Combrataceae	Liana	January-May
8	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> L.	Kurumba	Compositae	Herb	August-October
9	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Bhalimad	Arecaceae	Palm	December- August
10	<i>Cassia argentea</i> L.	Kurda	Amaranthaceae	Herb	September-October
11	<i>Crotalaria hebecarpa</i> DC	Ondhad	Fabaceae	Herb	August- March
12	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb	Sisar	Leguminosae	Tree	January- April
13	<i>Desmodium illinoense</i> (L.) DC	Pan masli	Leguminosae	Herb	throughout the year
14	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> Roxb	Kudam	Dioscoreaceae	Tree	February- June
15	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Dudhad	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	throughout the year
16	<i>Ficus tinctoria</i> Blume	Dair	Moraceae	Shrub	December-May
17	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Ukshi	Moraceae	Tree	throughout the year
18	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L. (Graham)	Kasari	Sapotaceae	Tree	February- October
19	<i>Garcinia indica</i> Chevrol	Kadam	Guttiferae	Tree	November- August
20	<i>Garcinia speciosa</i> Hook.	Jangtrambha	Guttiferae	Tree	March- August
21	<i>Gonolobus malabaricus</i> Badd	Siloma	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	January- October
22	<i>Gonolobus rugosus</i> Linn	Kallivi	Liliaceae	Climber	July- November
23	<i>Grewia robusta</i> Wight	Aumali	Orobanchaceae	Liana	March- April
24	<i>Grewia tinctoria</i> Vahl	Dhama	Liliaceae	Tree	April- June
25	<i>Hippocrepia emerus</i> L.	Madhavi	Malpighiaceae	Liana	January- April
26	<i>Holoptelechia frutescens</i> L.	Kuda	Apocynaceae	Tree	February- June
27	<i>Holoptelechia frutescens</i> L.	Kambha	Anacardiaceae	Tree	January- July
28	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i> Linn	Teda	Balanitaceae	Herb	August- February
29	<i>Jasminum mandarinum</i> Wt	Kasar	Orobanchaceae	Climbing shrub	February- November
30	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Jatropha	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	throughout the year
31	<i>Lagerstroemia macrocarpa</i> Wight	Diyari	Lythraceae	Tree	June- February
32	<i>Lantana camara</i> Linn	Ghans	Verbenaceae	Shrub	throughout the year
33	<i>Macaranga pinnata</i> Alwell	Chandava	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	February- November
34	<i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn	Amba	Anacardiaceae	Tree	January- July
35	<i>Mappia foetida</i> Wight	Nakya	Jacquinaceae	Tree	June- October
36	<i>Moronegona umbellata</i> N. Burman	Ashya	Makrotomaceae	Tree	February- September
37	<i>Mussaenda pumila</i> Linn	Lajha	Moraceae	Shrub	July- January

38	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> L.	Curry leaf	Rutaceae	Tree	throughout the year
39	<i>Ocotelea pinnatifida</i> Benth	Surang	Guttiferae	Tree	March- July
40	<i>Pithecolobium bichthotum</i> L.	Awlia	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	July- May
41	<i>Pithecolobium bichthotum</i> L.	Pandharachapha	Apocynaceae	Tree	June- October
42	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> L.	Karam	Fabaceae	Tree	April- December
43	<i>Rauvolfia tetrasperma</i> (Nutt.) Lam	Calphala	Rubiaceae	Shrub	throughout the year
44	<i>Sapindus laurifolius</i> Vahl	Kaetha	Sapindaceae	Tree	October- March
45	<i>Sarcococa</i> Roxb	Sita ashok	Leguminosae	Tree	March- October
46	<i>Stereoperma macrocarpa</i> DC	Madal	Bignoniaceae	Tree	September- February
47	<i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i> (L.) K. Clark	-	Loganiaceae	Climbing shrub	September- May
48	<i>Tectaria grandis</i> L.	Sag	Verbenaceae	Tree	June- September
49	<i>Tridacna procumbens</i> L.	Akhandi	Compositae	Herb	throughout the year
50	<i>Triumfetta hirsuta</i> (L.) Jacq	Chinjira	Liliaceae	Under shrub	August- January
51	<i>Mandarinia (Lindl) Kuhn f</i>	Pivali vanda	Orchidaceae	Herb	April- December
52	<i>Miscantheus</i> L.	Nigudi	Verbenaceae	Shrub	January- September
53	<i>Mitrasaccharum</i> Roxb	Kalveli	Vitaceae	Climbing shrub	May- October
54	<i>Moronegona umbellata</i> L.	Dhaki	Lythraceae	Shrub	November- May
55	<i>Ziziphus rugosa</i> Lam	Toran	Rhamnaceae	Climbing Shrub	November- July



Conclusion

The present study shows that sacred groves are rich source of biodiversity. The growing pressures of population, urbanization, development have led to the degradation and loss of many sacred groves in many parts of the world. Sacred groves are the last refuge for some threatened and endemic plants, so any attempt should be made to conserve these sacred groves.

The conservation of sacred groves is necessary to the maintain richness of biodiversity but also crucial for both natural and cultural heritage. It is very essential that this unique biodiversity is preserved and protected sustainably for future generations.

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Exploring Power Dynamics in ‘Dance Like a Man’

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Abstract

The present paper discusses how Mahesh Dattani, a playwright addresses this theme in his work, particularly in his play “Dance Like a Man,” which portrays how opportunist feminism shapes power dynamics within Indian families. It also argues that opportunist feminism is a reflection of power politics present in all social and political institutions in India.

Keywords : Feminism, Opportunist Feminism & Feminist, Microcosm, Social Institution, Power Politics & Hegemony.

Introduction

Feminism is unequivocally the most esoterically debated and familiarly ridiculed movement in the history of mankind. Mahesh Dattani is one of the chief forthright advocates of feminism as far as Indian theatre is concerned. Dattani, our very own “Master of Taboos”, raised his dramatic voice when the world scene was bristling with the third wave feminism. As the feminism became more and more inclusive, Dattani chose to trod the most stigmatized thematic areas like homosexuality, gender binaries, gender fluidity and communalism. Dattani, thus, guided the modern Indian dramaturgy to inclusivity and intersectionality. Dattani’s oeuvre has seldom been interpreted from different perspectives than the aforementioned areas, rendering convergent thinking, repetitive uniformity and ideological singularity to his works. This paper strives to impart an alternative insight into his works. The two key concepts which fabricate the core of the paper are- opportunist feminism and power politics. The paper also intends to ponder over the possible line of congruence and interdependency between them.

Opportunist feminism: Though a devoted proponent of inclusive feminism, Dattani does not hesitate to reflect

upon the widening hypocrisy of misusing feminism according to one’s personal convenience, as American philosopher J. B. Jovi posits “Giving feminism a bad name”, that is called opportunist feminism. Michael LaBossiere produces a rudimentary as well as a pathetically deplorable definition of an opportunist feminist as “a woman who accepts the aspects of general feminism that are to her advantage while ignoring the aspects of general feminism that she regards as disadvantageous.” Michael LaBossiere, in his promptitude to define the abstraction, deems it as a gender governed behaviour, albeit the neoteric origination of “political correctness” in the postmodern setting suggests otherwise as every gender, for the basic societal approbation, is expected to demonstrate some degree of secularism, unorthodoxy and feminism, preferably moderate feminism by the virtue of which “new woman being educated and modern, could venture into the world outside, so long as it did not threaten her femininity that was required for running the home.” (Chatterjee, 130). The mankind’s pursuit to abide with the political correctness automatically eliminates the gender exclusivity surrounding the concept of opportunist feminism. Dattani’s “Dance Like a Man” presents how the opportunist feminism is genderlessly practiced in Indian familial scene.

Power : The functionality of an institution, especially in repressive societies like India, is obliged to owe its sustainability to the influence of power. Power is essentially the initiation and perpetuation of a system of normalcy scarcely tolerant of any deviancies. As Michel Foucault’s “Theory of Power” asserts- “Each society has its regime of truth, its general politics of truth: that is, the types of discourse which it accepts and makes function as true; the mechanisms and instances which enable one to distinguish true and false statements, the means by

which each is sanctioned.” (Foucault, 1991). In the context of Dattani’s “Dance Like a Man”, Jairaj’s very personal and individual deviance from the presumed societal convictions threatens the normative behavioural pattern of the society. The play, in that wise, delineates how the inevitable clashes between the normative supremacy of homogeneity and the existential singularity of deviance shape the power dynamics in the familial institution especially when a family as a political institution is reimaged as a microcosm of the repressive societies.

Dattani’s “Dance Like a Man” essentially explores the multitudinous aspects of power and opportunist feminism with specific reference to human relationships as they “have always been at the heart of his dramatic representation.” (The Plays of Mahesh Dattani, 69). The here forth discussion will comprise of the major characters in the play like Amritlal, Ratna and Jairaj who exhibit certain kind of traits of opportunist feminism and power that account for a peculiar interapplicability of both the ideologies.

Amritlal : Amritlal represents the absolute parental authority in the Indian patriarchal family scene which ensures the sustenance of a hypothetically presumed societal conduct. Amritlal embodies the psychological construct of an authoritarian monarch which manifests the material possession over the bodies of subjects vis-à-vis their progeny. His domineering temperament rejects his son’s autonomy over his body.

“AMRITLAL. Tell him if he grows his hair even an inch longer, I will shave his head and throw him on the roads.” (Collected Plays, 418)

AMRITLAL. Your husband happens to be my son. And you are both under my care. It is my permission that you should ask for.” (Collected Plays, 420)

A pathetic irony echoes throughout the play with the fact that he is a freedom fighter and social reformer. His character evinces a very political pattern of the suppression of the bigoted self and the projection of a mirage feminist persona to reap the prerogatives of a powerful and esteemed position in the society. It is quite tangible how he descends into the politics of dual identity with his comment on the devdasis as “unfortunate women” and “prostitutes” in a single breath. Amritlal clearly operates on the notions surrounding opportunist feminism. Jairaj’s character continuously challenges his father’s occasional opportunist fallacies in his otherwise robust morals.

“JAIRAJ. Don’t pretend. It suited your image-that of a liberal-minded person-to have a daughter-in-law from outside your community.” (Collected Plays, 415)

Amritlal, to complement his image of a progressive and liberal man, vouches eradication of untouchability and feminist reforms, but behind the pompous façade, he reinforces the gender stereotypes prevalent in the society

with his bizarre logics.

“JAIRAJ. The craft of a prostitute to show off her wares- what business did a man have learning such a craft? Of what use could it be to him? No use. So no man would want to learn such a craft. Hence anyone who learnt such a craft could not be a man. How could I argue against such logic.” (Collected Play, 406)

He forges the definitions of “freedom” and “reform” in the most ridiculous way to exercise absolute dictatorship in his house. Jairaj aptly alludes his father’s opportunist feminism to his lust for power-“JAIRAJ. Where is the spirit of revolution? You didn’t fight to gain independence. You fought for power in your hands. Why, you are just as conservative and prudish as the people who were ruling over us.” (Collected Plays, 416) The final blow to the feud between a father and a son over political opinions is when it shape shifts into a cruel machination where Amritlal employs opportunist feminism to manipulate Ratna into assisting him to prevent Jairaj from dancing.

“AMRITLAL. Don’t worry, I have no intention of stopping you. I will let you dance.

RATNA. And Jairaj? You do want to prevent him from dancing, don’t you? In spite of what you said.

AMRITLAL. A woman in a man’s world may be considered as being progressive. But a man in a woman’s world is pathetic.” (Collected Plays 427)

RATNA. Once he stops dancing- what will you do with him then?

AMRITLAL. Make him worthy of you.” (Collected Plays, 428)

Jairaj : If Amritlal is power, Jairaj is a counter power which emblemizes the rightful validation of deviations from societal conformities. He constantly engages in verbal spats with his father and is outright enthusiastic about his feminist and liberal convictions, especially when it pertains to his wife and his art.

“AMRITLAL. Where does she go every Monday? You know and you don’t tell me.

JAIRAJ. Where are your progressive ideals now.” (Collected Plays, 415)

“AMRITLAL. I will not have our temples turned into brothels!

JAIRAJ. And I will not have my art run down by a handful of stubborn narrow-minded individuals with fancy pretentious ideals.” (Collected Plays, 416)

Aside from the fact that Jairaj’s character secures the absolute sympathy from the audience or readers, his culpability lies in his overt engagement in the unnecessary feminist rhetoric which appears to be bombastically employed in the most irrelevant situations. His daughter Lata wisely points it out in an incident-

“JAIRAJ. (To Vishwas) Finish what you were saying. So now we are getting closer to your opinions. You don’t

want Lata dancing erotic numbers.

LATA. *Daddy, you make it sound so crude. 'Erotic Numbers'?* (Collected Plays, 435)

Jairaj's opportunist feminism comes out of his discontentment with his unfitting identity and a sudden realization of how normalcy can be a source of power. He can be encountered affirming to the "hyperbolic versions of man and woman" (Critically Queer, 581)

"JAIRAJ. *Look at me. I never cry.*

RATNA. *That is because you are a man!*

JAIRAJ. *Thank you. You haven't been so complimentary on previous occasion.*"

(Collected Plays, 437)

The fact that his wife excels him in terms of career hurts his manhood. Jairaj completely discards the pliability of a feminist man and attempts to dominate Ratna by raising suspicions on her motherhood despite being a negligent father himself. His opportunist feminism lends him power to justify his unfaltering accusations against Ratna for their son's untimely death.

"JAIRAJ. *No matter how clever an actress you are, you can't convince me that you are playing the part of devoted mother very well. You wouldn't even know where to start.*" (Collected Plays 445)

Ratna: Ratna is an apt caricature of the vulnerable position of women in patriarchal society. A woman can hardly become the independent source of power in such misogynist social construct. Ratna cleverly senses her powerlessness to balance between the two opposing forces viz. Jairaj and Amritlal. Her loyalties vehemently adhere to Jairaj till his character delivers an equally domineering and autonomous presence. She also utilizes the same bombastic feminism in her language to savour the delight of the derisive triumph over Amritlal.

"RATNA. *Tomorrow, Jairaj starts learning another dance form- Kuchipudi.*

AMRITLAL. *So?*

RATNA. *(triumphantly). In Kuchipudi, the men dress up as women!(laughs triumphantly and exits the dance hall.*" (Collected Plays 422)

But the couple's re-emergence at Amritlal's doors alters the power dynamics to Amritlal's favour and Ratna shifts her loyalties accordingly. She promises to help Amritlal in his ultimate goal of preventing Jairaj from dancing which culminates into the destruction of his life. Ratna, thus, submits to opportunist feminism expediently repositioning herself to be in the goodwill of the power. Jairaj's comment unveils her self interests in the whole scheming against him.

"JAIRAJ. *I think you prefer it this way. He lets you do what you want and you have me out of your way. He in turn is graceful to you*" (Collected Plays, 444)

Jairaj's "femininity", as the society would refer to it,

which once Ratna advocated, is no longer passable to her opportunist feminism. She does not forfeit a single opportunity to verbally assault his manhood.

"RATNA. *A young beautiful woman! And you are jealous of me for that? What kind of a man are you?*" (Collected Plays 443)

"RATNA. *You stopped being a man for me the day you came back to this house...*" (Collected Plays 402)

Conclusion

The preceding discussion and the analysis of the characters evince a common underlying pattern in their behaviour which intertwines the two key ideas operational concepts of the paper- the opportunist feminism and the power. Amritlal's opportunistic stunts are bearable to some extent as he is a static character owing to his relentless hunger for power but Jairaj and Ratna's decadence into the ill practices of opportunist feminism just for the sake of power reduces their plights and hardships to a trivial youthful rebellion which submits to the vagaries of time and age. A conversation between Lata and Viswas eerily undertones the vulnerability of the couple's youthful idealism destined to restore the previous authority with the coming of age-

"VISWAS.: *Why? Aren't they anxious to know who their lovely Lata is marrying?*

LATA: *Actually, they couldn't care less who are what you are. As long as you let me dance.*

VISWAS: *Hmm. And what if I whisk you away to Dubai and sell you to a sheikh?*

LATA: *Well, at least I'll still be dancing I his harem! No, seriously, they are not worried.*" (Collected Plays, 388)

The general analysis of the paper reveals how opportunist feminism avails one to acquire a substantial position in the dynamics of power. Thus, opportunist feminism can be denominated as a microcosm of power politics which runs through the blood of the Indian familial institution.

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महाडचा चवदार तळे सत्याग्रह : स्पृश्य व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि ब्रिटीशांची भूमिका

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इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख,

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सन १९२७ या वर्षी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरानी 'महाड' या गावी धर्मसंगर केला. त्यामुळे खूप गोंधळ माजला. येथील चवदार तळ्याचे ओंजळभर पाणी पिल्याने अस्पृश्यांचे जीवन उजळून निघाले. त्यांच्यात एक नवा उत्साह निर्माण झाला. आपणही माणूस आहोत, आपल्यालाही माणसासारखे जगता येते, याची त्यांना जाणीव झाली. मेलेली ढोरे ओढायची नाहीत, त्यांचे मांस खायचे नाही, गावकीची घाण उपसायची नाही, स्वाभिमानाने माणसासारखे जगायचे, वागायचे. अशा जणू काही शेकडो शपथा या अस्पृश्यांनी घेतल्या. त्यांच्यात एवढे मोठे परिवर्तन झाले. पण त्याच बरोबर स्पृश्य समजले जाणारे उच्च वर्णीय हिंदू व सत्तेवर असलेले ब्रिटीश यांच्यावरही परिणाम झाल्यावाचून राहिला नाही. स्पृश्यांनी अस्पृश्यांच्या विरुद्ध प्रतिकाराची तर ब्रिटीशानी दुटप्पी भूमिका अंगिकारली. याचेच चित्रण या ठिकाणी सादर करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

श्री. सीताराम केशव बोले यांनी सन १९२३ साली अस्पृश्यांना सार्वजनिक पाणी पाणवटे, विहिरी, तळे वगैरे खुली करण्यासंबंधीचा ठराव सरकार दरबारी मांडला आणि सरकारनेही तो ठराव मान्य केला. पण त्याची म्हणावी तशी अंमलबजावणी मात्र झाली नाही.^१ महाडच्या नगरपरिषदेने अस्पृश्यांचा हा हक्क मान्य केला पण प्रत्यक्षात मात्र काहीच होत नव्हते. तेव्हा श्री. सी. के. बोले यांनी त्या संबंधीचा पुन्हा एक ठराव मांडला. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेने आधीच्या ठरावानुसार कृती केली नाही तर सरकार त्यांना देत असलेले वार्षिक अनुदान बंद करावे, अशी तरतूद नव्या ठरावात करण्यात आली. आणि ती कायदे मंडळाने मान्य केली.

या पार्श्वभूमीवर डॉ. बाबासाहेबांचे म्हणणे असे होते की, महाडचे चवदार तळे सार्वजनिक असताना व पशु-पक्षांसह सर्व तिथे पाणी घेत असताना बहिष्कृत अशा महार, मांग, ढोर, चांभार जातींना पाणी का घेऊ दिले जात नाही?^२ डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या या म्हणण्यानुसार श्री. अनंतराव चित्रे यांनी १९ व २० मार्च १९२७ या दिवशी महाड येथे परिषदेचे आयोजन केले.

या परिषदेत चित्रे यांनी अध्यक्ष डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे भाषण

झाल्यानंतर सार्वजनिक तळ्यावर जाऊन अध्यक्षांसह पाणी प्राशन करायचे, असे सुचित केले. त्यानुसार डॉ. बाबासाहेबांसह अनेकांनी पाणी प्राशन केले. त्यानंतर शेजारी आलेल्या श्री. विरेश्वराच्या पुजाऱ्याने कांगावा केला. म्हणून त्यानंतर खूप मारपीठ झाली. शेवटी सवर्ण हिंदुनी चवदार तळे शुद्ध करून पुन्हा एकदा अस्पृश्यांना पाणी भरण्यास बंदी आणली.

उच्च वर्णीय हिंदुनी असा दावा केला की, महाडचे चवदार तळे सार्वजनिक नसून खाजगी मालकीचे आहे. त्यामुळे अशा तळ्यावर इतरांना हक्क सांगता येत नाही.^३ या बाबत कोर्टात खटला रचला. आणि तात्पुरती बंदी आणली. तेव्हा डिसेंबर महिन्यात महाडला सत्याग्रह करण्याचे ठरविले गेले. अस्पृश्य सत्याग्रह करणार असे ठरल्यानंतर महाडच्या नगर परिषदेनेही बंदी आणली. नगरपरिषदेत महाडचेच स्थानिक होते.

यावेळी सरकारने अस्पृश्यांची बाजू ताबडतोब घ्यायला हवी होती, खरे तर सरकारने राणीच्या जाहीरनाम्यातून भारतीय लोकांच्या चालीरीतीत आपण ढवळाढवळ करणार नाही.^४ असे सांगितले होते. म्हणजेच दुटप्पी भूमिकेचे प्रदर्शन केले होते.

उच्च वर्णीय हिंदुनी महाडचे तळे सार्वजनिक नसल्याचा दावा कोर्टात केला. तेव्हा डॉ. आंबेडकरानी हा खटला खालच्या कोर्टापासून ते हायकोर्टापर्यंत लढविला व ते तळे आम जनतेसाठी खुले असल्याचे सिद्ध केले.

उच्चवर्णीय हिंदुनी हा जो प्रतिकार केला, त्याचे मूळ कारण त्या काळात असलेली अस्पृश्यता हे होते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर महाडच्या परिषदेत म्हणाले की, अस्पृश्य ही स्पृश्य लोकांची लहर आहे. आम्ही तुम्हाला अस्पृश्य मानतो. म्हणून तुम्ही अस्पृश्य. या अस्पृश्य लोकांच्या लहरी शिवाय अस्पृश्यतेला दुसरे कारणच दिसत नाही. या आपल्या लहरीला स्पृश्य लहरी म्हणतात. व रुढीला कायदा मानून ते ती अस्पृश्यावर जबरदस्तीने लादतात.^५ स्पृश्यांनी असे करण्याचे काहीच कारण नव्हते. कारण मानव हा निसर्गतः जन्माने समान आहे.

ब्रिटीश सरकारने यावेळी दुटप्पी भूमिका बजावली. खरे तर

ब्रिटिश अस्पृश्यांच्या बाबतीत विचित्रच वागत होते. कसे वागत होते, त्याचे उदाहरण डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी परिषदेच्या व्यासपीठावरून दिलेले आहे. ते म्हणतात की, ब्रिटिशांनी अस्पृश्यांची लष्कर भरती बंद केली आहे. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी जेव्हा येथे आली, तेव्हा राज्य स्थापन करण्याकरिता आपल्या लोकांनी त्यांना मदत केली. आणि त्यामुळेच त्यांना आपले राज्य स्थापन करता आले. आता मात्र सरकारने लष्कर भरती बंद केली. त्यामुळे अस्पृश्य लोकांवर अनर्थ ओढवला आहे. राजकीयदृष्ट्या, नैतिकदृष्ट्या अथवा आर्थिकदृष्ट्या कोणत्याही प्रजाजनास सरकारी नोकरीत बंदी आणणे अन्यायाचे आहे. हे पक्षपातीपनाचे लक्षण तर आहेच, पण विश्वास घाताचेही आहे, असेच म्हणावे लागेल.^६

सरकार पक्षपातीपणे कसे वागत होते याचे आणखी एक उदाहरण देता येते. सन १९१४ साली पहिले महायुद्ध सुरु झाले, ब्रिटिशांना लष्कर भारती करायची होती तेव्हा सरकारला अस्पृश्यांची आठवण झाली. एक पलटण उभारायची होती, पण दोन पलटण उभ्या राहतील एवढी माणसे आपखुशीने तयार झाली. सरकारने एकच पलटण उभारली, पण महायुद्ध संपताच, काटकसरीच्या नावाखाली पुन्हा ती बंद केली.^७

डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या अशा उद्बोधनाने अस्पृश्यांमध्ये नवा उत्साह संचारला. ते आपल्या न्याय व हक्कांसाठी लढायला लागले. सवर्ण हिंदू त्यांचा प्रतिकार करायला लागले. त्यामुळे समाजात गोंधळ निर्माण झाला. या पार्श्वभूमीवर सरकारला समाजात शांतता निर्माण करायची होती. म्हणून ब्रिटिश सरकारने मद्रासच्या खालच्या मेजिस्ट्रेटची विचारसरणी चुकीची असल्याचे व मद्रासच्या हायकोर्टाचे चीफ जस्टिस न्या. टर्नर यांच्या निकाला संबंधीची विचारसरणी बरोबर असल्याचे ग्राह्य मानून त्याप्रमाणे सरकारने उपाय योजून वाद सोडवावा, असे मत बाबासाहेबांनी मांडले.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरानी मद्रासच्या खालच्या कोर्टाचा निकाल अमान्य केला. कारण तो निकाल त्यांना चुकीचा वाटला. मद्रासच्या खटल्यात वादि-प्रतिवादी हिंदू मुसलमान होते व वादाचा मुद्दा मस्जिदपुढे वाद्य वाजविणे किंवा न वाजविणे या संबंधीचा होता. यात मेजिस्ट्रेटने मुसलमानांची बाजू घेतली व हिंदुना वाद्य वाजविण्यास सक्त मनाई केली.^८ असा तो मतीतार्थात निकाल होता. पण या बाबतीत न्या. टर्नरने जे विवेचन केले, त्याला मात्र आंबेडकरानी रास्त मानले.

न्या. टर्नरने जो निकाल दिला तो असा होता की, माझ्या समजुतीप्रमाणे अशा प्रकारचे जातीचे विशिष्ट हक्क प्रस्थापित करण्यात रुढीचा आधार यापूर्वी कोर्टात केव्हाच सांगण्यात आला नाही. मद्रास इलाखा केव्हाही सर्वस्वी मुसलमानांच्या हाती नसल्याने तशा प्रकारची मस्जिदीपुढे वाद्य बंद करण्याची रूढी सर्वत्र बंद झाली नाही. ज्या-ज्या प्रांती मुसलमान लोकांनी राज्यकर्ते म्हणून आपल्या धर्मातील विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या आचारास व रुढीस हिंदू सारख्या पराजित लोकांना मान्य करावयास लावले आहे.^९ डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी या निकालाचा आधार घेऊन स्पष्टपणे मत मांडले की, धर्माच्या, जातीच्या व रुढीच्या बळावर पाळण्यात येणारे हक्क नष्ट केले पाहिजेत. कारण ब्रिटिश सरकार समान हक्क या तत्वावर आधारित आहे. त्यामुळे ब्रिटिश सरकारने सार्वजनिक रस्त्यावरून एका जातीस जाण्यास दुसऱ्या जातीने प्रतिबंध करणे अथवा

पुरातन धार्मिक व सामाजिक रूढीमुळे अस्पृश्यांना सार्वजनिक पानवटे व देवालये यात स्पृश्य जातींना मज्जाव करणे याला आळा घातला पाहिजे.

अशा प्रकारच्या अनेक खटल्यांचे संदर्भ डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी दिले. पण समाजात शांतता निर्माण होण्यासाठी उच्चवर्णियांनी रचलेल्या खटल्याचा निकाल लागेपर्यंत सरकारने अस्पृश्यांना चवदार तळ्याचे पाणी पिण्यास बंदी आणली. आंबेडकरानीही माघार घेतली नाही. हायकोर्टात सन १९३७ साला पर्यंत त्यांनी हा खटला लढविला.

या वेळेला ब्राम्हणेतर पक्षाच्या नेत्यांनी म्हणावा तसा पाठींबा दिला नाही. खरे तर या पक्षाच्या नेत्यांनी मोठा भरभरून पाठींबा द्यायला पाहिजे होता. कारण ब्राम्हणेतर पक्षाची स्थापना महात्मा फुले यांच्या सत्यशोधक चळवळीतून झाली होती. पुढे मराठा जातीतील वरिष्ठ वर्ग तिच्यात सामील झाल्यावर केवळ ब्राम्हण विरोधावर भर देऊन परिवर्तनाचा कार्यक्रम त्यांनी बाजूला सारला. शुद्राती-शूद्रापासून स्वतःला बाजूला सारले. शुद्राती-शूद्रापासून स्वतःला बाजूला काढले. आणि अप्रत्यक्षपणे वर्णव्यवस्थेचे समर्थन केले. चवदार तळ्यावर पाणी भरण्यासाठी अस्पृश्यांना विरोध करण्यात ब्राम्हण व ब्राम्हणेतर, दोघेही एकत्र आले. म्हणूनच कुलाबा जिल्ह्याचे कलेक्टर जेव्हा परिषदेच्या ठिकाणी आले, तेव्हा ब्राम्हणेतर पक्षाचे पुढारी समजले जाणारे श्री. केशवराव जेधे व श्री. दिनकरराव जवळकर त्यांना भेटले व त्यांच्या म्हणण्याला आपला पाठींबा दिला. कलेक्टरचे म्हणणे असे होते की, सरकारची सहानुभूती अस्पृश्यांच्या बाजूने आहे. पण कोर्टाचा हुकुम मोडण्याचा प्रयत्न केल्यास सरकारला त्याचा बंदोबस्त करावा लागेल. म्हणून दाव्याचा निकाल लागेपर्यंत सत्याग्रह तहकूब करण्यात यावा.^{१०} यावर स्पृश्य हिंदू व सरकार या दोघांशी एकाच वेळी झगडा करण्याची ताकद अस्पृश्यांमध्ये नसल्याने डॉ. आंबेडकराना सत्याग्रहाचा ठराव मागे घ्यावा लागला.

असे जरी असले तरी, डॉ. आंबेडकरानी आपला धीर सोडला नाही. पुढे स्पृश्यांनी कोर्टात घातलेल्या दाव्याचा निकाल लागला आणि चवदार तळे सार्वजनिक मालकीचे ठरवून ते अस्पृश्यांना खुले झाले.

संदर्भ सुची

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- ५) डॉ. बाबासाहेबांचे गाजलेले लेख, रघुवंशी प्रकाशन, दादर - मुंबई, पृष्ठ २.
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बचत गट आणि शासकिय योजना

प्रा. दिपाली अशोक पाठराबे

गोखले एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय
श्रीवर्धन, जि. रायगड

सारांश

एक सामाजिक-आर्थिक उपक्रम म्हणून बचत गट आज नावारुपाला आले आहे. याला स्वयंसहाय्य गट असेही संबोधले जाते. बचत गट करण्याच्या निमित्ताने एकत्र येणारा गट म्हणजेच बचत गट होय. बचत गटांच्या माध्यमातून विविध सामाजिक प्रश्न, विषय याबाबत चर्चा होते व त्यासाठी बचत गटामार्फत सामूहिक कृती करता येते.

प्रस्तावना

नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेते व बचत गटांच्या चळवळीचे जनक डॉ. महंमद युनूस यांनी राबविलेल्या बचत गटाच्या प्रयोगाला बांगलादेशात अभूतपूर्व यश मिळाले. बचत गटाच्या माध्यमातून महिलांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास निर्माण झाला. या यशातून प्रेरणा घेवून भारतानेही बचत गटांच्या माध्यमातून लघुत्तम उद्योगांना चालना देण्यास सुरुवात केली.

स्त्रियांनी आर्थिकरित्या सक्षम होणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. बचत गट हे महिलांना आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सबल बनविण्यासाठी उत्तम संधी उपलब्ध करून देतात. बचत गट महिलांना रोजगार आणि त्या माध्यमातून आत्मसन्मान मिळवून देण्यास महत्त्वाचे आहे. यातून संघभावनाही जोपासली जाते. चूल आणि मुल इतकेच विश्व असणाऱ्या महिला आज बचत गटाच्या बाह्य जगाच्या संपर्कात आल्या आहेत. बचत गटांच्या स्थापनांमुळे बचतीच्या सवयीबरोबरच स्वयंरोजगार करण्याची प्रेरणा महिलांना मिळाली आहे. आज महिलांनी अनेक उद्योग-व्यवसाय बचत गटांच्या माध्यमातून उभारले आहेत व त्यांनी तयार केलेल्या उत्पादनाला बाजारपेठ मिळावी म्हणून शासन प्रयत्नशील आहे. महिलांमध्ये असणारे कौशल्य, संवादकौशल्य, वेळेचे नियोजन, अर्थकारणाची आवड आणि सांगड, जबाबदारी घेण्याची क्षमता, जोखीम स्वीकारण्याची वृत्ती, परिस्थिती हाताळण्याची कला, त्यामध्ये यशस्वी होण्याची क्षमता, नेतृत्व गुण, कामातील नीटनेटकेपणा, व्यवहारी वृत्ती या उपजत उद्योजकीय गुणांचा वापर करून बचत गटातील महिला उद्योग क्षेत्रात आपले कर्तृत्व सिद्ध करू शकतात.

आवश्यक बाबी

- बचत गटाचा व्यवहार प्रामाणिकपणे व लोकशाही तत्त्वावर आधारित चालविणे.
- गटामध्ये सर्व महिलांनी सक्रिय सहभाग घेणे.
- वेळेवर सभा घेणे.
- सभेत विषय मांडणे.
- चर्चा करणे.
- इतिवृत्तांत लिहिणे.
- हिशेबाच्या वहा व्यवस्थित ठेवणे.
- गटांच्या निर्णयाचे मनापासून पालन करणे.
- व्यवहार पारदर्शक करणे.
- बँकेचे व्यवहार पाहणे.
- बचत गटाचे सदस्य केवळ महिला, केवळ पुरुषा अथवा मिश्र म्हणजेच महिला पुरुष एकत्र असेही असू शकते. ही संख्या २० किंवा त्यापेक्षा कमी असावी.
- गटातील प्रत्येक सदस्य ठरलेल्या कालावधीने एकत्र येऊन बचत म्हणून ठराविक रक्कम गटात जमा करतो/करते. हा कालावधी आठवड्यातून एकदा किंवा महिन्यातून एकदा असतो.
- ही जमा केलेली रक्कम बचत गटातील सदस्यांनाच कर्ज म्हणून मिळते.
- कर्ज सभासदाने हप्त्याहप्त्याने बचत गटाला परत करणे अपेक्षित असते.
- बचत गटाच्या व्यवहारासाठी बचत गटाचे सदस्य - कर्ज द्यायचे का? द्यायचे ठरल्यास किती दराने द्यायचे, कोणाला द्यायचे, परतफेडी विषयी नियम वगैरे ठरवतात.
- बचत गट ही लोकशाही तत्त्वावर आधारित रचना आहे त्यामुळे गटातील प्रत्येक सभासदाला समान अधिकार असतो.
- बचत गटाने पाच सूत्रांचा नियम अमलात किंवा कटाक्षाने

पाळला पाहिजे.

बचत गटासाठी शासनाच्या योजना

- ग्रामीण भागातील दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील व्यक्तींच्या बचत गटास ग्रामविकास विभागाच्या ग्राम स्वरोजगार याजनेत प्रकल्प संचालक, जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा व गट विकास अधिकारी, (पंचायत समिती) यांचेकडून स्वयंरोजगारासाठी रु. १०,०००/- अनुदान दिले जाते व त्यावर बँकेकडून रु. १५,०००/- कर्ज असे एकूण रु. २५,०००/- खेळते भांडवल दिले जाते.
- शहरी भागातील व्यक्तींच्या बचत गटास आयुक्त तथा संचालक महानगरपालिका प्रशासन यांच्या सुवर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजनेत उपायुक्त, महानगरपालिका व मुख्याधिकारी, नगरपालिका यांचेकडून स्वयंरोजगारासाठी रु. १.२५ लाख (५०%) अनुदान दिले जाते व उर्वरित ५०% रक्कम रु. १.२५ लाख राष्ट्रीयकृत बँकेमार्फत कर्जरूपाने मिळते.
- शहरी भागातील दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लाभार्थ्यांस आयुक्त तथा संचालक महानगरपालिका प्रशासन यांच्या सुवर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजनेत उपायुक्त, महानगरपालिका व मुख्याधिकारी, नगरपालिका यांचेकडून स्वयंरोजगारासाठी १५% परंतु कमाल रु. ७५००/- इतके अनुदान शासनाकडून दिले जाते. हे अनुदान राष्ट्रीयकृत बँकेकडील

जास्तीत जास्त कर्ज रु. ५०,०००/- वर दिले जाते.

- राष्ट्रीयकृत बँका गटाच्या बचतीच्या प्रमाणावर १:२ ते १:४ या प्रमाणात टप्प्याटप्प्याने गटास कर्ज देतात.
- सहकारी बँका बचत गटाच्या बचतीच्या प्रमाणात म्हणजे १:१ ते १:४ या प्रमाणात व्यवसायासाठी कर्ज देतात.
- स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडिया बचत गटातील सदस्याला घरबांधणीसाठी रु. ५०,०००/- व भुखंड खरेदीसाठी रु. २५,०००/- कर्ज ७.७५% व्याजदराने देते.

निष्कर्ष

बचत गटामुळे ग्रामीण विकासाला चालना मिळाली. ग्रामीण जनतेला स्थानिक पातळीवर रोजगार उपलब्ध झाल्याने दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनाचा प्रश्न सोडविण्यास मदत झाली आणि स्वयंव्यवसाय ही संकल्पना पुढे आली.

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क्रांतीज्योती सावित्रीबाई फुले : आधुनिक मराठी साहित्यातील प्रच्छन्न कवयित्री

प्रा. विद्या कुलकर्णी

एस. एस. धामणकर महाविद्यालय, नाशिक

प्राचीन मराठी साहित्य हे कवितेच्या स्वरूपात प्रकटले. संस्कृत साहित्य मीमांसक भरताने लिहिलेल्या 'नाट्यशास्त्र' या ग्रंथात 'काव्य' हा शब्द समग्र वाङ्मय प्रकारांसाठी योजलेला आहे. प्राचीन कवितेची प्रेरणा ही अध्यात्मप्रवणतेची दिसून येते. अभंग, गौळण, भारूडे, देवांच्या आरत्या, खंडकाव्य, कथाकाव्य यातून ही प्रकट झाली. या काळात स्त्री संतांनी लिहिलेल्या कवितांमध्ये महदंबा, जनाबाई, मुक्ताबाई, बहिणाबाई, वेणाबाई, सोयराबाई, निर्मळा इत्यादी स्त्री संत कवयित्रींची वैभवशाली परंपरा अस्तित्वात आली. अर्वाचीन मराठी साहित्यात कवितेच्या प्रांतात (१८१८-१९२०) स्त्री कवयित्रींची संख्या तुरळक आहे. कवी ना. वा. टिळकांच्या पत्नी लक्ष्मीबाई टिळक व अहिराणी भाषेत काव्य लिहिणाऱ्या बहिणाबाई चौधरी (१८८०-१९५१) या महत्त्वाच्या कवयित्रींसोबत सावित्रीबाई फुले (३ जानेवारी १८३१-१० मार्च १८९७) यांचे नाव घेणे उचित ठरते. परंतु सावित्रीबाईंच्या काव्याची फारशी चर्चा व लेखन मात्र झालेले नाही आणि त्यांच्या कार्याची त्या जिवंत असताना उपेक्षा झाली, त्यापेक्षा अधिक उपेक्षा व दुर्लक्ष त्यांच्या कवितेचे झालेले आहे. सावित्रीबाईंच्या कवितेतील विचार हा पुरोगामी आहे. शिक्षणासाठी स्त्रियांना प्रेरणा देणारा आहे. पहिली शिक्षिका या त्यांच्या ओळखीसोबत समाज परिवर्तनवादी विचार जपणारी ही कवयित्री आहे. शिक्षणाच्या क्रांतीची मशाल महात्मा फुले ठरले, परंतु क्रांतीज्योती सावित्रीचा विचार सातत्याने समाजाच्या मनात नंदादीपाप्रमाणे तेवत आहे, त्यातील सातत्य हे आजच्या स्त्रीला महिला सबलीकरणासाठी प्रेरक ठरत आहे.

सावित्रीबाई फुले यांची ओळख समाजसुधारक, स्त्री व शुद्रांसाठी महात्मा फुले यांनी शाळा सुरु केल्यानंतर त्या शाळेत शिक्षिका, पहिल्या मुख्याध्यापिका, शिक्षणतज्ज्ञ, शाळा संस्थापक, स्त्री मुक्ती चळवळीच्या प्रणेत्या, बालहत्या प्रतिबंधक गृहातील स्त्रियांचा प्रेमाने सांभाळ करणारी माता, सत्यशोधक समाजाचे नेतृत्व करणारी सक्षम महिला, १८९७ च्या पुण्यातील प्लेगच्या साथीत आपल्या जीवाची काळजी न करता इतरांचे प्राण वाचविणारी धाडसी कार्यकर्ता या महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिकांमधून त्यांची ओळख करून दिली हाते. परंतु अर्वाचीन

मराठी कवितेच्या प्रांतात दोन काव्यसंग्रह लिहिणाऱ्या या लेखिकेची ओळख 'आधुनिक कवयित्री' म्हणून प्राधान्याने करून दिली जात नाही. अनेकांना सावित्रीबाई या चांगल्या कवयित्री होत्या हे देखील माहित नाही, ही खंत वाटते. सावित्रीबाई यांच्या काव्यातील विचार प्रेरणादायी व विचार परिवर्तन करायला लावणारा आहे, पण महात्मा फुले यांच्या काव्यातील भाषेसारखी त्यांची लेखणी प्रखर नाही. त्यांच्या कवितेतील भाषा ही आक्रमक नसून संयतपणे काव्यातून सामाजिक विचार व्यक्त करणारी आहे. साहित्य हे मनोरंजनाचे साधन नसून त्यातून परिवर्तन विचार मूलगामी ठरत असतो हे तत्त्व सावित्रीबाई आपल्या साहित्यात जपतात. महात्मा फुले यांनी आपल्या लेखनाची भाषा ही लोकभाषा ठरवली होती. भाषा हे समाजपरिवर्तनाचे प्रभावी हत्यार असते असा त्यांचा विचार होता. त्यांचे परखड विचार त्यांनी मातृभाषा मराठीतून सामान्यांपर्यंत पोहचवले. शिक्षणाचा खरा उद्देश साक्षर होणे असा नसून समाज जागृती त्यातून होणे अपेक्षित असते हा फुल्यांचा विचार सावित्रीबाईंच्या काव्यात मांडलेला दिसून येतो. सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी 'काव्यफुले' आणि बावन्नकशी 'सुबोध रत्नाकर' हे दोन काव्यसंग्रह लिहिले. त्यांची कविता वाचल्यावर प्रेरणा तर मिळतेच, पण त्यांनी प्रगल्भपणे आपला परिवर्तनवादी विचार त्या काळातील सरंजामी प्रवृत्ती असणाऱ्या, महिलांसाठी शिक्षणाची दारे बंद असणाऱ्या परंपरावादी समाजात मांडणे यातून त्यांची निर्भयमता लक्षात येते. महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरणामा, आत्मनिर्भरतेत शिक्षण महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत असते. हा सावित्रीबाईंच्या कवितेतील आधुनिक विचार आजच्या काळातही दुर्लक्षून चालणार नाही. या लेखात सावित्रीबाईंची सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक बोधपर कवितेवर विचार केला आहे. त्यांची निसर्ग कवितेवरील चिंतन आलेले नाही ही मर्यादा आहे.

सावित्रीबाईंच्या 'काव्यफुले' हा काव्यसंग्रह सन १८५४ मध्ये प्रकाशित झाला. शिलाप्रेसवर हा छापलेला असून या संग्रहाच्या मुखपृष्ठावर शंकरपार्वतीचे छायाचित्र आहे. त्याकाळात नव्यानेच सुरु झालेल्या छापखान्यात याची छपाई झाल्याचे नमूद केलेले आहे. या कवितेतील कविता सावित्रीबाईंनी मोडी लिपीत लिहिलेल्या आहेत.

या काव्यसंग्रहात एकूण ४१ कविता समाविष्ट आहेत. निसर्ग, समाज, प्रार्थना, इतिहास, आत्मपरता असे विषय या कवितांमध्ये आलेले वैशिष्ट्ये सांगता येईल. 'जोतिबाचा बोध' या अभंग वृत्तातील कवितेत त्या लिहितात,

'स्वामी जोतिबांच्या लागे मी चरणी
त्यांची गोड वाणी । मनी घुमे...
जोतिबांचे बोल । मनात परसा
जीवाचा आरसा । पाहते मी
सेवेच्या भावाने । सेवा जी करिती
धन्यता पावती । मानवात' (काव्यफुले, पृष्ठ क्रमांक ७)

वरील कवितेतून महात्मा फुले यांच्याबद्दलचा आदर आणि सेवेचे महत्त्व सावित्रीबाई प्रतिपादन करतात. 'मनात परसा', 'जीवाचा आरसा' या यमकातून कविता अधिक लयबद्ध वाटते. आपल्या जीवाचा आरसा म्हणजे साक्षात महात्मा फुले हे असून त्यांची प्रेरणा आपणासाठी किती महत्त्वाची ठरते हे त्या अभिमानाने सांगतात. सावित्रीबाई फुले आणि महात्मा फुले यांनी समन्वयाने जे कार्य केले आहे मग ते शिक्षकाचे असो की, सुधारक म्हणून असो त्यातून एक आदर्श दांपत्य जीवनाचा आदर्शही आपल्या समोर उभा राहतो. महात्मा फुल्यांकडून सावित्रीबाईंना त्यांच्या कार्यात पूर्ण स्वातंत्र्य मिळत असल्याने दोघांच्याही मनात परस्पराबद्दल आदर होता. तो आदर कवयित्रीने 'काव्यफुले' या संग्रहातील क्रमांक १० 'संसारची वाट' या कवितेतही त्यांचा जोतिबांबद्दलचा आदर व्यक्त होता. त्या लिहितात,

'माझ्या जीवनात । जोतिबा स्वानंद ॥
जैसा मकरंद । कळीतला ॥
ऐसा भाग्यवंत । असेल तुजला ।
नसे आनंदाला । पारावार ॥ (काव्यफुले, पृष्ठ क्रमांक ७)

१९ शतकापर्यंत मराठी भाषेवर संस्कृतचे प्राबल्य असल्याने या कवितेत सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी संस्कृत भाषेतील शब्द योजले आहेत. त्यामुळे 'मकरंद', 'नसे पारावार' असे शब्द त्यांच्याकडून सहजगत्या काव्यात येतात. कवितांच्या शीर्षकांवरून त्यांचय कवितांचे विषय लगेच वाचकांना समजतात. त्यांच्या कवितेतील साधेपणा आणि आकलनसुलभता ही वाचकांचे लक्ष केंद्रीत करते. ज्या बहुजन समाजाच्या उद्वारासाठी त्या लेखन करत होत्या, त्यांच्या बद्दलचे प्रेम व त्यांचे शिक्षणातून होणारे परिवर्तन त्यांना अपेक्षित होते. समस्त महिलावर्गासाठी त्यांनी व महात्मा फुले यांनी सुरु केलेल्या शिक्षणामुळे त्या शिक्षणक्षेत्रात दीतस्तंभ ठरल्या. शिक्षण हे मनुष्याच्या जीवनात परिवर्तन घडवून आणते हे फुले दाम्पत्यांना माहित असल्याने शतकांपासून वंचित समाजाच्या प्रगतीसाठी, त्यांचे हक्क व अधिकार त्याला समजावे आणि माणूस म्हणून त्याला अभिमानाने जगता यावे, आपल्यावरील शोषण व अन्याय थांबावा यासाठी त्यांनी शाळा सुरु केल्या. त्यांच्या या कार्यामुळे समाज परिवर्तनास गती मिळाली. चातुर्वर्णीय, मनुवादी व्यवस्थेत स्त्रियांचा आणि शूद्रांचा शिक्षणाचा अधिकार हिरावून घेतला होता, याबद्दलची चीड व संताप त्यांच्या 'मनु म्हणे' कविता क्रमांक २४ मध्ये व्यक्त झाला आहे. त्यांनी मनुवादी विचारांवर परखड भाष्य केले आहे. ही विचारसरणी किती कोत्या

प्रकारी होती हे सांगताना त्या म्हणतात,

'नांगर धरती शेती जे करिती ।

मडु ते असती मनु म्हणे॥' (काव्यफुले, पृष्ठ क्रमांक १९)

कुणबी हा निर्बुद्ध आहे ही मनुवादी विचारसरणी त्यांना मान्य नसल्याने सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी कवितेतून तत्कालीन सामाजिक धारणा व शेतकऱ्याबद्दलचा मनुवादी विचार मांडला आहे. त्यांची ही कविता चिंतनशील असून, त्या काळातील सामाजिक व्यवस्थेतील स्त्रियांचे शोषण, त्यांचे दुय्यम स्थान या संदर्भात अनेक प्रश्न त्या कवितांतून विचारतात. स्त्री शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व त्यांनी अनुभवल्यामुळे समस्त स्त्रियांना शिक्षण मिळावे यासाठी त्या प्रयत्नशील होत्या. शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व आणि त्याचा प्रसार यासाठी आपले संबंध आयुष्य खर्च केले. सावित्रीबाईंच्या कवितांमध्ये समस्त स्त्री वर्गाने आणि शूद्रांनी शिक्षणाला प्राधान्य द्यावे यासाठी प्रत्यक्ष कृती-उक्तीतून शिक्षणासाठी समस्त वर्गाला जागृक केल्याचे लक्षात येते. तर्कसंगत विचार आणि गुलामगिरीला विरोध दर्शविणारा भाव त्यांच्या कवितेतून व्यक्त झाला आहे. अनेक शतकांपासून शिक्षणापासून वंचित असलेल्या वर्गाबद्दल त्यांच्या मनात प्रेम आणि सहानुभूती असल्याने व्यवस्थेबद्दलची चीड व्यक्त करतात. 'शिकण्यासाठी उठा' हा त्यांचा उपदेश राहत नाही तर त्यातून सामुहिक क्रिया मग ती शिकण्याची असो किंवा चुकीच्या गोष्टींना नकार, विरोध दर्शविणारी असो यातून इतरांना प्रेरणा मिळते. त्यांच्यातील नेतृत्वाचा गुण कवितेत लगेच लक्षात येतो. 'शिकणेसाठी जागे व्हा' कविता क्रमांक ३४ मध्ये लिहितात,

'उठा बंधुनो अतिशूद्रांनो जागे होऊनि उठा

परंपरेची गुलामगिरी ही तोडणेसाठी उठा

बंधुनो शिकणेसाठी उठा ॥' (काव्यफुले, पृष्ठ क्रमांक २४)

सावित्रीबाई ज्या काळात काव्यलेखन करत होत तो काळ स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणासाठी प्रतिकूल असा काळ होता. 'इंग्रजी शिका' कविता क्रमांक ३२ मध्ये त्या विद्येचे व इंग्रजी भाषेचे महत्त्व आणि ब्रिटिशांचा इंग्रजी भाषेतून प्रकट होणारी एकत्वाची भावना ही आपल्या देशातील जातीभेद मिटविण्यास साह्यकारी ठरेल असा त्यांनी त्या काळात मांडलेला विचार त्यांच्या आधुनिक विचारांची साक्ष देतात. इंग्रजी भाषा ही फक्त संदेश व दळणवळणाचे कार्य करत नाही तर ज्ञान व आपल्या हक्कांची जाणीव करून देते व आपल्या मनातील जातीभेद दूर करण्यासाठी ही भाषा शिकण्याची म्हणजे इंग्रजांनी शिक्षणाचे जे सार्वत्रिकीकरण केले व त्यामुळेच भारतात शिक्षण क्षेत्रात गती आली आपणही या भाषेचा अंगीकार करून भटांच्या पारंपरिक विचारांचा विरोध करू शकू असेही त्यांना वाटते. परिवर्तनाची आलेली संधी आपण दवडू नये असे सावित्रीबाईंच्या कवितेतून लक्षात येते. भाषा ही फक्त संदेशवहन करत नसते तर सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक जीवनाचे ती नेतृत्व करत असते. आपल्या कवितेत त्या लिहितात,

'स्वावलंबनाचा । उद्योग प्रपंच

ज्ञान धन संच । करी यत्ने ॥

विद्येविण गेले । वाया गेले पशु

स्वस्थ नका बसू । विद्या घेणे ॥

शूद्र अतिशूद्र । दुःख निवारया

इंग्रजी शिकाया । संधि आली ॥

इंग्रजी शिकूनि । जातीभेद मोडा

भटजी भारुडा । फेकुनिया ॥' (काव्यफुले, पृष्ठ क्रमांक २३)

पाश्चात्य देशांतील विद्येने माणसाच्या जगण्याला समता, बंधुता आणि न्याय या मूल्यांची ओळख करून दिली. माणसाच्या जगण्यात वैचारिक गती आणण्याचे कार्य केले. त्याचप्रमाणे संतांचा विचार माणसाला जीवन आनंदी कसे जगावे हे सांगणारा आहे. सावित्रीबाईंनी अनेक ग्रंथांचे वाचन केले असल्याने, लहानपणी मनावर झालेला सदाचारी विचार त्यांच्या काव्यांत स्पष्टपणे दिसून येतो. 'तेच संत' या कवितेत सज्जन माणूस कोणास म्हणावे हे सांगताना रामदास स्वामींच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव पडलेला दिसतो.

'वाचे उच्चारी । तैसी क्रिया करी

नीच नरनारी । पूजनीय ॥

सेवा परमार्थ । पाळी व्रत सार्थ

होई कृतार्थ तेच वंद्य ॥' (तेच संत, काव्यफुले, पृष्ठ क्रमांक ८)

रामदास स्वामी यांच्या दासबोधातील विचार आणि महात्मा फुले यांच्या 'अखंड' मधील कवितेच्या आसपास जाणारी त्यांची वरील कविता आहे.

'बावन्नकशी सुबोध रत्नाकर' हा सावित्रीबाईंचा काव्यसंग्रह सन १८९१ मध्ये लिहिलेला असून पुस्तकरूपाने सन १८९२ मध्ये अमरावती येथे त्यास प्रसिद्धी मिळाली. या काव्यसंग्रहाच्या नावाबद्दल डॉ. मा. गो. माळी असे मत नोंदवितात की, "या कवितासंग्रहात बावन्न कडवी असल्याने बावन्नकशी असे नाव दिले असावे." महात्मा फुले यांच्या जीवन चरित्राचा पद्यमय स्वरूपात सावित्रीबाईंनी या काव्यसंग्रहात वेध घेतला आहे. त्याबरोबर देशाचा प्राचीन काळापासूनचा इतिहास, पेशवाईचा रावबाजीचे व त्या काळातील समाजाचे विदारक चित्रण त्यांनी यातील कवितांमध्ये केले आहे. शिवाय महात्मा फुले यांच्याबद्दलचा कृतज्ञ भाव या संग्रहातील कवितांमध्ये व्यक्त झालेला दिसून येतो. त्या उपोद्घातात म्हणतात,

'जयाचे मुळे मी कविता रचीते ।

जयाचे कृपे ब्रम्ह आनंद चिते ।

जयाने दिली बुद्धी ही सावित्रीला ।

प्रणामा करी मी यती जोतिबाला ॥'

आपल्याला काव्य लेखनात महात्मा फुले यांची प्रेरणा मिळाली त्यामुळे आपण लिहू शकलो आणि आपल्या जीवनात परिवर्तन करू शकलो हे मनोमनी सावित्रीबाईंच्या मनात असल्याने, त्यांनी काव्यात ही भावना प्रामाणिकपणे व्यक्त केल्याची दिसते. त्यांची कविता ही स्वतःसाठी नसून समाजाचा विचार करणारी, परिवर्तन रुजवू पाहणारी आहे. शब्दांचा अलंकारी अतिरेक त्यांच्या कवितेत दिसून येत नाही तर साधेपणा हे त्यांच्या कवितेचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. त्यांच्या कवितेत कोणत्याही कवीची नकल केल्याचे लक्षात येत नाही, पण महात्मा फुले यांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव असल्याचे लक्षात येते. पुढे त्या लिहितात.

'करी शुद्रसेवा दिले धैर्य त्यांना

क्रियाशील नेता अशा जोतिबाचा

नसे जात ज्याला तसे पंथ काही

तया वंदुनी सावित्री काव्य वाही ॥३॥

महात्मा फुल्यांना स्त्री-शूद्रांसाठी काम करण्यासाठी जे धैर्य मिळाले ते त्यांनी सर्व जाती-धर्माच्या पिडीत लोकांचा उद्धार करण्यासाठी खर्च केले, त्यामुळे महात्मा फुल्यांना त्यांनी आपले काव्य अर्पण केले आहे. आपल्या काव्याची खरी प्रेरणा फुलेच आहे हे सांगताना त्यांना सार्थ अभिमान वाटतो. या काव्यसंग्रहातील 'उपसंहार' नावाच्या कवितेत त्यांनी कवितेचा उद्देश स्पष्ट केला आहे, त्या लिहितात,

'मनी कल्पना छान गोष्टी रचावे

जना ग्राह्य होईल ऐसेच गावे

मनी इच्छुनी काव्य केले स्वभावे

तुम्ही गाऊनी त्यातले सत्य घ्यावे' ॥५१॥

आपल्या कवितेतून जे सत्य आहे म्हणजे विधायक आहे, ते फक्त इतरांनी घ्यावे, कारण जे काही विचार आपल्या मनात आले, ते आपण कवितेत व्यक्त केले आहे आणि लोकांना जे योग्य वाटेल तेच कवितेतून आले पाहिजे, असा विचारही त्यांनी काव्याद्वारा व्यक्त केला आहे. कवयित्रीच्या वरील काही कवितांचा संदर्भ देत त्यांच्या काव्यातील सामाजिक जाणिवामध्ये, स्त्री-शूद्रांसाठी शिक्षण, गुलामगिरीचा धिक्कार, सामाजिक विषमता विरोध, ब्रिटिशांचे न्यायी राज्य, महात्मा फुल्यांचे कार्य, त्यांचा गौरव इत्यादी विषय आलेले आहेत. सावित्रीबाईंच्या कवितेच्या आधारे पुढील काही ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये सांगता येतात.

सावित्रीबाईंच्या कवितेतील भाषिक छंद व वृत्ते

आधुनिक मराठी कवितेत केशवसुतांच्या अगोदर आपल्या कवितेतून सामाजिक समतेच्या ध्यासातून काव्य लिहिणारी, बहून समाजाचा विकास हा शिक्षणातूनच होऊ शकतो हे जाणणारी कवयित्री सावित्रीबाई फुले यांच्या 'काव्यफुले' आणि 'बावन्नकशी सुबोध रत्नाकर' या काव्यसंग्रहातील कवितांच्या आधारे काही समाजन विशिष्ट्ये त्यांच्या कवितांत जाणवतात. त्यामध्ये त्यांच्या भाषेवर त्या काळात संस्कृत भाषेचे प्राबल्य असल्याने त्या काळाचा महिमा संस्कृत शब्दांतून लक्षात येतो. त्यांच्या कवितेत 'काव्यफुले' मधील 'अर्पणपत्रिका' ही कविता 'वसंततिलका' या वृत्तातील आहे. तर 'शिव प्रार्थना' ही कविता ओवी छंदातील आहे. ओवीचा उगम वैदिक छंदात आणि अनुष्टुप छंदात प्रामुख्याने आढळतो. शिव प्रार्थना ही कविता ग्रंथामधील ओवी या प्रकारातील आहे. शिव प्रार्थना या कवितेत त्या लिहितात,

सत्य सुंदर शिव थाट । शिरी शोभे जटाजपळट ॥

वाहती गंगाधरा उत्कटा । चतुर्दशव विद्येच्या ॥१॥

महात्मा फुले यांना देव ही संकल्पना मान्य नव्हती, पण सृष्टीचा निर्माता तो 'निर्मिक' मात्र मान्य होता. पण सावित्रीबाई आपल्या काव्यातून देवादिकांच्या महती वर्णिताने. शंकराचे वर्णन व वंदन शिव प्रार्थना या कवितेत त्या करतात. तर 'छत्रपती शिवाजी', 'जोतीबांना नमस्कार', 'शूद्रांचे परावलंबन', 'बोलकी बाहुली' इत्यादी कविता अनुष्टुप छंदातील आहे. या छंदात पाचवे अक्षर हे लघ (ऱ्हस्व) असते. मराठीपेक्षा संस्कृतमध्ये हा छंद अधिक बांधीव असल्याचे लक्षात येते. रामरक्षा आणि मारुती स्तोत्र या छंदाची प्रसिद्ध उदाहरणे आहेत. कवयित्री सावित्रीबाईंवर संस्कृत भाषेचे प्रभुत्व असल्याचे यातून लक्षात येते.

तर अभंग वृत्तातील 'जोतीबाचा बोध', 'संसारची वाट', 'तेच संत', 'गुलाबाचे फुल', 'इंग्रजी माऊली', 'इंग्रजी शिका' इत्यादी कविता या अभंग वृत्तातील आहेत. 'दृष्टा कवी' ही कविता दिंडी वृत्तातील आहे आणि 'राणी छत्रपती ताराबाई', 'माझी जन्मभूमी', 'फुलपाखरू आणि फुलाची कळी' या कविता पद्यात आहे. सावित्रीबाईंच्या कवितेत विविध भाषिक छंद आणि वृत्ते उपयोजिली आहेत हे त्यांच्या कवितेचे वेगळेपण सांगता येते. छंद हा शब्द पद्याी घडण या अर्थाने वापरतात. छंदशास्त्रात पद्याच्या लयबद्ध अक्षररचनेचा अभ्यास केला जातो. कवयित्री सावित्रीबाईंना या सर्वांची चांगली जाण होती, हे त्यांच्या कवितांच्या आधारे लक्षात येते. संत रामदासांच्या रचनांचा प्रभावही त्यांच्या काव्यात दिसून येतो. रामदासांनी लिहिलेल्या कवितेत बदल करत त्यांनी आपली कविता केली आहे.

'जगी सर्व असा कोण आहे
विचारी मना तूच शोधून पाहे
मना त्वाचि रे ज्ञान पूर्व संचित केले
तया सारखे भोगणे प्राप्त झाले'

(मनाच श्लोक क्रमांक ११, रामदास स्वामी)

वरील रामदास स्वामींच्या रचनेत सावित्रीबाईंनी पहिल्या, दुसऱ्या व तिसऱ्या ओळीत एक एक शब्द बदलवून केलेला खालीलप्रमाणे,

'जगी सर्व सुखी असा एक आहे
विचारी मना तूच शोधून पाहे
मना त्वाचि रे ज्ञान संचित केले
तया सारखे भोगणे प्राप्त झाले'

लोकशिक्षणाची भूमिका वरील काव्यातून प्रकट होते. अर्वाचीन मराठी काव्याच्या इतिहासात सावित्रीबाईं फुले यांची कविता पुढील स्त्री साहित्य लेखिकांना नक्कच प्रेरणादायी ठरल्याचे लक्षात येते. १९ व्या शतकात स्त्री लेखिकेने आपल्या साहित्यातून व्यवस्थेला प्रश्न विचारणे ही स्त्रीवादी साहित्याची सुरुवात म्हणावी लागेल. प्रा. गं. बा. सरदार यांनी सावित्रीबाईंचा उल्लेख करताना म्हणतात, "सावित्रीबाई या महात्मा फुल्यांच्या फक्त पत्नी आहेत असे नाही. महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्री-मुक्ती चळवळीतल्या त्या आद्य प्रेणत्या आहेत." (डॉ. मा. गो. माळी लिखित 'सावित्रीबाई फुले' पुस्तकाच्या प्रकाशन समारंभ प्रसंगीचे भाषण, दि. २४/१०/१९८०, पुणे) सावित्रीबाईं फुले यांनी आपल्या काव्यातून सामाजिक प्रश्न चर्चिते असून त्या काळातील स्त्रियांनी कौटुंबिक प्रश्न आपल्या काव्यात मांडले हा एका चळवळीतील लेखिकेचे वेगळेपण म्हणावे लागले.

सावित्रीबाईंच्या काव्यातील विचार आजच्या काळातील स्त्रियांना मार्गदर्शन करणारा आहे. त्यांच्या कवितांची प्रेरणा नंतरच्या काळातील लेखिकांच्या साहित्य लेखनास प्रेरक ठरली आहे. आजही त्यांचे विचार आणि त्यांच्या कृती महिलांसाठी व समस्त समाजासाठी प्रेरक ठरतात. काळाचे व समाजातील प्रश्नांचे त्यांना भान व समज असल्याने त्यांची कविता आजही प्रगल्भ वाटते. त्यांची कविता अभ्यासक्रमात आल्यास नवीन पिढीस त्यांच्या विचारांची ओळख होईल असे मला वाटते. भारतातील पहिल्या शिक्षिका, पददलितांच्या कैवारी, प्रौढ

शिक्षणाचा पुरस्कर्त्या, स्त्रीमुक्ती आंदोलनाच्या समर्थक असणाऱ्या सावित्रीबाईंच्या आयुष्यात पदोपदी अनेक संकटे व अडथळे येऊनही, कर्मठ समाजाकडून होणारा अपमान त्या पदोपदी गिळत राहिल्या. आपल्या पतीस त्यांनी सामाजिक बदलाच्या कार्यात मोठी मदत केली आहे. याशिवाय इतरांच्या आयुष्यात अज्ञानरूपी असणारा अंधार दूर व्हावा यासाठी त्यांनी अहोरात्र प्रयत्न केले आहे. पतीच्या निधनानंतरही त्या शोक करत न बसता सत्यशोधक कार्यात त्यांनी स्वतःला झोकून दिले होते. प्लेगसारख्या भयंकर साथीच्या काळात त्यांनी आपल्या जीवाचा विचार न करता दीनदलितांसाठी अहोरात्र त्यांनी रुग्णांची सेवा केली व त्यातच त्यांच्या जीवनाची ज्योत १० जानेवारी १९८७ रोजी मावळली. आपले समग्र आयुष्य त्या समाजासाठीच जगल्या आणि म्हणूनच आजही 'शिक्षण हे परिवर्तनाचे साधन आहे' असे मानणाऱ्या प्रत्येक शिक्षिकेत सावित्रीबाईं अखंडपणे आपले कार्य करताना दिसत असल्याने अशा शिक्षिकांचा गौरव महाराष्ट्र शासन सावित्रीबाईं फुले पुरस्कार देऊन करते ते योग्यच आहे. त्यातूनच अनेकांना सामाजिक भान जपत काम करण्याची प्रेरणा मिळते.

सावित्रीबाईंच्या लेकी म्हणजे आजच्या महिला अनेक क्षेत्रात पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने कार्य करताना दिसत आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटनेनुसार सर्वांना समान संधी दिली जात असली तरीपण आजही अनेक मुलींना सावित्रीबाईं फुले यांची कविता व कार्य अनेकांना माहित नाही ही शोकांतिका आहे. त्यांनी अखंडपणे सामाजिक सेवा करून मानवतेचा दिवा प्रज्वलित ठेवला, त्यांच्यामुळेच आज महिला अनेक क्षेत्रांत कार्यरत आहे. परंतु आजही समाजाकार्यात महिलांचे प्रमाण नगण्य आहे. संशोधनात, उच्चशिक्षणात आजही महिलांचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. ते वाढावे यासाठी घरांतून जर मुलींना शिक्षणाची प्रेरणा लाभली तर त्या संधीचे सोने करणे त्यांच्या हाता आहे. शिक्षणातून होणारा व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास आयुष्यभराची मोठी पुंजी ठरेल यात शंकाच नाही! आणि जर तरीही शिक्षणात अडथळे येत असेल तर सावित्रीबाईंच्या कार्याची, त्यांच्या चरित्राची जरी नुसती आठवण केली तरी आपल्याला प्रेरणा मिळाल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही, ही मला खात्री वाटते. अशा या थोर विद्याव्यासंगी शिक्षिकेप्रती कृतज्ञता भाव अनेकांनी व्यक्त केला आहे. सावित्रीबाईं यांस भेटण्यासाठी व त्यांचा सल्ला घेण्यासाठी त्याकाळातील उच्चशिक्षित, सामाजिक क्षेत्रांत कार्यरत असणाऱ्या महिलांमध्ये पंडिता रमाबाई व डॉ. आनंदीबाई जोशी ह्या दोन तीन वेळा भेटण्यासाठी आल्या होत्या. यावरून त्यांच्या कामाची महती लक्षात येते. (रिपोर्ट ऑफ दी बोर्ड एज्युकेशन, १९५३-५४, पृ. १००-१) आधुनिक मराठी कवितेत त्यांनी केशवसुतांच्या अगोदर आपल्या कवितेत सामाजिक विषय आणले आणि म्हणूनच आधुनिक मराठी काव्याच्या सावित्रीबाईं जननी ठरतात असे त्यांच्याबद्दल 'सावित्रीबाईं फुले-समग्र वाङ्मय' या ग्रंथाचे लेखक डॉ. मा. गो. माळी गौरवाने लिहितात. अशा या थोर कवयित्रीने आपल्या कवितेतून सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक परिवर्तनाचा विचार मांडून पुढील काळातील अनेक कवींना प्रेरणा दिली आहे. या थोर कवयित्रीस त्रिवार वंदन व कोटी कोटी प्रणाम!!



संत साहित्यातील संत कवयित्री : संत जनाबाई

प्रा. संतोष बलभीम लंकेश्वर
मराठी विभाग, एम. ए. नेट

प्रस्तावना

महाराष्ट्र ही संत महतांची भूमी आहे. तेराव्या शतकात महाराष्ट्रात अनेक संत होऊन गेले. तेराव्या शतकात सामाजिक विषमता होती. वर्णव्यवस्था अस्तित्वात होती. अशा वेळी संत ज्ञानेश्वर व नामदेव यांनी वारकरी संप्रदायाची उभारणी केली. भागवत धर्माचा म्हणजेच वारकरी संप्रदायाचा पाया संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी तर त्याचा प्रचार व प्रसार नामदेवांनी केला आणि महाराष्ट्रात धार्मिक आणि सामाजिक प्रबोधनाची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवली. ज्ञानेश्वरांनी 'ज्ञानेश्वरी' मध्ये सात्विक मानवी जीवनाचे तत्त्वज्ञान समाजा पुढे मांडले. संतांनी समाजातील वर्ण, जाती, विषमता दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. संत ज्ञानेश्वर व संत नामदेव यांनी समाजातील श्रेष्ठ-कनिष्ठ, उच्च-नीच, गरीब-श्रीमंत, स्त्री-पुरुष अशा सर्व वर्णांयांना कर्मकांड न करता नाम स्मरणाने, कीर्तनात तल्लीन झाल्याने निश्चितच परमेश्वर प्राप्ती होते असा आत्मविश्वास दिला. भक्तिमार्गाने स्वतःचा उद्धार करता येतो हे सर्व संतांनी स्वानुभवाने पटवून दिले. संत जनाबाईंनी ही स्वतःचा उद्धार केला.

वारकरी संप्रदायाचा प्रचार संत नामदेवांनी भारतभर केला. सर्व समाजातील संतमंडळी एकत्रित येऊन भागवत धर्म समृद्ध केला. संतांच्या मांदियाळीत संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत नामदेव, संत विसोबा खेचर, संत नरहरी सोनार, संत सावता माळी, संत चोखा मेळा, संत गोरा कुंभार, संत एकनाथ, संत तुकाराम तसेच संत जनाबाई, संत मुक्ताबाई, संत सोयराबाई, संत निर्मळा, संत बहिणाबाई, संत कान्होपात्रा इत्यादी कवयित्री वारकरी संप्रदायात होऊन गेल्या. सामान्य स्त्री-पुरुषांना भक्तीतून आत्माविष्कार करण्याचा मार्ग संतांनी खुला केला. 'संत वाटिकेतील जाईची वेल' म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या संत जनाबाईंचे मराठी संत साहित्यातील योगदान सदर शोध निबंधातून अधोरेखित केले जाणार आहे .

मराठी संत कवयित्री

मध्ययुगीन महाराष्ट्राच्या सांस्कृतिक आणि वाङ्मयीन परंपरेत संताचे कार्य आणि महत्त्व अनन्यसाधारण आहे. संत साहित्यात पुरुष संत कवींनी ज्याप्रमाणे महत्त्वाचे योगदान दिले त्याच प्रमाणे संत कवयित्रींची

भूमिका देखील खूप महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. स्त्री संतामध्ये संत मुक्ताबाई, या जीवनमुक्त होत्या. मुक्ताबाई म्हणजे योगिनी आदि माया होत्या. 'योगी पावन मनाचा। साही अपराध जनाचा।। संत मुक्ताबाईंचे ताटीचे अभंग करून रसाने भरलेले आहेत. संत सोयराबाई या संत चोखामेळ्याच्या पत्नी होत. सुस्वभावी, पतिव्रता व हरी भक्तीची अत्यंत आवड असणाऱ्या संत कवयित्री होत्या. त्यांचे ६२ अभंग उपलब्ध आहेत. पांडुरंगाच्या अलौकिक आत्मानुभवाचे आविष्करण त्यांनी उत्कृष्ट भक्तिभावाने केले आहे. संत निर्मळा यांचे २४ अभंग उपलब्ध आहेत. नाम महात्म्य, संसाराचे स्वरूप, चोखोबा, सोयराबाई, यांच्यावर त्यांचे अभंग उपलब्ध आहेत. विठ्ठलाविषयीचा जिव्हाळा त्या व्यक्त करतात.

कान्होपात्रा या गणिकेच्या कुळातील असून १४ अभंग त्यांच्या नावावर आहेत. लहानपणीच त्यांना कृष्णभक्तीची ओढ लागली होती. स्वार्थाने आणि वासनेने भरलेल्या जगापासून स्वतःचा बचाव करण्यासाठी त्यांनी कृष्ण भक्तीत स्वतःला गुंतवून ठेवले. पंढरपूरला येऊन त्यांनी विठ्ठलाच्या चरणावर प्राण त्याग केला. संत बहिणाबाई यांनी आपले आयुष्य प्रपंच आणि परमार्थ या दोन्हीशी ओढा-ताण करीत घालविले. बहिणाबाई पंढरपूरला विठ्ठलाच्या दर्शनाला आल्या तेव्हा तुकारामांचे अभंग त्यांच्या कानावर पडल्यावर त्या भक्तीमार्गाला लागल्या. बहिणाबाईंच्या नावावर ८४० अभंग उपलब्ध आहेत. अभंग, ओव्या, श्लोक, आरत्या, मिळून त्यांच्या ४६८ रचना त्यांच्या नावावर आहेत. त्यांनी संत तुकारामाकडून अनुग्रह घेतला. संत कृपा झाली। इमारत फळा आली। ज्ञानदेवे रचिला पाया। उभारिले देवालया। हा अजरामर अभंग बहिणाबाईंच्या नावावर आहे. संत कवयित्रीमधील प्रमुख संत कवयित्रीमध्ये संत जनाबाई या महत्त्वाच्या संत कवयित्री आहेत. स्वतःला त्या 'मयाची दासी' म्हणून मिरवतात. त्यांच्या अभंगातून स्त्री मनाचे पडसाद उमटतात. 'स्त्री जन्म म्हणुनी न व्हावे उदास' असा लाखमोलाचा संदेश देणाऱ्या संत जनाबाई यांच्या नावावर ३५० अभंग उपलब्ध आहेत.

संत जनाबाईंचा परिचय

संत जनाबाईंच्या जन्माविषयी वाद दिसतो. जनाबाईंचे जन्मस्थान

पंढरपूर की गंगाखेडा? हा वाद असला तरी महिपती बुवा यांच्या माहितीच्या आधारे जनाबाईचा जन्म हा गंगाखेडला झालेला दिसतो. आजच्या अनेक संशोधकाने हे ग्राह्य मानले की जनाबाईचा जन्म गंगाखेडला झाला व कर्मभूमी ही पंढरपूर असलेला निर्वाळा त्यांनी दिलेला आहे. यावरून त्यांचा जन्म परभणी जिल्ह्यातील गोदावरी काठच्या गंगाखेड येथील दमा नावाच्या विठ्ठलभक्ताच्या घरी झाला. जनाबाईचे सर्व जीवन नामदेवांच्या घरी दळण-कांडण करण्यात गेले. त्या नामदेवांच्या सहवासात वाढल्या. नामदेवांच्या सहवासात जनाबाईंनी देखील अभंग रचना केली. संत जनाबाईंच्या अभंग वाणीत संत नामदेवांच्या अभंगवाणीचे वैशिष्ट्ये पुरेपूर दिसतात. जनाबाईंच्या अभंग रचनेवर ज्ञानदेव व नामदेव या दोघांचा प्रभाव आहे. त्यांच्या अभंगांना अद्वैताची खोली तर भक्तीचे माधुर्य आहे. जनाबाईंच्या अभंगाचा रचयिता खुद्द पांडुरंग होता असे वारकरी समजतात. जनाबाईंची भाषा अगदी साधी सोपी आहे. जनाबाई स्वतःला नामाची दासी म्हणून घेतात. आपल्या अनेक अभंगात आपल्या दासीपणाबद्दल, जातीबद्दलची व्यथा बोलून दाखविलेली आहे. तिच्या अभंगातून तत्कालीन स्त्रियांच्या सामाजिक जीवनातील स्वरूपाची कल्पना येते. तसेच तिला सोसाव्या लागणाऱ्या सामाजिक व्यथा- वेदनांची ही कल्पना येते. आपण स्त्री-जातीत जन्मलो आणि त्यातही दासी आहोत याचे दुःख जनाबाईंला झाले असावे.

संत जनाबाईंची विठ्ठल-भक्ती

संत नामदेवांच्या सहवासात जनाबाईंनी ही विठ्ठलाच्या भक्तीचा ध्यास घेतला होता. 'दळिता कांडिता तुज गाईन अनंता' असे त्या म्हणत असत. संत नामदेव हेच त्यांचे पारमार्थिक गुरु होते. श्री संत ज्ञानदेव-विसोबा खेचर-संत नामदेव-संत जनाबाई अशी त्यांची गुरुपरंपरा आहे. संत ज्ञानदेवांच्या प्रभावळीतील सर्व संतांना त्यांनी प्रत्यक्ष पाहिलेले आहे. 'विठू माझा लेकरवाळा, संगे गोपाळांचा मेळा।' हा प्रसिद्ध अभंग जनाबाईंचाच आहे. त्यांना संत नामदेवांमुळे सतत संतसंग घडला होता. संत ज्ञानदेवांविषयी ही त्यांचा भक्तिभाव अनन्यसाधारण होता. 'परलोकीचे तारू. म्हणे माझा ज्ञानेश्वर।' असे त्यांनी ज्ञानेश्वरांविषयी म्हटले आहे. गवऱ्या-शेण्या वेचताना, घरातील इतर कामे करत असताना त्या सतत विठ्ठलाचे नामस्मरण करत असत.

संत जनाबाईंची अभंग रचना

मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात वारकरी संप्रदायाच्या चळवळीतून साहित्य निर्मिती झाली. संत कवयित्रींना विठ्ठला विषयीचा उत्कट भक्तीभाव व्यक्त करण्याची संधी मिळाली. संत नामदेवांच्या साहित्याचा प्रभाव संत जनाबाईंवर पडला. संत जनाबाईंनी नामदेवांना आपले गुरु मानले. संत जनाबाईंच्या रचना आजच्या कष्टकरी स्त्रियांना मार्गदर्शक ठरल्या आहेत. त्यांच्या अभंगांची स्वतंत्र गाथा उपलब्ध नाही. नामदेवांच्या अभंग गाथेत जनाबाईंचे अभंग समाविष्ट केलेले आहेत. भक्ती परमार्थ, संत महिमा आख्याने, स्फुट काव्यरचना, हेतूपदेश या स्वरूपाचे संत बहिणाबाईंचे अभंग आहेत.

नामदेवांच्या कृपेने जनाबाईंचा आत्मोद्धार झाला म्हणून जनाबाई संत सहवास महत्त्वाचा आहे असे सांगतात. जनाबाईंचे अभंग दैनंदिन जीवनाशी निगडित आहेत.

झाडलोट करी जनी। केर भरी चक्रपाणी।।

किंवा

दळिता कांडिता। तुज गाईन अनंता।।

या जनाबाईंच्या अभंगातून विठ्ठल जनाबाईंचा सवंगडी असतो. आपले नित्य कर्म करत करत त्या नामस्मरण करतात.

गाता विठोबाची कीर्ती। महापातके जळती।।१।।

सर्व सुखाचा सागर। उभा असे विटेवर।।२।। (अ.क्र. १४५)

विठ्ठल हा करुणेचा सागर आहे त्याची शरणागती पत्करली की तो निश्चितच आपल्याला भेटतो ही संत जनाबाईंची भावना आहे. त्या स्वतःच्या उद्धारासाठी न मागता इतर भक्तांच्या उद्धारासाठी विठ्ठलाकडे मागणे मागतात.

येगे माझे विठाबाई। कृपादृष्टीने तूपाही।।

तुजविण न सुचें काहीं। आतां मी वो करू काहीं।। (अ.क्र. १७९)

जनाबाईंचे अभंग भक्ती वत्सल आहेत. जनाबाईंची विठ्ठलावर निस्सीम श्रद्धा होती. विठ्ठल ही माझ्या जनाईला कोणी नाही म्हणून तीला घर कामात मदत करतो.

माझे जनीला नाही कोणी। म्हणून देव घाली पाणी।।

आई मेली बाप मेला। मज सांभाळी विठ्ठला।।

जनी संगे सर्वलोका। न्हाऊ घाली माझा सखा।। (अ.क्र. २२५)

जनाबाईंचे अभंग सर्वांग सुंदर भावगीतेच होत. उत्कट भक्ती रसाने जनाबाईंचे अभंग भक्तांच्या मनाचा ठाव घेतात. जनाबाईंनी विठ्ठलाचे वात्सल्य अनुभवले आहे. विठ्ठल आपल्या भक्ताला भेटायला येतो व त्यांच्या सोबत सवंगडी बनून खेळतो. जनाबाई शूद्रकुळात जन्माला येऊन ही अध्यात्मिक क्षेत्रात उच्चकोटीचे स्थान प्राप्त केले आहे. आपल्या शूद्र आचरण आणि विठ्ठल भक्तीच्या बळावर आपली आध्यात्मिक वाटचाल केली आहे.

स्त्रीवादी भूमिकेतील अभंग रचना

जनाबाई ही तर वारकरी चळवळीतील अत्यंत बंडखोर स्त्री संत म्हणून ओळखली जाते. संत ज्ञानेश्वरादी चारी भावंडांनी समाधी घेतल्यानंतर संत नामदेव हे वारकरी चळवळीचा विस्तार करण्यासाठी संपूर्ण देशात फिरले. आपला जास्तीत जास्त काळ त्यांनी पंजाबमध्ये घालविला. तेव्हा पंढरपुरात वारकरी चळवळीचे नेतृत्व जनाबाई यांनी केले. खरे तर त्या काळी स्त्रियांनी नेतृत्व करणे परंपरावाद्यांना सहन होणारे नव्हते. परंतु जनाबाई एवढी खंबीर की, त्या व्यवस्थेच्या नाकावर टिचून सर्व कारभार अचूक करित होती. जेव्हा एखाद्या स्त्रीच्या कर्तृत्वावर बोट ठेवता येत नाहीत, तेव्हा तिच्या राहणीमानावर बोट ठेवले जाते. जनाबाईंच्या राहणीमानावर बोट ठेवले जाऊ लागले. ती डोक्यावर नीट पदर घेत नाही, असा आक्षेप घेतला जाऊ लागला, तेव्हा जनाबाईंने थेट त्या व्यवस्थेलाच आव्हान दिल्याचे दिसते.

डोईचा पदर आला खांद्यावरी।

भरल्या बाजारी जाईल मी।।

हातामध्ये टाळ, खांद्यावरी वीणा।

आता मज मना कोण करी।।

जनाबाई असे आव्हान देते. स्त्री म्हणून मिळत असलेल्या दुय्यम वागणुकीबद्दल ही नाराजी व्यक्त करते. तेवढे करून ती थांबत नाही, तर इतर स्त्रियांना प्रोत्साहन देताना स्त्रीचा देह मिळाला म्हणून उदास

होऊ नका, असा आशावाद जागविताना म्हणते,

स्त्री जन्म म्हणोनी न व्हावे उदास।

साधूसंता ऐसे केले जनी।।

अशा शब्दांत इतर स्त्रियांना आत्मभान देते व त्यांच्या अभंगात आधुनिक विचारसरणी दिसते. आजच्या स्त्री मुक्तीचा उगम येथे शोधता येईल. त्यांच्या सहज सोप्या भाषेमुळे त्यांचे अभंग सामान्य लोकांपर्यंत पोहचले आहेत.

समारोप

स्त्री संत म्हणून वारकरी संप्रदायात ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या जनाबाईचे स्थान उच्च आहे. शुद्र कुटुंबात जन्माला येऊन संत पदाला पोहचलेली पहिली स्त्री होती. जनाबाईच्या अभंगातून त्या काळातील कष्टकरी स्त्री जीवनाचे स्वरूप व्यक्त होते. जनाबाईनी स्त्री-पुरुष समानता, स्त्री कर्तृत्वाची समज हे सर्व समज प्रबोधनात्मक आहे. म्हणून जनाबाईच्या अभंगात त्यांचे स्त्रीमन सतत पहावयास मिळते. जनाबाईच्या काव्याला परतत्वाचा स्पर्श झाला आहे. त्या विठ्ठलावर रूसतात, रागावतात कौतुक ही करतात. कधी प्रेम तर कधी शिष्या देतात. जनाबाईने अनेक वैविध्यपूर्ण रचना करून आपले नाव संत साहित्यात अजरामर केले आहे. संत जनाबाईच्या नावावर ३५० च्या वर अभंग आढळतात. 'कृष्णजन्म', 'बालक्रीडा', 'काला', 'नामदेव चरित्र', 'हरिश्चंद्राख्यान', इ. आख्यानपर रचनासोबत पाळणा, काकड आरती, पदे, अशा रचनाही आहेत. त्यांच्या अभंगात पुराणाचे संदर्भ बरेच आहेत. आत्यंतिक भक्तीभाव हे जनाबाईच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे महत्त्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या वाणीतला गोडवा आपसूकच विठ्ठल भक्तीच्या अभंगात अवतरला आहे. दैनंदिन जीवनातील दृष्टांतांतून जनाबाई आपल्या भावना समर्पणपणे व्यक्त करतात. संत जनाबाईची अभंग रचना काव्यदृष्ट्या श्रेष्ठ दर्जाची आहे.

निष्कर्ष

१) वारकरी संप्रदायात संत कवयित्रीमध्ये जनाबाईचे स्थान अधोरेखित होते.

- २) वारकरी संप्रदायाची विचारधारा जनाबाईच्या अभंगात पहावयास मिळते.
- ३) संत जनाबाईनी स्वतःच्या अस्तित्वाचा शोध घेता घेता स्त्री जातीच्या अस्तित्वाचा शोध घेऊन त्यांच्यामध्ये आत्मभान जागृत करणे हे त्यांच्या कार्यावरून समजते.
- ४) जनाबाईनी केलेले समाजाचे मूल्यमापन व निरीक्षण अतिशय अचूकपणे केले आहे.
- ५) जनाबाईच्या उपदेशाच्या अभंगातून त्यांचे समाज निरीक्षण अचूक होते याचा प्रत्यय येतो.
- ६) दैनंदिन कामे करता-करता सतत विठ्ठलाचे नामस्मरण करता येते.
- ७) जनाबाईनी प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीत ही सकारात्मक विचार मांडले आहेत.
- ८) आजच्या स्त्री मुक्तीचा उगम त्यांच्या कार्यातून शोधता येईल.

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आत्मनिर्भर भारत स्वदेशी ते स्वयंरोजगारापर्यंत टाकलेले एक पाऊल

श्री. प्रताप जयवंतराव देवरे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

गोखले एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे,

कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, जव्हार, जिल्हा-पालघर

सारांश

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान हे भारत देशाचा आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय विकास साध्य करण्याचे एक बलशाली अभियान आहे. देशातील लोकांना स्वावलंबी बनवण्याचे महत्त्वाचे कार्य हे अभियान करत आहे. या अभियानाच्या माध्यमातून देशामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात उद्योगांची निर्मिती करून लोकांना रोजगाराच्या विविध संधी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जाणार आहे. यासाठी हे अभियान संपूर्ण देशामध्ये राबवले जाणार आहे. या अभियानासाठी मोठ्या आर्थिक पॅकेजची तरतूद केली आहे. आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान हे देशाला स्वावलंबनातून स्वयंपूर्णत्वाकडे नेण्यास मदत करणार आहे.

प्रस्तावना

आत्मनिर्भर शब्दाचा साधा आणि सरळ अर्थ स्वावलंबन असा आहे. स्वावलंबन म्हणजे व्यक्तीने स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे राहण्याची क्षमता मिळवणे कोणावरही अवलंबून न राहता आर्थिक, राजकीय, सामाजिकदृष्ट्या देशाचा विकास साध्य करणे होय. देशाच्या विकासामध्ये आर्थिक घटकाची भूमिका महत्त्वाची आहे. आर्थिक विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी प्रामुख्याने उद्योग, व्यवसाय, रोजगार, शिक्षण, आरोग्य, लोकसंख्या, सुरक्षितता, पायाभूत सुविधा या मूलभूत घटकांचा समावेश करणे गरजेचे आहे. आत्मनिर्भर ही संकल्पना उदयास आणण्याचा सर्वात महत्त्वाचा उद्देश म्हणजे देशातील लोकसंख्येला आवश्यक असणाऱ्या वस्तूंची निर्मिती स्वतःच्या देशात करणे व वस्तूंची विक्री देशांमध्ये करणे म्हणजेच निरमाणी उद्योगांची भरभराट करून त्यामधून मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार निर्मिती करणे. देशातील तरुणांना कौशल्यावर आधारित रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणे व तरुणांचा आत्मनिर्भर भारत या अभियानासाठी उपयोग करून घेऊन विविध प्रकारच्या संधी निर्माण करणे होय. देशातील प्रत्येक घटकापर्यंत आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान पोहोचवणे व त्याची प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी करणे या माध्यमातून देशाचा आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजकीय विकास घडून आणणे गरजेचे आहे. स्वावलंबन ही संकल्पना भारत देशाला देणारे महान व्यक्ती म्हणजे महात्मा गांधी

होय. महात्मा गांधींनी स्वदेशीचा नारा देत देशाला स्वावलंबनाचा अतिशय महत्त्वाचा मार्ग दिला. महात्मा गांधींनी भारत देश स्वदेशातून स्वलंबनाकडे पाहिलेले स्वप्न आज सत्यात उतरवण्यासाठी प्रामुख्याने आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान ही संकल्पना उदयास आलेली दिसून येते. या अभियानाची भारतामध्ये २० मे २०२० रोजी पंतप्रधानांच्या हस्ते घोषणा करण्यात आली. संपूर्ण जगामध्ये आलेली कोविड-१९ ची महामारी या परिस्थितीमध्ये संपूर्ण जग हे लॉकडाऊनच्या परिस्थितीतून जात होते, या काळात आवश्यक असणाऱ्या वस्तूंची आयात व निर्यात संपूर्णपणे बंद होती. जगातील लोक प्रामुख्याने देशातील वस्तूंचा वापर करू लागले याच प्राप्त परिस्थितीचा फायदा घेत भारताने आत्मनिर्भर भारत या योजनेची घोषणा करत स्वदेशी वस्तूंची निर्मिती व वापर यावर भर दिला आणि तत्कालीन अर्थमंत्री निर्मला सीतारामन यांनी या योजनेसाठी मोठ्या आर्थिक पॅकेजची घोषणा करून ते पॅकेज उद्योगधंद्यांसाठी जाहीर केले. आत्मनिर्भर भारत या योजनेअंतर्गत संपूर्ण देशातील लघु उद्योगांना प्रोत्साहन देऊन त्याची भरभराट व्हावी व जास्तीत जास्त देशातीलच नैसर्गिक व मानवनिर्मित संसाधनांचा वापर करून वस्तूंची निर्मिती करण्यावर भर देण्यात आला. म्हणजे थोडक्यात वस्तूंची निर्मिती करण्यासाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल देशातच तयार करून वस्तूंची निर्मिती करण्यात आली या योजनेमागील महत्त्वाचा उद्देश म्हणजे देशाला स्वदेशाकडून स्वावलंबनाकडे उचललेले महत्त्वाचे पाऊल होय.

प्रमुख शब्द : आत्मनिर्भर, स्वदेशी, स्वयंरोजगार, आर्थिक, अभियान, योजना इत्यादी

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

१. आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियानाचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. आत्मनिर्भर अभियानांतर्गत विविध प्रोत्साहन पर योजनांचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियानाच्या माध्यमातून मिळणाऱ्या रोजगाराच्या विविध संधी अभ्यासणे.
४. आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियानातून स्वावलंबन ही संकल्पना अभ्यासणे.

संशोधन पद्धती

एखाद्या समस्येशी संबंधित असलेल्या वास्तविक तथ्यांच्या आधारावर वर्णनात्मक विवेचन करणे हा वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखड्याचा मुख्य उद्देश असतो. संशोधन संबंधीत माहिती संकलित करताना दुय्यम स्रोतांचा वापर केला जाणार आहे.

दुय्यम माहिती

प्रकाशित व अप्रकाशित कागदपत्रे, अभिलेख, हस्तलीखिते, पत्रे, दैनंदिनी इत्यादींपासून जमा केलेली माहिती हा दुय्यम स्रोत होय. संशोधन करताना दुय्यम माहितीचा वापर केला आहे. दुय्यम माहिती म्हणजे जी माहिती अगोदर कुणीतरी मिळवलेली असते त्या माहितीचा वापर संशोधक आपल्या संशोधनासाठी करून घेत असतो.

दुय्यम माहिती संकलित करताना खालील पद्धतीचा वापर केला आहे.

- वर्तमानपत्रे
- पुस्तके
- संदर्भ ग्रंथ
- मासिके
- वेबसाईट
- संशोधन अहवाल
- जुने लेख

आत्मनिर्भरभारत

१२ मे २०२० रोजी भारताचे पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी वीस लाख कोटीच्या आर्थिक पॅकेजसह संपूर्ण भारतासाठी आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियानाची घोषणा केली आणि खऱ्या अर्थाने संपूर्ण देशातील लोकांसमोर आत्मनिर्भर ही संकल्पना पुढे आली. या योजनेच्या माध्यमातून देशाचा व देशातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचा आर्थिक विकास कसा करता येईल यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आला. एवढ्या मोठ्या आर्थिक पॅकेजची घोषणा करण्यात आली आणि हा निधी प्रामुख्याने देशाच्या जीडीपीमधील दहा टक्के हिस्सा होय. म्हणजेच याचा अर्थ असा की जीडीपीच्या दहा टक्के या योजनेसाठी किंवा अभियानासाठी वापरला जाईल अशी घोषणा करण्यात आली. आत्मनिर्भर भारतीय अभियाना अंतर्गत घोषित केलेले पॅकेज प्रामुख्याने भूमी म्हणजेच शेतजमीन, श्रम किंवा मजूर, भांडवल इत्यादी घटकांना केंद्र मानून या घटकांच्या माध्यमातून प्रामुख्याने कुटीर उद्योग एम. एस. एम. इ., मजूर वर्ग, मध्यमवर्ग आणि उद्योगधंद्यांसहित विविध आवश्यक घटकांसाठी या पॅकेजचा वापर करण्यात आला. आत्मनिर्भर या अभियानाला यशस्वी करण्यासाठी पाच आधारस्तंभ ठरविण्यात आले. अर्थव्यवस्था, मागणी, पायाभूत किंवा भौतिक सोयी सुविधा, लोकशाही प्रणाली किंवा यंत्रणा.

आत्मनिर्भर भारतासाठी घोषित केलेले प्रमुख उपाय

१. एम. एस. एम. इ. सोबत इतर व्यवसायांमध्ये सुधारणा घडवून आणण्यासाठी तीन लाख कोटी रुपयांची क्रियाशील सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आली.
२. आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियाना अंतर्गत प्रमुख १० क्षेत्रांमध्ये आयात कमी करण्यात आली. उदाहरणार्थ चामडे व चामड्यापासून निर्मित वस्तू, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स वस्तू, हिरे,

यंत्रांचे भाग, मोबाईल, हेअर कंडिशनर, फर्निचर, टेक्सटाईल, औषधे इत्यादी.

३. कर्जबाजारी उद्योग की जे एम एस इ अंतर्गत येतात अशा उद्योगांसाठी वीस हजार कोटी रुपयांच्या आर्थिक पॅकेज अंतर्गत कर्ज सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आली.
४. दहा हजार कोटी रुपयांच्या पॅकेजसह फंड ऑफ फंड्सची स्थापना करण्यात आली.
५. एन. बी. एफ. सी. किंवा एच. एफ. सी. किंवा एफ. एफ. सी. इत्यादींसाठी तीस हजार कोटी रुपयांची भांडवलपर्याप्त योजना या अभियाना अंतर्गत सुरू करण्यात आली.

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियाना अंतर्गत गुंतवणुकीला गती प्राप्त करण्याच्या हेतूने करण्यात येणारे नियोजित उपाय

१. नवीन अग्रक्रम क्षेत्र असणाऱ्या उद्योगांमध्ये किंवा व्यवसायांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात वस्तूंच्या निर्मितीसाठी प्रोत्साहन देणे.
२. गुंतवणूक योग्य योजना तयार करणे आणि प्रत्येक मंत्रालयात परियोजना विकास मंडळाची स्थापना करून उद्योगांना संरक्षण प्राप्त करून देणे.
३. गुंतवणूक प्रतिस्पर्धा वाढवण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून राज्यांमध्ये रॅकिंग दिला जाणारा उपक्रम राबवून प्रत्येक राज्यासाठी गुंतवणूक वाढविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.

अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये आठ मुख्य क्षेत्रांमध्ये सुधारणात्मक उपायांची घोषणा करणे

१. खनिज उद्योग
२. कोळसा उद्योग
३. संरक्षण क्षेत्र
४. नागरी उद्यान क्षेत्र
५. सामाजिक पायाभूत क्षेत्र
६. अंतराळ क्षेत्र
७. परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र
८. विद्युत क्षेत्र

आवश्यकता

भारतामध्ये विदेशातून वस्तूंची मोठ्या प्रमाणात आयात होत आहे. एप्रिल २०१९-२० या वर्षांमध्ये भारताचा व्यापार २६.९२ अरब अमेरिकी डॉलर इतका झाला होता. कोविड-१९ च्या महामारीचा परिणाम हा जागतिक आयात निर्यात व्यापारावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेला दिसून येतो. देशातील व्यापार हा या महामारीमध्ये पूर्णपणे बंद असल्याने त्याचा परिणाम म्हणजे योग्य वेळी आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियानाची खऱ्या अर्थाने झालेली सुरुवात होय व आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान फक्त आपल्या देशापुरते मर्यादित न ठेवता संपूर्ण विश्वाची गरज पूर्ण करण्यासाठी भारत देशाने उचललेले महत्त्वपूर्ण पाऊल होय.

कोणते देश किती प्रमाणात आत्मनिर्भर आहेत

- चीन हा आपला शेजारील देश आहे जो कृषी औद्योगिक क्षेत्राबरोबर संपूर्ण आत्मनिर्भर वस्तूसाठी आहे.
- इजरायलने संरक्षण उत्पादनापासून ते सेवा आणि औद्योगिक

क्षेत्रामध्ये आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त केलेली आहे.

- संयुक्त राष्ट्र, अमेरिका, जर्मनी, संयुक्त अरब अमिरात इत्यादी देशांनी आत्मनिर्भर होण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वपूर्ण उपाय योजना कौशल्य विकास केले आहे.

आत्मनिर्भरतेचे फायदे

जर देश स्वावलंबी असेल तर त्याचे बरेच फायदे आहेत,

- इतर कोणत्याही देशासमोर आपला हात पसरण्याची गरज नाही.
- देशात उद्योगांची वाढ होईल.
- देशातील प्रत्येक तरुण यशस्वी, सक्षम आणि रोजगारही असेल.
- देश बेरोजगारासह गरिबीपासून मुक्त होईल.
- देशात अधिक पैसा असेल आणि त्याची आर्थिक व्यवस्था अधिक मजबूत होईल.
- आयातीच्या ठिकाणी निर्यात वाढेल, ज्यामुळे परकीय चलन साठा होईल.
- कोणत्याही नैसर्गिक आपत्तीच्या वेळी देशात अन्नधान्याची मागणी वाढते, जर देश स्वावलंबी असेल तर त्याला इतर कोणत्याही देशावर अवलंबून राहण्याची गरज भासणार नाही.

आव्हाने

१. श्रम किंवा मजूर कायद्यांमध्ये योग्य ती सुधारणा करणे मजुरांच्या हितांचे संरक्षण करणे
२. संपूर्ण देशामध्ये अभियानाची सुरुवात करणे.
३. आत्मनिर्भर अभियानासाठी देशातील प्रत्येक घटकाचा समावेश करणे.
४. मोठ्या प्रमाणात कौशल्याधीष्टीत रोजगाराची निर्मिती करणे.

उपाय योजना

भारतामध्ये आत्मनिर्भर अभियान संपूर्णपणे राबविण्यासाठी जी प्रक्रिया आहे ती सोपी व सुरळीत बनविण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. उद्योगांना जास्तीत जास्त बळकट करून स्थानिकांना प्राधान्य देऊन भारत एक जागतिक बाजारपेठ बनवणे गरजेचे आहे, तसेच देशातील प्रत्येक उद्योग व्यवसायाला संरक्षण देऊन सक्षम बनविल्यास आत्मनिर्भर

अभियान खऱ्या अर्थाने यशस्वी होण्यास मदत होईल. यासोबतच देशातील प्रत्येक नागरिकाला उद्योग व व्यवसाय करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन पर योजनांची घोषणा करून त्यांची प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी करणे, तसेच देशातील नागरिकांना लघुउद्योग कुटीर उद्योग किंवा वस्तूंच्या निर्मितीसाठी कौशल्याधिष्ठित प्रशिक्षण देऊन या उद्योगांमध्ये अधिकाधिक आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून उद्योग आणि व्यवसायाचा विकास करणे व यामधून देशाला स्वदेशी ते स्वयंरोजगारापर्यंत सक्षम व स्वावलंबी बनवणे म्हणजेच खऱ्या अर्थाने आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान भारतामध्ये यशस्वी होण्यास मदत होईल. याव्यतिरिक्त आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियानांतर्गत भारतामध्ये राहत पॅकेजची देखील घोषणा करण्यात आली. त्यासाठी अतिरिक्त दहा लाख कोटी रुपये आरबीआयसाठी उपाययोजना म्हणून आणि प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण निधी याचा देखील समावेश करण्यात आला.

निष्कर्ष

आत्मनिर्भर अभियान संपूर्ण भारतभर राबवल्यास देशातील प्रत्येक नागरिकांच्या हाताला काम मिळेल. या अभियानाच्या माध्यमातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात उद्योग स्थापन होतील. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात वाढ होऊन रोजगाराची निर्मिती होण्यास मदत होईल. लोकांचे स्थलांतर थाबेल. देशातील नागरिकांच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा उंचावेल. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना विविध लघुउद्योग सुरु करण्यास पाठबळ मिळेल. ग्रामीण भागामध्ये तयार होणाऱ्या वस्तू संपूर्ण भारतभर पोहचण्यास आत्मनिर्भर अभियानाची मदत होईल. देशातील पायाभूत क्षेत्राचा विकास होण्यास आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत आहे. या अभियानाचा महत्त्वाचा उद्देश म्हणजे देशाला स्वयंपूर्ण बनवणे. यासाठी संपूर्ण देशामध्ये आत्मनिर्भर अभियानाची अंमलबजावणी करणे गरजेचे असून या माध्यमातून देशाचा आर्थिक विकास साध्य करणे होय.

संदर्भ सुची

१. अर्चना सिंह, आत्मनिर्भर भारत-२०२० अविष्कार प्रकाशन
२. अरविंद गुप्ता, एस. गुरुमूर्ती, आत्मनिर्भर भारत-२०२१, आर्यन बुक प्रकाशन
३. वंदना सिंग, आत्मनिर्भर भारत-२०२१, परागोन प्रकाशन
४. लोकसत्ता वर्तमानपत्र



पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन आणि समस्या

सौ. सुरेखा रा. चित्ते

गोखले एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे,
कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, श्रीवर्धन जि.रायगड

प्रस्तावना

आजकाल आपण सर्वत्र एकतो आणि पाहतो की, वातावरणामध्ये मोठे बदल होत आहेत. उन्हाळ्यामध्ये पाऊस पडतो आहे आणि पावसाळ्यामध्ये उन पडते. ग्लोबल वार्मिंग हा शब्द देखील आपण नेहमीच ऐकतो. ग्लोबल वार्मिंग व पर्यावरणामध्ये बदल झाल्यामुळे पृथ्वीवर विविध प्रकारचे संकट येत आहेत. वातावरणातील संतुलन बिघडण्याचे सर्वात मोठे कारण पर्यावरण आहे. पर्यावरणतील हवा, पाणी, हे घटक शुद्ध असतील तर आपले व इतर सजीवांचे जगणे आरोग्यवर्धक व शक्तीवर्धक राहू शकेल. आपण हवा व पाण्यावर सकस, पौष्टिक अन्नाची व निरोगी- अप्रदूषित जमिनीचीही काळजी घेतली पाहिजे. त्यासाठी प्रत्येक भागात पर्यावरणाचे व्यवस्थापन करणे, पर्यावरणाचा विकास करणे आवश्यक आहे. जे पर्यावरण आपल्या गरजांची पूर्तता करते, आपल्याला जगवते, त्याचे भविष्यकालीन पिढ्यांसाठी रक्षण करणे, पर्यावरण समृद्ध करणे हे आपले प्रथम कर्तव्य आहे. पर्यावरणाचे आपण वारसदार आहोत. पर्यावरणाचा समतोल टिकविणे, त्याचे शाश्वत/कायम स्वरूपी व्यवस्थापन व नियोजन करणे, त्या व्यवस्थापन-नियोजनात जंगले, जमीन, हवा, पाणी, वन्यप्राणी, खनिजे यांच्या संवर्धन आणि संरक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक झालेले आहे. चिरकाल विकासासाठी, चिरंजीवी विकासासाठी मानवी क्रिया- प्रक्रियांचा पर्यावरणातील हस्तक्षेप थांबवून, घटकांचे होणारे अमर्याद शोषण थांबवून त्यांची समृद्धी करणे, उपलब्ध साधनसंपत्तीची मर्यादा लक्षात घेऊन लोकसंख्या विस्फोट, दुष्काळ, प्रदूषणासारख्या निर्माण झालेल्या सर्वच समस्यांवर नियोजनपूर्वक उपाय अंमलात आणले पाहिजेत.

पर्यावरणानुसार हे जीव त्यांच्या अस्तिवावर टिकून राहण्यास किंवा विकसित करण्यास सक्षम असते. या वातावरणामुळे माणसाचा विकास होत आहे. परंतु मानव आपल्या विकासासाठी आजुबाजुचे नैसर्गिक वातावरण दूषित आणि नष्ट करत आहे. वेळ आता आपल्याला इशारा देत आहे की, आपले पर्यावरण समजून घेऊन त्याला प्रदूषित करून नष्ट करण्याऐवजी पर्यावरणाचा विकासाबरोबरच समतोल राखला पाहिजे.

पृथ्वीवरील जीवसृष्टीला आधार देण्यासाठी पर्यावरण महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावते. परंतु अशा काही समस्या आहेत ज्यामुळे जीवनाचे आणि पृथ्वीच्या परिसंस्थेचे नुकसान होत आहे. हे केवळ पर्यावरणाशीच नाही तर पृथ्वीवरील राहणाऱ्या प्रत्येकाशी संबंधित आहे या शिवाय, त्याचे मुख्य स्रोत म्हणजे प्रदूषण, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग, हरितगृह वायू आणि इतर अनेक मानवाच्या दैनंदिन क्रियाकलनामुळे पर्यावरणाची गुणवत्ता सतत खालावते ज्यामुळे शेवटी पृथ्वीवरील जगण्याची स्थिती नष्ट होते. माणसाने निसर्गात असंतुलन निर्माण केले आहे. त्यामुळे निसर्गाचा कोप प्रदूषणाच्या रूपाने दिसून येत आहे. आजच्या काळात माणसाला शुद्ध अन्न मिळत नाही, शुद्ध पाणी आणि हवाही मिळत नाही. राहण्यासाठी शांत वातावरणही उपलब्ध नाही. पाणी, हवेत प्रदूषण मिसळल्याने निसर्गातील हे घटक प्रदूषित होत आहेत.

पर्यावरणीय समस्येमुळे हवामान झपाट्याने बदलत आहे आणि धुके, आम्लपर्जन्य, विषारी पाऊस यासारख्या गोष्टी सामान्य होत आहेत. तसेच नैसर्गिक आपत्तींची संख्या देखील वाढत आहे आणि जवळजवळ दरवर्षी पूर, दुष्काळ, भूस्खलन, भूकंप आणि इतर अनेक संकट वाढत आहेत.

उद्दिष्टे

१. पर्यावरणाच्या समस्यांचा आढावा घेणे.
२. पर्यावरण विकासाचा आढावा घेणे.
३. पर्यावरणाच्या दृष्टीने उपाय योजना करणे.

संशोधन कार्यपद्धती

१. पर्यावरणातील दुष्परिणाम अभ्यासने.
२. पर्यावरणातील समस्या अभ्यासने.
३. पर्यावरणातील समस्यावर उपाययोजनेचा अभ्यास करणे.
४. पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषणावर नियंत्रण आणणे.

पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन

पृथ्वी म्हणजेच भू-भाग, सजीवनिजीवांच्या अंगातून सळसळणारे जीवन म्हणजे पाणी, सौरऊर्जेचे ज्योतिर्मय स्वरूप म्हणजे तेज, उर्जा, सूर्यप्रकाश, वादळे, अतिपाऊस, दुष्काळ, भूकंप, अतिशय थंडी किंवा

भयंकर उष्णता यापैकी एका घटकाच्यासुद्धा प्रक्षोभाने पर्यावरणाचा समतोल बिघडतो. यामुळे होणाऱ्या हानीची आपणाला कल्पना करता येते. परंतु अदृश्यपणे घडून येणाऱ्या विघटनांचा परिणाम कित्येक पिढ्यांपर्यंत टिकून राहतो. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धात एकदम कल्पनातील प्रदुषण वाढले. या प्रदुषणामुळे सर्व चराचरांचे जीवन धोक्यात आले त्यामुळे मानवाचे लक्ष पर्यावरण संरक्षणाकडे वेधले गेले.

पृथ्वीवरील सजीव सृष्टीमध्ये ज्या लाखो वनस्पती, पाणी, पक्षी, कीटक, जलचर व अन्य सुक्ष्म जीवांचा समावेश आहे, त्यापैकी मानव हा केवळ एक सजीव आहे, याची सतत जाणीव जर आपण ठेवली तर सारासार विचारशक्ती व बुद्धिच्या आधारे पर्यावरण की विकास हा प्रश्नच उपस्थित होण्याचे कारण नाही. मुळात विकास या शब्दाची सर्वसामान्य किंवा किमान बहुसंख्यांना मान्य अशी व्याख्या जर आपण करू शकलो तर या प्रश्नावर विवेकी उत्तर मिळू शकेल. दुदैवाने आज बहुसंख्य राष्ट्रांच्या विकासाच्या कल्पना यांच्या अगदी विरुद्ध आहेत. जी. डी. पी. व विकासदर हा सातत्याने कसा वाढेल व दोन आकडी कसा होईल हा निकष जोपर्यंत राज्यकर्त्यांचा असेल आणि अधिकाधिक एषोआरामी जीवन व अतिरेकी भौतिक उपभोग हीच जर बहुसंख्यांची विकासाची व्याख्या असेल तर पर्यावरणाची हानी अटळ आहे. पर्यावरणातील उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीची उपयुक्तता व पूर्ण दीर्घकाल टिकवणारी यंत्रणा निर्माण करणे, शास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोणातून पर्यावरण घटकांची चिकित्सात्मक रचना निर्माण करणे, पर्यावरणीय घटकांचे संतुलन राखताना क्रिया प्रक्रियांवर नियंत्रण करणे म्हणजे पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन होय.

पर्यावरणाचा सतत होणारा न्हास

वातावरणात कार्बन-डाय-ऑक्साइड, कार्बनमोनॉक्साइड यांचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. याचा परिणाम म्हणून पर्यावरणाचा न्हास होत चालला आहे. तथापि पृथ्वीचे तापमान ही वाढू लागले. अजुनही काळजी घेतली नाही तर प्रकरण हाताबाहेर जाण्याची शक्यता आहे. एखादा मार्ग बांधायचा ठरवला, नवा कारखाना टाकायचा ठरवला, नवा रेल्वे मार्ग टाकायचा ठरवला किंवा धरण बांधायचे ठरविले तरी पर्यावरणाच्या साखळीत हस्तक्षेप करावाच लागतो. देशाचे औद्योगिक उत्पादन वाढविल्याशिवाय देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाला गती मिळणार नाही, असे आपण म्हणतो. तेव्हा आपण पर्यावरणाशी छेडछाड केल्याशिवाय विकास पुढे जाणार नाही, हेच मान्य करित असतो. वर्तमानपत्रांतून तसेच इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांतून दररोज पर्यावरणीय समस्यांबद्दल काहीनाकाही बातम्या येत असतात. बहुतांशी लोकांचे लक्ष वेधून घेणाऱ्या समस्या म्हणजे महानगरांमधले हवेचे प्रदुषण, नद्यांमधील आणि तळ्यांमधील जलप्रदुषण, जंगलतोड, डोंगर उतारावरची माती वाहून जाऊन जमिनीचा कस कमी होणे, इत्यादी.

जलप्रदुषण

बऱ्याचशा पर्यावरणीय समस्यांचे मूळ हे माणूस निसर्गात असलेल्या हस्तक्षेपात अथवा त्याच्या निसर्गाबरोबरच्या आंतरक्रियेत आढळून येते आणि बऱ्याचदा अशा मानवी हस्तक्षेपाचा हेतू हा आर्थिक स्वरूपाचा असतो. याचे एक उदाहरण म्हणजे बहुतांश नगरपालिकांकडे सांडपाण्यावर प्रक्रिया करण्याची आर्थिक क्षमता

नसते अथवा इच्छाशक्तीचा अभाव असतो. त्यामुळे त्या सरळसरळ त्यांच्या हद्दीतील सर्व सांडपाणी जवळच्या नदी-नाल्यांमध्ये सोडून देतात आणि अशा प्रकारे जलप्रदुषणात भर घालत असतात. याचे एक ढळढळीत उदाहरण म्हणजे गंगा नदीतले प्रदुषण ही काही फार जुनी गोष्ट नाही की जेव्हा गंगेचे पाणी इतके शुद्ध आणि पवित्र मानले जाई की संपूर्ण भारतभरातले श्रद्धाळू हिंदू गंगेच्या काठावर वसलेल्या हरिद्वार, वाराणसी, अलाहाबाद, आणि अशा इतर अनेक तीर्थस्थळांना भेटी देऊन गंगेत डुबकी मारून आपली आयुष्यभराची पापे धुऊन काढत असत. दुदैवाने आता गंगा नदीच इतकी प्रदुषित झाली आहे की, तिच्याच शुद्धिकरणाची आवश्यकता आहे आणि त्यासाठी शेकडो कोटी रुपयांचा गंगा कृती- कार्यक्रम ही आखला गेला आहे. भारतातील इतर नद्या आणि तलावांचीही अशीच अवस्था आहे.

जंगलाचा न्हास

गेल्या अनेक वर्षांमध्ये विकासाच्या नावाखाली मोठ्या प्रमाणात वृक्षतोड झाली. शहरीकरणाच्या नादात जंगलाच्या जंगले नष्ट केली गेली आणि त्याचे परिणाम आता प्रकर्षाने जाणवू लागले आहेत. लोकांचे बिघडलेले आरोग्यमान व निसर्गचक्राची विस्कटलेली घडी, वाढलेले उष्ण तापमान या सर्वांना आपल्याला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. हे जर वेळीच थांबवले नाही, तर पुढच्या पिढीला याहीपेक्षा मोठ्या संकटाचा सामना करावा लागणार आहे. आताच्या पिढीची जीवनशैली बदलली आहे. शिवाय विकासाच्या साधनांमुळे कार्बनयुक्त हवा गिळावी लागत आहे. त्यामुळे दिवसेंदिवस आयुर्मानही कमी होत चालले आहे. एका दृष्टीने युवा पिढी म्हणजे देशाची संपत्ती पण तिचाही आपण न्हास करीत आहोत. शिवाय ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंगचा धोकाही जगासमोर आहे.

साधनसंपत्तीचा योग्य वापर

साधनसंपत्तीचा वापर योग्य व काळजीपूर्वक करावा, विनाश टाळावा, शोषण थांबवावे, टाकाऊ लोखंडावर प्रक्रिया करून ते पुन्हा वापरावे, दिवसेंदिवस निसर्गसंपत्तीची वाढत जाणारी मागणी विचारात घेता, साधनसंपत्ती कायम टिकून राहावी या हेतूने जंगलतोड थांबवावी. चराई बंदी करावी, ऊर्जेचा वापर योग्य व कमी प्रमाणात करावा 'जलसाक्षरता' पाणी अडवा पाणी जिरवा-झाडे जगवा इत्यादी कार्यक्रमात सहभाग होऊन नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचे संवर्धन करावे, पाणी-जमीन-खनिजे इत्यादी सर्व घटकांचा वापर कृती विचारपूर्वक करावा, तुषार व ठिबक सिंचन वापरावे, नैसर्गिक खते वापरावीत, पर्जन्य जलाचे संचयन करावे, सौर व पवन ऊर्जेचा वापर वाढवावा, वृक्षारोपण करावे, बाग-बगीचे उभारावे, वणवे लावू नयेत, हरित पट्टा विकसित करावा, सेंद्रिय कचऱ्यापासून खते तयार करावे, असे अनेक उपाय सुचविले जातात.

पर्यावरणाच्या विकासासाठी योग्य उपाययोजना

पर्यावरणतील प्रत्येक जीव हा अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा असतो. एखाद्या छोट्या रोपाचा वृक्ष बनतो. तो पाने, फुले, फळे, औषधी द्रव्ये देतो. पक्षी, प्राणी व अनेक जिवांना तो अन्न देतो. निवारा देतो. वृक्षांपासून मिळणारा प्राणवायू, नैसर्गिक सौंदर्य, आरोग्यदाई हवामान, आल्हाददायक वारा व सावली, मनाला शांती मिळते. म्हणून वृक्षांचे मूल्य सजीवांच्या प्राणांइतके श्रेष्ठ आहे. त्याची कोटयावधी रुपयांपेक्षाही

ही अधिक किंमत आहे. निसर्ग चक्रात पर्यावरण परिस्थितीमध्ये संघर्ष करून आपले अस्तित्व टिकविणे हा प्रत्येक सजीवाचा मूळ गुणधर्म आहे. प्रत्येकाची धडपड अस्तित्वासाठी चाललेली असते. सर्व जीव घटकांचा समतोल राहावा, उपलब्ध घटक व त्यांचा वापर करणारे जीव यांच्यात संतुलन राहावे यासाठी मानवी प्रयत्न आवश्यक आहेत. आपले पर्यावरण शुद्ध राहावे म्हणून आपण सर्वांनी कडुनिंब, तुळस, दुर्वा याची आवर्जून लागवड केली पाहिजे. पर्यावरणाच्या संवर्धनासाठी सरकारने अनेक कायदे नियम देखील केले आहे. सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी सर्वांकडे 'झाडे लावा झाडे जगवा' असा उपक्रम राबवताना दिसत आहे. मानवाच्या जीवनाचे सर्व आधार हे कायम टिकावे लागतात. त्यांचे मानवाकडून शोषण होऊ नये, अतिवापर होऊ नये यासाठी प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत.

१. प्रदूषण रोखण्यासाठी सर्व देशांना एकत्र यावे लागेल. प्रदूषण रोखण्यासाठी कठोर नियम करावे लागतील.
२. प्रदूषणाच्या समस्येवरही शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून मात करता येऊ शकते. शालेय अभ्यासक्रमात मुलांना पर्यावरणाची जाणीव करून दिली पाहिजे. मुलांच्या शिक्षणात निसर्गाचे महत्त्व सांगणे अनिवार्य झाले पाहिजे.
३. कारखान्यातील निघणारा धूर आणि रासायनिक पदार्थ हवेत आणि पाण्यात जाऊ नयेत यासाठी उपाययोजना कराव्यात.
४. अधिकाधिक झाडे लावावीत त्यामुळे प्रदूषणाच्या समस्येतून सुटका होईल.

मानवी जीवनातील पर्यावरणाचे महत्त्व

पर्यावरणातील हवा, पाणी, अन्न हे घटक शुद्ध असतील तर आपले व इतर सजीवांचे जगणे आरोग्यवर्धक व शक्तीवर्धक राहू शकेल. आपण हवा व पाण्याप्रमाणे सकस, पौष्टीक अन्नाची व निरोगी -अप्रदूषित जमिनीचीही काळजी घेतली पाहिजे. त्यासाठी प्रत्येक भागात पर्यावरणाची व्यवस्थापन करणे, पर्यावरणाचा विकास करणे आवश्यक आहे. जे पर्यावरण आपल्या गरजांची पूर्तता करते, आपल्याला जगवते, त्याचे भविष्कालीन पिढ्यांसाठी संरक्षण करणे, पर्यावरण समृद्ध करणे हे आपले प्रथम कर्तव्य आहे. पर्यावरणाचे आपण वारसदार आहोत. पर्यावरणाचे आपण विश्वस्त आहोत. जगविणारा- जागविणारा जन्म देणारा घटक म्हणूनच पर्यावरणाचा समतोल टिकविणे, त्याचे शाश्वत/ कायम स्वरूपी व्यवस्थापन- नियोजन जंगले, जमीन, हवा, पाणी, वन्यप्राणी, खनिजे यांच्या संवर्धन आणि संरक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक झालेले आहे. चिरकाल विकासासाठी, चिरंजीवी विकासासाठी मानवी क्रिया- प्रक्रियांचा पर्यावरणातील हस्तक्षेप थांबवून, घटकांचे होणारे अमर्याद शोषण थांबवून त्यांची समृद्धी करणे, उपलब्ध साधनसंपत्तीच्या मर्यादा लक्षात घेऊन लोकसंख्या विस्फोट, दुष्काळ, प्रदूषणासारख्या निर्माण झालेल्या सर्वच समस्यांवर नियोजनपूर्वक उपाय अमलात आणले पाहिजेत.

पर्यावरणाच्या व्यवस्थापनाची व विकासाची गरज

'विकास' या संकल्पनेत प्रगती, उन्नती व वाढ यांचा समावेश होतो. कायमस्वरूपी, चिरंजीवी, चिरकाल समृद्धी ही विकासासाठी महत्त्वाची प्रेरणा असते. विधायक, रचनात्मक विकास महत्त्वाचा असतो.

तर विद्यातक, नकारार्थक हा विनाशाकडे नेणारा असतो. हा विकास अनुकूल परिवर्तनाचा असतो. नैसर्गिक संपत्ती व पर्यावरणाचा उपयोग केल्याशिवाय विकास होत नाही. विकास या संकल्पनेत आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक घटकांबरोबरच पर्यावरणाची समृद्धी महत्त्वाची असते. व्यक्ती, समाज, राष्ट्र या सर्वांची प्रगती ही पर्यावरणाच्या संवर्धनाला संरक्षणाला महत्त्व देणारी असली पाहिजे. तरच त्या प्रगतीला विकासाला पूर्णत्व येते. कोणत्याही ठिकाणी कोणतीही विकासाची योजना राबविताना पर्यावरण संरक्षणाचा विचार केल्याशिवाय ती योजना पूर्ण होऊ शकत नाही व कल्याणकारी ठरू शकत नाही. निसर्ग कल्याणाशिवाय मानवतेचे कल्याण होऊच शकत नाही. विकास म्हणजे निसर्ग घटकांचे शोषण नव्हे. निसर्ग घटकांचा अमर्याद वापर करणे नव्हे. विकास म्हणजे निसर्ग- मानव यांच्या आर्थिक हालचालींमध्ये योग्य समतोल साधणे होय.

उपाय योजना व निर्णय प्रक्रिया

विकासाला प्राधान्य देताना पर्यावरणाचा न्हास होणार नाही. याची खबरदारी घेतली पाहिजे. परंतु सरसकट विकासाला विरोध योग्य नाही. मात्र सध्या पर्यावरणाचे असंतुलन एवढ्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढत आहे की, पावसाचा अनियमितपणा, दुष्काळ, तापमानवाढ अशा गंभीर समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे. हे जर असेच वाढत राहिले तर पृथ्वीवरील जीवनाचा अंतकाळ जवळ आल्यावाचून राहणार नाही. त्याकरिता झाडे लावून संगोपन व प्रदूषणाला वेगवेगळ्या मार्गांनी टाळणे गरजेचे आहे. तरच विकासात पर्यावरणाचा अडथळा नको हे सिद्ध होईल.

आपल्याला आता ही वस्तुस्थिती स्विकारायला हवी की आपल्या सतत वाढणाऱ्या मागण्यांची पूर्तता आता पर्यावरण करू शकणार नाही. आपल्या वाढत्या मागण्यांचा पर्यावरणावर जो ताण पडतोय त्याची चिन्हे प्रदुषित हवा, ओसाड जमिनी, भूजलाची घसरती पातळी, प्रदुषित नद्या, ओढे आणि तलाव, जंगलाचा नाश, हवामानबदल जैववैविध्याचा न्हास आणि ओझोनचा थर विरळ होत जाणे यांसारख्या गोष्टीमधून दिसत आहेत. या परिस्थितीला तोंड देण्यासाठी आवश्यकता असते ती म्हणजे निर्णयप्रक्रिया राबविताना पर्यावरणाला उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या सामग्रीची दुर्लभता लक्षात घेण्याची. विकास झाला किंवा नाही झाला तरीही वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे पर्यावरणावरचा ताण वाढत जाणार आहेच आणि त्यासंबंधित समस्या सोडविणेही दिवसेंदिवस अवघड होत जाणार आहे. झाडे वाढवा, पर्यावरण वाचवा अशा प्रकारचे फलक दिसू लागेपर्यंत, तसेच अधिक वृक्ष लावा, वृक्षतोड करू नका, वाहनांचा, विशेषतः मोटारगाड्यांचा सामुदायिकरीत्या वापर करा म्हणजे धूरांचे प्रमाण कमी होईल हे सर्व उपाय करणे आवश्यक आहे.

सारांश

निसर्गामधील मानवाच्या अतिहस्तक्षेपामुळे निसर्ग घटकांचा अतिवापर होऊन शोषण झाल्यामुळे व पर्यावरण निसर्गापेक्षा आर्थिक उत्पादनांसाठी निसर्ग घटकांचा अमर्याद वापर केल्यामुळे पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन निर्माण झाले आहे. अन्न, वस्त्र, निवाऱ्या इतकीच पर्यावरण ही महत्त्वाची बाब बनली आहे. शुद्ध हवा, शुद्ध पाणी, शुद्ध अन्नाची आज नितांत गरज निर्माण झाली आहे. जेव्हा या गोष्टी मुबलक होत्या,

तेव्हा त्याचे महत्त्व कोणालाच जाणवले नाही. काम साधले की, माणूस दुसऱ्याचा मुळीच विचार करत नाही. जगाने कितीही प्रगती केली तरी तो निसर्गाशी मुकाबला करू शकत नाही हे निर्विवाद सत्य आहे. अग्नी, वायू, जल यांना आव्हान देऊन विषाची परीक्षा का घ्यावी, विकास व्हावा यात दुमत नाही. परंतु पर्यावरणाचा ऱ्हास करून केवळ राजकीय स्वार्थासाठी धनदांडग्याच्या हट्टापायी कायदे, नियम पायदळी तुडवून विकासाची भाषा कशाला हवी, नवी मुंबई, मिठी नदी माहीत नव्हती, तिने २६ जुलैच्या महाभयंकर जलप्रलयाने आपले रौद्र रूप दाखवले आणि शहर बुडवून टाकले. अशी परिस्थिती पुन्हा येऊ नये यासाठी पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखत सर्वांगीण विकासाला सामान्य माणसांपासूनच सुरुवात झाली पाहिजे. आपण निसर्गाकडून गोष्टी घेतो, पण आपण त्याला काय परत देतो, म्हणून आता निसर्ग मानवजातीला आपले रंग, रूप दाखवायला लागला आहे. त्सुनामी, अतिवृष्टी यासारखे अनेक प्रकार सामोरे येत आहेत. प्रगती ही माणसाची गरज आहे. पण ती निसर्गाच्या मदतीने करायला हवी. म्हणजे असे की नैसर्गिक वस्तूंना इजा न करता प्रगती झाली पाहिजे. ज्या ज्या वस्तू निसर्गात मुबलक आहेत, त्यांचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाला पाहिजे. उगाच निसर्गाचे

रंग, रूप बदलून आपण जर आपले आयुष्य वाढविले तर त्यात काय नाविन्य, आपल्याला ज्याने जीवन दिले त्याचाच जीव घ्यायचा का? कायदे कितीही चांगले असले तरी त्यांची परिणामकारक अंमलबजावणी केली जात नाही. सर्वच क्षेत्रांत कायद्यांचे, नियमांचे शिस्तपालन न करता उलट कायद्याची पळवाट शोधली जाते. मूळ उद्देश सफल व्हावा यासाठी कायद्यांचा स्वीकार व अंमलबजावणीसाठी स्वयंस्फूर्त प्रयत्न सर्वच समाजस्तरांतून झाले पाहिजेत.

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अष्टपैलू शिक्षणतज्ज्ञ

प्रा. मनोहर नारायण मोरे

नूतन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचे

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प्राचार्य सर डॉ. मो. सा. गोसावी यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे वर्णन करताना शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील सर्जनशील व्यक्तिमत्त्व शिक्षणक्षेत्रातील उत्कृष्ट शिक्षणतज्ज्ञ आणि उत्तम प्रशासक अष्टपैलू शिक्षणतज्ज्ञ व प्रेरणादायी शिक्षक, तसेच उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील ज्ञानयोगी, तसेच मॅनेजमेंट गुरु अशा असंख्य विशेषणाने ज्यांचे वर्णन करता येऊ शकते असे उत्तुंग व्यक्तिमत्त्व आम्हा सर्वांसाठी सतत प्रेरणादायी आहे.

माझा आणि सराचा संबंध १९९६ मध्ये किमान कौशल्यावर आधारित व्यावसायिक अभ्यासक्रमासाठी शिक्षकांसाठीचे प्रशिक्षण बी. वाय. के. महाविद्यालयात आयोजित करण्यात आले होते. त्यावेळी प्राचार्य सर डॉ. मो. सा. गोसावी सरांनी आम्हाला केलेले मार्गदर्शन तेव्हा केलेले मार्गदर्शन आज देखील मला आठवते. सरांनी मार्गदर्शन करताना शिक्षकाने पूर्ण तयारी करून देवरीची होऊन विद्यार्थ्यांना शिकविले तर आपले शिकविणे जास्त प्रभावी होते.

सरांनी आम्हाला असे सांगितले की नूतने व्याख्यान पद्धतीने शिकविण्यापेक्षा जर प्रात्याक्षिकांवर भर दिल्यास विद्यार्थी जास्त समरस होऊन तो विषय शिकत असतो. सरांनी आपले परदेशातील अनुभव सांगितले.

कारण सरांना व्यवस्थापन अभ्यासक्रम संपूर्ण भारतात प्रथम सुरु करण्याचे श्रेय देखील सरांना आहे. सरांनी मार्गदर्शन करताना एक महत्त्वची गोष्ट सांगितली की प्रत्येक शिक्षकाने विचारशक्ती वाढविली पाहिजे. त्यासाठी शिक्षकाने पुस्तकांचे ज्ञान व पुस्तकाबाहेरचे ज्ञान देखील आत्मसात केले पाहिजे. सरांनी केलेले मार्गदर्शन आज देखील महत्त्वाचे असून ते प्रेरणादायी आहे.

प्राचार्य सर डॉ. मो. सा. गोसावी सरांनी शिक्षण क्षेत्रात केलेले कामकाज सदैव लक्षात राहणारे आहे. सरांनी शंतनुराव किल्लोस्कर व डॉ. जे. आर. डी. टाटा यांच्या सहकार्याने व्यवस्थापन विषयांचा अभ्यासक्रम आपल्या देशात सुरु केला हा अभ्यासक्रम नुसता सुरु न करता त्यात संशोधन व्हावे या संदर्भात देखील त्यांनी मार्गदर्शन केले आहेत

सर सतत सांगत असे की कौशल्यावर आधारित अभ्यासक्रम असावा त्यासाठी सेमिनार आयोजित करावे जेणे करून विद्यार्थी गटागटाने चर्चा करून निर्णय घेऊ शकतात. याविषयी केलेले मार्गदर्शन खूप मोलाचे आहे.

सर असे म्हणत असे की ज्ञान हे महत्त्वाचे आहे तसेच प्रत्येकाने काहीतरी केले पाहिजे, तसेच प्रत्येकाने आपले अस्तित्व निर्माण केले पाहिजे तसेच सर्वांना बरोबर घेऊन कामकाज केले पाहिजे तसेच नेतृत्व गुण सुद्धा विकसित केला पाहिजे.

उच्च शिक्षणाचा उपयोग समाजासाठी व्हावा ही त्यांची मनापासूनची इच्छा आहे.

तसेच सर्वांना शिकता यावे म्हणून त्यांनी रात्र शाळा देखील सुरु केली होती. तसेच आदिवासी विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी योग्य मार्गदर्शन करून त्यांना यशस्वी बनविले.

सरांचे वैशिष्ट्ये म्हणजे सर बी. कॉममध्ये संपूर्ण आशिया खंडात विशेष श्रेणीत उत्तीर्ण होणारे प्रथम विद्यार्थी होते. सरांच्या कुशाग्र बुद्धिमत्तेला व त्यांच्या कौशल्य संपन्न व्यवस्थापनास शतशः प्रमाण.



निसर्ग चित्रकारांचे प्रेरणा स्थळ - वाराणसी

प्रा. विश्वनाथ साबळे

अधिष्ठाता,

सर. जे. जे. स्कुल ऑफ आर्ट, मुंबई

सारांश

कला हे मानवाच्या अभिव्यक्तीचे व अमूर्त भावनांचे प्रकटीकरणाचे माध्यम आहे आपल्या आसपासच्या भौतिक जगात घडणाऱ्या घटनांचे पडसाद कलाकारांच्या कलाकृतींमध्ये उमटत असतात. अभिव्यक्ती हि जाणीव व नेणीवेच्या पातळीवर घडत असते. निसर्ग चित्राच्या माध्यमातून मानव समाजाला समजून घेण्यास मदत होते तसेच निसर्ग चित्रे रंगविणाऱ्या चित्रकारांचा मूर्ताकडून अमूर्ताकडे प्रवास हा सहजतेने होत जातो.

वाराणसी या शहराच्या भौगोलिक, धार्मिक व आध्यात्मिक रचनेमुळे आणि सुंदर व भव्य घाट व मंदिराच्या रचनेमुळे जगभरातील अभ्यासक व निसर्ग चित्रकार आकर्षित होतात त्यांना या ठिकाणाहून कला अभिव्यक्तीसाठी प्रेरणा व ऊर्जा मिळते.

एस. एच. रझा व रामकुमार हे निसर्ग चित्र रंगविणारे समकालीन चित्रकार असून त्यांनी दोघांनी ही १९६० च्या दशकामध्येच अमूर्त पद्धतीची चित्र रंगविण्यास सुरुवात केली आहे.

शोध संज्ञा : कला, चित्रकला, वाराणसी, घाट, मंदिरे, निसर्ग चित्र, इम्प्रेशन, क्यूबिस्ट चित्र शैली वास्तववाद, अमूर्त कला.

प्रस्तावना

घाट घाटावरील पायऱ्या आणि इमारतींचे सौंदर्य कलाकारांना नेहमीच भुरळ पाडत आले आहे.

वाराणसी (बनारस) हे जगतील सर्वात जुनं जिवंत व धार्मिक आणि आध्यात्मिक महत्त्व असलेल्या शहरांपैकी एक शहर आहे. बनारस शहराची सुंदरता व आध्यात्मिकता यासाठी लोक या शहराकडे आकर्षित होतात. वाराणसी ला जो कोणी भेट देतो तो आपआपल्या पद्धतीने या शहराला समजून घेतो व त्याचा अर्थ लावतो. चित्रकार व कलाकार यांच्यासाठी हे प्रेरणा व ऊर्जा देणार शहर आहे. सुंदर गंगा नदीचे पात्र व त्याच्या काठावर दगडाने बांधलेले लांबलचक घाट व घाटावर दगडी बांधकाम असलेली भव्य मंदिरे, राजवाडे, महाल व धर्मशाळा आणि वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या वास्तू असून उंच अशा घाटांवरून

शहरात जाण्यासाठी अरुंद चिंचोळ्या लहान गल्ल्या यांची अनोखी रचना या शहराची आहे. नदीच्या किनाऱ्यावर असलेले दगडी घाटा, घाटावर स्नान करण्यासाठी, धार्मिक विधी करण्यासाठी, पर्यटनासाठी व तेथील परिसर व वातावरण अनुभवण्यासाठी विविध भागातून आलेले व विविध जाती धर्माचे असंख्य भाविक श्रद्धाळू, पर्यटक अशा असंख्य प्रकारची माणसांनी हे ठिकाण भरलेले असते. घाटावर चालणाऱ्या पूजा, मंत्र व आरतीचे आवाज, मंदिरातील घंटानाद आणि सोबत गंगेच्या पाण्याची साद असे मंत्रमुग्ध करणारे वातावरण असल्यामुळे संवेदनशील कलाकार भारावून जातो. या ठिकाणाच्या मोहात पडतो व वारंवार तो या ठिकाणी येऊ लागतो.

वेगवेगळ्या काळामध्ये अनेक चित्रकार सातत्याने वाराणसीला येत राहिले आहेत व त्यांनी आपले अनुभव व अनुभूती वास्तववादी पद्धतीच्या चित्रांपासून ते अमूर्त पद्धतीच्या चित्रकलेच्या वेगवेगळ्या शैलीमध्ये व्यक्त केले आहेत. प्रेमा पाठारे, एन. एस. बेंद्रे, एस. एच. रझा, एम. एफ. हुसेन, रामकुमार, मनू पारेख, दिलीप दास गुप्ता, परेश मैती या सारख्या अनेक कलाकारांनी वाराणसीला भेटी देऊन येथील घाट, मंदिर व जनजीवनाची असंख्य दृश्य रंगविली आहेत. विशेषतः निसर्ग दृश्य रंगविणाऱ्या चित्रकारांचे हे सर्वात आवडते ठिकाण आहे. विद्यार्थीदशेत असल्यापासून ते वयाच्या वेगवेगळ्या टप्प्यावर ते या ठिकाणी येतात आणि प्रत्येक वेळी वेगळी अनुभूती घेतात ही या शहराची व येथील वातावरणाची जादू आहे. भारतीय चित्रकलेच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये जागतिक स्थरावर अमूर्त कलेला घेऊन जाणारे दोन महत्त्वाचे चित्रकार म्हणजे एस. एच. रझा व रामकुमार यांचे वाराणसी शहराशी असलेल्या नात्याचा व संबंधाचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न या शोध निबंधात करण्यात आला आहे.

वाराणसी शहराचा इतिहास

उत्तर प्रदेशामध्ये गंगा नदीच्या किनाऱ्यावर वसलेले वाराणसी हे प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक व धार्मिक शहर असून ते भारतातील प्रमुख तीर्थक्षेत्राचे केंद्र आहे. त्याचबरोबर ते सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक आणि संगीताचे केंद्र राहिले आहे. अनेक प्रमुख भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञ, कवी, लेखक

आणि संगीतकार या शहरात राहिले आहेत. तुलसीदासांनी वाराणसी मध्येच रामाच्या जीवनावर असलेले रामचरितमानस हे महाकाव्य लिहिले. भक्ती चळवळीच्या प्रमुख व्यक्तींपैकी कबीर आणि रविदास यांचा जन्म वाराणसीमध्ये झाला. त्याच बरोबर ते औद्योगिक शहर असून मलमल, रेशमी कापड, अत्तर, हस्तिदंती काम आणि शिल्प कलेसाठी सुद्धा वाराणसी प्रसिद्ध आहे.

हे शहर वाराणसी किंवा बनारस या नावानेही ओळखले जाते. वाराणसी हा शब्द वरुणा नदी व अस्सी नदी या गंगा नदीच्या उपनद्यांच्या नावातून तयार झाला आहे. जुने शहर गंगेच्या उत्तरेला वरुण आणि अस्सीने वेढलेले आहे. वाराणसीला प्रकाशाचे शहर म्हणून ओळखले जाते. हिंदू आणि जैन धर्मातील सात पवित्र शहरांपैकी हे सर्वात पवित्र शहर आहे. गौतम बुद्धाच्या काळात वाराणसी हे काशी राज्याचा भाग होते म्हणून याला काशी राज्य ही म्हणतात. जगभरामध्ये हे शहर अनेक घाटांसाठी व मंदिरांसाठी ओळखले जाते, वाराणसीमध्ये साधारणतः ८४ घाट आहेत व घाटावर अनेक मंदिरे व राजवाडे आहेत.

एस. एच. रझा

निसर्गाशी अतूट नातं, भारतीय संस्कृतीवर नितांत प्रेम व श्रद्धा असलेले, अनेक वर्षे पॅरिसमध्ये राहून सुद्धा ज्यांची नाळ मात्र भारतीय मातीशी व तत्त्वज्ञानाशी कायम जोडलेली होती असे चित्रकार म्हणजे एस. एच. रझा होय. प्रोग्रेसिव्ह ग्रुपच्या संस्थापक सदस्यांपैकी ते एक महत्त्वाचे चित्रकार होते. तसेच भारतीय कलेला आधुनिकतेची ओळख करून देण्यामध्ये त्यांचे महत्त्वाचे योगदान होते.

निसर्ग, भारतीय संस्कृती व तत्त्वज्ञान हे रझा यांचे प्रेरणा स्थान राहिले आहे. आधुनिकता आणि सर जे. जे. स्कूल ऑफ आर्टची अकॅडमिक शैक्षणिक परंपरा यांचा अनोखा संगम त्यांच्या चित्राभ्यासातून जाणवतो. वास्तववादी पद्धतीच्या निसर्ग चित्रांपासून ते आकार विरहित अमूर्त पद्धतीच्या चित्रांमधून काव्यमय संवेदनशीलता अनुभवायला मिळते.

१९४३ ते १९५० हा मुंबईमधील कालखंड रझा यांच्यातील चित्रकाराच्या जडणघडणीचा महत्त्वाचा कालखंड होता. व्हिक्टोरियन इमारतींची रचना असलेले. गतिशील, औद्योगिक व आधुनिक ऊर्जे त भर घालणारे आणि कलेसाठी पोषक वातावरण असलेले मुंबई हे वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण शहर आहे. मुंबई बाहेरून येऊन येथील कलाजगतात आपले स्वतःचे वेगळे स्थान निर्माण करणे हे मोठे आव्हानात्मक काम होते, परंतु रझा यांची जिद्द व चित्रकार होण्याचा ध्यास यामुळे त्यांनी आपले ध्येय साध्य करण्यासाठी निसर्ग चित्राच्या माध्यमातून या शहराला व येथील संस्कृती आणि जीवनशैलीला समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला.

रझा यांनी मुंबई शहराची व फोर्ट परिसराची अनेक दृश्य (सिटिस्केप) वेगवेगळ्या वेळी व वेगवेगळ्या ऋतूमध्ये रंगविली. त्याचबरोबर निसर्ग चित्र रंगविण्यासाठी त्यांनी देशभर भ्रमंती केली आहे. मुंबई, नाशिक, काश्मीर, इंदोर, उदयपूर व बनारस इत्यादी ठिकाणी त्यांनी अनेक निसर्ग चित्र रंगविली आहेत. विद्यार्थी दशेत असताना सुरुवातीच्या काळामध्ये रंगविलेल्या निसर्ग दृश्यांमध्ये समोरील दृश्य जस दिसत तसे रंगविण्याचा प्रयत्न दिसतो, यातील अनुकरण हा महत्त्वाचा भाग असतो आपल्या पूर्वसुरींनी रंगविलेली चित्र बघून तशाच पद्धतीने

निसर्ग चित्र रंगविण्याकडे कल असतो .



बनारस -जलरंगातील निसर्ग चित्र-१९४३

१९४३ मध्ये विद्यार्थी दशेमध्ये असताना रझा यांनी बनारसला भेट दिली व त्या वेळी त्यांनी वरील निसर्ग चित्र रंगविले आहे. हे अभ्यास चित्र जलरंग या माध्यमामध्ये रंगविले आहे. नदी पात्राच्या बाजूला घाटावर असलेल्या पुरातन वास्तू, झाडे तसेच नदीच्या किनाऱ्यावर असलेल्या होड्या आणि माणसे यांचे चित्रण करताना त्यांचे ढोबळ आकार टिपण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे. पारदर्शक जलरंगाचा त्यातील तांत्रिक कौशल्याचा सफाईदारपणे उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे. अगदी मोजक्या ब्रश स्ट्रोकसने नदीच्या पाण्याची हालचाल त्यांनी रंगविली आहे



बनारस -जलरंगातील निसर्ग चित्र इम्प्रेसनिस्ट शैली



प्रकृति -अमूर्त शैलीतील चित्र

१९४३ मध्येच रझा यांची ओळख लॅंग हॅमर यांचेशी झाली व त्यांच्या शैलीचा प्रभाव त्यांच्या वर पडला. सामान्यपणे दृश्य पातळीवरून रंगविले जाणारे शहराचे दृश्य उंचावरून बघितल्या सारखे रंगविले जाऊ लागले. रेखाटन कौशल्य व अकादमिक तंत्रावर असलेल्या प्रभुत्वामुळे त्यांनी इम्प्रेसनिस्ट व एस्प्रेसनिस्ट पद्धतीची ही निसर्गचित्र सहजतेने रंगविली आहेत. दृश्यातील मंदिरांच्या वास्तू, मानवाकृती जास्त तपशिलाने न रंगवीत थोडक्याच ब्रशच्या स्ट्रोकसने प्रभावीपणे रंगवितात छाया प्रकाशाचा अभ्यास पस्पेक्टिव्ह या तंत्राचा व विरोधी छटांचा कौशल्याने वापर करून ते चित्रामध्ये अपेक्षित परिणाम साधतात, आउटडोअरला प्रत्यक्ष स्थळावर बसून चित्र रंगवायचे असल्यामुळे

तेथील वातावरण व छायाप्रकाश तात्काळ रंगवणे आवश्यक असल्यामुळे गतिमान पद्धतीने ही चित्र रंगविली आहेत. बनारस येथे रंगविलेल्या वरील चित्रांमध्ये ही वैशिष्ट्य पहावयास मिळतात.

निसर्ग चित्राच्या माध्यमातून तेथील निसर्ग, लोकजीवन, राहणीमान कला व संस्कृती समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न कलाकार करत असतो. सतत नावीन्याच्या शोधांमुळे रझा यांनी आधुनिक पद्धतीच्या चित्रांच्या शोधासाठी निसर्ग चित्रांच्या अभ्यासाचा उपयोग करून पुढे अमूर्त पद्धतीची चित्र निर्माण केली आहेत. अमेरिका व पॅरिस येथील कलाजगतात वावरल्यामुळे त्यांच्या कलाजाणिवा आणखी समृद्ध झाल्या व त्यांनी स्वतःचा नव्याने शोध घेण्याची सुरुवात केली व ते आपोआपच आपल्या मातृभूमीकडे ओढले गेले. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान, कला, साहित्य व हिंदी कविता यांच्या अभ्यासातून त्यांना स्वतःचा शोध घेता आला. निसर्ग अनुभव व प्रकृतीची संकल्पना तसेच भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानातील पंचतत्त्वांची संकल्पना व भौमितिक आकृत्यांचा वापर करून त्यांनी आपली चित्रभाषा तयार केली. भारतात आल्यावर त्यांनी अजिंठा-वेरूळची लेणी, बनारस, गुजरात, राजस्थान अशा ठिकाणी वारंवार भेटी दिल्या. या प्रवासात त्यांना बिंदू-उत्क्रांतीची प्रेरणा मिळाली. 'बिंदू' हा चित्रनिर्मितीचा आरंभबिंदू मानला. त्याला केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून रझा यांनी अनेक चित्रांची रचना केली. चौकटीतील काळ्या बिंदूच्या भोवताली रंगछटांच्या विविध लहरी निर्माण करत, सोबत त्रिकोण, चौकोन, वर्तुळ अशा विविध गडद रंगांच्या आकर्षक, तेजस्वी भौमितिक आकारातील त्यांनी केलेली चित्रनिर्मिती ही त्यांच्या कला कारकिर्दीतील महत्त्वाचा टप्पा ठरली. या केंद्रबिंदूतूनच रंग, रेषा, अवकाश आणि प्रकाश आदी माध्यमांद्वारे आंतरिक अनुभवाची प्रभावी अभिव्यक्ती करण्यात ते यशस्वी झाले. त्यांच्या संपूर्ण चित्रात काळा बिंदू हा त्यांचे प्रभावशाली अस्तित्व निदर्शनास आणतो. नाद बिंदू, जलबिंदू, शांतिबिंदू अशा त्यांच्या चित्रांमधून सांस्कृतिक आणि आध्यात्मिक भाव प्रत्ययास येतात. सुरुवातीच्या काळामध्ये बनारस शहराची सुंदरता चित्रित करण्यासाठी रझा यांनी भेटी दिल्या तर नंतरच्या काळामध्ये तेथील आध्यात्मिकता त्यांनी आपल्या बिंदू चित्रमालिकेतून रंगविली.

राम कुमार

समकालीन भारतीय कलेतील अमूर्त कला प्रकारात काम करणाऱ्या महत्त्वाच्या प्रमुखचित्रकारांपैकी एक असलेले अमूर्त चित्रकार म्हणून रामकुमार यांचे नाव घेतले जाते. चित्रकार सैलोज मुखर्जी यांच्या शारदा उकील स्कूल ऑफ आर्टमध्ये संध्याकाळच्या वर्गामध्ये त्यांनी कला शिक्षण घेतले व पुढे एस. एच. रझा यांच्या पुढाकाराने पॅरिसमध्ये चित्रकार आंद्रे ल्होटे आणि फर्नांड लेगर यांच्याकडे त्यांनी पुढील शिक्षण घेतले.

१९४९ ते ५२ या पॅरिसच्या वास्तव्यात ते शांततावादी चळवळीच्या विचारसरणीकडे आकर्षित झाले. या काळामध्येच त्यांनी पॅरिसमधील कला संग्रहालयामधील मास्टर आर्टिस्टच्या चित्रांचा अभ्यास केला तसेच पिकासो व मातीस यांची चित्र प्रदर्शने बघितल्यामुळे त्यांच्या कलाजाणिवा विस्तारण्यास मदत झाली. पॅरिसहून परतल्यानंतर त्यांनी दिल्लीतील करोल बागमध्ये राहणाऱ्या फाळणीच्या निर्वासितांची अवस्था पाहिली. औद्योगिकरण, शहरीकरण तसेच फाळणीमुळे विस्थापित

झालेल्या सामन्य व मध्यमवर्गीय माणसाचे दुःख व वेदना त्यांनी आपल्या चित्रांमधून व्यक्त केली. त्यांच्या चित्रांमध्ये मानवाकृतींना महत्त्वाचे स्थान होते तर शहर अथवा निसर्गाचे चित्रण पार्श्वभागांमध्ये विषयाला अनुसरून केलेले दिसून येते. पुढे त्यांचा कला प्रवास हा शहराकडून निसर्गाकडे झालेला दिसून येतो. १९६० मध्ये चित्रकार एम. एफ. हुसेन सोबत त्यांनी पहिल्यांदा वाराणसीला भेट दिली. तेथील घाटावर बसून त्यांनी गंगेच्या घाटांची माणसांशिवाय अनेक रेखाटने केली घाटावर होणारे विविध धार्मिक विधी, जन्म मृत्यूच्या फेऱ्यातून सुटून अंतिम मुक्ती (मोक्ष प्राप्तीपर्यंत) चा प्रवास यासाठीचे विधी, कर्मकांड, आनंद, दुःख व जगण्यासाठी चाललेली मानवाची धडपड असे विविध संमिश्र अनुभव त्यांना गंगेच्या घाटावर अनुभवायला मिळाले. विधवांचे दुःख, अंत्यसंस्कार आणि माणुसकीच्या नाशामुळे ते प्रभावित झाले. जीवन आणि मृत्यूला काही अर्थ नाही हा एक दृश्य आणि मानसिक अनुभव होता व त्याचा खोलवर परिणाम त्यांच्या मनावर झाला. त्याचा परिणाम त्यांच्या वाराणसीच्या चित्रमालिकेतून अनुभवास येतो.



वाराणसी - तैलरंग माध्यमातील चित्र

बनारसच्या सुरुवातीच्या अनुभवाची आठवण करून देताना राम कुमार म्हणतात, बनारस माझ्यासाठी एक कलाकार म्हणून आणि माणूस म्हणून महत्त्वाचा आहे, पहिली चित्रे अशा वेळी आली जेव्हा मला अलंकारिक चित्रकलेतील घटक विकसित करायचे होते आणि त्यापलीकडे जायचे होते. शहराच्या पहिल्या भेटीने एक भावनिक प्रतिक्रिया दिली कारण त्यात विचित्र सहवास होता. पण वास्तव समोर आल्यावर अशा रोमँटिक कल्पना दूर झाल्या. माणुसकीच्या खूप वेदना आणि दुःख होते. एक कलाकार म्हणून या व्यथा आणि दुःखाचे चित्रण करणे एक आव्हान होते, त्याच्या तीव्रतेसाठी प्रतिक्रियात्मक आकृतिबंध वापरणे आवश्यक होते, म्हणून माझे बनारस हे एक प्रातिनिधिक स्वरूपाचे आहे.

बनारसची निसर्ग दृश्य रंगविताना तेथील अनुभूती त्यांनी नदी, घाट, घाटावर असलेली मंदिरे व इमारती आणि अरुंद गल्ल्यांचे आकार यांच्या भौतिक आणि काल्पनिक आकाराच्या सहाय्याने प्रतिमा निर्माण केल्या आहेत व ऑकर, अल्ट्रामरिन ब्लू, सिएन्ना, व्हेरिडीन रंगांचे करड्या छटा व नाईफच्या साहाय्याने केलेले घट्ट रंग लेपण यांचा वापर करून जीवनाची क्षणभंगुरता व विरानता त्यांनी चित्रित केली आहे. प्रतीकात्मक व काल्पनिक आकृतिबंधाचा आणि पोताचा वापर करताना क्यूबिस्ट शैलीच्या सहाय्याने स्वतःची चित्रभाषा तयार केली आहे. वाराणसीच्या शहरी लँडस्केपमधून मानवाकृती चित्रित न करता मानवी घटकांचा शोध घेण्यास प्रयत्न त्यांनी केला आहे. त्यांचा कला प्रवास हा मूर्ताकडून अमूर्ताकडे झालेला दिसतो या बदल ते म्हणतात कि मी कधीही पूर्णपणे अमूर्त नव्हतो आणि कधीही होणार नाही, कारण अमूर्त हे निसर्गातून प्राप्त झाले आहे.

निष्कर्ष

निसर्ग चित्र हा महत्त्वाचा कला प्रकार असून त्याच्या माध्यमातून कोणते ही शहर, तेथील लोकजीवन कला व संस्कृती व मानवी जीवनाला समजून घेता येते.

वाराणसी हे कलाकारांसाठी प्रेरणा व ऊर्जा देणारे शहर आहे. रझा व रामकुमार यांनी या शहराच्या प्रत्येक भेटीमध्ये वेगवेगळे अनुभव घेतले व ते अनुभव मूर्त व अमूर्त अशा दोन्ही पद्धतीने निसर्गचित्राच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्त केले आहेत.

निसर्ग चित्रकार निसर्गाचा अभ्यास करताना संवेदनशील होतो व त्या माध्यमातून निसर्गातील अमूर्त घटकांचा शोध घेणे त्याला लीलया जमते. त्यामुळेच रझा व रामकुमार यांचा कला प्रवास हा अमूर्तकलेकडे झालेला दिसतो.

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नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील निवडक समीक्षकांच्या समीक्षा कार्याचा आढावा

श्री. शैलेश अशोक पाटोळे,
संशोधक विद्यार्थी

नाशिक जिल्हा हा समीक्षा लेखनाचा उर्जा स्रोत आहे. साहित्यातील सर्व प्रकारांतील लेखन नाशिकच्या लेखकांनी केलेले आहे. कथा, कादंबरी, नाटक, प्रवास वर्णन, अनुवाद, चरित्र, स्फुटलेखन, समीक्षा, इत्यादी सर्व साहित्य प्रकार कमी अधिक प्रमाणात हाताळले गेले आहेत.

'समीक्षा' या साहित्य प्रकारचा विचार करता, असे लक्षात येते की, नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील समीक्षा लेखन खूप नसले तरी काही प्रमाणात झालेले लेखन हे दर्जा टिकवून ठेवणारे आहे. रसिक वाचक, अभ्यासकांकडून दखल घेण्यासारखे आहे.

डॉ. रा. भा. पाटणकर

साहित्यातील सौंदर्यशास्त्रावर अनेकांनी लेखन केले आहे. परंतु डॉ. रा. भा. पाटणकरांचे साहित्यशास्त्रावरील 'सौंदर्यमीमांसा' हा ग्रंथ पारंपरिक पुस्तकांपेक्षा वेगळा आहे. पारंपरिक विचार पद्धतींना फाटा देत आधुनिक विचारसरणीचा अंगीकार पाटणकरांनी केला आहे. 'सर्व कलांमध्ये एक समान सत्व असते' हे गृहीतकृत्य लेखकाला मान्य नाही. प्रस्तुत ग्रंथात सौंदर्याची किंवा कलेची व्याख्या करण्याचा लेखकाचा प्रयत्न नसून पारंपरिक आणि आधुनिक सौंदर्यशास्त्र यांची तुलना करणे असा आहे. डॉ. रा. भा. पाटणकर याची सौंदर्यमीमांसा हा महाराष्ट्रीय विद्वत्तेचा एक विक्रम आहे. तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रातील विषयाचे आकलन एकाच वेळी किती व्यापक आणि सूक्ष्म असावे लागते. तसेच या संकल्पनांचे तार्किक आणि आशयात्मक विश्लेषण किती नेमके असावे लागते याचा हे पुस्तक म्हणजे एक बुद्धी स्तिमित करणारा वस्तुपाठ आहे.^१

तत्त्वज्ञानाचे अनेक गुंतागुंतीचे संदर्भ यांचे पक्के आकलन डॉ. पाटणकरांना असून ते सोपे करून लिहिण्याकडे त्यांचा कल दिसून येतो. या ग्रंथात वाङ्मय समीक्षक, सौंदर्यशास्त्राचे इतिहासकार आणि सौंदर्यशास्त्रकार म्हणून लेखक भूमिका बजावतात.

लेखनात डॉ. रा. भा. पाटणकर लौकिकता वाद आणि अलौकिकता वाद यांच्या संघर्षात 'लौकिकतावाद' स्वीकारतात. लेखकाचा कला जाणिवांचा आणि सौंदर्यसिद्धांताचा अभ्यास दांडगा

आहे.

'कथाकार शांताराम' यातून डॉ. पाटणकरांनी वाङ्मयकृतीचे वर्णन, विश्लेषण आणि मूल्यमापन या स्वरूपात समीक्षा केली आहे. विविध प्रकारची उदाहरणे देऊन स्पष्टीकरणाची पद्धत आशय समजण्यास सुलभ आहे. या ग्रंथात 'शांताराम' यांच्या कथेची वाङ्मयीन चिकित्सा लेखकाने केली आहे. नवोदित समीक्षकांना समीक्षेची नवी दृष्टी यातून मिळते. डॉ. पाटणकरांची पाश्चात्य आणि पूर्वेकडील साहित्याची जाण दिसून येते.

समीक्षणात आशयाला महत्त्व असते, पण त्याच बरोबर त्याची बांधणी, त्याच्यातील शैली, शब्दकळा, निवेदनाच्या पद्धती इत्यादींची चिकित्सा झाल्याशिवाय समीक्षा पूर्ण होऊ शकत नाही.^२ 'कमल देसाई यांचे कथा विश्व', 'कांटची सौंदर्य मीमांसा', 'क्रॉचेचे सौंदर्यशास्त्र', 'वसंत कानेटकरांची नाटके, इत्यादी समीक्षा ग्रंथ डॉ. रा. भा. पाटणकरांनी लिहिली आहेत.

व्यासंगी प्राध्यापक, दिलखुलास वक्ते, प्रभावी लेखक विनोदी आणि हजरजबाबी शैलीने सभा रंगवणारे व्यासंगी, विद्वान म्हणून परिचित असलेले प्रा. डॉ. बा. वा. दातार यांनी 'तरंग आणि तुषार', हरिभाऊ काळ आणि कर्तृत्व याविषयावर समीक्षा केलेली दिसून येते. तात्याराव सावरकर आणि तात्यासाहेब शिरवाडकर या दोन 'तात्यांवर' वेळोवेळी त्यांनी जे लेखन केले, त्या लेखांचा समीक्षणात्मक संग्रह 'दोन तात्या' स्वरूपात प्रकाशित झाला आहे. ज्याची प्रस्तावना व संपादन बाळासाहेब तथा श्री. शं. सराफ यांनी केले आहे.

चंद्रकांत वर्तक यांचा 'मावंदे' हा समीक्षा लेख संग्रह अभ्यासकांना परिचित आहे.

डॉ. म. सु. पाटील

प्राध्यापक, मार्गदर्शक, चिंतनशील लेखक डॉ. म. सु. पाटील यांचे समीक्षालेखन लक्षवेधक आहे.

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- ज्ञानेश्वरीचा तृष्णाबंध शब्दालय श्रीरामपूर २००४ तुकाराम अंतर्बाह्य संघर्षाची अनुभवरूपे शाब्दल, मुंबई २००४

डॉ. पाटील यांनी आपल्या समीक्षा लेखनातून साहित्य निर्मिती आणि साहित्यस्वाद यांची जीवनाच्या दृष्टीने असलेली अर्थपूर्णता विशद केली आहे. नवकाव्याची स्थित्यंतरे मांडली आहेत. कवितेचा रूपशोधमधून रूपाशिवाय आशय नाही आणि आशयाशिवाय रूप नाही. दोन्हीही एकमेकांवर अवलंबून असल्याची त्यांनी पटवून दिले आहे. कवितेचे अध्यायन करणाऱ्या प्राध्यापकांना डॉ. पाटील सांगतात की, कवितारूपी राक्षसाचा निकाल लावायचा झाल्यास त्यालाच तुम्ही खाल्ले पाहिजे. त्यामुळे तुम्हीच काहीसे 'राक्षसी' म्हणजे कवितामय होता आणि जिवंत राहतो तो 'राक्षसच'. हे भान अध्यापकांनी ठेवले पाहिजे व ते विद्यार्थ्यांनाही आणून दिले पाहिजे.^३

'तुकाराम अंतर्बाह्य संघर्षाची अनुभवरूपेमधून डॉ. पाटील संत तुकारामांच्या कवितेची समीक्षा करतात. विशेष म्हणजे डॉ. म. सु. पाटील यांचे शिष्योत्तम डॉ. रमेश वरखेडे यांनी या गुरुग्रंथास प्रस्तावना लिहिली आहे. त्यात या ग्रंथाबद्दल म्हणतात, खादल्याची गोडी देखिल्याशी नाही। प्रत्यक्ष स्वतः वाचावा असा हा समीक्षा ग्रंथ आहे.'^४

डॉ. म. सु. पाटील यांचे शिष्य असलेले डॉ. रमेश वरखेडे यांनी समीक्षा लेखनात आपला हात दाखविला आहे. भाषांतर विद्या स्वरूप आणि समस्या, समाजभाषा विज्ञान, साहित्य आस्वाद आणि समीक्षा यासारख्या ग्रंथातून साहित्य आकलनाची नवी दृष्टी दिली आहे.

डॉ. जयश्री पाटणकर

भाषा विज्ञानाच्या अभ्यासक, लेखिका व समीक्षक डॉ. जयश्री पाटणकर यांचे 'भारतीय ध्वनी सिद्धांत आणि मराठी साहित्य' हा ग्रंथ वाचकांनी जिज्ञासापूर्ती करणारा एक संदर्भ ग्रंथ आहे. संस्कृत साहित्यशास्त्रातील 'ध्वनीसिद्धांत' ह्या महत्त्वाच्या सिद्धांताची सविस्तर मांडणी करून त्याची बलस्थाने, मर्यादा तसेच त्याचा अवकाश प्रभावीपणे वापरण्याची दिशा, या गोष्टी या ग्रंथातून डॉ. जयश्री पाटणकर यांनी सविस्तर स्पष्ट केले आहे. यामधून साहित्याकडे पाहण्याची लेखिकेची सूक्ष्म दृष्टी दिसून येते. व्यंगार्थ प्रधान साहित्य उत्तम दर्जाचे ठरू शकते. हे लेखिकेने सप्रमाण सिद्ध केले आहे. साहित्याच्या भाषेतील वाच्यार्थ, व्यंगार्थ आणि लक्षार्थांचे महत्त्व विशद करून ध्वनीचे विविध अर्थ स्पष्ट केले आहेत.

सतीश आळेकरांच्या महानिर्वाण या विचारनाट्याच्या परीक्षणातून डॉ. पाटणकरांचे नाट्यसंहितेचे सखोल ज्ञान लक्षात येते.

भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांच्या कोसलाचे ध्वनीसिद्धांतानुसार परीक्षण करताना कादंबरीच्या यशस्वीतेचे गमक लेखिकेलेने नेमके हेरले आहे. या परीक्षणात कोसला हे ध्वनी काव्य आहे. असे नमूद केले आहे.^५

र. कृ. जोशी यांच्या 'तुझं माझं' या कवितेची समीक्षा करून आनंद वर्धनाचा ध्वनीसिद्धांत सुलभ रितीने वर्णन केला आहे.

'मराठी कविता रंग, तरंग, अंतरंग' हा मराठी कवितेची चिकित्सा करणारा ग्रंथ आहे. डॉ. जयश्री पाटणकरांनी मराठी कवितेची बांधणी, आशय आणि वैशिष्ट्ये यातून वर्णन केली आहे. त्याचबरोबर 'सामाजिक भाषाविज्ञान कक्षा आणि अभ्यास' हा डॉ. जयश्री पाटणकरांनी संपादित केलेला अभ्यासग्रंथ आहे. 'अंधाराची घरे त्याला प्रकाशाची दारे' हा गेल्या ५० वर्षांतील स्त्री लेखिकांच्या कथेतील स्त्रीप्रतिभांचा आढावा घेणारी लेखमाला अभ्यासपूर्वक डॉ. पाटणकरांनी लिहिली आहे.

डॉ. दिलीप धोंडगे - शैली मीमांसा, प्राचार्य पी. एस. पवार अनिलांची साहित्यदृष्टी, नटसम्राट (समीक्षा संग्रह) डॉ. उषा शिंदे, विभावरी शिरूरकर स्त्री वादी आकलन, तु. पाटील, प्रा. प्रभाकर नागले अनुष्ठुभमधील समीक्षा, इत्यादी अनेकांनी संशोधनपर लेखांचा संग्रह ग्रंथरूपाने - प्रकाशित केले आहेत.

प्रा. विजय काचरे

प्रा. विजय काचरे, 'मराठी साहित्यात' समीक्षकांचे समीक्षक म्हणून परिचित आहेत. तीसहून अधिक वर्षे अध्यापनातून आणि लेखनातून साहित्य सेवा करत असताना जमेल असलेला अनुभव व त्यामुळे त्यांची समीक्षादृष्टी प्रगल्भ झालेली दिसून येते. 'वाचनोपनिषद' मधून त्यांची 'सूक्ष्म समीक्षादृष्टी वाचकाला आणि अभ्यासकांना जाणवते. साहित्यप्रकारांचे वर्गीकरण करून सूत्रबद्धरीतीने झालेले आकलन मांडले आहे. ग्रंथसमीक्षेच्या वाचन, आकलन, आस्वाद, मनन, चिंतन आणि मूल्यमापन ह्या पायऱ्या असून प्रा. विजय काचरे यांनी त्यांचे तंतोतंत पालन केल्याने मूळ कलाकृती वाचवी अशी जिज्ञासा वाचक, अभ्यासकांच्या मनात निर्माण झाल्यावाचून राहत नाही.^६ 'वाचनोपनिषद' या समीक्षा ग्रंथात त्यांनी केलेल्या विविध प्रकारच्या पंचेचाळीस ग्रंथ समीक्षणांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे.

एक वाचक आणि अभ्यासक म्हणून साहित्यप्रकारांचा आस्वाद आणि अभ्यास कसा करावा, याबाबतचा सदस समीक्षाग्रंथ म्हणजे मार्गदर्शक आहे. मराठी वाङ्मयाकडे पाहण्याचा एक दृष्टीकोन तयार होण्यास मदत होते.

या समीक्षा ग्रंथाला 'वाचनोपनिषद' असे शीर्षक देण्यामागची लेखकाची भूमिका देखील लेखकाने स्पष्ट केली आहे. ज्याप्रमाणे गुरूजवळ बसून प्राप्त केलेलं ज्ञान म्हणजे 'उपनिषद' त्याचप्रमाणे 'ग्रंथांजवळ बसून मिळवलेलं अल्पस्वल्प ज्ञान म्हणजे 'वाचनोपनिषद'.^७

सदर लेखनातून प्रा. काचरे यांच्या 'समीक्षा' ग्रंथाबद्दल आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. शेवटी कोणतेही समीक्षा अंतिम सत्य ठरत नाही. त्यानुसार समीक्षेची समीक्षा करण्याचा हा अल्प प्रयत्न!

समीक्षलेखनाची प्रेरणा

नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील लासलगाव येथील महाविद्यालयात एक अभ्यासू प्राध्यापक म्हणून सेवारत असताना, विद्यार्थ्यांना अध्ययनानुभव देताना, नाशिक आणि परिसरातील विविध साहित्यचळवळींशी सरांचा संबंध येत होता. चर्चासत्रे, प्रकाशन समारंभ, व्याख्याने, या निमित्ताने विविध प्रकारच्या लेखनाशी त्यांचा संबंध आला. ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांना साहित्यकृती समजून घेताना येणाऱ्या अडचणी लक्षात

घेऊन विविध साहित्य विद्यार्थ्यांनी वाचावे असे त्यांना सदर वाटत असे. अशा भावनेतून त्यांनी 'साहित्य वाचनाची दृष्टी वाचकांना देण्याचा निश्चय केला. प्रारंभी नवीन प्रकाशीत होणाऱ्या 'ग्रंथाची' परीक्षणे लिहून दिवाळी अंक, मासिके, दैनिके यातून प्रसिद्ध केली. यासाठी नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील साहित्यिक वातावरणही पोषक ठरले. नाशिकचे सार्वजनिक वाचनालयात विविध उपक्रमात सहभागी होत असल्याने नामवंत साहित्यिकांचा सहवास लाभला आणि त्यातून साहित्याची आस्वादाची नवी दृष्टी लाभल्याचे ते नम्रपणे स्वीकारतात.

'वाचनोपनिषद' हा एकमेव 'समीक्षा ग्रंथ' प्रकाशित असला तरीही लेखकाची साहित्यप्रकाराची समज, अभ्यास तसेच लेखनातील सहजता व सोपेपणा यामुळे वाचकाला व अभ्यासकाला मुळ उद्देशापासून भरकटू देत नाही, यातच या ग्रंथांचे यश आहे, असे वाटते.

या समीक्षा ग्रंथात पंचेचाळी विविध साहित्यकृतींचा समीक्षा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

मराठी साहित्याच्या विविध प्रांतात वाचक- अभ्यासकांना सफर घडवतात. परंतु या प्रवासात अभ्यासकाला सैरभैर ते होऊ देत नाहीत. चाळीस-पन्नास वर्षांपूर्वीचा साहित्याचा आढावा वाचक घेताना, समीक्षा करताना आपल्या सूक्ष्मदृष्टीने ते साहित्य वर्तमानकालाशी सुसंगत ठेवून त्याची मांडणी केली आहे.

१) काव्यात्म साहित्य समीक्षा

कविश्रेष्ठ कुसुमाग्रजांच्या कवितेपासून त्यांनी समीक्षेला सुरुवात केली आहे. यातून कुसुमाग्रजांची आश्वासकदृष्टी, काव्याविष्कार, काव्यसृष्टी, कलावादी दृष्टीकोन याबद्दल कवितेतील विविध उदाहरणे देऊन माहिती पटवून दिली आहे. कुसुमाग्रजांच्या हिमरेषा, विशाखा, स्वगत, मुक्तायन, किनारा, छंदोमयी यांतून कुसुमाग्रजांचे भावविश्व चितारलं आहे.

कलाकृतीच्या मूळ स्वरूपाचा व घटकांचा शोध घेऊन समीक्षा लेखकाने केली आहे.

रॉय किणीकर उत्तररात्र, यशवंत छत्रपती शिवराय ना. धों. महानोर गाथा शिवरायाची, डॉ. म. सु. पाटील दलित कविता, यातून लेखकाच्या आस्वादक्षेत्राबद्दल भरभरून प्रा. काचरे लेखन करतात.

अरुण कोलटकरांच्या कविता अरुण कोलटकरांच्या या संग्रहातील कविता वास्तूशास्त्रीय - पद्धतीचा आविष्कार असल्यासारख्या वाटतात. 'असं लेखकाने स्पष्टपणे नमुद केलं आहे. कविच्या लेखन कौशल्याबद्दल बोलताना प्रा. काचरे म्हणतात की वाचन आणि आकलन याबाबत काही कविता सुलभ तर काही दुर्बोध वाटतात.

प्रकाश होळकरांच्या कोरड्या नक्षत्रातून कवीची संवेदनशीलता ओळखून ग्रामीण जीवनाचं वास्तव वाचकांसमोर उलगडून दाखविण्याचं काम समीक्षकानं केलं आहे. 'कोरडे नक्षत्र' या शीर्षकांची समर्पकता समीक्षकाने पटवून दिली आहे.

२) कथात्म साहित्य समीक्षा

वि. स. खांडेकर ते भीमराव गस्ती या ६०-७० वर्षांच्या कालखंडातील कथासंग्रहांचं समीक्षण प्रा. काचरे करतात. नवकथा आणि कथाकार त्यातून स्पष्ट होणारे नवकथेचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट केले आहे. 'आदिताल'मध्ये एक ग्रामीण म्हणून आनंद यादवांच्या अंगी वाचकांच्या

भावभावनांचा घात घालण्याची हातोटी असल्याचे प्रा. काचरे सांगतात.

'बिरडं' हा भास्कर चंदनशीव ह्यांचा कथासंग्रह आहे. त्याचं समीक्षण करताना प्रा. काचरे यांनी बिरडं हा ग्रामीण बोली, जीवन, वास्तव आणि ग्रामीण संस्कृती यांचे समग्र दर्शन घडविणारा कथासंग्रह आहे, असं नमुद केलं आहे. कथासंग्रहातील निवेदनशैली, संस्कृत शब्दांना असलेले बोलीरूप, ही विशेष लक्षणीय असल्याचं मत लेखकाचे आहे. ग्रामीण भागात शिक्षणाची आवश्यकता सदर कथासंग्रहातून प्रकट होते.

'सांजवारा' यात लेखक भीमराव गस्ती यांच्या सत्यकथेचं समीक्षण करताना प्रा. काचरे यांची सूक्ष्म अवलोकनाची दृष्टी दिसून येते. अत्यंत साधी सोपी निरीक्षणे नोंदवून, कोणताही पाल्हाळीकपणा येऊ न देता प्रा. काचरे यांनी लेखकाची लेखनाची शैली वर्णन केली आहे.

एकूणच मराठी साहित्यातील कथा वाङ्मयाविषयीचा समीक्षात्मक विचार मांडताना प्रा. काचरे यांनी आधुनिक वाङ्मयातील मराठी कथेचे प्रारंभीचे स्वरूप, तिच्या विकासातील टप्पे, नवकथाकार, त्यांच्या कथा, त्यातील स्वरूप वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्टपणे मांडले आहेत.

३) कादंबरी साहित्य समीक्षा

'विद्याहरण' या नाटकाची प्रेरणा घेऊन 'ययाती' ही वि. स. खांडेकरांनी कादंबरी लिहिली. महाभारतातील ययाती आख्यानावर ती आधारलेली असून प्रदीर्घ अशी स्वतंत्र पौराणिक कादंबरी म्हणून कवीश्रेष्ठ ठरते. या संबंधीचे विवेचन लेखकाने केले आहे. मराठी पौराणिक कादंबरीची निर्मिती अवस्था वर्णन करून १९५९ नंतर म्हणजे ययाती नंतर खऱ्या अर्थाने मराठी, पौराणिक कादंबरीचे दालन समृद्ध झाले आणि एक प्रकारे पौराणिक कादंबरीचे नवे युगच 'ययातीने' निर्माण केले आहे.^१ अशा निष्कर्षाच्या स्वरूपात लेखक आपले समीक्षा विचार मांडतात.

डॉ. अरुण गद्रे यांच्या 'वधस्तंभ' समीक्षण प्रा. काचरे यांनी केले असून त्यातून प्रा. काचरे यांचा सामाजिक दृष्टीकोन दिसून येतो. तसलीमा नसरीन यांच्या 'लज्जा' बद्दल लेखक म्हणतात की, अतिसंवेदनशील मनाची ती निर्मिती आहे. मराठीत तिचा अनुवाद करताना लीना सोहोनी यांनी मूळ कथाप्रकाराला कुठेही बाधा पोहोचू दिलेलं नाही असे लेखक म्हणतात.

४) नाटक साहित्य समीक्षा

वसंत कानेटकरांची नाटकं या रा. भा. पाटणकरांच्या पुस्तकाचं समीक्षण प्रा. काचरे यांनी केले आहे. एक प्रतिभावंत नाटककाराची एका प्रज्ञावंताने केलेली चिकित्सा असं या ग्रंथाचं स्वरूप असल्याचं प्रमाणपत्र लेखक देतात. नाटकातील आशय आणि सामान्य माणसांचे अनुभव यांत साम्य असल्यानं कानेटकरांची नाटकं लोकप्रिय झाल्याचे मत लेखक मांडतात.

'महानिर्वाण' या सतीष आळेकरांच्या नाटकांत संवेदनशीलता, विनोदबुद्धी आभास विश्वाचा कल्पक वापर दिसून येतो.

श्यामकांतची पत्रे या श्यामकांत देसाईच्या हृदयस्पर्शी ग्रंथ असून करीअर मागे धावणाऱ्या मुला पालकांना समयोचित धोक्याचा कंदिल दाखवला असल्याचे मत लेखक मांडतो.

५) समीक्षेची समीक्षा

वि. स. खांडेकरांचा रस आणि गंध, डॉ. अरूण गद्रे यांचा भाववेशी, डॉ. विभावरी - शिरूरकरांचे वाङ्मय डॉ. उषा शिंदे, डॉ. शरणकुमार लिंबाळे दलित साहित्याचे सौंदर्यशास्त्र अशा - विविधतापूर्ण समीक्षा ग्रंथाची समीक्षा करण्याच यशस्वी धाडस प्रा. काचरे यांनी केलं आहे. समक्षिकाची असणारी सूक्ष्मदृष्टी, विश्लेषण आणि मूल्यमापन करण्याची क्षमता प्रा. काचरे यांच्या लेखनातून दिसून येते.

डॉ. अरूण गद्रे यांच्या 'हितगुज लेकीशी' या अवघ्या सोळा पानी पुस्तकाचं समीक्षण प्रा. काचरे यांनी केलं आहे. शरीरशास्त्राची विशेषतः आईजवळ बसून लेकीनं शरीरशास्त्रासंबंधी जुजबी परंतु अत्यावश्यक असं ज्ञान घ्यावं, हा लेखकाचा मूळ हेतू या लेखनामागचा आहे.

संत नामदेवांच्या चरित्राचा आणि वाङ्मयाचा परामर्श घेणारा शिरीष गंधे यांचा 'ऐसा भक्तराज निका'च्या समीक्षणात लेखक म्हणतात, नामदेवांच्या महाआरतीतील एक चिमुकलं निरंजन म्हणजे हे पुस्तक होय.

एकूणच समग्र वाङ्मय प्रकारांची ओळख वाचक अभ्यासकाला करून देताना नाशिकच्या साहित्यिकांच्या साहित्य कृतींचा परिचय विविध परीक्षणांतून प्रा. विजय काचरे यांनी सूक्ष्मदृष्टीने करून दिला आहे.

प्रा. काचरे यांच्या समीक्षा लेखनाची काही वैशिष्ट्ये लक्षात येतात. वाचोपनिषदमधून सर्व प्रकारच्या साहित्य प्रकारांचे समीक्षण लेखकाने केले आहे. वाङ्मयीन मूल्यांचा आणि साहित्य व्यवहारातील विविध प्रश्नांचा शोध घेण्याची लेखकाची प्रवृत्ती दिसून येते. विविध प्रकारच्या विषयांचे आकलनाचे सामर्थ्य लेखका जवळ आहे. समीक्षणामधून त्यांची अभ्यासवृत्ती आणि चिंतनशीलता दिसून येते. सहजसुलभ भाषा, लेखनाची शैली या मुळे सर्वसामान्य वाचकालादेखील ही समीक्षा सहज पचनी पडते.

डॉ. भास्कर गिरीधारी

मराठी साहित्याच्या प्रांतात सुप्रसिद्ध लेखक, वक्ते विचारवंत आणि समीक्षक म्हणून डॉ. भास्कर गिरीधारी ओळखले जातात. विविध प्रकारच्या लेखनाने स्वतःची अशी वाङ्मयीन ओळख त्यांनी निर्माण केली आहे.

अनेक मान्यवर साहित्यिकांच्या सहवासात डॉ. गिरीधारी यांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकसित झालेले दिसून येते. सुप्रसिद्ध लेखक वा. ल. कुलकर्णी यांच्या वाङ्मयीन व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा प्रभाव म्हणून त्यांनी समीक्षालेखनास प्रारंभ केला, असे डॉ. गिरीधारी सांगतात. व्यापक अशा समीक्षा लेखनाने या क्षेत्रातील सिद्धांत त्यांनी पटवून दिली आहे.

'अभिव्यक्ती' व 'आलेख' हे दोन स्वतंत्र स्वरूपाच्या ग्रंथाचे लेखन त्यांनी केले असून त्यात समीक्षा लेखांचा संग्रह आहे. म्हणूनच दोन्हीही ग्रंथ 'समीक्षा लेख संग्रह' आहेत असे म्हणता येईल. या लेखांमुळे डॉ. गिरीधारी यांना स्वतंत्र आणि मानाचे स्थान मिळाले आहे, यात शंका नाही. तसेच 'नवी समीक्षा आणि नव्या समस्या' तसेच 'आदिबंधात्मक समीक्षा पद्धती' या दोन समीक्षा लेखांचाही त्यात समावेश होतो.

त्यांच्या वरील दोन्हीही लेखसंग्रहांचा कालावधी हा १९६६ ते १९८१ असा आहे. संग्रहातील लेखसंख्या भिन्न आहे. या सर्व

लेखांमधील वेगळेपण त्या-त्या लेखांचे स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व सिद्ध करण्यास समर्थ आहेत. लेखआकाराने लहान असले तरीही विषयाची व्यापकता मोठी आहे. पैकी 'अभिव्यक्ती'ची प्रस्तावना साहित्यसम्राट वि. वा. शिरवाडकरांनी दिली आहे. यातून डॉ. गिरीधारी सरांची वाङ्मयीन यशस्वीता सिद्ध होते. प्रस्तुत ग्रंथ छोटा असला तरीही त्यातील विषयांची व्यापकता मोठी आहे. असे मत वि. वा. शिरवाडकरांनी नोंदविले आहे.

१) प्राचीन वाङ्मयावर आधारीत लेख

यात महिकावतीची बखर, तीन ध्वनीक्षेपित व्यक्ती (एक एकलव्य, दोन प्रज्ञावान विदूर आणि तीन चिरंजीव मार्कंडेय) ऐसा लक्ष्मण रामचंद्र, कवीची 'केव्हा न हो विस्मृती' इत्यादी - लेखांचा संग्रह आहे. पैकी महिकावतीची बखर हा संशोधनात्मक लेख आहे. या बखरीला महाराष्ट्राच्या सांस्कृतिक इतिहासात फार महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. याची समीक्षा करताना व महत्त्व सांगताना आपआपसातील जातीजातीतील उपजाती इत्यादी कितीतरी गोष्टींवा अगदी नव्याने प्रकाश टाकून आपले सगळे दुराभिमान जिरवून टाकणारी अशी महत्त्वपूर्ण बखर आहे.^{१०} असे विचार डॉ. गिरीधारी यांनी मांडले आहेत. या बखरीतील राजकीय वंशावळीचे सूत्ररूपाने दिग्दर्शन करण्याचा प्रयत्न लेखकाने केला आहे. यातून लेखकातील इतिहासातील 'संशोधक' दिसून येतो. बखर अभ्यासकांना मार्गदर्शक असा हा लेख आहे. 'तीन ध्वनिक्षेपित व्यक्ती' हा प्राचीन वाङ्मयातील लेख आहे. एकलव्य, विदूर, मार्कंडेय अशी ती तीन पात्रे आहेत. त्यांच्या जीवनाचा परामर्श लेखकाने घेतला आहे. एकलव्य हा लेख प्राचीन आणि अर्वाचीन संदर्भाने लिहिलेला लेख आहे. एकलव्य हा परीक्षणात्मक लेख आहे. एकलव्य नाटककार वि. आ. खैरे यांच्या नाटकातील हे परीक्षण आहे. प्रज्ञावान विदूर ही महाभारतीय व्यक्तीरेखा असून तिच्या गुणवैशिष्ट्यांवर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा - प्रयत्न या लेखातून लेखकाने केला आहे. महाभारतातील एक अलक्षित व्यक्तीरेखा असे मत लेखक मांडतात. विदूराची श्रेष्ठता लोकांपर्यंत पोहचविण्याचा लेखकाचा प्रयत्न दिसून येतो.

चिरंजीव मार्कंडेय यांचा जीवन परिचय करून देऊन तो चिरंजीव पदी कसा पोहोचला त्यांचे वर्णन या लेखात आहे. मार्कंडेय सप्त चिरंजीवातील नसून तो 'आठवा' असल्याचे संशोधन लेखाद्वारे मांडले आहे, यातून लेखकाची संशोधकवृत्ती दिसून येते.

२) संत वाङ्मयावर आधारीत लेख

'मराठी संत सामाजिक आणि वाङ्मयीन कार्य' आणि 'द्वारावतीकार चांगदेव राऊळ चरित्र शोध', असे दोन लेखांवर परीक्षण लेखकाने लिहिले आहेत.

'सत्प्रवृत्तीचा स्वीकार आणि दुष्प्रवृत्तीचा धिक्कार' हे संतांचे प्रमुख कार्य असल्याचे लेखक सांगतात.

या लेखातून लेखकाची संत साहित्या विषयाची रूची, आणि व्यासंग लक्षात येतो. श्री. चांगदेव राऊळ यांच्या जीवनचरित्राबद्दल शोध लेखकाने यातून घेतला आहे. अभ्यासकाना या लेखाचा संदर्भ म्हणून निश्चितच उपयोग होईल. ही माहिती महानुभाव पंथाच्या दृष्टीनेच नाही तर सर्व वाचक, अभ्यासक, समीक्षक यांना दिशादर्शक ठरेल.

३) आधुनिक वाङ्मयावर आधारीत लेख यातील लेख विविध साहित्यप्रकारांवर आधारीत लेख आहेत.

श्रीपाद कृष्ण कोल्हटकरांचा 'रसविचार' यात कोल्हाटकरांच्या रसविचाराचे विवेचन समीक्षादृष्टीने लेखकाने केले आहे. तसेच काही उणिवा अशा रससिद्धांत्यांचा स्थायी भावांचा उल्लेख नसल्याचे निर्दर्शनास आणून दिले आहे. कोल्हाटकरांच्या रसविचारांचे वेगळेपण स्पष्ट करून त्यातून लेखकाची साहित्यविषयाची जाण दिसून येते.

४) नाट्य वाङ्मयावर आधारित लेखन

'आरंभीचे मराठी नाट्यवाङ्मय काही विचार' यात नाट्यवाङ्मयाची चिकीत्सा लेखकाने केली आहे. १० व्या शतकापासून ते १९ व्या शतकापर्यंत नाटकाची अवस्था कशी होती याचे वर्णन केले आहे. कोल्हाटकर, देवल, किल्लोस्कर यांच्या नाटकातील गुण-दोषांवर चर्चा केली आहे. या लेखातून डॉ. गिरीधारी यांची समीक्षा दृष्टी, कलावंत आणि कलाकृतीला समीक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने योग्य न्याय देणारी आहे. कारण समीक्षेसाठी निवडलेला लेखक असो वा एखादी कलाकृती असो सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक अशा दोन्ही बाजूंनी विचार करतांना ते दिसून येतात.

५) काव्य वाङ्मयावरील समीक्षा

मराठी काव्यक्षेत्रातील काही कवी, कवयित्री आणि त्यांच्या कविता यासारख्या विषयांच्या संदर्भात डॉ. गिरीधारी यांनी 'अभिव्यक्ती' आणि 'आलेख' मधून समीक्षा विचार विस्तृतपणे मांडले आहेत.

'सावध नारायण सुर्वे' यांतून आधुनिक कविता आणि नारायण सुर्वे यांच्यातील फरक लेखकाने योग्यरीतीने टिपला आहे. भोवतालच्या परिस्थितीविषयी अत्यंत जागरूक असलेला कवी अशी सुर्वेबद्दल प्रशंसा लेखक करतात. 'इंदिरा संत आणि बाहुल्या' या लेखात इंदिरा संतांची कविता वेगळ्या वाटेने प्रवास करणारी लेखकाला जाणवते. काव्याचा रसास्वादाची लेखकाची शैली वाखाणण्याजोगी आहे.

६) कादंबरी वाङ्मयातील समीक्षा

क्रौंचवध एक मूल्यमापन यात कादंबरीची काही वैशिष्ट्ये लेखकाने मांडली आहेत. परंतु कादंबरीत सामाजिकतेची व वास्तववादाची जाणीव क्वचितच होते, असा समीक्षाविचार डॉ. गिरीधारी मांडतात.

ययाती विविध दर्शन यातून लेखकाने आपला व्यासंगी

समीक्षाविषयक दृष्टिकोन मांडला आहे. यात शिरवाडकर, खांडेकर आणि गिरीष कर्नाड या तीन लेखकांच्या प्रतिभेचा आविष्कार समीक्षेतून मांडला आहे. यातून लेखकाची पौराणिक साहित्याची रुची आणि व्यासंग लक्षात येतो.^{११}

डॉ. भास्कर गिरीधारी यांच्या समीक्षा लेखनाची वैशिष्ट्ये म्हणजे विषयाची विविधता आणि व्याप्ती हे होत. समीक्षणातून वाङ्मयीन मूल्यांचा शोध घेण्याची प्रवृत्ती लेखकाची दिसून येते. ललित साहित्यातील पौराणिकतेसारखा तात्त्विक विषयाची मिमांसा लेखकाने केली आहे. त्यातून त्यांची रसिकता दिसून येते. विविध साहित्याचे समीक्षण करताना त्यांची अभ्यासवृत्ती आणि चिंतनशीलता प्रकट होते.

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सर डॉ. एम. एस. गोसावी यांचा ज्ञानतपस्वी पुरस्कार सन्मान सोहळा – क्षणचित्रे



सर डॉ. एम. एस. गोसावी यांचा ज्ञानतपस्वी पुरस्काराने सन्मान करताना प्राचार्य डॉ. श्रीनिवास जोशी व इतर महाविद्यालयीन प्राध्यापकेतर कर्मचारी



डॉ. निलेश चव्हाण यांचा पीएच.डी प्राप्त झाल्याबद्दल सन्मान करताना सर डॉ. एम. एस. गोसावी, प्राचार्य डॉ. दिमीताई देशपांडे व श्री. शैलेशजी गोसावी व इतर



डॉ. योगेश लोखंडे यांचा पीएच. डी प्राप्त झाल्याबद्दल सन्मान करताना सर डॉ. एम. एस. गोसावी, प्राचार्य डॉ. दिमीताई देशपांडे व श्री. शैलेशजी गोसावी व इतर



सर डॉ. एम. एस. गोसावी यांचा सन्मान करताना प्राचार्य डॉ. श्रीनिवास जोशी आणि समवेत प्राचार्य डॉ. दिमीताई देशपांडे, श्री. शैलेशजी गोसावी आणि उपप्राचार्य किशोर लहारे व इतर



प्राचार्य डॉ. दिमीताई देशपांडे यांचा सन्मान करताना प्राचार्य डॉ. श्रीनिवास जोशी, सर डॉ. एम. एस. गोसावी व इतर



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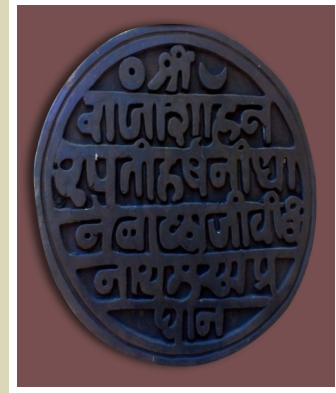
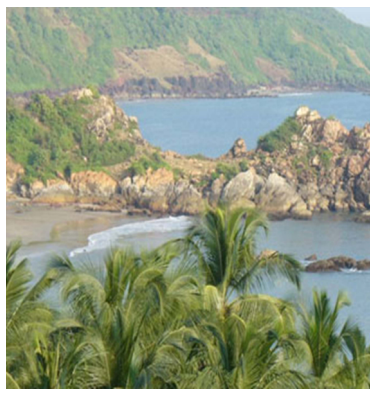
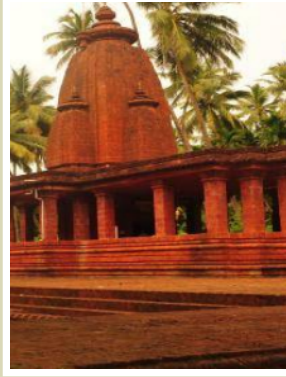


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