

**Q. M) 3.3.4 Number of research papers per teacher as per list of journals notified on UGC website in the Academic Year 2020-21**

	Title of the Paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the Teacher	Name of Journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal		
							Link to website of the journal	Link to article/paper/abstract	Is listed in UGC Care/Scopus
1	'Aksharyatri' Aacharya Aatre	Dr. Jaya J. Kadam	Marathi	Power of Knowledge	June, 2020	ISSN No.2320-4494, Impact Factor- 2.7286page no. 57-60			No
2	Impact of Lockdown on the Dietary Habit of People of Different Age Group	Dr. S. T. Ghadge	Geography	Akshar Wangmay	Sept. 2020	2229-4929			Yes
3	Renewable Energy Resource: A Future Option	Dr. S. T. Ghadge	Geography	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	Nov. 2020	2349-638X	www.aiirjournal.com		No
4	Bharatachya Shashwat Vikasat Rajkiya Pakshachi Bhumika	Dr. N. M. Rajurwar	Political Science	Juni Khyat	June-2020	2278-4632	www.junikhayat.com		Yes
5	The Importance of Regional Parties in National Politics	Dr. N. M. Rajurwar	Political Science	Sambodhi	March-2021	2249-6661	www.sambodhi.com		Yes
6	Prasthapit Vyavasthela Ishara Denari Katha- 'Uthavan'	Dr. P. Y. Tate-Deshmukh	Marathi	'Tifan'	June 2020	2231-573X			Yes
7	Effect of Technology in Sports and Physical Education	Dr. B. N. Margaje	Department of Physical Education and Sports	Review of Research	Jan.2021	2249-894X			No
8	Fitness Reflects on Healthy Lifestyle	Dr. B. N. Margaje	Department of Physical Education and Sports	Golden Research Thought	Oct. 2020	2231-5063			No



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9	Women's Participation in Democratization and Decision Making in the Politics	Dr. N.C. Adhav	Department of Political Science	PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology	Issue-10, 2021	1567-214X	www.palarch.nl/index.php	Yes
10	Analyzing Post Political Development in Maharashtra	Dr. N.C. Adhav	Department of Political Science	PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology	Issue-16, 2021	1567-214X	www.palarch.nl/index.php	Yes
11	An analytical study of Ahmednagar District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd, Ahmednagar	Asst. Prof. Jadhav P.T.	Commerce	B Adhar Multidisciplinary International Research Journal	May-2021	2278-9308	www.aadhar social.com	No
12	Vyvasai Vyvasthapanachya Drushtine Pune Zilha Madhyavarti Sahakari Bankechya Nidhi Aani Karjacha Chikitsak Abhyas	Asst. Prof. Jadhav P.T.	Commerce	B. Aadhar Peer Reviewed Multidisciplinary International Research Journal	April-2021	ISSN No. 2278-9308	www.aadhar social.com	No



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कलेच्या किंवा साहित्याच्या क्षेत्रात काही माणसे अशी असतात कि ती जिथे जातात तिथे आपले स्वतःचे वेगळे अस्तित्व चिरकाल निर्माण करतात. अशा काही माणसांमध्ये साहित्यसम्राट आचार्य अत्रे यांचे नाव घेता येईल. आचार्य अत्रे हे एक आधुनिक मराठीतील वैविध्यपूर्ण आणि विपुल लेखन करणारे सिद्धहस्त व समर्थ लेखक आहेत. ते एक स्वतंत्र स्वयंभू हजरजबाबी आणिवाचक-रसिकांवर खोलवर प्रभाव टाकणारे अष्टपैलू व्यक्तिमत्त्व आहे. आपल्या जीवन प्रवासात कुठेही एका ठिकाणी न थांबणे व पुढील प्रवासावद्दलची मनात ओढ आणि आकर्षण हे अत्रे यांच्या जीवनाचे जणू सूत्रच होते. त्यामुळेच ते कधी एका कोणत्याही साहित्य प्रकारात किंवा क्षेत्रात फार काळ अडकून राहिलेले दिसत नाहीत. त्यांनी लेखणी आणि वाणी यांच्या साहाय्याने अर्धशतकाहून अधिक काळ मराठी मनावर अधिराज्य गाजवले. एक शिक्षण तज्ज्ञ, कवी, नाटककार, आत्मचरित्रकार, बालवाङ्मयकार, वैचारिक साहित्यिक, अनुवादक, गीतकार, विडंबनकार, विनोदी लेखक, पटकथाकार, दिग्दर्शक, संवाद लेखक, राजकारण, समाजकारण, वृत्तपत्रकार, संपादक, वाद-विवादपटू आणि प्रभावी वक्ते अशा कर्तृत्वाच्या विविध दालनांतून यशस्वीपणे आणि मुक्तपणे संचार केला आणि आपल्या असामान्य कर्तृत्वाने आणि अष्टपैलू व्यक्तिमत्त्वाने मराठी माणसाच्या मनात आपल्या कार्याचा वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण ठसा उमटवला.

अत्र्यांनी या सान्याच क्षेत्रात केलेला संचार पाहून असे वाटते की या माणसाचे अफाट व्यक्तित्व हे काहीतरी अद्भुत रसायन आहे. या रसायनाची साठवण मराठी माणसाने केली पाहिजे. खरेतर त्यांचे वाङ्मयीन कार्यकर्तृत्व कालातीत आहे. ते कधीही नष्ट होणारे नाही, अक्षर आहे. अशा या अक्षरयात्री आचार्य अत्रे यांनी आपल्या आयुष्यातील प्रत्येक क्षण साहित्य सेवेसाठी खर्च केला. हे त्यांच्या 'करूहेचे पाणी' आत्मवृत्तातील आत्मलक्षी आणि आत्मसाक्षी विधानातून स्पष्ट होते. ते म्हणतात की, "मी एक जीवनाचा यात्रेकरू आहे. कसली ना कसली तरी पताका माझ्या खांद्यावरती पहा असतेच. जन्मापासून माझ्या पायाला एकदा चक्र लागले



आहे, ते एक सारखे फिरतच आहे. कोणत्याही एका ठिकाणी मी फार वेळ थांबत नाही. जिथे रंगतो तिथे काही वेळ थांबतो..... आयुष्याला जीवन म्हणतात ते उगाच नाही. जीवन म्हणजे पाणी. आयुष्य हे पाण्यासारखे प्रवाही असावे. ते एक सारखे वाहावे. तरच जीवन. जे एकाठिकाणी साचून राहते ते कसले जीवन? ते डबके..... मला जीवनावद्दल विलक्षण प्रेम आहे, त्या जीवनाच्या आनंदातूनच मला वाङ्.मयाचे वेड लागले. वाङ्.मय म्हणजे जीवनातील अनुभवांचा शोध.... जीवनाचा साक्षात्कार." या त्यांच्या मनोगतातून त्यांचे साहित्यविषयक प्रेम जाणवते. वाङ्.मयचा कोणताही प्रकार असो अत्रे यांचे लेखन नेहमीच स्पष्ट, आकर्षक आणि प्रेरणादायी ठरले आहे. त्यांनी वाङ्.मयाच्या विविध क्षेत्रांमधून संचार केला. कथा, कविता, नाटक, विडंबन, विनोदी लेखन, कादंबरी, आत्मचरित्र, वृत्तपत्र लेखक अशा विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये स्वतःचे वेगळेपण आणि अस्तित्व त्यांनी सिद्ध केले.

खरेतर, आपले विचार सरळ असले ना मग आयुष्यात येणारी वळणे कितीही वाकडी असली तरी काही फरक पडत नाही. अत्र्यांच्या आयुष्यातही अनेक वाकडी वळणे, वादळे नेहमी आली पण त्यांना सामना करण्याची आणि झेलण्याची क्षमता त्यांच्यात होती. त्यामुळेच स्वतःला जीवनाचा प्रवासी म्हणणाऱ्या अत्रे यांच्या जीवनात आलेले अनेक चढ-उतार, कारावास, शारीरिक हल्ले, निर्दानालस्ती आणि शेवटी राष्ट्रपती पदकासारखा पुरस्कार हे सारेच आपलेही आयुष्य बदलून टाकते आणि अधिक समृद्ध करते. त्यांनी लिहिलेली अनेक नाटके आणि त्यातील वास्तव काल, आज आणि उद्याही अक्षर राहतील. 'घराबाहेर', 'उद्याचा संसार', 'पराचा कावळा', 'वंदेमातरम्', 'मी उभा आहे', 'लग्नाची बेडी', 'तो मी नव्हेच', 'मोरुची मावशी', 'मी मंत्री झालो', 'डॉक्टर लागू', 'ब्रह्मचारी' यासारख्या अत्र्यांच्या कितीतरी विनोदी, सामाजिक नाटकाने आज मराठी माणसाच्या मनात घर केलं आहे. विडंबन काव्याचा एक मानदंडच अत्र्यांनी तयार केला आणि तो प्रकार त्यांनी अतिशय सशक्तपणे हाताळलाही. समाजामध्ये कोणत्याही क्षेत्रात जे जे अनिष्ट, अनावश्यक किंवा अर्थशून्य संकेत निर्माण होत असतात त्या अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण संकेतांचे विडंबन प्र.के. अत्रे यांनी 'झेंडूची फुले' या काव्यसंग्रहात केलेले आहे. तसेच त्यांनी दिग्दर्शित केलेल्या 'श्यामचीआई' या चित्रपटाला पहिला राष्ट्रपती पुरस्कार मिळाला तर महात्मा फुले यांच्या जीवनावर चित्रपट निर्माण करून आपल्या पुरोगामी व परिवर्तनवादी जीवनदृष्टीचा पडताळा दिला. यावरून असे लक्षात येते की अत्रे ज्या क्षेत्रात जातील तिथे त्यांनी स्वतःचे स्थान निर्माण केलेले होते.

अत्रैनी सर्वसामान्यजनतेच्या आशा-आकांक्षा, सुखदुःख, भावभावना, समस्या आपल्या साहित्यातून मांडल्या. प्रसंगी दोषांवर हल्ला चढविण्यासाठी त्यांची लेखणी कधी खचलेलीही दिसत नाही. यासंदर्भात त्यांची भूमिका 'करूहेचे पाणी' या आत्मवृत्ताच्या प्रस्तावनेत सांगितली आहे. ते म्हणतात की, "आयुष्यात मी काय वाटेल ते केले असेल पण ढोंग कधी केले नाही. ढोंगाचा मी पहिल्यापासून शत्रू. माझ्या नाटकातून, चित्रपटातून, आणि वृत्तपत्रातून क्रूरपणे वाभाडे काढलेले आहेत..... आज जीवनाच्या सर्व क्षेत्रात दंभाचा आणि ढोंगाचा वुजवुजाट झालेला आहे त्याचे कारण सत्य काय आहे हे जाणण्याचे आणि सांगण्याचे फार थोड्या लोकांत धैर्य आहे. हे धैर्य दाखवण्याचा मी प्रयत्न केला आहे." हे धैर्य आणि त्यांची भूमिका संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीतही पाहायला मिळते. महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीसाठी उभ्या राहिलेल्या संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या चळवळीतील ते प्रमुख नेते होते. असेही म्हटले जाते की, त्यांच्या घणाघाती भाषणांमुळे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र मिळाला. त्यांनी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रासाठी आपली लेखणी ही तलवारीप्रमाणे वापरली. त्यामुळे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीतील त्यांची भूमिका मराठीमाणसाच्या मनात लक्षात राहणारी आहे. 'दुर्लभं भारते जन्म, महाराष्ट्रे तु अतिदुर्लभम्' असे ते म्हणत असत. अतिदुर्लभ असा मराठी म्हणून मिळालेला जन्म त्यांनी मराठी माणसाच्या सेवेत आपल्या विविध रूपी अशा साहित्यालंकारांनी आभूषित करत व्यतीत केला. हे मराठी माणसावर आणि मराठी भाषेवर केलेले केवढे ऋण! त्यामुळे मराठी भाषिकांनी अत्रे यांचे मराठी साहित्यातील मोलाचे योगदान लक्षात ठेवून त्यांचे विचार आणि स्मृती जतन केली पाहिजे आणि अनेकजण तो प्रयत्न करतही आहेत. अनेकांनी त्यांच्या साहित्याची, नाटकाची आणि त्यांच्या लोकप्रियतेची चिकित्सा केली आहे. आचार्य अत्रे विकास प्रतिष्ठान पुरंदर आणि महाराष्ट्र साहित्य परिषद सासवड शाखा यांच्यातर्फे सासवड या गावी आचार्य अत्रे मराठी साहित्य संमेलन दरवर्षी भरते. दरवर्षी त्यांच्या जन्मदिवशी म्हणजे 13 ऑगस्ट या तारखेला किंवा तिच्या आजूबाजूच्या दिवशी दोन दिवसीय साहित्य संमेलन भरते. या साहित्य संमेलनाच्या निमित्ताने अत्रेसारख्या साहित्यप्रेमी आणि मराठीप्रेमी प्रतिभावंतांच्या स्मृतींना उजाळा देण्याचे काम केले जाते. तसेच याप्रसंगी विविध पुरस्कारांचे आयोजनही केले जाते. वाङ्मयसेवेला निष्ठेने वाहून घेतलेला एक साहित्यिक म्हणून कोणाही अक्षरप्रेमी माणसाला त्यांच्याबद्दल कृतज्ञता आणि गौरव वाटतोच! या साहित्यप्रेमीच्या सतर वर्षांच्या जीवनपटाचे अवलोकन केले तर असे जाणवते की, वयाच्या पन्नाशीपर्यंत त्यांनी साहित्य लेखन केले. 'मी कसा झालो' या आत्मशोधनात साहित्यप्रेमी अत्रे आपल्याला जाणवतात. या आत्मशोधनाच्या निर्मितीविषयी ते म्हणतात की, "सामान्य बुद्धीच्या आणि कर्तृत्वाच्या माणसालासुद्धा केवढे कार्य करून दाखवता येते, हे दाखविण्याच्या बुद्धीने मी हे लिहिले."

आज या लेखाच्या निमित्ताने आचार्य अत्रे यांचा एकूणच वाङ्मयप्रवास मी पाहतेवेहाअसेलक्षातयेतेकी, प्र. के. अत्रेसुरुवातीपासूनचवाङ्मयाकडे, वाङ्मयव्यवहाराकडे अतिशय सजगपणे पाहतात. त्यातून त्यांची साहित्याकडे पाहण्याची आणि जीवनासंबंधीची जाण प्रगल्भ असल्याचे जाणवते. त्यांनी वाङ्मयविषयक दृष्टिकोन आणि समाजविचार नेमक्या शब्दात मांडला आहे. अनुभवाधिष्ठित आत्मविश्वास आणि समाजपरिवर्तनासाठी मांडलेल्या विचार मार्गाचे आणि वाङ्मयीन दृष्टिकोनाचे दर्शन त्यांच्या एकूणच लेखनामधून घडते. खऱ्या अर्थाने त्यांच्या साहित्याने मराठी जनसमूहाला आणि मराठी वाचकांना अस्मितेचे आणि परिवर्तनाचे लेणे व्हाल केले. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीतले त्यांचे योगदान हे तर मराठी माणसाच्या स्वाभिमानाचा इतिहासातील एक सोनेरी क्षण मानता येईल.

अत्र्यांच्या एकूणच जीवन प्रवासातून आणि साहित्यातून वुरखा फाडणारी निर्भयता, उपहासात्मकता, आव्हानात्मकता, निषेध व्यक्त करण्याचा स्पष्टवक्तेपणा, वाईट प्रवृत्तीविरुद्धची ठाम भूमिका आणि स्वच्छ मतप्रदर्शक अशी अनेक वैशिष्ट्ये पाहायला मिळतात. अशा या महाराष्ट्राचे वैभव आणि अष्टपैलू व्यक्तिमत्त्व असणाऱ्या अक्षरयात्री आचार्य अत्रे यांच्या स्मृतींना आणि वाङ्मयीन कार्याला नम्र अभिवादन!

संदर्भग्रंथ -

- १) क-हेचे पाणी खंड- १. आवृत्ती चौथी, परचुरे प्रकाशन मंदिर, मुंबई, १९९५.
- २) मी कसा झालो परचुरे प्रकाशन मंदिर, मुंबई.
- ३) क-हेचे पाणी (खंड - १ ते ५) या आत्मचरित्राचा वाङ्मयीन, सामाजिक व भाषिक अभ्यास. जगदिश शेवते यांचा पीएच.डी. प्रबंध.



  
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## Impact of Lockdown on The Dietary Habit Of People of Different Age Group

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### Abstract

The COVID-19 corona virus outbreak has affected peoples across the world. In a short time we were exposed to a critical situation, faced with numerous medical, social and economic challenges. In many cases, this resulted in a complete lockdown of whole cities, regions, and even countries. In some areas food supply chains were completely broken or drastically changed with food business operators needing to adopt new business models, e.g. suppliers reorienting themselves to new markets, increases in need for delivery. Increased demand of certain products may result in inability to maintain levels of supply. The measures to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19 and their outcomes had a profound effect on the food supply, dietary patterns and nutrition of billions of people, raising a number of research questions. The goal of this Research paper is to provide insights into the impact of lockdown on the dietary habit of people of different age group. This research has been done on how the dietary habits of different age group people have changed due to lockdown situation. The impact of this situation is positive and negative on human being which is described in detail in this research.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Lockdown, Dietary Habits, Impact, Infections, Preventive Measures etc.

### Introduction

On December 12th 2019, a new Coronavirus (SARS-Cov2) emerged in Wuhan, China, sparking a pandemic of acute respiratory syndrome in humans (COVID-19). This virus is spread person to person. It is diagnosed with a laboratory test. The COVID-19 pandemic represents a massive impact on human health, causing sudden lifestyle changes, through social distancing and isolation at home, with social and economic consequences. Optimizing public health during this pandemic requires not only knowledge from the medical and biological sciences, but also of all human sciences related to lifestyle, social and behavioral studies, including dietary habits and lifestyle. There is no Corona virus vaccine yet. Prevention involves frequent hand washing, staying at home and practice physical distancing is way to protect from them. On 24 March 2020, the government of India under Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days is declared as preventive measures against the Covid-19. This period is extended upto 30 June 2020 in different part of country. Due to this lockdown the dietary habits and lifestyle of people changed.

### Objective

The main objective of present research is to understand the impact of lockdown on the dietary habit of people of different age group.

### Data Collection And Methodology

This research study is based on primary data. For this study Google form is prepared and sends to 100 respondent mainly family members, relatives, staff members and social



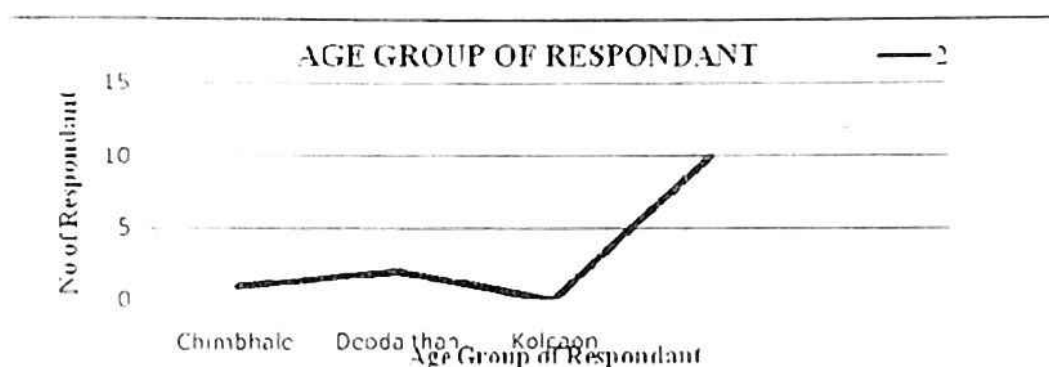
members. After collecting the filled Google form data it is analyzed by various appropriate statistical techniques like percentage and average etc. Tables and graphs were prepared for analyzing the collected data. Few websites are used for collection of data. Mainly Purposive Sampling Techniques used for collection of data by Google forms.

### Discussion

There were five age group for the study e.g. less than 12 years, 12 to 23 years, 24 to 40 years, 40 to 60 years and above 60 years. The dietary habit related questions were answered by respondents in these five age group. The following age group respondents filled Google form questionnaire.

**Tab No.1:- Age Group of Respondents**

Sr.No.	Age Group	No. of Respondent
1	Less than 12 years	10
2	12 to 23 years	22
3	24 to 40 years	30
4	40 to 60 years	26
5	Above 60	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>



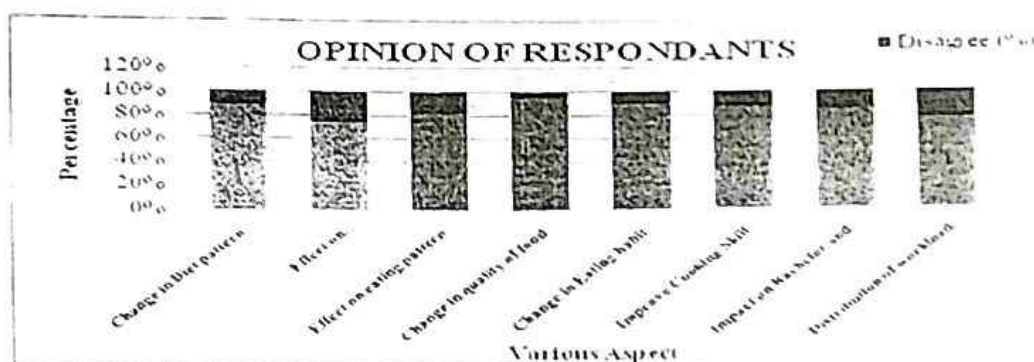
**Fig.1.Age Group of Respondents**

The Tab no.1 and fig no.1 reveals that, Maximum no. of questionnaire is filled by age group of 24 to 40 years. Lowest no of questionnaire filled by age group of below 12 years.

To calculate the effects of lockdown on the dietary habit of people of different age group following aspects were taken into consideration.

**Tab No.2: Name of Selected Aspect for study**

Sr.No	Name of Aspect	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Total (%)
1.	Change in Diet pattern	88%	12%	100%
2.	Effect on weight/Health/Fitness	74%	26%	100%
3.	Effect on eating pattern	82%	18%	100%
4.	Change in quality of food	95%	05%	100%
5.	Change in Eating habit	90%	10%	100%
6.	Improve Cooking Skill	87%	13%	100%
7.	Impact on Bachelor and old people	84%	16%	100%
8.	Distribution of workload and increased pressure on family members	76%	24%	100%



**Fig.2: Selected aspects for study**

The above tab no.2 and fig no.2 reveals that there is change in dietary habit of different age group of people. This change is described with the help of different aspect as below:-

### 1. Change in Diet pattern:-

According to 88 percent respondents are agreeing with this aspect. Respondent of all age group answered that, diet pattern has changed. Since, people were not allowed to go outside because of lockdown, food was made at home. Only 12 percent respondents are disagreed with this aspect. They answered that no any change in diet.

### 2. Effect on weight/health/Fitness:-

According to 74 percent respondent, they made good use of lockdown period and did a lot of exercise and also kept their diet balanced. This helped them to improve their health. But 26 percent respondent are answered that, they spend their time for relaxing and they take different food items in their diet. So, they faced weight gain problem.

### 3. Effect on eating pattern:-

82 percent respondent is opinioned that, their dietary pattern has changed and people have started eating mainly regular meals. Only 18 percent respondents answered that, they take more rest as well as eat variety of food, which can lead to weight gain problem.

### 4. Change in quality of food:-

90 percent respondents are agreed that, the quality of food has changed a lot, people eat different items before lockdown like vegetable, fish, meat, milk etc but people don't get these items during lockdown period. So, amount of pulses has increased in the food, only 10 percent respondents answered that there is not any change in eating habit in lockdown period.

### 5. Eating Habits :-( Homemade/Outside):-

95 percent respondents are said that they didn't bring any food item from outside. They made their own food at home. Only 5 percent respondents are bringing tiffin from outside.

### 6. Improve Cooking skill:-

87 percent respondents are agreed that, they used their free time to learn how to make different food item and there is regularity in their daily meals. But only 13 percent respondents are disagree with this aspect because these respondents do their office work online from home, so they don't have time to prepare meal, so they don't make food on time.

### 7. Impact on bachelor and old people:-

84 percent respondents are said that no effect on bachelor and old people dietary habit on lockdown period. But only 16 percent respondents are agreeing with this impact because some student and job holders live in hostel and at rooms. In lockdown period they did not get a good kind of food.



### 8. Distribution of workload and increased pressure on family member:-

76 percent respondents agreed that they live at home together; there is no pressure to do all the home related work together. Only 24 percent respondents are opinioned that, they are doing online office work from home and no one else to help them. They had a lot of workload pressure during this time.

### Conclusion

Corona is a biggest and most terrible biological hazard that has befallen on human race. Due to corona virus great loss of life and property is occurred in the world. The measures to prevent and control the spread of Covid 19 and their outcomes had a profound effect on the food supply, dietary pattern and nutritional of billion of people, raising a number of research question. This research explains how Corona lockdown period affect dietary habits in different age group of people. From this research it is clear that, the positive as well as negative impacts are observed in society. Such positive and negative effects can be stated as follows:-

#### A) Positive Impact:-

1. Many women mastered the art of making new food item and began to make them;
2. Reduced consumption of outside foods during the lockdown period the incidence of illness has decreased and health has improved.
3. During lockdown period home remedies for minor illness became popular.
4. In lockdown period people gave more time to the family and it was possible to sit and eat together.
5. Some people in the city started planting and gardening different vegetables, fruit and flowers plants in their galleries and gardens.

#### B) Negative Impact:-

1. Small and large hoteliers suffered huge financial losses.
2. Students and job workers were inconvenienced by the meal.
3. Some people made different food items at home and eat them, which made them gain weight.
4. Large quantities of vegetable, meat, fish, and milk were destroyed and the rural economy is collapsed.
5. Use of domestic gas is increased.
6. Unemployment is a problem as a large number of people have lost their job.

I have tried to study the impact of Corona lockdown period on dietary habits in different age group of people. After this research my personal opinion is that even after Corona, every person should give priority to take homemade food. Due to these health can be improved and diseases can be reduced. This study is important for investigating the future most extensive population study.

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## Renewable Energy Resources: A Future Option

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### Abstract:-

Energy is the capacity to do work and is required for life process. Energy resources produce heat, move objects and produce electricity. Nowadays, energy consumption by human has grown steadily. Energy is one of the most crucial components for the economic growth and welfare of nations. Most of energy we use today comes from fossil fuels. But fossil fuels have a disadvantages and it is non-renewable. It causes harmful effect on the environment and also causes global climate change. But the renewable energy resources are helpful to drastically reducing carbon emission and helping to mitigate climate change. Today, renewable energy resources account for about 35% of India's primary energy consumptions. The renewable energy sources like wind energy, solar energy, ocean energy, geothermal energy, biomass energy and fuel cell technology can be used to overcome energy shortage in India. In this present research paper, efforts have been made to analyse the availability, benefits and future potential of renewable energy options in India.

**Keywords:** - Renewable, Energy, Resources, Consumption, Environment, Climate change, Sustainable, Potential etc

### Introduction:-

For most of history human have been minor consumers of the earth stores of energy. But nowadays renewable energy sources and technologies have potential to provide solutions to the long-standing energy problems being faced by the developing countries. India is one of the countries with the largest production of energy from renewable sources. As of 2019, 35% of India's installed electricity generation capacity is from renewable sources. India is increasingly adopting responsible renewable energy techniques and taking positive steps towards carbon emissions, cleaning the air and ensuring a more sustainable future. In India, from the last two and half decades there has been a energetic search of activities relating to research, development, production, demonstration and application of a variety of renewable energy technologies for use in different sectors. The main benefit of renewable energy resources is it minimizes carbon pollution and has a much lower impact on our environment.

### Objectives:-

The main objectives of present research paper are as follows:

1. To study the concept of renewable energy resources
2. To analyze various sources and availability of renewable energy resources
3. To understand advantages of renewable energy resources for future development
4. To analyze future potential of renewable energy resources in India

### Database And Methodology:-

This is an empirical study based on secondary data. The data is collected from the different government reports and news collected from the various newspapers and magazines published in India. Certain references are also taken from the different scholarly research articles and various websites etc

### Concept Of Renewable Energy Resources:-

Renewable energy is energy that has been derived from earth's natural resources that are not finite or exhaustible, such as wind and sunlight, geothermal, biogas etc. Renewable energy is an alternative to the traditional energy that relies on fossil fuels, and it tends to be much less harmful to the environment.



### Availability Of Energy From Many Sources In World

Sr.No	Name of energy Sources	Percentage (%)
1	Natural Gas	35
2	Coal	27
3	Natural Gas	20
4	Hydroelectricity	6
5	Biomass	6
6	Nuclear	5
7	Geothermal, Wind, Solar, thermal etc	<1
	Total	100

Source:-Scientist institute for Public Information, 2018.

The above table no.1 shows that, highest availability of energy is from Natural gas (35%) and the lowest availability of energy is from Geothermal, Wind, Solar, thermal etc is only 1% in world.

### Renewable Energy Capacity In India:-

Sr.No	Name of energy Sources	Total Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Wind Energy	36,368
2	Solar Energy	29,549
3	Biomass Energy	9806
4	Waste- to- Power	138
5	Small Hydropower	4,604
	Total	80,467

Source:-Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), 2019.

The above table no.2 shows that, highest renewable energy capacity is recorded in wind energy (36,368MW) and lowest renewable energy capacity is recorded waste- to-power energy (138 MW) in world.

### Various Sources Of Renewable Energy Resources:-

#### 1. Solar energy:-

It is derived by capturing radiant energy from sunlight and converting it into heat, electricity, or hot water. Photovoltaic (PV) systems can convert direct sunlight into electricity through the use of solar cells.

#### Advantages:-

- The benefit of this energy is that sunlight is functionally endless.
- This energy is harvest. There is a limitless supply of solar energy, meaning it could render fossil fuels obsolete.
- This energy helps us to improve public health and environmental conditions.
- Solar energy could also abolish energy costs, and in the short term, reduce your energy bills.

#### 2. Wind energy:-

Wind farms capture the energy of wind flow by using turbines and converting it into electricity. There are many forms of systems used to convert wind energy and each vary. Commercial grade wind-powered generating systems can power many different organizations, while single-wind turbines are used to help supplement pre-existing energy organizations.

#### Advantages:-

- Wind energy is a clean energy source, which means that it doesn't pollute the air.
- Investment in wind energy technology can also open up new avenues for jobs and job training.
- Wind energy doesn't produce carbon dioxide, or release any harmful products that can cause environmental degradation or negatively affect human health like smog, acid rain, or other heat-trapping gases etc

#### 3) Hydroelectric:-

Dams are main source of hydroelectric power. Water flows through the dam's turbines to produce electricity, known as pumped-storage hydropower. Run-of-river hydropower uses a channel to funnel water



#### Advantages:-

- i) Hydroelectric power does not generate pollution, and therefore is a much more environmentally-friendly energy option for our environment.
- ii) Hydroelectric power is very adaptable and can be generated using both large scale projects, like the Dam, and small scale projects like underwater turbines and lower dams on small rivers and streams etc

#### 4) Geothermal Energy:-

Geothermal heat is trapped beneath the earth's crust from the formation of the Earth 4.5 billion years ago and from radioactive decay. This heat can be captured and used to produce geothermal energy by using steam that comes from the heated water pumping below the surface, which then rises to the top and can be used to operate a turbine.

#### Advantages:-

- i) Geothermal energy is not as common as other types of renewable energy sources, but it has a significant potential for energy supply.
- ii) Geothermal energy is naturally replenished and therefore does not run a risk of depleting (on a human timescale).

#### 5) Ocean

The ocean can produce two types of energy i) thermal ii) mechanical. Ocean thermal energy relies on warm water surface temperatures to generate energy through a variety of different systems. Ocean mechanical energy uses the ebbs and flows of the tides to generate energy, which is created by the earth's rotation and gravity from the moon.

#### Advantages:-

- i) Wave energy is predictable and it's easy to estimate the amount of energy that will be produced.
- ii) As a replacement for of relying on varying factors, such as sun and wind, wave energy is much more consistent.
- iii) This type of renewable energy is also abundant; the most populated cities tend to be near oceans and harbors, making it easier to harness this energy for the local population.

#### 6) Hydrogen

Hydrogen needs to be combined with other elements, such as oxygen to make water as it does not occur naturally as a gas on its own. When hydrogen is separated from another element it can be used for both fuel and electricity.

#### Advantages:-

- i) Hydrogen can be used as a clean burning fuel, which leads to less pollution and a cleaner environment.
- ii) It can also be used for fuel cells which are similar to batteries and can be used for powering an electric motor.

#### 7) Biomass

Bio energy is a renewable energy derived from biomass. Biomass is organic matter that comes from recently living plants and organisms. Using wood in your fireplace is an example of biomass that most people are familiar with it. There is various methods used to generate energy through the use of biomass. This can be done by burning biomass, or harnessing methane gas, which is produced by the natural decomposition of organic materials in ponds or even landfills.

#### Advantages:-

- i) The use of biomass in energy production creates carbon dioxide that is put into the air, but the regeneration of plants consumes the same amount of carbon dioxide, which is said to create a balanced atmosphere.
- ii) Biomass can be used in a number of different ways in our daily lives, not only for personal use, but businesses as well.

#### Potential Of Renewable Energy Resources In India:-

India has an estimated renewable energy potential of about 916 GW from sources like Wind – 104 GW, Small Hydro – 24 GW, Bio-energy – 28 GW and Solar power – 760 GW. Renewable energy enjoys 15.90% shares in total installed capacity in India. As of March 2018, renewable energy installed capacity total to 57,282 MW. From the total renewable power installed capacity of 14,400 MW at the beginning of 2009, it has increased to the capacity of 38,822 MW at the end of December, 2015 to 57,270 MW by March, 2017. Wind energy continues to dominate India's renewable energy industry accounting for 29157.29 MW by March, 2017 from 25,090 MW by December, 2016. Wind Power and Solar power dominates the total renewable energy



potential in India taking the states altogether. Estimates of wind energy potential indicate that its potential is much higher across Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Whereas, the solar energy potential indicate that it's potential is much higher across Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh.

#### Conclusion:

Renewable energy sector in India has emerged as a significant player in the power generation capacity. The existence and the development of adequate power sector are essential for sustainable growth of the Indian economy. India's is a leading country in power sector in the world. Sources of power generation range from conventional sources such as coal, lignite, natural gas, and oil to viable non-conventional sources such as wind, solar, hydro and nuclear. The demand for the electricity in the country has increased quickly and is expected to grow further in the coming years. In order to fulfill this increasing demand for electricity in the country, massive addition to the installed generating capacity is required. There has been a visible impact of renewable energy in the Indian economy during the last five years. Renewable energy sector in India has experienced tremendous changes in the policy framework during the last few years. The main advantages of renewable energy resources are Community empowerment, Overall well-being, Sustainable livelihoods, Access to public services Local job creation, Environmentally-sustainable, Reduced pollution etc. Mainly, the Solar energy and Wind energy sectors are experiencing accelerated and striving plans to increase the contribution of these sectors out of the total energy contribution in India. India ranks third among 40 countries in Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index 2018, with strong focus by the government on promoting renewable energy in India.

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**भारताच्या शाश्वत विकासात राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका**

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**गोषवारा (Abstract)**

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळण्यापूर्वी भारतावर जवळपास 150 वर्षे इंग्रजांचे शासन होते. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीमध्ये भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून देण्यासाठी अनेक राजकीय पक्षांनी महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडली. विविध विचारसरणीचे वेगवेगळे पक्ष संघटना या भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून देण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करत होत्या असे वेगवेगळे पक्ष, संघटना, दबाव गट हे संपूर्ण भारतभर आपआपल्या परीने इंग्रज शासनाच्या विरोधात आंदोलने, मोर्चे, उठाव, संघर्ष करत होते. इंग्रजांच्या सैन्याच्या तुलनेत भारतीयांच्या उठावाचा निभाव लागत नव्हता. या सर्व छोट्या छोट्या गटांनी एकत्रित येवून इंग्रजांशी लढा द्यावा असे इंग्रज अधिकारी अॅलन अॅक्टर हयूम यांना वाटत होते. या इंग्रज अधिकाऱ्याने 28 डिसेंबर 1885 रोजी नॅशनल काँग्रेस नावाची संघटना / पक्ष स्थापन केला. या राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस पक्षामध्ये देशातील विविध छोटे छोटे पक्ष राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसमध्ये सामील झाले. राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस पक्षाच्या नेतृत्वाखाली देशातील राजकीय पक्षांनी इंग्रज शासनाच्या विरोधात उठाव केला. शेवटी इंग्रजांना हार पत्करून भारताला 15 ऑगस्ट 1947 रोजी स्वातंत्र्य द्यावे लागले. अशा पद्धतीने भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याच्या लढयामध्ये राजकीय पक्षांची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची होती.

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर भारतासमोर अनेक प्रश्न उपस्थित झाले. भारतासाठी कोणती शासनपद्धती, राज्यव्यवस्था, अर्थव्यवस्था, परराष्ट्र धोरण असावे असे प्रश्न होते. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस विसर्जित करावी असे मत म. गांधीजींनी व्यक्त केले. पंडीत नेहरुंनी गांधीजींचा हा सल्ला ऐकला नाही. उलट काँग्रेस पक्षाच्या झेंड्याखाली स्वातंत्र्य भारताच्या पहिल्या निवडणूका लढवण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. भारताने संसदीय / प्रतिनिधिक लोकशाहीचा स्विकार करण्याचे ठरले. संसदीय लोकशाही म्हटली कि निवडणूका आल्या, निवडणूका म्हटल्या की राजकीय पक्ष आले, देशात लोकशाही यशस्वी करण्यासाठी राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका अतिशय महत्वाची होती. भारताने लिखित राज्यघटनेचा स्विकार करून लोकशाही पद्धतीने शासन कारभार सुरू केला.

भारताच्या शाश्वत विकासात भारतातील राजकीय पक्षांची भूमिका अतिशय महत्वाची आहे. भारताच्या विकासात सत्ताधारी पक्षाची भूमिका, ध्येयधोरण, विविध कार्यक्रम यांच्या माध्यमातून देशाचा शाश्वत विकासात महत्वाची भूमिका आहे. सामाजिक न्याय, अल्पसंख्याकांच्या हिताचे संरक्षण, महिलांचे कल्याण, कल्याणकारी राज्याची भूमिका, यशस्वी लोकशाही पद्धतीची अंमलबजावणी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्राची निर्मिती, समाजवादी, गणराज्य व्यवस्था, अलिप्ततावादी परराष्ट्र धोरणाचा स्विकार, लोकशाही विकेंद्रीकरण, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक सहिष्णूतावाद, महिला कल्याणाची भूमिका, अल्पसंख्याकांच्या कल्याणाची भूमिका अशा विविध भूमिका घेत राजकीय पक्षांची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे. भारताच्या शाश्वत विकासात राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.

**महत्वाचे शब्द (Keywords)**

शाश्वत विकास, कल्याणकारी राज्याची भूमिका, यशस्वी लोकशाही पद्धतीची अंमलबजावणी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्राची निर्मिती, समाजवादी, गणराज्य व्यवस्था निर्माण, अलिप्ततावादी धोरणाचा स्वीकार, लोकशाही

विकेंद्रीकरणाचा स्वीकार, सामाजिक न्यायाची सीपना, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक सहिष्णूतावाद, महिला कल्याणाची भूमिका, अल्पसंख्यांकाच्या कल्याणाची भूमिका

**प्रस्तावना:**

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळण्यापूर्वी भारतावर जवळपास 150 वर्षे इंग्रजांचे शासन होते. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीमध्ये भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून देण्यासाठी अनेक राजकीय पक्षांनी महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडली. विविध विचारसरणीचे वेगवेगळे पक्ष संघटना या भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून देण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करत होत्या असे वेगवेगळे पक्ष, संघटना, दबाव गट हे संपूर्ण भारतभर आपआपल्या परीने इंग्रज शासनाच्या विरोधात आंदोलने, मोर्चे, उठाव, संघर्ष करत होते. इंग्रजांच्या सैन्याच्या तुलनेत भारतीयांच्या उठावाचा निभाव लागत नव्हता. या सर्व छोट्या छोट्या गटांनी एकत्रित येवून इंग्रजांशी लढा द्यावा असे इंग्रज अधिकारी अॅलन अॅक्टर हयूम यांना वाटत होते. या इंग्रज अधिकाऱ्याने 28 डिसेंबर 1885 रोजी नॅशनल काँग्रेस नावाची संघटना / पक्ष स्थापन केला. या राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस पक्षामध्ये देशातील विविध छोटे छोटे पक्ष राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसमध्ये सामील झाले. राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस पक्षाच्या नेतृत्वाखाली देशातील राजकीय पक्षांनी इंग्रज शासनाच्या विरोधात उठाव केला. शेवटी इंग्रजांना हार पत्करून भारताला 15 ऑगस्ट 1947 रोजी स्वातंत्र्य द्यावे लागले. अशा पद्धतीने भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याच्या लढयामध्ये राजकीय पक्षांची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची होती.

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर भारतासमोर अनेक प्रश्न उपस्थित झाले. भारतासाठी कोणती शासनपद्धती, राज्यव्यवस्था, अर्थव्यवस्था, परराष्ट्र धोरण असावे असे प्रश्न होते. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस विसर्जित करावी असे मत म. गांधीजींनी व्यक्त केले. पंडीत नेहरुंनी गांधीजींचा हा सल्ला ऐकला नाही. उलट काँग्रेस पक्षाच्या झेंड्याखाली स्वातंत्र्य भारताच्या पहिल्या निवडणूका लढवण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. भारताने संसदीय / प्रतिनिधिक लोकशाहीचा स्विकार करण्याचे ठरले. संसदीय लोकशाही म्हटली कि निवडणूका आल्या, निवडणूका म्हटल्या की राजकीय पक्ष आले, देशात लोकशाही यशस्वी करण्यासाठी राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका अतिशय महत्वाची होती. भारताने लिखित राज्यघटनेचा स्विकार करून लोकशाही पद्धतीने शासन कारभार सुरू केला.

भारताच्या शाश्वत विकासामध्ये देशातील राजकीय पक्षांची भूमिका अतिशय महत्वाची आहे ती पुढीलप्रमाणे:

1. कल्याणकारी राज्याची भूमिका
2. यशस्वी लोकशाही पद्धतीची अंमलबजावणी
3. धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्राची निर्मिती
4. समाजवादी, गणराज्य व्यवस्था निर्माण
5. अलिप्ततावादी धोरणाचा स्वीकार
6. लोकशाही विकेंद्रीकरणाचा स्वीकार
7. सामाजिक न्यायाची स्थापना
8. सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक सहिष्णूतावाद
9. महिला कल्याणाची भूमिका
10. अल्पसंख्यांकाच्या कल्याणाची भूमिका

शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे, असा विकास कि ज्याचा फायदा समाजातील शेवटच्या स्तरातील व्यक्तींपासून ते उच्चभ्रू वर्गापर्यंत होणारा विकास म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास होय. तसेच शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे पर्यावरणपूरक, पर्यावरणाला हाणी न पोहचवता भविष्यातील अनेक पिढ्यांचा विचार करून केला जाणारा



विकास म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास होय. राजकीय पक्ष म्हणजे लोकांचा असा समूह कि ज्याचा उद्देश निवडणूकीत सहभागी होऊन, निवडणूका जिंकून सत्तेत सहभागी होवून जनतेच्या कल्याणासाठी कार्य करणारा समूह होय.

भारताने संसदीय / प्रातिनिधीक लोकशाहीचा स्वीकार केल्यामुळे भारताच्या राज्यघटनेने देशाची अंतिम सत्ता ही लोकांच्या हातात दिली आहे. ही सत्ता जनता दैनंदिन वापरू शकत नाही. जनता आपली सत्ता प्रतिनिधींना देत असते व हे प्रतिनिधी जनतेच्या वतीने राज्याचे, देशाचे, जिल्ह्याचे, तालुक्याचे, गावाचे प्रतिनिधित्व करत असतात. हे प्रतिनिधी निवडून देण्यासाठी आपल्या निवडणूका घेतल्या जातात. ह्या निवडणूका देशातील विविध राजकीय पक्ष लढवत असतात. ज्या राजकीय पक्षाला बहुमत मिळते तो राजकीय पक्ष शासनात सहभागी होवून देशाच्या शाश्वत विकासासाठी भूमिका पार पाडत असतो व विरोधी पक्ष सत्ताधारी पक्षाच्या विविध निर्णयावर, धोरणांवर, कायद्यांवर नियंत्रण ठेवण्याचे कार्य पार पाडत असतो. अशा पद्धतीने भारताच्या शाश्वत विकासात देशातील सत्ताधारी पक्ष व विरोधी पक्ष महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत असतात.

#### कल्याणकारी राज्याच्या निर्मितीमध्ये भूमिका:

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर भारतातील पहिल्या सार्वत्रिक निवडणूका 1952 साली झाल्या. भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कल्याणकारी राज्याची भूमिका पार पाडण्याची जबाबदारी ही शासनात असलेल्या राजकीय पक्षाची होती. कल्याणकारी राज्य म्हणजे जनतेच्या कल्याणासाठी सर्वतोपरी कार्य करणारे शासन. कल्याणकारी राज्य म्हणजे व्यक्तीच्या जन्मापासून ते व्यक्तीच्या मृत्यू पर्यंतची सर्व कामे शासनाने, प्रशासनाने पार पाडणे यास कल्याणकारी राज्य असे म्हणतात. व्यक्तीच्या जन्मापासून म्हणजे आरोग्याची सेवा, शिक्षण, संरक्षण, कला, आर्थिक सर्व प्रकारच्या कार्याची जबाबदारी ही शासनाला पार पाडावी लागते. ही भूमिका यशस्वी पाडल्याचे कार्य राजकीय पक्षालाही करावे लागते. यामध्ये सत्ताधारी पक्षाचे नेतृत्व तसेच विरोधी पक्षाचे नेतृत्वाची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे.

#### लोकशाहीच्या यशस्वी अंमलबजावणीसाठी:

कोणत्याही देशाचे व त्या देशातील नागरीकांचे भवितव्य हे त्या देशाने कोणत्या राज्यव्यवस्थेचा, शासनव्यवस्थेचा स्विकार केला आहे यावरती अवलंबून असते. भारताने संसदीय लोकशाहीचा स्विकार केलेला आहे. संसदीय लोकशाहीमध्ये समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधूता, सामाजिक न्याय, मूलभूत हक्कासारखे तत्वे महत्वाची असतात. या सर्व तत्वांची यशस्वी अंमलबजावणी करण्याची भूमिका ही राजकीय पक्षांना पार पाडावी लागते. सत्ताधारी पक्षाने कायदानुसार शासन कारभार केला पाहिजे. विरोधी पक्षाने सत्ताधारी पक्ष नियमांचे पालन करतो ही नाही हे पाहिले पाहिजे. लोकशाही यशस्वी करण्यामध्ये राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.

#### धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्राची निर्मिती:

भारतीय राज्यघटनेत 1976 साली 42 व्या घटनादुरुस्तीने धर्मनिरपेक्षता या तत्वाचा समावेश केला गेला. भारताने धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा स्विकार केला या तत्वाची अंमलबजावणी करण्याची खरी भूमिका ही शासनाची पर्यायाने सत्ताधारी राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची असते. धर्मनिरपेक्षता म्हणजे देशाला कोणताही अधिकृत धर्म नाही. तसेच कोणत्याही धर्माला राज्यधर्माचा दर्जा देण्यात येणार नाही. भारतीय कायद्यापुढे सर्व धर्मांना समान वागणूक दिली जाईल. या धर्मनिरपेक्षतेच्या स्थापनेत राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका महत्वाची असते. भारताच्या शाश्वत विकासात भारताचे धर्मनिरपेक्ष असणे हे अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे.

### समाजवादी गणराज्य व्यवस्था निर्माण करणे:

भारताच्या राज्यघटनेत समाजवादी गणराज्य या तत्वाचा उल्लेख आहे. भारताचे पहिले पंतप्रधान पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांच्यावर समाजवादाचा फार मोठा प्रभाव होता. समाजवाद म्हणजे देशातील नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीवर आर्थिक उत्पादनाच्या साधनांवर जनतेची म्हणजेच शासनाची मालकी असेल. वैयक्तिक कोणाचीही मालकी असणार नाही. ही समाजवादी व्यवस्था भारतात यशस्वी करण्यात भारतातील राजकीय पक्षांची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची होती.

### लोकषाही विकेंद्रीकरणाची भूमिका:

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर जी राज्यघटना तयार केली गेली. त्या राज्यघटनेने लोकषाही विकेंद्रीकरणाची भूमिका स्विकारली. यासाठी केंद्र सूची, राज्य सूची, समवर्ती सूची, शेषाधिकार अशी अधिकारांची विभागणी करण्यात आली. अत्यंत महत्वाचे, ज्या विषयाची व्याप्ती संपूर्ण देशभर आहे. अशा विषयावर कायदा करण्याचे व त्यांची अंमलबजावणी करण्याचे कार्य केंद्रसरकारला करावे लागते. उदा. गृह, संरक्षण, परराष्ट्र, चलन यासारखे विषय केंद्राकडे आहेत. यापेक्षा कमी महत्वाचे मात्र जनतेच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाच्या विषयांवर कायदा करण्याची किंवा निर्णय घेण्यासाठी राज्यशासनाची तरतूद केलेली आहे. उदा. शिक्षण, कायदा व सुव्यवस्था तसेच जनतेच्या दैनंदिनीशी संबंधित असलेल्या गोष्टींची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी स्थानिक स्वराज्य शासनसंस्थेची निर्मिती करण्यात आली आहे. उदा. ग्रामपंचायत, पंचायत समिती, जिल्हा परिषद या सर्व लोकषाही विकेंद्रीकरण प्रक्रियेत राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे.

### सामाजिक न्यायाची भूमिका:

शाश्वत विकासात राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या तरतूदीनुसार मागासवर्गीयांना आरक्षण देण्यात आलेले आहे. या आरक्षणाला सर्व राजकीय पक्षांनी सकारात्मक पाठिंबा दिला आहे. तसेच अनुसूचित जाती व जमातीच्या नागरीकांना विशेष संरक्षण देणारे कायदे केले आहेत. तसेच, मागासवर्गीय विद्यार्थ्यांना शिष्यवृत्ती तसेच शासन अनेक सामाजिक योजना लागू करते. राजकीय आरक्षण, नोकऱ्यांमध्ये आरक्षण देवून राजकीय पक्षांनी देशातील मागासलेल्या घटकांना सामाजिक न्याय देवून देशाच्या शाश्वत विकासात महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडली आहे.

### सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक सहिष्णूतावाद:

सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक सहिष्णूतावादामध्ये राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे. भारतीय समाजात शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक आणि भाषिक विविधता आहे. या विविधतेतून एकता निर्माण करण्याचे कार्य राजकीय पक्ष करत आहेत. भारतामध्ये भाषेत, धर्मात, संस्कृतीत विविधता आहे. अशा विविधतेतून एकात्मता निर्माण करून शाश्वत विकासात राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.

### महिला कल्याणाची भूमिका:

भारताच्या शाश्वत विकासामध्ये राजकीय पक्षाची महिला कल्याणाची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे. महिलांना स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांत 50 : आरक्षण, शासकीय नोकऱ्यांमध्ये आरक्षण, महिलांना घरगुती छळापासून संरक्षण देणारे कायदे, महिलांना शिष्यवृत्ती यांसारखे निर्णय घेवून महिला विकासामध्ये राजकीय पक्षांनी महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडली आहे. महिलांचा विकास झाल्याशिवाय देशाचा शाश्वत विकास होवू शकत नाही.



### अल्पसंख्याकांच्या कल्याणाची भूमिका:

भारताच्या शाश्वत विकास करायचा असेल तर देशातील अल्पसंख्यांक वर्गाचा विकास झाल्याशिवाय शाश्वत विकास होणार नाही. अल्पसंख्याकांच्या विकासासाठी भारतीय राज्यघटनेने विशेष अधिकार दिले आहेत. या विशेष अधिकाराचे पालन देशातील बहुसंख्य राजकीय पक्ष भूमिका पार पाडताना दिसतात. बहुसंख्याकांच्या तूलनेत अल्पसंख्याकांच्या विकासासाठी राजकीय पक्षांनी जास्त लक्ष देवून अल्पसंख्याकांचा विकास केला.

### सारांश:

भारताच्या शाश्वत विकासात भारतातील राजकीय पक्षांची भूमिका अतिशय महत्वाची आहे. भारताच्या विकासात सत्ताधारी पक्षाची भूमिका, ध्येयधोरण, विविध कार्यक्रम यांच्या माध्यमातून देशाचा शाश्वत विकासात महत्वाची भूमिका आहे. सामाजिक न्याय, अल्पसंख्याकांच्या हिताचे संरक्षण, महिलांचे कल्याण, कल्याणकारी राज्याची भूमिका, यशस्वी लोकशाही पद्धतीची अंमलबजावणी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्राची निर्मिती, समाजवादी, गणराज्य व्यवस्था, अलिप्ततावादी परराष्ट्र धोरणाचा स्विकार, लोकशाही विकेंद्रीकरण, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक सहिष्णूतावाद, महिला कल्याणाची भूमिका, अल्पसंख्याकांच्या कल्याणाची भूमिका अशा विविध भूमिका घेत राजकीय पक्षांची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे. भारताच्या शाश्वत विकासात राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.

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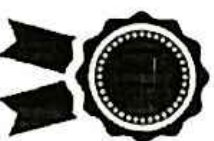
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## THE IMPORTANCE OF REGIONAL PARTIES IN NATIONAL POLITICS

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### ABSTRACT

The importance of regional and smaller parties in the country's politics has remained intact for almost two decades, but there are signs that it will remain so for some time to come. Therefore, since no single national party in the country got a majority in Indian politics between 1990 and 2014, no single party could form a government at the Center without the help of a regional party. The absence of a large and nationwide party gave rise to the emergence of multiple state-wide organizations of limited existence. The rise of partisanship has made it easier for local forces to enter the political arena at the regional level in many states than ever before. But in order to make this possible, these regional parties had to pursue a more limited and angular role. In 1989, a situation arose as to whether the regional party would replace the Congress in the national politics of the country. The question of who should be called a regional party is a matter of great urgency. The fact that the Election Commission of India recognizes some parties as 'national' and others as 'regional' is important in terms of the security of the election symbol of those political parties. If we are analyzing political transactions, a more flexible division tax is required than the formal division of the Election Commission. Seeing the importance of regional parties in national politics, various regional parties in the country began to play an important role in national politics.

The importance of the geographical reality of 'territories or states' in Indian politics as a whole is evident in the last decade of the twentieth century. Before that, local, political processes were taking place in the states. But their importance was only to understand the politics of that state. But after 1989, the politics of the country began to take shape through the politics of the states. Therefore, the study of the politics of the states became less and less important to understand the politics of India. The rise of the regional party is also related to how the study of the leadership at the state level and the regional parties became important. The period from 1947 to 1967 was a period of domination of the Congress-led political system. The period from 1967 to 1989 can be called the period of slow laughter of the Congress system. After 1989, the social base of partisan competition politics and democratic dealings with India changed. Suddenly the political competition became multifaceted, indescribable and volatile. The rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party was one of the most dramatic events of 1989-1991. Moreover, the turmoil with the BJP from 1989 to 1998 was characterized by the 'Third Front' and the politics of the front, which emerged for two decades in a row in 1989, so apparently the rivalry between the Congress and the BJP was never twofold. The Bharatiya Janata Party, which ran a spectacular race from 1989 to 1996, has not seen much increase in its vote share since then in terms of state-wide expansion. While the two parties, the BJP and the Congress, are in political competition, competitive politics involves many smaller parties outside the two parties. Thus the two streams of politics of the 1990s are clearly visible. One is that the Bharatiya Janata Party came to the center of Indian politics, the other is that the state created a new space for the expansion of partisan politics.

### KEYWORDS

Regional Party, Party Politics, Local Politics, Regionalism, Collation Government, NDA, UPA, BJP, Congress, DMK, AIDMK, Janta Dal, BJD, Akali Dal, Shiv Sena, Trinmul Congress, TDP, Lok Sabha Elections, UFG, Mandal Commission, Ram Rath Yatra, Election Commission, Political Leadership etc.

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- संपादक -

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अतिथी संपादक

डॉ. राजेंद्र थोरात डॉ. राहुल पाटील

## संपादक मंडळ

डॉ. सर्वेराव जिणे  
डॉ. फुला वागुल  
डॉ. अनिल गर्जे  
डॉ. संजय भल्लेराव  
डॉ. ताहेर पठाण  
डॉ. वंदना महाजन  
डॉ. प्रकाश खेस्री  
डॉ. ममता इंगोले  
डॉ. वासन जाधव  
डॉ. यशवंत सोनुजे  
डॉ. रामचंद्र झाडे

## मूल्यमापन समिती

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डॉ. भास्कर दोळे  
डॉ. जया कदम  
डॉ. सुभाष बागल  
डॉ. रवीप सांगळे

मूल्य : १५० रुपये

या अंकातील लेखकांच्या मताशी संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. या निवृत्तकालिकास महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळानून अनुदान प्राप्त झाले आहे. परंतु या निवृत्तकालिकांत प्रसिद्ध झालेली मते मंडळास मान्य असतीलच असे नाही.

पता : संपादक, निकषण, 'शिवाजी', श्रीराम कॉलनी, हिवरखेडा रोड, कनड,  
जि. औरंगाबाद - ४३११०३, मोबा. ९४०४०००३९८

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### प्रास्ताविक :

मराठी साहित्यात इ.स.१९६० नंतर जे ठळक वाङ्मय प्रवाह उदयाला आले, त्यातील ग्रामीण साहित्य प्रवाह हा महत्त्वाचा प्रवाह आहे. मराठी वाङ्मयाच्या समुद्रीमध्ये ग्रामीण साहित्याने मोलाची भर टाकलेली आहे. ग्रामीण साहित्य निर्मितीमागे ग्रामीण जाणीव आहे. ग्रामीण जीवनाचे प्रश्न, त्यांची सुख-दुःख, आशा-आकांक्षा, त्यांची वेदना, हतबलता, वाताहत यांचे प्रतिबिंब ग्रामीण साहित्यात उमटत असते. ग्रामीण जीवनशैली ही कृषी संस्कृतीशी निगडित आहे. कृषी संस्कृती आणि निसर्ग यांचे अगूट नाते आहे. त्यामुळे शेती, शेतकरी, शेतमजूर, निसर्ग यांच्या परस्पर संबंधांचा, त्यांच्या सनातनच जगण्याचा शोध ग्रामीण साहित्य घेते. ग्रामीण भागातील दादिय, शेतकऱ्यांची कुचवण, परिवर्तनाच्या नावाखाली होणारा भ्रष्टाचार, सत्तेचे राजकारण, जातीय संघर्ष, बेरोजगारी, सातत्याने येणारा दुष्काळ, १९९० नंतर जागतिकीकरणाच्या संदर्भाने बदललेले खेडे, त्यातून निर्माण होणारे प्रश्न ग्रामीण साहित्यातून विव्रित होऊ लागले. ग्रामीण भागातून नवशिक्षितांचा आत्मभान आलेल्या वर्ग लेखनासाठी पुढे आला. शिक्षण, वाचन, चिंतन व मनन यामुळे सुसंस्कारित झालेल्या नवशिक्षित मनाच्या सवेदन कक्षा रंदावल्या, ग्रामीण साहित्य चळवळीने या नव्या लेखकांची वैचारिक जडणघडण केली. प्रतिभावान ग्रामीण लेखक आपले जीवनानुभव साहित्यातून मांडू लागले या दृष्टीने मराठी साहित्यात आज पर्यंत जे मांडले नव्हते असे जीवनानुभव आणि जाणिवा अविष्कृत होऊ लागल्या. त्यातीलच एक महत्त्वाचे लेखक म्हणजे सदानंद देशमुख हे होय. शेतकऱ्यांच्या शोषणाच्या अनेक कथा सदानंद देशमुख यांनी लिहिल्या आहेत. जागतिकीकरणानंतर ग्रामीण भागात विकासबरोबरच भ्रष्टाचाराचे, शेतकऱ्यांच्या शोषणाचे एक नवे दालनच तयार झाले. शेतकऱ्यांसाठी असलेल्या शासकीय योजना भ्रष्टाचाराच्या साखळीमुळे शेतकऱ्यांपर्यंत पोहोचतच नाहीत. त्या योजनांचा लाभ शासकीय यंत्रणा व भूठभर राजकारणी यांनाच होतो. शेतकऱ्यांच्या वाट्याला मात्र अहोरात्र कष्ट आणि वेदनाच राहते, यावरच सदानंद देशमुख यांनी आपल्या साहित्यातून प्रकाश टाकला आहे. त्यांच्या 'उठावण' या कथेतून शेतकऱ्यांची हतबलता व शोषण व्यक्त होते. हतबल व

शोषित शेतकरी सहनशीलतेचा अंत झाल्यावर कसा विद्रोह करून उठतो हेच या कथेतून लेखकाने अगदी प्रखरतेने मांडले आहे.

### आराखडसूत्र :

'उठावण' या कथेचा नायक शेषराव आपल्या शेतात पिकवलेला कापूस स्वतःच्या बैलगाडीने पणन महामंडळाच्या खरेदी केंद्रावर विक्रीसाठी घेऊन जातो. त्याची बैलगाडीही तितकीशी चांगली नसते. आणि रस्त्या तर खूपच खराब असतो. चढ-उताराच्या रस्त्यामुळे सात किटल कापूस भरलेली बैलगाडी उगळ-दबाव येत होती. त्यामुळे बैलांचे प्रचंड हाल होत होते. पण शेषरावकडे कोणताही पर्याय नव्हता. कारण २८ तारखेपर्यंत जो कापूस खरेदी केला जाणार आहे. त्याच कापसाला सरकारने पन्नास रुपये प्रति किटल बोनस जाहीर केलेला असतो. तो बोनस मिळवण्यासाठी शेषरावची धडपड असते. म्हणून तो बैलांच्या जिवाचीही पर्वा न करता गाडी कशी लावकर कापूस जीनमध्ये पोहोचेल, याचाच विचार करत असतो. अशातच काही वेळ गाडी चालल्यानंतर अचानक गाडीचे चाक मोडून पडते. तेव्हा तर शेषराव एकदम हताश होतो पण त्याचा गाडी शिवा गावात जाऊन रामरावच्या गाडीचे चाक घेऊन येतो. पुन्हा चाटसरूच्या मदतीने ते नवीन चाक गाडीला बसवतो. आणि गाडी पुढे चालू लागते. त्याच्या डोक्यात एकच विचार व काळजी असते. गाडी आज वेळेत पोहोचेल का? आपणास बोनस मिळेल का? मालकाची ही काळजी पाहून शिवा म्हणतो की, आजचा दिवस तर रात्री वाया वाजता संपतो. तेव्हा मालक तुम्ही का काळजी करता? हे शेषरावला पटले आणि तो थोडा निर्धारित होतो.

शेषरावने असा विचार केलेला असतो की, सुरुवातीला खरेदी केंद्रावर खूप गर्दी असेल तेव्हा आपण शेतातील सर्व कामे उरकू आणि शेवटी गर्दी कमी झाल्यावर कापूस घेऊन जाऊ. पण शेवटच्या दिवशी जेव्हा शेषरावची गाडी जिना जवळ पोहोचते तर... जिनाच्या आचारात प्रचंड गर्दी असते. त्याची गाडी गेट जवळ जाते तर त्याच्या गाडी पुढे आठ-दहा गाड्या उभ्या असतात, का तर वॉचमनने फाटक बंद केलेले असते. मग्न वॉचमन खेड्यापाड्यातील, मळक्या कपड्यातील, रापलेल्या, कष्टकरी शेतकऱ्यांना अजिबात दाद देत नाही. एक म्हणता शेतकरी त्या वॉचमनच्या पाया पडतो. पण त्याचे मन पयळत नाही. उलट वडीलभाऱ्या म्हणताऱ्यास वॉचमन लाथा घालतो. तो म्हणता तिथेच मुळमुळू रडत बसलेला असतो. त्या म्हणताऱ्याची अवस्था बघून शेषरावला खूप राग येतो, तो तिथं असणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांना म्हणतो. तो वॉचमन म्हणताऱ्याला मारत होता तेव्हा तुम्ही काय करत होता? पण तेथील एक माणूस सांगतो, आपण काही करू शकत नाही कारण सरकार कर्मचाऱ्यांच्याच बाजूने असते. हे त्या माणसाचे म्हणणे शेषरावलाही पटले. तेव्हा शेषराव वॉचमनला सबुतीने



गाड्या आत घेण्याची विनंती करतो पण वॉचमन नकार देतो. सरकारी कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या साखळीत सामान्य शेतकरी कसे भरडले जातात हेच येथे दिसते. शेवटी एका शेतकऱ्याच्या सांगण्यानुसार तो वॉचमनला चहा-पणी करताना जिलेची- भजी खाऊ घालतो. ज्ञाताना शेतकरी म्हणतात, गाड्या आत घ्या वेळ खूप ताटकळले आहेत. पण तो म्हणतो! सगळी ठीक होईल, तुमच्या गाडीला आजचा नंबर मिळेल, तुम्ही गाड्या इथे बाहेरच सोडा. शेवराव आणि वाचमन हॉटेलकडे निघतात तेवढ्यात शेड. पी. सदस्यांचे दोन ट्रॅक्टर येतात, वॉचमन लगेच फाटक उघडतो व ट्रॅक्टर आत सोडतो. एक शेतकरी त्यावर आक्षेप घेतो. पण वाचमन म्हणतो, त्यांचा पहिलाच नंबर आहे. तुम्हालाही नंबर मिळेल. काळजी करू नका. अशी उड्या-उडवीची उत्तरे देऊन तो जिलेची-भजी खायला जातो. हॉटेलमध्ये वाचमन शेवरावच्या घेयाने पोटात भरून जिलेची-भजी खातो. पण स्वतः शेवराव मात्र उपाशी राहतो, का तर घेई कमी पडतील म्हणून. त्याचवेळी शेवरावला जुनी गोष्ट आठवते, आपलं आठ वर्षांचं पोरगं भातकं मगते तर आपण देऊ शकत नाही. का तर घेई नाहीत, उलट त्या पोराला भातकं का मगते म्हणून मार देतो, बायको सोडवायला येते तर तिलाही मारतो. तसेच बायको शेतात पडते, तिचा मणका टुखत असतो. पण तिला दवाखान्यात नेऊ शकत नाही. पण या भ्रष्ट वॉचमनला मात्र आपल्या जवळील सगळे घेई संपेपर्यंत आपण खाऊ घालतो. शेवराव उपाशी तर असतोच पण शेवटी त्याला तंबाखूसाठी सुद्धा घेई राहत नाहीत. तिकडे सगळे शेतकरी वॉचमनची वाट पाहत असतात. का तर गाडीला नंबर मिळाला पाहिजे, आजची तारीख पडली पाहिजे, बोनस मिळाला पाहिजे, पण वॉचमन फक्त मला पत्रास रुपये मिळाले पाहिजेत. तरच मी गाड्या आत सोडतो. हे ऐकून इतका वेळ अत्यंत हतबलतेने वॉचमनचे सगळे चोचले सहन करणारा शेवराव एकदम चिडतो. आणि वॉचमनला काही समजायच्या आतच त्याने त्याची गर्जी धरली व ताड-ताड मारायला सुरुवात केली. पुन्हा खाली पडला आणि लाथा घालू लागला.

आजूबाजूचे शेतकरी गोळा होतात आणि विचारात काय झालं तेव्हा शेवराव म्हणतो, यानं गाडीवर नंबर टाकायचे घेई मागितले व्हते, ते घेई देणं सुरू होयते... तेव्हा बाकी शेतकरीही आपणही द्या घेई असे म्हणून वॉचमनला मारायला सुरुवात करतात आणि वॉचमन मात्र कुठ्यासारखा विव्हाळत असतो. अशा पद्धतीने ही कथा इथे संपते.

‘उठावण’ कथेतील चित्रीत :

ग्रामीण साहित्याला १९९० पर्यंत नसलेले बंडाचे- विद्रोहाचे अंग सदानंद देशमुख यांनी प्राप्त करून दिलेले आहे. येथील व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध या कथेचा नायक शेवराव चीड

व्यक्त करतो, बंड करून उठतो. हे या कथेचे महत्त्वाचे परिमाण आहे. आपल्यावर होत असलेला अन्याय हा नशिवाचा भाग समजून आविष्कृत होणारी कथा ही सदानंद देशमुख यांची नाही. त्यांच्या कथेत एका बाजूला ग्रामीण शेतकऱ्यांविषयी, शोषितांविषयी कणव व्यक्त होते, तर त्याच वेळी शोषकांविषयी क्रोध व्यक्त होतो. त्यातूनच कथेला उंची प्राप्त झाली आहे प्रस्थापित सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्थेने सामान्य शेतकरी, शेतमजूर, रिक्या यांच्यावर नेहमीच अन्याय केलेला आहे. आपल्या शोषणाला, दुःखाला जबाबदार असणाऱ्या घटकाला आपण जाब विचारला पाहिजे, अशी धारणा सदानंद देशमुख यांची आहे. शेतकरी संघटनेने उभा केलेला लढा, त्यांचे तत्त्वज्ञान हे शोषणाला नकार देणारे, विद्रोहाची मांडणी करणारे होते. त्याचा काही एक परिणाम सदानंद देशमुख यांच्या साहित्य लेखनावर आहे. म्हणूनच त्यांच्या या कथेतील नायक शेवराव विद्रोह करताना दिसतो.

त्यावेळी शेवराव आपली कापसाची गाडी घेऊन जिना जवळ पोहोचतो, तेव्हा वेळ झाली म्हणून वॉचमनने फाटक बंद केलेले असते. तेथील एक म्हातारा शेतकरी वॉचमनला विनवणी करतो. त्याच्या पाया पडतो. पण वाचमन फाटक तर उघडत नाहीच उलट त्या म्हातार्याला लाथा मारतो. हे जेव्हा शेवराव कळते, तेव्हा शेवरावला प्रचंड चीड येते. तेथील बाकी शेतकऱ्यांना तो म्हणतो, "त्या काकास मारलं तव्हा तुम्ही काय तितोर पहात व्हते का? तुम्ही कावून नाही हात उखडून फेकला त्या हारमखोराचा." यातून शेवरावचा राग व चीड आपणास दिसते. शेवराव खूप कष्टाने सकाळपासून प्रचंड त्रास सहन करून आपला सात किंटल कापूस घेऊन जिनावर पोहोचतो. का तर आज पोहोचलेल्या कापसालाच ५० रुपये किंटल प्रमाणे बोनस मिळणार असतो. पण तेथील वॉचमन आजची वेळ संपली हे कारण सांगून सामान्य शेतकऱ्यांच्या गाड्या अडवतो आणि वि. प. सदस्याच्या भावाचे ट्रॅक्टर मात्र आत सोडतो. सामान्य शेतकऱ्यांचा गाड्या आत सोडण्यासाठी शेवराव सुरुवातीला त्याला खूप अर्ज विनंती करतो.

तसेच, स्वतःच्या पोटाला चिमटा घेऊन त्याला जिलेची- भजी खाऊ घालतो. तरी वॉचमन प्रत्येक गाडीमागे रूपये पत्रास इतकी लाज मगते. तेव्हा शेवराव प्रचंड चिडतो आणि वॉचमनला वेहाल मारतो. लाथा कुस्मा घालतो. कारण तो शेतकऱ्यांचे मानसिक व आर्थिक शोषण करीत होता. येथे शेवराव विद्रोह करतो. या कथेचा शेवट एका विद्रोहाने झालेला आहे. तेव्हा विद्रोह हा या कथेचे महत्त्वाचे आशयसूत्र ठरते.

शेतकऱ्यांचा जीवनसंघर्ष :

‘उठावण’ या कथेचा कालावकाश केवळ एक दिवसाचा आहे. कथेचा नायक



शेधराव आपल्या शेतात पिकवलेला 'कापूस' पणन महामंडळाच्या खेरीदी केंद्रावर पोहोचण्यापूर्वीचा एक दिवसाचा काळ या कथेत येतो. यात या सामान्य शेतकऱ्याला वेगवेगळ्या टप्प्यावर किती संघर्ष करावा लागतो, याचे अत्यंत परिणामकारक चित्रण या कथेत येते. म्हणूनच शेतकऱ्याचा जीवनसंघर्ष हे या कथेचे एक आशयसूत्र आहे. सात किंटलचा कापसाचा गोणा बैलगाडीत घेऊन शेधराव व शिवा जिना कडे जायला निघतात. तर रस्ता इतका चढ-उताराचा व खराब की विचारता सोय नाही. बैलाच्या जीवाचे तर हाल होतातच पण शिवाचेही गाडीत हाल होत असतात. शेधराव तर मागे गाडीला सावरत सावरत चालत असतो. त्याचेवढी शिवा एकदम गाडी उभा करतो. का तर गाडीचा बोजा बैलाच्या खांद्यावर जातो. बैल तळमळत असतात. पण शेधराव तसेच गोणा थोडा मागे सरकवतो व चालायला लागतो. पुढे जाऊन गाडीचे चाकच मोडून पडते. पुन्हा शेधराव चिंतेत पडतो. शिवा गाडीचे चाक आणण्यासाठी रामराव शिराळे यांच्या वस्तीवर जातो तर तो गाडी घेऊन शेतात गेलेला असतो. तिथून शिवा रामरावच्या शेतात जातो व चाक आणतो. तो पर्यंत खूप उशीर होतो. शेवटी वाटसरूच्या मदतीने गाडीला चाक लावतात व गाडी पुढे चालू लागते. शेधरावला साराखी एकच काळजी लागलेली असते. आज बोनस मिळण्याचा शेवटचा दिवस आहे. गाडी वेळेत पोहोचेल का? बोनस मिळेल का? त्या विचारातच गाडी जिनिंग केंद्रावर पोहोचते. तर वॉचमनने फाटक बंद केलेले असते. तिथे चौकशी केली असता 'आजची वेळ संपली, आत गाड्या घेऊ नका.' असा साहेबांनी आदेश दिला आहे, असे समजते. शेधराव पुन्हा चिंताग्रस्त होतो. शेधराव वॉचमनकडे जातो. विचारणा करतो, आजचा दिवस तर रात्री बारा वाजता संपतो. गाड्या आत सोडा. पण तो तयार होत नाही. अत्यंत मयूरपणे तो बोलत असतो. शेवटी त्याला चहा-पाणी करून मनवावे म्हणून शेधराव त्याला जिलेवी व भजी खायला घालतो. खिशात बैसे कमी आहेत म्हणून स्वतः चहासुद्धा न पिता त्याला मात्र पोटभर जिलेवी व भजी खायला देतो. पुन्हा परत येतो तरी तो गाड्या आत घेत नाही. म्हणतो प्रत्येक गाडीला पन्नास रुपये लागतील तरच गाडी आत सोडतो. तरच आजचा नंबर मिळेल व बोनसही मिळेल. शेधराव प्रचंड चिडतो आणि शेवटी वॉचमनला लाथा-बुझा मारतो.

एकूण काय तर, या कथेतील शेतकऱ्यांचा संघर्ष शेवटपर्यंत टोकाळा गेलेला दिसतो. येथील शेतकरी आयुष्यभर संघर्ष करून आपल्या पोटाला विमटा घेऊन जीवन जगतो. पोटच्या पोराला खाऊ देऊ शकत नाही. बायकोला दवाखाना करू शकत नाही. या आठवणीने तर कथेतील संघर्ष पराकोटीला पोहोचलेला दिसतो. म्हणूनच या कथेतील शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनातील संघर्ष वाचकांच्या मनाचा ठाव घेताना दिसतो. हे या कथेचे यश आहे.

## शेतकऱ्याची हतबलता :

ग्रामीण भागातील सामान्य शेतकरी अत्यंत प्रामाणिकपणे काळ्या आईची सेवा करत असतो. राव-राव रावतो पण त्याच्या जीवनात कधीही सुख-समाधान येत नाही. सातत्याने परिस्थितीशी संघर्ष करीत राहणे. हेच त्याच्या वाट्याला येते. 'उठावण' कथेतही शेतकरी किती हतबल असतो. याचे चित्रण आले आहे. शेधराव स्वतःची बैलगाडी घेऊन कापूस विक्रीसाठी चाललेला असतो. रस्त्याने बैलांना प्रचंड त्रास होतो. म्हणून शिवा गाडी थांबवतो. शेधराव विचारतो, "कावून रे शिवा थांबवली? चाचू दे. बिगी बिगी" त्यावर शिवा म्हणतो, "काय बिगी बिगी चालू देता, मालक?... गाडी किती धूरजड झाली, राजे हो! पाहताना.... परधान्या कसा तळमळाया लागला." येथे बैलांचे हाल शेधराव दिसतात. पण आज बोनसची शेवटची तारीख आहे. आज कापूस पोहोचला नाही तर बोनस मिळणार नाही. म्हणून तो हतबल असतो. म्हणूनच जीवापाड प्रेम असणाऱ्या बैलांचा तो विचार करू शकत नाही. ही हतबलता येथे दिसते. जेव्हा गाडी जिना जवळ पोहोचते आणि वॉचमन गाडी आत सोडायला तयार नाही. हे कळते तेव्हा शेधराव चिडतो. वॉचमनने म्हाताऱ्यास माले म्हणूनही त्याला प्रचंड राग येतो. पण तो परिस्थिती बघून सागळं सहन करतो. स्वतःच्या मुलाला भातकं मागितल्यावर तो देऊ शकत नाही. पोटच्या पोराला तो भातकं मागतो म्हणून मार देतो. तसेच बायकोला दवाखान्यातही नेऊ शकत नाही. पणुत स्वतःकडे असणाऱ्या दहा रुपयांची जिलेवी व भजी तो वॉचमनला खाऊ घालतो. इथे शेधरावची वॉचमनला भजे व जिलेवी खाऊ घालण्याची इच्छा नसते. पण परिस्थितीपुढे शेधराव शरण आलेला असतो. का तर तो हतबल असतो. तसेच वॉचमन म्हाताऱ्या शेतकऱ्यास मारतो. तेव्हा म्हातारा मार खालो पण विरोध करीत नाही. तसेच कोणी शेतकरीही वॉचमनला त्यावेळी विरोध करीत नाहीत. कारण शेतकऱ्यांना माहीत आहे. शेवटी पोलीस, सरकार हे कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या बाजूने असते. आपल्याला कोणी समजून घेत नाही. याची जाणीव शेतकऱ्यांना असते. म्हणूनच शेतकरी हतबल होतो. हे येथे स्पष्टपणे दिसते. तेव्हा सदर कथेचा अभ्यास करताना शेतकऱ्यांची हतबलता हे एक महत्त्वाचे आशयसूत्र म्हणून आपणास विचारात घ्यावे लागते.

## व्यक्तिरेखा :

उठावण या कथेत शेधराव, वॉचमन व शिवा या तीन प्रमुख व्यक्तिरेखा आहेत. या मर्यादित व्यक्तिरेखांच्या आधारेच कथेचे कथानक साकार होते. वाचकांच्या मनावर प्रभाव टाकणाऱ्या या व्यक्तिरेखांचा थोडक्यात परिचय करून घेऊ.

## शेधराव :

सदानंद देशमुख यांच्या 'उठावण' कथेतील प्रमुख पात्र शेधराव हे आहे.



शेतकऱ्यांच्या जगण्यातील वास्तवता आणि दुःखच्या विविध बाजू मांडण्यासाठी लेखक सदानंद देशमुख यांनी 'उठावण' कथेमध्ये शेवटाचे हे पात्र अत्यंत समर्थपणे उभे केले आहे. या पात्राला विद्रोह वरोवरच कारण्याची किनार आहे. आपले शोषण समजलेली, शोषण यांविषयासाठी विद्रोह करणारी ही व्यक्तिरेखा आहे. शेवटाची हतबलता आणि अगतिकता प्रस्तुत कथेतून उभी राहते. विद्रोहातील कुटूंबाही खेड्यातील एका शेतकऱ्यासारखे जीवन जगणारा शेवटाचे या कथेतून उभा राहतो. शेवटावला स्वतःच्या दुःखाचे, शोषणाचे जगमस्थान सापडले आहे. पण या शोषणाच्या विरुद्ध आपण काहीच करू शकत नाही. या अगतिकतेतील दुःख 'उठावण' कथेतून स्पष्ट होते. जागतिकीकरणानंतरच्या शेती आणि शेतीच्या विविध प्रश्नांच्या संदर्भात प्रस्तुत कथा बोलाताना दिसते. एकीकडे जगण्याचे प्रश्न तीव्र झाले आहेत. सर्वसामान्य शेतकऱ्यांपुढे भौतिक गरजांचे नवे प्रश्न उभे राहिले आहेत. एकीकडे खर्च वाढतो आहे. आणि दुसरीकडे वेणारे उत्पन्न घटत आहे. या कार्बीत सापडलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांचे चित्रण या कथेमध्ये येते. आपल्या कुटुंबाकडे त्याच्या गरजांकडे शेवटावला लक्ष देता येत नाही. मुलाच्या, बायकोच्या वेगवेगळ्या गरजा शेवटाचे पूर्ण करू शकत नाही. यातील त्याची हतबलता प्रस्तुत कथेतून स्पष्ट होते. किंबहुना फेडेशनला कापूस घालण्यासाठी निघालेल्या शेवटाचे मानसिक मनोगतातून समकालीन वास्तव अत्यंत प्रभावीपणे चित्रित झाले आहे. शेवटाच्या मानसिकतेतून तो परिस्थिती पुढे हलवत चालल्याचे, पराभूत होत असल्याचे चित्र येत राहते. त्याच्या मनात साचलेल्या दुःखानून तो विद्रोहाचे वाट पकडतो. बोंचमनला मारहाण करतो. या सगळ्या परिस्थितींमधून समकालीन कापूस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांच्या जगण्यातील विविध तऱ्हा लेखक सदानंद देशमुख यांनी प्रत्यक्षरीपणे मांडल्या आहेत. समकालीन अवस्थेमध्ये शेतकरी अनेक पद्धतीने उत्पादनाची साधने बदलवण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो आहे. नगदी उत्पादन देणाऱ्या पीक रचनेकडे शेतकरीवर्ग वळला आहे. पण शेतीमध्ये होणारा खर्च आणि वेणारे उत्पादन यातली तफावत ही शेवटाच्या पतनाला जबाबदार आहे. समाजव्यवस्थेचा गाडा ओढणारा जगाचा पोशिदा शेतकरी कसा नागवला जातो. याचे चित्रण या कथेतून येते. कापूस घेऊन जाणाऱ्या बैलगाडीच्या बैलासारखी अवस्था शेवटाची झाली आहे. व्यवस्थारूपी गाडा ओढत असताना शेवटावला अनेक प्रकारच्या जखमा होतात. या जखमा त्याच्या शरीरावर दिसत नसल्या तरी ह्या जखमा शेवटाच्या मनावरती होतात. शेवटाच्या मनावरती होणाऱ्या जखमा उलाडून दाखवण्याचा प्रयत्न येथे सदानंद देशमुख यांनी केलेला आहे. शेतकऱ्यांच्या अनेक प्रकारच्या भाषिक लकबी, त्यांच्या जगण्यातील विविधता, त्यांची शारीरिक ठेवण, त्यांच्या हालचाली, त्यांच्या मनाची होणारी मानसिक घालमेल या सगळ्यांचे चित्रण शेवटाचे

या व्यक्तिरेखांच्या माध्यमातून सदानंद देशमुख यांनी अत्यंत ठळकपणे केलेले आहे. शेवटाच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे अनेक पैलू, या व्यक्तिरेखांच्या विविध बाजू, मानसिकता, बौद्धिक दृष्टिकोन सदानंद देशमुख यांनी अत्यंत उत्तम पद्धतीने रेखाटले आहे.

शिवा :

या कथेतील दुसरी महत्त्वाची व्यक्तिरेखा म्हणजे शिवा ही होय. शेवटाच्या कापसाला घेऊन जाणारा बैलगाडी चालक म्हणजेच शिवा. या शेतमजुराची व्यक्तिरेखा प्रस्तुत कथेतून लेखक सदानंद देशमुख यांनी उभी केलेले आहे. शिवा मजूर आहे. मजूर आणि शेतकरी यांच्यातील एक अंतर, वेगळेपण, मूल्यात्मक जार्णीचे प्रस्तुत कथेतून उभी राहते. शिवाला बैलावढेले अत्यंत प्रेम वाटते. बैलांच्या होणाऱ्या अवस्थेमधून तो घायाळ होतो. पण शिवाची ही मनावरल्या शेवटाचे समजून येत नाही. कुटेन्गी मूल्यात्मक दृष्टिकोनातून शिवा आणि शेवटाचे यांच्यामध्ये झालेल्या तफावतीचा, रंदावणाऱ्या बाजूवर या कथेतून प्रकाश पडतो. शिवा बैलावरती प्रेम करतो. किंबहुना बैल हेच शिवाच्या जगण्याचे महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे. बैलांना होणारा त्रास शिवाच्या मनाला होतो. पण तो शेवटावला जाणवत नाही. इथे शेतकरी आणि शेतमजूर यांच्या जगण्यातील तफावत त्यांच्या जगण्यातील वेगळेपण प्रस्तुत कथेतून अधोरेखित होते. शेवटी व्यवस्थेमध्ये शिवा आणि शेवटाचे हे व्यवस्थेचे वळी आहेत. या अंतिम मत्वावर प्रस्तुत कथेतून प्रकाश पडतो. किंबहुना शिवाची बैलवरती प्रेम करणारी व्यक्तिरेखा उभी करून लेखकाने वेगळ्या पद्धतीने मुके प्राणी आणि माणसांच्या जगण्यातील एक आंतरिक नात प्रस्तुत कथेतून उभे केलेले आहे. समकालीन काळातील शेतमजुरांच्या जगण्यातील वास्तव, त्यांच्या जगण्यातील कारुण्य, त्यांच्या जगण्यातील मनाचा मोठेपणा कथेतून उभा राहतो. बैलांवरती प्रेम करणारा शिवा हा वाचकांच्या मनाचा ठाव घेतो. सदानंद देशमुख यांनी शेवटाचे आणि शिवा यांच्यातील अंतर संवधातून या दोन व्यक्तिरेखांच्या माध्यमातून शेतकरी आणि शेतमजूर यांच्या जगण्यावर प्रकाश टाकलेला आहे. या व्यक्तिरेखांतील वेगळेपण आपल्या नजरेत भरणारा आहे.

बोंचमन :

ही 'उठावण' कथेतील खलनायकी प्रवृत्तीची व्यक्तिरेखा आहे. शेतकऱ्यांना लुटणारा, शेतकऱ्यांना खेळवणारा, शेतकऱ्यांचे रक्त पिणारा अशा प्रकारची व्यक्तिरेखा बोंचमनची लेखक सदानंद देशमुख यांनी उभी केली आहे. किंबहुना बोंचमन हे व्यवस्थेचे प्रतिनिध आहे. व्यवस्था शेतकऱ्यांना कसे नागवते, कशी लुटते, तिच्या विविध बाजूंवरती बोंचमन या व्यक्तिरेखेतून प्रकाश पडलेला आहे. बोंचमन हे कुणी व्यक्ती नसून तो प्रवृत्ती आहे. त्यावरून तिच्या मुळापर्यंत जगण्याचा लेखकाने खास प्रयत्न केला आहे. बोंचमनच्या व्यक्तिरेखेतील अनेक बाजू या विचार करावला लावणाऱ्या आहेत. केवळ स्वतःच्या



सुखासाठी अनेकांचा वळी देणार वॉचमन आजच्या व्यवस्थेचे खरे प्रतिक आहे. असे आपल्याला म्हणता येईल. वॉचमनच्या हावभावानून, वागण्यातून ही व्यक्तिरेखा ठळक होते. या कथेतून अत्यंत उठावदापाणे उभी केलेली ही व्यक्तिरेखा आहे. वॉचमनच्या विचार प्रक्रियेतून त्याचा शेतकऱ्यांकडे पाहण्याचा तुच्छतादर्शक मनोभाव उत्तम पद्धतीने सदानंद देशमुख यांनी उभा केला आहे. कथा वाचताना खलनायक वॉचमनच्या बदल वाचकाच्या मनामध्ये तिरस्कार, राग निर्माण होतो. यालून सदानंद देशमुख यांचे व्यक्तिरेखा रेखाटण्याचे कसब आपल्या प्रत्येकाला येते. अत्यंत धाटदार शब्दांतून, वास्तवदर्शी स्वरूपातून वॉचमनची व्यक्तिरेखा कथाकाराने प्रस्तुत कथेत मांडलेली आहे. ही कथा वाचकांच्या मनाचा ठाव घेते. याचे उत्तर लेखकाने उभ्या केलेल्या मजीब, अत्यंत संवेदनशील, वास्तवातील व्यक्तिरेखा हेच याचे खरे गमक आहे. या व्यक्तिरेखा अत्यंत वास्तवदर्शी ज्ञान्यामुळे प्रस्तुत कथा ही वाचकांच्या मनाचा ठाव घेते. वाचकांच्या मनावर शेतकऱ्यांचे दुःख कोरण्यास ही कथा अत्यंत समर्थ ठरते. असे आपल्याला सांगता येते. किंबहुना शेतकऱ्यांच्या जगण्याला अत्यंत योग्य शब्दात अभिव्यक्त करणारी ही कथा आहे.

सदानंद देशमुख यांनी 'उठावण' कथेत तृतीयपुरुषी निवेदन शैलीचा अवलंब केला आहे. या कथेचा कालावकाश केवळ एक दिवसाचा आहे. त्यात शेणरावचा जीवन संघर्ष केंद्रस्थानी असला तरी संपूर्ण कृषी व्यवस्थेला, शेतकऱ्यांच्या व्याघा-वेदनांना मुखर करणारे हे कथा निवेदन वास्तवाला कवेल घेणारे आहे. अत्यंत प्रवाहीपणे, सहजतेने कथेचे निवेदन केल्यामुळे शेवटपर्यंत कथेची जिज्ञासा व उत्कटता टिकून राहते. त्यामुळे कथेला वाचनीयता प्राप्त झाली आहे. कथेचा नायक शेणरावचे भूतकाळातील मनोनिवेदन कथाशय्याची परिणामकारकता वाढवण्यासाठी उपयोगी झालेले आहे. उदा: वॉचमन भजी - जितेबी खात असताना शेणरावचे भूतकाळातील मनोनिवेदन.... 'उठावण' ही कथा सरळ साध्या निवेदनातून अलगदपणे उलगडत जाते. हेच या निवेदनाचे सामर्थ्य आहे.

सदानंद देशमुख हे बुलढाणा जिल्ह्यातील अमडापुरचे आहेत. त्यांच्या कथेत त्या परिसरातील बोलीभाषा अगदी सहजतेने आली आहे. त्यात कोणताही अभिनिवेश व अतिरंजितपणा नाही. उदा: "गाडीचा नंबर लागतो का नाही कोणास माहीत? नाई लागला त माय भी एवढा कातोडा करूनसऱ्या काय फायदा?" या कथेच्या आणखी एक वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे नाट्यात्मक घटना - प्रसंगांची निवड व पात्र अनुकूल भाषा यांमुळे ही कथा वाचनीय होते. उपमा, प्रतिमा, म्हणी यांचा जाणीवपूर्वक केलेला वापर कथेला काव्यात्मकता व सूचकता प्राप्त करून देतात. विशेषतः कृषी संस्कृतीशी निगडित शब्द - भाषा, पात्रांना जिवंत करणारे संवाद, आटोथरिएपणा आणि उत्कटता यांमुळे

त्यांची कथा कलात्मक पातळीवर उंचावली आहे. कोणत्याही कथेचे कथानक विविध प्रकारच्या घटना प्रसंगातून व पात्रांच्या अनेकपदरी गुंफणीतून साकार होत असते. सदानंद देशमुख यांनी जे प्रसंगचित्रण कथेत केले आहे ते अत्यंत प्रभावी झाले आहे. उदा: बैलगाडीचे चाक मोडते तो प्रसंग, वॉचमनला भजी - जितेबी खावला घालतो तो हॉटेलमधील प्रसंग, तसेच शेणराव वॉचमनला मारतो तो प्रसंग. हे प्रसंग वाचकांच्या समोर घडत आहेत असे वाटते. जणू काही चित्रपटातील दृश्य पाहतोय इतका जिवंतपणा या प्रसंगांना आहे. हे सदानंद देशमुख यांच्या निवेदन शैलीचे व भाषेचे सामर्थ्य आहे.

समाराप :

'उठावण' ही सदानंद देशमुख यांची महत्त्वाची कथा आहे. ही कथा शेतकऱ्यांच्या वाट्याला येणारे कष्ट, हाल-अपेष्टा, संघर्ष तर मांडतेच. पण आपल्यावर अन्याय करणाऱ्या व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध बंड काढताना दिसते. बहुतांश ग्रामीण साहित्य कृषी संस्कृतीतील माणसांच्या जगण्यातील वेदना, अगतिकता, हलबलता मांडून धांवत होते. त्यास सदानंद देशमुख यांनी विद्वोहाची किनार प्राप्त करून दिली आहे. आपल्यावर अन्याय करणाऱ्यांचा अन्याय किती दिवस सहन करावचा? शेतकऱ्यांच्या सहनशीलतेचा अंत झाल्यावर तो कसा पेटून उठतो याचे मूर्तिमंत उदाहरण म्हणजे ही कथा होय. या कथेतून प्रस्थापित व्यवस्थेला सदानंद देशमुख यांनी एक प्रकारे झाराच दिला आहे. सरकारच्या सर्व योजना जर केवळ राजकीय पुढारी, शासकीय कर्मचारी यांची घरे भरण्यासाठी असतील तर सामान्य शेतकरी बंड करून उठल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. आज केवळ वॉचमनपुरता मर्यादित असणारा विद्रोह भविष्यात समग्र व्यवस्था उलटवून टाकू शकतो, याचे सूचन ही कथा अत्यंत कलात्मकतेने करते. म्हणूनच मराठी ग्रामीण कथेत या कथेचे विशेष असे स्थान आहे.

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तिफन छ ८०

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प्रस्थापित व्यवस्थेला झारा देणारी कथा 'उठावण' छ ८१



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## "EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY IN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION"

  
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Abstract : Today the field of Physical Education and Sports can make a significant contribution to the role of technology play in enhancing sports performance.....

**Editor - In - Chief - Asha Yashpaldevi**

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## Review of Research

Save Tree, Save Paper, Save World

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## "EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY IN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION"

**Mr. Balasaheb Namdev Margaje**

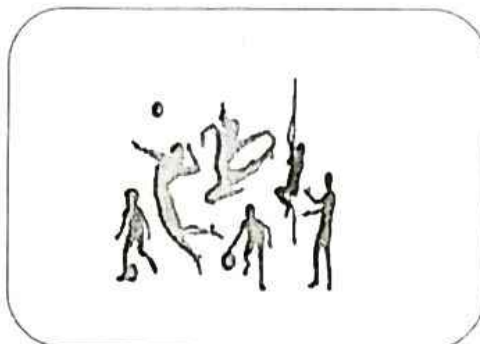
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### ABSTRACT

Today the field of Physical Education and Sports can make a significant contribution to the role of technology play in enhancing sports performance. Technology in sports and physical education has established scientific discipline in physical activities and also improve learning and coaching. Today technology is an important factor for everyone. In 21<sup>st</sup> century the importance of Technology and we always inspired about using new technology in day-to-day life. This paper aims to explore the importance of Technology in Sports and Physical Education sector. Sporting Technology is man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport. Technology in sports is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive sport. It is the knowledge and application of using specialized equipment and the latest modern technologies to perform tasks more efficiently. Recent developments in sporting technologies have created a variety of products aimed at improving and increasing athletic performance. Athletic health can be maintained and observed and injuries treated through the production of modern sporting technologies as heart rate monitors, pedometers and body-fat monitors. Through this, a greater depended knowledge of the human body and its potential has been recognized allowing athletes to train and compete in sports. Modern sporting technologies have also competition judging easier and more accurate and spectator interest and excitement is enhanced by broadcasting and in stadium display. Technologies such as CAD (Computer Aided Design) can play a major role in the improvement of sporting equipment. CAD also used regularly in the justification of physical facts and figures and for both competitive and training circumstances. Other technologies such as smart equipment can be used to evaluate human performance. Modern technologies such as motion capture analysis are also used to analyze athlete performance. This involves digitally recording the athlete's movement during the sport activities, which can then be used for personal performance evaluation by the sportsman.



**KEYWORDS:** Technology, Athlete, Physical Education, CAD, Equipment, Performance.

### INTRODUCTION

The world of sport is continually changing over the years, and the use of technology is just one of these areas that have made an impact on many in the modern day. Technology in various forms has been utilized in sport for many years and plays particularly vital role in elite sports. Some of the



thematic application of technology include, sporting equipment, clothing and wearable's, facilities competition adjudication and format media broadcasting and communications and performance analytics.

A major trend in sports technology is toward real time application of devices that provide athletes, coaches and analysts with immediate feedback across a wide range of performance factors. Another trend is toward devices that are smaller, lighter, more powerful and easier to use. One criticism of the use of technology is that it can slow down the speed of the game but on the other hand for many people it makes watching it more enjoyable to see the correct decisions being made.

### **EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGY IN SPORTS :-**

#### **\* Technology Assist the Umpires :-**

Many sports Umpire have used action replay and other high-tech aids to help umpire make the right decision. For example in international cricket, the third umpire has been used one sitting off the ground with access to TV replays of certain situation (such as disputed catches, run out, boundaries) to advise the third umpires. The umpire out on the field is in communication via wireless technology with the other umpires.

#### **\* Hawk- Eye Technology:-**

Hawk-Eye is a revolutionary sports tracking device. Hawk-eye is the name of computer and camera system which traces a balls trajectory. It provides valuable information to player's coaches and umpires to enable them to identify faults, measure performance and improvement focus on specific areas and improve tactical awareness.

#### **\* Coach and Referees in Decision making:-**

The use of technology in sports is growing rapidly. In cricket, wrestling, football, swimming and many other sports and field of physical education technology helps referees and coaches, sports person in decision making. Some of these includes the use of microchips, ball and signals to referee, microphones and earpieces, electronic sensors in goal posts, cricket stumps, tracking system for offside play, goal line. Every sports use of technology helps referee, coaches, player to make a better decision.

#### **\* Technology is Authentic Substitute for Human Error :-**

In the earlier days, whatever decision was made by the match officials was considered the last word. Though efforts had been made by all the great sports governing bodies of the world to do away with bias, yet the element of human error still remained and will continue to exist. What technology strives to do is to remove the element of human error in the course of a match been played.

#### **\* Technological Advancement in Equipments:-**

Equipment are constantly changing in sports like rackets, helmet, cycles, shoes swimming costume, wrestling costume, synthetic running track, different games mat etc. equipments are constantly changing in all sports and become lighter to increase power and reduce injury. It is now stronger and better protection in certain sports and physical activities like as running, jumping and many other physical movements.

#### **\* Technological Advancement in Facilities :-**

Technology has improved the materials that are available to sports manufactures making the athlete more aerodynamic in swimming, cycling, skating, athletic event, gymnastic has improved the quality of surfaces in football, hockey, tennis, athletic and gymnasium hall etc. Thus the improvement in playing surfaces has made the sports safer and attractive and also fitness Gyms are full of computerized training equipment. Stadiums are being updated to make spectators safer.



### Technology Increase athletic performance :-

Sports gear such as clothing and footwear should be user friendly and include valuable properties such as strength, flexibility, density, thickness, durability, toughness, resistance to moisture and more importantly cost. Footwear is generally considered more for comfort and injury avoidance rather than performance enhancement, whereas clothing such as the fully body suits used in swimming are often claimed for rationalize the competitor's performance times where winning or losing the race is measured in hundredths of seconds. Thus, recent developments in sporting technology have created a variety of products in many sports aimed at improving and increasing athletic performance.

### CONCLUSION :-

Technology play vital role in the human being. Technology in sports is essential to the day and age of performance for athletes with is making game easier. Technology also makes better information available to coach, athlete to increase their performance. Technology analysis athlete movement during the sporting activities which can then be used for personal performance evaluation by the sportsman. Finally efficient technology will help in enhancing the performance and quality of sports.

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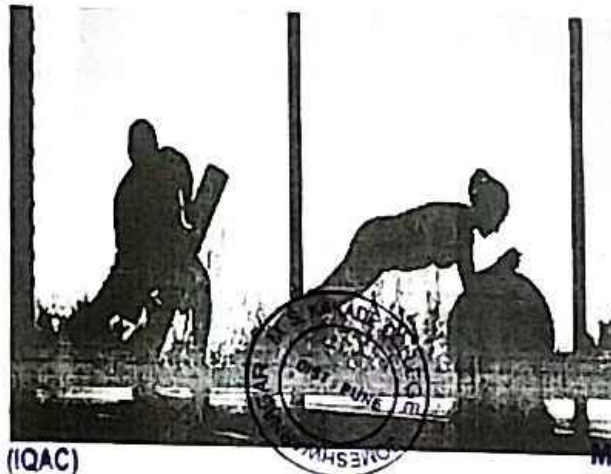
# Golden Research Thought

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## FITNESS REFLECTS ON HEALTHY LIFESTYLE



  
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**ABSTRACT :** Fitness is the state of being physically healthy and fit. Physical activity and fitness will lead to additional improvement in health status and empowering to those looking better their mind and body, healthy lifestyle through fitness.....

**Editor - In - Chief - Dr. T. N. SHINDE**

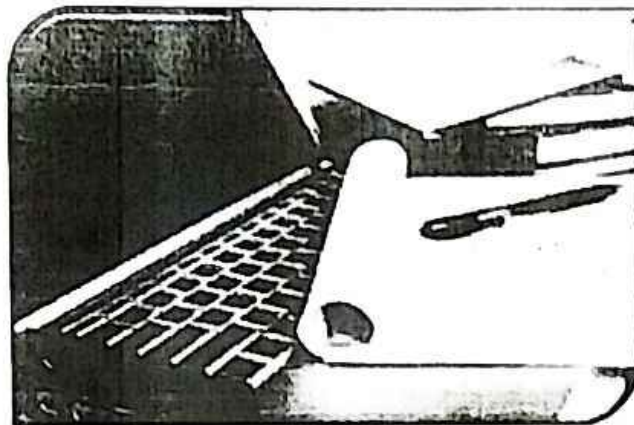




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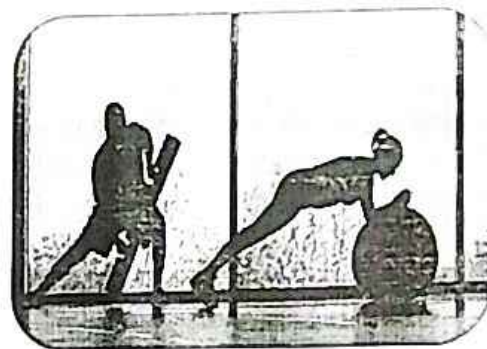
**FITNESS REFLECTS ON HEALTHY LIFESTYLE****Mr. Balasaheb Namdev Margaje**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Fitness is the state of being physically healthy and fit. Physical activity and fitness will lead to additional improvement in health status and empowering to those looking better their mind and body, healthy lifestyle through fitness. The best of living a good life is by maintaining good health and fitness. Fitness is key source of living happy and healthy, Physical fitness keeps heart, lungs and circulatory respiratory and other system of the body healthy. The world health organization (WHO) had set a target that every person in the world should become health conscious by 2000 AD and it was right step in the attainment of health for all.*

*Maintain good health is an important factor for everyone. Health is wealth is one the sayings in our Indian tradition. In this globalization, every one is busy with their work and neglecting their health fitness, which leads to not only health problems but also to fatal death. Physical activity can bring you many health benefits physical fitness is the fine-tuning of the human body to perform and work well. The goal of fitness is to maintain health, reduce disease, disability and to enhance the overall quality of life of individuals over the entire the life span. Fitness gives us a capacity to enjoy a full life. Quality of life is a state of health, happiness and prospering of a human being.*



**KEYWORDS:** *Physical Fitness, Physical Activity, Health, Healthy Lifestyle, Exercise, Diet.*

**INTRODUCTION**

Physical fitness refers to that condition of the body wherein an individual is able to carry out lifestyle with greater ease while being immune to potential health issues and importance of emergency situation. We are physical and spiritual beings. Our mind, body and spirit are all connected and learning how they work together and how to care for them can save us from unnecessary pain and suffering. Knowing how to take care of our body, mind and spirit will lead us down the path towards happiness, health and wealth. In modern times everybody has become aware of fitness and health. In the words of Swami Vivekanand "What our Country's now wants are muscles of iron and nerves of steel, gigantic wills, which nothing can resist, which can penetrate into the mysteries and secrets of the universe."



### \* What Is Physical Fitness ?

In general meaning, physical fitness is a general state of good health. Obtaining a physical fitness is a result of certain great physical activity, proper nutrition and diet and most important is the proper course of the physical recovery which is rest. In a nutshell, physical fitness is the fine tuning of the human body to perform and work well.

### Importance of Physical Fitness :-

Physical fitness substantially reduces the risk of dying of coronary heart disease, the nation's leading cause of death, and decreases the risk for stroke, colon cancer, diabetes and high blood pressure. It also helps to control weight. Contribute to healthy bones, muscles and joints reduces falls among older adults, helps to relieve the pain of arthritis; reduces symptoms of anxiety and depression and is associated with fewer hospitalizations, physician visits and medications. Moreover, physical activity need not be strenuous to be beneficial; people of all ages benefit from participating in regular moderate intensity physical activity, such as 30 minutes of brisk walking five or more times a week.

6 components of Physical Fitness for healthy lifestyle:

- |                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Muscular Strength         | 2) Muscular Endurance |
| 3) Cardio Vascular Endurance | 4) Flexibility        |
| 5) Body Fat Composition      | 6) Co-ordination      |
| 7) Balance                   | 8) Agility            |
| 9) Speed                     | 10) Power             |

Fitness is defined on the following factors:

- 1) Proper Work Out.
- 2) Proper Diet
- 3) Health lifestyle
- 4) Rest Relaxations.

### 1. PROPER WORK OUT:

The factor that determines how long we live is not how much we weigh, but how much exercise. Studies have shown that men who are thin but unfit are more likely to die prematurely compared to men who are fat but fit, aside from the people on the extremes. It is not a matter of whether you are fat or thin, tall or short. It is a matter of being fit, being healthy means being fit. To achieve this, we have got to exercise and there are no short cuts.

Today exercise has become so commercialized that it has become a fashion trend rather than a culture towards healthy living. A healthy body is a product of a healthy mind as the latter controls the body. Exercise is a necessity for every human being. Physical well-being determines the quality of our life. A healthy physical body promotes and enhances spiritual and emotional well-being, which in turn helps us realize our potential, living life with zest to the fullest.

By understanding the basic principles of healthy living and applying them with sense and moderation, people can vastly improve their quality of health reducing the risk of high blood pressure, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and others as well as increase the length of their lives. Inactivity is common among all age groups, 40% of the world people are fat. Millions have become couch potatoes. Millions hog like pigs, "Fit out" not knowing when to stop. Even though several studies have linked an inactive lifestyle with increased risk of heart attack, few people exercise with consistency. Lack of exercise is a risk factor for various diseases and people miss the positive thrill of "exercise high" and end up looking for negative cheap thrills elsewhere.

Adhering to a regular exercise program can help to eliminate other known risk factors. In addition to benefitting the cardiovascular system, regular exercise allows your body to function freely and powerfully,

increasing flexibility, stability, strength and power as well as enhancing your sense of well-being "exercise high and confidence".

## 2) PROPER DIET :-

The health of an individual depends on his nutrition. This well known fact has led man to be more aware of the food he consumes. It is essential for a healthy diet to eat a variety of food so that you get all the vitamins, mineral and nutrients you need. Now the question arises as to how much you should eat? This will depend on the type of activity which the person concerned performs. One should see that he takes a balanced diet which contains adequate amounts of proteins, carbohydrates and fats as well as sufficient vitamins and minerals. To obtain a balanced diet, make sure that you eat each day some foods giving concentrated proteins e.g. milk, fish, meat etc., some vegetables, fruits, dal, to provide Vitamin C and other vitamins, nutrients and fibre, vegetable oil, and some whole meal, cereals or chapatti to provide more protein, energy, vitamin and fibre.

## 3. HEALTHY LIFESTYLE :

Positive attitude results into positive result and by changing inner attitudes of their minds one can change the outer aspects of their lives. Likewise our emotions are the driving power of our lives when we are aroused emotionally, unless we do something great and good, we are in danger of letting our emotions perverted. So if we adopt healthy lifestyle by changing our attitude, we will add something to our fitness.

### Benefits of Physical fitness :-

Regular physical activity is one of the most important things you can do for your health it can help. The physical activity benefits as follows.

- \* Control your weight.
- \* Reduce your risk of cardiovascular disease.
- \* Reduce your risk for type 2 diabetes and metabolic syndrome.
- \* Reduce your risk of some cancers.
- \* Strengthen your muscles and bone.
- \* Improve your mental health and mood.
- \* Improve your ability to do daily activities and prevent falls, if you are an older adults.
- \* Increase your chances of living longer.

### CONCLUSION:

Fitness is very important aspect for healthy lifestyle because it reduces risk of cardio vascular disease, improve brain function and prevent many diseases. It decreases the chances of pre mature death and improves the length and quality of healthy lifestyle. Understanding the importance of physical fitness can be a key element in keeping yourself physically and mentally healthy. At any age, being physically fit is an asset to your overall health.

Physical fitness mainly consists of daily exercise, healthy nutrition, and adequate sleep. These three things have an enormous effect on your general health. Lastly proper exercise system nutritional food, regular medical check-up stress management, rest and sleep, avoidance of smoking, alcohol drugs, various sports and games give an individual total fitness. In addition, total fitness is a symbol of good health.

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This is to Certify the Paper entitled

**Women's Participation in Democratization and Decision  
Making in the Politics**

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## PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

### Women's Participation in Democratization and Decision Making in the Politics

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**Keywords:** Democracy, Democratization, Women's Empowerment, Political  
Dominance.

#### ABSTRACT

Since 1900, 'Women's Empowerment', 'Democracy' and 'Democratization' have been key issues in the global political debate. In the context of democratization, be it global politics or domestic politics - the overall micro-observation and knowledge of politics is now widely practiced. Among the southern European countries, the third wave of democratization began with countries like Portugal and Spain. The wave, which began in 1974, swept across southern European countries, including Africa, the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, South Asian countries, and Latin America, and wiped out many undemocratic regimes in most parts of the country. All these uprisings for democratization were born out of the people's movement and enthusiastic participation as well as the activism of the citizens. The participation of women in this wave of democratization in this country and abroad was also remarkable. Women were actively involved in the process of democratization through self-help groups, working groups, NGOs, social movements, elections, social media, etc. This active participation of women was what enabled democratization.

Later the Congress Party the most important political party of the time nominated 32 women candidates in 1985 Lok Sabha Election, while only 19 women candidates were nominated in 1980 and 17 in 1990. This has had an inadequate influence of women on the inter-party power structures of the Congress. This means that while getting nominations of women candidates, you see a steady decline. The active participation of women in politics has always been an issue of discussion in Maharashtra. This participation can be divided into two parts, one is to participate in the voting process and the other is to contest elections with active participation. However, the participation of women in both these processes is not so great. The number of women candidates in the 2019 Maharashtra Assembly elections was negligible. Women are considered to be just as important factor as men in determining the turnout in any election.



## Introduction

After a successful Mars mission a few years ago, 20 percent of the scientists working at ISRO are women. It is natural to feel that these numbers should increase after this admirable performance. Women are not independent from the ancient Indian social system and are considered secondary in patriarchal culture. We can see that the patriarchal culture has changed a little in today's modern age. It was secondary in every field, social, economic, religious, political. She had no authority in politics. Therefore, in the history of ancient India, very few women ruled the state, and running the state did not fit into the religious tradition. We found in a patriarchal culture, women are neglected. After the independence of India, the Indian Constitution enacted a number of laws to change the economic, social, political, educational and religious status of women. Laws were enacted from gender equality to economic rights. Similarly, a law was enacted to strengthen the Indian democratic system to allow women to participate in politics and to give reservation to women in local bodies.

Given the role women have played in this wave of democratization in the country, it is likely that democratic politics will take a new turn. It was hoped that the increasing participation of women in politics would not only change the quality of democratic politics, but also make the idea of democracy more and more meaningful.

Do women exercise their rights in the political arena in this research essay on women's participation in politics and reality? Are women given less importance politically than male candidates? Has the women benefited from this law? How much women actually use this law, just as much as men interfere in the rights of women. It is the intention of the researcher to shed light on all these factors. Therefore, the above topic has been selected for the research topic.

## Hypothesis:

1. Women are involved in politics.
2. In the political system, men interfere in women's rights.
3. Women benefited from reservations.
4. There are limits to women's rights.
5. Women are not given much importance in the decision making process.

## Objectives:

1. To study the political participation of women.
2. Find out if reservations benefit women.
3. To study whether women's rights are dominated by men in the political arena.
4. Exploring the limitations of women's rights.
5. To verify whether women are given priority in the decision making process.

## British political participation:

The British monarchy came to trade in India and established the monarchy in India. The British had established political supremacy by destroying the Indian monarchy. Along with the political system, the British tried to make progress in social, educational, political and economic matters. While reforming the society, social reformers like Mahatma Phule, Shahu Maharaj, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Raja Ram Mohan Roy supported the British. So in the social sphere the British had tried to make some improvements. He had tried to ensure the overall development of women as



well. Many British officials felt that women should be freed from traditional social constraints. Therefore, during the British period reforms like Satibandhi Act, Economic Rights, women's education and separate schools for girls were introduced by the British. As a result, we can see that some Indian women are educated. In many Anti-British provinces, many women had asserted their rights through political participation. During the British monarchy many women had participated against him. So there were some limited rights. As a result, political awareness among women was high.

### **Political Participation of Post-Independence Women:**

The British rule ended in 1947 and India gained political independence. The political leadership of independent India was in the hands of men due to patriarchal culture. India's political history is that from 1947 to 2020, all the prime ministers except Indira Gandhi became men. This means that the participation of women in political leadership is very low. But as time goes on, you can see that the participation of women in the political arena is increasing. There are lots of examples we may know. The first women President was Pratibha Patil. It is learned that Mayawati, Mamata Banerjee and Sheila Dikshit have been appointed as Chief Ministers. The dominance of women in the political arena is very low in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Sabha. This means that the political dominance of women at the state and national level is low. This proportion appears to be much lower than that of men. At the national level Sonia Gandhi, Nirmala Sitharaman, Late. Sushma Swaraj, Late. Jaylalita these women were represented themselves as a leader in the politics of India. But the proportion is much less than men. We can see Mamata Banerjee (West Bengal), Mayawati (Uttar Pradesh), Supriya Sule (Maharashtra) doing certain political work at the state level. But considering the whole of India, the proportion of women is very small compared to the political work of men. This can be said for sure. This is because Indian culture is patriarchal. At the same time, women's participation in politics is low in India due to men's mentality and tradition. The result is a lack of female dominance and leadership at the state and national levels. During India's parliamentary common elections Women turnout was 65.64%, as compared to approximately 67.10% numbers for men. The representation of women in Parliament of India is ranked 20th from the underside.

### **Participation of women in Maharashtra in the political arena:**

Maharashtra is known as a progressive state. Shahu Maharaj and Mahatma Phule from Maharashtra have inherited the legacy of reformist leadership like Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Women should make progress in various fields like social, economic, family, political and religious. Many important laws were enacted for this purpose. As a result, women are developing holistically and women are getting opportunities for political leadership. As a result, women are trying to dominate the political arena. Reservations have been given to women in local bodies to give them a chance in political leadership. The positive result of this is that women leadership is being formed in local self-government institutions and it has been proved that women can lead politically and exercise their powers in a good way. In the case of Maharashtra, when considering the state assembly, the proportion of assembly members in every assembly election is noticeable. In the 1962 general elections, only 13 women MLAs



were elected out of 264 seats. In the 1967 general elections, 9 out of 270 women members were elected. In 1978, 8 out of 280 women members were elected. In the 1980 Assembly elections, 19 women MLAs were elected. In the 1985 general election, 16 out of 288 were women MLAs. In the 1990 elections, there were 6 women MLAs. In the 1995 Assembly elections, 11 out of 288 women MLAs were elected. In 1999, out of total members there were 12 women MLAs. In the 2004 assembly elections, out of 288, 12 were women. In the 2009 elections, 11 out of 288 women were elected as members. In the 2014 elections, 20 out of 288 women MLAs were elected to the Legislative Assembly. In the recent 2019 assembly elections 24 women were elected as MLA. This is the highest ever 8.33% of women MLAs in the 2019 elections. From all the above statistics, it is clear that in a progressive and respectful state like Maharashtra, the number of women in the Maharashtra Assembly elections is very low and negligible compared to men.

#### **Local Government Leadership:**

The state of Maharashtra is known as a state that gives women the opportunity to give political leadership through local self-government bodies. Compared to other states, Maharashtra has a greater opportunity for women in local bodies. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad, Nagar Parishad, Nagar Panchayat, Mahanagarpalika, Nagarpalika, etc. are recognized as institutions that make overall progress in a democratic way at the local level through local self-governing bodies. These local self-governing bodies have been in the hands of men since the independence of the country. But the reservation was announced to give an opportunity to all sections of the society to take political leadership through local self-government. Reservations were also given to women so that they could have the opportunity to lead politically through this local self-government body. As a result, it was proved that women can also lead through local self-government bodies. After the 1990s, women had the opportunity to participate in local self-government in large numbers. From the Gram Panchayat level to the Sarpanch to the corporator, Panchayat Samiti member, Zilla Parishad member, to the mayor of the corporation, women got the opportunity to lead and today we see many women working in the position of rights. Recently, Kishori Pednekar is the mayor of Mumbai Municipal Corporation, the financial capital of the country. This has been made possible by the opportunity given to these women. It is clear from the above study that giving opportunities to women in local self-government has a positive effect.

#### **Conclusion:**

While studying women's political leadership, women were given rights positions in local self-government bodies. But this position of authority appears to be exercised by men under their control. At the same time, it is clear that in many places husbands are interfering in this right. Even though there is a woman sarpanch at the gram panchayat level, it is seen that her husband interferes many times and takes over the power. Women are not given a chance for their merits and authority. In all these decision-making processes, the male class is in control and trying to show its dominance. This is evident from local studies. Even so, owning one is still ahead of the reach of the common person. As a result, electoral politics, the language of women's empowerment, no matter how loud and festive we speak, seems to be

happening in a conventional way and within a certain framework. Institutional politics, electoral politics and the politics of mass movements are the three major dimensions of democracy-politics. If democracy is to be enriched and enriched, electoral politics, along with institutional and agitational politics, needs to be increasingly free of corruption, free of arms and free of finances. It provides opportunities for women leadership and women who want to pursue their careers in the political arena. And we see women in political leadership. This is clear from the above study.

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This is to Certify the Paper entitled

**"ANALYZING POST POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN  
MAHARASHTRA"**

Authored By:

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## PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

### ANALYZING POST POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

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**Keywords:** Political development, Employment Guarantee Scheme, political economy.

#### ABSTRACT

The article examines the evolving character of the Maharashtra state – an important sub-national state in India. State politics changed in 1978 and then again in the 1990s. The current moment (2014) may be viewed as the third shift that pushes the state out of control of Congress. This growth has led to a restless condition of the major governing community, the Marathas. The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee scheme is characterized by the scale, duration, generosity of its financing arrangements and the political complexity of its design among rural public works projects. Its goal is extremely ambitious: to provide jobs flexibly and quickly via public works opening and shutting in response to local, unpredictable weather changes in a weak agriculture economy.

#### Introduction

Although India's federation has established a consistent government structure across subnational constitutional entities and referred to as "states," state policy always has varied and unique patterns. In the first decade following independence, these developments were largely obscured by the continuing dominance of the Congress party in most states. However, even within this broader framework, states have evolved extremely diverse political features, which stem from local governance patterns and socioeconomic configurations specific to every state, as well as from their political history (Yadav-Palshikar; 2008). Therefore, examining state power sharing patterns and political economy is an essential method of understanding India's political dynamics.

The Samyukta Maharashtra, established on 1 May 1960, was the culmination of "a process that began many decades before. The geographically adjacent units of Marathi-speaking people were united under a single governmental body. Prior to the formation of Samyukta Maharashtra, Vidarbha Region belonged to the Central



Province, which subsequently became Madhya Pradesh. His legal name was 'MP and Berar.' He was lawful. The area of Berar [Vidarbha] was linked to Maharashtra. The Marathwada area was also part of the State of Hyderabad which, until September 1948, was governed by the Nizam. Nawab of Hyderabad was compelled by police to incorporate his State into the Union of India. The Marathi spoken region of the state of Hyderabad [Marathwada] was thus part of Maharashtra. The new entity is thus referred to as 'Samyukta Maharashtra.' To comprehend the political process in Maharashtra, one must understand the historical factors underlying it. As we know, there is no political process in the vaccine. Therefore, the history of this area in the contemporary period must be understood.

The west and centre portion of India is occupied by Maharashtra. It is the country's second biggest population state (11 pounds) and its third largest in terms of geographical size (3.08 lakh square kilometers). Maharashtra has a rich historical and cultural heritage and was also a prominent area in the fields of education, literature and culture in India. In the years after independence, Maharashtra was one of the most sophisticated economies. Maharashtra now accounts for 9.3 percent of India's total population and its share in domestic income is about 15 percent, which is the largest among all states. Maharashtra's per capita income is Rs. 1,17,091, which is also the highest in the country. It is one of the most urbanised and industrialised countries in India, with 45% of the urban population, compared to 31% in India as a whole. The development of the industry in Maharashtra in the industrial belt, primarily including Mumbai-Thane-Pune-Nashik and Aurangabad, is nevertheless concentrated.

During the 2014 Maharashtra Assembly elections, every political party chose to compete individually for the polls, instead of establishing an alliance or a front. There was a lot of uncertainty until September 2014 when candidates were nominated for the October 2014 elections. This caused uncertainty among supporters and voters, but it did not affect the political parties at all. BJP, Shiv Sena, Congress and the NCP agreed to run for their own elections. From Congress and the NCP have their roots in politics since the foundation of the state of Maharashtra, both parties had no lack of contestants.

### Literature Review

Francesca R. Jensenius, Rikhil R. Bhavnani (2019), Governments across the globe have skewed the allocation of government resources for political advantage. But is such a politicalisation of the distribution of resources affecting growth paths in the long term? We concentrate on the long-term consequences of elementary education voting for the governing alliance in India. We look at whether the region covered by members of the governing coalition had more literacy gains over the last 30 years, using a proximate-election instrumental variable design and relying on a new socio-economic dataset from Indian assembly districts in 1971 and 2001. In the general data or the relevant sub-samples, we find no indication of this. The null findings are accurately calculated and compatible with OLS and 2SLS and various robustness tests. These results indicate that the political allocation of certain money in the near term does not alter the trajectory of long-term development.

Benara Misra Shuchi (2014), In the post-liberalization framework, the creation of jobs in the rural non-farmer sector showed significant increase throughout India, while growth in employment was somewhat static in Maharashtra. The aim of the present



study is to investigate the structure, growth and potential for development of non-farm activities for rural Maharashtra employment generation and the determinants of entry into this sector of employment after liberalisation since Maharashtra is one of the most urbanised states in India and also has the greatest incidences of farmers sui. The paper therefore proposes the implementation of appropriate education and training programmes, taking into consideration the local conditions of the state region, in order to increase the skills of the rural population that would benefit and give better opportunities for employment in the non-farm sector.

Wankhede Harish S (2019), The modern Dalit movement in Maharashtra is characterised by five separate trends: increasing militancy, sub-caste affirmation, middle class activism, public symbols and a shift to the right. This is mostly shown not through political mobilisation but in socio-cultural areas. The congruence and difference between these and the normative political goal of B R Ambedkar must be examined.

Rosamond L Naylor, Ju Young Lee, Anjuli Jain Figueroa and Steven M Gorelick (2020), Sugar is India's second biggest agricultural sector and has a significant impact on water, food and energy security throughout the nation. In this article, we utilise a nexus method to evaluate the interrelated problems of India's water-food energy sector, with an emphasis on the political economics of the sugar business in Maharashtra, one of the biggest countries in the world. Our study highlights three things. First, official backing for the sugar sector is likely to continue since politicians are closely connected to it. Continued measures that stimulate sugar production have sealed political interests. With the production of surplus sugar, the government has implemented new measures to minimise this excess and safeguard the sugar sector. This strategy has the advantage of improving energy security and establishing the Indian market for excess sugar. Our analyses demonstrate that a national biofuel strategy encouraging the development of sugar cane juice ethanol vs molasses can contribute to reducing human consumption subsidised sugar without necessarily increasing water and land use in further sugar cane cultivation.

#### Status of Electricity Sector in Maharashtra

In Maharashtra there are four distribution licensees: Maharashtra State Electricity distribution Company Ltd (MSEDCL), Reliance Infrastructure Limited (RInfra), Bombay Electricity Supply and Transportation (BEST), and Tata Power Company (TPC). Of the overall state-level charge of 20,147 MW, MSEDCL provided about 17,694 MW during 2015, while the rest 2,453 MW was delivered by the other three distribution licensees. The Mumbai utilities have already achieved 100% power generation and 24X7 power deliveries for its customers.

Table 1: Distribution Companies in Maharashtra

Licensee	License Area	Number of Consumers	Energy Sales (MU)
MSEDCL	Entire State	2,31,28,000	90,433 (82%)
R-Infra	Suburban Mumbai	23,91,639 (Retail)	7675 (7%)
BEST	Town Area Mumbai	10,10,299	4419 (4%)
Tata Power	Suburban Mumbai and Town Area (Parallel License)	4,92,610	6261 (7%)
Total		2,70,22,548	1, 08, 788 (100%)



Of the 21.4 million customers of the MSEDCL, 14.3 million are residential, 3.7 million farmers, 1.47 million commercial and 3, 70, 000 are industrial, 12,000 are high-voltage power users in the late category and consumption is one or more MW per month. As of March 2014, the state has about 18.73 rural lakhs and 0.63 urban lakhs which were yet to be electrified. Over the last several years, the financial situation of MSEDCL has been severely affected by issues such as lower than 100% collection effectiveness and the increase in bad debt. MSEDCL supplies energy to farmers representing more than 26 percent of its overall sales. The government's subsidies to farming and electricity use was a subject of heated political controversy in Maharashtra. Not only did the government maintain the subsidy for such groups, but the level of subsidy rose continuously even after the reforms, from Rs. 493 crore in 2001–02 to Rs. 4057 crore in 2011–12.

In recent years, the growing cost of electricity has been a significant problem for the industry. The cost of MSEB/MSEDCL for electricity procurement rose from 25% (2003) to 80% (2013) of the overall income need. MSEDCL's exercise in power buying has been controversial for a long time.

### **Increasing Domination of Industry and State Balance**

In Maharashtra, the SS-BJP alliance was unable to maintain its control. In addition to its lack of performance at several levels, the signing of a deal with Enron substantially led to its electoral default. The Nationalist-Congress Party (NCP) coalition came to power for three consecutive terms in November 1999. The major power and water portfolios were maintained by leading NCP leaders such as Padmasinha Patil, Dilip Walse-Patil, Sunil Tatkare, and Ajit Pawar.

In the Enron era, the openness provided by 1998's Law of the Regulatory Commission was seen by social and political activists in Maharashtra as transformational after the opaque decision-making and non-responsive State administrations. This phase was characterised by the successful involvement of the CSOs in Maharashtra in the utilisation of newly created regulatory mechanisms to guarantee the MSEB is accountable and to fight firm interests in the sector. The regulatory committees were reformist in character and sought to discipline commercial and public services. On the other side, the state administration and the MSEB were defensive and sought to limit the destruction created by transparency and customer involvement in the tariff process. In order to reduce the influence of the political class, the Maharashtra administration was not in favour of setting up a state energy regulating body during the SS-BJP regime. The expert organisations like Prayas were also dubious of the Orissa restructuring model because they believed it was extremely "disposed to sabotage," as the Commission lacked compulsory measures on openness and direct public liability. After the rate increase by MSEB in 1998, several consumer organisations moved to the High Court to ask for a commission. In March 1999, the High Court decision granted the State Government the ultimatum to appoint the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission within six months. MERC was thus formed on 5 August 1999. The first MERC chairman was P. Subrahmanyam, Maharashtra's former chief secretary. The two other members were former chief secretary (home) Venkat Chary and independent industrial engineer Jayant Deo.

The initial tariff proposal states that 84 percent of farmers' customers have been charged a flat rate tariff. The statistics showed that only 50% of the usage of the MSEB



was measured, of which over 50% were charged on the basis of either average or minimum charges<sup>35</sup>. According to MSEB, there were 22 lakh farmers<sup>36</sup>. It mandated the measurement of unspecified users (e.g. farmers, poultry, power lines, waterworks and high-voltage industrial users) within 3 years, by 31 March 2003.

### **New Challenges and New Interests**

Two main processes characterized this period along with the clash between industry and agriculture. One is the rivalry between private companies in Mumbai, while the other is the growing impact of private power producers with which MSEDCL has inked electricity buying agreements. The involvement of the APTEL and the Supreme Court was also important in this phase, emphasizing that procedures in the energy industry are clearly juridical. Although the old actors and old problems continued, the new players and the new procedures further complicated the situation and presented new challenges to many actors in the industry.

### **Private Utilities in Mumbai**

There are four firms in Mumbai: RInfra, (formerly BSES), BEST, TPC, MSEDCL. TPC has traditionally produced and provided energy to BSES, BEST and individual big customers. While RInfra was electricity reliant on the TPC, it did not enter a long-term treaty with the TPC. When TPC demonstrated that it could not provide RInfra with electricity, it went to legal struggles in 2007 and 2009<sup>77</sup>. The decision of the court was nevertheless in favour of the TPC. To prevent load shedding, RInfra bought expensive electricity from the market, resulting in higher power costs and therefore higher losses. The TPC requested the right to parallel licencing in the RInfra licencing region during that time. Again a lengthy legal fight took place, which took place in different fora and concluded in favour of the TPC. Since the tariff of TPC was much cheaper than that of RInfra, many big industrial customers moved to TPC-D. Finally, the MERC interfered, first of all by imposing different fees to customers moving and, secondly, by limiting TPC's usage of the RInfra distribution network.

The situation in the electricity industry in Mumbai has grown very complicated, with a host of regulatory directives and judgments by APTEL and the Supreme Court giving conflicting interpretations of laws. In addition, the anticipation that competition would lead to tariff cuts was not met. In reality, both private firms failed to acquire electricity via competitive bidding, claiming many reasons.

### **Increasing Role of Private Power Producers**

MSEDCL has implemented a competitive capacity-adding bidding procedure in light of the increasing demand gap in the State. By signing a deal with private power manufacturers including Adani Power Maharashtra, LancoKondapalli Power, JSW Energy, Indiabulls Power Research and Emco Energy<sup>80</sup>, it contracted 6.115 MW of capability. In the first bidding round, MSEDCL signed PPAs for about 2 000 MW. However, the PPAs with Lanco have been disputed by MSEDCL due of procedural delays. The agreements with JSW and Adani were also contested because they requested tariff adjustments on the grounds that coal prices were increasing after the lowest price in the offer process had been quoted. The MERC, however, approved these private businesses' case and granted them compensating tariffs. It was the APTEL case, which rejected Adani's compensating tariff, which said that regulatory



bodies had no authority to award compensation tariffs if the competitive bidding procedure was discovered<sup>82</sup>. Meanwhile, the CERC urged the Department of Power to amend the legislation appropriately in order to expand the scope of regulatory involvement in the compensating tariff decisions<sup>83</sup>. MoP wrote to state commissions on the recommendation of CERC and urged them to deal with these problems case by case. Almost all projects in Maharashtra filed complaints before the MERC for adjustment of the tariff found after issue of this letter. Thus, all of the capacity contracted by MSEDCL via competitive offerings has been litigated and upgrading rates are very likely.

### **Ambition: Employment Guaranteed Scheme (EGS) in the Context of Public Works Programmes**

There is a clear appeal for the notion that public money should be spent on employing individuals who would otherwise be without jobs and nourishment if rains or crops fail in impoverished agricultural economies. Most of the same reasons are applicable whether the local weather patterns are unexpected or predictable seasonal unemployment periods in highly seasonal agricultural settings. Employing needy people in earth-movement activities not only provides them with income but also allows them to build up the types of infrastructure that would help diversify the local economy in future and protect it from bad weather or excessive seasonality - such as irrigation, drainage, land, water and conservation facilities, new forests or local roads. In addition, there should be not too many difficulty diverting these public resources to the unnecessary, because only truly needy individuals will find themselves doing arduous physical labour. Aid donors were frequently eager to finance this type of activity by buying and transferring food excess from agricultural protection and subsidies in the wealthy nations to impoverished ones. No explanation is needed for the predominance of rural public labour programmes in impoverished agricultural nations.

One approach is to set up labour-intensive programmes for public work. Few governments responsible for significant rural impoverished populations were able to withstand pressure to do so. Another issue is to perform the task given for the EGS well: a) construct a decent, long lasting local infrastructure, and b) offer jobs, at the appropriate volumes and at the right places, to satisfy unexpected local requirements. Why is it so hard? Three major explanations exist.

The first is short-sighted: corruption. It is particularly simple for supervisors to cheat on the job done and the number of persons engaged in labour-intensive tasks. In a monsoon environment as in India, it's much easier: in one year or less, any visible earth shortages which should be relocated may be attributed to heavy rains washing the soil.<sup>5</sup> Substantial amounts of public works funds might, without adequate monitoring, be diverted to the wrong pockets.

The other reason is the issue of the weak client: impoverished rural people who require physical jobs, since the rain usually doesn't have the political voice until it's too late. If desperate enough, people could start flocking to town and protesting and forcing government to provide employment or else offer assistance. But this is both inefficient and cruel. It is much better for prospective employees to unite early to beg for employment if they see difficulties in their area. Part of the brilliance of the EGS design was the inclusion of an early warning system.



The third factor is complicated planning issues. Even the most labor-intensive public work projects need much more than a bunch of eager workers to take picks and shovels on site. Prior planning and other contributions are required. The bigger and more advanced the project, the more compelling these planning and logistical concerns are. The ditches around local roads may be cleared with just unskilled workers with minimal planning and few additional resources besides supervision and permission of financing. On the other hand, the first building of the road - or irrigation or soil protection facility - is a more complicated undertaking and the planning horizon considerably longer: the locations of the project must be studied and the plans drawn up and authorised.

(ii) Expenditure plans must be developed and integrated with the designs concerned.

(iii) In many instances the acquisition and/or due legal procedure of land must be done, either via the authorization of private owners or appropriate government authorities (Lieberman 1985: 114-16; Echeverri-Gent 1988).

(iv) Assembly and deployment of a variety of complementary inputs, as needed. These could include, *inter alia*: supervisors to organise the work on a daily basis and technicians to monitor and authorise payments on a regular basis; qualified or specialised labour to perform work of masonry or carpentry or break stones; tractors and other mechanics for the transport of materials from distant places, including steel, water or impermeable soils.

(v) Where construction is not complete prior to the beginning of the new agricultural season and needs to be delayed for several months, washout proof during the upcoming monsoon rains may be necessary. In the first few years of the EGS, we describe the issue of unfinished works.

### THE POLITICAL NEXUS OF SUGAR COOPERATIVES

The Maharashtra state has one dominating caste, the Marathas, which spans the whole state and also dominates the political landscape. The relative unity and stability of the Congress Party in Maharashtra is mainly attributed to the predominance of Maratha. In contrast to Maharashtra, none of India's other countries have a regional hegemonic supremacy equal to the marathas (Lele, 1981). In Maharashtra, the Marathas are believed to account for 40% of the population and have control of over 80% of political power positions. Its prevalence is seen in the western Maharashtra area in particular. Beside its closeness to the state capital, Mumbai and a strong transportation network, it is the sugar lobby or sugar 'baron' which provides the west area in state politics the advantage over others.

The sugar plant is managed by a board of directors. The prestige, financial gain and patronage associated with the management and chairmanship of a sugar cooperative are significant. Baviskar (1980) gives a fairly clear explanation of the position of elected Board members. The prestige and authority of a president and the directors makes them very popular with political parties that give them tickets for elections - both state and municipal. Therefore, these posts are extremely desirable and much sought after by local leaders. Factory elections are thus heavily fought. Khekale (1999) observed in his 1952-72 research that 74% of the sugar cooperative chairmen were elected lawmakers and MPs. Controlling large cooperatives, such as sugar companies, enables political leaders to develop a hierarchy of parties and governments and in turn helps them to get nominated on the boards of many other cooperatives, particularly



cooperative banks. Thus, a "two-way" connection has flourished between cooperatives and other power institutions.

In turn, the sugar sector contributed greatly to electoral money during electoral elections. Baviskar (1968) has sufficient evidence to support this. Sugar co-operatives occasionally even hosted political party election gatherings and offered different amenities. Sugar cooperatives usually supply the workforce and cars for election campaigns.

Being the relationship between sugar cooperatives and politics, the birth of cooperatives itself is inclined to ascribe to the political influence of the wealthy Maratha farmers. However, Attwood (1993) warns against 'reading history back' and crediting early cooperatives to the state's Marathas' political authority. In his opinion, the fact that, in the late 1950s and the early 1960s, State could adopt land reform laws that were contrary to the interests of cane farmers indicates that cane growers lacked the political strength to prevent legislation from being enacted. It is a different problem because wealthy farmers then bypassed the barrier by relocating the land among family members.

### **Post-1990 Political Economy**

The above parts record the development and subsequent waning of the Congress Party's political supremacy and the shaping and weakening of Marathe's hegemony on the one hand. As far as the fortunes of parties are concerned, we must recognise the capacity of democratic competition to regularly disrupt established political supremacy. Electoral politics and party politics have their own autonomy in that they form both on the basis of their internal dynamics and the environment in which they function. However, in the political economy, a deeper knowledge of the political process must be found. But in most scholarly and popular studies, party politics is viewed in isolation as if it had nothing to do with the political economy. In this part, we will place Maharashtra politics in the wider social and economic characteristics that are vital to understanding the policy of the state.

If Maharashtra now has different distortions and insufficiencies, the roots of these distortions may be found in the government's political economy. The distortions are evident in the (im)balance between agriculture and the economy's non-agrarian sector; in the character of urban expansion and regional development imbalance. These inequalities and distortions are closely associated with the state's political process. We are discussing this problem because the political process appears increasingly unable to interfere with the chain of distortions and this failure has become a fundamental feature of state politics and governance.

By political success in the upheaval of the Marathi-speaking State, Maharashtra won control of Mumbai, but it did not imply that Mumbai really controlled the direction of growth that Mumbai-based materials wanted and dictated. In the 1950s and 1960s the approach of pumping resources in the cooperative sector was successful. The "Green Revolution" also enabled the state to maintain an acceptable difference between urban and rural areas. The political master stroke of the Employment Guarantee Scheme differentiated the state administration from others in the 1970s, when droughts devastated the agricultural sector. During the era 1960-1975, these variables controlled the distortions. In the Mumbai-Thane-Raigad-Pune-Nasik region (and subsequently in a lesser sense Aurangabad), while permitting industrial growth, the



state has chosen a plan to alleviate agricultural pain via cooperatives, irrigation and a green revolution.

In the course of the green revolution, agricultural development created a part of the agricultural classes which derived their material power from agriculture but increasingly allied with non-agrarian objectives. The conflict between agricultural and non-agrarian interests was therefore addressed at one level—at the top level. It did not disintegrate at the level of subalterns. Furthermore, the rural agricultural elite which allied with non-agrarian interests had to rely on the rural subordinates for political support. This required politics to dictate and govern the economy only nominally, and political elites would attempt to divorce "electoral support" from political choice (PalshikarDeshpande; 2003). Many of the post-1980 policies may be explained in terms of this new structure and the origins of the downfall of Congress can also be found in this trend.

### Conclusion

Now the Energy Ministry intends to create a differential farm pricing structure depending on the size of its land and crops it cultivates. It involves metering all agricultural customers, which is an unattainable job according to MSEDCL. Data acquired from MSEDCL at the last tariff hearing showed that half of the circulars and 83 percent of the 4021 feeders, for which there are data, had negative losses indicating flagrant MSEDCL data manipulation. It would thus seem that the governing coalition now has little scope to manoeuvre and effect behavioural changes, either through bureaucracies or by dominating interest groups. The trajectory of the EGS was similar to that of a number of other comparable programmes: it was built in a breath of excitement and political activity; it became routinized and lost its glamour; it was originally a godsend for rural workers, and was 'exposed' to rural employers as a disguised giveaway. The Scheme has failed to live up to its supporters' extremely high hopes or the overblown concerns of its opponents about its possible harmful consequences.

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**An analytical study of Ahmednagar District Central Cooperative Bank  
Ltd, Ahmednagar.**

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**Abstract: -**

The ADCC Bank has an important role for the economic development of Ahmednagar district. The main livelihood most of the people of Ahmednagar district is farming and agro based industries. The establishment of ADCC Bank is mainly for accepting and mobilising deposits and savings from the society and its provides loan and advances for agriculture and agro based industries through the credit co-operative societies.

**Objectives of research:**

1. To study the wealth status of ADCC Bank.
2. To find out the actual financial position of ADCC Bank.

**Research methodology:**

This research proposal shall be consider as polite study to have rational assessment of A.D.C.C. Bank. From this point of view, this project is undertaken as a model/ case study. The universe for this project shall be restricted to the district of the Ahmednagar.

**Sources of data collection: -**

The data collected for the study was secondary data in Nature

1. Annual Reports
2. News Papers
3. Internet
4. Research papers

**Analysis of data: -**

The researcher will use appropriate technique of the data analysis for the study. Simple average, ratio, percentage trend analysis comparison and measurement tools etc. will be use to cover practical aspect of the study. For the purpose of analysis we study the ADCC Banks wealth status: entity, deposits, investment, loan and profit various loans in percentage as well as in rupees in the five year from 2010-2011 to 2014-2015. In accordance with the objectives of the study, the data collected from secondary sources were analyzed and interpreted.

**ADCC Bank wealth status****1. Entity of ADCC Bank:**

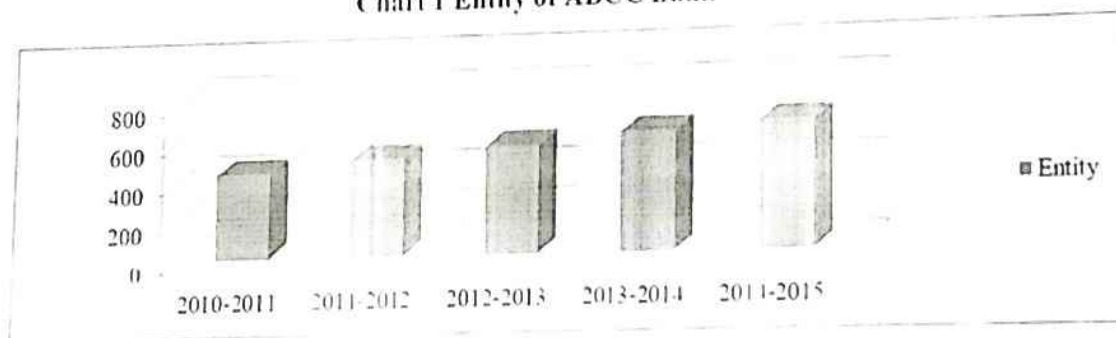
The ADCC Bank is banking entity recognized by the Reserve Bank of India under the Banking Regulation Act 1949. It accepts deposits from general public and provides loans to individual and institutions including primary cooperative societies. Special provisions have in the Banking Regulation Act 1949 considering nature of their ownership, development role etc.

**Table 1 Entity of ADCC Bank**

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Entity	433.98	497.77	548.02	605.06	644.54

(Rs in crores)

(Source: -Annual report of ADCC Bank 2010-10 to 2014-15)

**Chart 1 Entity of ADCC Bank**

(Source: - Table 1)

It is clear from table 1 that entity of ADCC Bank was highest in the year 2014-2015 which was Rs 644.54 crores and lowest in the year 2010-2011 which was Rs 433.98 crores during the period 2010-2011 to 2014-2015. During the reference period, there was a general increase in entity of bank. An entity was increased in all years. The average entity was Rs 545.87 crores during the five years. In general we can see the entity of ADCC Bank increase every year.

**2. Deposits of ADCC Bank:**

Deposit is the secondly analysis because deposit gives the guidelines where the ADCC bank stands in the competitive market and ADCC Bank collected its deposits from public for working fund.



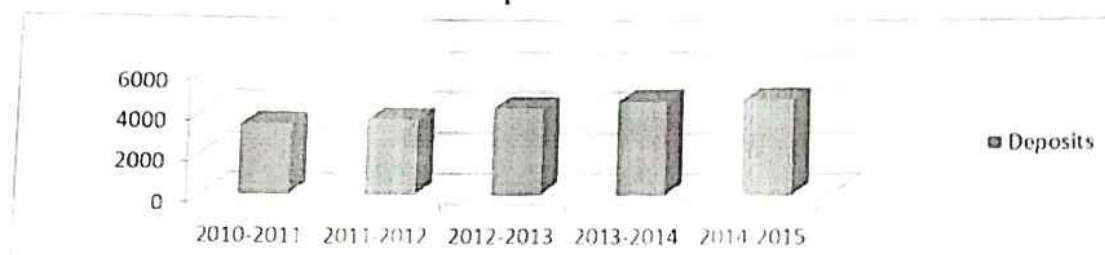
**Table 2 Deposits of ADCC Bank**

(Rs in crores)

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Deposits	3452.61	3723.17	4272.13	4640.59	4737.34

(Source: -Annual report of ADCC Bank 2010-11 to 2014-15)

**Chart 2 Deposits of ADCC Bank**



(Source: Table 2)

It is observed from table 2 that regarding deposits, 2014-2015 showed the highest deposits which was Rs 4737.34 crores and 2010-2011 showed the lowest deposits which was Rs 3452.61 crores throughout the study period. The deposits of PDCC Banks increased throughout the study period. The average of deposits in the study period was Rs 4165.23 crores.

### 3. Investments of ADCC Bank: -

The ADCC bank's investment policy should clearly define the authority to put through deals, procedure to be followed for obtaining sanction of the appropriate authority, putting through deals, fixing various prudential exposure limits, and reporting system.

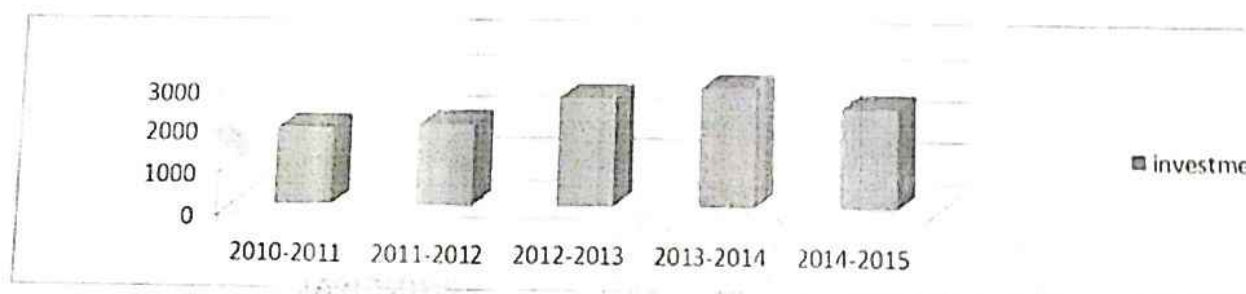
**Table 3 Investments of ADCC Bank**

(Rs in crores)

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Investment	1844.86	1963.85	2621.83	2874.15	2410.96

(Source: -Annual report of ADCC Bank 2010-11 to 2014-15)

**Chart 3 Investments of ADCC Bank**



(Source: -Table 3)



Table 3 gives details of the investments of selected years. In the year 2010-2011 showed the lowest investment which was Rs 1844.86 crores and 2013-2014 was highest investment which was Rs 2874.15 crores. The investment was fluctuated during the study period 2009-2010 to 2013-2014. The investment in the year 2014-2015 was decreased which was Rs 2410.96 crores. The average of investment in the study period was Rs 2343.13 crores.

#### 4. Loan provided by ADCC Bank:-

The ADCC Bank also offers term loans to farmers. These can be delivered either through the PACs or directly to the farmers by the ADCC Banks. For such financing, the ADCC Banks can obtain refinance from higher lending agencies like NABARD, who channelize these funds through the State Cooperative Banks.

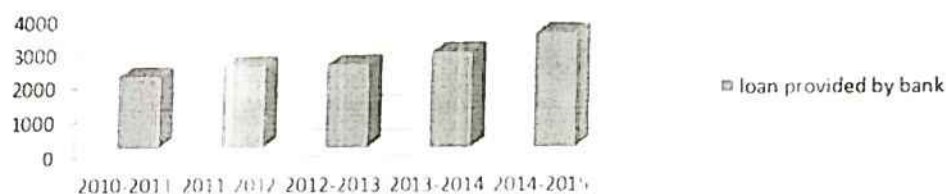
Table 4 Loan provided by ADCC Bank

(Rs in crores)

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Loan	2116.20	2428.29	2444.05	2791.37	3339.84

(Source: -Annual report of ADCC Bank 2010-11 to 2014-15)

Chart 4 Loan provided by ADCC Bank



(Source: - Table 4)

It is clear from table 4 that loan provided by ADCC Bank was highest in the year 2014-2015 which was Rs 3339.84 crores and lowest in the year 2010-2011 Rs 2116.20 crores during the period 2010-2011 to 2014-2015. The amount of loan was increased every year. The average loan provided by ADCC Bank was Rs 2623.95 crores.

#### Conclusion: -

In the study period the entity, deposits, investment and loans provided by ADCC Bank increased every year but the growth rate of all the above increased in diminishing rate. ADCC Bank plays the important role for providing loan and advances to agricultural activity. Bank

Co-ordinator

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)  
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## व्यवसाय व्यवस्थापनाच्या दृष्टीने पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेच्या निधी आणि कर्जाचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास .

सहा . पा . परवीण तु . जाधव

वाणिज्य विभाग मु . गा . काकडे महाविद्यालय, सोमेश्वरनगर, ता . वारामती, जि . पुणे . ४१२३०६  
फोन क्र . ९०४९३९७१७१

जागतिकीकरण, उदारीकरण व गाजणीकरणाच्या स्पर्धेच्या गुगल टिकून राहण्यासाठी जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकांना आपल्या निधी आणि कर्जाचा कार्यक्षम व्यवस्थापन करणे गरजेचे आहे . पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक पुणे जिल्ह्याच्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजकीय विकासात महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहे, तसेच ती राज्याच्या आणि देशाच्या विकासात महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत असून . मध्य संशोधन हे व्यवसाय व्यवस्थापनाच्या दृष्टीने पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेच्या निधीचा आणि कर्जाचा चिकित्सक अभ्यासाशी संबंधित असून या संशोधन अभ्यासासाठी खालील संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे .

### संशोधनाची विषयाची उद्दिष्ट्ये (Objectives of Research)

एखाद्या विषयाचे अध्ययन करताना सर्वप्रथम संशोधकाला त्याची उद्दिष्ट्ये निश्चित करावी लागतात कारण अध्ययन करताना मूळ विषयापासून अभ्यासक दूर जाऊ नये म्हणून प्रस्तुत संशोधनात अभ्यासासाठी खालील उद्दिष्ट्ये निश्चित करण्यात आलेली आहेत .

- १ . पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेचे निधीचे स्रोत व निधीचा वापर याचा आढावा घेणे .
- २ . पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेच्या निधी आणि कर्ज वसुलीशी संबंधित समस्यांचा शोध घेणे व उपाय योजना सुचविणे .
- ३ . पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेचे वित्त वाटपाचे प्रकार आणि पद्धती जाणून घेणे .

### संशोधनाची गृहितके (Hypothesis)

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात वर्गीत पद्धतीची उच्च शोधण्यासाठी तसेच नव्य संकलनाची सत्यता पडताळून पाहण्यासाठी निश्चित स्वरूपात गृहितके विकसित करता येतील .

- १ . H0 पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेचे निधी उभाणी आणि निधीचा कार्यक्षम वापर (विनियोग) यांचा एकमेकांशी प्रत्यक्ष संबंध नाही .

H1 पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेचे निधी उभाणी आणि निधीचा कार्यक्षम वापर (विनियोग) यांचा एकमेकांशी प्रत्यक्ष संबंध आहे .

- २ . H0 पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेची गुंतवणूक ही कालावधीनुसार बदलत नाही .

H1 पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेची गुंतवणूक ही कालावधीनुसार बदलत आहे .

### माहिती विश्लेषण तंत्र (Techniques of Analysis of Data)

संशोधकाने माहिती विश्लेषणासाठी प्रमाण, मध्य, मध्यमान, प्रमाण विचलन, प्रमाणित त्रुटी, सहसंबंध गुण, एकाकीपणा (स्कएन्डरस), कक्रुडवका (रुग्नेस) प्रमाण, प्रसरण, टक्केवारी, कलविश्लेषण, सहसंबंध, तुलना आणि मोजणीतंत्र इत्यादींचा वापर केला आहे . याचबरोबर गोख्याशास्त्रीय पद्धतीमध्ये वर्गीकरण, वर्गवारी, कोष्टक तयार करणे, चित्रात्मक वर्णन, आलेख, आकृत्या इत्यादींचा वापर केला आहे .



**माहिती संकलन पद्धती (Method of Data Collection)**

- अ. प्राथमिक स्रोत  
१. निरीक्षण  
२. प्रश्नावली  
ब. द्वितीयक स्रोत  
१. रेकॉर्ड  
२. प्रकाशित आकडेवारी  
३. वर्तमानपत्रे, साप्ताहिके इत्यादी

**माहितीचे विश्लेषण :-**

पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित, पुणे या बँकेचा स्थापना बँकिंग अधिनियमन कायदा १९४९ च्या अंतर्गत झालेली आहे. या बँकेचे विभाजन करून १५ विभागांमध्ये झाल्याचे आपणांस दिसून येते. या १५ विभागांमध्ये एकूण २६१ शाखांद्वारे लाखो नागरिकांना अत्याधुनिक बँकिंग सेवा सुविधा पुरविणारी पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक अगामी वर्षात शताब्दी वर्षात पदार्पण करणार आहे.

**निधी उभारणी आणि निधीचा वापर (विनियोग)**

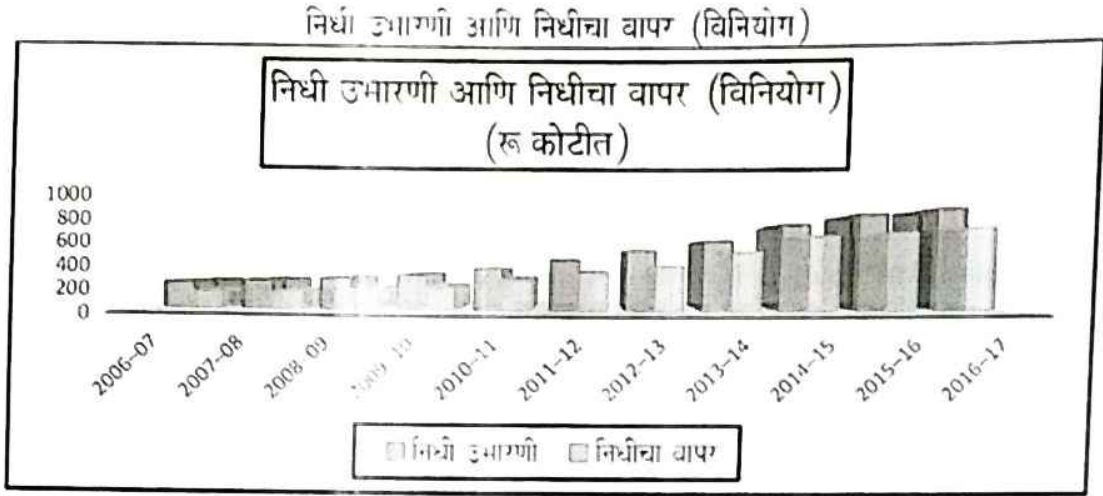
निधी उभारणी आणि निधीचा वापर (विनियोग)

(रु. कोटीत)

वर्ष	निधी उभारणी	निधीचा वापर
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२००८-०९	२९१.५०	१९६.४७
२००९-१०	३२७.३८	२१२.३८
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२०१५-१६	९११.७०	७३६.७०
२०१६-१७	९६१.५६	७७४.५६

(स्रोत- प्राथमिक माहिती)

निधी उभारणी आणि निधीचा वापर (विनियोग)



वरील कोष्टकावरून मंडोदक अध्यायकाच्या असे निदर्शनास येते की, पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती महकांग वकंच्या निधी उभाणी आणि निधीचा वापर (विनियोग) यांमध्ये महगबंध दिवून येतो काण ज्या पमाणान निधी वाढत आहे त्या पमाणान निधीचा विनियोग (वापर) वाढत आहे तर निधी उभाणी कमी पमाणान आली की निधीचा विनियोग देखील कमी हातां आहे .

### ३.५.२ गुंतवणूक आणि गुंतवणूकीमधील वाढ

गुंतवणूक आणि गुंतवणूकीमधील वाढ

(रु कोटीत)

वर्ष	गुंतवणूक	गुंतवणूकीमधील वाढ
२००५-०७	१४५१.५२	७८.८०
२००७-०८	२०८०.२१	६२८.६९
२००८-०९	२४१२.३३	३३२.१२
२००९-१०	३१०४.९२	६९२.५९
२०१०-११	२७५०.६६	-३५४.३६
२०११-१२	३०५४.५५	३१५.८९
२०१२-१३	२७७२.१३	-३८२.०२
२०१३-१४	३४३८.२७	६६६.१४

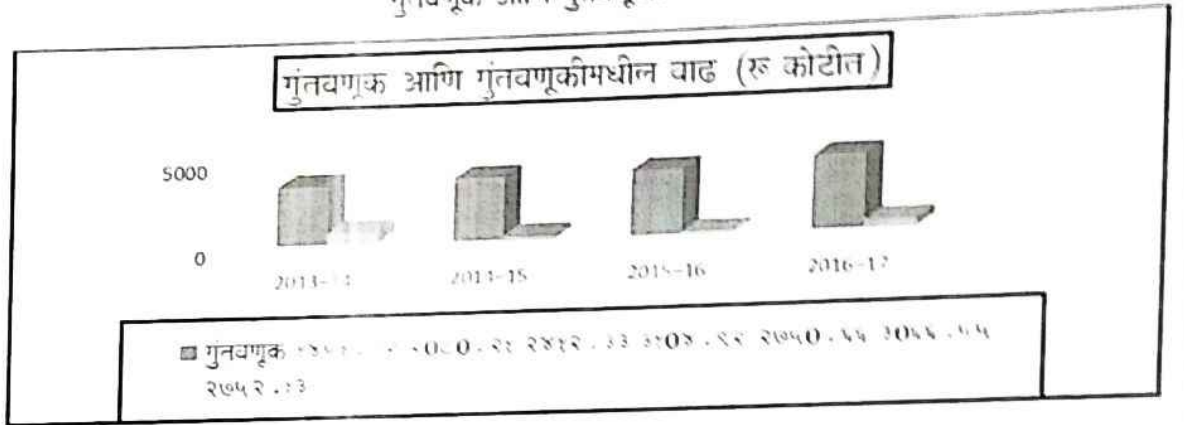




२०१३-१४	३६८३.१४	२४४.८७
२०१४-१५	३८२४.३२	१४१.१८
२०१५-१६	४२९३.९०	४६९.५८

(स्रोत: पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकार्य बँक लि. वार्षिक आढावा मस २००५-०७ ते २०१५-१७)

गुंतवणूक आणि गुंतवणूकीमधील वाढ



मागील दहा वर्षांमध्ये गुंतवणूकीमध्ये सातत्याने वाढ होत आहे परंतु मस २०१२-२०१३ मध्ये गुंतवणूकीमध्ये घसरण झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

गृहितकांची तपासणी

गृहितक १ - (H1) पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकार्य बँकचे निधी उभाणी आणि निधीचा कार्यक्षम वापर (विनियोग) यांचा एकमेकांशी प्रत्यक्ष संबंध आहे.

यामध्ये पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकार्य बँकच्या निधी उभाणी आणि निधी विनियोग या संदर्भात माहिती दिलेली आहे.

वर्णनानुसार माहिती (गृहितक १)

Descriptive Statistics

Particular	N	Mini	Maxi	Mean		Std. Dev.	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Std. Error	Stat	Stat	Std. Error	Stat	Std. Error
Fund Source	11	244.03	961.56	538.44	80.03	265.44	.509	.661	1.32	1.27
Fund Application.	11	157.00	774.56	415.79	72.45	240.27	.458	.661	1.53	1.27
Valid N (listwise)	11									



प्रस्तुत कोटिकानध्ये विमान सुरु, खसल सुरु, मध्यमान, प्रमाण विचलन, प्रमाणित त्रुटी या संदर्भातील माहिती द्या विधान आले आहे. पुणे जिल्हा मध्यमती सरकारी बँकेचे निधी उभारणीचे मध्यमान ५३८.४४ कोटी इतके आहे. स्तानेच ११ वर्षांमध्ये पुणे जिल्हा मध्यमती सरकारी बँकेने सरासरी ५३८.४४ कोटी इतका निधी उभारला आहे. प्रमाण विचलन २६५.४४ इतके आहे. याचाच अर्थ ६८.२६% वेळा मध्यमान हे २७३.०० ने ८०३.८८ या दरम्यान असेल तर २५.४४% वेळा मध्यमान या दरम्यान असेल. त्याच प्रमाणे निधी विनियोग या संदर्भातील मध्यमान ४१५.७९ तर प्रमाण विचलन २४०.२७ इतके आहे. स्तानेच ११ वर्षांमध्ये पुणे जिल्हा मध्यमती सरकारी बँकेने सरासरी ४१५.७९ कोटी इतक्या निधीचा विनियोग केला आहे.

वर्णनात्मक माहिती (गृहितक १)

Descriptive Statistics			
Particular	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Fund Source	538.4445	265.44170	11
Fund Application.	415.7936	240.27599	11

वर्णनात्मक माहिती माहिती दिली आहे. निधी उभारणीचे मध्यमान ५३८.४४ कोटी आणि प्रमाण विचलन २६५.४४ कोटी इतके आहे, तर निधीचा विनियोगाचे मध्यमान ४१५.७९ तर प्रमाण विचलन २४०.२७ इतके आहे.

सहसंबंध (गृहितक २)

Correlations			
Particular		Fund Source	Fund Application.
Fund Source	Pearson Correlation	1	.996**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	704592.93	635449.60
	Covariance	70459.29	63544.96
	N	11	11
Fund Application.	Pearson Correlation	.996**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	635449.60	577325.50
	Covariance	63544.96	57732.55
	N	11	11

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).





निधी उभारणी आणि निधीचा वापर (विनियोग) यांचा सहसंबंध दर्शविण्यात आला आहे. निधी उभारणी आणि निधीचा कार्यक्षम वापर (विनियोग) यांच्यामध्ये गुण उच्च नकारात्मक सहसंबंध दिसून येतो. याचाच अर्थ असा होतो की, निधी उभारणीत वाढ झाल्यास निधी वापरयोग्यतेत घट होत आहे. निधी उभारणीत घट झाल्यास निधीचा वापरामध्ये (विनियोगामध्ये) देखील घट होते. यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, निधी उभारणी आणि निधीचा कार्यक्षम वापर यांच्यामध्ये नकारात्मक पत्त्यसंबंध आहे. आणि ते 0.08 स्तरावर सार्थक आहे. मूल्य 0.0000 इतके असून ते 0.05 पेक्षा गुण कमी आहे. त्याच प्रमाणे सहसंबंध मूल्य 0.898 इतके आहे आणि ते गुण उच्च आहे.

यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, पालघन पांढरकल्या (H1) पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेचे निधी उभारणी आणि निधीचा कार्यक्षम वापर (विनियोग) यांचा एकमेकांशी पत्त्यसंबंध आहे या शिकवणी स्विकारली जाणेल.

गृहितक २ :- (H1) पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेची गुंतवणूक कालावधीनुसार घटलेली आहे.

वर्णनात्मक माहिती (गृहितक २)

Particular	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Skewness		Kurtosis	Std. Error
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	
Score	934	1.00	5.00	4.093	.0316	.9683	-1.280	.08	1.368	.16
Respondent	934	1.00	3.00	2.951	.0090	.2753	-6.093	.08	37.63	.16
Valid N (listwise)	934									

वरील कोष्टकामध्ये पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेची गुंतवणूक या संदर्भातील माहिती दर्शविण्यात आलेली आहे. प्रस्तुत कोष्टकामध्ये एकूण नमुना संख्या (N) किमान मूल्य, कमाल मूल्य, मध्यमान, प्रमाण विचलन, प्रमाणित त्रुटी या संदर्भात माहिती दिलेली आहे. पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेची गुंतवणूकीचे मध्यमान ४.०९३ इतके आहे. तर प्रमाणित विचलन ०.९६८ इतके आहे. याचाच अर्थ ४.०९३ देवळा मध्यमान हे ३.९३ ते ४.९६ या दरम्यान असेल. किमान आणि कमाल मूल्य हे अनुक्रमे १ आणि ५ इतके आहे. सामुग्रीचे एकत्रीकरण (Skewness) मूल्य १.२८० ते ०६.०९३ इतके आहे. याचाच अर्थ सामान्यासाठी गोळा केलेली सामग्री नकारात्मक एकांगी स्वरूपाची आहे. कंकुदवकता (Kurtosis) मूल्य हे १.३६८ इतके आहे. याचाच अर्थ हे मूल्य अनुपातानुसार गुण लांब आहे. ज्या वेळेस कंकुदवकता (Kurtosis) मूल्य अनुपातानुसार (0) जवळ लांब असेल तेव्हा सामग्रीमध्ये एकत्रीकरण जास्त आहे. याचाच अर्थ सामग्रीची वितरण प्रामाण्य संभाव्यता वाचण्यासाठी घेतली जाई.

प्रक्रियात्मक योगांश (गृहितक २)

Respondent		Case Processing Summary					
		Cases					
		Valid		Missing		Total	
		N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Score	Director	14	100.0%	0	0.0%	14	100.0%
	Adhikari	17	100.0%	0	0.0%	17	100.0%
	Member	903	100.0%	0	0.0%	903	100.0%

संचालकांची नमुना संख्या, पूर्ण निव्वला मध्यवर्ती गहाळी वेंकच्या अधिकाऱ्यांची संख्या, सभासदांची नमुना संख्या ही अनुक्रमे १४, १७, आणि ९०३ इतकी आहे. वेध नमुन्याचे प्रमाण १००% इतके आहे. गहाळ मूल्य (Missing Value) ०० शुन्य आणि गहाळ मूल्याची टक्केवारी ००.००% इतकी आहे. याचाच अर्थ ९३४ इतका नमुना वेध आहे.

वर्णनात्मक सांख्यिकी (गृहितक २)

Descriptives			
Particular		Statistic	Std. Error
Score	Mean	4.0931	.03169
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.0310
		Upper Bound	4.1553
	5% Trimmed Mean	4.1828	
	Median	4.0000	
	Variance	.938	
	Std. Deviation	.96836	
	Minimum	1.00	
	Maximum	5.00	
	Range	4.00	
	Interquartile Range	1.00	
	Skewness	-1.280	.080
	Kurtosis	1.368	.160

वर्णनात्मक सांख्यिकीची माहिती दर्शविण्यात आलेली आहे. प्रस्तुत कोष्टकांमध्ये मध्यमान, मध्यांक, प्रसरण, प्रमाणित विचलन, किमान आणि कमाल मूल्य, सामाईक एकाकीपणा आणि ककुदयकता या संदर्भात माहिती दिलेली आहे. मध्यमान ४.०९३१ इतके असेल तर किमान मर्यादा ४.०३१० आणि कमाल मर्यादा ४.१५५३ इतके आहे. याचाच अर्थ १०० पैकी ९५ वेळा मध्यमान ४.०३१० ते ४.१५५३ या दरम्यान असेल.

Test of Normality: -

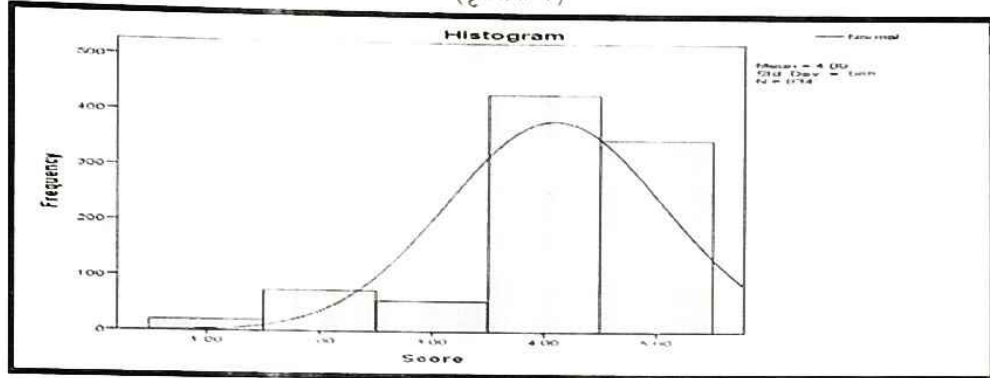
टॅस्ट ऑफ नॉर्मॅलिटी (गृहितक २)

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Score	.301	934	.000	.773	934	.000



Kolmogorov-Smirnov<sup>a</sup> आणि Shapiro-Wilk चा संदर्भातील माहिती दिलेली आहे. Sig मूल्य हे 0.00 इतके आहे. ते 0.05 पेक्षा कमी आहे. ( $P=0.00 < 0.05$ ) यावरून असा निष्कर्ष निघतो की, प्रसामान्य संभाव्य चकाला अनुरूप अशा प्रकारचे तथ्यांचे वितरण झालेले नाही. त्यामुळे संशोधकाला परिकल्पना तपासणीसाठी अपरिमित्या चाचणीचा वापर करावा लागेल.

म्हणजेच (गृहितक २)



आयताकृती आणि प्रसामान्य संभाव्य चक (NPC) चा वापर केलेला आहे. या वरून असे निदर्शनास येते की, तथ्यांचे विभाजन प्रसामान्य संभाव्य चकाला अनुरूप नाही. त्यामुळे संशोधकाला अपरिमित्या चाचणीचा वापर परिकल्पनांची तपासणीकरिता करावा लागेल.

#### Test Statistics

चाचणी आणि आकडेवारी (गृहितक २)

Ranks			
	Respondent	N	Mean Rank
Score	Director	14	324.29
	Adhikari	17	396.15
	Member	903	471.06
	Total	934	
Test Statistics <sup>a,b</sup>			
Particular		Score	
Chi-Square		6.252	
df		2	
Asymp. Sig.		.044	
a. Kruskal Wallis Test			
b. Grouping Variable: Respondent			

चाचणी सांख्यिकी Test Statistics चा विषयी माहिती दर्शविण्यात आलेली आहे. Asymp Sig च्या आधारे असे निदर्शनास येते की,  $P$  मूल्य 0.044 इतके आहे. ते 0.05 पेक्षा कमी परंतु 0.01 पेक्षा जास्त आहे. याचाच अर्थ संशोधनासाठी घेतलेली परिकल्पना 0.05 स्तरावर स्विकारली जाणेल परंतु 0.01 स्तरावर तीच त्याम करवा



लागेले. त्याच प्रमाणे  $X^2$  मुल्य ६.०२५२ इतके असून ते ०.०५ म्हावर्गीय मुल्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे. यावरून अग्रे स्पष्ट होणे की, पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेची गुंतवणूक कालावधीनुसार बदलत आहे. ही संशोधनासाठी घेतलेली परिकल्पना ( $H_1$ ) या ठिकाणी सिद्ध होत आहे, तर मुल्य परिकल्पना ( $H_0$ ) फेटाळावी लागेल.

#### शिफारशी

पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेच्या निधी आणि कर्जाचा चिकित्सक अभ्यासाच्या परिणामातून पुढील काही शिफारशी सुचवण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. या सर्व शिफारशी पाहणीपणाने मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. वरील निष्कर्षांच्या आधारे संशोधक अभ्यासकाने काही शिफारशी मांडलेल्या आहेत, त्या पुढील प्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येतील.

१. मभासदांना कर्जपुर्ववटा करत असताना कर्जे मंजुरी व कर्ज वाटपासाठी वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या सर्व औपचारिकता या सोप्या व कमी करण्यात याव्यात.
२. स्पर्धेच्या जगात टिकून राहण्यासाठी निधी हस्तांतरण व पैसे पाठवण्यामध्ये मुलभूतता याची यामाठी बँकेने तिच्या कामकाजाच्या वेळामध्ये वाढ करावी.
३. निधीच्या व्यवस्थापनात सध्याचा व वाढ घडवण्यासाठी विविध मर्यादितपर्वतच्या कर्जमंजुरीसाठी व कमी कालावधीचे ऑनलाईन काढण्यासाठी जाणाऱ्या वापर काही अधिकार जाणाऱ्या व्यवस्थापकाला द्यावेत.
४. पुणे जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेने शेतीसाठी कर्जपुर्ववटा करून जी अधिकृत (संगणक) निधी शिल्लक राहता त्यानिधीचा वापर मर्यादित बँकेच्या साठी करावा. अधिकृत (संगणक) निधीचा वापर ज्या क्षेत्राला जास्त मागणी आहे त्याक्षेत्राला कर्जपुर्ववटा करावा.
५. शेतीकर्जाच्या वाटपाच्या वेळी एक विमा काढणे बंधनकारक करावे त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना नैसर्गिक आपत्तीपासून वाचवता येईल.

#### संदर्भग्रंथ सुची

१. परमानी ई.की.के. ३ नोव्हेंबर १९९७ मध्ये 'फंड मॅनेजमेंट ऑफ डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव्ह बँक इन कॅरळा' या विषयावर पीएच.डी.साठी शोध पत्रबंध कोचीन विद्यापीठाला सादर केलेला आहे.
२. श्री जे.वी. मुर्तडक यांनी मे २००० मध्ये 'महागुप्टातील कृषी सहकारी सेवा संस्थांच्या कार्याचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास' या विषयावर शोध पत्रबंध पुणे विद्यापीठाला सादर केला आहे.
३. श्री.जे.पी.भोसले यांनी २००२ मध्ये 'ए स्टडी ऑफ पाचमरी अगीकल्वर को-ऑपरेटिव्ह क्रेडिट सोसायटीज इन जुन्नर अँड खेड तालुकाज ऑफ पुणे डिस्ट्रिक्ट' या विषयावर शोध पत्रबंध पुणे विद्यापीठाला सादर केला आहे.
४. डॉ. गंगाधर.वि. कावटे पार्लो 'सहकार आणि ग्रामीण विकास' (चिंतन पब्लिकेशन, नाशिक, जून २००६)
५. प्रा.डॉ.मृकंद तापका, प्रा.जे.सावळे 'सहकार पत्र' (द्वितीय वर्षे वाणिज्य). (निगली प्रकाशन, पुणे, ऑगस्ट २००५)
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## LEADERSHIP THROUGH SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Dr. Balasaheb Namdev Margaje\*\*

### ABSTRACT

Every profession has leaders and requires well equipped and sufficiently qualified leaders for making progress. A leader build a web of relationship within a professionals and articulates the theme that are emerging in the thinking of the profession as a whole persons without adequate professional qualification and skills had succeed in the past to lead certain profession. Physical education profession has no exception in this regard and person having no knowledge of the physical, social, moral and psychological qualities and needs of children and individuals and succeeded in caring out the programs of physical education. However it is impossible to make progress in the scientific age without the assistance of professionally well-equipped leaders. Our success and failure are two large extents due to the quality of leadership provided. Physical education process is divine which should be monthly fed and fatherly Nourished in the young age of the child. It helps to develop physical, mental, moral, and social faculties of an individual that facilitates in promoting physical strength, mental ability. Personality traits and several social qualities. Due to increase in physical strength and individual develops fearlessness which is an essential quality of a leader. Sports and physical education is method in which a student learns through his own body movements and activities. Its significance is based on biological, sociological and physiological necessities it is mostly important in playgrounds and campus etc. And is now considered as a method of education in which a student. While taking part in entertaining physical activities learn something through sports and physical education then change in his behavior in a decide direction. Physical education and sports their four, is a method in which a student learn through his own body movements and sports, physical education activities. Physical education and sports programs and play fields can make in enhancing the standard and best qualities of leadership. Good leaders in the field of physical education can define play a big role in laying a good Foundation of our future generation. Through physical education and sports healthy leader will experience and enhance sense of physical Wellness. His hardware will put his best food forward and emergence successful in all his endeavors and bestows favors.

**Keywords** - Leadership Physical Education Sports Profession.

### INTRODUCTION

Hours is a society, in which each member is granted the right lead in any line of endeavor for which he can prepare himself do not neglect certain classes as the ruling and leading groups arbitrarily relate others to the less desirable positions. Doubt in give and taking in the following in some aspects of life while leadership leading

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others. Modern Educational Philosophy accept the sponsors practitioners the propositions that we learn to do by learning, that is the actual possible to do, if the schools are prepared students to leave enrich lives during both school and adult life, many opportunities must provide for practice of the elements successful living one of the elements, certainly, is leadership around which can be developed co-operation, loyalty, sociability and many other desirably matters. The use of student leaders does not provide an opportunity for the instruction to be while the students do his work, instead provides more complete means of education

through physical education since it's permits the student to share in variety of aspects leadership which the instruction devices.

### DEFINITION OF LEADERSHIP

"Leadership is a process of guiding people efficiently towards common goals". Only sun can be leaders but many can be followers. A person who is a leader in one group cannot be a leader for another group as the qualities differ. "Leadership represents the art of influencing people to work together harmoniously in the achievement of professional goals that they Enders endorse".

### QUALITIES OF A LEADER

**L** - Loyalty Leadership

**E** -Enthusiasm Endurance Engaging Personality

**A**- Alertness-Adjustment-Absence of Organic and Functional Defects-Ability to Co-Ordinate Activities.

**D**-Discipline-Dutifulness-Dependability-Desire to Help Others.

**E**-Energetic-Earnestness.

**R** -Reliability-Right Thinking- Right Judgment.

**S**-Sincerity-Sympathy-Self Control-Sociality-Scholarship-Sacrifice-Super Motor Capacity.

**H** -health-honesty-humor.

**I**-Intelligence-Industriousness-Impartiality-Interest in Teaching.

**P**-Patience-Perseverance-Personality-Physical Skills-Public Relationship.

A few other qualities are knowledge of the child's growth and development, moral character, competency in written and oral language, tactfulness, friendliness, tolerance and good temperament.

### TYPES OF LEADERSHIP

Premasricha and kuppusamy classify the leaders into the following for different types:-

#### 1. Institutional Leaders

Example Head of the School/College, District Collector, President of Country, Manager of the Factory Etc.

#### 2. Dominant Leaders

Example Napoleon, Stalin, Hitler etc. They led the group due to power and urge to dominate. They were autocrats and dictators.

#### 3. Persuasive Leaders

example Gandhi, Lincoln, Nehru etc. they do not aim to dominate and dictate the group but persuade the members to help them and follow them.

#### 4. Experts

They lead the groups on account of their

acquired proficiency and skill in Science, art or any other sphere. Kretsch and Kruttsch field classify the leaders into the following 3 different types:-

**Autocratic:** He is a person with an exceptionally strong will and concentration of power he imposes his authority on others he became a dictator and holds a key position in the group without him the group may collapse.

**Democratic:** he is one who exerts a pleasant control. He allows maximum freedom and participates in all activities. Like a senior member he gives help and encouragement. He promotes higher moral and popularity.

**Laissez-Faire:** He allows complete freedom in decision making and did not participate in the group activities. He did not praise, criticize or attempt to guide the work. Frustration mounts as a result of lack of Proper leadership. Each individual decides things for himself.

### QUALITY IS REQUIRED FOR A GOOD LEADER IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

1. Energy
2. Sense Of Purpose And Direction
3. Enthusiasm
4. Integrity
5. Friendliness And Affection
6. Technical Mastery
7. Decisiveness
8. Intelligence
9. Teaching Skill
10. Faith
11. Creativity
12. Hard Work
13. Respect Of Other People
14. Physical Status
15. Interest In Research
16. Accountability
17. Dedication
18. Organizing Ability
19. Sense Of Justice And Fairplay
20. Ability To Persuade

### OPPORTUNITIES TO LEAD THROUGH PHYSICAL EDUCATION

There is enough different, leadership opportunities in a class of this type that each student be able to find something in which he can lead reasonably well, some of these opportunities are listed and discussed in brief.

**1. Serving as A Leader Of Squad Or Class Group:** There can be quite conveniently, four or five leaders in a class of this size. This is one of the better leadership possibilities, for students in this



position take charges of this group, under the instructors direction, for many of the activities

**2. Membership on Rules Committees:** The chairmanship is an important position. The students present their recommendation to the class concerning local rules interpretations ground rules for obstacles in the playing area and matters of that type. The chairman presides during discussion and voting on committee to whom of rule interpretation problems can be referred the term. Three to five members are sufficient

**3. Leader of Warming up Exercise:** This should be passed around, so that several class members have the chance to lead the group. These boys must display enthusiasm and assurance tempered with friendliness.

**4. Stunt Leader:** One boy for each piece of apertures upon which stunts are to be performed. He should be chosen chiefly because of this ability to do us stunts

**5. Officials:** A class of this type should provide its own officials for the games that are to be played. Some of the better boys can act as chief officials and these less experienced as assistants. These boys should be granted the customary authority due officials of the game concerned.

**6. Membership on Equipment and Grounds Committee:** The activity area should be in condition to use, but it should be checked by someone of the sure that it is. In soft ball the Valter may need the doubt he placed and taken up later in Volley ball the nets may need to be put up, and in practically every sport the equipment moods to be brought out before class and returned after class. This committee of five members takes care of the above and similar duties.

**7. Leader for Games of Learner Organization:** Every student in the class should have his turn at presenting a game of this type and direction the remainder of the class in it.

**8. A Captain of Attester Team:** Two players can serve in this capacity for each sport. The members, elected by their classmates on the all-star team for the exhibition game at the end of the portion of term assigned to the sport in question, will elect their own captains.

## CONCLUSION

Sports and physical Education plays an important role physical activity and sports programs of great opportunities for you to develop important life skills, including leadership. High School physical education leadership courses are on one

way to develop leadership skills in students. Physical education and sports also plays an important role in providing opportunities for children to adopt Healthy lifestyle developed Motor skills and also attend personal and social skills needed to reach their full from potential in life.

Additionally physical education and sports gives students also had opportunities to fulfill leadership roles and were given opportunities to help others and serve as positive peer role models. The importance of creating solid grounds for leadership styles to introduce transformational leadership because its leadership is highly related to festering positive environment. The leadership in physical education and sports are very important so he can lead and control the group. Physical education and sports develops confidence, to lead their team by doing adventure activities, it develops the discipline, confidence and the ability to take decisions, By taking part in those actions the student become energetic, reliable, social and honest. When is student or individual take part in adventure sports he or she develops the above qualities such as loyalty, endurance engaging personality, alertness, adjustment ability of coordinate, discipline, energy reliability, sincerity, honesty, intelligence patience, Public Relations and it grooms the personality of an individual at last that through participation in sports and physical Education developed the leadership qualities.

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## COVID- 19 PANDEMIC SITUATIONS AFFECT A TOURISM INDUSTRY IN INDIA

□ Prof. Dr. Jawahar Chaudhari\*\*

### ABSTRACT

Tourism also has an indirect economic effect in addition to incoming tourism expenditure. Tourism employees, workers, ports and airports as well as a wide variety of intermediate inputs the including financial services, education, food, domestic transport. According to a numerical value obtained from a statistical sample and assigned to a parameter as compare to April, 2019, 80% fewer flights were recorded in 2020 due to the Covid- 19 outbreaks. In terms of numeric values the estimated relating money loss recorded in the airline Industry is 64.3 billion in 2020. In Covid – 19 pandemic situations affect to foreign exchange from tourism in India. In Year 2020 declined foreign exchange -76.3 % change over previously year. Effect on Hotel Industry, Rental Car occupation, Cargo service, Air lines, Casino Industry, Tourist Guide, Ship Industry, Food Industry, Bakery Product , Cosmetic and Shopping malls etc., Raised over the effectiveness of travel restrictions to contain the spread of Covid - 19. More issues are created in tourism industry and large scale economic and social challenges facing by Tourism Industry. The Covid- 19 Pandemic situation has impacted the tourism industry due to the resulting travel restrictions as well as fall heavily and simply in demand among travels. The tourism industry has been a huge affected by the increasing area of Corona virus as many countries have operation of the first time travel restrictions in an attempt to contain it's extend over a large. Pandemic situation affected to Global international tourist's arrivals might be decreases in year 2020.

**Keywords** – Economic effect, Travel restrictions, Pandemic situation, Tourism Industry.

### INTRODUCTION

Tourism also has an indirect economic effect in addition to incoming tourism expenditure. Tourism employees, workers, ports and airports as well as a wide variety of intermediate inputs the including financial services, education, food, domestic transport.

According to a numerical value obtained from a statistical sample and assigned to a parameter as compare to April, 2019, 80% fewer flights were recorded in 2020 due to the Covid- 19 outbreaks. In terms of numeric values the estimated relating money loss recorded in the airline Industry is 64.3

billion in 2020. In addition to a numerical value obtained from a statistical sample and assigned to a parameter regular international flight schedules will start working unit 2022-2023, whereas Domestic flights will soon be restored.

In Covid – 19 pandemic situations affect to foreign exchange from tourism in India. In Year 2020 declined foreign exchange -76.3 % change over previously year. Effect on Hotel Industry, Rental Car occupation, Cargo service, Air lines, Casino Industry, Tourist Guide, Ship Industry, Food Industry, Bakery Product , Cosmetic and Shopping malls etc., Raised over the effectiveness of travel restrictions to contain the spread of Covid -19. More issues are created in tourism industry and large scale economic and social challenges facing by Tourism Industry.

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## OBJECTIVES

- To study the issues and challenges facing by Tourism Industry.
- To study the Negative and Positive impact on Covid – 19 Pandemic situation on Tourism Industry.
- To study Covid – 19 Pandemic situations affect a Tourism Industries in India.

## METHODOLOGY

This study is illustrative, expressive research. The data is gather together through Primary and secondary sources Primary sources are various survey and observations and secondary data like various Tourism Government reports which are ministry on Tourism, Government of India., Reference books, Articles, web based journals and various articles. The records of Tourist get, acquire from specified sources such as Governments reports have been tabulated for explanation of its direction. This paper analysis and comment on the effect on the Covid - 19 pandemic situation of fast growing tourism industry in India, through analysis of its having many dimensions significance effect

## DISCUSSION

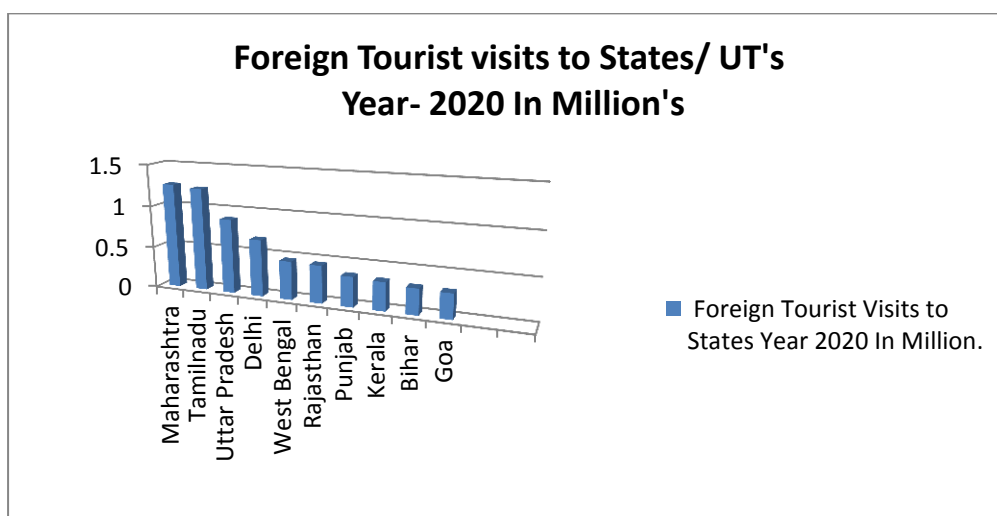
Tourism also has an indirect economic effect in addition to incoming tourism expenditure. Tourism employees, workers, ports and airports as well as a wide variety of intermediate inputs the including financial services, education, food, domestic transport. According to a numerical value obtained from a statistical sample and assigned to a parameter as compare to April, 2019, 80% fever

**FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS TO STATES / UT'S** - In the Year 2020, the number of foreign tourist visits to the states/ UT's were 2.74 million and the similarity to 10.93 million in Year 2019

flights were recorded in 2020 due to the Covid- 19 out breaks. In terms of numeric values the estimated relating money loss recorded in the airline Industry is 64.3 billion an 2020. The Health reported the Corona virus as a global health harmful or loss at the end of Jan., 2020. Many businesses are stopped their action of functioning and many of them even couldn't continue to live during this crisis. There was a large number of the state of being bankrupt, layoffs and represents for aid. As people require because it is essential to survive without income, So many people require because it is essential for unemployment in the all over world. Tourism is one of the industries that strongly affected by something and some of the industries are still struggling with the problem of labor shortage because employee prefer to stay at home. Tourism industries make available for use the direct and indirect Jobs contribution of tourism the employment of the country. The tourism industry job created in the economy. This year direct job in 5.40% and indirect in 6.38% created in tourism sector

The Covid- 19 Pandemic situation has impacted the tourism industry due to the resulting travel restrictions as well as fall heavily and simply in demand among travels. The tourism industry has been a huge affected by the increasing area of Corona virus as many countries have operation of the first time travel restrictions in an attempt to contain its extend over a large. Pandemic situation affected to Global international tourist's arrivals might be decreases in year 2020.

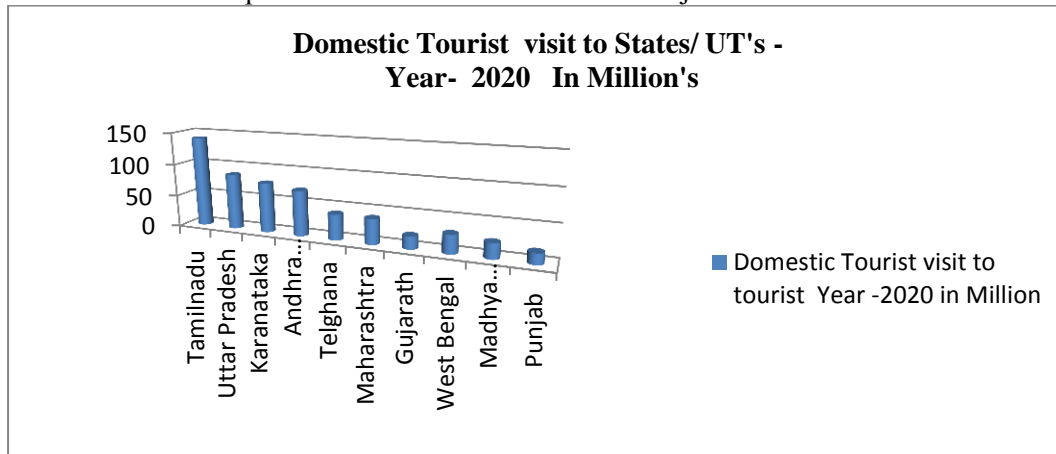
registering a negative growth of -74.9%. The top ten States a number of foreign tourists visits (in million) during 2020



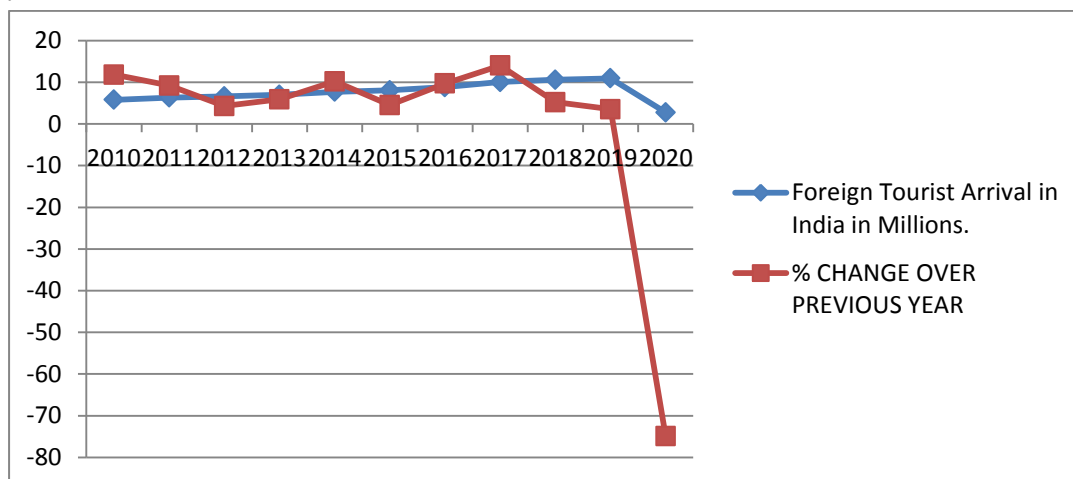
## DOMESTIC TOURIST VISIT TO STATES/ UT'S

In the Year- 2020 the number of domestic tourist to the states / UT's 610.22 million as note the similarity to 2321.98 million in 2019 registering a negative growth of 73%. The top ten states / UT's in

terms of number of domestic tourist visit in million in year- 2020, were Tamilnadu 140.65, Uttar Pradesh 86.12, Karanataka 77.45, Andhra Pradesh 70.83, Telghana 40.01, Maharashtra 39.23, Gujarath 19.46, West Bengal 28.84, Madhya Pradesh 23.52 and Punjab 16.69.



## NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

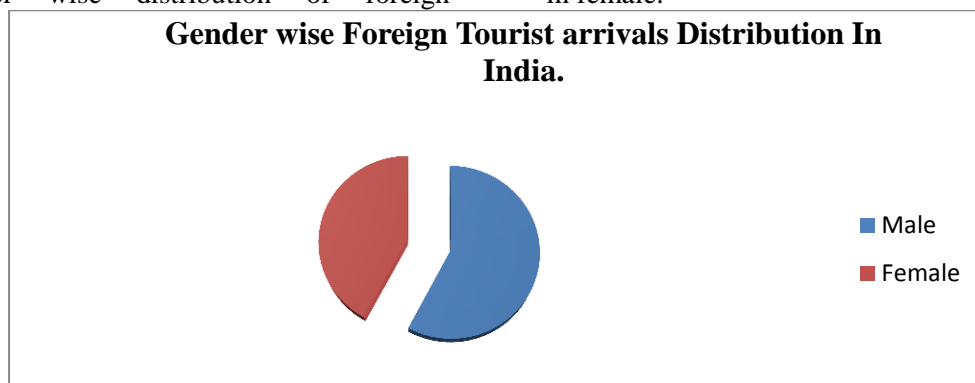


The negative growth -74.9 % in Year 2020 over 2019 was due to the restrictions related to Covid-19.

## GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA

Gender wise distribution of foreign

Tourist's in India is Female- 42.2% and Male – 57.8%. The Gender wise distribution of Foreign Tourist Arrivals comprised of 57.8% males and 42.2% Females. In 2019 was 58.9 male and 41.1% in female.

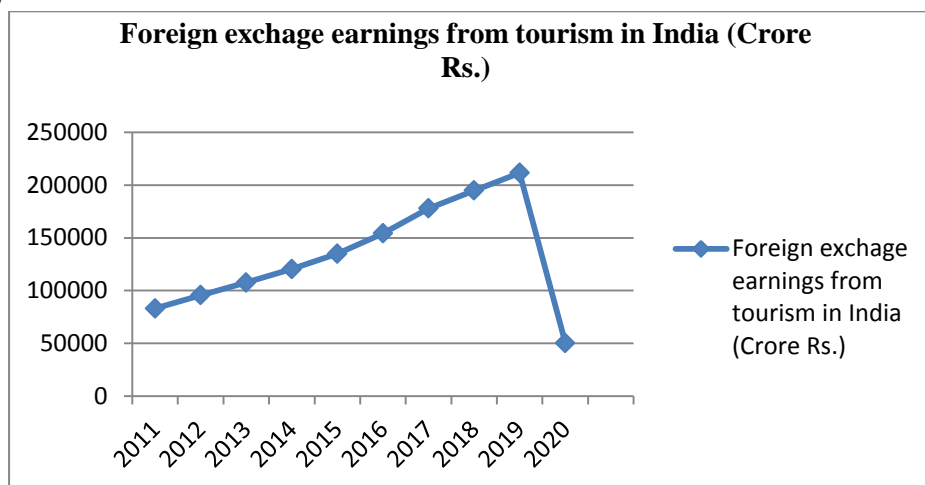




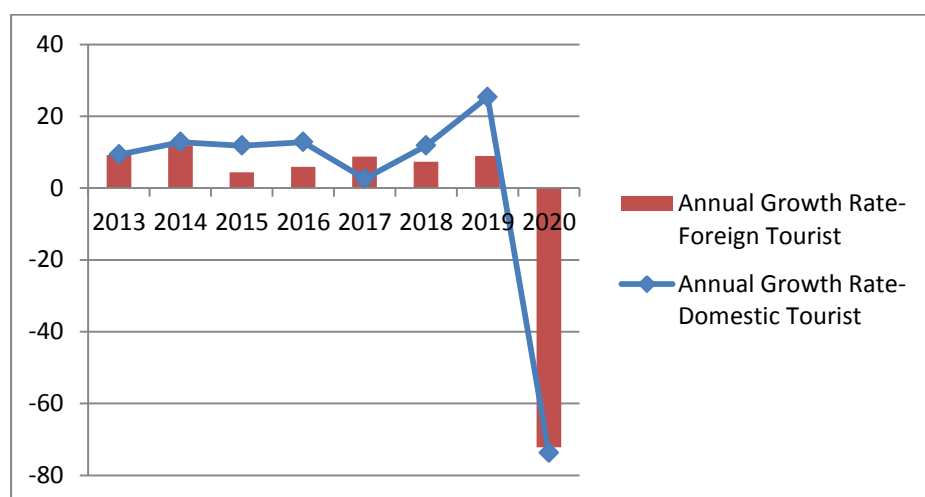
## FOREIGN EXCHANGE FROM TOURISM IN INDIA

2020 declined foreign exchange -76.3 % change over previously year.

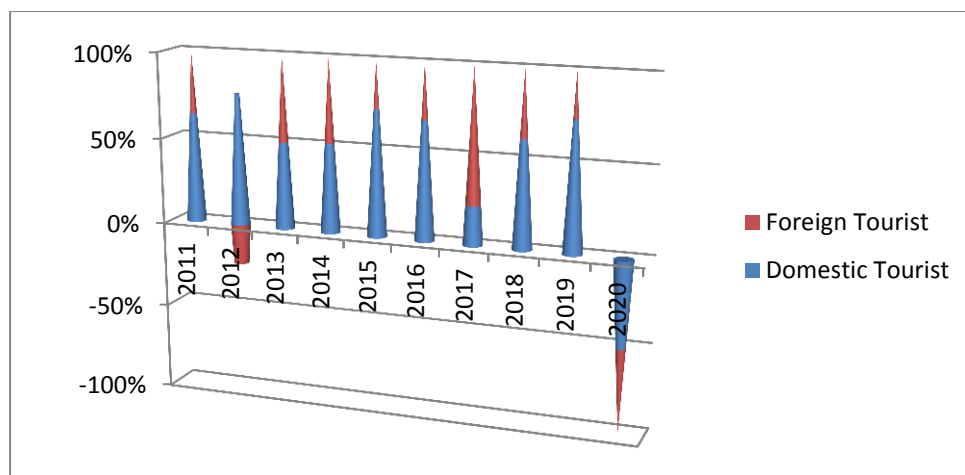
In Covid – 19 pandemic situations affect to foreign exchange from tourism in India. In Year



## THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURIST'S AROUND GROWTH RATE IN INDIA



## DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS TO STATES / UT'S DURING 2011 TO 2020



In the Year 2020 registering domestic tourist visits a decline of -73.7%.Effect on Hotel Industry, Rental Car occupation, Cargo service, Air lines, Casino Industry, Tourist Guide, Ship Industry, Food Industry, Bakery Product, Cosmetic and

Shopping malls etc., Raised over the effectiveness of travel restrictions to contain the spread of Covid - 19.More issues are created in tourism industry and large scale economic and social challenges facing by Tourism Industry.

#### THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FACING BY TOURISM INDUSTRY.

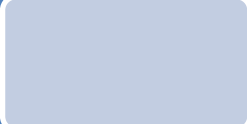
• Lack of conviction or knowledge especially about an outcome or result.
• Lack of arrival of international tourist
• Lack of development and security issues.
• Business Robust and lack of Cleanliness and Comfortable accommodation.
• To become less or smaller the purchasing power of tourist
• Revenue tax was loss during Covid- 19.
• Shut down Tour operators business.
• Absence number of foreign Travel
• Loss of productivity and Profitability
• Lack of integrated tourism promotion.
• Loss of Human resources in Hospitality Industry

#### THE TOURISM INDUSTRIES FACE THE CHALLENGES AND ISSUE.



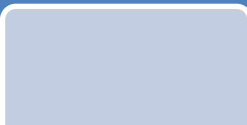
Fear of uncertainty and loss of productivity and profitability.

- Lack of arrival of international tourists
- Security issues and lack of development



Business Robust and lack of Hygiene and comfortable accomadation.

- Loss on Revenue Tax during Covid-19
- Tour Operators have shud down their business.



Loss of Human Resources in Hospitility in Industry Lack of Integreated Tourism is seasonal

- Absence othef foreign travel. and Inhabiting the growth of tourism is seasonality

The Negative and Positive impact on Covid – 19 Pandemic situations on Tourism Industry.

#### POSITIVE IMPACT

- Increase growth rate of tourist flow to domestic destination.
- The make modify of the image of the rural destination
- Changing the eating habits of tourists and visitors mostly use in organic products.
- Improving domestic and national tourism.

- The established the process of coming into existence of newly tourist destinations.
- Increasing Rural Tourism, Base on Agro tourism.
- To bring into a more excellent standards in Health facility and Medical facility.
- Sudden increase in family a pleasure trip and excursion to nature based tourism.



## NEGATIVE IMPACT

- Decrease the purchasing power of tourists, cause to decrease one's work load.
- Visibly slow export, that can be seen a man with no visible means of support on pandemic Covid - 19 situation.
- Decreases Job and limited choice and not more possibilities on accommodation sector.
- Tourist psychosis, any severe form of mental disorder, as schizophrenia or paranoia.
- Giving up long destination.
- Negative balance of payments due to the increase in domestic tourism.
- Effect on Trade and Commerce
- Effect on Transportation Facility
- Close the Market (Vegetable, Grain and Others), effect to Agro- economy.
- Effect on all types Economic Activity
- Effect on Construction Sector

## SUGGESTION

The study recognizes many difficulties and showed opportunities to difficulty from the pandemic situation. The people on tourists to follow the Government rules and promote gift cards for the attraction,

The need transparent and keep tourists informed through websites is easy to find make sure about the measures taken to make smaller the virus from spreading. Tourist and Strips and travels in the time of Pandemic and Communicate. Incentives tourists to follow the Government rules and support to the gift cards for the attraction, Prepare use strategies such as loyalty program rules and develop content. Focus on different charge for bringing in revenues (for Bus operators, Airline operators, Restaurant, Car sharing companies, an event organizers etc., During the social distancing period to stay connected and precede content for tourists.

## CONCLUSION

It is a very difficult time for tourism. The most impact of Covid – 19 is seen in the tourism sector is its piece. There is no perfect recipe to link the crisis and a many businesses facing bankrupt

due to Covid- 19. Traveller's essential to take some responsibilities while travelling overseas or within the country. Economic assistance Packages to the tourism sector in addition to that real strategies are required to strengthen its return.

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## A STUDY ON NEED OF LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKT IN GOOD GOVERNANCE

□ Dr. Nilesh Chandrakant Adhav\*\*

### ABSTRACT

The term 'administration' was considered important in traditional public administration. The administration was seen as a functional organ of the government and an essential tool for achieving the objectives of the government. But after 1970, the word 'administration' was replaced by 'management'. It includes planning, decision making, determination, organization and executive. Later, after 1990, the concept of 'management' fell behind in public administration and the concept of 'new administration' came to the fore. From that, along with new concepts like good governance, democratic approach, values, changes, good governance or the study of good governance gave a new direction to the subject of public administration.

**Keywords:** administration, management, organization

### INTRODUCTION

The term 'administration' was considered important in traditional public administration. The administration was seen as a functional organ of the government and an essential tool for achieving the objectives of the government. But after 1970, the word 'administration' was replaced by 'management'. It includes planning, decision making, determination, organization and executive. Later, after 1990, the concept of 'management' fell behind in public administration and the concept of 'new administration' came to the fore. From that, along with new concepts like good governance, democratic approach, values, changes, good governance or the study of good governance gave a new direction to the subject of public administration. In short, 'good governance' is an experiment in transforming the traditional functioning of the governing body and building efficiency in governance.

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The 'public welfare form of the state' was lagging behind for a number of reasons, including inefficiency in public administration, corruption, decentralization of power, rigidity, moral decay and political interference in the administration. The concept of 'good governance' has emerged to address these shortcomings. The concept was further elaborated in the 1992 World Bank document 'Governance or Governance Process and Development'. It defines governance as the exercise of power to manage the economic and social resources of a country in order to achieve the goal of economic development.

### OBJECTIVES

After studying this factor:

- To get the knowledge of terms 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta'
- To recognize the structure and functioning of the post of Lokpal and Lokayukta in India
- To understand the need for the posts of 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta'
- To comprehend the importance of the terms 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta' in India
- To understand the concept, context and the limitation of the term Good Governance.



- To analyze the composition, tenure and powers of the Lokpal according to the Lokpal Act, 2011.

### **CONCEPT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE**

The broad meaning of the term Governance is that the process of governing that is making and implementing rules and regulation for the society is not a monopoly of the state institution but a process whereby the state and societal actors interact amongst each other. This implies that the work of making rules applicable to all the society would be shared by various social organizations. Though the term governance existed since many years, it acquired a new sociopolitical salience only since late 1980s. This happened when the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) like World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) started to make use of this term in their literature more often, the social science research in the European and American Universities started to devise new courses related to it and the international donor agencies started to demand 'good governance' before granting aid to the underdeveloped countries. This happened due a peculiar context in which the world found itself during this period. The fall of Communist system in former Soviet Union, increase in the importance of the neo-liberal ideology, the experience of Structural Adjustment Programme in the third world countries and movement for democracy in the East European and Latin American countries was the constituents of this context. Before 1990, in the context of the cold war, the western countries were eager to give aid and loans to the poor countries in order to win over allies to their side. However, the going down of Communism in Russia meant that the western countries were no longer required to give aid even to the countries where dictatorship prevailed. In fact the western countries now had to find new rationale to support their aid to the third world countries. Hence the problems in these poor countries like corruption, dictatorship, were shown to be impediments in disbursing the aid to those countries. The fall of Communism again meant that now the neo-liberal ideology of the west will rule the rust in the world. Free market and government accountable

to the civil society are two important elements of the neo liberalism. Hence the need for democracy and political liberty in the poor countries was reiterated. In many African and Asian countries, the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) was implemented by the IFIs during this period. This was done in order to implement the market friendly policies and democratic systems in these countries.

However, the political and economic interests entrenched in these countries created hindrances in implementation of these programmes. This failure was diagnosed as the failure of governance by the IFIs. The process of globalization made it easy for the information to pass from one country to another. Hence, a number of experiments in the good governance project, which were already being implemented in the countries like USA were relatively easily transmitted to the third world countries. The increasing importance of the community of 'experts' in the donor and international agencies gave further push to the expansion of the idea of good governance.

The developments in the New Public Management (NPM) also influenced the discourse of good governance. According to NPM, the traditional role of state as rule maker and rule executor must be changed. The state must be endowed with the function of broad policy making and the implementation of those policies and making rules for that must be entrusted to private institutes. Also, the NPM advocated that the government should be run on the lines of the organizations in the private sector. According to the World Bank, the state is necessary for laying down broad policies under which the market and social forces could function harmoniously. However, the state by its very definition may misuse the powers if exceeded. Hence, the functioning of the state must be guided by the principles of transparency, accountability, and participation. For this, it advocated increasing role of various civil society organizations and increase in democracy in the functioning of the state. So it recommended that the power of the state be decentralized to the local units, various non-government organizations (NGOs) must be incorporated in policy implementation,

independent judiciary to hold legislature and executive accountable and various regulatory agencies to see to it that the various players in the market don't breach public welfare.

This concept of good governance has led to an idea of 'governance without government' in the European countries and USA. This implies that instead of being a main player in law making and its implementation, the government would become one of the agencies in it sharing this power with many NGOs, regulators, and transnational actors like European Union. The concept of good governance thus attacks the state power from the normative and functional perspective. On the normative level, it states that concentration of power in the hands of the state is inimical to democracy and hence state must have to shed some of its powers. The functional argument says that the state has no wherewithal to exercise its powers single handedly. This is evident from the inefficiency and corruption in the operation of the state. Even before the entrenchment of idea of good governance, the non-state actors were influencing the decision making process of the state institution. The good governance discourse, however, advocates making non-state actors essential parts of the process of government.

The idea of good governance is criticized on many counts. According to the critics, the so-called downsizing of the state is more of an illusion than reality. The interest groups and pressure groups have always influenced the state institution. Hence, it has never been autonomous in its functioning. Ultimately, it is in the framework of the laws passed by the state that the market and non-state actors had to function. In this sense, the state still enjoys preponderance over other actors in the society. Further, the critics also underline the limitation in the positive relation between democracy and economic growth that the idea of good governance would like us to believe. The South East Asian countries like Taiwan and Thailand experienced good economic growth even when they had authoritarian governments. On the other hand, experience in a number of third world countries show that democratic government does not necessarily guarantee economic growth. It is also

pointed out that the increasing influence of the non-state actors, especially from the international level, results into limiting the sovereignty of the state institution. These non-state actors which have been forcing the good governance agenda are themselves ruled by a coterie of bureaucrats and are not accountable to the people. Hence, these institutions are not a part of the solution but part of the problem in the sense that their own functioning is non-democratic. Lastly, and very importantly, the good governance concept is too technical in its approach. The institutions like World Bank believe that by having a few institutional reforms in the process of governance the development deficit of the poor countries could be fixed. They tend to overlook as to how these institutions would function on the ground. This sphere according to them is 'political' and hence is irrational and making policies is a rational thing to do. However, the good governance reforms are likely to be ultimately sabotaged as they run in the face of opposition from the entrenched interests in the society.

#### **FEATURES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE**

- 1. Changes in the functions of the governing body:** Good governance is part of an effort to change the traditional way of governing. In today's complex world, it is not only the government that is needed to deal with many of the problems that arise, but it also needs the help of various social organizations. For this, good governance brought forward the 'concept of civil society'. Civil society is an organized group of people built on a voluntary, autonomous, self-reliant society value system. The concept of good governance plays an important role in the process of solving collective problems at the local level.
- 2. Public participation:** The concept of good governance makes it clear that the participation of people other than bureaucrats and rulers is meant in various development schemes of the government. This public participation can be at different levels. It can be direct and indirect. In short, active participation of the people in various schemes of the government is essential.



**3. The role of non-governmental organizations:**

The role of non-governmental organizations and social activists is considered important in the concept of good governance. Non-governmental organizations and social workers can play a supportive role in the development work of the government. They can act as a link between the people and the government. These organizations and activists can be seen as important mediums for raising public opinion, increasing public participation in development work, and implementing community development schemes. In short, the role of NGOs is important in good governance.

**4. Importance of moral and value aspects:** It is equally important to pay attention to the moral and values of the proponents of the concept of good governance. He has also given importance to the ethical and value side while considering the role of the governing body by ignoring the managerial and unethical approach regarding the functioning of the governing body.

**5. Administrative responsibility:** The concept of good governance emphasizes the need to control bureaucracy, political ministers and the administration due to inefficiency and abuse of power. Because in a democratic society it is necessary to control the power and the bigger the power, the more control it needs. Of course the administration should be accountable to the people for that and the following steps are taken to maintain this administrative control.

- Control of the Legislature
- Control of the Executive Board
- Control of the Judiciary, in addition to the control of the judiciary, administrative measures such as Referendum, administrative ethics, Lokpal and Lokayukta are used to control the administration attempts are being made for good governance through Lokpal and Lokayukta.

**LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTA**

The Lokpal is an organization created to eradicate political, social, economic and

administrative corruption in the country. Lokpal means 'Ombudsman'. This concept first emerged in the eighteenth century. The Swedish legislature has appointed a different name, Ombudsman, to address public questions and complaints from the judiciary and other government agencies. It was called the 'First Chancellor of Justice'. But from 1809 onwards this officer came to be known as the 'Ombudsman'. Ombudsman means 'Commissioner' in Spanish. The Ombudsman, as defined in the dictionary, is an officer who investigates complaints made by ordinary people about the mismanagement of public servants. The 'Ombudsman' was created for your elimination of the administration's arbitrariness, patriotism, decision making under the influence of prejudice, unjustifiable discrimination. In India, the concept was to create an institution called the Lokpal and to use it as an anti-corruption body. In short, the Lokpal should be set up to curb corruption, to curb the destructive and dishonest attitude of the administration and to maintain the confidence of the general public in the state system. The salient features of the Lokpal Bill 2011 are as follows:

**COMPOSITION**

The Lokpal will be a body consisting of nine members. Amongst these members, one will be its chairperson. The chairperson shall be a retired chief justice of India, judge in the Supreme Court or a respectable and experienced person in the field of judiciary. Further, it is mandatory that at least half of the members must be having a background in judiciary. These members must be Supreme Court judges or chief justice of High Court. The non-judicial members are required to be of high degree of integrity and to have at least 25 years of experience in anti-corruption policy, public administration, vigilance, and finance. It is also required that at least fifty percent of the seats in this body shall be reserved for the persons belonging to the SC, ST, OBCs, minority communities and women.

The members of the Lokpal will be selected by a committee consisting of prime minister, home minister, leaders of opposition in both houses of Parliament, a judge in the Supreme Court, chief

justice in the High Court, a very respectable person who is expert in the law, a respectable person in the public life. This committee may nominate a search committee to shortlist the candidates for it.

### **TENURE AND REMOVAL**

The tenure of office of the members would be 5 years or attaining 70 years of age, whichever is earlier. Before the expiry of their normal term, the members may be removed from the office by the President of India only after Supreme Court enquiry. The President has to refer the inquiry to the SC on fulfillment of following conditions:

- The President himself feels it necessary to do,
- On the ground of a petition filed to him by 100 MPs, and
- On the ground of a petition filed to him by a citizen making the President convinced that the case must be referred. The President may also remove the Lokpal on the ground of insolvency, engaging in paid employment and infirmity of mind or body.

### **THE POWERS**

The Lokpal has powers to try all cases of corruption against the public servants coming under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Apart from all the ministers, the MPs and high level bureaucrats it also includes Prime Minister after he has left the office. It also covers officers of the government owned company or a trust or society funded by the government or public fund. However, the bill seeks to exclude the members of judiciary and any action of MPs in Parliament or in a committee from its ambit. The Lokpal will be provided with an investigating wing to enquire into a complaint it receives against a public servant. The results of this investigation will be laid before a special court constituted for trying those public servants. In connection with the cases, the Lokpal has powers to search and seize the documents, attach property and recommend suspension of public servant related with the alleged corruption case. Some of the provisions included in this draft bill were definitely due to the pressure exerted by the anti-corruption movement of Anna Hazare. Although some of provisions like CBI being under disposal of the Lokpal had not been included in the government bill. For inclusion of these provisions, the anti-corruption movement still goes on albeit in a jaded form.

### **OMBUDSMAN OF INDIA**

The scope of administration in India is very

wide. The complexity of the administration system and the rules and procedures has increased a lot. The number of the working class in the administration is very inflated and the power in the hands of the administrative working class is huge. From a democratic nation, even if it is restricted by signs and regulations, 'rule corrupts power and universal power corrupts everything'. Such is the experience. Also the parliamentary democratic system operates through various representative bodies. The basis of this democratic structure is the Constitution. The Indian Constitution establishes a democratic system on three main pillars, the Legislative Executive Council or the Government and the Judiciary. The jurisdiction of these three institutions was strictly defined. The division of power and of course the basic principles of the value of power were implemented for it. This clearly meant that each and every democratic institution had its own jurisdiction. Other institutions were denied intervention. But the democratic institutions of India began to encroach on the rights of the allied democratic institutions beyond their limits. This upset the balance and increased corruption and many stories. The decision to appoint an ombudsman in India was taken through the concept of 'Ombudsman' from some western countries.

First of all, to deal with corruption in the administration, the central government set up the 'Delhi Police Commissionerate' to deal with crimes like 'bribery' and 'corruption'. But in India, the Lokpal is essential for the eradication of corruption. The idea was first mooted in 1959 by economist Shri. C. D. Deshmukh. He spoke on the need and importance of the post of Lokpal and said that it was necessary to create such a post in India. Then in 1963, the former MP Dr. L. M. Singh was the first to raise the issue of Lokpal in the Lok Sabha and how the Lokpal is necessary to curb injustice, corruption, bribery and partisanship in the Indian administration. When he backed down, Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and Justice Gajendragadkar also suggested that the post should be created to give him the power to investigate everything from junior servants to the Prime Minister to create a corruption-free administration. When he backed down, Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and Justice Gajendragadkar also suggested that the post should be created to give him the power to investigate everything from junior servants to the Prime Minister to create a corruption-free administration. Thus strong winds began to blow in India in a



direction conducive to the establishment of an institution like the Lokpal.

### **LOKAYUKTA**

Generally, the body or officials/official that is supposed to handle the corruption cases against the public officials at the state level is called as Lokayukta. During 1970s, some of the states initiated a process to enact laws to establish the institution of Lokayuktas. Uptill now, at least 14 states have the institution of Lokayuktas functioning in them. Very broadly speaking, there is no uniformity of Lokayukta laws at the state level, a very large section of people don't know about the existence of the institution of Lokayukta. The states which have enacted legislations for Lokayuktas have also kept a number of loopholes in the laws. This meant that the high officials like Chief Ministers, Ministers, MLAs have been kept out of purview of Lokayuktas in many states. In some other states, the Lokayuktas have not been procured with the machinery to investigate corruption cases. They have to depend upon the state government for this. This may hamper effective functioning of this institution. One of the basic criticisms leveled against the offices of Lokpal and Lokayuktas is that they undercut the principle of Parliamentary sovereignty in the Indian democracy. The offices of Lokpal and Lokayuktas have been seen as one more layer of bureaucracy in order to control the excesses of bureaucracy. Further, it is pointed out that this institution, which is not elected by the people, will be holding the elected representatives accountable.

This is considered to be going against the principle and practice of democratic government. According to the critics, no one can guarantee that According to the recommendations of the Administrative Reform Commission of India of 1966, there should be a Lokpal at the central level and a Lokayukta system at the state level to address political, social and economic corruption, administrative injustice and grievances of the people. Accordingly, a separate Lokayukta post was created for each constituent state in India. In India, Lokayuktas have been established in ten constituent states so far. In this way, Lokayuktas are functioning in many constituent states of India to protect the people from corruption, bribery and abuse of power in administration and politics.

### **CONCLUSION**

The extent of democracy and progress depends, to a greater amount, on the effectiveness of the government mechanism. In a democracy, people

should have opportunity to aerate their grievances through an effective and efficient system of redressal. Self-governing aspirations of the people and demanding attitude of administration formed tension between them. In this regard, general grievances of citizens against management are identified on the basis of corruption, favoritism, nepotism, neglect of duty, intolerance, delay, and maladministration. The Good Governance, the Lokpal and Lokayukta in their own ways try to control the excesses of state power. However, these institutions themselves suffer from some limitations. We tried to understand this dynamics in this research paper.

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## ANALYTICAL STUDY OF DEBT RECOVERY PROBLEMS: SPECIAL REFERENCE OF PUNE DISTRICT CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK LTD. PUNE

□ Dr. Reshma Mohiddin Pathan\*\*

### ABSTRACT

India is the prime country of rural area. The main function of rural area is agriculture. There are agricultural loan also important parts of bank. PDCC bank provides so many different type of loan but most of the farmers take only short term agriculture loan for seasonal operation. For the purpose of study the debt management is most important to study the various type of loan provided by PDCC bank for management of other loan. The outstanding amount of loan provided by PDCC bank is very high. It is necessary to inspect the debt recovery problems and reasons for Non-Performing Assets for the purpose of reduction or minimize these problems. The main objective of this study is to investigate the different debt recovery problems of PDCC bank.

**Key words-** Debt Recovery, district central cooperative bank

### INTRODUCTION

PDCC Bank provides loan and advances to the farmer through the membership of the bank. PDCC bank mostly provides membership to the Co-operative Societies but in recent year it also provides individual membership under the recommendation of Co-operative department (Shruti Goel, 2019). It means PDCC Bank provide membership to the Co-operative Societies and individual both (Kamble, A.M., Thorat Y.R., 2019). The research work is done for the purpose of PDCC bank has great importance in Indian banking system but PDCC beard the various problems related to recovery of debt, NPA, corruption, limited area of operation, competition from various bank, new technology, changes in government policies etc.

This research helps to minimize all these problems related to debt management and also regular working as well as increase the efficiency of working and help to development of PDCC bank.

Department - Commerce

This study adopted descriptive research methodology. This research study has been utilised secondary sources for data collection.

### OBJECTIVES OF PDCC BANK

The main objective of this study is to investigate the different debt recovery problems of PDCC bank.

### METHODOLOGY

This study adopted descriptive research methodology. This research study has been utilised secondary sources for data collection. The secondary data have been collected through the various books, peer reviewed journals, magazines, research papers, periodicals, etc.

### DEBT RECOVERY PROBLEMS OF PDCC BANK

1. **Wrong credit appraisal or errors in credit appraisal:** PDCC Bank provide loan to the PACS and direct to the farmer with direct membership for agricultural purpose as well as small business related to the agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare, 2021). PDCC Bank provide



loan for short term period, medium term period and long term period. Before sanctioning the loan bank officer (credit appraisal manager) checked all the requirement was fulfil. Without the documentation or requirement of form bank officer not made loan to the applicant. But if any errors or mistake arise on credit appraisal and then also bank manager sanction loan, it causes various problem. Bank faces the recovery problem, when bank give loan on the basis of wrong appraisal (mckinsey and company, 2021). So it is very important that before the sanction of loan bank officer take sufficient precaution for fulfilment of the entire requirement for sanctioning loan.

2. **Filed false cases of loan or deliberate attempt of loose appraisal:** Some farmer or customer or account holders open the account for the purpose of fraud or taking loan. Then they submitted all the information wrong like fake name, address, references mortgage land etc. they furnish all the information wrong. For example the farmer applied loan for the purpose of dairy, this type of loan bank want to fulfil the various requirement like own land, capacity of credit mortgage etc, in this cases applier have not own land for started the dairy or mortgage so he furnish wrong information and document related to land. If bank provide loan to this applicant so after the sanctioning loan if he could not repayment of loan so bank will not recover the loan, because of all the information and document furnished for loan was wrong.
3. **Death of the account holder:** PDCC Bank provide loan for various reasons to its account holder. Any account holder taken loan from bank and before repayment of loan amount he die then his legal heir diffused the payment of loan, so bank used the legal process of recovery. But the legal process is very time consuming and critical so it creates recovery problems.
4. **Sale of mortgage land:** Before the sanction of loan bank take some mortgage for loan amount but in any case loan holder sale mortgage land and if he was not repayment of loan amount so

it created recovery problems. If any loan holder not payment of loan then bank recovers his loan through the sale of mortgage land but in this case it was not possible. So bank recorded loan amount on 7/12 document of mortgage land.

5. **Liquidation of farmer:** Bank provide loan to farmer for agriculture purpose for short and long period. For example PDCC Bank provide short term and long term loan to the farmer through the PACS for the various reasons like irrigation horticultural, rose plantation sheep farming, buffalo farming etc but any farmer goes in to liquidation then bank could not recover this loan with the help of legal formalities.
6. **Natural disaster causes for damage of crop:** Various natural disasters like flood, draught, tsunami, etc...This natural disaster causes of damage of crop and loss to the farmer. Even any type of disaster occurs it may be the reason of loss to the farmer and that's why farmer couldn't able to repayment the loan.
7. **Government policies:** If any disaster causes for loss of crop so government announce various policies like debt relief, relief on electricity bill or relief on interest on debt of crop purpose. All the loan holder think that government announce the various scheme to relief of loan so they didn't payment of loan so it causes the recovery problem.
8. **Loan provided more than capacity of the borrower:** If any bank officer sanction loan more than mortgage on credit ability of farmer than bank focus the problem on recovery. So credit appraisal manager's initial duties to check out the farmer's credit ability and all the important information related to capacity of former for making loan.
9. **Willful defaulter:** Even any farmers purposively not make the payment of loan. Then he is called as willful defaulter. So any willful defaulter taking the loan from the bank then he could not payment of loan. Then bank use legal formalities to recovered loan but it very time consuming.
10. **Farmer used traditional way for farming:** In India most of the farmer use traditional

mechanism for agriculture process. Traditional process of agriculture not makes the profit on farming, so farmer doesn't have the sufficient money to repay the amount of loan. Traditional process not increases the production capacity so farmer use modern technologies for of crop.

**11. Use of loan for Unproductive purpose:** Even any farmer not used his loan to productive purpose or same purpose for which loan is taken so these loan not increase the profit, so this farmer not able to repay the amount of loan due to shortage of money. So bank officers important function to check the loan purpose which is taken by the farmer or bank check the used for the corrective purpose. Various farmers take loan for goat, buffalos, farming, irrigation or maintenance of farms etc. but this loan isn't used for its loan purpose, it was used for marriage of daughter, other unproductive purpose so bank mentoring officer's control on the use of loan amount is used for specific purpose.

**12. Lack of proper margined:** When any loan make without proper margin, then it creates various problems related to recovery. Farmer not making repayment of loan at specific time, bank not recover full amount of loan due to improper margined.

**13. Loan to directors and their relatives:** Most of the directors and its relatives apply for the loan so the officers may not properly check all these formalities so it creates problems on recovery. In the year 2012-13 PDCC Bank provided loan to the directors and their relatives, its arrears Rs.2529.29 lakhs but its outstanding was Rs.492.06 lakhs. It means the percentage of outstanding to arrears was Rs.83.07% it was highest percentage of outstanding.

**14. Legal process:** PDCC Bank recovers its outstanding debt under the debt recovery act and Maharashtra State Co-operative Institution Act 1961. These acts provide general qualities on recovery of debt so bank must compulsory follow all the formalities in this act. All the legal process is time consuming but the bank

should compulsory to follow all the legal procedures of recovery.

**15. Loss on business:** PDCC Bank provide loan to business related to the agricultures and its product like farming, rose plantation, buffalo farming, dairy, polatry, cooler for the storage of milk etc.. But if business arise loss due to any reason so it create recovery problem because its owner and loan holder not repayment of loan due to the loss.

**16. Government Policy:** In Indian co-operative institutes operates through huge govt. grants and equity participation. Govt. of India declares various policies for working of co-operatives smoothly. Govt. provides various grants to PDCC Bank and its customer as rural godown scheme, low interest rate for specific purpose and various subsidies. PDCC Bank also provides relief of loan, interest, electricity of bill etc. All these policies make complication in recovery of the loan belong from the borrowers, as well as if govt. grants are stopped and govt. withdraws its share capital then PDCC Bank loss their financial viability.

**17. Political interference:** PDCC Bank control and manage through the member which elected in the management body. The members of the PDCC bank have mostly politician and local leaders. These leaders used their power for the personal benefits; misuse their position power for the various reasons. These politicians interfere all the decision related to the banks these effect on the performance and growth of the PDCC Bank, e.g. these politician use their power foe sanction of loan, recovery of loan, transfer, promotion, and selection of the employee etc.

**18. Debt Management:** Debt management all the function related to management of loan and advances. PDCC Bank uses their debt management policies provided by RBI, NABARD and Govt. But these management policies neither updated nor use the changing scenario of Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization. PDCC Bank sanction loan for the agricultural purpose but it can't monitor the



use of loan amount because of the lack of management. PDCC Bank use traditional management system for sanction of loan and its recovery. The debt management is effectively working when the PDCC Bank use modern technology and new special system for the sanction of loan and its recovery.

**19. Submission of unrealistic project by the borrower:** Some time borrower deliberately submit unrealistic project for getting advantages from government and bank. Unrealistic project means which is not based on realistic practices. Borrower deliberately show wrong information, documents and others project. Most of the time borrower show another's project by his name or someone's land, project, shed, buffalo, sheep or dairy presented to bank for owns name. With the help of bank officer farmer borrow loan on unrealistic project. Unrealistic project is sanction for getting subsidy or grants. This type of loan sanction by credit department, it creates various recovery problems.

**20. Preparation of incorrect repayment schedule:** Incorrect repayment schedule means prepare repayment schedule without checking borrowers financial capacity, cash flow from project, instalment amount, period of recovery. Due to incorrect loan repayment schedule borrower doesn't able to repay the loan. Bank prepares repayment schedule rules and regulation with the help of borrower. Borrower agree al the terms and condition of repayment of loan.

**21. Non availability of reliable market study to the credit officer:** Credit officer sanction loan with the help of reliable information obtain from market study. Credit officer study all the available information from market and Credit Information Bureau of India Ltd (CIBIL). And then decide the loan limit, installment amount, loan period etc., but reliable information is not available of wrong information create, wrong appraisal. Wrong appraisal create recovery problem because the credit officer sanction loan on the basis of available information.

**22. Unaudited data submitted by the borrower:** Bank want only audited data from the borrower, which is audited by CA or authorized officer. Audited data give assurance for documentation and give reliability for any information recorded in the books of account. But various borrowers do not maintain proper books of account for record the data/transaction. So they don't the audit. Unaudited data not used for any legal procedure. Bank does not sanction loan with the unaudited data of borrower but by mistake bank sanction loan to this type of borrowers, then bank faces so many problems related to the recovery under any legal procedure.

**23. Willful defaulter or fraudulent approach:** Most of the borrower of the PDCC Bank is good but some borrower deliberately not repayment of loan or the turn into wilful defaulter for the purpose getting some concession or subsidy or grant provided by Govt. in various schemes. Some of the borrower's approach is fraudulent, which borrow loan for the purpose of fraud; they submit unrealistic project or unaudited data to the bank. These type frauds are done only the support of bank officer.

## CONCLUSION

This study concluded that bank made variety of provisions to minimize outstanding amount of loan and advances. All this provisions made from bank's operating profit so bank deduct huge amount for provision of nonperforming assets. When bank wants to reduce nonperforming assets then bank make extra provision for nonperforming assets, extra provision is not a permanent solution on reduction on nonperforming assets. For the purpose of reduction the amount of nonperforming assets bank should use right debt management policies.

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## AGRO – TOURISM CENTERS IN TAPOLA VILLAGE OF MAHABALESHWAR TALUKA: GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

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### ABSTRACT

Global economic restructuring has created a climate in which many local economics have to adjust, in order to maintain or enhance their socio- economic viability. Agro-tourism is a way of sustainable tourist development and multi-activity in rural areas through which the visitor has the opportunity to get aware with agricultural areas, agricultural occupations, local products, traditional food and the daily life of the rural people, as well as the cultural elements and traditions. Moreover, this activity brings visitors closer to nature and rural activities in which they can participate, be entertained and feel the pleasure of touring. Tapola is one of the important tourist destinations in Mahabaleshwar taluka. Agro-tourism has been developed in this village because of suitable natural condition, tourist attractions in this village and nearness of Mahabaleshwar tourist center.

**Key words:** Global, Rural landscape, Agro tourism, Sustainable, opportunity, destination, attractions etc

### INTRODUCTION

Tourism is now well recognized as an engine of growth in the various economies of countries in the world. Various countries have changed their economies by upgrading their tourism perspective. Tourism has great capacity to generate large-scale employment and additional income sources to the people. Recently the concept of traditional tourism has been modified. Some new areas of the tourism have been emerged like Agro-Tourism. Agro-tourism is an innovative agricultural activity related to tourism and agriculture both.

It has a great capacity to create additional source of income and employment opportunities to the farmers.

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### CONCEPT OF AGRO -TOURISM

A term 'Agro-Tourism' is farm base. An agro-tourism is farm based business that is open to the public. These specialized agro-tourism places generally offer things to do, things to see, and produce or offerings to buy, and are open to the community.

#### ➤ Agro - tourism is defined as follows:-

Agro Tourism is "Travel that combines agricultural or rural settings with products of agricultural operations – all within a tourism experience".

### OBJECTIVE

- To examine the development and importance of agro-tourism centers in Tapola village.
- To suggest some remedial recommendation for more development of agro-tourism in Tapola village.

### DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present research study has covered Tapola village of Mahabaleshwar taluka in Satara

district. This village is selected for the study because Agro-tourism industry in this village has been developed successfully manner. This research study is compiled with the help of primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected with prepared personal interview schedule for owner of agro- tourism centers. Secondary data is collected from books, websites and newspaper such as Agro one etc.

### STUDY AREA

Tapola is satellite village located in Mahabaleshwar taluka of Satara district of Maharashtra state. Tapola is about 25 km away from the hill station and is labeled as the 'Mini Kashmir' of Maharashtra. Tapola is surrounded by Wai taluka towards North, Jaoli taluka toward East and Ratnagiri district towards west. This rustic village is popular among natural lovers and vacationers who wish to get back of nature. This place is ideal for picnic. The drive down to the village is as scenic as it can get with panoramic view on either side. According to 2011 census total population of Tapola

village was 612 and density of population was 453 people per sq. km. The total literacy is 84.07 percent and sex ratio is 998 female per 1000 male in same year.

### DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-TOURISM CENTERS IN TAPOLA VILLAGE

Agro-tourism has been developed in this village because of suitable natural condition, tourist attractions in this village and nearness of Mahabaleshwar tourist center. There are 07 agro-tourism centers in this village at present condition. All agro- tourism centers have been approved by M.T.D.C [Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation].The owners of these agro tourism centers gets more economical benefits through these centers. The people in this village as well as in surrounding villages get the employment opportunities through these centers.

The detail information about these agro - tourism centers has been shown in the following **table no.1.**

**Table no.1**

Sr.No	Name of Farmer	Name of Agro -Tourism centre	No. of people employed
1	Shri. Danawade Vitthal Ramchandra	Nisarg agro-tourism centre	10
2	Shri.Ganesh Bhosale	Koyana agro-tourism centre	9
3	Shri.Ganesh Utekar	Tapola agro-tourism center	10
4	Shri.Avinash ombale	Sahyadri agro-tourism center	8
5	Shri.Sanjay Utekar	Mahabaleshwer agro village	10
6	Shri.Vijay More	Sakha nivas agro tourism center	9
7	Shi.Yogesh karale	River view agro tourism center	10
	Total	7	66

**Source:** Based on field work 2014.

### DIFFERENT FACILITIES PROVIDED BY AGRO-TOURISM CENTERS

All this agro tourism centers provided different facilities to the tourist which is given below.

#### 1. Accommodation

The facilities such as secured and decent tent accommodation with attached bathroom and 24 hours running water and beautiful tents with good quality of cloths are available for tourist.

#### 2. Meal for tourist

Excellent service and sitting arrangement make it an exotic location to chill out. Homemade tasty breakfast, vegetarian and non-vegetarian maharashtrian lunch and dinner are available in all agro- tourism centers.

#### 3. Recreational activities

Different recreational activities are available for tourist such as boating, kaiking, swimming, fishing, bullock cart ride, modern farming, trekking, campfire, sports etc. This kind of activities is available in each agro-tourism centers.



## **BENEFITS OF AGRO-TOURISM CENTERS IN STUDY REGION**

Agro-tourism has the potential to change the economic face of traditional agriculture. The benefits of agro-tourism development are manifold. It would bring many direct and indirect benefits are as following.

1. Agro-tourism in study region provides employment opportunities to the farmers including farm family members and youth.
2. Agro-tourism gives additional income source for the farmers to protect against income fluctuation in study region.
3. Agro-tourism creates cultural transformation between urban and rural peoples including social and moral values.
4. Because of the Agro-tourism farmers can improve their standard of living to the contacts with urban people.
5. Agro-tourism support for rural and agricultural developmental process in study region.
6. Agro-tourism helps to reduce the burden on the other traditional tourist center in study region.
7. It helps to identify and knows about our great culture, traditional heritage to the tourism.

This type of innovation in tourism is upcoming and it will take some breathing time for good settlement the farmers are recouping with new trends.

## **SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATION**

Agro-Tourism is a one of the important business activity. For the better success in the agro-tourism you should follow the following things:

1. Give a wide publicity of all agro-tourism centre by new papers, television etc. Use all possible advertisement means.
2. Develop contacts with the schools, colleges, NGOs, clubs, unions, organizations etc.
3. Train all staff or family members for reception and hospitality.
4. Understand about the customer's wants and their expectations and serve.
5. Charge is optimum rent and charges for the facilities or services on the commercial base.
6. Do the artificially use of local resources for the entertainment and serve to tourist.
7. Develop website and update time to time for attract tourist.
8. Take tourist feedback and comments about the service and suggestions to more development and modification.
9. Develop a good relationship with the tourist for

future business and chain publicity.

10. Behave sincerely with the tourists and participate with them.

## **CONCLUSION**

Tapola has a great potential for development of agro-tourism because of its natural condition, different tourist attractions and nearness of Mahabaleshwar tourist center. It is good opportunity to develop agro-tourism centers in Tapola village. But there is a problem of finance. Hence the government should try to provide optimum financial aids to farmers in Tapola village by providing grants and finance. Bank should provide optimum financial help to farmers for the development of agro-tourism activities in this village. Union of the agro-tourism service providers is also another need of these farmers which helps to the agricultural tourism network in this village. Government should give local people permission to establish agro-tourism centers in this village by bringing flexibility in strong government rules and regulations.

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## MODERNIZATION OF MILITARY AND ITS IMPACT OF CHINA-INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

Indian strategy with China under Modi needs to be viewed as a developing power's response to a declining one, which is the case with India. This has led to a policy of accommodation and collaboration on the international level, competitiveness in the region, rejection of unilateral Chinese moves and deterrence by Modi's India against its asymmetric foe China. Ideological as well as material factors are at play in this seemingly unfocused approach. Additional to its desire to prevent the rise of Chinese hegemony in Asia, India wants to establish itself as a key regional force in a multi-colored Asia. As a result, India's overall response will be a continuous concern for its diplomacy as it struggles to compete with or catch up with China economically. The purpose of research modernization of military and its influence of china- India Xi Jumping's China has set itself the objective of establishing a world-class armed force in 2049. The capacity of Beijing to overcome the key impediments to its growth in the many disciplines has been methodically degraded. Starting in the mid-20th century with a vast but highly poor force and having had to sacrifice its modernization to economic expansion, in the past three decades, the Chinese Armed Forces have achieved an incredible jump. The premise that the Asian superpower would attain the planned military superiority must be properly evaluated. The strategic consequences will be significant, and great thought should be given to the judgments currently decided.

**Keywords:** China's Military Strategy, Indian Ocean Security, Gulf Security, Economic Security, China's Belt

### INTRODUCTION

When Deng Xiaoping announced in 1978 at the third plenum of the 11th People's Congress his "Four Modernizations," he set the path for China's military modernization plan. The development of national defence was one of the "four modernizations" deemed vital for a contemporary China. This criterion was underlined after the defeat of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in 1979 by a much smaller but highly motivated and well-organized Vietnamese Army. That first Gulf War in 1991, however, was the catalyst the PLA needed to modernize.

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The PLA was taken aback by Iraq's 38-day air campaign and the subsequent annihilation of the Republican Divisions' crack Soviet-equipped soldiers in only four days of land fighting. Revolutionary modifications in ideology, organizational structure, and weaponry were accomplished for future high-tech warfare. Mainland China's coastline stretches for around 14,500 kilometers, while its land border stretches for approximately 22,000 kilometers. China shares these borders with 14 other nations. China has never been a seafaring country in its history. Even though Admiral Zhen He sailed seven times beyond China's territorial waters, little is known about China's naval strength throughout history. That China ruled wide span of country from the western Caucasus to the southern Hindukush is well-known. When Europeans arrived in China in the mid-19th century, the rule of the



Mongol, Manchu, and Han dynasties came to an end with the collapse of the Qing dynasty. Mao Zedong hoped to avenge China's humiliation under the Qing Dynasty by creating the People's Republic of China during the "Century of Humiliation" (1850-1950). China's post-independence history has been marked by a series of uprisings. Aside from the catastrophic "Leap Forward" (1959-62) and the disastrous "Cultural Revolution" (1979), China's history is tarnished by wars in Korea (1950-54), India (1962), and Vietnam (1979). (1966-1976).

All of the world's external conflicts were fought on land, with little or no reliance on air or sea force. Because of its open economy and distinctive capitalist-socialist mix of governance, China has emerged as a

**Table 1: PLA Personnel, 1980-2020 (in millions)**

Year	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
PLA Army	3.6	3.16	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.035 <sup>a</sup>
PLA Navy	0.63	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.22	0.255	0.255	0.235	
PLA Air Force	0.4	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.42	0.4	0.33	0.398	
Strat Forces/Coast Guard	0	0	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Reserves	0	5	4	1.2	0.55	0.8	0.51	0.51	0.51
Paramilitary	7	4.3	12	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.66	0.66	0.66
Total number of PLA Personnel	11.63	13.3	16.32	5.42	4.49	4.665	3.455	3.503	3.205

As a result of their defeat by Vietnam in early 1979, the PLA was forced to reform. Between 1985 and 1995, China's Central Military Commission (CMC) under Deng Xiaoping (Deng) made significant changes based on the decreasing likelihood of a global conflict and the increasing importance of fierce but local fighting. Joint operations were given more importance, indigenous weaponry was produced, and the PLA as a whole was transformed into a leaner and more effective combat force, with its total troops dropping from 13.3 million in 1985 to 5.4 million in 1995. (See Table 1).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### ➤ Atul Pant (2019):

India's ties with China have been

rising powerhouse in recent years. It wasn't until 1991's hi-tech Gulf War, the Kosovo conflict, and the 1995-96 Taiwan Strait crises that the elite of the PLA was shaken considerably. To reclaim its proper position in the international community, China would need an RMA, since the PLA was not prepared to go up against a superpower such as the US. It is the goal of this study to explain how the PLA's transformation into an RMA and subsequent modernization programmed has occurred. In light of this, the purpose of this paper is to analyze this initiative from an Indian viewpoint and examine its consequences for India.

tumultuous ever since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Beijing sees India as a strategic foe and seems to regard India's expansion as a hindrance to its own growth. Narratives, in particular, suggest that India's gain is China's loss. Chinese overtures continue to irritate India, even though bilateral commerce has grown significantly over the years and several links have been developed since the 1962 Sino-Indian war. For more than two decades now, China has been modernizing its armed forces and restructuring its defense establishment. To balance this with its fast rise as a superpower and the envisioned future conflict scenarios, which are largely being formed by quickly increasing technology has received new

impetus in the recent several years. China's military capability is being bolstered by this modernization, which includes state-of-the-art systems built in-house. China's military modernization and restructure has sparked discussions throughout the world. Chinese military modernization and its vast ramifications for India are also the topic of the book under review, which is an assessment centered on security of China's different features and connotations. In light of China's modernization efforts, little academic research has been done to assess the level of the military danger Beijing poses to India. Having a tight and secretive state apparatus, most of the time, only what the Chinese government wants the people to know reaches the outside world. When it comes to China's current modernization effort and the book under review, its insights and analyses are relevant.

➤ **Cüneyt Yenigün (2020):**

China announced the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013 and has since invested in more than 70 nations as part of it. Since the time of the Men Dynasty until the present, China's military strategy has evolved, yet this effort is considered a masterpiece of the Communist Party. China's military strategy will be examined as a result of this study's focus on how BRI affects China's position in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf area. Chinese military strategists' reactions to newly stated policies are being studied using a realism approach, notably the Sea Power thesis. After the BRI, Chinese military strategists have adopted naval-oriented methods to secure Sea Routes as a means of preserving their economic viability, according to this study. In addition, it seems that China, India, and the area's hegemony power (the United States) will face off in the Indian Ocean region. The most important issue is whether they will regard one other in a realist or a liberal manner.

➤ **Hassan, M. A. (2019):**

Third-largest body of water in the world, the Indian Ocean is a developing

region of rivalry between China and India. This rivalry threatens the region's stability, which is critical to global marine commerce flows as the economies, powers, and interests of both nations grow. An outline of India's and China's strategic objectives in the Indian Ocean region is the goal of this study (IOR). The research will focus on the ramifications of this rivalry for Pakistan based on their increased interest. To avoid compromising Pakistan's objectives, it would also Endeavour to propose a path forward.

➤ **Wei and Ahmed (2015):**

The Naval War College's China Maritime Studies Institute (CMSI) uses Chinese-language resources to conduct unique research that helps current and future leaders better understand the complexities of contemporary China's maritime expansion. By reading this translation, non-Chinese readers may get a taste of what it's like to study Chinese literature in its original form. Historiographical overview of the critical Western and Chinese literature and thinkers that have helped create China's notion of sea power in Zhang Wei's paper, published in *Frontiers*. It sheds light on the breadth and depth of Chinese thinking on maritime dominance. To use just one example, even the most ardent proponents of land-based power in China have begun to acknowledge the strategic and economic relevance of sea power as part of this debate. On the contrary, the most pressing issue presently is on the shape and nature of Chinese maritime power. The CMSI believes that this translated essay (which includes original sources in the endnotes) will contribute to the ongoing discussion in the West regarding this important issue.

**KARTIK BOMMAKANTI (2020)**

Because of Xi Jinping's appointment as CPC General Secretary in 2013, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in China has undergone significant modernisation and organizational adjustments. Modernization strives to equip the PLA with the most up-to-



date technology and logistics in order to win quickly and decisively in any conflict. According to this brief, China's military has undergone a series of institutional reforms, which have culminated in a strongly centralized PLA under CPC leadership. ORF released a previous version of this short in 2019; this one is an update to it.

## MYTHOLOGY

### ➤ “Chinese Military Activities and Progress in the People’s Liberation Army’s Modernization in 2019”

Chinese military spending has climbed for the 24th year in a row, pushing the nation ahead of the United States as the world's second-largest buyer of defence equipment. 1 In 2019, China's military budget amounted to about \$175.4 billion, with the majority of that amount going on personnel, training, and acquisition of new equipment. 2 There has been a marked growth in the presence of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in the region and throughout the world. The East China Sea, the South China Sea, and Taiwan are China's key concerns in East Asia. A focus on China's operations in the South China Sea and its military presence outside of East Asia, as well as current developments in Sino-Russian relations and China's 2019 Defense White Paper, I've described my conclusions below.

## REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Training, procurement, system changes and restructuring all point to Taiwan as a model for the PLA. There are always consequences for Taiwan in Chinese military advances. Taiwan might be coerced, blocked, attacked, or invaded by any of the Chinese navy's underwater and surface platforms. More than 300 ships, ranging from aircraft carriers and destroyers to frigates and corvettes, make up China's navy, which is now the largest in the world, as of the most recent figures. This year, China is anticipated to put into service the first Type 055 Nanchang destroyers and the Type 095s nuclear attack submarine, both of which began construction in 2017. 3 The Chinese Air Force is developing a new

strategic stealth bomber called the Xian H-20. The H-20 will join the J-20 fighter, Y-20 airlifter, and Z-20 helicopters as part of the "20" series of new planes. The year 2020 is often cited as the reason why many people believe the "20" alludes to the year of implementation in 2020. 4 In view of China's increasingly menacing rhetoric regarding Taiwan, these events are extremely concerning. On the first day of the New Year, Chinese President Xi Jinping warned Taiwan that any talks over the island's future must strive toward unification, and that the island's efforts to proclaim full independence would be met with military force. Need for meaningful progress toward reunification is evident in this and future remarks, but it is not clear precisely what that implies. At the absolute least, China likely expects that the Kuomintang, Taiwan's more receptive political party, would win the president in 2020 in order to reopen bilateral negotiations. As a result, China has started undertaking military exercises of a higher level of complexity and extent. In March 2019, for the first time since 2011, two Chinese PLAAF J-11 fighter planes crossed the Taiwan Strait "median line." The Taiwanese government slammed this action as "reckless and aggressive." 6 When the PLA's aircraft flew over the middle line again, Taiwan President Tsai threatened that Taiwan will "forcefully evict" them. 7 ZTD-05s amphibious assault vehicles participated in a maritime drill in May with the PLA's 74th Group Army. According to Chinese official media, the drill was designed to demonstrate that the PLA was "fully positioned to cope with Taiwan secessionists and any island conflicts." 8 When the United States and Taiwan agreed to a \$2.2 billion weapons agreement in July, China staged a naval drill in the Taiwan Strait, which the Chinese government's official media described as a "warning" to separatists in Taiwan. This year, the PLA has made significant gains in the South China Sea even while Taiwan continues to be its top priority. De facto South China Sea

sovereignty is being sought via manipulating international law, coercive diplomacy, and military action on the part of the Chinese government.

Should war break out in the South China Sea over Taiwan or other claimants like the Philippines (a US ally), China would gain a military advantage by controlling the first chain of islands. So China would wield enormous power over countries that rely on easy access to the South China Sea for their energy and economic well-being. China Chinese military policy seems to be evolving in order to weaken US conventional deterrence, at least in Beijing. For China, it is important that foreign military vessels and planes cannot access the South China Sea's water and airspace. With the construction of bases in the Spratly Islands, such as on Fiery Cross and Subi Reefs and Mischief Reefs, it has made progress toward this goal (known as the Big 3). Each of these facilities will have a 10,000-foot runway in order to handle fighters, bombers, tankers, large transports, patrol airborne early warning, and aircraft refuelling. 10 Beijing has a major naval outpost on Woody Island, one of the country's largest islands in the Paracels. Military troops have been permanently stationed on the island, and airstrips and ports have been constructed. Fighters, surface-to-air missiles, and anti-ship cruise missiles have also been deployed. Woody Island is being developed as a "national vital strategic service and logistics centre" by China, according to a study published in March 2019. 12 Chinese J-10 fighters were stationed on Woody Island, which had already undergone a significant amount of fortification; therefore equipment mobility was minimal in 2019. Since then, China has increased the frequency of its maritime drills. The PLA tested PLA C2 systems, PLARF missile defence systems, repelling boats and live-fire drills in the South China Sea in February 2019 for a month. 14 Tests of the PLA's military command and defence capabilities were purportedly carried out in this area of the South China Sea the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea; the US Department of Defense recognized China's anti-ship ballistic missile testing there on July 3, 2019. There has never before been a Chinese missile test in the vicinity of these

waterways. The JL-3, a new submarine-launched anti-ship ballistic missile with a claimed range of the whole United States of America, was one of the missiles that were launched. 15 However, the Pentagon has not verified that the DF-21D, or "carrier killer," and the DF-26, which can purportedly reach Guam and carry two different types nuclear bombs as well as several conventional warheads, have been tested. 16 Throughout the month of October, the South China Sea was the scene of "combat scenario" exercises with new Russian-built Su-35 fighter jets, which included sea targets, fire and manoeuvre, and nighttime operations.

During an August drill exercise in the Parcel Islands, China restricted access to three of the islands' waterways, preventing ships from passing through. 18 On the Spratly Islands, China has placed land-based anti-ship and anti-aircraft missile systems like the YJ-12B. China's influence operations and predatory economics are pushing other states in the Indo-Pacific around. 20 After growing worries over Chinese 5G technology and Huawei, the Chinese government has warned countries like Australia and New Zealand about the dangers associated with cutting connections with Huawei. 21 China's warships have torpedoed and sunk a Vietnamese fishing boat in the Parcels and a Philippine fishing vessel near Scarborough Shoal this year. 22 To prevent Malaysian and Vietnamese oil and gas exploitation in the Spratly Islands, China has also dispatched research boats.

China wants the ASEAN countries to sign a Code of Conduct (COC), which is likely a non-binding document, but which would bind ASEAN countries to manage the dispute in a way that is beneficial to China, such as prohibiting ASEAN countries from cooperating militarily or economically with countries outside the region to resolve the South China Sea issue. Concerns have been raised by some observers that China is aiming to elevate its claim to de facto authority over the South China Sea by framing the COC as superior to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. The good news is that China's frequency of patrols and exercises in the East China Sea, where China and Japan both claim the Senkaku/Diaoyu islands, has declined from its high levels in 2016 for air patrols and 2012 for naval activity. As a result of China's focus



on the South China Sea and the growing threat from the United States, China has slashed the number of military exercises it conducts. By May of 2019, PLA exercises in 2019 have already topped the entire number of exercises carried out in 2018, despite a significant increase in 2018. 24 This shows that China's policies in this region may have been altered to encourage more aggressiveness from the Chinese side.

## CONCLUSION

China's military modernization is a well-thought-out strategy that has propelled the country to global prominence. It's still on track to meet the goals set forth in the 2006 National Defense Paper. As a result, China has risen to prominence in international affairs and is now the sole new threat to US dominance. Despite the fact that most of the modernization effort is aimed at the United States, the consequences for the rest of the world are clear. China's military has become a more competent force since Xi Jinping was named the CPC's General Secretary, and it can now take on any war on any terrain at any time. The Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) has undergone major structural and technical reforms in order to become a more lean and efficient combat force. The PLAN, on the other hand, has seen the most substantial improvement. PLAN is currently on its way to become China's preeminent maritime force in the near and distant seas. In order to underscore the PLA's modernization efforts, nothing better than the PLAN's first indigenously built aircraft carrier can do so. Drones and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) have played an important part in PLAAF and PLARF development, as has research into the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into their next-generation aircraft and armament.

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## A THEMATIC STUDY OF CHINUA ACHEBE'S NOVEL THINGS FALL APART

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### ABSTRACT

Chinua Achebe called "the father of modern African writing". His well-known literary work *Things Fall Apart* published in 1958. Chinua Achebe presents about his people's history, culture, traditions, superstitions, rituals ceremonies, festivals of Igbo society in the novel. Achebe depicts the realistic picture of the contemporary society and effects of European colonialism on Igbo society. This article is focuses on changing perspectives of Igbo society in pre and post-colonial period Africa. Also, interactions between the European white people and the Igbo people had both optimistic and pessimistic cultural outcomes in their culture. The protagonist Okonkwo presents cultural conflict between the Igbo and whites. It is also reflected that the Europeans greatly influenced the lifestyle of Igbo society.

**Keywords:** history, culture, tradition, post-colonial, Igbo,

### INTRODUCTION

The novel *Things Fall Apart* is written by Nigerian author Chinua Achebe. The title *Things Fall Apart* taken from W. B. Yeats poem 'The Second Coming'. The novel was published in 1958 to great critical acclaim in Britain, but the reception in Nigeria was mixed; the book was met with skepticism and ridicule. The setting of the novel is in the rural outskirts of Nigerian in a fictional village, Umuofia just before the appeared of white missionaries in the village. The unexpected and sudden arrival of white missionaries in Umuofia, the natives of Igbo society do not know how to react to the sudden and unexpected cultural changes that the white missionaries carries to change with their new political structure and institutions. Colonial Africa in the 20<sup>th</sup> century forms the cultural context of the things fall Apart. Achebe gives the reader a clear and vivid insight into the various sects and cultural aspects reflected in the novel.

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### THEMATIC ASPECTS

In the novel the protagonist a yam farmer Okonkwo struggles with the legacy of his father- a shiftless debtor fond of playing the flute, as well as the complications and contradictions that arise when the missionaries arrive in his village of Umuofia. Exploring the certain of cultural conflict, particular the encounter between the Igbo tradition and cultural doctrine, Achebe returns to the themes of his earlier stories, which grew from his own background. "The book as a whole creates for the reader such a vivid picture of Igbo life that the plot and characters are little more than symbols representing a way of life lost irrevocably within living memory," said the review in the magazine *Black Orpheus*. It "genuinely succeed in presenting tribal life from the inside," and is today regarded as a landmark in African literature. *Things Fall Apart* was followed by *No Longer at Ease* (1960), *Arrow of God* (1964), *A Man of the People* (1966) and *Anthills of the Savannah* (1987). However, *A Man of the People*, a bleak satire set in an unnamed African state which had just attained independence, brought Achebe to the attention of the authorities



and he was forced to leave the country. The traditions and customs of Igbo people are reflected in the novel *Things Fall Apart*. The central place of the novel is Umuofia represents traditions of marriage, burial, funeral ceremony and farming of the Igbo. The protagonist Okonkwo has perspective of Igbo culture and demonstrates for save his culture against white missionaries. The traditions and customs have changed after white missionaries arrived in Africa. In the novel the judicial system of the Igbo society is deferent from the Europeans. The customs and traditions that form the center of Umuofia. Igbo people cannot survive their traditions and culture due to major changes happened around in the Igbo people. As the white men enter the clans and impose their world and Igbo's social culture spirals apart. Okonkwo and his son Nwoye are representatives of tradition and change. The protagonist Okonkwo represents tradition, as he holds conventional ideas of rank, honor, prestige and virile in high commendation. As the plot progresses, Okonkwo begins to fall out of favor with the clans and his descent signals the crumbling of traditional Umuofia society. His cult to tradition also drives him to kill his own surrogate son, Ikemefuna. His son Nwoye feels frigid when he behold certain aspects of Umuofia society, such as leaving infant twins out to die and the idea of sacrificing innocents like Ikemefuna, that's why he approaching to join the Christians. Nwoye is the oldest son of Okonkwo. He is sensitive lad, having much of mother in him. He became close friend and inseparable companion of ikmefuna and develops under the latter's influence. Initially, he prefers to listen to the folk tales and fairy tales told by his mother. But due to Ikemefuna, he starts taking interest in the history of the great heroes and warriors of Igbo clan. Soon he realizes that his inseparable companion has been killed. The death of his innocent friend at the hands of the clan and the custom of the throwing away the twins towards the Christians and particularly towards their hymn and psalm singing. Finally, in spite of his father's warning and beating, become an active practitioner and preacher of Christianity. Thus, he leaves his father crest-fallen.

The novel reflects the local colour of the Igbo society from a post-colonial perspective. The protagonist Okonkwo struggles to save Igbo social tradition and culture due to a lack of support from his community. The conflict between old and new generations as well as old culture and new culture. That's the conflict of Okonkwo. The protagonist is stuffed into his culture and tradition. He slammed his son due to cultural conflict that occurred after white missionaries established their political system and institutions. Ezeudu's funeral ceremony is significant to turning point of the Igbo culture and traditions. Ezeudu was a great man in Okonkwo's village called Igudo. The canon broke the silence of the town and an ounces his death. The entire clan attended the funeral. Guns and canons we're fired. The ancient drums went in for death beat. The old Ezeudu had three titles. It was rare achievement on the part of a native. Hence he was too buried after the sunset/dark with only a glowing brand to light to sacred ceremony. The drum beating and dancing became feverish. It was all dark. The burial was near. Guns fired the last salute. The canon reached to sky. There came a cry of agony and the shouts of fury from the delirious fury. Silence reigned. For dead man's sixteen year old son had been killed by Okonkwo's gun inadvertently. The boy was dancing the traditional farewell to his late father. Dumbfounding and unparalleled confusion prevailed. It was a crime against the earth goddess to kill a clansman. Okonkwo committed the crime inadvertently. He had to flee from the land, as per the law of the land and return to it after seven years. Before the crowing of the cock, he left for his motherland with his wives and children and belongings. As soon as the day broke, the late Ezeudu's men set fire to Okonkwo's house, killed animals, demolished the red walls and destroy the barn. They including Obierika carried out the justice of the earth goddess. This, they cleansed the land polluted by Okonkwo with the blood of clan man. It acquaints us with the strange and mysterious beliefs and taboos and laws of the heathen tribal world in Africa. On the other hand, the innocent Ikemefuna, who was killed mercilessly by the Umuofians including Okonkwo to adhere to the customs and

dictates of the clan? The pathetic death of Ikemefuna invites our pity for the lad and houses our righteous indignation and wrath for the hideous laws and customs of the jungle.

The various changes in Umuofia during Okonkwo's exile bring out the pathetic lot of the natives due to the invasion of the white man. They make it clear that the process of disintegration and break down of tribal life and its values commenced as soon as Okonkwo left Umuofia. Okonkwo was all sorrow to witness the changes that have started making things fall apart in his clan. So also he was all grief to see why his clan had not retaliated and opposed the whites to preserve intact its life and values. On the other hand, Mr. Brown is the first white missionary to travel to Umuofia. He institutes a policy of compromise, understanding, and non-aggression between his flock and the clan. He becomes friends with important clansmen and established a school and a hospital in Umuofia.

The men are superior to women in the Igbo society; it is reflected in the character of Ekwifia. The novel *Jai Re jai*, Chindhi represents her role in communal cultural perspectives. She is the second wife of Okonkwo. She was called the crystal beauty in her youth. She became attracted towards Okonkwo when he flogged the cat. But she did not marry him then as he was not financially well off. But after two years she returned to him deserting her first husband. Okonkwo who retained a soft corner accepted her as his second wife. She both loved and feared her husband much. She worked with her husband both at home and in exile and had her due share in her husband's prosperity.

The ending of 'Things Fall Apart' is pathetic rather than tragic. It is all steeped in bitter irony as well. Obierika leads them to the bush and the tree on which they all see Okonkwo's dangling body. The sight of Okonkwo's body brings a change in the District Commissioner and he learns the following things from Obierika about the customs of the natives. The natives take suicide as a hideous sin and abomination against their goals. They neither touch the body of the dead person nor bury it. Instead, they pay the strangers for burying the dead body of the person concerned.

## CONCLUSION

The novel *Things Fall Apart* is one of the important landmarks of the African culture which spread and flourished around the world. Through the journey in the Dark Continent towards African Igbo culture, traditions, rituals, festivals are important cultural aspects highlighted in the novel. The changes occurred in the Igbo society due to Europeans established their political power. The protagonist Okonkwo sacrificed his life to his culture but in vain.

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## A STUDY OF HUMAN VALUES AND MORALS IN SILAS MARNER

□ Mr. Shelke Santosh Shivaji\*\*

### ABSTRACT

This article is an attempt to study the human values in Silas Marner. Silas Marner is a novel by an English novelist, George Eliot. The novel is full of great human values like affection, kindness, and sympathy. These human values have been presented by the novelist through the major characters of the novel. Human values are also presented through different religious activities and laws. As a moralist, George Eliot has is more concerned about the welfare of all human beings in her novel. Similarly, she is also concerned with the traditional human values and morals which are very vital in order to protect the harmonious social environment and proper growth of society. Moral values also are very important in Silas Marner. In the novel the good people are rewarded while the bad ones are punished. As George Eliot was a religious person, she believed in fate and providence and that there was a higher being rewarding and punishing our conduct.

**Keywords:** - Humanism, Morality, Religion, Christianity etc.

### INTRODUCTION

Silas Marner: The Weaver of Raveloe, is a quite well acclaimed novel by Victorian novelist George Eliot. It was first published in 1861. George Eliot describes this novel as "a story of old-fashioned village life." Publisher, John Blackwood said that he found it somber. But, Eliot responded by saying that it was not a sad story as "it sets in a strong light the remedial influences of pure, natural human relations." Human values in philosophy of humanism refers to, "an attitude that emphasizes the dignity and worth of the individual"<sup>(1)</sup> The basic principle of humanism is that humans are rational and possess the capacity for truth and goodness. Generally, the term, 'humanism' is used to discuss and describe cultural and literary movement of 14th and 15th century in Europe.

This movement is also very well-known as Renaissance. This Renaissance particularly means the revival of classic Greek and Roman literature. It was in Italy where this movement began and contributed by the Italian writers like Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch and Giovanni by preserving the classical works. These classical works are full of human ideals. In the beginning in manuscripts and later in 15<sup>th</sup> century, in printing form the widespread of these classics developed humanism in central Europe. First it started in the fields of literature and art and later it was extended to theology, education and Reformation. However, in this article, we are not much concerned with above mentioned humanism but our intention is specific to the humanism and human values as expounded by George Eliot in her famous novel, Silas Marner. Therefore, this paper is an attempt to study the Victorian human values and the role, respect and consideration given to women.

### HUMAN VALUES AND MORALS IN SILAS MARNER

It seems that George Eliot underlines the great value of human values like sympathy,

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kindness and affection. Especially in *Silas Marner*, we come across many women characters that have these great qualities of kindness and sympathy. For example, in this novel, the character of Dolly Winthrop is presented truly as a very kind and sympathetic woman. When she finds that Silas Marner has a problem, she supports and helps him to come out his despair and loneliness. She also shows affection towards him. Silas Marner had stopped believing in God after suffering betrayal from his great friend William Dane. But, Dolly's help support and persuasion compels him to come back to Christian beliefs. We can affirm it with the following line from the novel: "Dolly listened with a devout look, glancing at Marner in some confidence that this strain would help to allure him to church",<sup>(2)</sup>

Dolly's care, affection and kindness toward Silas Marner is again noticed when he finds a baby girl in his house. He was quite unable to handle the situation as he did not have any idea as to how to take care babies. But then, Dolly cares of the little girl as if it is her own child and comes often to Silas's house sometimes to feed the baby or to give it a bath or to change its clothes etc. Even when Silas was robbed, with Dolly in lead, all the villagers pitied brought love to him. Thus the character of Dolly represents the humanist approach of George Eliot in her novel.

Humanism in George Eliot's novels can also be studied in terms of religious aspects. As per the teachings of the Bible, we should help our brothers, sisters, and neighbors. It also teaches us to be good to fellowmen and love them. Similarly, along with these, the teachings of good gets rewarded while bad gets punished are found in almost all the religious books in the world. We can observe this in *Silas Marner* as all the bad characters somehow get punished for their wicked acts. Dunstan Cass is good example to explain this fact in the novel. He steals Silas's money and blackmails his own brother Godfrey Cass. But in the end he is found dead along with the stolen money. Godfrey Cass also gets punished for his earlier sins and therefore remains childless forever. However, Silas Marner is rewarded in the end. His

good act of adopting of Eppie gives him back all the hope, social respect, money and happiness that he had lost earlier. Theme of humanism is also strengthened by George Eliot through some characters' love for nature. We see that Silas is innocently collecting the herbs and Eppie has a last wish to have a flower garden. This love for nature is also symbolically presented through Eppie's act of moving the bush which had grown on the place where Molly had died. If humanity and morals are cherished in a society, a proper growth and blossoming of characters can happen. But in our life we come across some people who do not follow the principles of humanism and morality. Mostly, these people are instinctive by nature and tend to be jealous, greedy and deceptive. Therefore, they are not good for the harmonious growth of a society. Such people betray or deceive others in order to achieve their goals. But the people who are betrayed and deceived stop believing in both man and God. George Eliot has very explicitly explained this in the novel through the unfortunate events that happened in the life its protagonist, Silas Marner. In the early life Silas has been betrayed by his friend, William Dane. Later, he is also deceived by his to be wife, Sarah who marries William Dane. Silas is completely shocked by these two experiences. He feels that even God did not help him in these bad situations in his life. Therefore, though, an ardent religious person he rejects God and man as they both have rejected him. Later, he became an isolated person and consequently as per George Eliot's idea his growth as human being also stopped. However, the novelist has all sorted out in the end as through some new events and experiences Silas' faith in man and God is restored again. This humanistic and religious approach is quite common across all the novels of George Eliot. Though, in the novel, there are few incidents of tragedy like the death of Molly Cass, George Eliot emphasizes the importance moral order of the universe. All the major characters in the novel receive their just desserts in the end. Silas Marner is rewarded for his loving and caring of Eppie. Dunsey is shown as never being in profit after his robbery. Godfrey



Cass being a deceitful and morally cowardice, fails to acknowledge publicly that Eppie is his daughter. This is the moral order which is at work through apparently chance events. For example, Marner happens to go away from his cottage on a small job and leaves his door unlocked (which he never does) and at the same time Dunsey is passing by, which provides him a chance to rob Silas Marner. Similarly, Molly Cass collapsing near Marner's cottage and Eppie wandering inside his cottage also gives the impression of chance happening. The door of his cottage remains open again and Marner is in deep sleep, so he notices the girl only when she is sleeping on his fireplace. This Chance happening intensifies when on seeing the child Marner senses that some kind of supernatural order is playing with his life and also thinks that the child has been by design sent to him. Dolly Winthrop also agrees with him without explaining as to who or what this benevolent power could be. When Marner explains his early days of life to Dolly, she by her intuitive feeling seems to suggest that there is some kind of higher power which orders everything for the best. She says "For if us as knows so little can see a bit o' good and rights, we may be sure as there's a good and a rights bigger nor what we can know." (3)

This humanistic and moral approach in George Eliot's novels may be the result of her religious education that she received from her father. This early religious influence made her to submit herself to the God's will and live for Him only. However, we must not forget that she had rejected and avoided evangelical Christianity. She believed more in the doctrine of asceticism which asserts the importance of putting moral principles into practice. For her material world was a sin for the soul. Later, she was addicted to self-repression and abandoned all the dogmas of Christianity. But her Christian consciousness lived with her all life.

## CONCLUSION

In almost all of her novels and particularly in *Silas Marner*, George Eliot concentrates on the concept of welfare of every human being. In addition, she is also concerned with the social environment wherein community is joined together

by traditional values which according to her are reservoirs of virtues which sustain the harmony of humane development. She considers it her responsibility to wish and see humanity in general and the English society in specific to be 'humanized' through humanitarian principles. Therefore, in the world which is in constant change is full of wickedness, and betrayal, bringing a humanitarian awareness among people is duty of every citizen. Consequently George Eliot brings to people's notice the horrible consequences of misdeeds as seen in the novel. Thus, George Eliot, in the novel requests people, the English people in particular to be part of humanity religion.

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## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN BARAMATI TEHSIL, PUNE DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

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### ABSTRACT

Baramati tehsil is one of the developed tehsils of Pune district. According to the 2011 census, Baramati tehsil is the fourth most populous tehsil in Pune district. As per 2011 census, it has a population of 429600 which is 4.55% of the total population of Pune district. Considering the total area of Baramati tehsil, there are total 118 villages (including Baramati City and Baramati Rural) in the tehsil. When we compare the distribution of population in these villages, it appears that the distribution of population in these villages is uneven. A close study of the population distribution in the tehsil shows that the concentration of population has taken place in the southern part of the tehsil. There are many reasons behind this unequal distribution of population such as health, education, employment, market, water availability etc. This research paper has tried to find out the distribution of population of Baramati tehsil, inequality in distribution and the reasons behind it.

**Keywords:** spatial distribution, inequality

### INTRODUCTION

The development of any region depends on the population of that region. This is because the population provides labor for industries, jobs and agriculture etc. which gives impetus to industries and businesses in the region and develops the region as a whole. But when the distribution of population in a region is uneven, development also appears to be uneven. The development of infrastructure seems to be in the same areas of the region where population distribution is abundant. These include industry, business, employment, education, health, recreation, etc. On the other hand, where population distribution is uneven, these facilities are lacking. If the population of a region is controlled then its benefits are seen, otherwise it has to face many adverse effects like stress on natural resources, unemployment, poverty,

environmental pollution, increasing stress on service facilities etc. Therefore, if the overall development of any region is to be achieved, the spatial distribution of the population of that region must be equal or even. Similarly in Baramati tehsil inequality in population distribution also results in inequality in overall development.

### STUDY REGION

Baramati tehsil is situated in eastern part of Pune district of Maharashtra state. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of this tehsil is 18°24' N to 18°23'19" North latitudes and 74°13'8" E to 74°2'47" East longitudes. Total geographical area of the tehsil is about 1382.48 km<sup>2</sup>. There are only two non-perennial rivers namely, Nira and Karha, flows in the study region. According to physiography, tehsil comes under the plateau region of the Deccan trap of Maharashtra. The slope of the region is from north-west to south-east. The average height of the study region is 538 m. The study region records average annual temperature around 25 °C and average annual rainfall ranges in between 40 to 50 cm. The study region has 117 villages these villages are divided into eight revenue circles for

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better administration. As per 2011 census, total population of study region is 429600 with 221094 Males and 208506 Females and population density of study region is 311 per square kilometer.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study spatial distribution of population the study region.
2. To analyze inequality of population distribution.
3. To study factors responsible for uneven distribution of population.

### DATA SOURCE & METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on secondary data. The secondary data collected by published and unpublished materials from various sources. Meteorological data like temperature and rainfall collected from Agricultural Department of Maharashtra, Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), and Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Baramati. Data on Population and socio economic status has been collected from Socio-economic Abstract Pune District 2011, and Gazetteer of Pune District, Pune District Census Handbook.

### SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

As per 2011 census, total population of Baramati tehsil is 429600 and population density is around 311 persons per square kilometer. To show the regional distribution of population in Baramati tehsil, the villages in the tehsil have been divided into three groups according to their population. Villages with a population of more than 5000 include villages with high population, villages with population of 2000 to 5000 include villages of moderate population and villages with population of

less than 2000 include villages with low population.

#### 1. High Populated Villages (> 5000):

In study region 25 out of 118 villages comes under this category, 25 out of 118 villages in the study area fall into this category. The highest population is in Baramati City (54415) followed by Baramati Rural (19387), Jalochi (19346), Malegaon Bk (18470), Tandulwadi (9159), Gunwadi (8420), Wadgaon Nimbalkar (7646), Pandare (7440), Sangvi (7331), Niravagaj (7241), Katewadi (6981), Rui (6975), Dorlewadi (6666), Zargadwadi (6185), Nimbut (6052), Wanewadi (5932), Khandaj (5793), Murum (5744), Malad (5628), Korhale Bk (5625), Shirsuphal (5512), Parawadi (5477), Waghawadi (5391), Morgaon (5321) and Supe (5008). All these 25 villages come under high populated villages and located in the southern part of the study region where suitable physiography, fertile soil, availability of water, employment, education, health and other basic facilities are present.

#### 2. Moderate Populated Village (2000 to 5000):

About 36 out of 118 villages comes under this category, it includes Pimpali (4603), Songaon (4515), Mudhale (4383), Undawadi Kade Pathar (3964), Shirawali (3827), Dhekalwadi (3826), Medad (3773), Mekhali (3765), Kambaleshwar (3736), Manappawasti (3716), Karhawagaj (3368), Murti (3355), Karhati (3333), Hol (3302), Karanjepul (3273), Korhale Kh (3086), Pawanewadi (2951), Jalgaon supe (2859), Yelewasti (2814), Deulgaon Rasal (2711) and other 16 villages.

### Factors Affecting Population Distribution

- Physiography
- Climate
- Soil Fertility
- Water Availability
- Health
- Education
- Employment
- Security
- Transportation
- Entertainment
- Sewage and Garbage disposal Facility

All these 36 villages come under moderate populated category and situated around the Nira River and Canal next to the highly populated villages.

### 3. Low Populated Villages (< 2000):

In study region category 57 out of 118 villages comes under this category, these villages are Kutwalwadi (2000), Thopatewadi (1969), Dandwadi (1958), Pwaimal (1912), Vadhane (1893), Baburdi (1889), Waki (1761), Bhondavewadi (1757), Anjangaon (1755), Kalkhairewadi (1738), Barhanpur (1722), Pansarewadi (1708), Jaradwadi (1666),

Sabalewadi (1663), Soratewadi (1662), Sonawadi supe (1624), Kanheri (1578), Dhakale (1554), Ghadgewadi (1539), Undavadi supe (1536), Jogwadi (1464), Kurnewadi (1445), Khandobachiwadi (1429), Karanje (1416), Gadadaewadi (1384) and other 32 villages comes under this category and mostly located in north-west and northern part of the study area where soil is coarse grained, inadequate water resources, and also lack of other facilities like educational institutes, medical facilities, employment opportunities, undeveloped transport network and many more which results in sparsely populated areas.

### FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR INEQUALITY OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION:

In any region concentration of population is depends on availability of some important factors are: As per physiography, the study region comes under the plateau region of Deccan trap of Maharashtra. The average height of the study region from MSL is 538 meter and relief slope is north-west to south-east. It shows the north and north-west part is of hilly zone with shallow coarse soil which is not suitable for agriculture. Whereas deep black and slightly deep black soil found in southern part of the study region around Nira River and canal, which favors agriculture in little middle and mostly southern part of the study region which becomes major pull factor for the concentration of population. In study region 69 out of 118 villages comes under the drought prone area and mostly located in northern part of the study region. The average annual rainfall of the study region ranges between 400 to 500 mm. The study region is drained by two Non-perennial Rivers are Karha and Nira. But main water source of this region is Canal which flows from west to east in southern part of the study region which is major source of drinking water as well as water for agriculture. So it results in highest

population concentration in southern part where adequate water source is available.

The important facilities which plays role of pull factors in population concentration are health, education, entertainment, shopping centers, market, employment and security. These all facilities are developed in southern part of the region; numbers of hospitals, educational institutes, entertainment centers are developed. Employment opportunities for youngsters are also available due to MIDC, small and medium business and shops. These basic needs of human tend to live around it. Therefore highest concentration of population found in southern part than northern part of the study region.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The distribution of population in any region is affected by many factors such as fertility, topography, climate, soil fertility, water availability, employment, education, health, recreation, security, transportation facilities, development of industries and businesses etc. A similar effect is seen on the regional distribution of population in Baramati tehsil. The 25 most populous villages are found in the southern part of the study area where fertile land, water availability, transportation facilities as well as basic amenities like education, health, security, recreation, employment, waste and wastewater management etc. are available. Also 36 villages with medium populations are found in the southern part of the study area but at a short distance compared to the most populous villages. 57 sparsely populated villages are to the north of the study area. Due to lack of fertile land, water scarcity, lack of health, education, security, employment, transportation facilities, etc., the area is sparsely populated. Overall, the population distribution in Baramati tehsil is uneven.

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## A BRIEF REVIEW ON PHYSICAL SYNTHESIS METHODS OF THIN FILM

□ Prof. Megha B Jagtap\*\*

### ABSTRACT

In this chapter Synthesis of Nanomaterial is mention in details. Under Physical method Mechanical Methods based on evaporation, sputter Deposition, etc. are discussed. Under chemical method synthesis of semiconductor Nanoparticles by Colloidal Route, Sol-Gel method Nanoparticles synthesized. Under biological method synthesis using microorganism.

**Keywords:** Under biological method synthesis using microorganism.

### INTRODUCTION

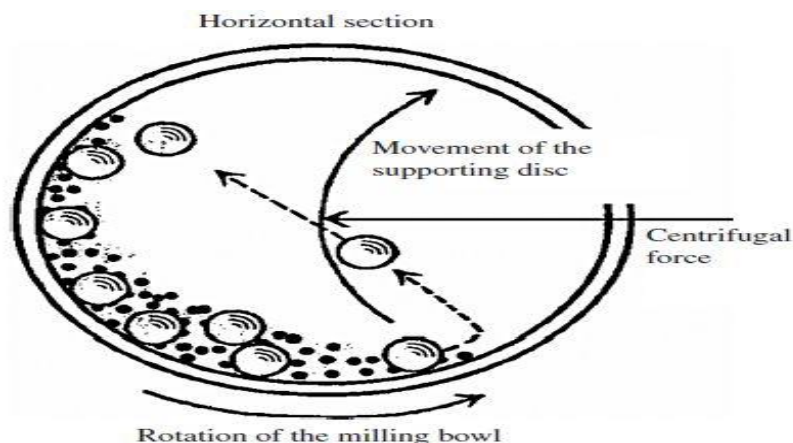
To synthesize different types of Nanomaterial in the form of cluster, colloids, rods, thin films, tubes, wires, etc. there are large number of techniques. Some of the already existing conventional techniques to synthesized different types of techniques to synthesized different types of materials are optimized to get nonmaterial's and some new techniques are developed. Interdisciplinary subject is nanotechnology. Therefore to synthesized Nanomaterial the various chemical, physical, hybrid, biological, techniques are available. In this chapter some physical as well as related methods to obtain Nanomaterial are discussed

#### High Energy Ball Milling:-

It is one of the simplest ways of making Nanoparticles of some metals and alloys in the form of powder. There are lots cases of mills viz. vibratory, planetary, rod, tumbler etc. usually one or more containers are used at a time to make fine particles. Size of containers, of course depends upon the quantity of interest. Hardened steel or tungsten carbide balls are put in containers along with

powder or flakes (< 50 mm >) of a material of interest. Initially material can be arbitrary size and shape. Container is closed with tight lids. Usually 2:1 mass ratio of balls to material is advisable. If the container is more than one half occupied, effectiveness of milling is condensed. Weighty milling balls increase the impact energy on collision. Larger balls, used for milling produce smaller grain size and larger defects in the particles. The process may add some impurities from balls. The container may be filled with air or inert gas. However this can be an additional generator of impurity, if right caution to utilize eminent purity gases is not taken. A temperature rise in the range of 100 to 1100<sup>°</sup>c is expected to take place during the collisions. Lower temperature favors amorphous particle formation. The gases like O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> etc. can be the source of impurities as constantly new, active surface are generated. Cryo-cooling (low temperature cooling) is sometimes to dissipate the generated heat. Containers are rotate at high speed (a few hundreds of rpm) around their own axis. Addition they may rotate around some central axis are called as 'planetary ball mill'.

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**Fig: 4 High energy ball milling**

When the containers are rotating around the central axis, the material is forced to the walls and is pressed against the walls. But due to the motion of the containers around their own axis the material is forced to other area of container via controlling speed of rotation of the central axis and container as well as duration of milling, it is possible to ground the material to fine powder (few nm to few tens of nm) whose size can be quite uniform. Some of the material like Co, Cr, and WETC are made nanocrystalline by this method

#### **METHODS BASED ON EVAPORATION**

There is large variety of methods to forms nanostructure by evaporating the material on some substrates. The nanostructure material can be in the form of thin films', multilayer films or nanoparticles. These are several methods in which material of interest is bought in the gaseous phase (atoms or molecules) which can form clusters and then deposit on appropriate substrate. It is also possible to obtain very thin. (Even atomic layers, known as monolayer's). Evaporation can be achieved by various methods like resistive heating electron beam heating, laser heating, sputtering etc. It should be remembered that all synthesis processes need to be carried out in a properly designed vacuum system, so as to avoid uncontrolled oxidation of source material and final product as well as that of components of the synthesis system. Mean free path of particles also increase in Vacuum system, which is often desired .even if some reactive gases are used in certain cases of depositions, it is useful first evacuated the system to a very low

pressure so that the material to be synthesized do not get contaminated by undesired atoms and then pressurize in system to desired value by introducing the high purity gases in the synthesis chamber. Material to be evaporated is usually heated from some suitable filament, educible, boat etc (collectively called as 'evaporation source' or 'crucible'). Usually the sources are electrically heated so that enough vapors of the filament material without forming any alloy or compound, then filament is considered to be suitable. Otherwise one need to melt the material in a basket, canoe etc. owever this type of heating has the disadvantages that the crucible itself and surroundings parts also get heated and become the source of unwanted contamination or impurities. Therefore evaporation by electron by electron beam heating method is converted beam of electron focuses on the substances to be deposited, kept in the crucible. It melts only some central portion of the material in a crucible avoiding any contamination from crucible. Thus high purity materials can be obtained.

#### **SPUTTER DEPOSITION**

Sputter deposition is a widely used thin film deposition techniques, especially to obtain stoichiometric thin films (i.e. without changing the composition of the original material) from target material. Target material may be some alloy, ceramics or compounds. Sputter is also effective in producing non porous compact thin films. It is very good technique to deposit multilayer thin films for mirrors or magnetic films for spintronics (devices using spin of electronic and hole along with charge



on them) application. In sputter deposition, some inert gas ions like Ar are incident on target at high energy. Depending on the energy of ions, ratio of ions mass to target atoms mass, the ion-target interaction can be complex phenomenon. These ions become natural at the surface but due to their energy, incident ions may get implanted, get bounced back, create collision cascades in target atoms, displace some of the atoms from the target creating vacancies, interstitials and other defects, desorb some adsorbents, create photons while losing energy to target atoms or even sputter out some target atoms/molecules, clusters, ions and secondary electrons.

### **CHEMICAL VAPOUR DEPOSITION (CVD)**

Chemical vapor deposition, a hybrid method using chemical in vapour phase, is conventionally used to obtain coating of a variety of materials viz. inorganic or organic materials. It is widely used in industry because of its relatively simple instrumentation, ease of processing, possibility of depositing different types of materials and economic viability. Under certain deposition conditions nanocrystalline films or single crystalline films are possible.

There are many variants of CVD like Metallo Organic CVD (MOCVD), Atomic Layer Epitaxial (ALE) Plasma Enhanced CVD (PECVD) etc. They differ in source gas pressure, geometrical layout, temperature used etc. Basic CVD process, however, can be considered as a transport of reactant where the reactant cracks into different products which diffuse on the surface, undergo some chemical reaction at appropriate site, nucleate and grow to form the desired material films. The by-products created on the substrate have to be transported back to the gaseous phase removing them from the substrate. Vapors of desired material may be often pumped into reaction chamber using some carrier gas. In some cases the reactions may occur through aerosol formation in gas phase. There are various processes such as reduction of gas, chemical reaction between different source gases, oxidation or some disproportionation reaction by which CVD can proceed. Usually temperature ~ 300 to 1200 °C is used at the substrate.

There are two ways viz. 'hot wall' and 'cold wall' by which substrates are heated. In hot wall set up the deposition can take place even on reactor walls. This is avoided in cold wall design. Besides this, the reaction can take place in gas phase with hot wall design, which is suppressed in cold wall set up. Further, coupling of plasma with chemical reactions in cold wall set up is feasible. Usually gas pressures in the range of 0.1 torr to 1 torr are used. Growth rate and film quality depend upon the gas pressure and the substrate temperature. When the growth takes place at low temperature, it is limited by the kinetics of surface reactions. At the intermediate temperature it is limited by mass transport i.e. supply of reaction gases to the substrate. Here the reaction is faster and supply to reaction is slower. At high temperature, growth rate reduces due to desorption of precursors from the substrate.

### **ELECTRIC ARC DEPOSITION**

This is one of the simplest and useful methods, which leads to mass scale production of fullerenes and carbon nanotubes. The set up as shown in following figure requires basically water cooled vacuum chamber and electrodes to strike an arc between them. The positive electrode itself acts as the source of evaporation. Inert gas or reactive gas introduction is necessary. Usually the gap between the electrodes is ~ 1mm and high current ~ 50 to 100 amperes is passed from a low voltage power supply (~12-15 volts). Inert gas pressure is maintained in the vacuum system. When an arc is set up, anode material evaporation then is possible as long as the discharge can be maintained. The adjustment of the electrode gap without breaking the vacuum becomes essential, as one of the electrodes is burned and gap increases. This method was the one in which by striking the arc between the two graphite electrodes, it was possible to get fullerenes in large quantity. In case of fullerenes, the formation occurs at low helium pressure as compared to that used for nanotubes formation.

Also, fullerenes are obtained by purification of soot collected from inner walls of vacuum chamber, whereas nanotubes are found to be formed only at high He gas pressure and in the central portion of cathode. No carbon nanotubes are found on the chamber walls. Some nano particles of carbon also are usually found around the region where nanotubes are formed. Temperature as high

as~3500oc reaches as is discharge takes place.

## **ION BEAM TECHNIQUES (ION IMPLANTATION)**

There are many examples in which high energy (few KeV to hundreds of KeV) or low energy (<200eV) ions are used to obtain Nanoparticles. Ions of interest are usually formed using an ion gun specially designed to produce metal ion, which are accelerated to high or low energy towards the substrates heated to few hundreds of. Depending of electromagnetic radiation may take place. It is possible to obtain single element Nanoparticles or compounds and alloy of more than one element. Post annealing also utilized sometimes to advance

## **COLLOIDS AND COLLOIDS IN SOLUTIONS**

Since from long time, the colloidal are known. Colloids are a class of material in which different material co-exist with at least one dimension not greater than micrometer or two or more phases of same or different material co-exist. Colloids, may be particles; plates of fibers. Nanomaterial is a sub-class of colloids, in which one of the dimensions of colloids is in about 1 to 100 nm range. There are several examples around us, having different combinations of phases, in the form of colloids like liquids in gas. (Fog) liquid in liquid (fat droplets in milk), solid in solid (tinted glass), gas in liquid (foam) etc. there can be multiple existing colloids like water. Organic and inorganic materials can be dispersed into each other to form colloids. Several examples of bio-colloids. Blood has corpuscles dispersed in serum and bone has colloids of calcium phosphate embedded in collagen.

## **CONCLUSION**

The synthesis of nano materials advantage is the high precision of the product. The finished product is also very high quality and there are no specific metallurgical defects. However, the cost of these methods is high and low powder is produced each time. physical method that include no use of toxic chemicals, purity, uniform size and shape whereas its disadvantage includes high cost, exposure to radiation, high temperature and less productivity. It also changes the physicochemical property of nanoparticles.

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## AN OVERVIEW: APPLICATIONS OF GIS & REMOTE SENSING IN GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH

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### ABSTRACT

Today remote sensing and geographic information systems play an important role in space science as well as in earth science. And so these are of particular interest to geographers. Remote sensing involves visualization of the Earth from aircraft or spacecraft at scales ranging from a few square kilometers to the entire globe. Images are structured from visible light as well as near-infrared light, thermal radiation, and microwave radiation, and thus extend well across the range of the human eye. Geographic information systems (GIS) assist in the display and manipulation of geographical data - points, lines, or areas with associated labels or data values. Remote sensing and geographic information systems is very useful for a wide array of research and applications in geography like ecological footprint analysis, forest resources, land desertification, farming in rural area, tunnel construction, road mapping, land development, solid waste management, wastewater management etc.

**Keywords:** Remote sensing, GIS, Geography, Applications

### INTRODUCTION

#### ➤ Geographic Information System (GIS)

A Geographic Information System or GIS is a computer system that allows you to plot, model, query, and examine large quantities of data within a single database according to their location. A geographic information system (GIS) is a computer-based tool for plotting and analyzing feature events on earth. GIS gives you the power to:

- design maps
- integrate information
- envisage scenarios
- present powerful ideas, and
- develop effective solutions

GIS is a tool used by individuals and organizations, schools, governments, and businesses seeking innovative ways to solve their problems. GIS stores information about the world as a collection of layers that can be linked together by a common locational

component such as latitude and longitude, a postal zip code, census tract name, or road name. These geographic references permit you to locate features on the earth's surface for analysis of patterns and trends. Dozens of map layers can be arrayed to show information about transportation networks, hydrography, population characteristics, economic activity, and political rules. GIS permits you to link databases and maps to create dynamic displays. Additionally, it provides tools to visualize, query, and overlay those databases in ways not possible with traditional spreadsheets. These abilities differentiate GIS from other information systems, and make it valuable to a wide range of public and private enterprises for explaining events, predicting outcomes, and planning strategies. We can utilize GIS in various geographical applications like road mapping, sea water management, waste water management, landscape desertification, farming in rural area, tunnel construction, land development, solid waste management etc. Remote Sensing Remote sensing is the accession of information about an object or phenomenon without making

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physical contact with the object and thus in contrast to on site observation. Remote sensing is defined as quantification of electromagnetic properties of a surface or object without being in contact with it. In modern usage, the term generally refers to the use of aerial sensor technologies to detect and classify objects on Earth (both on the surface, and in the atmosphere and oceans) by means of propagated signals (e.g. electromagnetic radiation). It may be split into active remote sensing (when a signal is first emitted from aircraft or satellites) or passive (e.g. sunlight) when information is solely recorded. Remote sensing makes it possible to collect data on dangerous or inaccessible areas. Remote sensing suplications include monitoring deforestation in areas such as the Amazon Basin, glacial features in Arctic and Antarctic regions, and depth sounding of coastal and ocean depths. Military troupe during the Cold War made use of stand-off collection of data about dangerous border areas. Remote sensing also restores costly and slow data collection on the ground, ensuring in the process that areas or objects are not disturbed. Remote sensing data are processed and analyzed with computer software, known as a remote sensing application.

The basic properties of remote sensor:

- Spectral coverage ( Spectral Band Locations )
- Spectral resolution ( Spectral Band width)
- Spectral dimensionality ( number of bands)
- Radiometric resolution ( quantization)
- Instantaneous field of view ( IFOV )
- Angular field of view
- Point spread function (PSF)

A large number of proprietary and open source applications exist to process remote sensing data. A source of geographical information, digital remote sensing represents more than a simple extension of conventional aerial photography, requiring fundamentally different approaches to the analysis of earth surfaces. There are various numerous applications of remote sensing as follows:

- Crop acreage measurement
- Crop yield estimation
- Agro-climatic planning
- Drought warning and assessment
- Flood control, risk zones, and damage assessment
- Watershed management
- Water resources management
- Prediction of snowmelt runoff
- Irrigation management
- Wetland mapping
- Land use/land cover mapping
- Wasteland management
- Fisheries management
- Mineral prospecting
- Forest resource surveys
- Urban planning
- Environmental impact

#### ➤ Remote sensing and GIS

The general features of remotely sensed data and alluded to some of the issues that must be addressed in integrating these data with other information sources for geographical analysis.





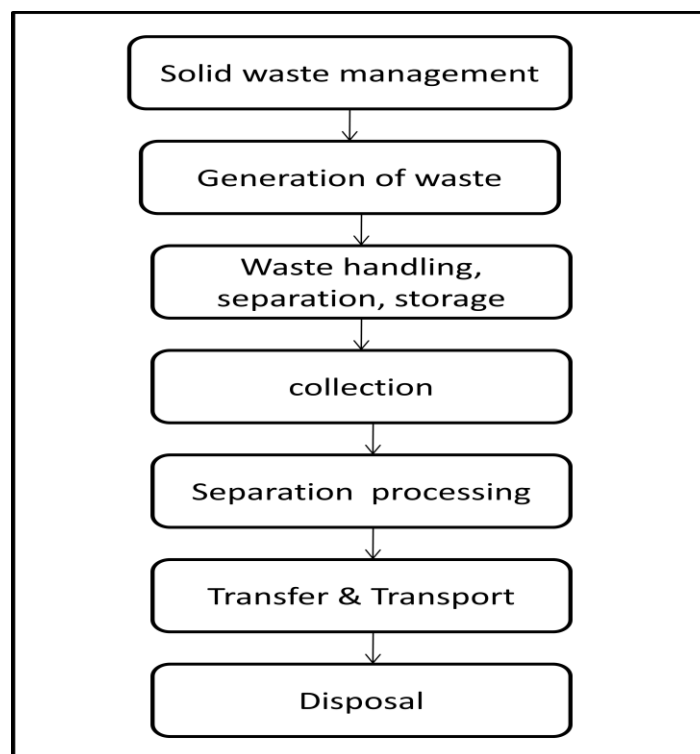
In satellite applications, satellite data differ from nearly all other geographical data in their consistency, high positional accuracy, high spatial and temporal resolution, and low level of human abstraction, or interpretation. Maps use points and lines to portray selected features of reality in highly abstracted and generalized form. This information establishes a conceptual spatial context for the analysis of remotely sensed data. GIS require vector capabilities to store such information in a feature oriented data model that minimizes feature distortion and loss of topological information. Integrated geographical analysis work with multiple data structures and software that support a wide range of spatial queries and promote statistical and deterministic model.

## APPLICATIONS

### ➤ Remote sensing and GIS in solid waste management

With rapid urbanization and ever increasing population growth there has been a substantial increase in the generation of solid waste and contamination of air, water, & land resources. The solid wastes from different municipalities, not managed properly, have been creating problems for human health & environment. Some of the solid

wastes have been proved to be extremely toxic & infectious. We know that water pollution is major problem, at sacred places people throw coconut, flowers etc. in river like Ganga, Yamuna. Because of this there is need of such solid waste management. In city there is waste material from houses, industrial waste, shopping mall, market, etc. These wastes are also in abundance. In village also there is waste from farm that also can be managed with this system. The present system deal with how geographical information system & remote sensing techniques can be used as a decision support tool for planning waste management. There are several phases in solid waste management, right from the stage where it is no more threat to the environment. Solid waste can be bifurcated in two phases. One is the waste management in area where it is generated & second is the management of waste at dumping grounds. GIS could help in such factors, it is a computer hardware & software, designed to allow users to collect manage, analyses & retrieve large volume of spatially referenced data & associated attribute data collected from variety of sources. Flow chart is given below shows the solid waste management.



### ➤ Remote sensing and GIS in road mapping

Roads are essential for easy movement of goods and materials, human beings and other movable things. A good road network assists and accelerates the economic development of any country, through trade, tourism and other commercial developments. Road networks in most African countries are in bad shape; road conditions in the study area are poor at present. A database on road networks, existing spatial distribution of roads and their possible links to the roads of neighboring places, towns or even countries can be created, and updated, using Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems. The traditional method of road mapping is by physical inspection; this is tedious, time-consuming, and costly and requires much manpower and materials. It also constitutes danger to the mapping team, etc. As more and more roads are

built, this traditional method can no longer adequately serve the desired purpose. It therefore becomes necessary to introduce modern methods and technologies to monitor our roads. Hence, the study or choice of GIS and Remote Sensing in road mapping as a better option. Geo information or geographic data & remote sensing images or satellite imagery useful in road mapping. The frequent revisit of each point on the earth's surface by satellites in space is an advantage of satellite imageries. The technology of remote sensing furnishes a descriptive and analytical way for identifying geographic features. Examples of geo-information materials that can be used for road monitoring include aerial photos, satellite imagery, radar imagery, etc. Google map image.



### ➤ Remote sensing and GIS in land desertification

In day today life we see here forest becomes destroyed due to industrialization, urbanization, population explosion etc. So the important thing is find the area under desertification & planting trees

grow forest. Dry lands cover about 5.2 billion hectares, a third of the land area of the globe (UNEP, 1992). Roughly one fifth of the world population lives in these areas. Most of African countries affected by desertification are poor countries with low living standard. Desertification is



global problem but it is one of the most urgent ecological problems in Sudan. Here overview is given how remote sensing and GIS technology can be used to monitor this phenomenon. Sand encroachment is one of the main problems threatening the agricultural production in at some parts of the Sudan and in particular the northern State (Elhaget al., 2007). Sand creeping biggest threats that draws the general environment. The sand can be creep over long distances and lead to deterioration and desertification of areas that have crept forth. By growing more & more trees we can stop land desertification. We get idea about exact area under desertification & using proper solution we can stop land desertification.

#### ➤ **Remote sensing and GIS in tunnel construction**

Tunnels are generally constructed in hilly area so there is need of monitoring underground area also. Using remote sensing & GIS we can implement the system for tunnel construction. Strong and numerous risks will be encountered in the construction of tunnel and underground works due to its complicated factors. Increasing attention to risk management research on this field and applications is being paid in recent ten years. In this paper different topics are discussed, such as the definition of the risk, mechanism of the risk, current research works and their level, main questions in risk management application and the possible research fields. Remote sensors can be sense the area & GIS can be used here for analyzing, mapping & storing the data.

#### **CONCLUSION**

We can conclude that remote sensing & GIS has wide area of application in geography. In all geography applications we use this system Due to this mapping become easy, analysis is possible, without taking any physical efforts we can make the system for any application & the output from this is very accurate. Easy to store data, capture images. Thus system is very useful in above mentioned applications.

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## EFFECTIVENESS OF DIGITAL MARKETING IN THE CHALLENGING AGE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

Marketers are faced with new challenges and opportunities within this digital age. Digital marketing is the utilization of electronic media by the marketers to promote the products or services into the market. The main objective of digital marketing is attracting customers and allowing them to interact with the brand through digital media. This article focuses on the importance of digital marketing for both marketers and consumers. We examine the effect of digital marketing on the firms' sales. Additionally the differences between traditional marketing and digital marketing in this paper are presented. This study has described various forms of digital marketing, effectiveness of it and the impact it has on firm's sales. The examined sample consists of one hundred fifty firms and fifty executives which have been randomly selected to prove the effectiveness of digital marketing. Collected data has been analyzed with the help of various statistical tools and techniques.

**Keywords:** Digital Marketing, Promotion, Effectiveness, Customer Reach

### INTRODUCTION

Digital marketing is one type of marketing being widely used to promote products or services and to reach consumers using digital channels. Digital marketing extends beyond internet marketing including channels that do not require the use of Internet. It includes mobile phones (both SMS and MMS), social media marketing, display advertising, search engine marketing and many other forms of digital media. Through digital media, consumers can access information any time and any place where they want. With the presence of digital media, consumers do not just rely on what the company says about their brand but also they can follow what the media, friends, associations, peers, etc., are saying as well. Digital marketing is a broad term that refers to various promotional techniques deployed to reach customers via digital technologies.

Digital marketing embodies an extensive selection of service, product and brand marketing tactics which mainly use Internet as a core promotional medium in addition to mobile and traditional TV and radio. Canon iMage Gateway helps consumers share their digital photos with friends online. L'Oréal's brand Lancôme uses email newsletters to keep in touch with customers and hence tries to strengthen customer brand loyalty (Merisavo et al., 2004). Magazine publishers can activate and drive their customers into Internet with e-mails and SMS messages to improve re-subscription rate (Merisavo et al., 2004). Marketers increasingly bring brands closer to consumers' everyday life. The changing role of customers as co-producers of value is becoming increasingly important (Prahalad and Ramaswamy, 2004). Khan and Mahapatra (2009) remarked that technology plays a vital role in improving the quality of services provided by the business units. According to Hoge (1993), electronic marketing (EM) is a transfer of goods or services from seller to buyer involving one or more electronic methods or media.

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E-Marketing began with the use of telegraphs in the nineteenth century. With the invention and mass acceptance of the telephone, radio, television, and then cable television, electronic media has become the dominant marketing force. McDonald's uses online channel to reinforce brand messages and relationships. They have built online communities for children, such as the Happy Meal website with educative and entertaining games to keep customers always close to themselves (Rowley 2004). Reinartz and Kumar (2003) found that the number of mailing efforts by the company is positively linked with company profitability over time. The primary advantages of social media marketing is reducing costs and enhancing the reach. The cost of a social media platform is typically lower than other marketing platforms such as face-to-face sales or sales with a help of middlemen or distributors. In addition, social media marketing allows firms to reach customers that may not be accessible due to temporal and locational limitations of existing distribution channels. Generally, main advantage of social media is that it can enable companies to increase reach and reduce costs (Watson et al. 2002; Sheth & Sharma 2005).

According to Chaffey (2011), social media marketing involves "encouraging customer communications on company's own website or through its social presence". Social media marketing is one important technique in digital marketing as companies can use social media form to distribute their messages to their target audience without paying for the publishers or distributor that is characteristic for traditional marketing. Digital marketing, electronic marketing, e-marketing and Internet marketing are all similar terms which, simply put, refer to "marketing online whether via websites, online ads, opt-in emails, interactive kiosks, interactive TV or mobiles" (Chaffey & Smith, 2008). Giese and Gote (2000) finds that customer information satisfaction (CIS) for digital marketing can be conceptualized as a sum of affective response of varying intensity that follows consumption and is stimulated by focal aspects of sales activities, information systems (websites), digital products/services, customer support, after-

sales service and company culture.

Waghmare (2012) pointed out that many countries in Asia are taking advantage of e-commerce through opening up, which is essential for promoting competition and diffusion of Internet technologies. Zia and Manish (2012) found that currently, shoppers in metropolitan India are being driven by e-commerce: these consumers are booking travels, buying consumer electronics and books online. Although spending per online buyer remains low, some 59% of online consumers in metropolitan India already make purchases online at least once in a month. Dave Chaffey (2002) defines e-marketing as "application of digital technologies - online channels (web, e-mail, databases, plus mobile/wireless & digital TV) to contribute to marketing activities aimed at achieving profit acquisition and customers retention (within a multi-channel buying process and customer lifecycle) by improving customer knowledge (of their profiles, behavior, value and loyalty drivers) and further delivering integrated communications and online services that match customers' individual needs. Chaffey's definition reflects the relationship marketing concept; it emphasizes that it should not be technology that drives e-marketing, but the business model. All types of social media provide an opportunity to present company itself or its products to dynamic communities and individuals that may show interest (Roberts & Kraynak, 2008). According to Gurau (2008), online marketing environment raises a series of opportunities and also challenges for social media marketing practitioners.

The main objective of this paper is to identify the effectiveness of digital marketing in the competitive market. The supportive objectives are following:

- ✓ To show the various elements of digital marketing;
- ✓ To focus on the basic comparison between traditional and digital marketing;
- ✓ To discuss the effects of various forms of digital marketing on the firm's sales and other activities;
- ✓ To show the various advantages of digital marketing to the customers.



## Theoretical And Conceptual Framework

### ➤ Traditional Marketing versus Digital Marketing

Traditional marketing is the most recognizable form of marketing. Traditional marketing is non-digital way used to promote the

product or services of business entity. On the other hand, digital marketing is the marketing of products or services using digital channels to reach consumers. Some comparisons are presented below:

Traditional Marketing	Digital Marketing
Traditional marketing includes print, broadcast, direct mail, and telephone	Digital marketing includes online advertising, email marketing, social media, text messaging, affiliate marketing, search engine optimization, pay per click
No interaction with the audience	Interaction with the audience
Results are easy to measure	Results are to a great extent easy to measure
Advertising campaigns are planned over a long period of time	Advertising campaigns are planned over short period of time
Expensive and time-consuming process	Reasonably cheap and rapid way to promote the

Advertising mediums that might be used as part of digital marketing strategy of a business could include promotional efforts made via Internet, social media, mobile phones, electronic billboards, as well as via digital television and radio channels. Digital marketing is a sub branch of traditional marketing and uses modern digital channels for the placement of products e.g. downloadable music, primarily for communicating with stakeholders e.g. customers and investors about brand, products and business progress.

#### Various Elements of Digital Marketing

There are various elements by which digital marketing is formed. All forms operate through electronic devices. The most important elements of digital marketing are given below:

##### (i) Online advertising

Online advertising is a very important part of digital marketing. It is also called internet advertising through which company can deliver the message about the products or services. Internet-based advertising provides the content and ads that

best matches to consumer interests. Publishers put about their products or services on their websites so that consumers or users get free information. Advertisers should place more effective and relevant ads online. Through online advertising, company well controls its budget and it has full control on time.

##### (ii) Email Marketing

When message about the products or services is sent through email to the existing or potential consumer, it is defined as email marketing. Direct digital marketing is used to send ads, to build brand and customer loyalty, to build customer trust and to make brand awareness. Company can promote its products and services by using this element of digital marketing easily. It is relatively low cost comparing to advertising or other forms of media exposure. Company can bring complete attention of the customer by creating attractive mix of graphics, text and links on the products and services.

### **(iii) Social Media**

Today, social media marketing is one of the most important digital marketing channels. It is a computer-based tool that allows people to create, exchange ideas, information and pictures about the company's product or services. According to Nielsen, internet users continue to spend more time with social media sites than any other type. Social media marketing networks include Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and Google+. Through Facebook, company can promote events concerning product and services, run promotions that comply with the Facebook guidelines and explore new opportunities. Through Twitter, company can increase the awareness and visibility of their brand. It is the best tool for the promotion of company's products and services. In LinkedIn, professionals write their profile and share information with others. Company can develop their profile in LinkedIn so that the professionals can view and can get more information about the company's product and services. Google+ is also social media network that is more effective than other social media like Facebook, Twitter. It is not only simple social media network but also it is an authorship tool that links web-content directly with its owner.

### **(iv) Text Messaging**

It is a way to send information about the products and services from cellular and smart phone devices. By using phone devices, company can send information in the form of text (SMS), pictures, video or audio (MMS). Marketing through cellphone SMS (Short Message Service) became increasingly popular in the early 2000s in Europe and some parts of Asia. One can send order confirmations, shipping alerts using text message. Using SMS for campaigns get faster and more substantial results. Under this technique, companies can send marketing messages to their customers in real-time, any time and can be confident that the message will be seen. Company can create a questionnaire and obtain valuable customer feedback essential to develop their products or services in future.

### **(v) Affiliate Marketing**

Affiliate marketing is a type of

performance-based marketing. In this type of marketing, a company rewards affiliates for each visitor or customer they bring by marketing efforts they create on behalf of company. Industry has four core players: the merchant (also known as "retailer" or "brand"), the network, the publisher (also known as "the affiliate") and the customer. The market has grown in such complexity resulting in the emergence of a secondary tier of players including affiliate management agencies, super-affiliates and specialized third party vendors. There are two ways to approach affiliate marketing: Company can offer an affiliate program to others or it can sign up to be another business's affiliate. If company wants to drive an affiliate program, then, the company owner has to pay affiliates a commission fee for every lead or sale they drive to company's website. Company's main goal here is to find affiliates who can reach untapped markets. For example, a company with an e-zine may become a good affiliate because its subscribers are hungry for resources. So, introducing one's offer through "trusted" company can grab the attention of prospects which might not have otherwise reached.

### **(vi) Search Engine Optimization (SEO)**

Search engine optimization (SEO) is the process of affecting the visibility of a website or a web page in a search engine's "natural" or un-paid ("organic") search results. In general, the earlier (or higher ranked on the search results page), and more frequently a website appears in the search result list, the more visitors receive from the search engine users. SEO may target different kinds of search including image search, local search, video search, academic search, news search and industry-specific vertical search engines.

### **(vii) Pay Per Click (PPC)**

Pay-per-click marketing is a way of using search engine advertising to generate clicks to your website rather than "earning" those clicks organically. Pay per click is good for searchers and advertisers. It is the best way for company's ads since it brings low cost and greater engagement with the products and services.

## **Advantages Digital Marketing Brings To Customers**

With rapid technological developments, digital marketing has changed customers buying behavior. It has brought various advantages to the consumers as given below:

- **Stay updated with products or services**

Digital marketing technologies allow the consumers to stay with the company information updated. Nowadays a lot of consumer can access internet any place anytime and companies are continuously updating information about their products or services.

- **Greater engagement**

With digital marketing, consumers can engage with the company's various activities. Consumers can visit company's website, read information about the products or services and make purchases online and provide feedback.

- **Clear information about the products or services**

Through digital marketing, consumers get clear information about the products or services. There is a little chance of misinterpretation of the information taken from sales person in a retail store. However, Internet provides comprehensive product information which customers can rely on and make purchase decision.

- **Easy comparison with others**

Since many companies are trying to promote their products or services using digital marketing, it is becoming the greatest advantage for the customer in terms that customers can make comparison among products or services by different suppliers in cost and time friendly way. Customers don't need to visit a number of different retail outlets in order to gain knowledge about the products or services.

- **24/7 Shopping**

Since internet is available all day long, there is no time restriction for when customer wants to buy a product online.

- **Share content of the products or services**

Digital marketing gives viewers a chance to share the content of the product or services to others. Using digital media, one can easily transfer

and get information about the characteristics of the product or services to others.

- **Apparent Pricing**

Company shows the prices of products or services through digital marketing channel and this makes prices very clear and transparent for the customers. Company may regularly changes the prices or gives special offers on their products or services and customers are always in advantages by getting informed instantly by just looking at any one mean of digital marketing.

- **Enables instant purchase**

With traditional marketing, customers first watch the advertisement and then find relevant physical store to purchase the products or services. However, with digital marketing, customers can purchase the products or services instantly.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

Methodology comes from systematic and theoretical analysis of the methods to evaluate suitability of one specific method to apply to a field of study. It typically encompasses concepts such as paradigm, theoretical model, phases and quantitative or qualitative techniques. This study is conducted based on both primary and secondary data sources.

- **Primary sources:**

Primary source is a source from where we collect first-hand information or original data on a topic. Interview technique was used with structured questionnaire for the collection of primary data.

- **Secondary sources:**

Secondary source is a source from where we collect data that has already been collected by someone. We have collected secondary data from the published financial statements of the firms, newspaper and articles. For the purpose of this study, we have selected one hundred fifty firms randomly which are using digital marketing system to sell their products to customers. Additionally, we also collected data from 50 executives from sample and other different firms to know their opinion on the effectiveness of digital marketing. Collected data and information has been organized, explained and analyzed by using different statistical tools and techniques. This study shows results both in descriptive and analytical way.



## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

### ➤ Correlation analysis

To show the correlation between the various elements of digital marketing and increased sales,

we have collected data from one hundred fifty firms who are taking the various techniques or elements of digital marketing. Results are given below:

		Increased Sales	Online Advertising	Email Marketing	Social Media	Text Messaging	Affiliate Marketing	Search Engine Optimization (SEO)	Pay Per Click (PPC)
Increased Sales	Pearson Correlation(r)	1	.869	.873	.840	.667	.560	.840	.560
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.056	.053	.075	.219	.326	.075	.326
	N	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150

**Table 4-1 Correlations**

From the above table, we can conclude that the every element of digital marketing is positively related to sales increase. It indicates that all elements of digital marketing show positive effect on firm's sales. Online advertising, email marketing, social media and search engine optimization (SEO) are highly positively correlated with sales increase since showing value of r to be .869, .873, .840 and .840 respectively. The value of r of text

messaging, affiliate marketing and pay per click (PPC) are .667, .560 and .560 which also shows low positive correlation with sales increase.

### ANALYSIS OF DIGITAL MARKETING

Digital media is so pervasive that consumers have access to information any time and any place they want. It was long ago when the messages people got about specific products or services consisted of only what a company wanted them to know.

Model	R square	F
Stay updated with products or services	.718	122.117
Greater engagement	.516	51.276
Clear information about the products or services	.629	81.254
Easy comparison with others	.639	85.141
24/7 Shopping	.749	142.868

**Table 4-2 Model Summary**

From the above table, we can conclude that almost all the variables having weight explaining with great extent its relationship with digital marketing. For example, stay updated with products or services is explained by 71.80% of digital marketing and the remaining 28.20% is explained by other factor. Greater engagement is

**COEFFICIENT OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES:**

The coefficient of different variables in relation with

➤ **Coefficients**

explained by 51.60% of digital marketing and the remaining 48.40% is explained by other factor. Clear Information about the products or services is explained by 62.90% of digital marketing and the remaining 37.10% is explained by other factor. We can also see from the above table that F value is bigger.

independent variables will be discussed below:

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta ( $\beta$ )	t	Sig.
Model					
Constant	1.000	.215		4.649	.000
Digital Marketing	2.882	.261	.847	11.051	.000
<b>Dependent Variable: Stay updated with products or services</b>					
Constant	1.000	.254		3.937	.000
Digital Marketing	2.206	.308	.719	7.161	.000
<b>Dependent Variable: Greater engagement</b>					
Constant	1.000	.248		4.040	.000
Digital Marketing	2.706	.300	.793	9.014	.000
<b>Dependent Variable: Clear Information about the products or services</b>					
Constant	1.000	.234		4.275	.000
Digital Marketing	2.618	.284	.800	9.227	.000
<b>Dependent Variable: Easy compare with others</b>					
Constant	1.000	.215		4.649	.000
Digital Marketing	3.118	.261	.865	11.953	.000
<b>Dependent Variable: 24/7 Shopping</b>					

Constant	1.000	.223		4.482	.000
Digital Marketing	2.588	.271	.810	9.565	.000
<b>Dependent Variable:</b> Share content of the products or services					
Constant	1.000	.262		3.816	.000
Digital Marketing	2.912	.318	.798	9.163	.000
<b>Dependent Variable:</b> Apparent Pricing					
Constant	1.000	.240		4.165	.000
Digital Marketing	2.853	.291	.817	9.799	.000

➤ **Coefficients**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta ( $\beta$ )		
Constant	1.000	.215		4.649	.000
Digital Marketing	2.882	.261	.847	11.051	.000
<b>Dependent Variable:</b> Enables instant purchase					

Table 4-3 Coefficients Analysis for Dependent Variable -Stay updated with products or services Unstandardized Coefficients (B) indicates that if independent variable is zero (0) then what is the impact on dependent variable? Here if we don't use digital marketing then stay updated with products or services will be 2.882. Standardized Coefficients ( $\beta$ ) indicates that if independent variable is increase by 1% then what will be the impact on dependent variable. Here if the usage rate digital marketing is 1% then 84.70% stay updated with products or services will be happened.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS AND PROPOSAL

Digital channel in marketing has become essential part of strategy of many companies. Nowadays, even for small business owner there is a very cheap and efficient way to market his/her products or services. Digital marketing has no boundaries. Company can use any devices such as smartphones, tablets, laptops, televisions, game consoles, digital billboards, and media such as social media, SEO (search engine optimization), videos, content, e-mail and lot more to promote company itself and its products and services. Digital marketing may succeed more if it considers user



needs as a top priority. Just like “Rome was not built in a day,” so, digital marketing results won’t also come without attempt, without trial (and error). The watchwords “test, learn and evolve” should be at the heart of all digital marketing initiatives. Companies should create innovative customer experiences and specific strategies for media to identify the best path for driving up digital marketing performance.

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## ESTIMATION OF THE MEAN OF AN EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION IN THE PRESENCE OF AN OUTLIER

□ Pooja Rupesh kakade\*\*

### ABSTRACT

Kale and Sinha (1971) have found an estimator of the mean of an exponential distribution in the presence of an outlying observation with higher expected value. Here an alternative estimator of the mean is proposed and it is compared with the estimator of Kale and Sinha (1971) and the maximum likelihood estimator given by Kale (1975).

**Keywords:** Estimator, order statistics, outlier, bias, means square error, efficiency, MLE.

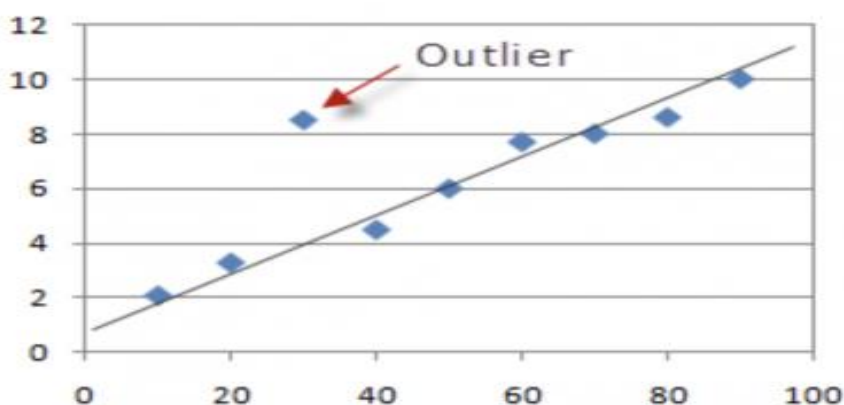
### INTRODUCTION

Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$   $n$  independent observations,  $(n-1)$  of which come from an Exponential distribution in presence of outlier.

The exponential distribution with P.D.F  $f(x; \sigma) = (1/\sigma) \exp(-x/\sigma)$ , where  $x > 0, \sigma > 0$  otherwise To begin with it is assumed that the value of the parameter  $\sigma$  is not known and which one of the  $n$  observations is an outlier is also not known. Under these assumptions Kale and Sinha (1971).

### DEFINITION OF OUTLIER

In statistics, an outlier is a data point that differs significantly from other observations. An outlier may be due to variability in the measurement or it may indicate experimental error; the latter are sometimes excluded from the data set. An outlier can cause serious problems in statistical analyses. The observation with higher expected value is called an outlier.



considered the problem of estimating the scale parameter and proposed the following estimator,

Deptment of Statistics,

$T_m = \frac{1}{(m+1)} [\sum(x_i) + (n-m)x_m]$  where  $m < n$  and  $X_1 < X_2 < \dots < X_n$  are the order statistics corresponding to the observations  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ . They have shown that the mean square error of this

estimator does not tend to infinity as  $\alpha$  tends to zero, whereas the mean square error (MSE) of the estimator,  $T_n = \sum x_i / (n + 1)$ , based on all the observations tends to infinity. Joshi (1972) obtained an expression for the MSE of the estimator  $T_{n,r}$ , and provided an iterative procedure for an alternative estimator of  $\mu$ . But the properties of the estimator obtained by this procedure are not known. Joshi (1972) also presented a table of optimum values  $m^*$  of  $m$ , in the sense that among all the estimators  $T_m$  ( $m = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ),  $T_{m^*}$  has the smallest MSE. Unfortunately these optimum values depend on  $\alpha$  is assumed to be unknown. Now the estimator  $T_{n,r}$  is based mainly on the first  $m$  order statistics, though any one of the order statistics  $x_{(1)}, \dots, x_{(n)}$  has positive probability of

being the outlier. In fact Kale and Sinha (1971) have shown that the probability  $u_r$  of the  $r$ th order statistic is given by,

statistic is given by

$$\mu_r = \alpha \Gamma(n-r+1) \Gamma(n-r+\alpha) / \Gamma(n+1) \Gamma(n-r+\alpha+1)$$

The maximum likelihood estimator is,

$T_{n-1}^*$  is given by,

$$T_{n-1}^* = 1/n-1 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_{(i)} \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

Estimation of  $\sigma$

$$= \sigma^{\wedge} j = 1/\sigma \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

Weighted average of  $\sigma^{\wedge} I, s$

$$\sigma^{\wedge} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \sigma^{\wedge} i \dots \dots \dots (6)$$

**Table (1) Efficiency of  $\sigma^{\wedge}$  relative to  $T_n$**

$\alpha$	$n=2$	3	4	5	10	15	20	30
0.05	4.394	2.376	1.856	1.622	1.271	1.179	1.136	1.096
0.10	4.713	2.478	1.917	1.668	1.297	1.200	1.155	1.112
0.75	0.921	0.986	1.001	1.006	1.006	1.005	1.004	1.003

**Table (2) Efficiency of  $T_{n-1}$  Relative to  $T_n$**

$\alpha$	$n=2$	3	4	5	10	15	20	30
0.05	88.591	97.865	92.880	85.332	56.183	41.171	32.470	22.906
0.10	21.964	23.870	22.462	20.545	13.536	10.048	8.054	5.884
0.75	0.702	0.779	0.804	0.815	0.835	0.850	0.853	0.865

where,  $W_j = 2r_j / n(n+1)$  as an estimator of  $\sigma$

$w_i$   $\alpha$  rank of  $x_i$ ,

$$\sigma^{\wedge} = \sum_{i=1}^n l_i x_{(j)} \dots \dots \dots (7)$$

where  $l_i = (1/n) = 2i/n^2(n+1)$

$Y_i = Cx_{(i)} / \sigma$  and

$Z_i = (n-i+1) (Y_{(i)} - Y_{(i-1)})$  for  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$

$\therefore$  Estimator of

Now, mean square error of  $\sigma^{\wedge}$

To find positive MSE of  $\sigma^{\wedge}$  we first find bias of variance of  $\sigma^{\wedge}$

$$\sigma^{\wedge} = [(n+1) / \sigma] \sigma^{\wedge} = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i z_i$$



Now ,

$$C_1 = 1 - (i/n^2)$$

Now ,

$$\delta(z_i) = 1 + \theta u_i \text{ and for } i < j$$

$$\delta(Z_1 Z_j) = \delta(Z_i) \delta(Z_j)$$

$$= (1 + \theta u_i) (1 + \theta u_j)$$

Here  $u_i$  is given by equation (3) and  $\theta = (1 - \alpha) / \alpha$

We obtain positive bias of  $\sigma^\wedge$  as ,

$$1/\sigma \text{ bias } (\sigma^\wedge) = (n-1) / n(n+1) [\theta (n\alpha + n + \alpha) / n(\alpha + 1) - (3n + 1) / 2(n-1)]$$

$$2\theta / n^2 \alpha (\alpha + 1) \sum_{i=j}^n (n-i) [(n-1)(n\alpha + n + \alpha) - i\alpha] c_i u_i d_i \dots\dots\dots (14)$$

Which  $c_i$ ,  $\theta$   $d_i$  as defined , respectively , below (8) , (11) and (13) , and  $u_i$  given by (3) .

#### 4. EFFICIENCY OF $\sigma^\wedge$

Here  $\sigma^\wedge$  is compared with the estimators  $T_n$  ,  $T_{m^*}$  and  $T_{n-1}^*$  . the mean square errors of  $T_n$  and  $T_{m^*}$  are ,respectively , given by

$$MSE ( T_n ) / \sigma^2 = ( 1/n+1 ) + ( 2\theta^2 ) / (n+1)^2 \dots\dots\dots (15)$$

And

$$MSE ( T_m ) / \sigma^2 = [ 1/(m+1) ] + [ 2\theta^2 / (m+1)^2 ] [ 1 - (n-m) u_m (1/\alpha + \sum_{i=j}^m 1/(n-i+\alpha)) ] \dots\dots\dots (16)$$

With  $m$  replaced by  $m^*$  ( Joshi 1972) . since the expression for the MSE of  $T_{n-1}^*$  is lengthy , it is not given here . However, it can be easily obtained by using the results (9) – (11) .

**Table (3) Efficiency of  $\sigma^\wedge_\alpha$  relative to  $T_n$**

$\alpha$	n=2	3	4	5	10	15	20	30
0.05	169.147	100.006	67.252	49.054	18.514	10.132	7.801	5.169
0.10	40.297	25.022	17.640	13.462	6.165	4.208	3.348	2.569
0.75	1.060	1.040	1.030	1.024	1.012	1.008	1.006	1.004

#### RESULT

- 1) From the table no.(1) estimator of  $\sigma^\wedge$  is more efficient than  $T_n$  the efficiency is decreases as 'n' increases. From table no.( 1 ) and no. (2)  $\sigma^\wedge$  is more efficient than  $T_{n-1}$  for all 'n' . Actually  $\sigma^\wedge$  is found to be more efficient than  $T_{n-1}$  for all n.
- 2) The estimator  $\sigma^\wedge$  biased being independent of  $\alpha$  is more efficient than  $T_m$  for a wide range of  $\alpha$  but for  $n \geq \sigma$  &  $\alpha \leq 0.35$   $T_{m^*}$  is more efficient than  $\sigma^\wedge$ .
- 3) For the given  $\alpha$  the efficiency decreases as 'n' increases.
- 4) From the table value we find  $\sigma^\wedge_\alpha$  is more efficient than  $T_m$ , from the comparing the table we found that  $\sigma^\wedge_\alpha$  is more efficient than  $T_m$ .

#### CONCLUSION

1. IN Practical situation moderate value of 'α' are very important Because if 'α' is quite small the outlying observation will be quite large as compared to other observation with a high probability & so it can be easily identify.
2. If 'α' is big then the outlying observation will be similar to others that the whole sample can be considered as homogeneous.

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## A MINI REVIEW ON CHEMICAL METHODS OF THIN FILM SYNTHESIS

□ Prof. Nitin D Wable\*\*

### ABSTRACT

In thin film the surface properties of the material can affect the efficiency and behaviour of the material. There is need to improve specific surface properties of material. This can be achieved by coating the surface by thin film deposition Techniques. This study provides an overview of the existing literature on different deposition techniques used for surface modification and coating. In this report the main areas of interest discussed are chemical deposition techniques, with the area of surface coating applications being briefly highlighted.

**Keywords:** chemical deposition Techniques; surface coating; thin film etc.

### INTRODUCTION

The term thin film is surface deposition of layers which are 2-dimensional and have the thickness range below 1 micron ( $10^{-6}$  meters). The thickness is above the range of 1 micron are referred to as coating or thick film [1]. All the processes used to deposit are in the thickness range between a few nanometers up to some microns. Single films or multilayers can be deposited homogeneously or with graded composition. [2]. the performance of the material is highly depends on surface properties of the material. Surface properties of the material can be improved by using different deposition techniques of thin film [3].

### DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES

A deposition technique is used for the Formation of thin film by new materials to improve surface properties and modify the existing properties of materials. The deposition techniques depending on the area of application because not all the deposition techniques result into the identical properties such as microstructure, surface morphology, electrical, biocompatibility, optical, corrosion and hardness etc. [4]. The various deposition techniques are shown in below chart.

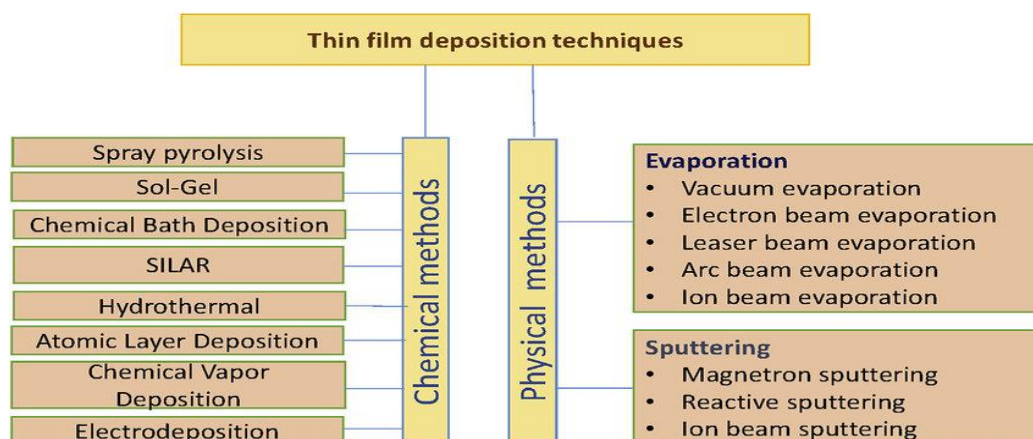


Fig: Chart of deposition Techniques [5]

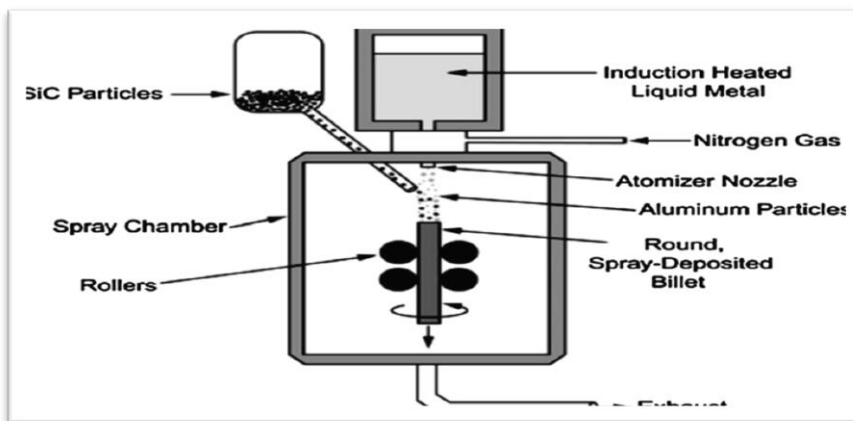
M.S. Kakade College, Someshwarnagar

## CHEMICAL DEPOSITION METHOD

### ➤ Spray Pyrolysis

In this process includes thermal reaction among groups of fluid otherwise gaseous atoms of various spray elements of preferred substances kept onto at larger temperature. The tiny droplets formed at the warm substrates undergoes disintegration and is prepared in nature of bunches of materials. Spray pyrolysis has been used to deposit wide element of thin films. [6] These films were used in a variety of

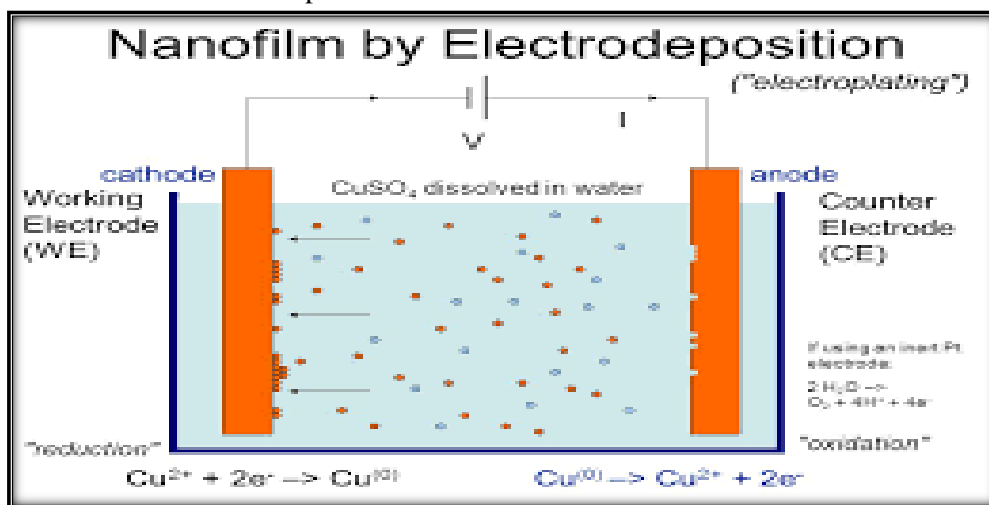
tools like solar equipment, sensors, and solid oxide fuel cells, electronics etc. the properties of formed sample depend on the preparation parameters. A widespread evaluation of the causes of spray factors on film nature is given to express the significance of the method of optimization. The substrate material temperature is the mainly vital factor as it depends on film irregularity, cracking, crystallinity, etc. [7].



### ➤ Electrodeposition

The possible put a glossy coating of one material on some other really by donating electrons to ions in a solution and research of the procedure at an atomic stage carry on to electrodeposition method. Electrodeposition is extremely flexible, and precious applications continue being invented [8]. In electrodeposition method, the deposition of material is accomplished on electrode through electrolysis process. The chemical alteration is delivered approximately through passing electric current via electrolyte. In the course of deposition, ions attain at the individual electrode, stabilize on it, liberate their charges and undertake electrochemical deposition.

Significant variables were current outcome, pH, current allocation, temperature, current density, amount of reactant, and the stirring effect. Many metals and their combinations were productively electroplated using aqueous phase. Though, the precisely the majority practical electroplated metals are rhodium, chromium, gold, copper, zinc, silver, nickel and a sequence of dual combination as well as nickel/chromium compound. Electroplating is extensively applied in manufacturing and may create coatings that vary from thin coating to extremely thick coatings [9].

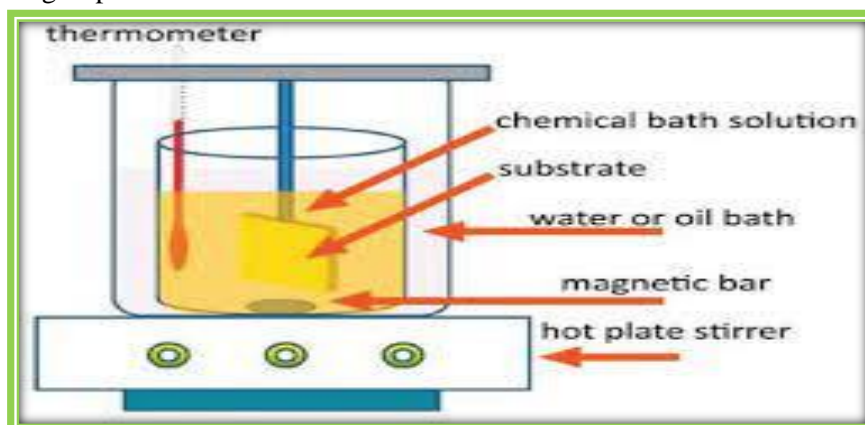




### ➤ Chemical Bath Deposition

On this approach, the film may be developed on any appropriate substrate via dropping in proper aqueous phase of metal compound. Positive ions chelated by means of appropriate chelating ligand are allowable to combine using group VI ions. Positive ions and group VI ions were to

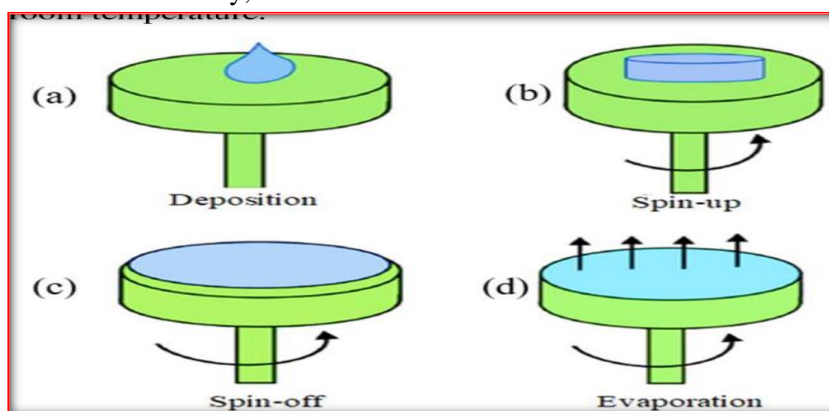
produce gradually via rising heat of reaction mixture. The generated cations and anions created association on templates through nucleus formation process. Development typically happened through ion creation technique [10].



### ➤ Spin Coating

Spin coating is used for the fabrication of thin films to deposit uniform coating of organic materials on flat surfaces [12]. Spin coating technique is used for making a thin coating on relatively flat substrates. The solution of material to be coated is deposited onto the substrate which is spun off at a high velocity in a range of 1000–8000 rpm and leaving a uniform layer [13]. The angular speed, the solution viscosity, and the

spinning time determine the ultimate thickness of the deposited film [57]. Thickness of film can be changed by changing spin speed or switching to a different photoresist. It is an excellent technique on laboratory scale. Despite of all advantage, it has demerit of incapable for large substrate, lack of material efficiency, and cost of disposal [14]



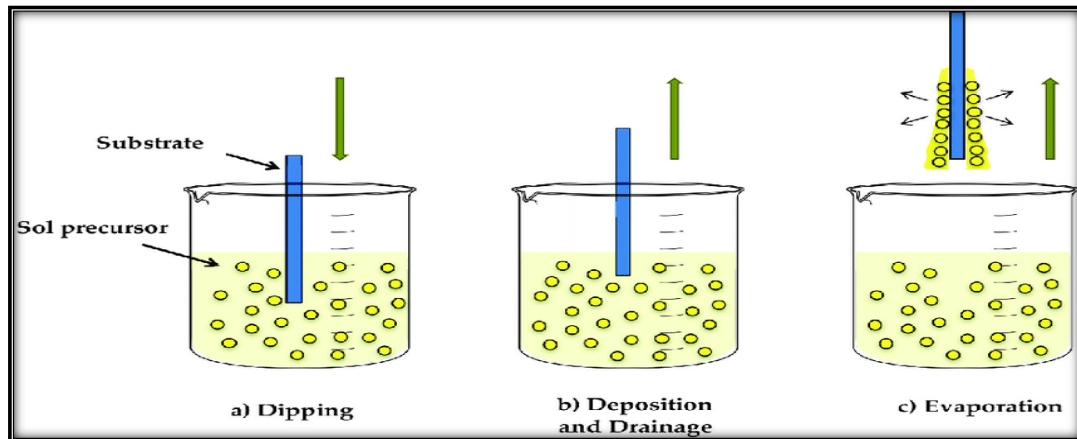
### ➤ Dip coating

Dip coating is also known as slurry or vacuum slurry dip coating. This method is usually used for fabricating functional layers. Similarly to the screen-printing method, this method uses slurry in the fabrication process. The slurry is a combination of ceramic powder, solvent, binder,

and dispersant. In the dip-coating method the supporting layer is soaked in the slurry. Then the slurry jar comes down (or the supported layer comes up) and a film of slurry attaches to the supporting layer. After the coated slurry is dried in ambient temperature the supported layer with its new dip-coated layer are sintered [15]. The smoothness and

thickness of the layer can be controlled by modifying the solid loads in the slurry and the draw-up speed of the supporting layer from the slurry jar. Layers with the thickness of a few microns to hundreds of microns can be produced using this method [16]. The usual duration for soaking the supporting layer in the jar initially is about

30 seconds. Yamaguchi et al. [37] reported that the density of the electrolyte layer coated on the anode-supported layer in a tubular SOFC is highly affected by the shrinkage of the sublayer during the cosintering process. Fig. 3.8 illustrates the dip-coating method [17-18].



## CONCLUSION

All thin films deposition techniques have four or five basic chronological steps. The steps are unique to the overall properties of the thin film and are listed below [13,19]

- The source of the pure material to be deposited is selected. This source of material will act as a target during the deposition process,
- The target is transported through a medium to the prepared substrate. This medium can either be a fluid or vacuum, depending on the materials and the deposition technique used,
- The target is deposited onto the substrate, forming a thin film on the substrate surface,
- The thin film may be subjected to an annealing or other heat treatment processes, depending on whether or not this is necessary to achieve the desired film properties,
- The film properties are analyzed. If necessary, the analysis results can be incorporated to modify the deposition process.
- The deposition techniques follow these three major sequences:
  - Synthesis of the deposition species,
  - Conveyance from source to substrate,

- Deposition and adhesion of the source onto the substrate and subsequent film growth.

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## USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT) IN TEACHING - LEARNING PROCESS

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### ABSTRACT

The 21<sup>st</sup> century is proving to be dominant in regards of the use of Information and Communication technology. This era is also known as a Digital Age, where there is rapid shift from traditional way of life to the modern, dynamic, high-tech, and knowledge-based society. India has a bright prospect in the field education by using ICT. As per the survey of India Brand Equity Foundation, India has more than 1.6 million schools with over 230 million students enrolled and more than 37,000 higher education institutions. India has become the second largest market for ICT after the US. Nowadays, many educational institutions are revolving their backs on the traditional way of education system and creating a vibrant educational atmosphere based on technology. The students are also like welcoming enthusiastically the use of new techniques in the process of acquiring knowledge. More prominently, the use of new technology in education is not only user friendly but also easily accessible and today's young generation has the aptness to master it quick time which ultimately validate their progress.

**Keywords:** Mobile, I-Pod, Tab, Computers, T.V, Radio, Internet, Web Sources, Power-Point Presentation, Micro Films, Digital Language Laboratories, MOOC, NPTEL, Edmodo, You Tube',Whats App, Facebook, E-Books

### INTRODUCTION

#### ➤ Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Teaching Learning Process:

The present paper attempts to explore the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in the teaching of English language and literature in the classrooms. There is variety of ways of presenting the content through electronic devices in regular teaching process in the classrooms. It includes softwares like MOOC, NPTEL, Edmodo, You Tube', Whats App, Facebook, E-Books, Full-Motion video, Mobile, i-Pod, Tab, computers. T.V, Radio, Internet, Power-Point Presentation, DVD, VCD, Micro Films, Digital Language Lab and some other electronic equipment can be used to teach English language and literature.

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There are some web-resources, online sources and sites available on internet in free of cost to teach the students. But, in this process teacher must be competent, skilled, computer known, enthusiastic and familiar with all the innovative techniques. He must take on multimedia for teaching and enhancing English language learning. He must give confidence students to participate in the process of using innovative techniques and technologies in the classroom. The use of novel techniques and technologies in teaching may help to drive away monotony from the classroom and learners feel excited when they see the teacher with multimedia in the classroom. Using ICT in the teaching - learning process of language and literature provides significant gains in learning, retention and recall, thinking and reasoning, activity, interests, imagination, better assimilation and personal growth and development. Teacher of language may include things like audio or video clips, software like Flash, Director, 3D Studio Max etc. to develop multimedia lesson easily and

quickly. Therefore, there is, need to use this modern technology in the classroom for teaching to stimulate student's interest in English language and literature. MOOC is a different educational space, boundary less Institute and an online course intended at unlimited participation and open access via the web. The basic viewpoint of MOOCs is Anytime, Anyone, Anywhere. These platforms all rely on much of the same content like YouTube videos, PDFs, quizzes, e-Text & Video Web-resources etc. It provides an affordable and flexible way to learn new skills, advance your career and deliver quality educational experiences at scale. MOOC.org is an extension of edX, a leader in online learning and education. The MOOCs platforms offers demos on their site which helps to be able to play around in a course and try to imagine your content with a similar look and feel. Of course, these platforms all rely on much of the same

NPTEL stands for National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning, which is an initiative by seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT Bombay, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Madras and Roorkee) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) for creating course contents. They shaped contents for 100 courses as web-based supplements and 100 complete video courses, for forty hours of duration per course. These web supplements were expected to cover materials that could be delivered in approximately forty hours. The goals of this program are absolutely the same-educate, get educated with technology and prosper. These web courses and video courses developed and hosted can be accessed freely through the website <http://nptel.ac.in>. It is one of the fundamental goals of the project to bring in all the best teachers in the country under the umbrella of NPTEL and record their lectures, seek their collaboration with IITs and make their courses available for the community under free and open sources agreement. Technology presents a ton of advantages over traditional teaching and learning. MOOC have literally provided various platforms and has created revolution in teaching learning process. NPTEL in India is playing a vital role in education. The fact is true for teachers and students and even it is true for busy professionals, who are

pressed for time and responsibilities. In addition to traditional course materials such as videos, readings, and problem sets, MOOCs provide interactive user forums that help build a community for the students, professors, and teaching assistants. Enrolment under MOOC courses is absolutely free and anyone can attend these courses. Several platforms such as Udemy, Alison, Lynda, Coursera, and Edx are well known course providers under MOOC.

**Edmodo** is a free of charge social learning network for teachers, students and parents. It is a platform that tries to imitate Facebook, yet with more control. The teacher can moderate the content and students can be restricted in how they interact with each other. Students can contribute to the social media platform by responding to teacher's post and links, posting a public board, sending private messages to the teacher, uploading content and embedding video. Teachers can set assignments create quizzes and set up a library. The library feature allows the teacher to upload documents and video. This tool can be used to store important course materials and for independent learning tasks.

**WhatsApp** is a very common application available on android and IOS operating systems cell phones. More than 1 billion people in over 180 countries use WhatsApp to stay in touch with friends and family, anytime and anywhere. WhatsApp is free and offers simple, secure, reliable messaging and calling, available on phones all over the world claims the website of the company. The basic motto of this application is to connect people easily and share photos, videos and documents faster.

**You Tube** is an American video sharing website created in February 2005 and came under Google in November 2006. It allows worldwide users to upload, view, rate, share, add to favorites, comment on videos and subscribe other users. The YouTube website is regarded as one online material that can be integrated into traditional English lessons. YouTube has been growing as a popular language hub for free videos and lessons for almost any language you want to learn. It is also considered a source of online material that can play a vital role in the teaching and learning field. And the Facebook provides a convenient environment for the

development of discourse communities with its varied participatory mechanisms and it has a variety of interactive features and it attracts the users to play and enjoy it. Facebook is currently the most popular social networking site worldwide and has been integrated in many ELT settings.

It is free from the restriction of time and space so that learners can log in it and visit the internet resources with their electronic devices instead of the heavy paper books. As a matter of fact, Facebook cannot be considered merely a tool to entertain, amuse and communicate with friends, but can be considered an effective learning tool if properly functioned and used. Facebook along with other social media tools enables you to extend your classroom in new and interesting ways. In the broadest sense it can enable communication, collaboration and network building around areas of common interest in your discipline. The use of Facebook in the teaching of English course is practiced so as to present the educational material through the formation of a closed group of students to view the required tasks, and the dissemination of various files, namely; educational images and videos, PowerPoint slides and useful links, where students see the educational task, read, understand and discuss it among them. Facebook is also used to broadcast significant events, receive and submit school assignments and ensure the achievement of educational objectives through electronic tests that the faculty member publishes on the Facebook.

**E-books** play a very vital role nowadays in teaching and learning language and literature. The electronic book is an electronic version of a traditional printed book that can be read using a personal computer or an eBook reader. This type of book except the images, may also contain sounds, clips, video or mobile graphics. It has made this new format an ideal tool for all those readers that are interested in using multimedia for their learning or study. The printed books are being transformed into online format and the process is still going on. One of the most prominent examples in this regard is the Gutenberg Project, Founded in 1971 by Michael Hart, who has turned thousands of printed books into electronic books, making it the first and largest collection of free e-books. Google, Amazon, Barnes and Noble, Apple has shown their immense interest in digital literature production and circulation and it has brought a change in the attitudes of the digital learners about language and literature.

**Power Point Presentation** of Microsoft is the best medium for presentation. It is a very popular visual aid among the students and teachers. Almost all colleges have PPT competitions for today. They are organized for creating awareness of ICT in education. Universities are providing funds for ICT education now a day. We can insert videos in the presentation. We can give effects to each slide. We have different fonts, templates, text box, footnotes and such other facilities in it. One can give maximum effect in minimum slides. We have virtual classrooms in all senior colleges so that students and teachers use ICT in teaching-learning.

**Television** is the most popular medium that transmits audio-visual images displaying them electronically on the screen. All schools and colleges have televisions for educational programs. We can have a screening of a play or a film that is based on syllabus through television set. Television has all the facilities of hard disk, C D rom, set top box and so on. We can have a screening of adaptations of Shakespeare's plays that may help today's generation to learn Shakespeare.

**Mobile** phones seem directly or indirectly incorporated in the English language and literature teaching. The use of cell phones as multimedia device in the teaching proves authentic, contextualized, interactive, entertaining, fun oriented and motivational. It offers a language and literature learner friendly tool reducing anxiety, guilt, dependence, time etc. In our country today eighty percentages of people afford cell phones and 50% users of the total are the college students. It helps in language and literature teaching and learning process. Facebook, Orkut, Twitter, Gmail's, games, puzzles, cartoons, SMS, Web Browsers and the inbuilt features such as reminders, tasks, templates, sounds and video recorder, notepads, free dictionaries etc. turn to be practically effective to develop English languages. The basics skills of English language LSRW get ultimately developed to a considerable extent through using mobiles.

**Use of computer** in the teachings English language and literature has immense advantages. Teaching English language and literature with traditional ways in the classroom makes students as well as teachers boredom and monotonous. Therefore, the use of computer encourages students to involve in the language acquisition process and know literature with entertainment in front of the computer screen. English dramas, novels, short



stories, communication, oral presentation, speeches etc. will help the students to improve their English language. If the students are guided properly and given regular practice in English language and literature learning, They would develop their abilities, skills of English language and literary techniques or terminology.

The use of **internet** in the teaching English language and literature has great importance in the academic field. Traditional teaching and learning paradigms have been shaken by the impact of the integration of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) into educational practices. In the world of technology, one can receive the required information in the single click on the button of computer from all over the world. In the process of teaching English language and literature through internet, teachers have significant function to play in helping students to achieve their goals using internet. Thus, there are variety of ways that internet can be used in the teaching of English language and literature. Thus, using internet in the language and literature teaching has many advantages such as it reduce learning time of learner, increases interest in learning, explores at their own speed, repeat still perfection, mastery of learning, increases motivation in language and literature etc. are the great benefits of it.

Recently, **Digital Language Laboratory** is highly beneficial for the language and literature learners, as it is interactive and fun giving. It induces interest among the learners and mitigates their tension in acquiring the language. In the lab, the students are able to construct sentences with the help of self-learning software. The student can learn the rules of grammar to enrich the vocabulary and to improve their pronunciation and so on with this technology. Due to the multiple results oriented benefits; entire process of the learning becomes motivational, entertaining and interesting. In the language lab, a teacher plays the role of instructor, facilitator, coordinator who guides the students and coordinates a smooth operation of communication among the students. Thus, this research paper attempted to explore the use Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in the teaching of English language and literature in the classrooms. There is variety of ways of presenting the content through electronic devices in regular teaching process in the classrooms. It includes softwares like MOOC, NPTEL, Edmodo, You Tube, Whats App, Facebook, E-Books, Full-Motion video, Mobile, i-

Pod, Tab, computers. T.V, Radio, Internet, Power-Point Presentation, DVD, VCD, Micro Films, Digital Language Lab and some other electronic equipment can be used to teach English language and literature. There are some web-resources, online sources and sites available on internet in free of cost to teach the students. However, in this process teacher must be competent, skilled, computer known, enthusiastic and familiar with all the innovative techniques. He must encourage students to participate in the process of using innovative techniques and technologies in the classroom. In conclusion, the utilization of multimedia technology can fully improve the students' thinking and practical language skills. This will ensure and fulfill an effective result of English language teaching. Despite some disadvantages of using multimedia technology in teaching, multimedia technology can be used effectively in the English language teaching classrooms. Overall, the non-native speakers of English as language teachers can teach English more efficiently if they use multimedia technology.

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## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE LIBRARY (ITIL) AND ITS EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

In most cases, the success of the telecommunications business depends on the use of information technology to support the company's core business processes. Now the IT department of the telecommunication company is becoming a business partner and the product departments together produce additional quality, whereas earlier the IT department used to provide only IT infrastructure for use. However, manufacturing departments need to clearly support the guidelines for the development of information technology in the company and the benefits of selected IT solutions. The provision of services to external users depends on the information technology used and the quality of their support, which directly affects the competitiveness of the company and all this increases the requirements for the efficiency of the IT department. The task of increasing the efficiency of information technology has already been solved more than once and the most effective results have been summarized in the standards and libraries in the field of information technology. Using these standards allows you to "not find the wheel", but the most accurate solution can be found and adapted to your situation.

**Keywords:** ITIL, COBIT, MOF, IT Market

### INTRODUCTION

#### ➤ Information Technology Standards

If we talk about the existing library standards, the most famous are the following:

#### ➤ ITIL(Information Technology Infrastructure Library)

Provides a different perspective on the activities of the IT department, which becomes the same unit that creates additional value like the rest of the organization. Furthermore, the IT department no longer provides equipment for use, but provides the necessary IT services for end users, who are preferably referred to as "service customers" in this context.

We can say that the equipment provided is "wrapped up" with services for its support and provision. The transition to the term IT services requires a transition from the owner-user relationship of the equipment (application) to the buyer-seller relationship of IT services, leading to the development of ways to measure the quality of services provided. In addition, the concept of cost of service is introduced, which actually brings about the financial interaction between the IT department and the business.

In fact, ITIL Library offers to create a process model for managing IT departments, resulting in IT services for businesses with transparent costs, the quality of which is guaranteed by conducting continuous monitoring. The ITIL library has the world's best experience in building an integrated IT department management system, which can be applied to specific situations. Since

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the library is open source, it is the most widely used IT services management approach today, applicable to all sectors and organizations of all sizes. ITIL can be implemented in whole or in part, and in fact, it is a kind of visual system on information technology management in a company. The ITIL project is currently owned by OGC / CCTA (Government Commerce Office/Central Computer and Telecommunication Agency). With the help of the UK Government, ITIL books have become a de facto standard in all major areas of IT management, summarizing over 20 years of IT management experience.

#### ➤ **COBIT (Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology)**

Standards of management and audit in the field of information technology. The COBIT standard is based on 34 high-level control objectives, one for each IT process, grouped into 4 domains: planning and organization, design and implementation, operations and maintenance, monitoring. COBIT standards are characterized by the presence of maturity models developed by the Institute for Design and Development in the late 80's in relation to other IT standards. Software (Software Engineering Institute). Maturity models (MM) are not a technology, not a standard, there is no formal description for it, it has no strict requirements and it is not linked to specific information technology. However, this maturity model process introduces the concept of several levels of maturity: There does not exist complete absence of any IT management process. The organization does not recognize the existence of IT problems that need to be addressed and thus;

- **Get started:** The organization recognizes the existence of IT governance issues and the need to address them. However, there are no standardized solutions;
- **Repetition:** There is a general awareness of IT management issues. IT performance and process indicators are under development, including IT planning, operations and maintenance processes;

- **Description:** The need to act in accordance with the principles of IT governance was understood and accepted. Procedures are standardized and documented;
- **Control:** There is a thorough knowledge of IT management issues at all levels of the organization and staff training is ongoing. Responsibilities are clearly distributed, the level of ownership of the process is established;
- **Optimization:** The organization has in-depth knowledge of IT administration, IT problems and solutions and the future. As a result of continuous improvement, the processes become consistent with the maturity model based on the "best practice".

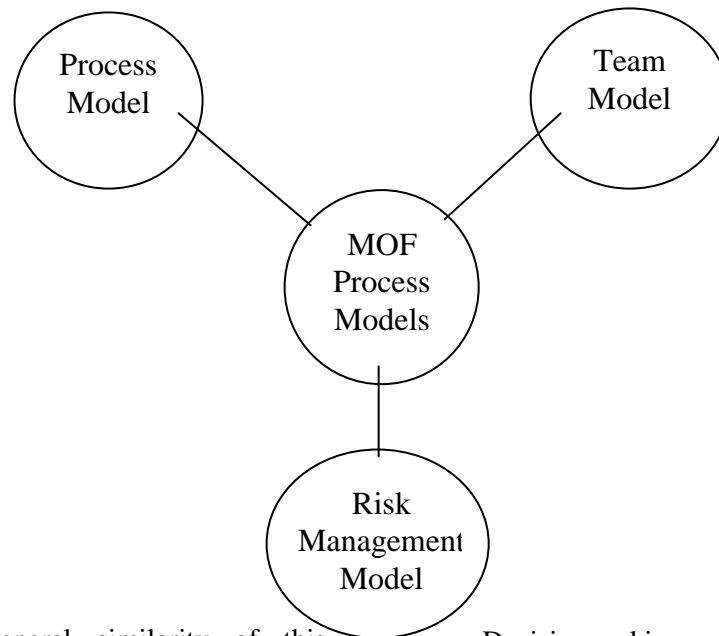
The use of mechanisms to assess maturity levels and control objectives makes this standard a high level, although it contains many useful information for conducting IT processes. This standard is most effectively used to set IT objectives, create a balanced scorecard (BSc) for IT department, and conduct internal and external audits in the field of information technology.

#### ➤ **MOF (Microsoft Operations Framework)**

Information technology management is a subject in which Microsoft has its own vision. Microsoft's Microsoft Enterprise Services Standard Framework has three areas:

- The first area is the preparation for the implementation of the information system, where the requirements for IT are formalized and the scope of the project is determined. Preparations for the implementation of the information system are described in the Microsoft Readiness Framework (MRF);
- The second area is the implementation of information systems in the enterprise, where the key issues of developing and deploying IT solutions are determined. The construction and implementation of the information system is described in the Microsoft Solutions Framework (MSF);
- The third area is activity to support the information system implemented in the enterprise. Information systems operation issues are considered in the Microsoft Operations Framework (MOF) standard.
- MOF consists of a set of white papers, operation guides, tutorials and consists of three main models:





Due to the general similarity of this standard with ITIL and its focus on Microsoft products, this standard is used less than ITIL. However, for users of Microsoft technology, the use of this standard is justified, although it should be noted that most of the processes in the MOF have been transferred from the ITIL library.

#### ➤ **TSM HP reference model**

This is an enterprise model developed by HP based on and fully compliant with the ITIL library. In fact, this model is a redesign of ITIL considering HP's vision and the list of processes in both models is similar.

#### ➤ **ITPM (IT process model)**

This is a standard that was proposed by IBM in the late 70's to solve computer system management problems. The ISMA architecture (Information Systems Management Architecture) and the concept (IT process model) originated from ISMA and were adopted by IBM. This approach differs from ITIL not only in the method of dividing processes but also in many terminological points. In fact, the IT process is Model 41 process, which is grouped into eight groups according to the number of key factors affecting the success of IT projects:

- Interacting with customers;
- Providing management systems with corporate information;
- IT management from a business perspective;

- Decision making;
- Deployment of measures;
- Service delivery and change management;
- Support for IT services and solutions;
- IT resource and infrastructure management.

However, if we talk about the practice of using this model in Russia, it is very rarely used. ISO 20000 is one of the new standards in the field of quality management, which has incorporated most of the basic principles and procedures of ITIL with minor changes. At the moment, IT departments are being certified using this standard to adhere to a service-oriented and process approach in the field of IT management.

#### ➤ **ITIL Library**

The IT Best Practices Library contains a number of books that provide information on: The Role of IT in Today's Business; Control over the organization of interaction with clients, planning, organization and services; Management experience; Quality management; Provision of support and services; Licensing and ensuring the functioning of software and all aspects of day-to-day operation of equipment and technology. The ITIL Library introduces the concept of IT Services, which refers to the solution of specific tasks within the framework of an organization's business processes or projects through information technology. All services are compiled in the IT Services / Services

catalog and the service parameters for each service are defined, such as valid service time, availability, reliability, confidentiality etc. All services and their parameters are specified in the Service Level Agreement (SLAs). One of the basic procedures of ITIL is service delivery (service delivery) which defines the following processes:

- Service Level Management (Service Management) - reaching clear agreements with customers about IT services and enforcing these agreements;
- Cost Management - Defining, allocating costs, estimating and tracking;
- Capacity management - cost optimization, editing time and deployment of IT resources;
- Availability management - service optimization and incident reduction;
- Sustainability management - preparation and planning of routes for dealing with emergencies;
- Security Management - Ensuring information security.
- Another basic ITIL process is the service support process, which defines the following processes:
- Communication with users (service desk) - the point of contact between the user and the IT organization;
- Incident Management (Help Desk / Incident Management) - Incident elimination and quick resumption of services;
- Problem management - prevention and elimination of root problems of incidents;
- Configuration management - control over changing IT infrastructure;
- Change management - control over changes in IT infrastructure;
- Release Management (Software Control and Distribution) - Ensuring successful deployment of releases with integration, testing and storage.

Comparing ITIL and COBIT, ITIL is most useful in organizing the delivery of IT services and developing detailed processes, while COBIT specializes in high-level IT management and IT audits. COBIT provides an opportunity for top managers to articulate business objectives and goals by converting the organization's strategic and strategic plans into clear and understandable IT development plans. The ITIL methodology is then

used to rationalize the processes and systems for their evaluation to optimize the process of serving information systems. The benefits of using ITIL are as follows:

- The role of IT is changing, which is now a major driver of change and improvement in business processes;
- IT service delivery is becoming more business-unit oriented;
- Formed the basis for quality control and cost of services;
- The process model and structure of the IT department were clear;
- An effective process structure forms the basis for outsourcing of IT services;
- Adhering to the best practices of ITIL contributes to the change in corporate culture that it is the job of the IT department to provide services;
- The ITIL Library provides a seamless system of concepts for interaction with companies and service providers;
- The transition between business and IT market relations;
- A process approach is being introduced to improve efficiency and complement functional management;
- An active (planned) approach to IT management is being introduced in addition to the traditional firefighting approach;
- The basis for calculating costs in terms of IT services is being laid;
- A database of known errors, IT knowledge management with information on IT infrastructure is being implemented.

### **MOF Standard**

If you compare the scope of the ITIL library with the MOF process model, the MOF model is an extension of the process described in ITIL Library's books "Providing IT Services" and "Supporting IT Services". In fact, the MOF process model represents information system service management processes, which are presented as service management functions (SMF).

The entire MOF model has 20 service functions divided into four quarters:

- Change (change) - process change, implementation of new solutions and technologies;

- Services (Operating) - Ensuring the execution of day-to-day operations;
- Support (support) - ensuring prompt resolution of incidents, issues, requests;
- Optimizing - Optimizing the cost, performance, availability of IT services.
- All 20 service functions are distributed in these four quarters.

## CONCLUSION

So, is ITIL coming to an end? Certainly not. ITIL occupies an important place among the "best practices", "body of knowledge", standards and other sets of management approaches. The Foundation can be used as a resource to create training curriculum approaches, including most books and related materials on ITIL. Many well-known concepts documented in ITIL can be valuable knowledge for various categories of experts. Although self-evident, these concepts help to create things that are already understood on an intuitive level. Standards and procedures promote collaboration between teams by providing a general context and terminology. And thanks to improvements, the latest versions of ITIL have come as close to modern reality as possible. However, even the best practices have limitations, and what is beneficial in one situation may have limitations in another. In fact, the whole problem is that the method is applied in that place and in a reasonable manner. In today's world, ITIL principles need to be applied to specific situations and used where necessary, based on practical and practical experience in implementing effective solutions. The tools offered by ITIL and other methods are still required on the desktop, although today it has become more difficult to choose the right tools and the right way to use them. The purpose of this publication is to list the known limitations of the toolkit, to explore those aspects of ITIL that need to be increasingly supplemented with other knowledge. This will expand the possibilities of the application and bring the described tools closer to reality. ITIL proposes to use its own methods: there are no universal solutions, each situation needs its own solution. In the meantime, while waiting for the next version, you can get the most out of the current

version. "service" and the terms "service" and "service" will be considered equivalent. The service has the following features:

- Meets one or more customer needs;
- Supports customer business objectives;
- The product is considered complete and ready for use by the customer.

It should be noted that all ITIL materials are presented in English. As a result, some terms have no analogues in Russian (for example, business case) or can be translated into multiple words at once (in the case of service). In the definition of service, we see the word value - in the original "value". It refers to the potential benefit to the customer using IT services (for example, saving time, money and other resources).

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## A BRIEF LITERATURE SURVEY ON ZINC OXIDE (ZNO) NANOPARTICLES

□ Prof. Prajakta Y. Shinde \*\*

### ABSTRACT

The white synthesized Zinc Oxide nanoparticles were characterized by different techniques such as UV, FTIR etc. Therefore different sized synthesized Zinc Oxide nanoparticles used to study the antimicrobial properties, mechanical properties. Nanoparticle is a part of ultrafine particles and it has at least one dimension with length in between 1nm to 100nm, which shows different properties to the bulk materials for its greater surface area per weight. Now days, nanoparticle is using in many fields, such as electronics, medicine, manufacturing, environment to improve our life style.

**Keywords:** electronics, medicine, manufacturing, environment to improve our life style.

### INTRODUCTION

On December 20, 1959, lecture Plenty of Room at Bottom, Richard. P. Feynman the physicist talked of the hypothesis linked with the nascent field of nanotechnology, vision the revolution that was to come decades latter. Today, Feynman's ambition is assuredly being recognized on a global scale and grand. In twenty first century we are poised to make use of it for atomic-level manipulation of matter or engineering at the atomic level for the well-being of mankind. Nanotechnology means the "Engineering of functional systems at the molecular scale." It can be defined as "interlinked field is nanotechnology combining principals of physics and chemistry with the principals of structural analysis, electrical engineering, mechanical design as well as system engineering. The product which is produced has improvement in toughness, strength, speed and efficiency had low cost and high quality. Nanotechnology is field of preference to make everything light, cheap and small. Nanotechnology is the study as well as system design at the

nanometer scale [ $0.0000000001(10^{-9})$  meter] which is the scale of molecules and atoms. The man has ability to manipulate materials at the nanoscale and made as nature does. The field of NSST is very broad from nanocluster, Nanoparticles and mesoscopic to individual molecules, atoms and there selfassembly in the prescribed structure such as biomolecules and nanowires. Nanotechnology is field in which there is broader between disciplines like chemistry, biology, and physics no longer detectable and interesting synergies arise e.g. the equipments developed in the subject of physics gives the sensivity and precision to perform particular molecular experiments in biology. To remove pollutants from environment and to deactivate chemical ware fare agents for this purpose nanometer scale traps will be constructed. Computers with the capacities of current workstations shall be the size of small particles or grains of sand and able to work for decades with equivalent of battery of single wristwatch. To explore the solar systems as well as very nearest star the Robotic Spacecrafts which is having weight few pounds will be sent. The nature of each and every man made subject will be changed by

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Nanotechnology. The total combined influences that the medical imaging, manmade polymers, computers aided engineering and silicon integrated circuits is less than the total societal influence of nanotechnology.

## **APPLICATIONS OF ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES**

The applications of Zinc Oxide powder are numerous, and the principal's ones are summarized below. Most applications exploit the reactivity of the oxide as precursors to other zinc compounds. For material science applications, zinc compounds. For material science applications, zinc oxide has high refractive index, high thermal conductivity, binding, antibacterial and UV-protection properties. Consequently, it is added into material and products including plastics, ceramics, glass, cement, rubber, lubricants, paints, ointments, adhesive, sealants, pigment, foods, batteries, ferrites, fire retardants, etc.

### **1. Rubber manufacture:-**

Between 50% and 60% of ZnO use in the rubber industry. Zinc oxide along with stearic acid is used in the vulcanization of rubber. ZnO additive also rubber from fungi and UV light.

### **2. Concrete Industry :-**

Zinc oxide is widely used for concrete manufacturing. Addition of ZnO improves the processing time and the resistance of concrete against water.

### **3. Medicine :-**

Zinc oxide as a mixture with about 0.5% iron (III) oxide ( $\text{FeO}_3$ ) is called calamine and is used in calamine lotion. There are also two minerals, zinc calcite and hemimorphite, which have been historically called calamine. When mixed with eugenol, a ligand, zinc oxide eugenol is formed, which has applications as a restorative and prostodontic in dentistry.

### **4. Cigarette filters :-**

Zinc oxide is a constituent of Cigarette filters. A filter consisting of charcoal impregnated with zinc oxide and iron oxide removes significant amounts of HCN and  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  from tobacco smoke without affecting its flavor.

### **5. Food additive :-**

Zinc oxide is added to many food products, including breakfast cereals as a source of zinc, a necessary nutrient. (Zinc sulphate is also used for the same purposes). Some prepackaged foods also include trace amounts of ZnO even if it is not intended as a nutrient.

### **6. Coatings :-**

Paints containing zinc oxide powder have long been utilized as anticorrosive coatings for metals. They are especially effective for galvanized iron. Iron is difficult to protect because its reactivity with organic coatings leads to brittleness and lack of adhesion. Zinc oxide paints retain their flexibility.

### **❖ Potential application, Electronics:-**

ZnO can be combined with GaN for LED-applications. For instance as TCO layer and ZnO nanostructure provide better light out coupling.

### **❖ Zinc Oxide Nanorod Sensor**

Zinc oxide nanorod sensor is devices detecting changes in electrical current passing through zinc oxide nanowires due to absorption of gas molecules. Selectivity to hydrogen gas was achieved by sputtering Pd clusters on nanorod surface. The addition of Pd appears to be effective in the catalytic dissociation of hydrogen molecules into atomic hydrogen, increasing the sensitivity of the sensor devices. The sensor detects hydrogen concentrations down to 10 parts per million at room temperature, whereas there is no response to oxygen.

### **❖ Safety**

Zinc oxide itself is non-toxic; however it is hazardous to inhale zinc oxide fumes, as generated when zinc or zinc alloys are melted and oxidized at high temperature

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

In recent years, application of nanoparticles within size range of 1-100 nm has received significant attention due to their novel properties. Among several of nanoparticles, ZnO nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) have received more attention. ZnO is a wide band gap (3.37 eV), semiconductor having large excitation binding energy of 60 meV at room temperature which is

significantly larger than other materials and it has high transmittance and good electrical conductivity [Srivastava V, Gusain D, Sharma YC. Synthesis, characterization and application of zinc oxide nanoparticles (n-ZnO). *Ceramic International*, vol. 39, 2013, pp. 9803-9808., Cao GZ. Growth of zinc oxide nanorod arrays through sol electrophoretic deposition. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry*, vol. 108, 2004, pp.19921-19931., Zhou WD, Wu X, Zhang YC. Solvothermal synthesis of hexagonal ZnO nanorods and their photoluminescence properties. *Materials Letters*, vol. 61, 2007, pp. 2054-2057., Hu S-H, Chen Y-C, Hwang C-C, Peng C-H, Gong D-C. Development of a wet chemical method for the synthesis of arrayed ZnO nanorods. *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*, vol. 500, 2010, pp.117-121.]. ZnO has attracted much interest as one of the multifunctional inorganic nanoparticles due to its unique combination of superior physical, chemical, biological, electrical, optical, long-term environmental stability, biocompatibility, low cost and non-toxic properties. Therefore, nano-ZnO can potentially be applied to gas sensors, photocatalyst for degradation of waste water pollutants, catalysts, semiconductors, varistors, piezoelectric devices, field-emission displays, ultraviolet (UV) photodiodes, surface acoustic wave (SAW) devices, UV-shielding materials, rubber, medical and dental materials, pigments and coatings, ceramic, concrete, antibacterial and bactericide, and composites [xiong M,Gu G,you B Wu L. preparation and characterization of poly(styrene butyrylate) latex/nano-Zno nanocomposite. *Journal of applied polymer science*, vol.90, 2003, pp.1923-1931.El-kemary M El-mehasseb i.photocatalytic degradation of ciprofloxacin drug in water using Zno nanoparticles. *journal of luminescence*,vol.130,2010,pp.2327-2331]. Zinc is a necessary element to our health and ZnO nanoparticles also have good biocompatibility to human cells. Recently ZnO is listed as generally documented as safe material by FDA (food and drug administration, (USA) [Alwan RM, kadhim QA, sahan KM, Ali AR, mahdi RJ, kassim NA, jassim AN. Synthesis of zinc oxide nanoparticle

via sol-gel route and their characterization nanoscience and nanotechnology, vol.5,No.1,2015,pp.1-6]. Recently different synthesis methods have been devised for ZnO nanoparticles such as vapor transport process [cha], spray pyrolysis [Lee SD Name S-H, kim M-H, boo J-H synthesis and photocatalytic property of Zno nanoparticle prepared by spray pyrolysis method . *physics procedia*,vol.32,2012,pp.320-326.], thermal decomposition [yang y,chen h,zhao B,Bao XJ.size control of zno nanoparticle via thermal decomposition of zinc acetate coated on organic additives . *journal of crystal growth* ,vol.263,2004,pp.447-453], hydrothermal synthesis [Liu B, zeng HC. hydrothermal synthesis of Zno nanorods in the diameter regime of 50nm. *Journal of American chemical society* ,vol.125,2003,pp.4430-4431], sol-gel processing direct precipitation and co-precipitation [Zak AK, Abrishami ME, Majid WHA, properties of zno nanoparticles prepared by modified sol-gel combustion method .*ceramic international* v0l.37,2011,pp.393-398]. Among these methods, physical vapor deposition (PVD) and chemical vapor deposition (CVD) have been developed to synthesis ZnO nanoparticles into complex structures such as flower-like and web-like agglomerates. However,in order to obtain the final structure these methods usually require multiple steps, sophisticated equipment and high temperature. In contrast, low-temperature wet chemical processes such as,hydrolysis, precipitation and hydrothermal process are cost-effective and scalable and have been used for preparing a wide variety of ZnO nanostructures. [Raoufi D.synthesis and microstructural properties of zno nanoparticles prepared by precipitation method, *Renewable Energy* ,vol.50,2013,pp.932-937]. Properties of zno nanoparticles prepared by modified sol-gel combustion method .*ceramic international* v0l.37,2011,pp.393-398]. Among these methods, physical vapor deposition (PVD) and chemical vapor deposition (CVD) have been developed to synthesis ZnO nanoparticles into complex structures such as flower-like and web-like agglomerates. However,in order to obtain the final structure these



methods usually require multiple steps, sophisticated equipment and high temperature. In contrast, low-temperature wet chemical processes such as, hydrolysis; precipitation and hydrothermal process are cost-effective and scalable and have been used for preparing a wide variety of ZnO nanostructures. [Raoufi D. synthesis and microstructural properties of zno nanoparticles prepared by precipitation method, Renewable Energy ,vol.50,2013,pp.932-937].

Among these methods, p Zinc oxide has been a subject of interest for the scientists and the industry for decades. ZnO is known to be a wide band-gap semiconductor (3.37eV) with a high excitation binding energy. [Bochev.B, Yordanov, H, Dushkin .c., synthesis of zno nanocrystal in the presence of different additives,1-9]. It is a versatile material that has found applications in a variety of areas such as photo catalysis, sensors, piezoelectric transducers, solar cells, transparent electrodes and electroluminescent devices [Zhong chen, xiaoxiaLi, GuopingDu, Nanchen and andy Y.M.suen.,A sol-gel method for preparing Zno quantum dots with strong blue emission, journal of Luminescence.,2011,131 2072-2077.], sensing devices [Yang.M,Wang.D,peng.L,Xie.T and Zhao.Y.,photoelectric response mechanism dependant on RuN<sub>3</sub> and CuPc sensitized Zno nanoparticles to oxygen gas, Nanotechnology ,2006,17,4567]. There are several solution based routes are available for the preparation of ZnO nanoparticles such as solvothermal, hydrothermal, sol-gel , [Zhong chen, xiaoxiaLi, Guoping Du, Nanchen and andy Y.M.suen.,A sol-gel method for preparing Zno quantum dots with strong blue emission, journal of Luminescence.,2011,131 ] microemulsion, vapor phase transport process [Lu J.G, ye,Z.Z Huang.J.Y., Zhu.L.P,Zhao .B.H,wang .ZL. and sz.Fujita.,zno quantum dots synthesized by a vapour phase transport process ,applied physics letter.2006,88,063110-1], precipitation[seeling .E.W,tang.B, Yamilov.A ,cao. H and chang.R.P.H.self assembled 3D photonic crystals from ZnO colloidal spheres,mater.chem.phy.2003,80,257], RF magnetron sputtering [kim K.K.,Koguchi.N, ok.

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## A MINI RESEARCH ON GROWTH OF NANOPARTICLES

□ Prof. Wable M.D\*\*

### ABSTRACT

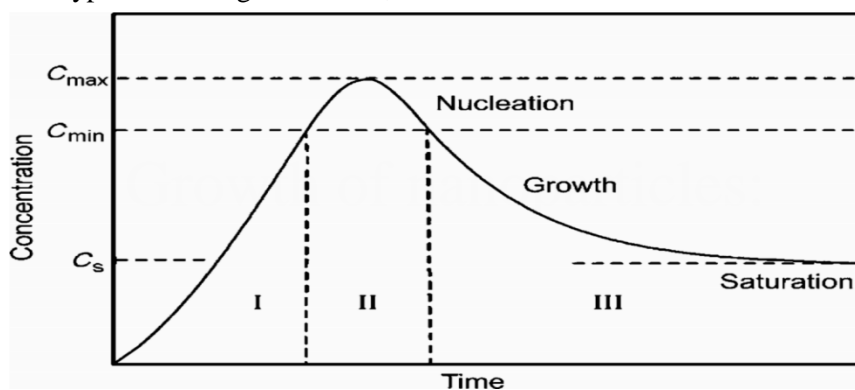
The growth of Nanoparticles involve all three mechanisms. When the nuclei are small, monolayer growth mechanism may dominate, poly-nuclear growth may become predominant as the nuclei become bigger. Diffusion is predominant for the growth of relatively large particles. Nanomaterials are any type of material of nanosized thickness, i.e. less than 100 nm in thickness. There are various types, many of which exhibit different properties than bulk materials.

**Keywords:** The growth of Nanoparticles involve all three mechanisms.

### INTRODUCTION

The key difference between nucleation and particle growth is that nucleation is the formation of a new structure whereas particle growth is the process of increasing the size of a pre-existing structure. Nucleation is the first step in which monomers, e.g. atoms, ions, or molecules, form a new thermodynamic configuration or structure at the atomic or molecular level, followed by growth during which monomers are incorporated onto the surface of the nuclei. Nanoparticles can be classified into different types according to the size,

morphology, physical and chemical properties. Some of them are carbon-based nanoparticles, ceramic nanoparticles, metal nanoparticles, semiconductor nanoparticles, polymeric nanoparticles and lipid-based nanoparticles. Nanotechnology can be used to design pharmaceuticals that can target specific organs or cells in the body such as cancer cells, and enhance the effectiveness of therapy. Nanomaterials can also be added to cement, cloth and other materials to make them stronger and yet lighter.



Growth of nanoparticles

Fig.9: Lamer diagram

### GROWTH OF NANOPARTICLES

Although chemical synthesis of Nanoparticles may appear as a complex process, by understanding how nucleation and growth of

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particles takes place, it is possible to control the various steps and try to achieve monodispersed (i.e. particles of nearly same size) Nanoparticles. This can be done with the help of lamer diagram. As we keep on increasing the concentration of the reactants in the solution at certain concentration say  $C_0$ , the formation of nuclei begins.

There is no precipitate at this concentration. Further increase in concentration increases nuclei formation up to a concentration  $C_n$ , above which there is a 'super saturation' between  $C_n$  and  $C_s$ . Concentration  $C_n$  denotes the maximum rate of nuclei formation. When nuclei formation reduces, again  $C_0$  the minimum concentration for nucleation is reached. No new nuclei can be formed and crystal growth reduces the concentration. At this concentration  $C_s$  equilibrium is obtained. If new nuclei are formed during the growth of particles, particles with large distribution are obtained. Therefore it is very important that concentration of solute and its diffusion to dissolve species be adjusted properly are more stable and grow at rate of smaller particles. Growth mode recognized as Ostwald ripening. The driving power of large particles is the reduction in coat release energy. Experimentally it is found that there is sometimes aggregation of particles. Aggregation also reduces the energy of the system. Thus Ostwald ripening and aggregation are competing processes and either of them is responsible to reduce the surface free energy.

### Synthesis of Semiconductor Nanoparticles by Colloidal Route:-

Compounds semiconductor Nanoparticles can be synthesized by wet chemical route using appropriate salts. Here we shall discuss some methods to obtain semiconductor Nanoparticles. Sulphide semiconductors like CdS and ZnS can be synthesized easily by what is known as co-precipitation. For examples to obtain ZnS Nanoparticles any zinc salt like zinc sulphate ( $ZnSO_4$ ), zinc nitrate ( $Zn(NO_3)_2$ ), or zinc acetate ( $Zn(CH_3COOH)_2$ ) can be dissolved in aqueous (or nonaqueous) liquid and  $Na_2S$  is added to the solution (one can even dissolve  $H_2S$  gas in the Zn

salt solution).

Following simple reaction:-



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Selenide particles can be obtained using appropriate selenium giving salt, however all these Nanoparticles need to be surface passivated as colloids formed in liquids have a tendency to coagulate or ripen due to attractive forces existing between them. The electrostatics and other repulsive forces existing between apart. However as it was also discussed earlier, steric hindrance can be created by appropriately coating the particles to keep them apart?

This is often known as chemical capping and has become a widely used method in the synthesis of Nanoparticles. Advantages with this chemical route are that, one can get stable particles of variety of materials not only in the solution, but even after drying off the liquid. One can even make thin films of the capped particles by spin coating or dip particle itself except at the surface. Coating may be a part of post-treatment or a part of the synthesis reaction to obtain Nanoparticles. If it is a part of the synthesis reaction, the concentration of capping molecules can be used in two ways, to control the size as well as to protect the particles from coagulation. Chemical capping can be carried out at high or low



temperature depending on the reactants. In high temperature reactions, cold organometallic reactants are injected in some solvent like trioctylphosphineoxide (TOTP) held at temperature >300. The particles with high quality and as narrow size distribution as <5% have been achieved by this method. This is very good route of synthesizing the Nanoparticles, most of the organo-metallic compounds are prohibitively expensive. Besides they are also toxic and difficult to handle. Such synthesis should, therefore, be carried out only under the expert guidance

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## भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेपुढील समस्या: एक अभ्यास

□ डॉ. जगन्नाथ मोतीराम साळवे\*\*

### ABSTRACT

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील अनेक समस्यांपैकी लोकसंख्यावाढ दारिद्र्याचे वाढते प्रमाण आणि बेसुमार वाढती बेरोजगारी इ. कारणांमुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास दर मंदावत आहे. लोकसंख्या वाढीमुळे होणारी जंगलतोड, वाढते शहरीकरण, हवा, जल आणि ध्वनी प्रदूषण वाढत आहे यातच पावसाचे कमी असलेले प्रमाण यामुळे पाणी टंचाई निर्माण होत आहे. उच्च शिक्षितांचे वाढते प्रमाण देशाच्या विकासासाठी योग्य असले तरी त्यांना योग्य तो रोजगार मिळणे आवश्यक आहे पण सद्यस्थितीला अशा उच्च शिक्षितांना योग्य शैक्षणिक पात्रता असतांना त्या पात्रतेनुसार रोजगार मिळत नाही याचा परिणाम वाढत्या बेरोजगारीच्या प्रमाणात भर पडत आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोर अशा समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहे. या समस्यांवर उपाययोजना राबविणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे वरील शिफारशी अंमलात आणल्यास लोकसंख्या वाढ, दारिद्र्य आणि बेरोजगारीत मोठ्या प्रमाणात घट होईल म्हणून या समस्यांचा सामना करण्यासाठी ठोस उपाययोजनांची अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक आहे.

**ठळक मुद्दे:** भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील अनेक समस्यांपैकी लोकसंख्यावाढ दारिद्र्याचे वाढते प्रमाण आणि बेसुमार वाढती बेरोजगारी इ. कारणांमुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास दर मंदावत आहे.

#### प्रस्तावना:-

भारतातील इंग्रज राजवटीनंतर ही भारत देश कृषी अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून गणला जात आहे. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर आर्थिक विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी नियोजन मंडळाची स्थापना करण्यात आली. ब्रिटिश राजवटीत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात केल्या गेलेल्या शोषणामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात आर्थिक नुकसान झालेले आहे. कुटिरउद्योग व लघु उद्योगाचा -हास ब्रिटिश कालखंडात झाला होता. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोर रोजगार निर्मिती दारिद्र निर्मुलन, औद्योगिक विकास, कृषी क्षेत्राचा विकास, सेवा आणि पायाभूत सोयांचा विकास इ. समस्या निर्माण झाल्या होत्या.

उपप्राचार्य व अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

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भारताने गेल्या साठ वर्षांत नेत्रदिपक म्हणावी अशी प्रगती केली आहे. कारण देश स्वातंत्र्य झाला तेव्हा आपल्या भारताकडे स्वतः साठी पुरेल एवढे अन्नधान्य उपलब्ध नव्हते. १९६० नंतर डॉ. स्वामीनाथन यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली हरित क्रांती घडून आली आज भारत देश अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण झाला असून पुढील काही वर्ष शेतीतून कोणत्याच प्रकारे उत्पादन झाले नाही तरी अन्नधान्याची टंचाई निर्माण होणार नाही भारताने अनेक समस्यांवर मात करत देशाचा आर्थिक विकास साध्य करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. पंचवार्षिक योजनांच्या माध्यमातून विविध विकास कामे पूर्णत्वाकडे नेण्यात आले. औद्योगिक विकास, पायाभूत सोयांचा विकास, सुरक्षा क्षेत्रातील विकास, शिक्षण, बेरोजगारी, दारिद्र्य, नैसर्गिक आपत्ती व आर्थिक विषमता अशा बाबतीत योजना राबविल्या आहेत. आतापर्यंत १२ पंचवार्षिक योजना राबविल्या आहेत. अलिकडच्या काळात मोदी सरकारने पंचवार्षिक योजनांऐवजी निती आयोगाची स्थापना केलेली आहे. भारताच्या मागील पाच वर्षांच्या

GDP वृद्धी दरामध्ये चढ-उतार झालेला असल्याचे दिसून येते. जुलै २०१५ मध्ये GDP वृद्धीदर ८.४ टक्के होता, तर जुलै २०१६ मध्ये GDP वृद्धीदर ८.१ टक्के, जुलै २०१७ मध्ये GDP वृद्धीदर ५.६ टक्के आणि जुलै २०१८ मध्ये GDP वृद्धीदर ८.२ टक्के होता. सध्या स्थितीत भारताला GDP वृद्धीदरामध्ये सातत्य राखण्यात अपयश आलेले आहे याचे प्रमुख कारण आहे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोर असण्याज्या विविध समस्या होय. विकास ही सातत्याने व अविरत चालणारी एक प्रक्रिया आहे. एका राज्याचा विकास साध्य करणे म्हणजे सर्व राज्यांचा किंवा विभागांचा विकास नव्हे तर सर्व राज्यांचा किंवा विभागांचा विकास साधणे म्हणजे समतोल आर्थिक विकास साध्य करणे. आजमितीला भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोर आर्थिक विषमता, दारिद्र्य, बेरोजगारी, लोकसंख्या वाढ, लिंग गुणोत्तर प्रमाण, शेतीची अल्प उत्पादकता, नैसर्गिक आपत्ती, बालरोजगार, असमान विकास औद्योगिक विकास, अशांतता, आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारतोल, चलनवाढ, तुटीचा अर्थभरणा, प्रादेशिक अर्थसमतोल व आर्थिक शोषण इ. समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. आजपर्यंत राबविलेल्या विविध पंचवार्षिक योजना व विविध विकास योजनांतून देशातील भेडसावणा-या सर्व आर्थिक समस्या सुटल्या नाहीत. जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळानंतर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला गले दिवस आले असले तरी अंतर्गत आव्हाने किंवा समस्यांबाबत ठोस उपाययोजनांचा अभाव दिसून येत आहे. सध्या स्थितीला भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बेरोजगारीची समस्या निर्माण झालेली आहे. त्याचबरोबर वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे वाढत्या दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाणही वाढतच आहे. दारिद्र्याच्या बाबतीत विविध योजना राबविल्या असल्या तरी या योजनांची अंमलबजावणी सर्व भारतात समान झालेली नाही. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात इंग्रजांनी भारतीयांचे आर्थिक शोषण केले होते ते आजही भारतीय व्यापारी, उद्योगपती, श्रीमंत व्यक्ती व राजकीय नेते करीत आहे. थोडक्यात आजमितीला भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोर अनेक समस्या आहेत. त्या समस्यांचे उच्चाटन करणे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला शक्य आहे यासाठी प्रबळ इच्छाशक्ती हवी आहे व इच्छेला पैशांचे

पाठबळ हवे आहे. आर्थिक व सामाजिक समस्या सोडविणे प्रत्येक देशाचे कर्तव्य आहे यासाठी भारत सरकारने विविध विकास कामे हाती घेतली पाहिजे. जेणेकरून आर्थिक विकास साध्य करणे शक्य होईल.

#### शोधनिबंधाचे महत्व :-

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था जगातील प्रमुख देशांमध्ये चौथ्या क्रमांकाची अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून गणली जात आहे. वाढत्या उत्पन्नामुळे लोकांच्या वाढत्या गरजा पूर्ण करणे प्रत्येक अर्थव्यवस्थेचे प्रमुख कार्य आहे. म्हणून दळणवळण, पायाभूत सुविधा, आरोग्य शिक्षण, स्वच्छता, किमान वेतन, जन्मदर अशा विविध क्षेत्रांकडे लक्ष देण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. शिक्षण प्रत्येक गावागावात मिळत असले तरी त्यातून अपेक्षित ज्ञान मिळत नाही. सार्वजनिक आरोग्याच्या सुविधा मिळणे आवश्यक आहे. शहरी व ग्रामीण भागात मुलींच्या जन्मदरात होणारी घट ही एक सामाजिक समस्या निर्माण झालेली आहे. ग्रामीण भागात कुपोषणामुळे होणारे मृत्यु आजपर्यंत थांबलेले नाहीत पायाभूत सुविधांचा विचार केल्यास आजही काही भागात विन, रस्ते, पाणी व दळणवळण इ सुविधांचा अभाव दिसून येतो. १९९० च्या जागतिकीकरणानंतर भारताने वेगाने विकास साध्य केलेला आहे. मात्र श्रीमंती आणि गरिबी, शहरी आणि ग्रामीण, कुशल कामगार आणि अकुशल कामगार, मोठे शेतकरी व लहान शेतकरी संघटीत कामगार व असंघटित कामगार इ. मधील दरी मात्र मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढली आहे. यामुळे नवीन विषमता जन्माला आली आहे त्यामुळे सामाजिक प्रश्नांबरोबरच आर्थिक समस्या निर्माण होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. आर्थिक विकासातील विषमता ही राज्यांमध्ये सुद्धा आहे. उच्च उत्पन्न असलेल्या अनेक घटक राज्यांनी स्वतःला गरीबी कमी करण्यात यश मिळविले आहे. मात्र आसाम, झारखंड, मध्यप्रदेश, ओरीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तरप्रदेश छत्तीसगढ, बिहार इ. राज्ये विकासात मागे पडली आहेत . सातत्याने विकास केल्यास आर्थिक व सामाजिक समस्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात उद्भवणार नाहीत. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोर अनेक समस्या आहेत. या समस्यांचा अभ्यास सदर शोधनिबंधामध्ये करण्यात आला आहे. सदर शोधनिबंधाव्दारे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील प्रमुख समस्यांचा सखोल अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.



तसेच या समस्यांचे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर कोणते परिणाम झाले आहे तसेच या समस्यांवर करण्यात येणा-या उपाययोजनांचा अभ्यास सदर शोधनिबंधातून करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. सदर शोधनिबंधातून अनेक प्रश्नांची उकल करण्यात आली आहे. बरील बाबांचा अभ्यास या शोधनिबंधामध्ये करण्यात आला आहे.

#### शोधनिबंधाचे उद्दिष्ट्ये:-

१. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील आर्थिक व सामाजिक समस्यांचे अध्ययन करणे.
२. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील आर्थिक व सामाजिक समस्यांमुळे होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील उद्धवणाऱ्या समस्यांवर उपाययोजना सुचविणे. वरील उद्दिष्टांचा अभ्यास सदर शोधनिबंधाद्वारे करण्यात आला आहे

#### संशोधन पद्धती:-

सदर शोधनिबंध दुय्यम साधन सामुग्रीवर आधारित आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी विविध पुस्तके, वर्तमानपत्रे, विविध शोधनिबंध व प्रबंध तसेच शासकीय व निमशासकिय आणि कृषी, औदयागिक, R.B.I. चे अहवाल तसेच विविध संशोधकांनी या विषयावर केलेल्या संशोधनाचा वापर सदर शोधनिबंधासाठी करण्यात आला आहे. अर्थव्यवस्था एक मानव निर्मित संघटन आहे या माध्यमातून मानव समाजासाठी महत्वाचा आहे. तसेच विकासासाठी परस्पर सहयोग आवश्यक आहे. सर्व आर्थिक घटनांचे लक्ष मानवी आवश्यकतेनुसार आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये उत्पादन एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया आहे यामध्ये उत्पादकांना अनेक समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील समस्यांचा आढावा घेतला तर अनेक उणिवा दिसून येतात. आज भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील महत्वाची समस्या बेरोजगारी व वाढती लोकसंख्या होय. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला उत्पन्नाचे साधन मिळणे गरजेचे आहे. म्हणून वाढती लोकसंख्या देशहितासाठी योग्य ठरत नसते. कारण सतत वाढत जाणारी लोकसंख्या अतिरिक्त लोकसंख्येला जन्म देत असते वाढणाऱ्या लोकसंख्यामुळे गुन्हेगारी, कुपोषण, महामारी, दारिद्र्य, उपासमारी अशा अनेक समस्यांना पाय फुटतात त्यामुळे वाढती लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणात आणणे महत्वाचे आहे. पण सद्य स्थितीला भारत देशाला वाढत्या लोकसंख्येवर आळा घालणे शक्य झालेले

नाही. वाढती लोकसंख्या देशासाठी एक समस्या बनली आहे. भारतातील लोकसंख्या कशा पद्धतीने वाढत गेली याचा अभ्यास सविस्तरपणे खालिलप्रमाणे :-

#### १. लोकसंख्या:-

आज भारताची लोकसंख्या जवळजवळ १३० कोटी पर्यंत पोहचली आहे. वाढत्या प्रजननदरामुळे लोकसंख्या झपाट्याने वाढत गेली आहे. अलिकडच्या काळात सरकारी कर्मचाऱ्यांना दोन अपत्य ठेवण्याचे बंधनकारक केले आहे. त्यामुळे लोकसंख्येच्या वाढीवर काही प्रमाणात अंकुश ठेवला गेला आहे. पण धर्मा - धर्मामध्ये या बाबतीतील समाजाचे विचार वेगळे आहेत. मुस्लिम धर्मात जास्त अपत्ये ठेवणे ही त्यांची रीत आहे. त्यामुळे ते रीतीला अनुसरून पुढील पुढील तेच सांगत आहे. तसेच हिंदू धर्मामध्ये तीन किंवा चार अपत्ये आहे असे हिंदू धर्मातील काही साधू संत म्हणत असल्याने ते त्यांना स्वीकारण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. अशा धर्मा-धर्मामधील विचारांमुळे लोकसंख्येवर आळा घालणे फार कठीण काम होत आहे. १९११ साली भारताची एकूण लोकसंख्या २५ कोटी २० लक्ष तर दशवार्षिक वाढीचा दर ५.७ एवढा होता. यानंतर १९२९ मध्ये २५ कोटी १३ लक्ष म्हणजे ७ लक्ष लोकसंख्या कमी झाली होती. व दशवार्षिक वाढीचा दर शेकडा ०.३ टक्क होता. यानंतर १९३१ ते १९५१ मध्ये भारत सरकारने विविध आरोग्याच्या योजना राबविल्यामुळे लोकसंख्येत वाढ होत गेली आहे. १९५१ मध्ये भारताची एकूण लोकसंख्या ३६ कोटी १८ लक्ष व दशवार्षिक शेकडा दर १३.३ टक्क होता. तर १९९१ मध्ये ८५ कोटी व दशवार्षिक शेकडा दर २१ टक्के होता आणि २००१ ला १०२.७० लक्ष व दशवार्षिक शेकडा दर २१.३ टक्के आणि २०११ मध्ये २१.१९ लक्ष व दशवार्षिक शेकडा दर १७.७० टक्के आहे. यावरून असे दिसून येते की १९२१ नंतरच्या काळामध्ये भारताच्या लोकसंख्येत वाढ होण्यास सुरुवात झाली आणि या वाढत्या लोकसंख्यामुळेच समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. या समस्या पुढीलप्रमाणे

१. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे वस्तू व सेवांची मागणी सतत वाढतो राहते यामुळे अपुऱ्या पुरवठ्यामुळे वस्तूंच्या किंमती वाढतात.
२. लोकसंख्यावाढीमुळे कुटुंबांचा आकार मोठा होतो व त्यामुळे कुटुंब विभक्त होत असल्याने जमिनीची विभागणी होते व शेतीतून मिळणारे उत्पन्नही कमी होत आहे.

३. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे वाढता पाण्याचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात होतो त्यामुळे दुष्काळ भागात पाण्याची समस्या निर्माण होते.

४. वाढत्या लोकसंख्यामुळे पक्क्या घराची समस्या निर्माण होत आहे. कारण यामुळे झोपडपट्टीत राहणाऱ्या लोकांची संख्येत दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे.

५. वाढत्या लोकसंख्यामुळे जमिनीचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत असल्याने कृषी खालील जमीनीच्या प्रमाणात घट होत आहे.

६. वाढत्या लोकसंख्यामुळे ज्या व्यक्तीजवळ पैसा आहे ते मोठ्या प्रमाणात वस्तूची खरेदी करतात, तेच वस्तूंच्या किमतीत वाढ होण्यास कारणीभूत ठरतात. यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात विषमता वाढते.

७. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येसाठी शिक्षणाचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात खर्च करावा लागत आहे.

८. वाढत्या लोकसंख्यामुळे बेरोजगारीच्या प्रमाणात वृद्धी होत आहे त्यामुळे हे बेरोजगार तरुण गुंडगिरी, चोरी अशा वाममार्गाकडे मोठ्या प्रमाणात वळत असल्याचे आढळून आले आहे.

९. रोजगारासाठी ग्रामीण भागातून शहरी भागाकडे लोकांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात स्थलांतर होत आहे.

१०. शहराचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात आकार वाढल्याने शहरामध्ये ध्वनी प्रदुषण, वायू, जल प्रदुषणाची व्याप्ती वाढत आहे.

११. आर्थिक विकासाच्या हव्यासापोटी मानव निसर्गाने उपलब्ध करून दिलेल्या साधनसंपत्तीचा बेसुमार वापर करून ती नष्ट करीत आहे. यामुळे भविष्यकाळात जगाला नैसर्गिक साधनांची टंचाई जाणवू लागेल.

१२. आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेने समतोल विकासाऐवजी प्रादेशिक विषमता वाढीला लागल्याचे दिसून आले आहे. राज्या-राज्यांमधील दरडोई उत्पन्नातील तफावत, गरिबी, दारिद्र्य, बेकारी ह्या सर्व समस्यांचे मूळ लोकसंख्या आहे.

## 2. दारिद्र्य:-

वाढत्या लोकसंख्यामुळे वाढत्या दारिद्र्याची समस्या आजतागायत सुटलेली नाही. आर्थिक विकासाला दारिद्र्याची समस्या मारक ठरत असते आर्थिक विकास साध्य होत नाही. दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण मोजण्यासाठी दारिद्र्य

रेषा ( Poverty Line ) या संकल्पनेचा वापर केला जातो. नियोजन आयोग १९७३-७४ पासून दारिद्र्य रेषा ठरविण्यासाठी दोन निकषांचा वापर करीत आहे. यामध्ये दरडोई प्रतिदिन उष्मांक उपभोग आणि दरडोई प्रतिमाह उपभोग खर्च या दोन घटकांवरून दारिद्र्य रेषा ठरविण्यात येते. १९६२ साली नियोजन आयोगाच्या तज्ञ मितीच्या शिफारसीनुसार १९६०-६१ च्या किंमतीवर आधारित दरमहा २० रु. ही जीवनमानाची किमान पातळी निश्चित केली होती, तर १९७१ मध्ये प्रा. वि. म. दांडेकर आणि रथ यांनी देशाच्या ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला दर दिवशी २२५० किलो कॅलरीजची आवश्यकता आहे. लक्कडवाला आणि तेंडूलकर समित्या नियुक्त केल्या पण दारिद्र्याची समस्या आजपर्यंत सुटलेली नाही. आजही भारतात दारिद्र्याचे अचूक मोजमाप होऊ शकल नाही. त्यामुळे भारतात ३४ टक्के लोकांना पिण्याचे साधे पाणी उपलब्ध होत नाही. यातच कुपोषित बालकांचे प्रमाण ४२ टक्के आहे. जागतिक भूक निर्देशांकात भारताचा क्रमांक ६७ वा आहे. भारतामध्ये उपाशी पोटी झोपणाऱ्यांची संख्या २० कोटी आहे त्यामुळे दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण आजही भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. थोडक्यात भारतामध्ये सुमारे ३० कोटी जनता दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली जीवन जगत आहे. थोडक्यात असे म्हणता येईल की, आजच्या स्थितीमध्ये दारिद्र्यावर मात करता आलेली नाही. ज्या काही उपाययोजना आखलेल्या होत्या त्यांची अंमलबजावणी योग्यरित्या झालेली नाही असे स्पष्ट होते.

## ३. बेरोजगारी:-

ज्या प्रमाणात लोकसंख्या वाढते त्या प्रमाणात बेरोजगारी त वाढ होत असते. लोकसंख्यावाढीचा वेग बेरोजगारी वाढीस कारणीभूत ठरत असतो. म्हणून लोकसंख्या वाढ ही अतिरिक्त लोकसंख्येला जन्म देत असते. आज स्थितीला बेरोजगारीच्या आकड्याने उच्चांक गाठला आहे याला अनेक कारणे आहेत. यामध्ये पहिले कारण म्हणजे लोकसंख्या वाढीचा वेग होय. दुसरे म्हणजे चलनवाढ होय. चलनवाढीमुळे गुंतवणूक अल्प प्रमाणात होते. पर्यायी रोजगार अल्प प्रमाणात उपलब्ध होतात त्यामुळे बेरोजगारी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढत जाते. प्रेरित गुंतवणुकीच्या प्रमाणात घट होत गेल्यामुळे बेरोजगारी वाढत आहे. शासकीय स्तरावर योग्य ती उपाययोजना राबविल्या न गेल्याने

बेरोजगारीच्या प्रमाणात वृद्धी होतांना दिसत आहे. गेल्या मागील दशकातील सर्वात मोठी समस्या बेरोजगारीची निर्माण झाली आहे. शासनाने विविध विभागामध्ये घातलेली पदभरतीवर बंदी. त्यामुळे बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाणात वाढतच आहे. वरील महाविद्यालयातील सहाय्यक प्राध्यापकावर घातलेल्या बंदीमुळे उच्चशिक्षित विद्यार्थ्यांचे प्रमाण वाढत असून त्यांच्या बेरोजगारीच्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत आहे. सदस्थितीला ८.३० टक्के बेरोजगारीचा दर आहे. शासनाने योग्य उपाययोजना राबविल्यास बेरोजगारीच्या प्रमाणात घट होईल. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयामध्ये सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक पदाच्या एकूण २५००० जागा रिक्त असतांना शासनाने ३००० जागा भरण्याचा निर्णय घेतला आहे. अशा शासनाच्या चुकीच्या धोरणांमुळे बेरोजगारी वाढत आहे तरी या समस्यांकडे सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तज्ञांकडून विचार मंथन इ झालेले नाही ही दुदैवी बाब म्हणावी लागेल.

#### निष्कर्ष:-

१. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील लोकसंख्यावाढ, दारिद्र्य आणि बेरोजगारी अशा विविध समस्यांमुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा वेग मंदावत आहे.
२. मागील ५० वर्षांच्या कालखंडावर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये लोकसंख्या झपाट्याने वाढत गेली आहे.
३. लोकसंख्यावाढीमुळे दारिद्र्याच्या प्रमाणात लक्षणीय वाढ होतांना दिसत आहे परिणामी उपाययोजना अपयशस्वी ठरत असल्याचे दिसत आहे.
४. दारिद्र्याच्या प्रमाणामुळे मृत्यूच्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत आहे.
५. लोकसंख्यावाढीमुळे जंगलांच्या प्रमाणात घट होतांना दिसत आहे . परिणामी निसर्गाची हानी झाल्याने नैसर्गिक आपत्तीमध्ये वाढ होत आहे.
६. बेरोजगारीमुळे अनेक उच्च शिक्षितांना नोकरी न मिळाल्याने उच्चशिक्षितांच्या बेरोजगारीच्या प्रमाणात वाढ होतांना दिसून आली आहे.
७. शासनाने विविध विभागातील घातलेल्या पदभरती बंदीमुळे बेरोजगारीच्या प्रमाणात लक्षणीय वाढ झाली असल्याचे दिसून आली आहे.
८. शिक्षणक्षेत्रातील शिक्षक पदभरतीवर घातलेली बंदीमुळे शिक्षण क्षेत्राचा दर्जा खालावत असल्याचे दिसून आले.

९. शिक्षण विभागातील पदभरतीवर असलेल्या बंदीमुळे उच्च शिक्षितांच्या बेरोजगारीमध्ये सर्वात जास्त बेरोजगारी आढळून आलेली आहे.

#### शिफारशी:-

१. लोकसंख्येवर अंकुश घालण्यासाठी समान कायदा करावा म्हणजे हम दो हमारे दो सर्वांसाठी हा कायदा लागू करावा.
२. जे दारिद्र्यात आहेत अशा व्यक्तींना त्यांच्या पेट बँक खात्यात पैसे हस्तांतरण करणे.
३. पदभरतीवर घातलेली बंदी उठवादी तत्काळ नोकर भरती करण्यात यावा.

वरील शिफारशी अंमलात आणल्या तर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील ज्या प्रमुख समस्या आहेत त्या नष्ट होतील व अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या वृद्धीत वाढ होईल. म्हणून वरील शिफारशींची अंमलबजावणी होणे काळाची गरज आहे असे मला वाटते.

#### संदर्भ:-

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८. दैनिक, महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स



## 'आयदान' एक मूल्यात्मक शोध

□ डॉ. जया जितेंद्र कदम\*\*

### ABSTRACT

दया पवार यांच्या 'बलुतं' या आत्मकथनानंतर दलित आत्मकथनाला सुरुवात झाली. त्यानंतर आलेल्या आत्मकथनांमुळे दलितांचे जीवन सर्वासमोर आले. आज शिक्षण, नोकरी यामुळे दलित समाज स्थिरस्थावर झाला तरी त्यांच्यावरील अन्याय अत्याचाराच्या बातम्या आजही कमी झाल्याचे दिसत नाही. दलित स्त्रीचे पूर्वीपासूनचे जगणे हे तसे अवघडच होते. एक तर दलित म्हणून आणि दुसरी स्त्री म्हणून तिच्यावर सतत अन्याय होत राहिला. दलित म्हणजे काय?

**ठळक मुद्दे:** दया पवार यांच्या 'बलुतं' या आत्मकथनानंतर दलित आत्मकथनाला सुरुवात झाली. त्यानंतर आलेल्या आत्मकथनांमुळे दलितांचे जीवन सर्वासमोर आले.

#### प्रस्तावना

दया पवार यांच्या 'बलुतं' या आत्मकथनानंतर दलित आत्मकथनाला सुरुवात झाली. त्यानंतर आलेल्या आत्मकथनांमुळे दलितांचे जीवन सर्वासमोर आले. आज शिक्षण, नोकरी यामुळे दलित समाज स्थिरस्थावर झाला तरी त्यांच्यावरील अन्याय अत्याचाराच्या बातम्या आजही कमी झाल्याचे दिसत नाही. दलित स्त्रीचे पूर्वीपासूनचे जगणे हे तसे अवघडच होते. एक तर दलित म्हणून आणि दुसरी स्त्री म्हणून तिच्यावर सतत अन्याय होत राहिला. दलित म्हणजे काय? याची जाणीव झाल्यापासून एक स्त्री म्हणून जे जगणे आले त्यातून तावून सुलाखून निघाल्यानंतरचे आयुष्य ऊर्मिला पवार यांनी 'आयदान'मधून मांडले आहे. त्यातून दलित ग्रामीण स्त्रीचे जीवन समजते.

प्राध्यापक, उपप्राचार्य व मराठी विभागप्रमुख

मु.सा. काकडे महाविद्यालय सोमेश्वरनगर, बारामती, पुणे.

पुढे उर्मिला पवार यांचे भाषण लेखन अभ्यास वाढला दलित मुक्ती सर्व स्त्री मुळातच या संघटनेत त्यांचा सहभाग वाढला डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची जयंती वगैरेंच्या निमित्ताने त्यांची भाषणे होऊ लागली. त्यात येणारे भलेबुरे अनुभव त्यांनी या आत्मकथनात लिहिले आहेत. हे अनुभव म्हणजे त्यांच्या जीवनात घडलेले एक कथाप्रसंग आहेत की, जे आजही शोषित स्त्रीला प्रेरणा देणारे ठरतात. त्यामुळे आयदानची निर्मिती सामाजिक दस्तऐवज म्हणून तर आहेच; पण माणूस असण्याचा शोध किंवा मानवी मूल्यांचा शोध हाही यामध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरतो. स्वातंत्र्य, समता या मानवतावादी मूल्यांची झालेली जाण आणि त्यांची परिवर्तनवादी भूमिका त्यांच्या मनोगतात अधिक स्पष्ट होताना दिसते. " समाजातील विषमता नाहीशी होऊन समता प्रस्थापित झाली पाहिजे असं वाटत असताना डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे विचार, त्यांचे साहित्य व त्यांचे स्वतः चे जीवन आणि त्यातून मिळालेला आत्मविश्वास हे सारं आतल्या अवस्थेला दूर करणारं होतं. सहाजिकच हा प्रवास हा बदलच माणसाला माणूस म्हणून घडवतो हे सत्य

कथाविषयक आशय म्हणून व्यक्त झालं. "आयदान मधूनही मानवी मूल्यांचा लागलेला शोध आणि बोध पाहायला मिळतो. मध्य कोकणातील मागासलेल्या फणसवळे भागातील महार कुटुंबात जन्माला आलेल्या उर्मिला पवार यांनी लाचारी, अगतिकतेचा चक्रात फिरत राहणाऱ्या आपल्या जातीतल्या माणसांची घुसमट जवळून पाहिली. म्हणून वाट्याला आलेला भोगवटा आणि स्त्री म्हणून सोसलेल्या वेदना यातून घडत गेलेल्या स्त्रीमनाचे हे आत्मकथन समानतेच्या मूल्यांची जाणीव आपल्याला पदोपदी करून देते. उर्मिला पवार यांचा बालपणापासूनचा जीवनपट यात येतो. ग्रामीण भागातील जात वास्तवाच्या बोचऱ्या अनुभवांबरोबर महार जातीतील स्त्रियांच्या वेदनांची कितीतरी रूपं या आत्मकथनातून उमटलेली आहेत. ग्रामीण मातीत आणि दलित समाजात जन्माला आलेल्या बाईच्या वेदनेचा चेहरा कधी तिला तिच्या आई,आक्का, ताई यांच्यात तर कधी नात्यागोत्याच्या स्त्रियांमध्ये दिसतो. 'रंडकी सूज' या शब्दाच्या भयाखाली जगणाऱ्या कितीतरी विधवांमध्ये आणि संशयी, व्यसनी नवऱ्यांचा, सासऱ्यांचा, भावकीचा जाच सहन करणाऱ्या अनेकींमध्ये दिसतो. हा अनुभव त्यांच्या अनेक कथांमधूनही चित्रित झालेला दिसतो. कोकणच्या मातीतून आकाराला आलेल्या आणि मुंबईच्या नागरी जीवनाचा प्रभाव अंगी बाणलेल्या उर्मिला पवार यांच्या अनुभवक्षेत्राचा व्यापक व जिवंत आविष्कार म्हणजे 'आयदान' हे आत्मकथन. व्यक्ती जीवनातील आणि समाजजीवनातील परिवर्तनाचा अत्यंत संयतपणे पण समर्थपणे घेतलेला वेध म्हणजे संस्कृतीचा एक मोठा कॅनव्हासच 'आयदान'मध्ये आपल्याला पाहायला मिळतो. संपूर्ण मराठी साहित्याला या आत्मकथनाने फार मोठे योगदान दिलेले आहे. मराठीतील स्त्री आत्मचरित्रांच्या सीमा पुसून एक अनोखे आत्मकथन 'आयदान'च्या रूपाने मराठी साहित्याला लाभले आहे. उर्मिला पवार यांचे 'आयदान' हे आत्मकथन एकूणच आत्मकथनाच्या प्रवासातील एक महत्त्वपूर्ण टप्पा मानला पाहिजे. वाट्याला आलेल्या दुःखाचे भांडवल करण्यापेक्षा पुढ्यातील वास्तव स्वीकारायचे आणि दुःखावर मात करीत जायचे असा प्रवास पहिल्या टप्प्यात 'आयदान'मध्ये चित्रित झाला आहे.

नंतरच्या टप्प्यात मात्र अंतर्मुख होऊन जीवनाचे केलेले परीक्षण, चळवळीचे निरीक्षण, चळवळीच्या मर्यादा, पुरुषांचा दुटप्पीपणा, कोकणातील कष्टकरी स्त्रियांचे जीवनवास्तव, सांस्कृतिक जीवनातील अंतर्विरोध अशा अनेक विषयांना मुखरित करीत आत्मकथन पुढे सरकत राहते. यातील पुरुषी मानसिकतेचा घेतलेला शोध फार महत्वाचा आहे. पुरुषाला मोठेपणा मिळतोच ;स्त्रीला मात्र तो मिळवावा लागतो हे वास्तवही लेखिकेने छोट्या-मोठ्या प्रसंगातून अगदी सहजपणे चित्रित केले आहे. स्वतःची ओळख जाणीवपूर्वक हरवून पलायन करणाऱ्या ग्रामीण मध्यमवर्गीय स्त्री पुरुषांच्या मानसिकतेवर प्रकाश टाकताना प्रतिष्ठानचे प्रतिगामी विचारही पाहायला मिळतात.

'आयदान' या आत्मकथनातून त्याकाळची समाजाची स्थिती डोळयासमोर येते. ग्रामीण भागातील सर्वच गरीबाची परिस्थिती हलाखीची होती. अर्थात आजही तसेच आहे. लहानपणी त्या कोकणातील मागासलेल्या गावी राहायच्या. चंद्रमौळी झोपड्या, लाकूडफाटा गोळा करून डोक्यावरून मोळ्या आणणाऱ्या बायका (कधी विकण्यासाठी तर कधी जळण्यासाठी), समुद्र किनारी राहणाऱ्या बायकांचा कालवं गोळा करून आणणं, औषधाविना तडफडून मरणारी माणसं, दारूच्या व्यसनात बुडालेली पुरुष माणसं, आपल्या कर्मदरिद्री जीवनाला सपाटून शिव्या देणाऱ्या स्त्रिया, पाण्यातल्या आसरा, भुतंखेतं अनेक अंधश्रद्धा आणि पारंपारिकतेला महत्त्व देणारी वर्णने आणि अंगावर पिणाऱ्या पोराला घरी टाकून पोटासाठी बाहेर पडणाऱ्या पण व्याकुळ मनाने वावरणाऱ्या स्त्रियांची वर्णन वाचताना तर अंगावर काटा येतो. त्याही स्थितीत एकमेकांबद्दल चुगलखोरी चालायची हेही लेखिकेने तितक्याच दिलखुलासपणे लिहिलं आहे. उर्मिला पवार यांचे वडील मिशनऱ्यांच्या शाळेत शिकले. त्यांना इंग्लंडला जाण्याची संधी आली होती; पण आपल्या मुलांना ख्रिस्ती करतील या भावनेने त्यांच्या वडिलांनी ही संधीच नाकारली व मास्तर झाले. बिऱ्हाड रत्नागिरीला मांडलं आणि मुलांना शाळेत घातलं. मुलींनी शिकावे आणि अर्थार्जनही करावं अशा विचारांचे ते होते. अर्थात साऱ्या मुलांना आपल्या

गावाबद्दल जास्त प्रेम असतं तसं या मुलांनाही वाटायचं. सुट्टी लागली की करवंद चिंचा बोरं आवळे तोडायची. डोंगरावर चढ-उतार करीत काट्याकुट्यातून गावाकडे पळायचं. या साऱ्या आठवणी लेखिकेने आपल्या सहज ओघवत्या शैलीत सांगितल्या आहेत. तसेच हरी नावाचे त्यांचे पणजोबा होते. लग्न भट लावायचा पण तो दुरुन धार्मिक विधी करायचा या गोष्टीला त्यावेळेस त्यांनी विरोध केला. आत्मसन्मान जपणारी आगळीवेगळी गोष्ट केली ती म्हणजे, 'आमचे धार्मिक विधी आम्ही करू' असं आव्हान त्यांनी दिलं आणि खरोखर फणसावळे गावासह धार्मिक विधी करण्याची कामगिरी पणजोबांकडे आली. अशा काही उदाहरणांमधून लेखिकेचे आजोबा असततील किंवा वडील असतील हे पुरोगामी विचाराचे होते हे स्पष्ट होते. कदाचित तेच विचार लेखिकेमध्ये आलेले असणार; पण कदाचित एकतर स्त्री म्हणून त्यांच्यावर सुरुवातीला हे सगळे मांडायला मर्यादा येत असणार. पण चळवळीशी त्यांचा संबंध आला तेव्हा मात्र डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या विचारांनी प्रेरित होऊन आपले परखड विचार मांडायला त्यांनी सुरुवात केली. ही सुरुवात जशी व्याख्यानांच्या माध्यमातून केली तशीच ती लेखनाच्या माध्यमातून केली. त्यांचा हा सगळा प्रवास आपल्याला यांमध्येही पाहायला मिळतो. लेखिका ग्रामीण भागात दलितांवर कशा प्रकारचे अन्याय केले जातात याचेही चित्रण करते. लेखिकेची मोठी बहीण कुडाळला राहत होती. 'आणाव' नावाच्या गावातून एक गरीब जोडपं त्यांच्याकडे आलं. त्या पुरुषाला पाठीवर वितवर जखम होती. त्याची बायको फाटक्या पदराने डोळे पुसत होती. देवळात उत्साहाच्या वेळी महाराजांच्या पाठीवर शस्त्राने वार करून त्यांचे रक्त सांडायचं. मग त्याच्या बायकोने आक्रोश करून रडायचं. अशी ती क्रूर पद्धत होती. लेखिकेच्या बहिणीचे यजमान कुडाळच्या शाळेत शिक्षक होते. त्यांनी त्या जोडप्याला खूप समजावून सांगितले की, "तुम्ही या पद्धतीला विरोध करायला पाहिजे. ही पद्धत म्हणजे पूर्वी देण्यात येणाऱ्या बळीचं प्रतीक आहे. हे थांबवायचे असेल तर तुम्ही बौद्ध धर्म स्वीकारावा." अशा प्रकारे उर्मिला पवार ग्रामीण भागातील गरीब व दलितांवर झालेल्या अनेक अन्याय अत्याचाराच्या प्रसंगांचे वर्णन करतात. कोकणातील शिमगा, गणेश चतुर्थी अशा सणांच्या

वेळी ग्रामीण स्त्रिया सुखाचे चार क्षण उपभोगण्याचा प्रयत्न करत. गणपतीसमोर अंगात असेल त्या फाटक्या कपड्यात बायकांचे झिम्मा-फुगडी खेळणे असेल, फेर धरून मागे पुढे झुकत फिरता-फिरता चुटक्या वाजवत गाणे म्हणणे असेल, या सगळ्यांमधून त्यांच्या खडतर जगण्याचे प्रतिबिंब पाहायला मिळते. लग्न समारंभाचे वर्णनही 'आयदान' मध्ये मिळते मांडवाच्या मध्यभागी शेवरीचा मेंढका मुहूर्तमेढ म्हणून रोवलेला, नवरा शेवरीच्या बोटएवढ्या लहानशा पाठावर उभा, त्याला रूईचा मुंडावळ्या असे. शेवग्याचे झाड पटकन वाढणारे पिवळी फुले येणारं, दरशेंगेत वीस-पंचवीस बिया असे. हे अगणित शेंगा देणारं झाड यातून वंशवृद्धीचा संकेत मिळतो. लग्नात पाच कुमारिका मुलींनी मुहूर्तवळ्या म्हणून कडकडीत उपास करायचा. त्या कुरवल्यांनी नवरा नवरी जेवपर्यंत काही खायचे नाही. यातून त्यांनी एक पारंपरिक पण वास्तव सूचित केले आहे. लग्नाच्या वेळी सासू-सुनेच्या केसात काळे मणी टाकून उवा म्हणून काढायची. नवदाम्पत्य हळद काढणीला नवरीच्या गावी जाऊन आलं की बोचकं काठीला अडकून सासरा 'मी निघतो कासीला' असे म्हणत घराबाहेर पडायचा नवविवाहित जोडप्याने 'आम्ही तुमची सेवा करू' म्हणून समजूत घालायची. अशा अनेक ग्रामीण चालीरीती, परंपरा, सणसमारंभ यांची प्रसंगानुरूप वर्णन करून एका बाजूला ग्रामीण संस्कृतीचा परिचय आणि दुसऱ्या बाजूला स्त्रीवर अन्याय अत्याचार करण्यासाठी कशा रूढी-परंपरा पुरुषांच्या हिताचाच बनवल्या आहेत यावरही लेखिकेने 'आयदान' मधून दृष्टीक्षेप टाकलेला आहे. कोकणातल्या फणसावळ्यात डोंगरमाथा चढून जाणारी उर्मिला रत्नागिरीत उर्मिला, रत्नागिरी उनाड बालपण घालवणारी उर्मिला, संसारात तारेवरची कसरत करीत मळलेली वाट चालणारी उर्मिला, निर्लेप मनाने सुखदुःखाचा स्वीकार करणारी उर्मिला अशा अनेक रूपाने ती वाचकांसमोर येते. या आत्मकथनाच्या शेवटी लेखिका म्हणते, "माझ्या आयुष्याच्या आयदानची वीण वाचणाऱ्याला काय देणार आहे? फार तर त्याच्या जगण्याची आठवण करून देईल. इथल्या प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचं



जगणं हे एक सामाजिक वास्तव आहे. यादृष्टीने माझ्याही जगण्याकडे त्यांनी पाहवं अशी अपेक्षा आहे." यातच त्यांचा आत्मकथनाचा सार आहे.

### समारोप

एकंदरीत, एक दलित स्त्री म्हणून लेखिकेच्या वाट्याला आलेल्या संघर्ष त्यांनी मांडला आहे. ज्यातून तिचे प्रगल्भ व परिपक्व व्यक्तिमत्त्व दृष्टीस पडते. आयुष्य निर्लेप मनाने स्वीकारण्याची हिम्मत असणाऱ्या उर्मिला पवार यांनी घेतलेला स्वतःचा व समाज जीवनाचा मूल्ययुक्त शोध म्हणजे आयदान. त्यातील पारदर्शकता दुर्मिळच आहे. विश्वास निर्माण करण्याची ताकद त्यामध्ये आहे. केवळ स्त्रियांच्या किंवा दलितांच्या आत्मकथनाच्या संदर्भातच नव्हे तर एकूण मराठी आत्मचरित्र परंपरेत आणखी एक मौलिक निर्मिती आहे. आत्मकथनाच्या पुढील टप्प्यात लेखकांना दृष्टी देणारे आयदान आहे. यामध्ये प्रसंगाचे चित्रण किंवा कथन करणे, वास्तव मांडणे, स्त्रियांच्या अनेक प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडणाऱ्या अनेक प्रसंगांचे चित्रण करणे, मानवी जीवनातील सुख दुःख, व्यथा-वेदना, माणसाची असहाय्यता, दुर्बलता, मानवी मनाच्या प्रकृती विकृती यासंबंधीच्या विविध अनुभवांचे चित्रण करणारे आणि प्रसंगी आपल्याला चिंतन करायला भाग पाडणारे आहे. रुढी परंपरेने, पुरुषप्रधान व्यवस्थेने स्त्रीला सतत दुःखाची, वेदनेची वाट दाखवली. पण शिक्षणाने ही वाट नष्ट करण्याची ताकद आणि संघर्षाची वाट स्वीकारण्याची जिद्द 'आयदान' या आत्मकथनाच्या वाचनाने पीडित स्त्रीमध्ये निश्चितच निर्माण होईल आणि उर्मिला पवार यांचा हा प्रवास, हा बदल आपल्यालाही 'माणूस' असण्याची जाणीव करून देईल.

### आधारभूत ग्रंथ

आयदान - उर्मिला पवार, ग्रंथाली प्रकाशन, नवी मुंबई.

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## तबलिगी जमात : मुस्लिम धार्मिक चळवळीचा इतिहास

□ डॉ. दत्तात्रय रामचंद्र डुबल\*\*

### ABSTRACT

प्राचीन कालखंडापासून भारत देश हा विविध जाती, धर्म, पंथ आणि विविध संस्कृती असणारा देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. प्राचीन कालखंडापासून हिंदू, जैन, बौद्ध, धर्माची परंपरा भारत देशाला लाभली आहे. आज भारतात हिंदू, जैन, बौद्ध, मुस्लिम, ख्रिश्चन अशा अनेक धर्मांचे लोक राहतात. या विविध धर्मांच्या प्रथा, परंपरा, रूढी, चालीरीती वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपाच्या आहेत. तरी या भारत देशाची विविधतेतून एकता अशी संपूर्ण जगात ओळख आहे. भारतात इस्लाम धर्माचा प्रसार आणि प्रभाव हा मध्ययुगीन कालखंडापासून सुरू झाला आणि तेव्हापासून भारतीय समाजजीवनाचा एक अविभाज्य घटक म्हणून इस्लाम धर्म हा महत्त्वाचा धर्म मानला जातो.

**ठळक मुद्दे :** आज भारतात हिंदू, जैन, बौद्ध, मुस्लिम, ख्रिश्चन अशा अनेक धर्मांचे लोक राहतात. या विविध धर्मांच्या प्रथा, परंपरा, रूढी, चालीरीती वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपाच्या आहेत.

#### प्रस्तावना

प्राचीन कालखंडापासून भारत देश हा विविध जाती, धर्म, पंथ आणि विविध संस्कृती असणारा देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. प्राचीन कालखंडापासून हिंदू, जैन, बौद्ध, धर्माची परंपरा भारत देशाला लाभली आहे. आज भारतात हिंदू, जैन, बौद्ध, मुस्लिम, ख्रिश्चन अशा अनेक धर्मांचे लोक राहतात. या विविध धर्मांच्या प्रथा, परंपरा, रूढी, चालीरीती वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपाच्या आहेत. तरी या भारत देशाची विविधतेतून एकता अशी संपूर्ण जगात ओळख आहे. भारतात इस्लाम धर्माचा प्रसार आणि प्रभाव हा मध्ययुगीन कालखंडापासून सुरू झाला आणि तेव्हापासून भारतीय समाजजीवनाचा एक अविभाज्य घटक म्हणून इस्लाम धर्म हा महत्त्वाचा धर्म मानला जातो. देश स्वतंत्र झाल्यावर भारतीय राज्यघटनेनुसार

आज प्रत्येक धर्म आणि पंथ यांना धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य आहे. प्रत्येक धर्माला आपल्या धर्माच्या चालीरीती, रीतीरिवाज प्रथा - परंपरा जपण्याचा पूर्ण अधिकार आहे. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक धर्माला धर्मानुसार राहण्याचा आणि धर्मपालन करण्याचा पूर्ण अधिकार आहे. प्राचीन कालखंडापासून भारत देशात हिंदू, जैन, बौद्ध या धर्मात अनेक पंथ निर्माण झाले. अनेक पंथांनी या देशात हिंदू धर्माची तत्वे, आचार-विचार टिकवून ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्याच पद्धतीने इस्लाम धर्मांनीही भारत देशात इस्लाम धर्माचा प्रसार आणि प्रचार केला. इस्लाम धर्मातही पंथ आणि अनेक धार्मिक चळवळी निर्माण झाल्या. त्यांनी इस्लाम धर्मातील अनेक वाईट प्रथा परंपरा नष्ट करण्याचा आणि धार्मिक चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून आपल्या धर्माला जागृत करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आपणास दिसून येतो. अनेक इस्लामधर्मीय धार्मिक चळवळी धर्माची तत्वे आणि धर्मप्रसार करण्यासाठी काम करू लागल्या. या धार्मिक चळवळी आधुनिक भारताच्या इतिहासात महत्त्वाच्या

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आहेत. 'तबलिघी जमात' ही आधुनिक भारताच्या इतिहासात महत्वाची इस्लामधर्मीय धार्मिक चळवळ आहे. या तबलिघी जमात धार्मिक चळवळीचा उद्देश हा या देशात मुस्लिम धर्मातील तत्वाचा आणि महंमद पैगंबर यांच्या तत्त्वानुसार धर्मतत्त्व सांगणे हा होता. पुढील काळात स्वतंत्र भारताच्या निर्मितीनंतर ही तबलिघी जमात चळवळ भारतीय इस्लाम धर्मीय धर्मसुधारणा चळवळीतील महत्वाची चळवळ म्हणून ओळखली जाऊ लागली. आज भारतात तबलिघी जमात महत्वाची धार्मिक चळवळ म्हणून नावारूपाला आलेली आपणास दिसून येते. सदर संशोधन लेखात मी तबलिघी जमाती ची स्थापना, उद्देश, तत्वे, धर्मप्रसार, संघटन आणि प्रसार या विविध मुद्द्यावर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा आणि संशोधनपर मांडणी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

### तबलिघी जमात स्थापना

इस्लाम धर्म हा मध्ययुगीन भारतीय इतिहासात महत्वाचा धर्म म्हणून नावारूपाला आलेला दिसून येतो. इस्लाम धर्मामध्ये देवबंध विचारसरणी महत्वाची विचारसरणी आहे. तबलिघी जमात ही इस्लाम धर्मामध्ये देवबंध विचारसरणीचे एक अपत्य आहे. मौलाना मुहम्मद इलियास हा या संस्थेचा संस्थापक आहे. या चळवळीचा उगम झाला तो भारतात सण 1926 मध्ये. इलियास हा मोर्चा सहानुर येथे मदरशांमध्ये शिक्षक होता. मदरशांमध्ये दिल्या जाणाऱ्या शिक्षणाबद्दल तो समाधानी नव्हता. त्याने शिक्षकी पेशाचा राजीनामा दिला आणि सन 1925 मध्ये हज यात्रा करून त्याने परत आल्यावर भारतात इस्लाम धर्म प्रसार करण्यासाठी तो दिल्लीत आला. दिल्ली हे धर्म प्रसार करण्याचे केंद्र निर्माण केले. दिल्लीत बस्ती निजामुद्दीन येथे स्थायिक झाला. दिल्लीतील निजामुद्दीन बस्ती हे ठिकाण सूफी संत निजामुद्दीन अवलिया या सुफी संताची कबर असलेले ठिकाण होय. सुलतान बल्बन (1266-1286) यांच्या काळापासून हे ठिकाण इस्लाम धर्माचा प्रसार करण्याचे प्रमुख केंद्र होते. याच भागात इलियासने तबलिघी

जमात ही धार्मिक चळवळ सुरू केली होती. इलियासचा संबंध मेवात या प्रांताशी आला होता. मेवात हा प्रदेश आता हरियाणामध्ये आहे. मेवात मध्ये त्यांनी तेथे धार्मिक सुधारणा घडवून आणण्यास सुरुवात केली होती. या मेवात प्रांतातील बहुसंख्य लोकांनी इस्लाम धर्माची दीक्षा घेतली होती. मौलाना मोहम्मद इलियास याने तबलिघी जमातीच्या माध्यमातून दिल्ली आणि इतर ठिकाणी इस्लाम धर्माचा प्रसार करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. अल्लाचा संदेश पोचण्याची प्रेरणा आणि शरियतचे वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला दिसून येतो. प्रत्येक वस्तीत मशीद आणि मदरशांचे जाळे निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला होता आणि याच कालखंडात हैदराबादचा निजाम आणि देशातील इतर काही नवाबांनी मौलाना मोहम्मद इलियास याच्या या धार्मिक कार्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात आर्थिक मदत केली. पण 1941 मध्ये दिल्लीतील निजामुद्दीन बस्ती येथे तबलिघी जमातीची पहिली परिषद (मरकज) भरवली गेली. मरकज म्हणजे परिषद होय. या पहिल्या परिषदेमध्ये 2,50,000 लोक उपस्थित होते.

तबलिघी म्हणजे अल्लाच्या संदेशांचा प्रसार करणारी जमात होय. जमात म्हणजे समुदाय आणि मरकज म्हणजे केंद्र होय. भारतात तबलिघी जमावाचे मरकज म्हणजे मुख्यालय हे दिल्लीतील निजामुद्दीन येथे आहे. या मरकज मध्ये मशीद आहे. एकाच वेळी पाच-सहा हजार लोक तिथे राहू शकतात. येथे तबलिघीच्या कार्यक्रमाचे नियोजन केले जाते. दरवर्षी भारतातील विविध राज्यात त्यांचे मेळावे (इन्तमा) आयोजित केले जातात.

### तबलिघी जमातीची शिकवण आणि तत्वज्ञान

तबलिघी जमात ही प्रामुख्याने मुस्लिम धर्मातील लोकांना मोहम्मद पैगंबर यांची शिकवण देत असे आणि मुस्लिम धर्मतत्त्वे समजून सांगितली जात असत. या जमातीच्या तत्त्वानुसार मुस्लिमांनी इस्लामचे पुढील पंचस्तंभ आचरणात आणावे

1. अल्लाह हा एकमेव आहे, मोहम्मद हे त्याचे प्रेषित आहेत.



2. दिवसातून पाच वेळा नमाज पडावा.
3. जकात - सदका - फिगा (दानधर्म) करावा.
4. रमजान महिन्यातील रोजे
5. हज यात्रा

तसेच या पंचातत्वा शिवाय मदरशातून धार्मिक शिक्षण, ठराविक पद्धतीचा पेहराव, टोपी, मिशी नसलेली दाढी, इस्लामचे श्रेष्ठत्व आणि मुस्लिमेतराशी संबंध या इतर पाच गोष्टींकडे तबलिघी जमातचे विशेष लक्ष असते. एकूणच अलगतावाद जोपासताना तबलिघी जमात ऐहिक जीवनापेक्षा परावलौकिक जीवनाला महत्त्व देते. ऐहिक जीवन हे तात्कालिक आहे. मुस्लिमांना अविरत (म्हणजे अल्लाकडे न्याय निवाड्याच्या दिवस) ची भीती आणि प्रलोभन दाखवून समाजाला अधिकाधिक धर्मवादी बनवणे हा त्यांच्या कार्याचा गाभा आहे.

सर्वसामान्य मुस्लिम समाज तबलिघी जमात कडे आकर्षित होतो. तबलिघी जमात हजारो नव्हे तर लाखोंच्या घरात इन्तेमी (मेळावे / मरकज) घेतात. तसेच दहा-बारा तबलिघी गावोगावी जाऊन लोकांना धर्माची दावत देतात, त्यांना नमाजी करतात. काही मुस्लीम या जमातीत सामील होऊन तबलिघी पेहराव करतात, घरी परतल्यानंतर आपल्या मुली, बहिणी, बायका आणि आईला बुरखा घालायला भाग पाडतात. जेवायला कसे बसावे, पाणी कसे प्यावे या बारीकसारीक गोष्टी बारकाईने पाहतात. आपण खरे धार्मिक झालो असे या मंडळीला वाटू लागते. त्यांच्याकडे धर्माची शिकवण घेण्यासाठी सामान्य मुस्लिम हे चाळीस दिवस ते चार महिने जमातीमध्ये जातात. काही कुटुंबातील व्यक्ती जर व्यसनी असेल तर त्याला जमातीत पाठवतात. चाळीस दिवस जमातीत गेल्यावर तो व्यसनापासून दूर होतो तबलिघी होऊन परत येतो. यामुळे सामान्य मुस्लिमांमध्ये तबलिघी जमात खूप खूपच लोकप्रिय आहे. तबलिघी जमातीचे महत्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे त्यांचा साधेपणा. लग्न समारंभ, धार्मिक सणांमध्ये डामडौल नसावा, अनावश्यक खर्च करू नये, ढोल ताशे संगीत नसावे असा त्यांचा आग्रह असतो, शिवाय विविध पद्धतीच्या

अंधश्रद्धा, चमत्कारांना त्यांचा विरोध असतो, तो म्हणजे इस्लाम कुराण हे दैवी आणि अंतिम आहे. तबलिघी जमातीचा संगीत दर्गा याला विरोध असतो. आज दर्गा संस्कृती मानणारा मोठा मुस्लिम समाज आहे. तबलिघी हे देवबंधूच्या जवळ आहेत. तर सुफी हे बरेलवी पंथाच्या जवळ आहेत. हे दोन्ही गट सुन्नी मुस्लीम आहेत. फिरंगी महल हा अनारपी वेगळा प्रकार आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष

तबलिघी जमात वैज्ञानिकता, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, स्त्री-पुरुष समानता, व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्य अशा आधुनिक मूल्यांना महत्त्व देत नाही. म्हणून समाजाच्या प्रगतीत त्यांना स्वारस्य नसते. आजच्या काळाशी सुसंगत होण्यापेक्षा परंपरावादी राहण्यात या तबलिघी जमाती असलेल्या लोकांना धन्यता वाटते. ऐहिक पातळीवरील ज्ञान-विज्ञान समजून घेऊन मानवी जीवन अधिकाधिक समृद्ध, उच्च, प्रगल्भ करण्यापेक्षा शुद्ध धर्माचरण यावर त्यांचा भर असतो. आजचे सर्व प्रश्न शुद्ध धर्माचरण नसल्याने निर्माण झाले आहेत अशी त्यांची धारणा असते. आधुनिक समाजाला ज्या दिशेने घेऊन जाणारी ही तबलिघी जमात आहे. तबलिघी जमातीतील व्यक्ती ही भारतीय नागरिक आहेत, भारतीय संविधानाने सर्व भारतीय नागरिकांना दिलेले व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्य आणि धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क जमातीतील लोकांनाही आहे.

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## साहित्यातून दिसणारे कृषी जीवन

□ निलम हरिभाऊ देवकाते \*\*

### ABSTRACT

ग्रामीण साहित्याची पहिली प्रेरणा महात्मा फुले आणि यांनी मांडलेल्या तत्वज्ञानात आहे. महात्मा फुले हे ग्रामीण साहित्याचे जनक आहेत. महात्मा फुले यांनी परिवर्तनवादी विचार ग्रामीण भारतातील माणसांच्या शोषणाविरुद्ध आणि त्यांना सोसाव्या लागणाऱ्या विषमतेविरुद्ध आहेत हे स्पष्ट होते. उदाहरणार्थ – गुलामगिरी, शेतकऱ्यांचा असूड या ग्रंथांमधून त्यांचा प्रत्यय येतो. हे ग्रंथ जसे तेथील शेतकऱ्यांसंबंधी काही एक मूलगामी विचार मांडणारे म्हणून सांगता येतात, म्हणून महात्मा फुले यांच्या परिवर्तनवादी विचारांच्या प्रेरणेतून ग्रामीण साहित्य निर्माण झाले असून, महात्मा फुले यांचे परिवर्तनवादी विचार ही ग्रामीण साहित्याची प्रेरणा आहे. महात्मा फुलेनंतर महात्मा गांधींनी खेड्याकडे चला अशी हाक त्यांच्या अनुयायांना दिली. खरा भारत हा खेड्यातच आहे. 80 टक्के लोक खेड्यात राहतात आणि शेती हा व्यवसाय करतात.

**ठळक मुद्दे:** महात्मा फुले यांनी परिवर्तनवादी विचार ग्रामीण भारतातील माणसांच्या शोषणाविरुद्ध आणि त्यांना सोसाव्या लागणाऱ्या विषमतेविरुद्ध आहेत हे स्पष्ट होते. शेतकऱ्यांचा असूड या ग्रंथांमधून त्यांचा प्रत्यय येतो

#### प्रस्तावना

ग्रामीण साहित्याची पहिली प्रेरणा महात्मा फुले आणि यांनी मांडलेल्या तत्वज्ञानात आहे. महात्मा फुले हे ग्रामीण साहित्याचे जनक आहेत. महात्मा फुले यांनी परिवर्तनवादी विचार ग्रामीण भारतातील माणसांच्या शोषणाविरुद्ध आणि त्यांना सोसाव्या लागणाऱ्या विषमतेविरुद्ध आहेत हे स्पष्ट होते. उदाहरणार्थ – गुलामगिरी, शेतकऱ्यांचा असूड या ग्रंथांमधून त्यांचा प्रत्यय येतो. हे ग्रंथ जसे तेथील शेतकऱ्यांसंबंधी काही एक मूलगामी विचार मांडणारे म्हणून सांगता येतात, म्हणून महात्मा फुले यांच्या परिवर्तनवादी विचारांच्या प्रेरणेतून ग्रामीण साहित्य निर्माण झाले असून, महात्मा फुले यांचे परिवर्तनवादी विचार ही ग्रामीण साहित्याची प्रेरणा आहे. महात्मा फुलेनंतर महात्मा गांधींनी खेड्याकडे चला अशी हाक त्यांच्या अनुयायांना दिली. खरा भारत हा खेड्यातच आहे. 80 टक्के लोक खेड्यात राहतात आणि शेती हा व्यवसाय करतात.

मु.सा.काकडे महाविद्यालय सोमेश्वरनगर

खऱ्या अर्थाने १९२० नंतर मराठी ग्रामीण साहित्य लिखाणाला सुरुवात झाली. ग्रामीण साहित्यात कथा, कविता, कादंबरी, नाटक आदी वाङ्मय प्रकार लिहिले गेले. या प्रकारातून ग्रामीण भागातील जीवन, तेथील व्यथा – वेदना समर्थपणे चित्रित झालेली दिसते. ग्रामीण कादंबरीला 1960 नंतर बहर आलेला असला तरी त्या अगोदर ग्रामीण कादंबरी लिहिली गेली नाही असे म्हणता येणार नाही. सत्यशोधक चळवळीतून ग्राम जीवनाविषयी असणारे लिखाण अनेक विचारवंत समाज सुधारक करत होते. यापैकी कृष्णराव भालेकरांची 1988 मध्ये लिहिलेली 'बळीवा पाटील' ही पहिली ग्रामीण कादंबरी होईल. १९७५ ते १९२० पर्यंतच्या मराठी साहित्यात ग्रामीण जीवन अनुभवाला स्थान नव्हते. ग्रामीण जीवन हा वेगळेपणाने उठून दिसणारा भाग असला तरीही मुळात हा मराठी जीवनाचा तो एक भाग आहे. ग्रामीण जीवनाचा अनुभवाविष्कार मराठी साहित्यात काही काळ नसला तरी 1925 पासून तो होऊ लागला. ग्रामीण कादंबरीतून

कृष्णराव भालेकर यांनी ग्रामीण माणसाचे जीवन त्यांचे कष्ट दारिद्र्याचे वास्तवदर्शी चित्रण रेखाटले आहे. 'पिराजी पाटील' ही रा. वि. टिकेकर उर्फ धनुर्धारी यांची कादंबरी दुष्काळ या विषयाला स्पर्श करताना दिसते. ग्रामीण माणसाकडे शहरातील माणसांची पाहण्याची विशिष्ट दृष्टी पण, शेतकरी म्हणजे अन्न देणारा महत्त्वाचा घटक असूनही अन्नदात्याची होणारी उपेक्षा त्याचे वास्तव चित्रण या कादंबरीमध्ये मांडले. दुष्काळ, प्लेग, दरोडेखोरी, लुटालूट इत्यादी समस्यांच्या विळख्यात अडकलेला शेतकरी अशा वेळी पिराजी पाटलांसारखा दानशूर वृत्तीचा माणूस तन-मन-धनाने शेतकऱ्यांचे, पर्यायाने गावाचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी कशी धडपड करतो याचे यथार्थ चित्रण या कादंबरीत आले आहे. १९२० च्या दरम्यान ग्रामीण जीवन ठळकपणे वेगळे असल्याचे जाणवू लागले आहे. "महात्मा गांधी यांनी खेड्याकडे चला अशी हाक या ऐतिहासिक टप्प्यावर दिली याचे कारण या बदलत्या जीवनातच आहे. या बदलत्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत आहे. म्हणूनच ग्रामीण इलाखा केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचे नियोजन केले पाहिजे असे त्यांना वाटत होते. त्यासाठी त्यांनी मूलो उद्योग प्रणित शिक्षणाचा विचारही मांडला होता." असे विवेचन डॉक्टर यशवंत राजू यांनी 'ग्रामीण साहित्य चळवळ प्रेरणा व स्वरूप' या ग्रंथात केले आहे.

महात्मा गांधी यांनी खेड्याकडे चला असा संदेश भारतीय जनतेला दिला. खरा समृद्ध भारत खेड्यातच आहे. जोपर्यंत खेडे सुधारणार नाही तोपर्यंत शहरांचा विकास होऊ शकत नाही. अशा संदेशाने त्यांनी भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याच्या चळवळीला खेड्याकडे वळविले. यानंतर इसवी सन १९२७ मध्ये खाडिलकरांनी 'स्वाधीन संसार' वि.वा. हडप यांची 'अन्नदाता उपाशी' १९३७ मध्ये र. वा. दिघे यांची 'पानकळा' १९३९ ते १९४५ श्री. ना. पेंडसे यांची 'एल्गार' 1948, 'हृदपार' 1950 या कादंबऱ्यांचा उदय झाला. या कालखंडात आपले वेगळे स्थान प्रकट केले ते विभावरी शिरूरकर यांच्या 'बळी' 1950 या कादंबरीने. असे असले तरी या कालखंडातील अधिकांश लेखक वर्ग या शहरात येऊन स्थिर झालेला असल्यामुळे इसवी सन

१९५०नंतरच्या काळातील एक समर्थ कादंबरीकार म्हणून अण्णाभाऊ साठे ओळखले जातात. आपल्या साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून तळागाळातील वंचित शोषित पीडित माणसांच्या जगण्याचे यथार्थ दर्शन त्यांनी आपल्या कादंबऱ्यांमधून केले आहे. १९६० नंतर मराठी साहित्यात अनेक वाङ्मय वाङ्मय प्रवाह उदयास आले. त्यातील ग्रामीण साहित्याचा प्रवाह एक होय. कथा, कविता, नाटक, वैचारिक लेखन, कादंबरी आदी वाङ्मय प्रकारात विपुल प्रमाणात लेखन झाले आहे. यातील सर्वात प्रभावी ग्रामीण माणसाचा जीवनाचा विस्तृत पट उलगडून दाखवण्याचे काम ग्रामीण कादंबरी ने केलेला आहे. 1960 नंतरच्या काळात एकूणच भारतीय जीवनात अनेक विविध स्वरूपाचे बदल होऊ लागले. महानगरांचा वेगाने विकास होऊ लागला. नव्या यंत्र युगाने खेड्यापाड्यात प्रवेश केला. अनेक नव्या सुधारणाही ग्रामीण भागात येऊन पोहोचल्या आणि या सगळ्यामुळे ग्रामीण भाग ढवळून निघाला.

'नवोदत्तरी मराठी ग्रामीण कादंबरी शेती, माती व नाती या पुरती मर्यादित राहिली. त्यामुळे आधुनिक बी-बियाणे, महागडी किटकनाशके व शहरात वर्षभर मिळणारा भाजीपाला, खेड्यातही दूध पाकिटाचा वापर, कर्जमाफीसाठी शासनाने केलेले नियम, सुशिक्षित बेकारांची, शेतकऱ्यांची पोरे, शेतीविषयक त्यांची असलेली अनावस्था, शेतातून पिकणारे पीक व बदललेले जीवनमान संतुलित ठेवण्यासाठी होणारा खर्च यांचा नसणारा ताळमेळ, वाढती महागाई या सर्व बाबींमुळे मनात आलेली निराशा यातून आत्महत्याकडे वळली. त्यांची पाऊले ही बदलत्या ग्रामीण कादंबरीच्या आशय सूत्रे आहेत. जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत शेतकऱ्यांची बदललेली स्थिती, मूल्यव्यवस्था व शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या हा विषय सदानंद देशमुख यांच्या 'तहान' १९९८ व 'बारोमास' २००२ या कादंबरीतून दिसून येतो. शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनाचे सोनं करणारी आजची शेती बेभरवशाची, निसर्ग, सरकारचे धोरण तसेच विश्व व्यापाराच्या गॅट करारामुळे आणि बदलत्या सामाजिक व्यवस्थेमुळे संपूर्ण उजाड झालेली आहे. हे वास्तव, सत्य बारोमास प्रत्ययाला आणून देते. म्हणून त्यातील नायक एकनाथ एम. ए. बी. एड. असून त्याला नोकरी नाही. तर त्याचा भाऊ मधु हा सुद्धा बारावी विज्ञान शिवाय शेतकी खात्याचा डिप्लोमा करूनही त्याला नोकरी मिळाली नाही. कथालेखनाच्या उद्देशाने जी ग्रामीण कथा लिहिली गेली. ती



पहिली कथा म्हणून हरिभाऊ आपटे यांनी 'काळ तर मोठा कठीण आला' १८९८ या कथेचा निर्देश करावा लागतो. मराठी साहित्यात वास्तववादी साहित्याचा प्रारंभ करणारे हरिभाऊ आपटे यांनी 'काळ तर मोठा कठीण आला' ही कथा १८९७ च्या महाराष्ट्रात पडलेल्या भीषण दुष्काळाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर लिहिली आहे. शंकर पाटील यांच्या समग्र कथेला अशी मनोविश्लेषणात्मक बैठक प्राप्त झाल्याने वाचकांच्या मनावर वेगळा परिणाम करून जाते. त्यांच्या कथेत आलेले निसर्गाचे अतूट नाते त्यांच्या कथेतून दिसते. किंवा ग्रामीण जीवनाचा अपरिहार्य भाग म्हणून त्यांच्या कथांतील निसर्ग दृष्टीस पडतो. विदर्भातील ग्रामीण वातावरणाचे चित्र रेखाटणारे कथाकार म्हणजे उद्धव शेळके हे होत. कादंबरीकार म्हणून त्यांचा लौकिक असला तरी 'शिळान अधिक आठ कथा' 'वांगी घुसळण' हा कथासंग्रह आणि त्यांना ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातही मानाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे. ग्रामीण साहित्यात कथा, कादंबरी हे दोन प्रकार मान्यता पावले आहेत. मात्र ग्रामीण साहित्य कविता स्वरूपातही अस्तित्वात आहे. ग्रामीण जीवनावर कविता लिहिली गेली ती कविता इतक्या मातीतून अन्नद्रव्य घेऊन जन्मास आली नाही तर ते इंग्रजीतील पेस्टोरल पोएट्री वरून घेतली गेलेली दिसते. ग. ल. ठोकळ यांनी थॉमस हार्डी पासून प्रेरणा घेतली तर चंद्रशेखर यांनी सखोल काय हो हा चमत्कार असे रूपांतर करून ग्रामीण कविता लिहिली. शेतकऱ्यांचे दैन्य दारिद्र्य याचे वास्तव चित्रण पहिल्यांदा महात्मा फुलेंनी आपल्या अखंड कवितेतून केले. शेतकऱ्यांचे देणे चित्रित करणारे ते अखंड असे...

काय पूर्ती लंगोटी, फिरती नांगराचे पाठी  
एका घोंगड्या वाचूनी, स्त्रीयां नाही तुझे रायनी  
दोरा मागे सर्वकाल, पोरे फिरते रानोमाळ  
ताक, कण्या पोटभरी, धन्य म्हणे तो संसारी...

शेतकऱ्यांच्या दारिद्र्याचे इतके वस्तुनिष्ठ चित्रण ग्रामीण कवितेत क्वचित पहावयास मिळते. 'लंगोटीवर याचे गाणे' या कवितेत भा. रा. तांबे यांनी खेड्यात राहणाऱ्या गुराख्याचा जीवनपट मांडला आहे. त्यात गुराखीही निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यात आनंद उपभोगणारी व्यक्ती आहे. अशी प्रतिमा तांबे यांनी निर्माण केलेली आहे. कुरणावरती वडाखाली गायी वळत बसतो स्फटिका परी निर्मळा खळखळ घराजवळ वाहतो.

गिरीष शंकर केशव कानेटकर यांनीही ग्रामीण जीवनावर 'भलरी' कविता लिहिली आहे. ज्वारी काढण्याच्या हंगामात ज्वारी काढताना श्रमपरिहार व्हावा

म्हणून हे गीत गायले जाते. त्यावर गिरीश यांची भलरी ही कविता लिहिली ती पुढीलप्रमाणे...

भलरं भलरं  
भलरं दादा भलं गडीदादा  
तांबडं फुटलं झुंजुमुंजु  
सकीर चांदणी लागली इझू

निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यातील आनंदी जीवन म्हणूनच या कवितेतून ग्रामीण जीवनाचा प्रत्येक पैलू घडविला आहे.

बहिणाबाई चौधरी यांच्या ही कवितेतून ग्रामीण जीवनाचे चित्रण दिसते. बहिणाबाई स्वतः शेतकरी जीवन जगत असल्याने शेती, जमीन, शेतकऱ्यांची सुख दुःखे, त्यातील चढ-उतार, झाडे, प्राणी, निसर्ग या साऱ्याबद्दल त्यांच्या मनात विलक्षण आत्मीयता होती. असे त्यांच्या काव्यातून दिसून येते. ग्रामीण साहित्यात कविता, कथा, कादंबरीच्या तुलनेत नाट्य लेखनाचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. सुरुवातीला नाटक व नाटिका यांचे केवळ मनोरंजनासाठी लेखन केलेले असून भजन-कीर्तन, दशावतरी, हरदासी तमाशा यांसारख्या प्रकारातून ग्रामीण नाट्य लेखनाला सुरुवात झाली. ग्रामीण रंगभूमी पूर्वीचा तमाशा, जलसे, वगनाट्य यांना ग्रामीण जीवनात महत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले. ग्रामीण स्तरावरील अज्ञानी लोकांची उच्चस्तरीय लोकांकडून होणारी पिळवणूक, फसवणूक चित्रित केली आहे. ग्रामीण नाट्यलेखनातून सुरुवातीला जनजागृती देशाभिमान जागृत करण्यात आले. ग्रामजीवनातील संघर्ष अंतर्गत मतभेद समस्या याबरोबर ग्रामीण जीवनात ग्रामस्थांची गावातील प्रतिष्ठिताकडून होत असलेली पिळवणूक याचेही दर्शन ग्रामीण नाटकातून घडू लागले.

समारोप:-

अशा प्रकारे साहित्यातून दिसणारे ग्रामीण जीवन हे कथा, कविता, कादंबरी, नाटक यांच्या माध्यमातून साहित्यकारांनी आपल्या साहित्यातून प्रभावीपणे मांडले आहे.

संदर्भग्रंथ :-

१. 'मराठी कादंबरी आशय आणि अविष्कार' दत्ता धोलप, अक्षर वाङ्मय प्रकाशन, पुणे.

२. 'मराठी ग्रामीण कादंबरी आस्वाद आणि समीक्षा' संपादक डॉ. संग्राम टेकले, शौर्य पब्लिकेशन, लातूर

## “संगणक की दृष्टि से हिंदी की उपयोगिता”

□ प्रा जगताप कल्याणी दत्तराज\*\*

### ABSTRACT

देखते- देखते सूचना क्रांती दरवाजे पर दस्तक देने लगी। उपग्रह के माध्यम से संचार प्रणालियों में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन हो गया। सूचना तकनीक की झिलमिलाती चमक से आज सारा विश्व चमत्कृत है। प्रतिदिन काम में आनेवाली जानकारी से लेकर गहन-से-गहन अध्ययन, व्यापार जगत् सरकारी कार्यालयों से संबंधित फारलों में सर्वत्र इस प्रौद्योगिकी का सहज प्रवेश हो गया। इंटरनेट एक ऐसा माध्यम बन गया है जिसने भौगोलिक दूरियों को कम कर दिया। व्यापार का नया स्वरूप ‘ई-कॉमर्स’ के नाम से प्रकट हुआ है।

**Keywords:** इंटरनेट एक ऐसा माध्यम बन गया है जिसने भौगोलिक दूरियों को कम कर दिया। व्यापार का नया स्वरूप ‘ई-कॉमर्स’ के नाम से प्रकट हुआ है।

#### प्रस्तावना

देखते- देखते सूचना क्रांती दरवाजे पर दस्तक देने लगी। उपग्रह के माध्यम से संचार प्रणालियों में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन हो गया। सूचना तकनीक की झिलमिलाती चमक से आज सारा विश्व चमत्कृत है। प्रतिदिन काम में आनेवाली जानकारी से लेकर गहन-से-गहन अध्ययन, व्यापार जगत् सरकारी कार्यालयों से संबंधित फारलों में सर्वत्र इस प्रौद्योगिकी का सहज प्रवेश हो गया। इंटरनेट एक ऐसा माध्यम बन गया है जिसने भौगोलिक दूरियों को कम कर दिया। व्यापार का नया स्वरूप ‘ई-कॉमर्स’ के नाम से प्रकट हुआ है।

‘सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी’ अपने छोटे नाम ‘आई टी’ (इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नॉलॉजी) से अधिक जानी जाती है। भारत सरकार ने आई. आई. टी. (भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिक संस्थान) की स्थापना हैदराबाद में की है। आजकल ऐसे संस्थानों की धूम मच गई है, जो आई-टी (सूप) में विशेष प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं। भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली में इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में आई.टी. कैरियर-2000 नाम से प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया गया, जिसका संचालन वॉकओवर नेटवर्क प्रा. लि. ने किया।

#### हिन्दी विभाग

मु सा काकडे महाविद्यालय सोमेश्वरनगर

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान के पूर्व छात्रों द्वारा कई प्रकार के पाठ्यक्रम संचालित किए जा रहे हैं। कंप्यूटर की शिक्षा तो अब हर दस कदम पर दी जा रही है। सी डैक हिंदी के माध्यम से अनेक स्थानों पर कंप्यूटर प्रशिक्षण दे रहा है। इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, नर्क दिल्ली द्वारा मुक्त पद्धति से (पत्राचार द्वारा) इसका प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। ‘सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी’ का सीधा संबंध कंप्यूटर से जुड़ गया है। इसको स्पष्ट करते हुए कंप्यूटर विशेषक डॉ. ओम विकास ने स्पष्ट किया है-

“इलेक्टॉनिक्स पर आधारित संग्रह और संसाधन के लिए कंप्यूटर और संचरण के लिए संचार साधनों के मेल से सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (ज्) का जन्म हुआ। इसमें सूचना संग्रहण और आदान-प्रदान की प्रविधियाँ भी समाहित हैं। इस प्रकार सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी से तात्पर्य है त्र कंप्यूटर प्रौद्योगिकी + कम्युनिकेशन प्रौद्योगिकी + कंटेंट प्रविधि + कंज्यूमर इलेक्टोनिक्स, टेलीविजन और कंप्यूटर भी अब एक रूप लेने लगे हैं।”

#### 1) संगणक-भाषाविज्ञान की संकरता:-

भाषा मानव जीवन तथा मानव समाज का अभिन्न अंग है। इसके द्वारा न केवल विचारां, सूचनाओं तथा भावों का सम्प्रेषण होता है। अपिल तथ्यों के आकलन, चिंतन एवं समस्त व्यवहार का आधार भी भाषा ही है। इसी बात पर बल देने के लिए भर्तृहरि ने कहा

न सोडस्ति पत्ययो लोके यो शब्दानुगमादृते।  
अनुबिध्दमिव सर्व ज्ञानं शब्देन भासते।।  
(वाक्यपदीय)

अर्थात् संसार का कोई भी ज्ञान शब्दज्ञान के बिना संभव नहीं है। समस्त ज्ञान शब्द के माध्यम से ही उद्भासित होता है। यहाँ 'शब्द' का प्रयोग भाषा के लिए किया गया है। इस प्रकार भाषा ही वह एकमात्र साधन है, जिसके द्वारा ज्ञान के सभी पक्ष प्रकाशित हो सकते हैं फिर वह चाहे चिंतन हो या संकलन और आकलन अथवा अभिव्यंजन। मनुष्य की बुद्धि का यह अद्भूत व्यापार ही उसे संसार के अन्य प्राणियों से श्रेष्ठता प्रदान करता है। इस संदर्भ में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण और ध्यातव्य बात यह है कि मनुष्य की यह क्षमता प्रकृति-प्रदत्त है। शायद इसीलिए वह भाषिक प्रक्रिया की जटिलता पर कभी ध्यान नहीं देता। प्रकृति ने मानव को दो पैरों पर चलने की क्षमता प्रदान की है इसलिए जब वह दो पैरों पर चलना सीख लेता है तो कभी इस बात पर विचार नहीं करता कि वह कैसे चलता है। अर्थात् चलने के लिए मस्तिष्क और मांसपेशियों में कौन-सी अवांतर प्रक्रियाएँ होती हैं। पर जब यही क्रिया मशीन-मानव, तबइवजद्ध से करवानी होती है तो वैज्ञानिकों को प्रत्येक छोटी से छोटी अवांतर क्रिया का विश्लेषण कर उसके अनुरूप यंत्र बनाने पड़ते हैं। यही स्थिति भाषा की भी है।

संगणक — भाषाविज्ञान का चरम लक्ष्य है मानव बुद्धि की, भाषा प्रयोग की, उस क्षमता को पकड़ पाना जिसके द्वारा वह भाषा के सभी कार्य निष्पन्न करता है। फिर वह चाहे अनुवाद हो या पाठ-सामग्री का विश्लेषण या प्रश्नों का उत्तर और वार्तालाप। यहाँ संगणक — भाषाविज्ञान के विषय में आग्र कुछ भी कहने से पहले स्वयं संगणक एवं उसकी कार्य — प्रणाली का परिचय देना अनपेक्षित नहीं होगा। जैसा संगणक नाम से ही स्पष्ट होता है, वह एक ऐसा यंत्र है जिसका अविष्कार गणित की प्रक्रिया की सुकट और क्षिप्र बनाने के लिए हुआ, पर उस आद्य संगणक से आज के संगणक ने न केवल अपनी कार्यक्षमता अपितु वैज्ञानिकों के उपयोग का यंत्र न रहकर सामान्य मनुष्य के दशक के उत्तरार्ध में संगणक का सर्वप्रथम अविष्कार से विशालकाय था। पर आज का संगणक का आकार में छोटा, क्षमता में अधिक और सस्ता भी हो गया है। यह माइक्रोचिप के अविष्कार के कारण संभव हुआ जिसके अत्यधिक छोटे आकार में भी प्रभूत कार्यक्षमता भरी जा सकती है।

## 2) संगणक का भाषा के संदर्भ में उपयोग:—

जैसा हम पहले ही कह चुके हैं, संगणक का अविष्कार गणितीय कार्य करने के लिए हुआ था। किंतु जैसे ही वैज्ञानिकों का ध्यान इस ओर गया कि भाषा भी गणित के अंकों के समान एक प्रकार का संकेत है, वैसे ही यह विचार भी उदित हुआ कि यदि इस यंत्र से एक प्रकार के संकेतों का परिचालन किया जा सकता है तो दूसरे प्रकार के संकेतों का भी परिचालन संभव होना चाहिए। सैद्धांतिक दृष्टि से यह सर्वथा सही और संभव है, किंतु व्यावहारिक स्तर पर अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। गणितीय कार्य करने के लिए चरणबद्ध नियम बनाना अपेक्षाकृत सरल है क्योंकि उसमें अंकों के पारस्परिक संबंध के अतिरिक्त दूसरा कोई बाह्य नियामक नहीं होता। जैसे  $7+2=5$  इस प्रक्रिया में केवल अंक ही एक दूसरे को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। यदि सात में दो जोड़ जाये तो फल होगा नौ और उसमें से पाँच घटाने पर फल आयेगा चार। अब संगणक से यही यदि अभी पढ़ा गया अंक 7 है और यदी के स्थान पर 2 है तो जोड़ने की स्थिति में के स्थान पर 9 रखिए। एक सामान्य व्यक्ति को इस प्रकार के नियम भी बड़े विचित्र मालूम पड़ सकते हैं क्योंकि वह इन नियमों को इस प्रकार आयत्त कर चुका होता है कि उनके प्रति वह सजग नहीं रहता किंतु यह वैज्ञानिक का काम होता है कि वह किसी प्रक्रिया के अंतर्निहित नियमों को उजागर करे।

## 3) संगणक और बहुभाषी अनुवाद प्रक्रिया:—

आधुनिक युग में विज्ञान तथा उद्योग आदि दोनों का विस्तार शब्द से अंतराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर होने लगा है और निःसंदेह इन विभिन्न देशों के संव्वाद का संपर्क सूत्र अनुवाद है। अनुवाद क्षेत्र का कम्प्यूटर (संगणक) नवीनतम साधन है। इसका इस्तेमाल सूचना प्रधान वैज्ञानिक सामग्री के अनुवाद में किया जाता है। आजकल अनुवाद लिखित तथा मौखिक दोनों रूपों में होने लगा है। लिखित अनुवाद के लिए अब यंत्रों का सहयोग लिया जाने लगा है। संगणक का उपयोग ऐसे ही अनुवादों में होता है। अनुवाद के लिए अब माइक्रोफोन की सहायता ली जाने लगी है। किसी बैठक में विभिन्न भाषावादी सदस्य हैं और वे एक-दूसरे की भाषा नहीं समझते हो तो उनकी परस्पर बातचीत अनुवाद के सहारे ही संपन्न होती है। परंतु साहित्य के क्षेत्र में कम्प्यूटर का प्रयोग प्रायः सफल नहीं हो पाना क्योंकि इसमें विस्मयादिबोधक शब्द, ममता बोधक संबोधन तथा प्रश्नवाचक क्रिया होती है। यह कम्प्यूटर मशीन है न कि स्पंदित



संसार। भाषा में भी नियम होते हैं पर वे नियम अधिक जटिल होते हैं क्योंकि भाषा में प्रयुक्त संकेत अर्थात् शब्द प्रयोग के लिए केवल संरचनात्मक नियमों की ही आवश्यकता नहीं होती अपितु बाह्य संसार, समाज तथा अन्य अनेक प्रकार की अवांतर वस्तुओं के ज्ञान की भी आवश्यकता होती है। जैसे यदि कोई व्यक्ति कहता है 'माली पौधों को आग से सींचता है' तो संरचना की दृष्टि से यह वाक्य सही है किंतु इससे अर्थ का संप्रेषण नहीं हो रहा क्योंकि सींचने की क्रिया जल से होती है, आग से नहीं। परंतु यह जानने के लिए कि सींचने की क्रिया आग से नहीं हो सकती, व्यावहारिक अनुभव की आवश्यकता होती है। इसे हमारे यहाँ वाक्य में पदों की परस्पर योग्यता रूप में बतलाया गया है। योग्यता का अर्थ है अन्वय में बाधा का अभाव संरचनात्मक योग्यता भाषिक नियमों के ज्ञान से होती है जैसे चह ज्ञान कि हिंदी में कर्ता पुलिंग में होने पर क्रिया भी पुलिंग में होगी अंतः 'लड़का जाता है' वाक्य सही है, 'लड़का जाती है' नहीं। आर्थी योग्यता के लिए अनुभव का होना अनिवार्य है और यह अनुभव जीवन के विभिन्न संदर्भों का होता है। अनुभव के संचार को पूर्णतः नियमबद्ध कर शब्दों में व्यक्त करना, आयाम एवं स्वरूप दोनों ही दृष्टियों से दुष्कर है। संगणक द्वारा भाषा के सम्यक परिचालन अर्थात् बोध एवं निष्पादन के लिए भाषा संबंधी सभी प्रकार के नियमों का संरचनात्मक एवं अनुभवाश्रितपूर्ण विश्लेषण और निबंधन अनिवार्य है। यह एक ऐसी आदर्श स्थिति है जिसमें संगणक न केवल भाषा के निष्पादन में भी समर्थ हो जायेगा। पर यह स्थिति तब संभव होगी जब संगणक मानव बुद्धि की क्षमता को प्राप्त कर ले। इस आदर्श स्थिति को मनुष्य निकट भविष्य में तो प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता, कभी कर पायेगा या नहीं, यह भी संदिग्ध है।

इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि संगणक के प्रवेश के कारण अनुवाद भी अब यंत्रयुग में प्रवेश कर गया है।

#### 4) अनुवाद का महत्त्व:-

प्रारंभ में अनुवादक को साहित्य की दुनिया में बड़ी हीन-दिन दृष्टि से देखा गया। अनुवाद कार्य को निम्न किस्म के कार्य के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया। कहा जा सकता है कि पढ़े-लिखे बेकार व्यक्ति के लिए नोन तेल लकड़ी का एक छोटा-मोटा जुगाह अनुवाद कार्य था। इतना जरूर है कि कभी-कभी किसी मनरची साहित्यकार या प्रेरक व्यक्ति की प्रेरणा या प्रोत्साहन से किसी भाषा की किसी महान कृति का अनुवाद कर या करवा लिया

गया। परंतु ऐसे प्रयास निश्चित रूप से वैयक्तिक और विरल ही अधिक मिलेंगे। एक सशक्त और सार्थक परंपरा के रूप में अनुवाद की कभी न तो और सार्थक परंपरा के रूप में अनुवाद की कभी न तो लोक समर्थन मिला और न ही व्यावसायिक प्रोत्साहन।

तकनीकी औद्योगिक, चिकिस्ता, विधि, वाणिज्य से लेकर सांस्कृतिक और साहित्यिक आदान-प्रदान ने जीवन मूल्यों में भारी परिवर्तन उपस्थित कर दिया। विश्व के विभिन्न भूखंडों में बसने वाले मनुष्य मात्र के दर्द, बेचैनी, आँसूओं और उल्लासों के बीच एक अजीब सा साम्य का अहसास होने लगा। दूसरी ओर दूरदर्शन, आकाशवाणी, दृश्य-श्राव्य कैसेट, फिल्म, दूरभाष, संचार अधुनातन विभिन्न संचार माध्यमों ने विश्व मानव की कल्पना को यथार्थ का जामा पहना दिया। इन माध्यमों ने जहाँ व्यावसायिक, तकनीकी अनुभवों और उपलब्धियों से विभिन्न देशों के बीच पेशेवर रिश्तों को जन्म दिया, वहाँ मानवीय संबंधों की उष्माओं, उसके स्थाह-सफेद पक्षों के सरोकार को भी स्पष्ट करने में सहयोग दिया। अनुवाद विश्व की चेतना और गति का बैरोमीटर और विश्व के संपर्क का सूत्रधार बन गया है।

#### 5) अनुवादक:-

सूचना क्रांति के इस दौर में हिंदी के विकास में 'अनुवादक' सॉफ्टवेयर की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। यह सॉफ्टवेयर तैयार करने का श्रेय जिस कंपनी को है उसका संचालन अंजलि राय चौधरी करती है। यह सॉफ्टवेयर अंग्रेजी के मूल पाठ को हिंदी में अनुवादित करने और हिंदी व्याकरण के मूलभूत नियमों का परिपालन करने में सक्षम है। कृत्रिम बुद्धियुक्त सॉफ्टवेयर कुछ विषयों के अनुकूल अनुवाद कर सकता है।

सामान्य भाषा में अनुवाद, वैज्ञानिक भाषा में अनुवाद, कृषि के अनुकूल भाषा में अनुवाद, प्रशासनिक भाषा में अनुवाद। इसमें तीन अलग-अलग शब्दकोश सामान्य वैज्ञानिक, कृषि संबंधी शब्दावली विद्यमान है, जिनमें लगभग डेढ़ लाख शब्द सम्मिलित है। 'अनुवादक' फाइल के तौर पर सब कर सकता है। एक ही शब्द के सभी विकल्प दे देता है, जिनमें से समुचित का चुनाव किया जा सकता है। जिन शब्दों के समानांतर शब्द उपलब्ध नहीं हैं उनके लिप्यंतरण रूप प्रस्तुत कर देता है। सरकार को भारतीय भाषाओं की लिपियों में मानक रूप तय करने चाहिए। इससे कंप्यूटर के की-बोर्ड का भी मानक

लय किया जा सकता है। सर्वाधिक सुगम फॉल्ट भी तय किया जाना चाहिए। अनुवाद के क्षेत्र में कंप्यूटर की भूमिका लेखक ने अपनी पुस्तक 'हिंदी: विकास और संभावनाएँ' में विस्तार से स्पष्ट की है।

#### 6) भाषा – प्रशिक्षण:-

संगणक का प्रयोग भाषा-प्रशिक्षण के लिए भी किया जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में यह प्रशिक्षू को नयी भाषा में अपेक्षाकृत कम समय में कुशलता तथा आत्मविश्वास प्रदान करने में सहायक होता है। यहाँ यह स्पष्ट कर देना आवश्यक है कि भाषा प्रशिक्षण के लिए केवल संगणक का स्वतंत्र रूप से प्रयोग उतना सफल और उपयुक्त नहीं है जितना प्रशिक्षण के अन्य साधनों के साथ सहायक के रूप में

क) शब्दों का अभ्यास सुकरता से कराया जा सकता है साथ ही प्रशिक्षु की आयत्त शब्दावली की शुद्धता अथवा अशुद्धता का परिक्षण भी तात्काल किया जा सकता है। किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति के सामने गलती करने की आशंका से मुक्त होने के कारण प्रशिक्षु में भाषिक आत्मविश्वास का संचार भी जल्दी होता है।

ख) संगणक के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षु को सामने नयी भाषिक सामग्री भी प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है जिससे उसके भाषा-बोध का विकास एवं परीक्षण हो सके।

ग) प्रशिक्षु को स्वयं नवीन प्रयोगों के लिए प्रेरित कर भाषा का अधिकाधिक अभ्यास कराया जा सकता है।

घ) सीखी जानेवाली भाषा में पाठ सामग्री लिखकर संगणक के माध्यम से उसे संशोधित और परिवर्तित करने की प्रक्रिया का अभ्यास भी कराया जा सकता है।

#### 7) भाषा-प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम:-

ये तो हुई भाषा-प्रशिक्षण में संगणक की उपयोगिता। किंतु इस उपयोग के पूर्व संगणक के लिए भाषा-प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम तैयार करना कठिन प्रक्रिया है। इस दिशा में पहला कदम है, लक्ष्य का निर्धारण। आपाततः यह जितना सरल प्रतीत होता है, उतना ही कठिन होता है। जैसे यह निश्चित करना कि प्रशिक्षु किस संदर्भ में सीखी गयी भाषा का प्रयोग करेगा तकनीकी क्षेत्र में, प्रौद्योगिक के क्षेत्र में, राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में अथवा साहित्यिक सामाजिक क्षेत्र में आदि। यहीं पर यह भी निश्चय करना होता है कि प्रशिक्षु से हम किस प्रकार की कुशलता की अपेक्षा रखते हैं, समझने की, बोलने की, लिखने की, इसमें से कुछ की या सबकी।

लक्ष्य का निर्धारण कर लेने के बाद प्रशिक्षण सामग्री तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया आरंभ होती है। इस स्तर पर भाषाविज्ञानी तथा संगणक विज्ञानी का

परस्पर सहयोग अपेक्षित है। भाषाविज्ञानी के भाषाविषयक ज्ञान का उपयोग कर संगणक विज्ञानी संगणक के लिए प्रशिक्षण का प्रोग्राम तैयार करता है।

#### 8) कम्प्यूटर भाषा:-

कम्प्यूटर में किसी भी भाषा के वर्णमाला के अक्षरों का उपयोग नहीं होता है उसकी अपनी एक स्वतंत्र भाषा होती है जिस हम मशीन भाषा कह सकते हैं। सातवें दशक में कम्प्यूटर में एक अन्य शोध को जोड़ा गया जिसे कम्पाइलर (संग्राहक) कहा गया। यह कम्प्यूटर के भीतर ही एक ऐसी व्यवस्था है, जिससे भाषायी सूचनाओं को मशीनी भाषा में परिवर्तित करना संभव हुआ। सन 1954 में अमेरिका की कंपनी 'इंटरनेशनल बिजिनेस मशीन' ने फोस्ट्रोन नामक भाषा तैयार की। इस भाषा के जरिए गणितीय सूत्रों को मशीनी भाषा में बदला संभव हो सका। 'अलगोल' में 'कोधोल' भाषा का निर्माण किया गया। इस भाषा में प्रयुक्त अधिकांश शब्दों का मनुष्य समाज की सामान्य भाषाओं में ठोस अर्थ होता है। सातवें दशक में अमेरिका में एक भाषा विशेष 'बेसिक' का निर्माण हुआ। बेसिक के अपने विशिष्ट अक्षर शब्द तथा संकेत हैं। यह भाषा बहुत उपयोगी है तथा इस भाषा ज्ञान के शब्द अन्य भाषाएँ सीखने में काफी सरलता हो जाती है।

अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि जब कम्प्यूटर की संपूर्ण कार्य पद्धति अंग्रेजी पर आधारित है तो उसके परिणाम भी अंग्रेजी में आयेंगे और यह सही भी है। कम्प्यूटर के प्रवेश से प्रारंभ में राजभाषा हिंदी की प्रगति किन्हीं क्षेत्रों में रचगित होती चली गयी थी। टेलिफोन के बिल, बिजली के बिल जो हिंदी में बनने लगे थे फिर अंग्रेजी में बनने लगे। यहाँ यह बताना आवश्यक है कि राजभाषा कार्यावयन की जिम्मेदारी के तहत गृह मंत्रालय भारत सरकार का राजभाषा विभाग, द्विभाषिक देवनागरी कम्प्यूटर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रयत्नशील रहा है। बिड़ला इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी एण्ड साइंस पिलानी (राजस्थान) तथा डी. सी. एस. डाटा प्रोडक्स के संभावित पहला द्विभाषी (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी) कम्प्यूटर सिध्दार्थ नाम से निर्मित किया गया। इसमें अंग्रेजी हिंदी के साथ तमिल भाषाओं का भी उपयोग किया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार कानपूर के आई. आई. टी. संस्थान ने हिंदी कम्प्यूटर तैयार किया है। सी. एम. हैद्राबाद ने 'लिपि' नामक त्रिभाषिक कम्प्यूटर का निर्माण किया है। इसमें अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, तेलगू, कन्नड, मराठी तथा मल्यालम में से किन्हीं दो भाषाओं में एक साथ कार्य संपन्न किया जा सकता है।

### 9) देवनागरी में मुद्रण:-

देवनागरी लिपि में मुद्रण की सुविधा जिन सॉफ्टवेयरों से उपलब्ध है उनमें से कुछ का विवरण दिया जा चुका है। उच्च गति के मुद्रण के लिए 'लिपि एम. टी-611' का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। जिससे चार सौ लाइनें प्रति मिनट मुद्रित होती है। जेंट मैटिक्स, क्वज डंजतपगद्ध पर देवनागरी लिपि में मुद्रण की गति कम रह जाती है। अन्य मुद्रण की पद्धतियाँ ज्व 850 रू तथा युरोलाइन भी उपलब्ध है। धीरे-धीरे अन्य मुद्रण के सॉफ्टवेयर भी उपलब्ध हो रहे हैं। थ्रूवूद्ध नामक फॉन्ट का निर्माण हुआ है। स्पेल चेर और ऑन लाईन शब्दकोश के साथ इ-मेल और वेब ब्रूद्ध की सुविधा भी अब नागरी में उपलब्ध है।

### 10) कंप्यूटर में नागरी लिपि में कार्य करने हेतु सॉफ्टवेयर:-

आई. बी. एम. पी. सी कंप्यूटरों पर पॅकेज आज उपलब्ध है। विभिन्न शब्द संसाधको अलग-अलग सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हैं।

- 1) देवनागरी सी-बेसिक कंपाइलर।
- 2) द्विभाषिक डाटा बेस प्रबंधन प्रणाली वेबबेस।
- 3) ए.पी.एस. कॉरपोरेट 1.0 फोक्स प्रो के द्वारा डाटा संसाधक का विकल्प भी उपलब्ध है।
- 4) फ्रैक्ट:- बहुभाषी व्यापारी एकाउंटिंग सॉफ्टवेयर।
- 5) सुलिपि:- सुलिपि हिंदी में टाइपराइटर अथवा स्वराधारित भुंजी-पटल का विकल्प भी होता है।
- 6) आकृति:-

विंडोज का अंतरापृष्ठ है, जिसमें कई प्रकार के तरह सॉफ्टवेयर चालित होता है। इसमें नागरी/रोमन को एक ही फॉण्ट्स में मिश्रित करने के लिए विशेष फॉण्ट्स और बिना फॉण्ट्स बदले द्विभाषिक रूप में उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

7) आई. बी. एम (डाटा) हिंदी पी.सी.डॉस:- द्विभाषी ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम हिंदी में पी.सी.डॉस बनाया है। यह पी. सी- 386 के लिए अनुकूल है।

8) बैंक्स:- एकीकृत सेवा के लिए बैंकिंग ऑटोमेशन सिस्टम (बैंक्स) बहुभाषिक सिंगल विंडो सॉफ्टवेयर है।

9) श्री लिपि:- विंडोज आधारित भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए फॉण्ट पैकेज है।

10) लीप ऑफिस:- मुख्यतः भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए तैयार किया गया शब्द संसाधक है। नागरी के अतिरिक्त नौ अन्य लिपियों में काम कर सकते हैं।

इस पैकेज की मुख्य विशेषताएँ हैं,

1. संपादन।
2. पाठ को भारतीय लिपि में परिवर्तित कर मुद्रित

करना।

3. अंग्रेजी, मराठी और गुजराती में अनुवाद करने के लिए राजभाषा शब्दकोश।

4. अपने शब्दों। वाक्यांशों को जोड़ा जा सकता है।

5. हिंदी-मराठी और गुजराती के लिए स्पेल चेकिंग।

6. ध्वन्यात्मक कुजी-पटल।

### संदर्भ ग्रंथ:-

1. भाटिया कैलाशचंद्र, चतुर्वेदी मोतीलाल, 'हिंदी भाषा-विकास और स्वरूप'
2. डॉ. गोदरे विनोद, 'प्रयोजनामूलक हिंदी', वाणी प्रकाशन।
3. डॉ. रणसुभे सूर्यनारायण, 'आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य का इतिहास', विकास प्रकाशन, कानपुर।
4. शर्मा देवेंद्रनाथ, शर्मा दीप्ति, 'भाषाविज्ञान की भूमिका', राधाकृष्ण प्रकाशन।



## जनसंचार माध्यमों में कंप्यूटर का महत्व

□ प्रा. अच्युत शिंदे\*\*

### ABSTRACT

आज विश्व में जनसंचार माध्यम जीवन का आधारभूत तत्व—सा बन गया है। जनसंचार व्यक्ति, समाज, परिवार, कार्यालय, संस्था, राज्य, राष्ट्र तथा विश्व के लिए अपरिहार्य साधन बन गया है। आज जनसंचार के बिना जीवन अर्थहीन तथा उद्देश्यहीन सा बन गया है। 'जन' शब्द आज व्यापक अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होने लगा है। जनसंचार समाज का प्रक्रियागत अंग बन गया है। संपूर्ण विश्व में जनसंचार प्रक्रिया एक अपेक्षाकृत विस्तृत सामाजिक प्रक्रिया के अंग के रूप में विकसित तथा उभरकर आ रही है। जनसंचार की यह प्रक्रिया समाज को और समाज जनसंचार की प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करता हुआ दिखाई दे रहा है। इस अर्थ से ये दोनों आपस में एक-दूसरे के साथ जुड़े हैं, संलग्न हैं। तो दूसरी ओर एक-दूसरे का अंग भी बन चुके हैं।

**Keywords:** जनसंचार व्यक्ति, समाज, परिवार, कार्यालय, संस्था, राज्य, राष्ट्र तथा विश्व के लिए अपरिहार्य साधन बन गया है। आज जनसंचार के बिना जीवन अर्थहीन तथा उद्देश्यहीन सा बन गया है।

### प्रस्तावना

आज विश्व में जनसंचार माध्यम जीवन का आधारभूत तत्व—सा बन गया है। जनसंचार व्यक्ति, समाज, परिवार, कार्यालय, संस्था, राज्य, राष्ट्र तथा विश्व के लिए अपरिहार्य साधन बन गया है। आज जनसंचार के बिना जीवन अर्थहीन तथा उद्देश्यहीन सा बन गया है। 'जन' शब्द आज व्यापक अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होने लगा है। जनसंचार समाज का प्रक्रियागत अंग बन गया है। संपूर्ण विश्व में जनसंचार प्रक्रिया एक अपेक्षाकृत विस्तृत सामाजिक प्रक्रिया के अंग के रूप में विकसित तथा उभरकर आ रही है। जनसंचार की यह प्रक्रिया समाज को और समाज जनसंचार की प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करता हुआ दिखाई दे रहा है। इस अर्थ से ये दोनों आपस में एक-दूसरे के साथ जुड़े हैं, संलग्न हैं। तो दूसरी ओर एक-दूसरे का अंग भी बन चुके हैं।

जनसंचार द्वारा समाज की बौद्धिक संपदा का हस्तांतरण संभव होता है तथा नागरिकों को संचित ज्ञान और अनुभव का लाभ प्राप्त होता है। किसी समाज का उन्नतशील, उदार एवं उदात्त होना

इस बात का प्रतीक है कि उसकी अपनी लंबी सांस्कृतिक परंपरा है जिसकी धरोहर के रूप में एक पीढ़ी संचार वहन साधनों द्वारा दूसरी पीढ़ी को सौंपती है। इस प्रक्रिया में संस्कृति और अधिक समृद्ध बनती है। जनसंचार माध्यम विज्ञान की प्रगति और तकनीकी विकास के साथ-साथ मानव जीवन में परिवर्तन के प्रमुख शक्तिशाली साधन बन गए हैं। सूचना और विचार संप्रेषण से मानव-मन को प्रभावित करने के लिए जनसंचार माध्यम अदभुत शक्ति रखते हैं और इसी कारण इनका अपना महत्व बढ़ गया है। जनसंचार माध्यम ने समस्त भूमंडल को अपने शिकंजे में जकड़ लिया है। भारत भी संचार माध्यमों से प्रभावित हुआ है। स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत ने प्रायः आर्थिक, सामाजिक अथवा औद्योगिक विकास की बात हो या संचार प्रणाली के विकास की बात ही क्यों न हो, स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत ने अभूतपूर्व प्रगति हासिल की है। जहाँ तक जनसंचार माध्यमों का प्रश्न है वर्तमान में इसकी उपयोगिता को लेकर कोई विवाद नहीं है बल्कि यह कहा जा सकता है कि जनसंचार माध्यमों के बिना आधुनिक जीवन फीका सा लगता है।

आधुनिक जनसंचार माध्यमों में कंप्यूटर का प्रयोग बढ़ रहा है। जनसंचार माध्यमों में सामान्यतः मुद्रित माध्यम, द्रव्य माध्यम और दृश्य-श्रव्य माध्यमों का प्रयोग होता है। इन माध्यमों में कंप्यूटर का भरपूर

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सोमेश्वरनगर

प्रयोग होता है। कंप्यूटर के पूर्व मुद्रित माध्यमों में टाईपरायटर, छपाई यंत्र तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टाईपरायटर प्रयोग में लाये जाते थे। किंतु कंप्यूटर के प्रयोग से मुद्रण कला को नया रूप मिला। कंप्यूटर एवं प्रिंटर ने मुद्रण कला आसान बना दी है। आजकल भारत में भी अधिकतर समाचार-पत्र कंप्यूटर की सहायता से बहुरंगी चित्रों के साथ मुद्रित किए जाते हैं। भारत में आज सभी समाचार पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में कंप्यूटर प्रयोग आम हैं भारत जैसे बहुभाषी देशों में भाषा की विविधता मुद्रण माध्यम में समस्या बन सकती थी। किंतु कंप्यूटर की वजह से भारत में किसी भी भाषा में टाइपिंग की जा सकती है।

समाचार पत्रों एवं पत्रिकाओं में कंप्यूटर पर कार्य करने के लिए एक या अनेक व्यक्ति हो सकते हैं। समाचार संकलन, समाचार सत्यापन, समाचार, टाइपिंग, समाचार प्रूफ तथा पृष्ठ निर्माण आदि कार्य कंप्यूटर के जरिये ही किए जाते हैं। अंत में कंप्यूटर तथा वीडियो स्क्रीन की सहायता से समाचार पत्र के विभिन्न पृष्ठों की सामग्री केवल की बोर्ड के एक बटन पर या माउस से क्लिक करके प्रिंट निकाली जा सकती है। जिससे समाचार पत्र की निगेटिव या पॉजीटिव कॉपी सामने आ जाती है। किसी चित्र या फोटो को भी स्कैनर की मदद से कंप्यूटर में संग्रहित किया जा सकता है। और मुद्रण के लिए छोटे-बड़े आकार में लिया जा सकता है। इस कार्य में व्यंग्यचित्रों तथा कथाचित्रों की फोटो पत्रकारिता सामने लाई जा रही है। मुद्रित कार्यों में कंप्यूटर प्रयोग से यह सुविधा भी मिल जाती है कि प्रिंट करने के पूर्व जानकारी कागज पर कैसे दिखेगी प्रिंट मिडिया में यूनिकोड के प्रवेश से हिंदी टाइपिंग की कई परेशानियाँ खत्म हो गई हैं। फॉन्ट के परेशानी तथा हिंदी टाइपिंग का न आना अब उलझन नहीं बन सकता। कुल मिलाकर यह कहा जा सकता है कि, मुद्रित माध्यमों में कंप्यूटर प्रोग्राम ने मानव समाज का काम और आसान किया है। अक्षरों को छोटा-बड़ा करना अक्षरों की शैली बदलना, अक्षरों को पहली ही रंग दे कर देख लेना की वह प्रिंट करने के बाद कैसा दिखाई देगा, प्रूफ रिडींग, फोटो ईडिटिंग आदि सभी कार्य आसान बनते गए हैं। इंटरनेट प्रयोग द्वारा समाचार ई मेल द्वारा भेजा जा सकता है। ईमेल प्रयोग में किसी चित्र, मुद्रित मैटर को फाईल के रूप में भेजा जा सकता है।

कंप्यूटर का इस्तेमाल जनसंचार माध्यम के हर क्षेत्र में किया जा रहा है। श्रव्य माध्यमों में रेडियो तथा संगीत सुनने के कई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम आते

हैं। रेडियो का प्रयोग कंप्यूटर के माध्यम से किया जा सकता है किसी भी सर्च इंजिन में जाकर आप ऑनलाईन रेडियो की वेब साइट पता कर सकते हैं। रेडियो को इंटरनेट से भी सूना जा सकता है। इंटरनेट के माध्यम से रेडियो सुनने वालों को सिर्फ देशा रेडियो चैनल ही नहीं मिलते बल्कि हजारों विदेशी चैनल भी उपलब्ध हैं। केवल सही सॉफ्टवेयर की जानकारी आवश्यक है। कुछ वेबसाइट पर सीधे ही रेडियो का आनंद लिया जा सकता है। जनसंचार माध्यमों में कंप्यूटर के जरिये कई प्रयोग किए गये हैं। जैसे इंटरनेट प्रयोग के लिए कंप्यूटर को टेलिफोन लाइन से जोड़ा गया है। कंप्यूटर डिजिटल संकेतों पर कार्य करता है, और टेलिफोन ऑनलॉन संकेतों पर कार्य करता है। इन संकेतों को संप्रेषण के लिए आपस में बदलने के लिए मोडेम का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इन संकेतों को संप्रेषण के लिए आपस में बदलने के लिए मोडेम का प्रयोग किया जाता है। टेलिफोन द्वारा सीधे किसी भी व्यक्ति से बातचीत की जा सकती है। किंतु टेलिफोन बिल अंतर के अनुसार बढ़ जाता है। जैसे लॉकल, एसटीडी, रॉमिंग, इंटरनेशनल कॉल आदि इंटरनेट प्रयोग द्वारा आप यह कॉल बिल कम करके सीधे बातचीत कर सकते हैं। यह श्रव्य जनसंचार माध्यमों में बेहतरीन उदाहरण है। केवल सही समय पर सामने वाला व्यक्ति इंटरनेट पर उपलब्ध होना चाहिए। रेडियो के प्रयोग के साथ ही फिल्मी गानों का प्रचलन भी बढ़ा है। लोग फिल्मी गीत तथा विभिन्न वाद्यों की धुन सुनने में आनंद मानने लगे हैं। जिस कारण टेपरेकॉर्डर की खोज ने रेडियो के अलावा भी संगीत सुनने की सुविधा दी है। टेपरेकॉर्डर श्रव्य जनसंचार माध्यम का उदाहरण है। विभिन्न कंपनियों के फिल्म गीत कैसेट के रूपों में मिलने लगे थे। जिसमें अलबम, भजन, वाद्यों की धुनी तथा विनोदी किस्से पेश किए जाते थे। कंप्यूटर के प्रयोग ने इस गीत-संगीत को नए रूप में पेश किया। टेपरेकॉर्डर पर कैसेट में सीमित गाने ही होते थे। कंप्यूटर पर सी.डी, पेन ड्राइव, पेन मेमरी कार्ड के जरिये गाने सुनने की सुविधा उपलब्ध हुई है। टेपरेकॉर्डर पर कैसेट बार-बार बजाने से वह कुछ समय बाद खराब होना शुरू हो जाता था। किंतु वह गाने सीडी पर कितनी बार बजाने पर भी खराब नहीं होते थे। इसलिए टेपरेकॉर्डर और उनके कैसेट का प्रयोग बंद हो गया। अब किसी भी फिल्म का प्रमोशन सी.डी द्वारा किया जाता है। श्रव्य संप्रेषण में कंप्यूटर की मदद से किसी वक्ता का भाषण, विभिन्न

वाद्यों के संगीत, गीत, भजन, प्रवचन या किसी रेकॉर्डिंग को सुना जा सकता है।

कुलमिलाकर जनसंचार माध्यम के श्रव्य रूप में कंप्यूटर ने मानव समाज की मदद ही की है। समय के साथ-साथ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों ने संप्रेषण सविधा को और आसान बनाया है। रेडियो, टेलिफोन और संगीत अब कंप्यूटर पर भी उपलब्ध हो गए हैं। टेलिविभजन, सिनेमा और विज्ञापन आदि जनसंचार के दृश्यों माध्यमों में कंप्यूटर का प्रयोग बढ़ा है। टेलिविजन के सभी कार्यक्रमों को विडियो द्वारा फिल्माया जाता है तथा इन विडिओ को क्रम लगाने तथा अन्य कार्यों के लिए विडियो एडिटर इन विडिओ के चित्रित दृश्यों को कंप्यूटर की स्क्रीन पर देख कर उसे एडिट करता है। कंप्यूटर द्वारा विडिओ एडिटिंग के लिए सॉफ्टवेयर मौजूद है। विडिओ एडिटिंग में चित्रित किये गये, दृश्यों को क्रमबद्ध करना, कार्यक्रम के पहले कार्यक्रम का नाम निर्माता का नाम या अन्य नामों को श्रृंखला में बताना आदि कार्य कंप्यूटर द्वारा ही किए जाते हैं। विडिओ एडिटिंग में चित्रित दृश्यों में किसी विशिष्ट पात्र की आवाज निकाल उसे किसी अन्य की आवाज देना भी संभव है। विशिष्ट चित्रण में कभी-कभी पार्श्वगीत देना आवश्यक हो जाता है, इसलिए भी विडिओ एडिटिंग सॉफ्टवेयर इंटरनेट पर सहज उपलब्ध हो जाते हैं। जिसमें कुछ फ्री होते हैं, तो कुछ खरीदने पड़ते हैं। इन सॉफ्टवेयर की वजह से स्पेशल इफेक्ट भी दिया जाता है, जैसे कल्पनाशील पात्र एकार्डुन) आदि विडिओ बता सकते हैं। भूकंप आने के दृश्य विडिओ में भूकंप के आने का रस्ता देखने की आवश्यकता नहीं, केवल सॉफ्टवेयर में उचित बटन क्लिक कीजिए मौजूद विडिओ में भूकंप आने से जो प्रभाव पड़ता है, वह आ जायेगा। सिनेमा जगत में कंप्यूटर का प्रयोग बहुत बढ़ रहा है। स्पेशल इफेक्ट द्वारा कल्पनाओं का सृजन वास्तव में किया जाता है। प्रसिद्ध अभिनेता रजनीकांत और अक्षय कुमार का 2:0 सिनेमा इसी का उदाहरण है। वहाँ लगभग सभी दृश्यों के लिए स्पेशल इफेक्ट का प्रयोग किया गया है। सिनेमा का प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए तथा चित्रित गानों को दर्शकों के सामने प्रस्तुत करने के लिए इंटरनेट पर डाल दिया जाता है। स्कूल कॉलेजों में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों द्वारा इंटरनेट से नए फिल्म के गाने डाउनलोड करना आम बातें हैं। डाउनलोड गानों का मोबाईल लेकर युवा पीढ़ी कहीं पर भी इन गानों की आनंद लेती दिखाई देती है। व्हाट्सअप, फेसबुक, टेलिग्राम, इन्स्टाग्राम, ट्विटर आदि सामाजिक माध्यमों

के द्वारा इंटरनेट की मदद से जन-जन तक पहुँचा जा सकता है। इस तरह से सिनेमा निर्माण से लेकर प्रचार तक कंप्यूटर मददगार साबित हो रहा है। विज्ञापन में भी कंप्यूटर का प्रयोग दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रहा है। किसी भी प्रकार के विज्ञापन में कंप्यूटर का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जिसमें विज्ञापित वस्तु के नाम तथा कंपनी का नाम, लोगों आदि शामिल करने के लिए, सॉफ्टवेयर का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अंत में कहा जा सकता है कि टेलीविजन, सिनेमा और विज्ञापन क्षेत्र में कंप्यूटर के बिना कार्य असंभव है।

### निष्कर्षत

हम कह सकते हैं कि संचार मानव जीवन का अभिन्न अंग है। मानव समाज बिना संचार के असंभव है। व्यक्ति अपने विचारों को दूसरे तक पहुँचाने के लिए किसी न किसी माध्यम का प्रयोग करता ही है। जनसंचार में कंप्यूटर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। जनसंचार के क्षेत्र में यह सूचना क्रांति का तकनीकी आधार है। इसका प्रयोग सर्वत्र होता है, चाहे वह मनोरंजन का क्षेत्र हो, ज्ञान का क्षेत्र हो या सूचना का क्षेत्र। यह एक सेकंद में हमारे शब्दों को विश्व के किसी भी भाग में पहुँचाने की क्षमता रखता है। इस प्रकार कंप्यूटर जनसंचार माध्यमों में अपना विशेष महत्व रखता है।

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## दहशतवाद : पार्श्वभूमी आणि सद्यस्थिती

□ प्रा. जगताप के. डी.\*\*

### ABSTRACT

जागतिक पातळीवर दहशतवादाच्या विरोधात विशेषता सीमेपलीकडील दहशतवादाच्या बाबतीत सर्वाधिक दुर्लक्ष एखाद्या देशाकडे झाले असेल तर ते भारताकडे झाले आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यासपीठावर 1980 पासून भारताने दहशतवादाचा मुद्दा जोरकसपणे लावून धरला आहे मात्र संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या प्रत्येक व्यासपीठावर भारताच्या भूमिकेकडे कानाडोळा केला गेला. भारताचे म्हणणे ऐकून न ऐकल्यासारखे केले गेले. दहशतवादाच्या संकटाच्या विरोधात भारताच्या आवाजाला खऱ्या अर्थाने धार आली होती. अमेरिकेतील 9/11च्या हल्ल्यानंतर अर्थात तीही भारताच्या उरल्यासुरल्या जुन्या तक्रारी पुरताच. दहशतवाद हा काय प्रकार आहे, तो वाढण्याची कारणे काय आणि हे संकट कसे हाताळायचे याबाबतच्या चर्चा संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या व्यासपीठावर अनेक दशकांपासून होत आहेत.

**ठळक मुद्दे:** आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यासपीठावर 1980 पासून भारताने दहशतवादाचा मुद्दा जोरकसपणे लावून धरला आहे मात्र संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या प्रत्येक व्यासपीठावर भारताच्या भूमिकेकडे कानाडोळा केला गेला.

#### प्रस्तावना

जागतिक पातळीवर दहशतवादाच्या विरोधात विशेषता सीमेपलीकडील दहशतवादाच्या बाबतीत सर्वाधिक दुर्लक्ष एखाद्या देशाकडे झाले असेल तर ते भारताकडे झाले आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यासपीठावर 1980 पासून भारताने दहशतवादाचा मुद्दा जोरकसपणे लावून धरला आहे मात्र संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या प्रत्येक व्यासपीठावर भारताच्या भूमिकेकडे कानाडोळा केला गेला. भारताचे म्हणणे ऐकून न ऐकल्यासारखे केले गेले. दहशतवादाच्या संकटाच्या विरोधात भारताच्या आवाजाला खऱ्या अर्थाने धार आली होती. अमेरिकेतील 9/11च्या हल्ल्यानंतर अर्थात तीही भारताच्या उरल्यासुरल्या जुन्या तक्रारी पुरताच. दहशतवाद हा काय प्रकार आहे, तो वाढण्याची कारणे काय आणि हे संकट कसे हाताळायचे याबाबतच्या चर्चा संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या व्यासपीठावर अनेक दशकांपासून होत आहेत. ठोस काहीही तोडगा निघालेला नाही. दहशतवादाची

सर्वमान्य अशी जागतिक व्याख्या करण्यात संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या सदस्य देशांना अपयश आले आहे. आपापल्या देशा पुरता आणि तात्कालिक विचार करून केवळ चर्चेचे गुऱ्हाळ आणि बौद्धिक वादविवाद करून सतत भूमिका बदलणे हेच सुरू आहे. दहशतवाद विरोधात लढण्याच्या मुद्यावर जागतिक पातळीवर अद्यापही सुस्पष्टता नाही. संयुक्त राष्ट्रांची सुरक्षा परिषद ही यास अपवाद नाही. या निर्णयामुळे भारताला आर्थिक आणि मनुष्यहानीच्या स्वरूपात मोठी किंमत मोजावी लागली आहे. आजही कश्मीर सारख्या प्रदेशात जवळपास दर आठवड्याला भारतीय जवान दहशतवाद्यांशी लढताना मृत्युमुखी पडत आहेत. ही जीवित हानी शांततामय व सौहार्दपूर्ण जागतिक व्यवस्थेसाठी काम करत असल्याचा दावा करणाऱ्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ आणि युनोच्या सुरक्षा परिषदेच्या मूलभूत अपयशाची सातत्याने आठवण करून देत आहे.

दहशतवादाच्या संदर्भात भारताने आतापर्यंत घेतलेली ठाम आणि योग्य भूमिका केवळ भारताच्याच नव्हे तर जगाच्या दृष्टिकोनातूनही प्रशंसनीय होती. मात्र अलीकडे देशांतर्गत आव्हानांशी लढत आना भारतात दहशतवादी

संरक्षण आणि समारिकशास्त्र विभाग.

आणि दहशतवाद या शब्दांचा सर्रास वापर केला जात आहे वेगवेगळ्या राजकीय विचारांना विरोध झाला किंवा असहमतीला थेट दहशतवादाचे लेबल लावण्याचे प्रकार भारतात सध्या सुरू आहेत. त्यातून दहशतवादी आणि दहशतवाद या शब्दांचे गांभीर्यच हरवून गेले आहे. आधीच दहशतवादाबद्दल नसलेली स्पष्टता आणि त्यात देशांतर्गत घडत असलेल्या अशा घडामोडींमुळे संदिग्धता अधिकच वाढली आहे.

भारताच्या दुसऱ्या प्रशासकीय सुधारणा आयोगाचा आठवा अहवाल दहशतवादी विरोधी लढ्यात संदर्भात जून 2008 ला प्रकाशित झाला आहे. यात दहशतवादाची व्याख्या करताना होणाऱ्या गोंधळावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आला आहे. डावी आणि उजवी विचारसरणीचा दहशतवाद, धर्म-वंशवाद, राष्ट्रवाद आणि नार्को टेरर अशा वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या दहशतवादाची यादीच अहवालात देण्यात आली आहे. विचारवंत अलेक्स. पी. शिम्ड यांनी 1992 साली संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या गुन्हे शाखेला प्रस्तावित केलेली संक्षिप्त कायदेशीर व्याख्या अहवालाच्या शेवटी नमूद करण्यात आली आहे. दहशतवादी कृत्य हे शांतता काळातील युद्धाच्या गुन्ह्या सारखेच आहे असे ही व्याख्या सांगते, अर्थात या वाक्यावरून गदारोळ करण्यात आला. एखाद्या देशाने वा आयोगाने दहशतवादाची केलेली व्याख्या कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत अंतिम असू शकत नाही असे म्हणत ही व्याख्या गुंडाळण्यात आली. मग प्रश्न उरतो तो हा की दहशतवाद हा शब्द इतका निरर्थक असेल तर देशांतर्गत राजकीय फटी बुजवण्यासाठी त्याचा वापर का व्हावा? शेजारील राष्ट्रांकडून होणाऱ्या दहशतवादी कारवायांकडे भारताने दशकानुदशके अत्यंत पद्धतशीरपणे पण सातत्यपूर्ण रीतीने आवाज उठवला आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदायाचे या कार्यवायांकडे लक्ष वेधून घेतले आहे. असे असताना पर्यावरणीय नियमांबाबत एखाद्या संघटनेने केलेले ईमेल वा देशांतर्गत राजकीय चर्चेला बेकायदा कृत्य प्रतिबंधक कायद्याखाली आणणे किंवा त्याला दहशतवादी कृत्याचा रंग देण्यात काय प्राप्त आहे. अशाने सीमेपलीकडील संघटित दहशतवादविरोधी भारताने आत्तापर्यंत राबवलेल्या मोहिमेचे मोठे नुकसान होणार आहे. दिवसेंदिवस अत्यंत जवळ आलेल्या आणि सोशल मीडियाच्या सध्याच्या जगात विधायक आणि विध्वंसक या

शब्दांच्या नेमक्या व्याख्या करणे अधिकच विकट होऊन बसले आहे. सरकारचे प्रतिनिधी आणि अधिकारी स्वतः हे शब्दप्रयोग करत नाहीत, मात्र त्यांना निवडणुकीत आर्थिक व मतांची रसद पुरवणाऱ्या संस्था, संघटना दहशतवादी या सारख्या घातक शब्दांचा वापर सर्रास करतात. ते करताना त्यांच्या दूरगामी परिणाम कडे दुर्लक्ष केले जाते. राजकीय नेत्यांकडून या बाबतीत कुठलाही अटकाव होणार नाही आणि योग्य दिशादर्शन होणार नाही हे गृहीत धरून हे सगळे केले जाते. राजकीय नेते व सरकारी अधिकारी सोशल मीडिया आणि वंशवादाचा राजकारणाचा वापर करून पाठिंबा मिळत असल्याचा अनुभव सध्या आपण घेतच आहोत हे करताना कधीकधी दहशतवाद हा खूपच सहज आणि उथळपणे वापरला जातो हे अत्यंत चिंताजनक आहे

दहशतवाद या शब्दाची व्याख्या वेगवेगळ्या पद्धतीने करून परराष्ट्र धोरण आणि स्थानिक राजकारण अशा दोन्ही ठिकाणी त्याचा सोयीचा वापर करणे हे एक निरंतर सुरू असलेले मिशन आहे. आज पर्यंत अनेक देशांनी हा फंडा वापरला आणि तो अपयशी देखील ठरला आहे अशा गोष्टी करणारा काही देशांचा एक गटच आहे भारताने त्यात कदापि सहभागी होता कामा नये.

लोकशाहीतील हक्कांसाठी लढणाऱ्या मग ते विरोधक असोत की निदर्शक कुठल्याही पुराव्याशिवाय दहशतवाद असा शिक्का मारणे हे निसरड्या वाटेने जाण्यासारखे आहे आणि ही कृती कारण नसताना जगाचे लक्ष वेधून घेणारी ठरते. अंतर्गत राजकारणात लोकप्रियता मिळवण्याच्या किंवा कुरघोडीच्या खेळाचा भाग म्हणून दहशतवादाचा वापर केला जाऊ नये देशातील एकात्मता वृद्धिंगत करण्यासाठी प्रामाणिक आणि दृश्य प्रयत्नांची गरज आहे. अन्यथा अंतर्गत मतभेद अधिक चिघळत जातील आणि जागतिक राजकारणाच्या दृष्टीने भारत अधिक असुरक्षित किंवा सॉफ्ट टारगेट होईल. निवडणूक हे कधीही न संपणारे चक्र आहे. या निवडणुकीतील विजयासाठी, वैचारिक कुरघोडीसाठी क्षुद्र आणि तात्कालिक राजकीय लाभासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर दहशतवादाच्या बाबतीत भारताची भूमिका डळमळीत होणे योग्य नाही. त्यामुळे वर्षानुवर्षांचे प्रयत्न आणि मुत्सद्देगिरीवर पाणी फिरले जाऊ शकते.

दहशतवादाचा हा फटका जगातील अनेक देशांना बसत आहे. त्यामुळे हा प्रश्न कोणत्याही एका देशाचा नाही

दहशतवाद जगात सर्वत्र वेगाने पसरत आहे. त्यामुळे जागतिक शांततेला धोका निर्माण झाला आहे. 1991 मध्ये काँग्रेस पक्षाच्या प्रचारादरम्यान तमिळनाडू राज्यातील श्रीपेरुबुदूर सभेला संबोधित करत असताना दहशतवाद्यांनी राजीव गांधी यांची हत्या घडवून आणली. या दिवसाचे औचित्य साधून 21 मे हा दिवस दहशतवाद व हिंसाचार विरोधी दिवस म्हणून पाळला जातो. 21 मे या दिवशी भारताचे माजी पंतप्रधान राजीव गांधी यांची पुण्यतिथी असते. हाच दिवस दहशतवाद विरोधी दिवस म्हणून संपूर्ण देशात पाळला जातो. या देशाचे सर्वात तरुण पंतप्रधान म्हणून त्यांनी सन 1984 ते सन 1989 पर्यंत काम पाहिले. संपूर्ण जगात शांतता प्रस्थापित व्हावी व अहिंसेचा संदेश सर्वत्र पोहोचावा तसेच देशासाठी दहशतवाद विरोधात लढणाऱ्या हजारो सैनिकांच्या बलीदानाचा सन्मान करणे, भावनिक मूलगामी प्रभावापासून वाचवणे, त्यांच्या मनामध्ये देशाच्या प्रगतीसाठी संरक्षणासाठी जागृकता निर्माण करणे हे देखील या दिवसाचा उद्देश आहे आजच्या स्थितीला संपूर्ण जगात ज्या ज्या समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे त्यापैकी सर्वात मोठी आणि अवघड समस्या म्हणजे दहशतवाद व हिंसाचार आहे संपूर्ण जगाची शांतता भंग पावली आहे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सामाजिक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. दहशतवाद या समस्येने देशाची फार मोठी आर्थिक हानी केलेली आहे. दहशतवाद व हिंसाचार याचे मूळ हे धार्मिक महत्त्वांक्षे मध्ये आहे. आपला धर्म हा सर्वात श्रेष्ठ आहे, धर्माचा प्रचार प्रसार व्हावा हा यामागील सर्वात मोठा हेतू आहे. यासाठी अत्यंत विषारी आणि विखारी प्रचार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर केला जातो. म्हणून दहशतवाद निर्माण करणारी देशभर पोहोचलेली केंद्रे संपवणे व धर्माधत्तेला प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या संस्थांना व संघटनांना बंद करणे आवश्यक आहे

आज सर्व जगात दहशतवादाच्या छायेखाली सापडलेले असून कोणत्याही ठिकाणी कधी हल्ला होईल याची सततची टांगती तलवार प्रत्येकाच्या डोक्यावर लटकत असते. कोणताही मनुष्य आज सुरक्षित आहे हे खात्रीपूर्वक सांगणे कठीण झालेले आहे. मुंबई-दिल्ली या सारख्या मोठ्या शहरातील माणूस सकाळी घराबाहेर पडला तर संध्याकाळी तो सुखरूप घरी परतेल की नाही याची खात्री देता येत

नाही. ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे भारतातील दहशतवादाचा विचार केला तर अनेक वेळा दहशतवादी हल्ले झालेले आहेत. मग तो मुंबई लोकल ट्रेन मधील साखळी बॉम्बस्फोट हल्ला असो, सीएसटी रेल्वे स्टेशन वर तसेच हॉटेल ताज, हॉटेल ओबेरॉय येथील हल्ला असेल. या देशाचा मानबिंदू म्हणून ज्या कडे आदराने पाहिले जाते त्या पवित्र संसदेवरील देखील अतिरेक्यांनी हल्ला केला. तसेच उरी, पुलवामा येथे सीआरपीएफ जवानांच्या गाड्यांच्या ताफ्यावर झालेला हल्ला असेल. असे अनेक दहशतवादी प्रवृत्तीचे हल्ले दिसून येतात. जम्मू-काश्मीर येथे नियमित असे हल्ले होत आहेत. त्यामुळे हजारो निरपराध नागरिक कर्तव्य वरील भारतीय सैनिक, पोलीस दल यांना आपले प्राण गमवावे लागले आहेत.

### संदर्भ

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