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<b>Title of paper</b>	<b>Name of the author/s</b>	<b>Department of the teacher</b>	<b>Name of journal</b>	<b>Year of publication</b>	<b>ISSN number</b>	<b>Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal</b>
THE HISTORY, TRADITION, AND CONTINUITY OF INDIA'S TRANSITORY FLOOR ART ARE EXTENSIVE	Dr. D. B. Wadande	History	Shodhsamhita	2021	2277-7067	UGC CARE Group 1
Women's Role in the Indian Freedom Struggle	Dr. D. B. Wadande	History	Atishay Kalit	2022	ISSN:2277-419X	UGC CARE Group
Vamandada KardakYanchya Gitrachanetil Shailivishesh-Geyta	Dr. Jaya J. Kadam	Marathi	Tifan	2021-22	2231-573X	Nil
MarthiSantKaviyitrachyaSahit yatilStrivichar	Dr. Jaya J. Kadam	Marathi	Power Of Knowledge	2021-22	ISSN- 2320-4494	Nil
Trends in Climatic Features and Exchange of Crop on Scarcity Zone in Pune District (Maharashtra) – A Geographical Perspective	Dr. J. L. Chaudhari	Geography	Shodhsamhita	2021	ISSN2277-7067	Nil
Overall Irrigation and Watershed Development Programme on Socio-Economic Development of Baramati Tehsil, Maharashtra	Dr. J. L. Chaudhari	Geography	Shodhsamhita	2022	ISSN2277-7067	Nil

A Geographical Study of Sex Composition, a Special Reference to Baramati Tehsil in Maharashtra State	Dr. J. L. Chaudhari	Geography	Atishay Kalit	2022	ISSN:2277-419X	Nil
Role and Applicability of Geoinformatics in Geography	Dr.S.T.Ghadge	Geography	Journal of Reseach and Development	Jul-21	ISSN-2230-9578	Nil
Planning and Management of landslide Prone area: A Case study of Mahabaleshwar taluka of Satara District	Dr.S.T.Ghadge	Geography	Journal of Reseach and Development	Dec-21	ISSN-2230-9579	Nil
An Overview on Article 370 and 35 A in Jammu and kashmir(India)	Dr.S.T.Ghadge	Geography	Journal of Reseach and Development	Jan-22	ISSN-2230-9580	Nil
Ustodani Kamgaranchya Mulanchi 'Shikshankondi'ZalzalitVastva chavedh	Dr. Jaya J. Kadam	Marathi	Power Of Knowledge	2021-22	ISSN- 2320-4494	Nil
Shaswat Sheti Vikasasathi “ Unnat Sheti Samruddha Shetkari” Mohimeantrgat Raabavinyat Yenarya Shaskiya Yojana	Dr.Salve J.M	Economics	Journal of Research and Development A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred Journal	01/06/2021Page No-126 to 130	ISSN:2230-9578	Nil
Sendriya Sheti Shaswat Vikas Aani Swayanrojgar Nirmitchhe Ek Sadhan	Dr.Salve J.M	Economics	Vidyawarta Peer Reviewed InternationalReferred Research Journal	01/03/2022Page No-107 to 109	ISSN-2319-9318	Nil

Maharashtratil Sahakari Sakhar Krakhandarila Khajagikaranache Aavvan	Dr.Salve J.M	Economics	Journal of Research andDevelopment Multidisciplinary International Level Referred Journal	01/02/2022Pag No-156 to160	ISSN - 2230-9578	Nil
Bharatiya Sheti Kshetramadhe Sahakarache Yogdan	Dr.Salve J.M	Economics	Nil	01/03/2022 Pag No57 to 59	ISSN - 2230-9578	Nil
Impact Of Economic Theory Of Amartya Sen On Freedom And Human Rights	Prof. Dr. Darekar Genu Ramkisan	Economics	Palarch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/ Egyptology, Volume - 18, Issue - 10, 2021	Jul-05	ISSN NO: 1567-214X	www.palarch.nl/index.php
Impact Of Fdi On Performance Of Industries	Prof. Dr. Darekar Genu Ramkisan	Economics	BENGAL, PAST & PRESENT	2021	ISSN : 0005-8807	
Analyzing The Economic Valuation Of Recycled Water	Prof. Dr. Darekar Genu Ramkisan	Economics	Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 18(10), 2709-2718.	2021	ISSN 1567-214x	www.palarch.nl/index.php
Analytical Study On Trends In Poverty Alleviation Programmes In India	Prof. Dr. Darekar Genu Ramkisan	Economics	ShodhsamhitaVolume No. VIII, Issue 2, 2021-2022	2021	ISSN No. 2277-7067	Nil
A Study Of Socio-Economic Benefits Of Water Safeguarding Skills In India	Prof. Dr. Darekar Genu Ramkisan	Economics	International Journal of Law, Management and Social Science	Vol. 5, Issue III, Jul-Sep, 2021	ISSN: 2581-3498	<a href="http://bharatpublication.com/journal-detail.php?jID=35/IJLML">http://bharatpublication.com/journal-detail.php?jID=35/IJLML</a>
Understanding Poverty Alleviation Through Thoughts Of Abhijit Banerjee	Prof. Dr. Darekar Genu Ramkisan	Economics	Utkal Historical Research Journal, Vol.- 34, No.01 2021	2021	ISSN : 0976-2132	Nil

Impact Of Socioeconomic Cost On Recycling Wastewater In Urban India	Prof. Dr. Darekar Genu Ramkisan	Economics	International Journal of Law, Management and Social Science	Vol. 5, Issue II, Apr-Jun, 2021	ISSN: 2581-3498	<a href="http://bharatpublication.com/journal-detail.php?jID=35/IJLML">http://bharatpublication.com/journal-detail.php?jID=35/IJLML</a>
Impact Of Economic Theory Of Amartya Sen On Freedom And Human Rights	Prof. Dr. Darekar Genu Ramkisan	Economics	Utkal Historical Research Journal, Vol.-34, No.01 2021	2021	ISSN : 0976-2132	Nil
Nasira Sharma Ke 'Jinda Muhanvare' Upanyas me Vibhajan Trasadi ka Yatharthvaadi Chitran	Dr. Achut Sadhu Shinde	Hindi	Sanskriti International Multidisciplinary Journal	2021	ISSN 2455-1511	<a href="http://www.smrj.org.in">www.smrj.org.in</a>
Mamata Kaaliya ke Kathasahiya me Chitrit Naari	Dr. Achut Sadhu Shinde	Hindi	Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal	2021	ISSN 2582-5429	Nil
Samkaalin Hindi Kavitaon me Janvadi Swar	Dr. Achut Sadhu Shinde	Hindi	Shodh Shree	2021	ISSN 2277-5587	<a href="mailto:shodhshree@gmail.com">shodhshree@gmail.com</a>
Ramdarash Mishra ki Kavitaon me Samajik Yathartha ka Chitran	Dr. Achut Sadhu Shinde	Hindi	Shodh Ritu	2021	ISSN 2454-6283	<a href="http://www.shodhritu.com">www.shodhritu.com</a>
Chitra Mudgal ki Kahaniyo me Samajik Chetana	Asstt. Prof, Popat Y. Jadhav	Hindi	Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal	2021	ISSN 2582-5429	Nil
Maitreyi Pushpa ke Kathasahitya me Gramin Jivan ka Ankan	Asstt. Prof, Popat Y. Jadhav	Hindi	Shodh Ritu	2021	ISSN 2454-6283	<a href="http://www.shodhritu.com">www.shodhritu.com</a>
Position of Dalits in Indian Societies	Dr. Adhav Nilesh Chandrakant	Plitical Science	Online Elementary Education Online	2021-2022	ISSN - 1305-3515	<a href="http://ilkogretim-online.org">http://ilkogretim-online.org</a> doi: 10.17051/ilkonline.2021.01.499.
Political Process and Participation in India	Dr. Narayan M. Rajurwar	Plitical Science	Online Elementary Education Online	2021-2022	ISSN - 1305-3515	<a href="http://ilkogretim-online.org">http://ilkogretim-online.org</a> doi: 10.17051/ilkonline.2021.01.499.

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Performance of District Credit Co-operative Banks in Maharashtra: A Comparative Study of PDCC Bank and SDC Bank	Dr. Rahul Kharat	Commerce	Journal of Emerging Techniques and Innovative Research	2022	ISSN2349-5162	<a href="http://www.jetir.org">www.jetir.org</a>
A Systematic Review of Non-Performing Assets Of Pune District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd. Pune.	Dr. Pathan Reshma Mohiddin	Commerce	Online Elementary Education Online	2021-2022	ISSN - 1305-3515	<a href="http://ilkogretim-online.org">http://ilkogretim-online.org</a> doi: 10.17051/ilkonline.2021.01.499.
Systematic Analysis of The Financial Position of Pune District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. Pune	Dr. Pathan Reshma Mohiddin	Commerce	International Journal Of Law, Management & Social Science (Ijlmss)	2021-2022	ISSN: 2581-3498	<a href="http://bharatpublication.com/journal-detail.php?jID=35/IJLML">http://bharatpublication.com/journal-detail.php?jID=35/IJLML</a>
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## **THE HISTORY, TRADITION, AND CONTINUITY OF INDIA'S TRANSITORY FLOOR ART ARE EXTENSIVE**

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### **ABSTARCT**

The social advancement in a general public is the substantial or theoretical articulation of the soul of humankind. Indeed, even the impression of early man showed these two parts of culture. The unmistakable culture would fuse the visual examples left behind by humanity like canvases, models and design as additionally the ensembles, adornments, games and toys, utensils and so on The non-visual peculiarities acquired by the various social orders like traditions, habits, manners and the worth framework loved by them involve the elusive part of culture. The specialty of rangoli is by all accounts somewhere close to the substantial and the elusive and can be named as 'Fleeting substantial culture'. The investigation of culture likewise can be deciphered as 'a investigation of flawlessness'. In this manner the cycle to accomplish the refined state is equivalent to that of achieving perfection. The advancement towards culture can't be limited to the individualistic level yet it is a collective endeavour. Clearly in the excursion towards the accomplishment of culture a few things get disposed of which likely have lost their significance and are a sort of dead wood.

**Keywords:** theoretical, articulation, humankind, culture, significance

### **INTRODUCTION**

In the pre-Vedic age, man confronted the powers of the five regular components, in particular, Prithvi (earth), Aap(water), Vayu (air), Tej (shine), Aakash (ether). With experience and perception man understood that till these regular components don't show their rudra or savage nature, they add to his prosperity and success however in their wild structure they can make ruin and imperil his life and prosperity. Man started to revere them so as not to cause their anger. In ancient India, it is seen that the minor expressions were viewed as similarly significant as the significant expressions. Indeed, aptitude in the minor expressions was viewed as exceptionally fundamental for lead a healthy life, for a man of culture. A different old Indian composition, similar to the Kamasutra makes reference to the 64 expressions which were fundamental to be polished by completely refined residents to lead a full life. The expansion is intricate to such an extent that it incorporates the craft of inking, culinary workmanship, hanging of rosaries, pieces of jewelry, festoons and wreaths, restricting of turbans and chaplets, craft of mimicry or impersonation, craft of cockerel battling, quail battling and slam battling, specialty of instructing parrots to talk, specialty of applying perfumed balms to the body, and of dressing the hair with unguents also fragrances, twisting it, etc, including the specialty of rangoli.

In certain spots he left hints of his manifestations which were expressive of his encounters, his yearnings also his apprehensions as well as of his nearby contact with nature. The pre-memorable cavern canvases give declaration to this reality. Hardly any different hints of his reality left behind by him as bone and stone executes, ceramics and mud dolls underscore his innovativeness. The need to make an item private and the craving for self-articulation later prompted the design of these articles. He beautified them with themes taken from his environmental factors, from the components that ruled his life and those whose secret powers he wished to control. This need for creation and articulation reflects man's natural need not just to



communicate him, but also to assert life and everlasting status the conviction that death isn't genuine, that man has a spirit, and that it doesn't die - convictions arising from the profound need to defeat the anxiety toward individual annihilation.

Dr. Devangana Desai brings up that, the strict drive of crude man is coordinated "essentially to one end just, i.e., the preservation and advancement of life. This end is served in two ways, one negative, one positive, by the riddance of whatever is viewed as unfriendly and by the improvement of whatever is considered as ideal for life. The double undertaking before crude man is to dispose of wickedness - hunger and fruitlessness and to get great - food and fertility. Man's encounters showed him his slight and transient presence, dependent upon sickness and advanced age and finishing off with death. This was valid as for himself as well as his family, his fields, steers, hearth and home. This multitude of creatures and this multitude of things, mortal and delicate as they are, can endure the always present risk and setbacks if continually fortified by the nurturing powers of some kind of custom and wizardry. For enchantment in its pith is the conviction that, by the expression of the fitting spell and the execution of right ceremonial motions, man can tie and adapt to his will all that is limitless, perilous and unfriendly in the possibilities of possibility. Enchantment, in short is an otherworldly strategy by what man can, in his pride, achieve all that which his judicious procedure neglects to accomplish.

The Tibetan sand painting or mandala sand painting is a piece of Tibetan tantric workmanship custom and is drawn for mending and reflection reason. To be sure the meaning of floor works of art is shifted at this point definitely the same. A fascinating truth is that, however floor painting was polished in many societies all through the world, it has endure just in India as for everyday act of the craftsmanship by ladies. It is especially a living practice here. The floor workmanship is drilled in different pieces of India. Its importance is a lot more extensive than the tasteful and beautiful reason. As per Mulk Raj Anand, "the wellsprings of the society painting lie in the security looked for by Homo sapiens in the supernatural drawing, which may keep the airs of terrible spirits from coming into the house"

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The exploration work included the utilization of oral history methods alongside reviews and meetings. Field excursions to different pieces of India had been attempted by the specialist for information assortment. Remarks and conversation of the gathered material is primarily drawn from individual perceptions and from interviews during field work. As Dr. Varsha Shirgaonkar puts it, "Composing of social history stays deficient without the investigations of the undocumented sources alongside the investigation of the recorded ones" Assessment of the antiquities of history and furthermore of the living present and grant, to help the disclosures from field trips is done. Now and again, vernacular writing is additionally alluded to.

## **RESEARCH OBJECTIVE**

A comprehensive advanced information bank of different plans, examples and themes of the blurring work of art is critically required. This work can be supported by standard associations between people - craftsmen and specialists from different craftsmanship foundations, as field excursions and studios. Trade of information in this manner can develop a fruitful organization to go into business associations. This won't just broaden the tasteful skylines of both the accomplices yet in addition offer an open door to foster ability and business venture. This will ultimately prompt strengthening of culture. Presentations ought to be coordinated with help from government bodies and NGO's to carry this people craftsmanship at standard with the advanced workmanship. These can be made into voyaging displays. This won't just guide in more



extensive effort and spread of the custom to more extensive public yet additionally assist with improving the comprehension of this work of art and get it the acknowledgment it profoundly merits.

### **CUSTOMS OF CONGRUITY**

Scholastic interest in Ramayana is by all accounts building up speed once more. As a strict text, the epic was hallowed 100% of the time to the dedicated however going outdoors the domain of religion; researchers from across the world are getting progressively enthused by its feel. The Indira Gandhi National Center for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, under the aegis of its continuous program "Living Traditions of Ramkatha and Mahabharata" is facilitating a multi-day International Conference on Ramlila and Ramkatha manchan under the topic "Epic Processes: Mobility, Patronage and Esthetics". In 2013, National Ramlila Council of Trinidad and Tobago had facilitated the principal International Conference on Ramlila. "Researchers and exhibits were chosen to present the multifaceted nature of the custom in a comprehensive manner." The vision is to comprehend Ramlila both as a tasteful otherworldly encounter and according to the point of view of verifiable and social-social cycles which loan different implications to this exhibition classification and are answerable for its versatility across districts and past time," says Molly Kaushal, Professor, Performance Studies, IGNCA. Customs of Ramlila and Ramkatha manchan are not homogenous. Other than Ramnagar Ramlila, a special Ramlila arranged north of 31 days in Ramnagar recorded by IGNCA last year, there exist a few different types of Ramlila be it Jhanki Ramlila, Tulsi Ramlila or Nakkataiya processional structure. Add to it the practices of Mathura-Vrindavan, Ayodhya and Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh, Almora in Uttarakhand, Sattna in Madhya Pradesh, Swang and Rasdhari Khayal in Rajasthan and scores of nukkad Ramlilas across North India.

### **LOCAL ARRANGEMENT OF FLOOR ART**

Variety in the geology and topography of our nation gives space for a long time in floor plans. Each piece of the country with its own trees and plants, birds and creatures, slopes and dales motivates the craftsman to have different analogies, series of images and incalculable pictures. However we view as certain normal complex qualities, every locale has its novel style of examples, custom and confidence having ordered that each significant celebration and ceremonial has its suitable floor plans. In the Northern and Eastern parts, rangoli is alluded to as aipan or likhnoo in the Himalayan area, chowkpurana in U.P., sona-rakhna in eastern pieces of U.P., Mandana in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, aripana in Bihar, alpana in Bengal, and chita, osa, or jhunti in Orissa are other examples. Other than these, a kind of rangoli named sanjhi is rehearsed basically by the sanctuary ministers at Vrindavan in U.P. furthermore Rajasthan. Rangoli in this multitude of areas is drawn on merry events and different holy observances of life. Other than the floor craftsmanship, Jyontis (Jyonti, Jyoonti or Jhunti is the nearby word utilized for the Jeev Matrikas - Maha Laxmi, Maha Saraswati and Maha Kali) or wall paintings are customarily painted on the dividers of rooms where strict services happen. These drawings are presently made on paper, hardboard or compressed wood. Indeed printed Jyonti pattas are accessible. Likewise, the divider works of art called as thapas are additionally famous everywhere the area.

It is seen that two sorts of Lakshmis are revered around here. The one favorable, kind hearted also provider of flourishing is venerated to look for her security and gifts, while the other one unpropitious and dangerous goddess of setback and neediness, called Alakshmi is loved out of dread. Various customs are ordered for the getting free from the place of the goddess Alakshmi before the propitious Lakshmi enters. Drawing of related rangoli graphs is one of the ceremonies. Other than rice flour and glue, wheat flour is likewise utilized around here for executing rangoli. Wheat when absorbed water for at some point and grounded, it turns into a white fluid like thick milk, which is then utilized to define the boundaries of rangoli. The parcels of wheat are scorched and its debris is blended in with milk, shaping earthy colored glue which is utilized for foundation.



## PROGRESSION OF TRADITION

"India is a nation of immense stabilities, and she carries her stone age with her," says pupul Jaykar. The nuclear age exists next to the chalcolithic. The refusal to dismiss, and the ability to change antiquated fantasy and custom into the living present, is definitely a trademark impossible to miss to the Indian ethos." As modernization is leaking in to our way of life, we are gradually moving away from our customary customs and ceremonies. It has for sure become challenging to follow the routine strictly because of absence of time, space or interest. With this high speed of life that we are adjusting to, keeping up with strict norms is becoming troublesome.

## CONCLUSION

Summing up the conversations in the past sections, regardless, it is sure that other than India, the transient floor craftsmanship was/is rehearsed in different regions of the planet. This craftsmanship doesn't have a place with any specific age or spot. Nor is it the syndication of any race or culture, rather it uncovers working of an innovative human psyche, through the ages. Today it is perceived as an Indian craftsmanship because of its presence in the living practices of the country. An endeavour to characterize and correspond indistinguishable or comparable convictions and customs in other social gatherings helps in determining specific ends. The most fundamental end one can show up at is that the floor craftsmanship has created on two essential contemplations imperative for living; one is the insurance against the vast elements and the other, the intrinsic inclination for the prosperity. Regarding the presence of the floor craftsmanship in India, the backhanded confirmations like the presence of some normal images in the antiquated Indian stone compositions and on the remaining parts of the IVC and furthermore on the antiquated mint pieces, models, sanctuary beautifications, aggregately highlight the presence of this workmanship on the Indian soil since extremely antiquated times. This is additionally validated by the abstract sources which actually show the presence of this craftsmanship for multiple thousand years.

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## **Women's Role in the Indian Freedom Struggle**

### **ABSTARCT:**

The historical backdrop of Indian opportunity battle would be fragmented without referencing the commitment of Woman. The penance made by the Woman of India newline will involve the first spot. The historical backdrop of opportunity battle is packed with the adventure of penance, benevolence, grit of Woman. A considerable lot of us don't realize that there were hundreds of ladies who battled next to each other with their male partners. They battled with genuine soul and undismayed mental fortitude. The Indian ladies split away from different limitations and escaped their conventional home-arranged jobs and obligations. Thus, the interest of ladies in the opportunity battle and National arousing is essentially inconceivable and laudable. In any case, it is difficult for ladies to battle as champions in the male ruling society. Despite the fact that females attempted to change the view of such conventional individuals who thought ladies are intended to do just family errands. Besides, females penance their lives as well as battle such issues. Rani Laxmi Bhai was one of such ladies who battled against British job by relieving all chances, henceforth this paper qualifies for feature the heritage that ladies displayed in the set of experiences by showing their savage nature.

**Keywords:** Woman, commitment, benevolence, savage nature, undismayed

### **INTRODUCTION**

In the pre-autonomy time frame, the situation with ladies inside the nation was in a denied state. The significant reason for this was, there was a commonness of male strength. The significant obligations of the ladies were committed towards the execution of family obligations and they were not permitted to take part in the execution of different errands and exercises, no where they permitted to communicate their thoughts and perspectives. During this period, number of frameworks, were placed into activity, which forced negative impacts upon ladies. These incorporate youngster relationships, restrictions were forced upon widow remarriage, female foeticide, female child murder, purdah framework, sati and polygamy. During the time of the East India Company, numerous social reformers, for example, Raja Ram Mohan Rai,

Ishwar Chander Vidya Sagar and Jyotiba Phule had gone through various difficulties that were related with achieving changes in the situation with ladies inside the Indian culture. During this period there were numerous women, who became the best at combative techniques. Rani Laxmi Bhai battled for the Independence of the country. Ladies cooperation in India's opportunity battle started as mid 1817 when Bhima Bai Holkar battled against Britishers. Lady Bhikaji Cama, the main Indian ladies communist who battled for her country's opportunity after the 1857 uprising. There is no question that ladies support in Indian enemy of radical battle in huge number.

The untold History of India, we don't find in our set of experiences books the pretended by incredible ladies in the excursion of opportunity battle in India. The set of experiences is loaded up with the names of prominent male political dissidents. In actuality without the assistance of ladies developments and ladies political dissident the progress of an Independence India would have stayed a fantasy. At the point when extraordinary political dissident was in the prison, these ladies gatherings and individual ladies came out and stepped up to the plate and assumed a foremost part. India is a country which is upheld by ceremonies, position, orientation disparity and standard regular of individuals. In the pre-freedom period ladies were viewed as auxiliary to men in diminutive alluded to as second class residents, whose obligation consolidated during homegrown work and bearing youngsters, there were kept inside the four dividers of their home, uninformed about the rest of the world, females where not instructed and no ability improvement preparing was given to them, During the Vedic time frame training was receptive for ladies in India which slowly lost its significance throughout the long term. Ladies were survivors of share demise, aggressive behavior at home, honor killing, youngster marriage, open badgering of widows, resistance to widow remarriage, mastery of purdah framework However things changed during Gandhian period where we saw monstrous ladies investment in the opportunity battle of India which prompted the advanced time period. The First battle for Independence (1857-58), the Jalianwalabagh Massacre (1919), Non-participation development sent off (1920), Civil Disobedience the Dandi March (1930) and the Quit India Movement (1942). Ladies from all different backgrounds, ladies having a place from instructed and liberal families from various rank, religion local area and provincial life met up to battle for their mom land opportunity. Anyway not many names are referenced in the books furthermore, there are in excess of 100 ladies political dissidents who partook and offered their lives for their

homeland. India being a male predominant society has spoken extremely less about the pretended by ladies who merit highest regard furthermore, honor for their penances.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

There are number of puranic work on "The job of ladies in opportunity development" some of the significant books and articles are under as under:

- **Suruchi Thaper (2006):** She has accomplished astounding work on opportunity development in India. This book fundamentally centres on the patriot interest of customary working class ladies in India's opportunity development, particularly in the unified areas. The creator features the noticeable ladies pioneers like Sarojini Naidu, Vijaylaxmi Pandit, Sucheta kiripalani and Annie Beasant.
- **P.N Chopra (1975) :** This book features the brave pretended by Indian ladies in India battle for opportunity and furthermore make sense of their adventure of penance, magnanimity, dauntlessness. They battled with genuine soul and undismayed fortitude
- **Manmohan Kaur (1985):** This book covers ladies of India in opportunity battle from 1857 to 1947 a period of 90 years. It starts with 1857 when the main endeavors of opportunity was made and end with 1947.
- **M.G Agarwal:** These multivolumes enlighten the pretended by the political dissidents during the opportunity battle. The book features the commitment of individuals from all areas of society in the opportunity development during India opportunity. This is an attempt to tap into their awareness of the opportunity battle. Endeavours have been made to incorporate political dissidents from different areas and furthermore make sense of about those ladies who take an interest in the opportunity battle and made rich commitment in different ways.
- **O.P Ralhan (1995):** This book covers the social monetary condition by Indian ladies who played a most huge job in the advancement of our general public, creator likewise feature the job of Indian ladies from old period to present day times. The extraordinary commitment of these women ought to be brought to the information on the current age.
- **Tarachand:** It attempts to look at job of ladies in the social interaction, impression of their own lives, the more extensive social reality, the roots and so forth. He likewise enrolls a few endeavours to beat such issues.

- **Judith Brown (1972):** The book portrays the support of ladies in the development as a political annoyance.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To compose this paper, the information has principally focused on printed approach, books composed by prominent researchers and articles, papers composed on different National and International Journals has been considered to do the structure of this paper. Accordingly, optional information has been utilized to compose this paper.

## OBJECTIVE OF MY PAPER

- To show the social financial liberation of Indian Woman.
- To feature their sufferings and penances of Indian Woman.
- To concentrate on the opportunity development in India overall.
- To make mindfulness about various ladies political dissident.
- To investigate the pretended by ladies political dissident in opportunity development in India.

## WOMAN LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

There is no question that ladies took part in the Indian enemy of radical battle en masse. In the event that we were to review the names of ladies pioneers in our public development, we will observe that the rundown is an extremely lengthy one. Beginning with Sarojini Naidu, Rani Laxmi Bai, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay and Mridula Sarabhai at the public level, Such is the idea of, as a matter of fact our patriot development that it is extremely challenging to recognize territorial level and all-India level pioneers. Numerous ladies started at the nearby level and proceeded to become players in the patriot place stage. Other than this multitude of Indian ladies, there were additionally Irish ladies like Annie Besant and Margaret Cousins, who brought their own information on the Irish experience of British double-dealing to bear on India.

## ACHIEVEMENTS IN INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE

- ❖ The primary conflict of Independence (1857-58)
- ❖ Parcel of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement (1905)
- ❖ Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)

- ❖ Non-collaboration development (1920)
- ❖ Poorna Swaraj statement by the congress; Meerut truck case (1929)
- ❖ Common rebellion: The Dandi March (1930)
- ❖ The Quit India Movement (1942)

### **MAHILA-SAMITIS (WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION)**

The mid twentieth century likewise saw the development of numerous city and town-based ladies affiliations. In light of the Swadeshi unsettling ladies' affiliation like the Mahila Shilpa Samiti and Lakshmi Bhandar. Were arrangement by nieces of Rabindranath Tagore and Sarla Devi. The Hitashini Sabha, a ladies' gathering coordinated a show of Swadeshi products in 1907. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, in her personal history title Inner breaks, external spaces, depict how in her old neighborhood Mangalore, her own mom Girijabai set up a mahila sabha around 1911 to unite ladies to examine their concerns and look for approaches to settling them. Rameshwari Nehru had likewise set up a ladies' diary right now: The Stree Darpan, which was incredibly well known. It had an intriguing blend of political inclusion of public and worldwide issues. Women's diary like the Bharat Mahila were additionally turning out to be very famous which was connected with Women issues. An exceptional ladies' association in Gujarat, Jyoti Sangh, ladies meeting (AIWC) was moreover laid out in 1927.

### **WOMEN FREEDOM FIGHTER OF INDIA:**

It is undeniably challenging assignment to rattle off all ladies political dissidents and similarly hard to isolate a couple among them.

- ✓ **Rani Laxmi Bai:** Indian history has not yet seen a ladies champion as fearless and strong as Rani Laxmi Bai. She is a brilliant illustration of positive energy and public pride. She is a motivation and a profound respect for a ton of individuals. Her name is in this manner written in brilliant letters throughout the entire existence of India.
- ✓ **Sarojini Naidu:** She arose as unmistakable Nationalist around 1917. She was second ladies to turn into the leader of INC in 1925. She enlisted in the public development during the dissent against the parcel of Bengal in 1905. During Salt satyagraha, she was one of the ladies nonconformists at the Dharsana salt work. She played a main job during civil noncompliance and was imprisoned. In 1942, she was captured during "Quit India development". She traversed India and conveyed address on ladies'

strengthening and patriot. She was likewise intently related with the arrangement of ladies' India Association and went with the ladies' democratic freedoms assignment to London.

- ✓ **Annie Basant:** She turned into the main leader of Indian National Congress in 1917. Her partner Margaret Cousins drafted the Indian ladies' democratic freedoms bill and sent off the "Ladies' Indian Association".
- ✓ **Vijayalakshmi Pandit:** Mrs. Pandit was imprisoned for her nationalistic exercises threefold in 1932, 1940 and 1942. During the Salt Satyagraha she drove parades and picketed the alcohol and unfamiliar fabric selling shops alongside her sister and her child little girls. She has faced many conflicts and broken numerous boundaries for the ladies in India.
- ✓ **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay:** In 1930's she partook in Salt Satyagraha. She advanced handiworks, handlooms and theater. The Government of India presented on her the Padma Bhushan in 1955 and Padma Vibhushan in 1987.
- ✓ **Durgabai Deshmukh:** She was detained for quite a long time for partaking in the Salt Satyagraha. During this Satyagraha when pioneers like Rajaji and T. Prakasam in south were occupied in getting sorted out different realities of the development, it was Durgabai who driven a gathering of salt culprits to Marina Beach at Madras. She was instrumental in starting 'Andhra Mahila Sabha' and 'Hindi Balika Patasala' at an extremely youthful age.
- ✓ **Basanti Das:** She was an Indian Independence dissident during the British rule in India. She took a functioning part in different political and social developments. She, at the end of the day, took dynamic part in opportunity exercises and was captured during non-collaboration development. She got Padma Vibhushan in 1973.
- ✓ **Mridula Sarabai:** During Partition she battled at incredible individual gamble to save young ladies kidnapped by crowds and to forestall displaced people, both Hindu and Muslim from being harmed or killed. In 1934 she was chosen for the All Indian Congress Committee as an agent from Gujarat.
- ✓ **Sucheta Kriplani:** In 1932, she entered public life as a social specialist and in 1939 entered legislative issues and joined the Indian National Congress. In 1940, she offered individual satyagraha at Faizabad and was detained for two years. During the Quit India Movement, she went underground and

delivered exceptional assistance of covertly putting together enemy of British opposition.

- ✓ **Raj kumari Amrit Kaur:** She has a place with the decision place of Kapurthala. She was roused by Gandhi and joined Congress during the Salt Satyagraha. She was captured in Bombay for disregarding the Salt regulation, when she went toward the North West wilderness region to advocate the reasons for opportunity battle, she was captured and indicted on a charge of rebellion. She was the President of All India Women gathering for quite a long time.
- ✓ **Margaret Cousins:** An Irish lady crusader, subsequent to battling for the democratic ideal for ladies in Ireland, showed up in India alongside her better half and promoter similar foundations for Indian ladies. She got hand together with Annie Besant and Sarojini Naidu and helped in the establishing of numerous ladies relationship to achieve an enlivening among them.
- ✓ **Indira Gandhi:** A most noteworthy ladies in present day India. She turned into the individual from Indian National Congress in 1938. Her public movement entered another stage with India Independence in 1947. She assumed control over the obligation of running the Prime pastor's home. She turned out indefatigably for the social and financial headway of the minorities. She had a dream of a cutting edge independent and dynamic economy. She battled strikingly also, energetically against communalism, revivalism and strict fundamentalism, everything being equal. She turned into the dauntless image of India fearlessness.
- ✓ **Matangini Hazra:** The Gandhi Burhi (Gandhian elderly people ladies) of West Bengal is that political dissident and saint who will be associated with her brave demonstration. She joined the opportunity development in 1932. During Salt Satyagraha, she was imprisoned. In 1933, she effectively drove a dark banner exhibition where legislative head of Bengal was tending to police cordoned assembling. This time she was captured and condemned to a half year thorough detainment.

## CONCLUSION

The account of Woman's support in India opportunity battle is the narrative of pursuing striking decisions, finding themselves on roads, inside prison and in council. After such countless endeavours India accomplished Independence on August 15, 1947. Great many Indian ladies committed their

lives for getting opportunity of their homeland. The nonviolent development that acquired India her opportunity took Woman's along as well as was reliant for its prosperity on the dynamic interest of Woman's. Maybe for the first and the main time in world history, the force of a strong worldwide realm on which the sun never set had been tested and overwhelmed by the moral could of a group outfitted just with harmony, thoughts and boldness. In the end we can express that over the most recent fifty-year, ladies development has developed and has logically developed its relationship with other development like dealer associations, natural developments and other moderate developments which battle against all types of abuse, shamefulness and corruption.

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## वामनदादा कर्डक यांच्या गीतरचनेतील शैलीविशेष -गेयता

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**मा**णसांच्या व्यथा-वेदनांची गाणी गाणारा, फुले-आंबेडकरी जीवनमूल्यांची पताका दीनदुबळ्यांच्या अंतःकरणात फडकवत ठेवणारा लोककवी, आंबेडकरी चळवळीतील तुफानातला दिवा असलेल्या वामनदादांची गीतरचना विशेष उल्लेखनीय आहे. गीत हा काव्यप्रकारच मुळात आत्मनिष्ठ आहे. कवीच्या उत्कट भावभावनांचा तो आविष्कार असतो. ते त्याच्या प्रतिभेचे एकप्रकारचे नर्तन असते. मनाने मनाशी साधलेला सुसंवाद असतो वामनदादांच्या गीत रचनेचे अनेक शैली विशेष आपल्याला पाहायला मिळतात. त्यातील 'गेयता' हा एक महत्त्वाचा शैलीविशेष आहे. या शैली विशेषाचाच विचार या शोधनिबंधात केलेला आहे.

साहित्याच्या निर्मिती-प्रक्रियेमध्ये कलानुभव, साहित्यप्रकार, कलाबीज, आशय, अभिव्यक्ती यांना जसे महत्त्वाचे स्थान असते तसेच शैलीलाही विशेष असे महत्त्व असते. लेखनाची प्रेरणा, पहिले आणि दुसरे लेखन, संस्कारपणाचे स्वरूप इत्यादीतून शैलीची निर्मिती-प्रक्रिया घडत जाते. मनात जे काही आहे ते त्याच्या आवेशासरशी बाहेर काढण्याचे काम पहिल्या लेखनाकडून होत असते. ह्या पहिल्या लेखनात कलाकृतीची तपशीलवार रूपरेषा असते. कलाकृतीच्या प्रक्रियेतील तो एक महत्त्वाचा टप्पा असतो. आपल्या संकल्पित कलाकृतीची ती एक प्रत्यक्षात घेतलेली केवळ चाचणी आणि चाचपणी असते. असे पहिले लेखन झाले की मग त्यावर कलावंताच्या भूमिकेत संस्कार होत राहतात. हे संस्कार जसे आणि ज्या प्रमाणात होतील, तशी आणि त्या प्रमाणात कलाकृती परिपूर्णतेला आणि परिपक्वतेच्या दिशेने जाऊ लागते. साधारणपणे गायले जाण्याचा गुण म्हणजे 'गेयता'. किंवा 'गाण्यासाठी रचलेली आणि चालीवर म्हणता येणारी कविता म्हणजे गेयता'. अशी दोबळमानाने व्याख्या करता येते. गीतकाव्य

लेखनाचे तंत्र हे वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आहे उत्कट भावनांचा उत्कट आविष्कार व्यक्त करताना कवी हा स्वतःचा नसतो, तर त्या अनुभवाशी समरसून गेलेला तो ही एक घटक असतो. गीतकाव्यात बोलीभाषेचा कलात्मकतेने केलेला वापर हे गेयतेच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचे तत्त्व ठरते. वामनदादा कर्डक यांची गीते आपण जर पाहिली तर असे लक्षात येते की त्यांनी बोली भाषेचा अगदी कलात्मकतेने वापर केलेला आहे. कोणताही लेखक अथवा कवी एखाद्या कलाकृतीची निर्मिती करतो. तेव्हा त्यांच्या कलाकृतीवर विशिष्ट भूप्रदेशाचा, तेथील समाजाचा व त्यातील घडामोडींचा, सांस्कृतिक वातावरणाचा परिणाम त्या लेखकाच्या अथवा कवीच्या वाङ्मयकृतीवर झालेला असतो. तत्कालीन समाजाची बोलीभाषा, लेखक ज्या समाजाची बोलीभाषा बोलतो, त्या समाजाच्या बोलीचा कळत नकळत परिणाम त्याच्या साहित्यकृतीवर होत असतो. त्या विशिष्ट

## मराठी संत कवियित्रींच्या साहित्यातील स्त्री विचार

डॉ. जया कदम

सदस्य, कला विद्याशाखा

सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ

आपला महाराष्ट्र ही सताची भूमी आहे. या भूमीत अनेक संत होऊन गेले आणि त्यांनी लोकशिक्षणाने समाजात सुधारणा घडवून आणली. समाजात चांगल्या दिशेने नेण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. समाजातील अधःश्रद्धांना दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. तत्कालीन समाजव्यवस्थेत जाती धर्माचा वर्णव्यवस्थेला महत्त्व दिले जात होते. समाजात विषमता वाढल्यामुळे दूषित वातावरण निर्माण झाले होते. परंतु संतांनी तथाकथित समाजव्यवस्थेचा विरोध पत्करून समतेचा प्रसार जनतेमध्ये केला. अनेक संतांनी तत्कालीन स्त्रियांचे सामाजिक प्रश्न, लग्नपद्धती, हुडापद्धती, कुटुंबातील स्त्रीचे स्थान व तिच्यावर होणारा अन्याय अत्याचार आपल्या अभंगातून मांडलेला आहे. पण त्याबरोबरच या स्त्रीत्वाचा, अन्यायाचा अत्याचाराचा प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव ज्यांनी घेतला त्या महिला संतांचा मोलाचा वाटा आहे. त्यांनी स्त्रियांना वंचित ठेवण्यात आलेल्या परमार्थांच्या मार्गावर चालण्याचे खंबीर असे धैर्य दाखवलेले आहे. त्या काळातील या संत कवियित्रींच्या अभंगातून स्त्रियांच्या स्थितीचे जे वर्णन येते, त्यावरून समाजाचे सांस्कृतिक मूल्यमापन खऱ्या अर्थाने होऊ शकते. त्यामुळे या महिला संत त्या युगातील स्त्री गौरवाची उदाहरणेच मानवी लागतील. त्यामुळेच सतांच्या साहित्यातून स्त्रीविषयक भूमिका आपल्याला पाहायला मिळतेच. पण संत कवियित्रींच्या साहित्यातून आलेले स्त्रीविषयक विचार हे खऱ्या अर्थाने अनुभवाचे बोल आहेत. त्यामुळेच संत कवियित्रींच्या साहित्यातील स्त्रीविषयक विचारांचा या शोधनिबंधात विचार केला आहे.

आज समाजातील नीतिमूल्ये नाहीशी होत असताना आणि सामाजिक विकृती डोकं वर काढताना संतांनी दिलेली दृष्टी, स्त्रियांबद्दल दाखवलेली उदारमतवादी दृष्टी महत्त्वाची ठरते. आज आपण स्त्रियांच्या आरक्षणाबद्दल बोलतो पण हे आरक्षण तेराव्या शतकातच मिळालेले दिसते. पंढरपूर येथे झालेल्या वारकरी संमेलनात संत जानेश्वरांनी संत जनाबाईंना व्यासपीठाचे संचालक केले होते. म्हणजेच त्या काळातील समाज संस्कृतीच्या परंपरांची दडपणे मनावर असूनही संत कवियित्रींनी संतपरंपरेचा पदर पकडत भक्तीची वाट चोखाळली. तिला स्वतःला काय म्हणायचे ते व्यक्त केले. त्यातूनच तिच्या स्त्री मनाचा प्रामाणिक आविष्कार सहजपणे व्यक्त झालेला दिसतो. संत जानेश्वर, संत नामदेव, संत एकनाथ, संत तुकाराम यांनी दिलेल्या समतेचा मार्ग संत मुक्ताबाई, संत जनाबाई, संत बहिणाबाई, संत कान्होपात्रा, संत सोयराबाई, संत निर्मला अशा काही संत कवियित्रींनी स्वीकारलेला दिसतो. या कवियित्रींनी व्यक्त केलेल्या भावना म्हणजे तत्कालीन स्त्रीसमूहाचे मनच आहे. तत्कालीन स्त्रियांना जे प्रकट करता आले नाही ते प्रकट करण्याचे धाडस या संत कवियित्रींनी दाखवलेले आहे. कुटुंबकेंद्री नातेसंबंधाशी जोडलेले मन हे मुळातच कुटुंबकेंद्री अधिक असते. कुटुंब हे तिचे विश्व असते. तिच्या



**TRENDS IN CLIMATIC FEATURES AND EXCHANGE OF CROP ON SCARCITY  
ZONE IN PUNE DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA) - A GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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**ABSTRACT –**

Agriculture production is directly depending upon climate change and weather situation. The changes in Temperature, Rainfall, Precipitation and CO<sub>2</sub> emission, Greenhouse gases and pollution are expected to direct impact on crop growth.

The impact of climate change is overall the region. Now, Food production is considered to be enough with successful, accepted to new agriculture trend use various system of irrigation on drip irrigation method, Sprinkler methods.. Climate change has a bad impact on the availability of resources on the earth especially water which is most essential for life on this planet.

Changes in the natural resources, biosphere and bio-diversity are harmful affecting quality of human life. India is projected to experience warming above all over the Agro region, also to experience more Seasonal change in temperature increasing in the winters than summers in recent years with increases warmer temperature in night and hotter days and this type trend are continue in India. This is the hottest climate impact on crops and agriculture.

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) concentrated and temperature across the globe. These weather situations are not predicting future changes in the local level. Local climatic conditions are included temperature, sunshine days, wind and rain occurs.

Local weather condition adopted plant varieties, cropping systems and soil conditions, can maximize food production as long at plant diseases can be controlled.

**KEYWORDS - Agricultural Productivity, Climate Change, Cropping System and Rainfall.**

**INTRODUCTION –**

Climate change is started to change the life on earth, without action. The impact of climate change threatens to sudden calamity damage all over the world. But by affected people around the world to be a part of the solution collectively we have the power to limit the effects of climate change. Climate change is become more risk of storms, droughts and floods around the all over the world. Where nature has been affected and end the existence of by damaging for process of development, communities are at risk from these make climate patterns.

Climatic change in India is subjected to irregular and not a fix, unevenly monsoon seasons, flooding and higher temperature. The monsoon season is absolutely necessary vital role to the Indian economy, because 70 and 80 percent people are connected to agriculture sector.

Agriculture is directly dependent on climate. Since, temperature, sunlight and water are the main factors of crop growth. While some looks of climate change such as longer growing season and



**OVERALL IRRIGATION AND WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ON  
SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF BARAMATI TEHSIL, MAHARASHTRA.**

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**ABSTRACT**

Irrigation increases agricultural production and income. Around 1/3 area of our country are drought prone area and Baramati is one of the high drought prone areas in Pune district. Watershed development work as useful to overall irrigation in Baramati. Many NGO's are worked in watershed development programme. Today, Watershed development programme is used in large extends in Baramati area. Irrigation has proved beneficial to the Baramati. The uses of such farm inputs improve the agricultural production and income. Irrigation creates additional employment water is available input for agricultural irrigation water appear to provide many path ways poverty alleviation. The access to consistent irrigation, water can enable farmers to adopt water supply systems plays role socio- economic development. Irrigation is totally responsible for socio-economic development of people of drought prone area in Baramati.

Now, there is a continuous increase in population, employment and established educational Institutes, increases industries, transportation facilities, trade and agro based industry. Now, Baramati is known to be educational and industrial hub.

Development plan of Baramati town improve the living condition and socio-economic status of the residents, provide efficient transportation, increases infrastructural facilities. Baramati has been well established market center for the trade and jaggery. The structure of Baramati town as a vibrant center of agriculture, commerce, business, agro based industry, educational center, health, marketing, transport, administration, banking, telecommunication and other service.

**Keywords-** Overall, Irrigation, Watershed development, Overall development, Infrastructural facilities, Growth of Market's.

**INTRODUCTION**

Irrigation increases agricultural production and income, for house hold with assets. Irrigation assumes permanent importance lest the vagaries of nature and uncertain rainfall lead to ruining of crop resulting in famine conditions. Watershed development worked in Baramati Tehsil. Watershed programmer are worked many NGO's and specially, Environmental forum, Baramati.

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## **A Geographical Study of Sex Composition, a Special Reference to Baramati Tehsil in Maharashtra State.**

### **ABSTRACT**

Population is an important factor for regional growth and development in area also influencing economic activity. The study on growth of population, Population distribution and characteristics, its population density, sex ratio, age composition, child sex ratio, migration, Age structure, mortality and fertility, occupational structure, standard of living its economic activities etc., The aim of present paper is study of Demographic characteristics specially sex ratio in Baramati tehsil of Pune district. Sex composition is one of the basic demographic characteristics.

Sex compositions are important social indicator to measure the scope of prevailing equity between males and females. Since, it affected the growth rate of population depend upon the ratio of marriage. In the sex ratio is generally convey in words in terms of number of females per 1000 males. The changes in sex ratio composition largely reflect the underlying socio-economic and cultural pattern of a society. It is an important main social indicator to measure the extent existing at particular time equity between males and females at a given point of time. ex ratio is delimiting the part; share of male and female in a total population and also ratio is given between the numbers of females per 1000 males. The sex ratio of birth it is the basic real social indicator to measure the prevailing between males and females. Sex composition of population is very important main big factors in a region's development and has both the demographic and social implications. The percentage of males and females in the population its affects the socio economic condition. Sex composition data helps in various types of regional planning and the analysis of other demographic indicators. Such as Age and Sex structure, fertility, mortality, migration and economic structure, population growth, occupational structures etc.

The sex ratio can deliberate Socio-Economic, biological and migration characteristics of population. An analysis of sex ratio is an important for a denoting something that is truly understanding the different demographic characteristics.

**Keywords:-** Sex Composition, Sex ratio, Decadal variation, Trends, Demographic characteristics

### **INTRODUCTION**

Sex composition is the basic demographic characteristics. Sex composition is important main social indicator to measure the scope of existing at particular time equity between males and females. Since, an influences the growth rate of population and marriage. Population is one of the important factors for regional development in the economic activity. The study growth of

## **Role and Applicability of Geoinformatics In Geography**

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### **Abstract:**

Geoinformatics technology comprises of multiple disciplines like GIS, Remote Sensing, GPS, Cartography, Photogrammetric and Geodesy. Geoinformatics is an important tool in various fields like in effective Urban planning and management, Agricultural meteorology, Regional planning, Solid waste management, Forestry monitoring, Geomorphic process like volcanism, mass wasting, hydrology, Transport & tourism development, Oceanic & Coastal monitoring, Power resources exploring, Road network & traffic management, Soil moisture mapping, Flood delineation and its mapping etc and so on. Geographic information system (GIS) deals with spatial and non-spatial data, their methods of acquisition, management, analysis, display and dissemination. Remote sensing is the technique of deriving information about objects on the surface of the earth without physically coming into contact with them. Geography is the science which involves a combination of physical and cultural disciplines, which are used to describe, explain, and help to understand environment. Information system refers to a system containing electronic records, which involves input of source documents, records, on electronic media, and output records, along with related documentation. The present research paper tries to highlight the role and applicability of Geoinformatics in geography. This research paper is also helps for decision makers, developers, planners and geographers etc.

**Keywords:-** Geoinformatics, Geographical Informative system, Remote sensing, Cartography, Photogrammetric, Geodesy etc

### **Introduction:-**

Geoinformatics is a science or technology dealing with the acquisition, storage, processing, production and dissemination of geoinformation. Geoinformatics has at its core the technologies supporting the processes of acquiring, analyzing and visualizing spatial data. Both geomatics and geoinformatics include and rely heavily upon the theory and practical implications of geodesy. Geoinformatics is an effective tool that helps in decision making for the developers and the planners. It is a technique which facilitates economic developers and planners to achieve their targets. Geography and earth science increasingly rely on digital spatial data acquired from remotely sensed images analyzed by geographical information systems (GIS) and visualized on paper or the computer screen. Geoinformatics combines geospatial analysis and modeling, development of geospatial databases, information systems design, human-computer interaction and both wired and wireless networking technologies. The main purpose of this research paper is to study and analyze role and applicability of geoinformatics in Geography.

### **Objectives:**

For this research paper following objectives is considered by researcher.

1. To study the role of Geoinformatics in Geography.
2. To analyze the applicability of Geoinformatics in Geography.

### **Database And Methodology:-**

This research paper is based on only secondary data. For this research paper researchers used various published and unpublished material from the various governmental and nongovernmental institutions. Data are also collected from various reports, journals, internet, website etc

### **Role And Applications Of Geoinformatics In Geography:-**

Geoinformatics is used in various geographical fields as below:-

#### **Geomorphology field:-**

The study of size, shape, and origin of landforms formed by various agents of change is called as geomorphology. Different geomorphic processes bring changes on the earth surface that is precisely and accurately detected by geoinformatics technique and risk hazards may be minimized. A tsunami is introduced in ocean & seas alerting to coastal settlements, landslides, avalanches, plate tectonic movement causes tolls of human beings at mountain foot may be reduced by this technique. All damaging geomorphic processes may be detected by this technique and density of damaging and debasing may be minimized. Detection of siltation in check dams can be possible by these techniques.

## AN OVERVIEW ON ARTICAL 370 AND 35 A IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)

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**Abstract:-** The State of Jammu and Kashmir situated in the Himalayan range which is famous for its natural beauty throughout the world, has been since centuries, a ground of dispute. Kashmir Valley has rightly been called as the "Paradise on Earth" and "Switzerland of Asia". The three parts of J&K, which are Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, are different from each other demographically but disturbance in a particular region of the State has disturbed the whole of it. Kashmir, due to its long history of political and social disturbances has got a special status under Article 35A, which was enforced through a Presidential order in 1956 and Article 370 which was a bargain with the first Prime Minister of the State, Mr. Sheikh Abdullah. Due to these provisions, the status of Kashmir as an integral part of India has been controversial. On 5 August 2019, the government of India revoked the special status, or limited autonomy, granted under article 370 of the Indian Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir. The main objective of present research paper is to focus on historical background of article 370 and 35A and to examine advantages and disadvantages of same articles after revocation in Jammu and Kashmir.

**Keywords:-** Jammu and Kashmir, Article 370, Article 35A, Government, Revocation, controversial etc.

### **Introduction:-**

The Constitution of Indian is one the most efficiently written Constitution, any country of the world has ever produced. It contains within it the best provisions of other Constitutions. Members of our Constituent Assembly had to be very reasonable in producing our Constitution owing to the diversity of the Nation. India is called the land of Unity in Diversity and this can be attributed to our beautiful constitution and our brilliant Constitution makers. Despite its beauty, Constitution has also been used for Politics because of the controversial character of some of its provisions. Article 370 which talks about the partial authority of India in Jammu and Kashmir's administration, has been controversial because of differences in opinions regarding its relevancy. Same is the story of Article 35A which talk about 'Permanent Residents'. Through this Article, it is only the Permanent Residents who are entitled to various benefits where as non-Permanent Residents are devoid of basic rights. Just like Article 370, the same has been controversial owing to its politicisation and differences of opinions.

### **Objectives:-**

The main objectives of present research paper are as follows:-

1. To focus on Historical Background of Article 370 and Article 35A.

3. To examine advantages and disadvantages of Article 370 and Article 35A after revocation, in Jammu and Kashmir.

### **Study Area:-**

The Geographical location of Jammu and Kashmir is 33°30' N to 34°40' N latitude and 73°45' E to 75°35' E longitudes. The geographical location of Kashmir is such that it is surrounded by number of foreign countries. This makes the Kashmir valley very important from strategic angle. As far as the geography of Kashmir is concerned, the valley has river Jhelum flowing through it, along with its tributaries. According to 2011 census the total population of Jammu and Kashmir is 12,541,302.

### **Database And Methodology:-**

This is an empirical study mainly based on secondary data and information collected from books, journals, articles, magazines, daily news papers and various websites etc.

### **Historical Background Of Article 370:-**

On October 26, 1947 Hari Singh, the Maharaja of Kashmir, signed the Instrument of Accession of Kashmir to dominion of India. Under this instrument, he surrendered the jurisdiction of three subjects- defence, external affairs and communications to the central government. Lord Mountbatten, presumably

## ऊसतोडणी कामगारांच्या मुलांची 'शिक्षणकोंडी' : झळझळीत वास्तवाचा वेध

डॉ. जया कदम

उपप्राचार्य व मराठी विभाग प्रमुख

मु.सा.काकडे महाविद्यालय, सोमेश्वर नगर, बारामती

प्रस्तावना :

'शिक्षणकोंडी' या ऊसतोडणी कामगारांच्या स्थलांतरित मुलांना शिक्षणहक्क मिळवून देणार्या कार्यकर्त्यांच्या झयरीचे सकलत आणि सपादन करण्याचे काम परेश जयश्री मनोहर आणि संतोष शेंडकर यांनी केले आहे. खर्या अर्थाने हे पुस्तक म्हणजे ऊसतोडणी कामगारांच्या मुलांचा खूप मोठा ऐतिहासिक दस्तऐवज आहे. कोणत्याही परिवर्तनासाठी आवश्यक असणारी सामूहिक सहभागाची जाणीव या पुस्तकातून जाणवते. उपेक्षित अशा ऊस तोडणी कामगाराचा प्रश्न मांडत असताना या पुस्तकातून अस्तित्व आणि अस्मितेचा विचार प्रवाहित होतो. व्यापक अनुभवविश्वाचे दर्शन घडवणार्या आणि नव्या जाणिवांची बीजे पेरणार्या 'शिक्षणकोंडी' या प्रत्यक्षात आलेल्या अनुभवाचा कलात्मक रूप देऊन त्याच घटना व प्रसंग शब्दबद्ध केलेले आहेत. स्वतःचा जीव धोक्यात घालून साखर उद्योगाला कच्चा माल पुरवणाऱ्या ऊस तोडणी कामगार आणि त्यांच्या मुलांची व्यथा शिक्षण कोंडीतून शब्दबद्ध झाली आहे. त्यामुळे या कथा वास्तवाच्या अधिक जवळ जातात. गंभीर व सच्चे जीवनदर्शन असलेल्या या पुस्तकातून कथारूप म्हणून प्रातिनिधिक स्वरूपात आलेले एकूण चाळीस अनुभव म्हणजे ऊस तोडणी कामगारांच्या जीवनाचा आकांत साक्षात करणारी एक शोकांतिका आहे. तसेच त्यांच्या जीवनात आशेचा किरण निर्माण करणारी एक जागाही आहे. उपेक्षित अशा ऊसतोडणी कामगारांचे प्रश्न मांडत असताना या पुस्तकातून एकच व्यक्तिरेखा आपल्या समोर येत नाही तर अस्तित्व आणि अस्मितेसाठी संघर्ष करणारा एक समूह वर्ग येतो. अशा या उपेक्षित वर्गाचे उन्नयन व्हायला हवे. तो वंचित राहता कामा नये हाच विचार या सर्व कथामधून प्रवाहित होताना दिसतो.

आजही साखर उद्योग म्हणजे महत्वाची सहकारी चळवळ मानली जाते. या चळवळीने अनेक जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांना जगण्याचं वळ दिलं. त्यामुळे साखर उद्योगात ऊस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यास महत्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झालं. पण त्याबरोबरच ऊसतोड कामगारही तितकाच महत्वाचा ठरतो कारण महाराष्ट्रात ऊसतोडणी कामगार असल्याने व त्यांनी तवकर ऊस

## शाश्वत शेती विकासासाठी "उन्नत शेती समृद्ध शेतकरी" मोहिमेअंतर्गत राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या शासकीय योजना.

डॉ. लहू सिताराम वाबरे<sup>१</sup>, डॉ. साळवे जगन्नाथ मोतीराम<sup>२</sup>, प्रा. प्रताप बाबुराव शिंदे<sup>३</sup>

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### गोष्टबारा

शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न सन २०२२ पर्यंत दुप्पट करण्याचे शासनाचे ध्येय आहे. या ध्येयपुर्तीसाठी राज्य शासनाने "उन्नत शेती समृद्ध शेतकरी" हे महत्त्वकांक्षी अभियान सुरु केले आहे. पिकांची उत्पादकता व अनुवांषिक उत्पादन क्षमतेतील तफावत दूर करून शेतकऱ्यांनी घेतलेल्या पीक कर्जाच्या रकमेपेक्षा अधिक मिळवणे, पीक विमा योजने अंतर्गत जास्तीत जास्त शेतकऱ्यांना सहभागी करून घेवून नैसर्गिक आपत्तीमुळे होणाऱ्या पीक नुकसानीपासून शेतकऱ्यांना संरक्षित करणे हे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट "उन्नत शेती समृद्ध शेतकरी" अभियानाचे आहे. "उन्नत शेती समृद्ध शेतकरी" मोहिमेअंतर्गत सरकारकडून विविध योजना राबविण्यात येतात.

### प्रस्तावना

आजच्या घडीला शेती करणे हा एक जुगार झाला आहे. अनेक वेळा पाउस वेळेवर पडत नाही, तर पाण्याची कमतरता, चांगले बियाणे मिळत नाही, आला पाउस चांगला तर पिक चांगले येईल याची शाश्वती नाही आणि पिक चांगले आले तर त्याची विक्री आणि त्याला दर चांगला मिळत नाही. त्यामुळे अनेक शेतकऱ्यांना शेती अजिवात करावीशी वाटत नाही हे वास्तव आहे. शेती वेगवेगळ्याची झाल्यामुळे नाइलाज म्हणून शेती करणारे अनेकजण आहेत. पूर्वी शेतीला जो मान आणि प्रतिष्ठा होती ती आता पूर्णपणे लयास गेली आहे. आता जगण्याचे साधन म्हणून पाहणारे अनेक शेतकरी आहेत. नव्हे अनेक शेतकरी केवळ शेतीवर अवलंबून आहेत.

अनेक वेळा शेतकरी आत्महत्या याच्या वातम्या जेव्हा वाचतो किंवा पाहतो तेव्हा एकच प्रश्न सतावत राहतो तो म्हणजे यावर काही पर्याय आहे कि नाही? चांगल्या शेतीसाठी किंवा शेतीला चांगले दिवस यावेत तसेच शेतकऱ्यांना शाश्वत शेती आणि उत्पन्नाचे काही पर्याय आहेत कि नाही? खरे तर पुरेशे पाणी तसेच विपणन व्यवस्था चांगली असेल तर शेतकरी कावाड कष्ट करून चांगले उत्पादन नक्कीच घेऊ शकतील. पण मग या सुविधा का उपलब्ध नाहीत आणि नाहीत तर त्यासाठी नेमके काय केले पाहिजे यावर मुक्त विचार आणि कृती होणे गरजेचे आहे. सरकारी योजनांचा नुसता मारा होत असताना शेती क्षेत्रात मात्र बदल होताना तसेच शेतकऱ्यांचे जीवनात बदल होताना का दिसत नाहीत? मग यावर विचार केला असता शाश्वत शेती होण्यासाठी तसेच शेतकरी सक्षम होण्यासाठी नेमक्या काय उपाय योजना किंवा योजना आखल्या पाहिजेत यावर विचार केला तर अनेक पर्याय समोर दिसतात.

शेती हा आपल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. देशासह राज्यातील जनता शेती व्यवसायावर अवलंबून आहे. राज्यातील वळीराजा संपन्न व समृद्ध व्हावा यासाठी तसेच शेतीचे उत्पादन वाढून ज्यांची अधिक उन्नती व्हावी. यासाठी कृषी विभाग वेगवेगळ्या योजना राबवत असतो. अभियान, मोहिमांच्या माध्यमातून व्यापक स्वरूपात जनजागृती करून संबधित सर्वांना विकासाच्या प्रवाहात आणण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न सन २०२२ पर्यंत दुप्पट करण्याचे शासनाचे ध्येय आहे. या ध्येयपुर्तीसाठी राज्य शासनाने "उन्नत शेती समृद्ध शेतकरी" हे महत्त्वकांक्षी अभियान सुरु केले आहे.

पिकांची उत्पादकता व अनुवांषिक उत्पादन क्षमतेतील तफावत दूर करून शेतकऱ्यांनी घेतलेल्या पीक कर्जाच्या रकमेपेक्षा अधिक मिळवणे, पीक विमा योजने अंतर्गत जास्तीत जास्त शेतकऱ्यांना सहभागी करून घेवून नैसर्गिक आपत्तीमुळे होणाऱ्या पीक नुकसानीपासून शेतकऱ्यांना संरक्षित करणे हे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट "उन्नत शेती समृद्ध शेतकरी" अभियानाचे आहे. कृषी विभागाच्या विविध योजनांच्या अंमलबजावणीत सुटसुटीतपणा व सुसुत्रता आणून त्या गतिमान आणि पारदर्शकपणे राबविण्यावर भर देण्यात येत आहे. शेती व्यवसाय म्हणजे आतबद्धाचा व्यवहार असे उपहासाने म्हटले जाते. मात्र आधुनिक कृषी तंत्रज्ञानाची जोड देऊन नियोजनबद्ध प्रयत्न केले तर शेती व्यवसायात याश निष्चितच मिळते, याची राज्यात अनेक उदाहरणे आहेत. "उन्नत शेती समृद्ध शेतकरी" अभियान

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## सेंद्रिय शेती शाश्वत आर्थिक विकास आणि स्वयंरोजगार निर्मितीचे एक साधन

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भारत कृषिप्रधान देश आहे. प्राचीन काळापासून शेती हा भारतीयांचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय आहे. तसेच देशातील जवळपास ६० ते ६५ टक्के लोकसंख्या प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्षपणे शेतीवर अवलंबून असल्याचे पहावयास मिळते. म्हणून सहाजिकच या क्षेत्राकडे जाणिवपूर्वक लक्ष देणे महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरेल. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येच्या वाढत्या मागणीचा प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी शेती क्षेत्रात हरित क्रांतीच्या माध्यमातून संकरित बी-बियाणे, रासायनिक खते, कीटकनाशके यांचा वापर करून अन्नधान्याचा प्रश्न सोडविण्यात आला. अधिक उत्पादन वाढीवर लक्ष केंद्रित झाल्याने गुणात्मक बाबींकडे दुर्लक्ष झाले. या पार्श्वभूमीवर रासायनिक शेतीला पर्याय म्हणून सेंद्रिय शेती या संकल्पनेला प्राधान्य देण्यात आले. जमिनीची सुपीकता टिकून ठेवणे, जैवविविधतेचे संवर्धन करणे आणि पुढील पिढीचे स्वास्थ्य या भूमिकेतून शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये शाश्वत विकासाचे सूत्र केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून स्थानिक संसाधनाच्या वापरातून कमी खर्चाची बिन कर्जाची शेती म्हणून सेंद्रिय शेतीकडे पाहण्याची मानसिकता निर्माण झाली. सेंद्रिय शेतीच्या बाबतीत विशेषतः देशामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर शाश्वत शेती म्हणून तिच्याकडे पाहिले जात आहे. कारण अन्न सुरक्षितते विषयी विशेष दक्षता घेण्याची मानसिकता आता निर्माण होत आहे. नॅशनल प्रोग्राम ऑफ ऑर्गानिक

प्रोडक्शन या कार्यक्रमाच्या अंमलबजावणीतून शेती विकासासाठी सेंद्रिय शेती उत्पादने मानांकन, प्रमाणीकरण, तज्ञांचे मार्गदर्शन, चर्चासत्रे आणि संशोधनावर यावर भर देण्यात आला असून देशातील विविध राज्यात सेंद्रिय शेतीचे प्रयोग सुरू झाले आहेत. भारतातील शेतीच्या प्रगती मध्ये आणि निर्यातीमध्ये वाढ होऊन परकीय चलन प्राप्त करून देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाला हातभार लावण्यासाठी सेंद्रिय शेती महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत आहे.

**अर्थ व व्याख्या :** हरित क्रांतीनंतर शेती क्षेत्रात घडून आलेल्या अमुलाग्र बदल यांचा विचार करताना शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये काही विधायक तर काही विध्वंसक परिणाम घडून आले या परिणामांचा विचार करून शेती शाश्वत स्वरूपाची करण्यासाठी सेंद्रिय शेती ही संकल्पना उपयोगी ठरेल असे मत अनेक कृषितज्ञ बरोबरच हरितक्रांतीचे जनक डॉ एम एस स्वामीनाथन यांनी मांडले सेंद्रिय शेती ही शाश्वत शेतीची पद्धत असून ती निसर्गातील विविध तत्वांवर अवलंबून आहे सेंद्रिय शेती म्हणजे बिन खर्चाची अगदी सध्याच्या शेतीशी तुलना करता खूप कमी खर्चाची ही शेती पद्धती आहे कोणतेही रासायनिक खत किंवा इतर रासायनिक संसाधने न टाकता जमिनीतून स्वच्छ सुंदर निकोप १४ स्वादिष्ट पोष्टिक कलदार निर्देश प्रदूषण मुक्त असे धान्य भाजीपाला फळे दूध पाणी हवा पर्यावरण आणि निसर्गतः उपलब्ध करणे केवळ सेंद्रिय शेतीतूनच शक्य आहे व्याख्या सेंद्रिय शेतीची व्याख्या केलेल्या आहेत ज्या शेती पद्धतीत रासायनिक खते कीटकनाशके आणि तणनाशके यांचा वापर टाळून नैसर्गिक खतांचा वापर व जैविक पद्धतीने कीटकनाशके वापरले जाते त्या शेती पद्धती सेंद्रिय शेती म्हणतात त्यातून होणारे अन्नघटक सजीवांच्या अवयवांना उपलब्ध करून देण्याच्या शृंखलाबद्ध घटनाक्रमाला सेंद्रिय शेती म्हणतात. शेतातील काडीकचरा पालापाचोळा यांचा खतासारखा वापर होत जाऊन कालांतराने होत जाणारी स्वयं विकसित आणि स्वयंपोषी शेती म्हणजे सेंद्रिय शेती होय सेंद्रिय शेती म्हणजे निसर्गाच्या सिद्धांतावर आधारित पर्यावरण स्नेही जीवनशैली अंगीकारणे होय फल रासायनिक निविष्टांचा

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### प्रस्तावना:

भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये महत्वाची भूमिका बजावणारा एक प्रमुख उद्योग म्हणून साखर उद्योगाकडे पाहिले जाते. साखर उद्योग हा शेतीआधारित प्रमुख उद्योग आहे. साखर उद्योगाच्या ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेशी असणारा संबंध त्या उद्योगाने महत्त्व अधोरेखित करतो. साखर उद्योगामुळे देशात सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विकास साधला गेल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. महाराष्ट्रात गेल्या ७० वर्षांत अनेक सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांची स्थापना झाली. सहकारी साखर कारखानदारी ही एक महाराष्ट्र राज्याची ओळख झालेली आहे. सहकारी साखर कारखानदारीमुळे महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा कायापालट झालेला आहे असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही. महाराष्ट्रात १९१९ मध्ये पहिला खाजगी साखर कारखाना स्थापन झाला. त्यानंतर पुढील जवळजवळ तीस वर्षांत अनेक खाजगी साखर कारखाने स्थापन झाले. परंतु त्यांच्या कार्यपद्धतीमधील दोष लक्षात घेऊन १९४८ मध्ये पहिला सहकारी साखर कारखाना प्रवरानगर येथे डॉ. धनंजयराव गाडगीळ आणि श्री. विठ्ठलराव त्रिवे पाटील यांच्या प्रयत्नातून सुरू झाला. त्यांच्या दूरदृष्टी असलेल्या नेतृत्वामुळे संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांना प्रेरणा मिळाली. राज्य शासनालादेखील सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांचे महत्त्व लक्षात आले आणि राज्य शासनाकडून सहकारी साखर कारखानदारीला प्रोत्साहन, पाठिंबा देण्याचे धोरण स्वीकारले गेले. भारतात ऊसउत्पादनात महाराष्ट्राचा दुसरा क्रमांक लागतो. परंतु, सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांच्या संख्येत महाराष्ट्र अग्रेसर आहे. १९८८-१९८९ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रात असणाऱ्या सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांची संख्या ९० एवढी होती. ती वाढत वाढत जाऊन २००४-२००५ मध्ये १८७ एवढी झाली. सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांच्या वाढीमुळे महाराष्ट्रातील ऊसउत्पादन करणाऱ्या क्षेत्रातही वाढ झाली. तसेच हेक्टरी उत्पादन वाढीकडेही लक्ष दिल्यामुळे महाराष्ट्र राज्य एका अर्थाने देशातील साखर उत्पादनात अग्रेसर असणारे राज्य म्हणून ओळखले जाऊ लागले. महाराष्ट्रातील जमीन, पाणी, हवामान या ऊस उत्पादनास पोषक गोष्टींमुळे ऊस उत्पादन आणि साखर उत्पादनही वाढत गेले. त्याचा परिणाम महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण भागात सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक प्रगती होण्यास झाला. आज महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांची संख्या संपूर्ण देशात जास्त आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील ऊस उत्पादन, साखर उत्पादन, हेक्टरी ऊस उत्पादन या सर्वच बाबी उल्लेखनीय आहेत. परंतु तरी देखील या सहकारी उद्योगापुढील आव्हानांमध्ये वाढ होत असल्याचे दिसते आहे. त्यातही अलीकडच्या काळात नव्याने स्थापन होणारे खाजगी कारखाने सहकारी साखर कारखानदारीवर परिणाम करू लागल्याचे दिसते. म्हणूनच महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी साखर कारखानदारीपुढे असणारे एक महत्वाचे आव्हान - खाजगीकरण या विषयावर संशोधन लेख सादर करण्याचा अल्पसा प्रयत्न.

### उद्दिष्टे -

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेख सादर करण्यामागे पुढील उद्दिष्टे समोर ठेवलेली आहेत.

१. महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांच्या कामकाजाचे अध्ययन करणे.
२. सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांच्या कामकाजातील पुढीचा/मर्यादांचा आढावा घेणे.
३. सहकारी साखर कारखानदारीपुढील सकळ आव्हानांचा शोध घेणे.
४. सहकारी साखर कारखानदारीपुढील खाजगीकरणाच्या आव्हानाचा आढावा घेणे.
५. सहकारी साखर कारखानदारीपुढील सर्व आव्हानांना तोंड देऊन सहकारी कारखानदारीत सुधारणा व्हावी यासाठी उपाययोजना सूचविणे.

### गृहितके -

१. महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांचे महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण विकासातील योगदान महत्वाचे आहे.
२. महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांच्या कामकाजात कार्यक्षमता आणणे अधिक महत्वाचे आहे.

## भारतीय शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये सहकाराचे योगदान

प्रा.डा. जगन्नाथ मोतीराम साळवे

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### प्रस्तावना-

शेती हा व्यवसाय अतिशय प्राचीन काळापासून गुरु झाला असून मानवी जीवनाच्या उत्क्रांतीतील एक अतिशय महत्वाचा टप्पा आहे. मानवी सभ्यतेमध्ये विकासाच्या वाटचालीत कृषी व्यवसाय ह्या टप्प्याने महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडली आहे आणि ती आजपर्यंत सुरूच आहे. सुमारे ११,००० वर्षांपूर्वी आदी मानवाच्या हे लक्षात आले की, झाडावरून जमिनीवर पडणारे एखादे बियाणे खाली पडल्यावर वातावरणामुळे रुजते व उगवते आणि त्यातूनच वनस्पतीची वाढ होते. यावरूनच अन्नधान्य पुरवठा हा कृषी व्यवसायातूनच शक्य आहे.

भारत हा सुध्दा कृषी प्रधान देश असून प्राचीन काळापासून भारतातील शेतीला ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक असे वेगळे महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे आणि ह्या कृषीला प्राप्त झालेल्या महत्वाच्या संदर्भात विवेचन करताना मगध काळात गौतम बुद्धांनी कृषी व्यवसायाचा मंत्र समाजाला दिला होता, तर मौर्य काळात इ.स.पुर्व ३२१ ते ३०० मध्ये कौटिल्याने " कौटिल्याचे अर्थशास्त्र " हा आपल्या ग्रंथाची मांडणी केली त्यात त्यांनी कृषी क्षेत्राचे विवेचन करून कृषी व्यवसायाला महत्वाचे स्थान असून भारतीय शेतीला उत्क्रांतीचा मौलिक इतिहास आहे. अशा या मौलिक भारतीय कृषीच्या इतिहासाचा अभ्यास केल्यास आपणास असे लक्षात येते की, प्राचीन काळापासून कृषी हे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे प्रमुख क्षेत्र असून अन्नधान्य उत्पादन, कृषी मालाची निर्यात, उपभोगाची गरज भागविणे, उद्योगासाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल, घराचा प्रश्न, घरासाठी लागणारे लाकूड, म्हणजेच झाडांची निर्मिती, त्यापासून मध, मेष, डिक उत्पादी महत्वाचे व्यवसाय तसेच पशुपालन उद्योगाला पुरवठा, सजीवांसाठी लागणारे पाण्याचे साठे, जमिनीतच आहेत म्हणजेच सर्व सजीवांचा जीवन आधारच कृषी आहे. कृषी शिवाय मानवाच्या मुलभूत गरजांचे पूर्ण होऊ शकत नाहीत. म्हणूनच भारतीय शेती ही भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे, त्यासाठीच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही कृषी प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून ओळखली जाते तर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत कृषी क्षेत्राचे योगदान महत्वाचे असून देशाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी सुमारे ६४.३ टक्के लोकसंख्या ही शेतीशी व ग्रामीण क्षेत्राशी निगडित असून सुमारे ५४ टक्के लोकांना कृषी क्षेत्र रोजगार पुरविते.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेतीला अनन्य साधारण महत्व आहे. कृषीप्रधान देश म्हणून भारताची ओळख असलेल्या देशात आज ६४.३ टक्के लोकसंख्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. जागतिक महामत्तेकडे वाटचाल करीत आसताना प्रमुख वावीकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालत नाही. त्यासाठी कृषीक्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी आर्थिक योजना आखलेल्या आहेत. भारतातील कृषीक्षेत्राचा विकास झाल्यास भारतातील शेतीक्षेत्रावर अवलंबून असणाऱ्या घटकांचा व व्यक्तींचा विकास होऊ शकतो. त्यामुळे भारताच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टीने कृषीघटक महत्वाचा आहे. भारताला एकेकाळी सुजलाम सुफलाम देश म्हणून ओळखले जात होते. शेतीक्षेत्राचा विकास कृष्याचा आणि शेतीक्षेत्रावरील भार कमी करून देशाचा आर्थिक विकास करावयाच्या दृष्टीने सहकार चळवळ ही एक अनन्य परिवर्तन चळवळ म्हणून याकडे पाहिले जाते. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा शेती हा कणा आहे. शेती क्षेत्राचा राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात आर्थिक मोलाचा वाटा आहे. शेतीक्षेत्र जनतेचे उपजिविकेचे साधन असल्यामुळे या क्षेत्रात मुलभूत व अमुलाग्न बदल घडवून आणणे आर्थिक महत्वाचे आहे. कृषीक्षेत्रावर रोजगाराचा भार कमी असणे ही अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या प्रगतीचे लक्षण मानले जाते. मात्र भारतात हे प्रमाण फार कमी आढळून येते. भारतामध्ये असलेली प्रचंड वेळी, दारिद्र्य, दुष्काळ, विपमता, सामाजिक मागामलेपणा अशा अनेक कारणांमुळे शेताक्षेत्राची प्रगती संथ गतीने होत आहे. त्यामुळे कृषीक्षेत्राला चालना देण्याच्या दृष्टीने व समाजातील होत असलेल्या आर्थिक पिढवणूकीला वाचा फोडण्यासाठी सहकार चळवळीची निर्मिती झाली आहे. मानव हा समाजशील प्राणी आहे. एकत्र येणे, एकत्र राहणे, एकत्र होणे, त्यातून नवनिर्मिती आणि त्यातून एक वेगळा माध्यमून होणारे जीवन जगणे, त्याचे संगोपन करणे आणि विविध घटकांचे सहकार्य घेऊन नवनिर्मिती असं सहकार आणि सहकारातून पुन्हा सहकाराचे चक्र सुरू होते. विश्वातील सर्व सृष्ट आणि दृष्ट प्रवृत्ती मध्ये सहकाराचे बीज आढळते. सहकारातून सहकार्य हो भावना वाढीस लागून प्रगतीच्या दिशेने मार्गक्रमण करते. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात भारतीय कृषीक्षेत्राची एकूण स्थिती चिंताजनक होती. मावयार व महाजनाच्या विळख्यात शेतकरी मापडला होता. शेतीच्या पारंपरिक पद्धती, पाण्याचा अपुरा पुरवठा यामुळे ही कृषी उत्पादनात वाढ होत नव्हते. शेती व्यवसायाला व्यापारी विका कर्तृपुरवठा पारदर्शकतेने करीत तसे आणि शेतकऱ्यास इतर मार्गाने कर्ज उपलब्ध होत नव्हता. त्यामुळे सहकार चळवळीची निर्मिती होण्यास पोषक वातावरण निर्माण झाले. सहकाराच्या विभासातून शेतीक्षेत्राला लागणारा कर्जपुरवठा सहकारी पतपुरवठ्याच्या माध्यमातून प्राप्त झाल्याने

# IMPACT OF ECONOMIC THEORY OF AMARTYA SEN ON FREEDOM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

□ Prof. Dr. Genu (Ajay) Ramkisan Darekar

## Abstract

In the past, prevailing techniques have described per capita GDP performance, food availability and low income. The emphasis was placed on economic efficiency without assigning any obvious importance to fundamental freedoms, individual agencies and human rights. Instead, Sen's research stressed a fundamental idea of assessing market outcomes and government interventions for human benefit. It increased awareness of the significance for socio-economic outcomes of human rights. It disputes the idea that the role of human rights in fostering economic safety and restricted developments without guarantees of human rights should have priority over the civil and policy rights. It examines the ways that the Sen research programme has strengthened and expanded the human rights discourse in the fields of ethics and economy and how its work has promoted cross-fertilization and integration across traditional fields. Freedom, which plays a significant part in social processes, is one of the basic human needs. Human development involves the expansion of human choices needed for the concept of freedom. The primary factor for the improvement of welfare is human development, while freedom is a key instrument for attaining it. **Keywords:** Amartya Sen, human rights, poverty, freedom, economic theory.

## Introduction

Professor Amartya Sen's human rights accomplishments are discussed in this article. There are three reasons behind the paper. First of all, Sen's ethical and economic contributions strengthened and broadened the theoretical human rights discussion in a substantial and consecutive manner. Sen's work on ethics has called for the exclusion and the development of the framework that enables meaningful and consistent conceptualization of accepted international standards in the fields of poverty, starvation and famine from the characterization of basic freedoms and human rights. Sen has raised a wide-ranging critique of standards which take no fundamental freedoms and respect for human rights and has been pioneering to develop new paradigms and techniques which take account of these issues.

"Sen" development is a process that enhances the liberties that people benefit from. Development must lead to the eradication of barriers restricting human freedom. Poverty and tyranny, economic scarcity and deep social distress, neglect of government finances and criticism of repressive governments. The development definition of Amartya Sen is the fiftieth year of the development notion that contains all previous designs. In fact, people and human capital are mostly ignored for the decrease of economic developments in the developing countries. It is undoubtedly a profound and comprehensive understanding at every level of society that is required for this ability. Economic growth is the possibility for all society's members to exploit and allocate resources for production, commerce and infrastructure with all kinds of 'ethnic, religious and non-discriminatory aspects,' depending on their capacity and abilities. Typically, the opportunities provided are driven by a rise in GDP and per capita income. An study of the previous century's history and development discourses, especially since the 1950s, shows that indicators at first were only material in nature and development discourses were progressively moving from one economy to another. Culture, policy and society are included. The economy of Amartya Sen covers a range of economic research topics, ranging from theory of social decision making to issues of poverty and inequality, to the role of government and social action in enhancing quality of life.

The first is primarily and ultimately the rise in liberty that should be the only acceptable evaluation of human progress, and the second is that development depends on free organised people. Sen proposes two reasons for making freedom the basic element of development: Many will support this first declaration, as long as the concept of liberty is wide enough to ensure that Sen is free of financial or spiritual wants. The second assertion has been more controversial in the mainstream economic and public speech: economists are not able to afford such a spending since they typically reduce public costs like education, housing, health care, and social welfare.

Sen's many contributions to the people under the status are not monetarily limited. That is the main aim of this short book: to convey the whole work of Sen to the reader in philosophy, economics and politics. The second objective at the same time is to focus on his greatest ideas and development. In other words, even in the beginning sketch, this little book can't hope to cover the whole huge corpus as an introduction to Sen's ideas.

The United Nations Development Program defines "the process of improving people's choices," which states that they are "performing, educating, living a decent standard of living" and "political freedom, other human rights and various other

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## IMPACT OF FDI ON PERFORMANCE OF INDUSTRIES

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### Abstract

The main factor of economic development is foreign direct investment (FDI). FDI not only contributes to economic growth and development, but also contributes to income through contributing to economic development. The effect on the employment and wage structure of the emerging nations is a major role for multinationals, especially in the advanced economies. India's FDI policy, particularly since the commencement of the "Make in India" initiative in 2014, is regarded as the most permissive among development nations. The impact on FDI in India is explored in this research. The analysis was evaluated in this five-year research. Data analysis was conducted using statistical instruments such as the Coefficient Correlation and One - Way ANOVA from Karl Pearson. The link between FDI and IIP is used for the analysis of the data.

**Keywords:** GDP, FDI, Make in India Scheme, Industrial Growth, Industrial sector, Economic growth.

### Introduction

In terms of their own technological advances and their own economic growth and expansion, rich countries see FDI in developing and less developed nations as a motor of market access. In developed nations, spare parts, foreign currency reserves, revenue, trade imbalances, management and technical divisions are seen as a source of FDI. The FDI's impact is based on the country's local and international policy. The theory of economic growth tells us that the main factors influencing economic growth in a country are capital, labour force and total factor productivity, and that the overall factor productivity contributes to economic growth through changing industrial structures, technological advancement and institutional change. Thus, the industrial structure is an important factor when considering the effect of the FDI spillover on Indian economic growth. [1]

According to a recent study, foreign direct investment (FDI) has improved steadily in India. In terms of their own technological progress and maintenance of the Make in India agenda, rich economies view FDI as an engine of market access in the developing and less developed countries. Between October 2014 and June 2019, FDI inflows (40 percent) grew significantly, particularly in the manufacturing sector. The sector is one of the leading manufacturers of Indian GDP. In industrial output, India is ranked 14th in the world. This was because of the efforts made to develop the industrial sectors and become a magnet for international investment. [2]

Management of policies is one of the key factors affecting investment flows in a nation. In addition to the fundamental ideas behind it, a country's ability to attract foreign investment depends mostly on the political structure it has to promote or restrict international investment flows. [3]

FDI, which may serve as FDI senders as well as as FDI recipients, has historically been concentrated in industrialised countries. The participation of developing countries in the global FDI has substantially grown since the early 1990s and has been more pronounced after the financial crisis of 2007. In the global development plan, the attractiveness of FDI today is a significant issue, especially for developing countries. The FDI is sought after in contrast to other kinds of capital flows due to its long-term engagement and stability in the host country. FDI is also appealing for its potential to boost economic growth, notably through developing domestic investment, creating jobs, improving balance of payments, contributing to direct value added production by foreign businesses and increasing competitiveness of the local economy. [4] In increasing exports and changing the Indian economy, FDI has a significant role to play. Exports from several countries are encouraged through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Since the Make in India system began to develop, Indian Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has typically improved, with the FDI influx from October 2014 to June 2018 rising enormously. The FDI magnets were mostly produced by manufacturing units. The production of products in India has been successful and certain items are expanding on the local market. Work in the various sectors in India is manufactured in huge quantities. The FDI supports developing nations in many ways, including technology transfers and knowledge, employment creation in

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### "ANALYZING THE ECONOMIC VALUATION OF RECYCLED WATER"

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**Keywords:** Productivity; Efficiency, Reliability, Economic Valuation, Recycled  
Water.

#### ABSTRACT

In some parts of the world, water reuse has been driven as an alternate water supply through considerations such as water shortages in arid and semi-arid regions, water security concerns in areas where water demand exceeds water availability, and rigorous and costly requirements for removing nutrients and contaminants from effluent release into surface water. This study has verified the success of measures of productivity, effectiveness and dependability for the determination of scheme performance throughout the different life cycle phases.

#### INTRODUCTION

Water is essential to people's lives and well-being and plays an important part in many economic sectors. However, due to human activity and economic development, water resources are distributed unfairly over time and under pressure. Agriculture represents about 70 percent of global uses of freshwater and up to 90 percent in some fast-growing nations. Food & irrigation Water is one of the most pressing supplies of freshwater: [1]

There have been many developments worldwide in the fresh water crisis. The agricultural sector, the largest user of water and 90% of the yearly demand of water, is exacerbating this problem. In recent decades, significant funding has been used on wastewater infrastructure. At the same time, the beneficial use of treated wastewater and the increasing stress on water resources have led to the development, as an essential element of the sustainable management of water resources, of the treatment of treated wastewater, also known as recycled water. [2] Municipal waste water may be collected and used for irrigation in landscape and agriculture as water purification technology progresses. This new resource provides



## **ANALYTICAL STUDY ON TRENDS IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN INDIA**

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### **Abstract:**

The impact of poverty is a closely linked socioeconomic issue with inequality. It impacts the health, efficiency and production of people, which in turn influence their income. It takes the need for life- food, clothes, shelter, education, and health out of a section of society. Poverty means rather than inadequate incomes to meet the basic requirements of a person, a family or a group within the community/community. In reality, income inadequacy is therefore a marginalising factor, but not the only one. The objective of the poverty alleviation programme should simply be to increase individual, family or group incomes, but should be neglected in the country's development process. Poverty is a social-economic phenomenon in which a segment of society cannot satisfy its fundamental living needs. Food, clothes, shelter, education, and other fundamental human necessities are the minimal requirements.

**Keywords:** Poverty Alleviation programmes, Poverty, India, Poverty Reduction, poverty line estimation.

### **Introduction:**

India is a continental nation with a multifaceted problem of poverty. It is not unexpected that the discussion over the scope, trend, cause and treatment of poverty in India is complicated and contentious. Fortunately, India has a far better quality and more significant evidence for comprehending poverty than most other nations. Therefore, poverty reduction in India is crucial to achieving national and global objectives. The majority of rural poor are farmers, agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers and non-agricultural temporary employees. The source of poverty among families reliant on farm-based enterprises is small land holdings and poor productivity. Poverty is also perpetuated by poor education and the absence of other professional skills. [1]

Poverty eradication remains a key independence issue and sits at the heart of India's domestic development programme to build a fair and just society. Given the limited resources, the first step to the elimination of poverty as fundamental input for designing, implementing and monitoring programmes against poverty is accurate estimate of poverty. The measuring of poverty also is essential for the effectiveness of inclusive growth and poverty reduction initiatives to be a barometer. Poverty may be described as a situation for the lack of financial means to provide an essential minimum quality of life for a person or family. The traditional poverty measurement method is to define a minimum expense (or income) needed to buy a basket of goods and services essential to meet the fundamental requirements of people. The so-called poverty line is this spending. The Poverty Line Basket is the basket of commodities and services required to meet fundamental human needs (PLB). Poverty may be assessed by the amount of persons living below that level (with the incidence of poverty as the head count ratio (HCR) or the poor ratio as a proportion to the total population). [2]

Poverty is a deprivation condition. Politicians and policymakers often utilise objective poverty measurement standards. It is traditionally characterised in terms of income poverty, that is, the number of individuals below the poverty line, and is assessed in many ways, mostly in terms of income insufficiency to achieve the minimal calorie level. In terms of the income, the idea of poverty line refers to a very minimal caloric level for people to survive to ensure that they do not die of starvation, but do not lead a dignified human existence. In literature, quite a few indexes are created which relate to this phenomena in general. [3] Education, which itself symbolises poverty – poverty in education or 'educational poverty' – is an essential opportunity. Education deprivation or education poverty is therefore an essential component of human poverty. The significance of economic development has been well acknowledged in creating additional job opportunities for the people. The growth-driven strategy has been strengthened by concentrating on certain industries that provide individuals more chances to participate in the development process. In the planning process, the many aspects of poverty in the areas of health, education and other basic services were gradually integrated. [4] This viewpoint and concern have been reflected in each significant policy and plan document. "The main goal of the India plan in terms of improving people's living standards, and providing them chances for a more full and diverse existence" said the First Five Year Plan (1951-56). The paper continued: "Development can no longer

## A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF WATER SAFEGUARDING SKILLS IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

One of the most important threats to the long-term viability of agriculture has been recognised as land degradation. SWC measures are seen as critical to resolving the issues of poor agricultural output and soil degradation in India and the rest of the globe. As the requirement to show the results of NRM interventions, development initiatives, and programmes grows, impact evaluation is receiving greater attention. In this research, the bio-physical, socioeconomic, and environmental implications of SWC measures were evaluated in India in order to better understand the efficacy of these interventions. These measures conserved soil and water and also helped to improve water use efficiency, reduce soil erosion and nutrient loss, maintain soil temperature and structure, soil fertility and biological regime and maintain surface and subsurface and groundwater levels, according to the impact results of SWC measures. In order to ensure that suitable SWC measures are implemented, it is necessary to monitor and analyse the effects of SWC measures on soil and water quality. We came to the conclusion that local factors must be taken into consideration while promoting SWC initiatives.

**KEYWORDS:** Socio-Economic, Water Safeguarding, Land degradation, agricultural

### INTRODUCTION

As a result of land degradation, which is caused by a variety of interrelated variables, soil productivity has been adversely damaged, and agricultural output has fallen short of meeting the rising population's basic food needs (Anonymous, 2013). Around 270 million people in the nation go hungry every year as a result of land degradation, and this number rises every year. More than 120.72 million hectares of the country's total land area is susceptible to land degradation, which includes both cultivated and non-cultivated land, according to the most recent harmonised database on land degradation. Land degradation owing to water erosion, chemical degradation (salinization/alkalization/acidification) and wind erosion account for a total of 82.5 million hectares, followed by waterlogging, mining and industrial waste (12.4 million ha) (Anonymous, 2010). Soil and water depletion is still a big threat to India's future. Evaporation of 5334 million tonnes of soil occurs yearly, with 29 percent being permanently lost to the sea, 10 percent being deposited in reservoirs, and the remaining 61 percent being transferred from one area to another. As a result of soil erosion and land degradation, arable land is diminishing by an estimated 6000 million tonnes of top

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# UNDERSTANDING POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH THOUGHTS OF ABHIJIT BANERJEE

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## Abstract

Poverty dynamics are changes in the well-being of families across time. Their risk introduction and risk management skills may frequently move homes into and out of poverty. Economists distinguish between technical difficulties with changing means faced with a certain objective and economic problems with the allocation of resources to the competitor. Consumer research is capable of increasing society's understanding about people's perceptions of poverty and poverty reduction. However, it will need more consideration of the impact on the individual and community well-being of the impoverished on customer experiences to deliver on that promise.

**Keywords:** Poverty alleviation, income, poverty, social-economic.

## Introduction

Standard definitions of poverty compare people's or families' incomes with particular traditions. Poverty is a lack of resources to fulfil the basic needs of the individual – often specified in terms of food, lodging and clothing – if possessed. Poverty reduction in turn is defined as the attempt to rectify this situation as far as possible. Poverty is a social-economic phenomenon when even the basic necessities of a part of society are not fulfilled. Minimal essentials include food, clothing, housing, education and other essential human needs. Human beings suffer from pain and unhappiness if they do not attain that standard of living. It is often believed that it should only be regarded as impoverished those who do not reach a certain minimum consumption level. Poverty is a struggle between chance and human potential realisation. Poverty and inequality are closely bound together and in recent decades inequality seems to have grown at national and worldwide level. In countries with growing economic disparities more than 80 percent of the world's population resides. Although poverty is a complex problem, poverty levels are usually evaluated on economic elements based on income and consumption. This disparity between income and incapacity is essential to consider because there is a difference in the transfer of real money into actual capacities across societies and mindsets. Amartya Sen's approach for poverty evaluation has also been emphasised by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). 'Ending poverty in all respects' is the first sustainable development goal of the United Nations and promises that nobody is left behind. The primary objectives of global development and poverty reduction efforts are to decrease poverty through various participatory and community-based approaches in disadvantaged and vulnerable regions. Economic development is one of the primary instruments for poverty alleviation and poverty reduction via productive employment. The research in Africa, Brazil, China, Costa Rica and Indonesia reveal that the rapid economic growth has resulted in a significant number of poor people emerging from the financial poverty between 1970 and 2000. Methods for reducing poverty may be divided into four categories: community-based microfinance, capacity and social security, market-based, and good governance. The environmental problems of the 21st century for human civilization have raised global and regional vulnerability. To far, the study of vulnerability has been the topic of scientific research and a fundamental instrument for analysing global environmental change and sustainability. Researchers have still not reached consensus on the interpretation of definitions and vulnerability measures based on different study backgrounds and objectives, but generally believe that they are extremely closely connected with ideas such as risk, disastrous severity, poverty resistance and capability. Vulnerability is defined by the IPCC as "exposure components, such as activities linked to well-being, assets and livelihoods, and the negative effect of disasters and trends." All the worries about increasing inequality in rich countries in the last several decades have proven unexpectedly helpful to the poor. Between 1980 and 2016, average income almost tripled from 50 percent of the lowest earners, while global GDP growth contributed for 12 percent. The population living on less than \$1.90 a day - the "extreme poverty" criteria of the World Bank – dropped nearly by half from more than two billion to around 700 million since 1990. Never have so many people been lifted so quickly from poverty in human history.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

PENG Chao1, ZHANG Chen (2021) Chinese rural economic development has been influenced greatly by the expansion of e-commerce. E-commerce is also regarded in rural China as a viable path for reducing poverty. The assessment of the corresponding propensity values for the model indicates that the results are robust. The policy recommendations are: (1) Policy support for rural e-commerce should prioritise poor areas. This maximises the effect of e-commerce on marginal

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## IMPACT OF SOCIOECONOMIC COST ON RECYCLING WASTEWATER IN URBAN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

*Public health and sanitation are intertwined when it comes to sewage and sewage treatment. Around 70-80% of the entire amount of water used for household purposes is disposed of away as wastewater. Industrial and agricultural water demand necessitates the collection, purification, and reuse of wastewater as a viable alternative to freshwater. Industrial and agricultural water demand, future urban expansion areas, and ULBs all benefit from the use of treated wastewater as a source of money, as well as the ability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In irrigation and groundwater pumping, the use of fertiliser has the ability to generate energy, decrease GHG emissions, and be implemented as a CDM project. 17 billion cubic metres (BCM) of treated wastewater resources are available if wastewater created in 2030 is taken into account and 80% of it is treated. In terms of industrial need in 2025, this 17 BCM treated wastewater supply will meet about 75% of that requirement. A fourth of the country's drinking water needs will be met by this project. Key design issues that affect the feasibility of reuse programmes include tariff, quality & cost of treatment, cost of convenience, and residuals disposal costs. Municipal wastewater treatment, agricultural and industrial sector potential, treatment costs and other economics for sewage treatment, reuse and recycling initiatives in different ULBs in India have been proven in the present research.*

**KEYWORD:** *Waste water treatment, technologies, reuse & recycle, treatment cost, tertiary treatment*

### INTRODUCTION

When it comes to appropriate water supply and sewage disposal, urban India, in particular, has enormous issues. In many Indian cities and villages, water scarcity has become an ongoing issue. However, it is often not enough to fulfil the increasing demand for water from all economic sectors at one time. Per capita, water availability has decreased from 1,816 cubic metres in 2001 to 1,545 cubic metres in 2011 as a result of population growth. According to the most recent census, just 70% of urban homes in the United States have access to piped water service. The average daily water consumption for these homes falls well short of the required 135 litres. Between 2015 and 2050, India is predicted to generate 404 million additional urban residents. (2) Rapid urbanisation is expected to be accompanied by increased industrial production and an accompanying rise in energy consumption. Urban water shortages are being exacerbated by a rise in water demand from families, enterprises, and power plants. Due to the severe water constraint in industrial metros like Chennai, Bengaluru, and Delhi, the cost of freshwater production and industrial water prices have increased significantly. To lessen the impact of this approaching problem, freshwater alternatives are needed. Using recovered water or treated wastewater as a source of income is another option that is

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### IMPACT OF ECONOMIC THEORY OF AMARTYA SEN ON FREEDOM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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**Keywords: Amartya Sen, human rights, poverty, freedom, economic theory.**

#### ABSTRACT

In the past, prevailing techniques have described per capita GDP performance, food availability and low income. The emphasis was placed on economic efficiency without assigning any obvious importance to fundamental freedoms, individual agencies and human rights. Instead, Sen's research stressed a fundamental idea of assessing market outcomes and government interventions for human benefit. It increased awareness of the significance for socio-economic outcomes of human rights. It disputes the idea that the role of human rights in fostering economic safety and restricted developments without guarantees of human rights should have priority over the civil and policy rights. It examines the ways that the Sen research programme has strengthened and expanded the human rights discourse in the fields of ethics and economy and how its work has promoted cross-fertilization and integration across traditional fields. Freedom, which plays a significant part in social processes, is one of the basic human needs. Human development involves the expansion of human choices needed for the concept of freedom. The primary factor for the improvement of welfare is human development, while freedom is a key instrument for attaining it.

#### Introduction

Professor Amartya Sen's human rights accomplishments are discussed in this article. There are three reasons behind the paper. First of all, Sen's ethical and economic contributions strengthened and broadened the theoretical human rights discussion in a substantial and consecutive manner. Sen's work on ethics has called for the exclusion and the development of the framework that enables meaningful and consistent conceptualisation of accepted international standards in the fields of poverty, starvation and famine from the characterisation of basic freedoms and human rights. Sen has raised a wide-ranging critique of standards which take no fundamental

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नासिरा शर्मा के 'जिन्दा मुहावरे' उपन्यास में विभाजन त्रासदी  
का यथार्थवादी चित्रण

प्रा. अच्युत साधू शिंदे

अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग, मु. सा. काकडे महाविद्यालय, सोमेश्वरनगर, तहसील—बारामती,  
जिला—पुणे—४१२३०६ ई—मेल [पदकमण्वीनज६९/हउपसण्ववउ](mailto:पदकमण्वीनज६९/हउपसण्ववउ)

समकालीन हिंदी महिला कथाकारों में नासिरा शर्मा का अपना अलग महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। नासिरा शर्मा कथा लेखिका होने के साथ-साथ विचारक भी है, तथा पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में इनका नाम उल्लेखनीय है। इनका जन्म १९४८ ई. इलाहाबाद (उत्तरप्रदेश) में हुआ था। साहित्य उन्हें विरासत में मिला उनके पिता उर्दू के प्रोफेसर होने के साथ-साथ एक उच्च कोटि के कवि थे। अतः कहा जा सकता है कि साहित्य प्रेम, पठन तथा लेखन उन्हें विरासत में मिला। नासिरा जी ने हिंदी साहित्य की अनेकों विधाओं में अपनी लेखनी चलायी है। उनके कुल दस उपन्यास और दस कहानी संग्रह प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं। उपन्यासों में सात नदियाँ एक समंदार (१९८४), शात्मली (१९८७), ठीकारे की मंगनी (१९८९) जीरो रोड़ (१९९३), जिन्दा मुहावरे (१९९८), अक्षयवट (२००३), कुइयांजान (२००५), पारिजात (२०११), अजनबी जजीरा (२०१२) और कागज की नाव (२०१४) आदि हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्होंने बाल साहित्य निबंध लेखन, समीक्षा और पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में भी लेखनी चलायी है। सन् १९८५ में मुजफ्फर अली के निर्देशन में 'काली मोहनी', आया बरात राखी, समेल का दरख्त नामक टेली फिल्म की कथा का भी लेखन किया। नासिरा जी महिला एवं पुरुष लेखन में कोई भेद नहीं पाती है। उनके यहाँ लिंग भेद वर्जित है। उनका दृष्टिकोण वैश्विक है। नासिरा शर्मा का मानना है कि इन्सानी दृष्टिकोण को औरत और मर्द में नहीं बाँटा जा सकता है। उनके लेखन का फलक अत्यंत विस्तृत है, जो कि गाँव, कस्बे, शहर से लेकर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं तक फैला है। उनका साहित्यिक सरोकार और लेखकीय दायित्व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं तक फैला है। उनका साहित्यिक सरोकार और लेखकीय दायित्व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाईचारे को महत्व देता है। उनके लेखन में समग्र समाज, सभी देशों के सवाल उठते हैं, जवाब ढूँढे जाते हैं और नए-नए विचार उठते हैं।

विभाजन एक ऐसी त्रासदी थी जिसके घाव अभी तक पूरी तहर भर नहीं पाए हैं। जैसा कि मशहूर पाकिस्तानी इतिहासकार आयशा जलाल ने कहा है, विभाजन बीसवीं सदी के दक्षिण एशिया की केंद्रीय ऐतिहासिक घटना थी, एक ऐसा ऐतिहासिक क्षण था जिसने आनेवाले अनेक दशकों को परिभाषित कर डाला। मानव इतिहास में कभी भी

## ममता कालिया के कथासाहित्य में चित्रित नारी

प्रा.अच्युत साधू शिंदे

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बीसवीं शताब्दी महिला उत्थान का युग माना जाता है। पुराने रीतिरिवाज, संस्कार, सामाजिक बंधनों में जकड़ी नन्हीं आज हर क्षेत्र में न केवल पुरुष के कंधे से कंधा मिला रही हैं बल्कि राजनीति, समाज, साहित्य आदि क्षेत्रों में उच्च पदों का हकदार बन गई हैं। आधुनिक नारी की मनःस्थिति, पारिवारिक जीवन में पति-पत्नी के संबंध आदि विषयों को लेकर अनुनय के विस्तृत दायरे के अंतर्गत साहित्य रचना जिन महिला साहित्यकारों ने की है, उनमें ममता कालिया का नाम हिंदी साहित्य जगत में उल्लेखनीय है। साहित्यकार जिस स्थान, सभ्यता, संस्कृति, परिवेश और वातावरण में जीविको पार्जनकरता है, वहाँ की भाषा, वेशभूषा, खान-पान, आचार-विचार रहन-सहन आदि उसकी जीवनशैली से अनायास एकरूप होते हैं। विवाहपूर्व और विवाहोपरांत भिन्न-भिन्न प्रांतों में शिक्षा तथा नौकरी के लिए भ्रमण करने वाली लेखिका ममता कालिया के साहित्य सृजन में विभिन्नता के दर्शन होते हैं। हिंदी साहित्य की विभिन्न विधाओं की रचनाकार ममता कालिया हिंदी साहित्य की एक विशिष्ट लेखिका हैं। उन्होंने लगभग सभी विधाओं में लेखन-कार्य किया है। आधुनिक काल की महिलायें पुरुषों के कंधे से कंधा मिलाते हुए सभी क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही हैं। वे सुबह से रात तक काम करती रहती हैं और सुशिक्षित होते हुए भी उन्हें पति की दी यातनाएँ सहनी पड़ती हैं। परिवार का हर एक सदस्य नारी से अलग-अलग प्रकार की अपेक्षाएँ रखता है। नौकरी करले वाली नारी की अलग समस्याएँ होती हैं। सभी को संतुष्ट रखने में वह तिल-तिल गल जाती है। घर में उसे अलग संघर्षों को झेलना पड़ता है और दफ्तर में अलग। इन सभी संघर्षों में पिसती नारी का चित्रण ममता कालिया की रचनाओं में दिखाई देती है।

ममता जी 1960 से लेकर अब तक निरंतर लेखन कार्य में जुटी हुई हैं। वे साहित्य की अधिकांश विधाओं में सृजनात्मक कार्य कर रही हैं। उनके अब तक आठ उपन्यास और बारह कहानी संग्रह प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं। उनके उपन्यास इस प्रकार हैं- बेघर (1970), नरक-दर-नरक (1975), प्रेमकहानी (1980), लड़कियाँ (1984), एक पत्नी के नोट्स (1997), दौड़ (2005), दुखम सुखम (2009), अंधेरे का ताला (2010) आदि। कहानीसंग्रह इस प्रकार हैं, छुटकारा (1969), सीट नंबर छह (1978), एक अदद औरत (1979), प्रतिदिन (1983), उसका यौवन (1985), जाँच अभी जारी है। (1989), चर्चित कहानियाँ (1995), बोलनेवाली औरत (1998), मुखौटा (2003), निर्मोही (2004), पच्चीस साल की लड़की (2006) थिएटर रोड के कौवे (2006), दस प्रतिनिधि कहानियाँ (2008), काके दी हट्टी (2010) आदि। ममता कालिया ने घर-परिवार, नारी जीवन के विविध तथा जीवन के विविध आयामों पर अपनी लेखनी चलाई है। ममता जी ने दृढ़तापूर्वक स्त्री-पुरुष समानता का समर्थन किया है। उन्होंने अपने पात्रों के प्रति विशेष मोह नहीं रखा है। साथ ही पाठकों से भी कोई दुरावा-छिपाव नहीं किया, बल्कि अपनी बहुत-सी रचनाओं में अपनी खुशियाँ, मायूसियाँ, हरादे, मनसूबे तथा जीवन की संवेदनात्मक परिस्थितियों को पाठकों के समक्ष खोलकर रख दिया है।

आज नारी का कार्यक्षेत्र परिवार तक ही सीमित नहीं रह गया है, उसे अपने कार्यस्थल पर भी अनेक रूपों में अपना दायित्व भली-भाँति निर्वहन करना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार एक ही नारी को एक ही दिन में कई प्रकार की भूमिका निभानी पड़ती है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि नारी शक्ति रूपा है, जगत-जननी हैं नारी के संबंध में यहाँ तक कहा गया है कि उसने पृथ्वी के समान क्षमा, सूर्य के समान तेज, समुद्र के समान गंभीरता, चंद्रमा के समान शीतलता एवं पर्वत के समान उच्चता के एक साथ दर्शन होते हैं। नारी को ममता जी ने अपने कथासाहित्य विविध रूपों में चित्रित किया है। नारी को ममता जी ने अपने कथासाहित्य विविध रूपों में चित्रित किया है। जैसी की- माँ, पत्नी, प्रेमिका, बहन, बहू, कामकाजी नारी, ननद-भाभी, दादी, नानी आदि। साथ ही उन्होंने नारी की स्वभाव विविधता के आधार पर नारी के विविध रूपों का चित्रण किया है। जैसे- पति पराजय स्त्री, रूढ़ि-विद्रोही स्त्री करुणामयी स्त्री, त्यागमयी स्त्री, संघर्षशील स्त्री, वैधव्य से पीड़ित स्त्री व्यवस्था से पीड़ित स्त्री, यौन शोषण में पीड़ित स्त्री और आधुनिक स्त्री आदि।

भारतीय संस्कृति में पति को परमेश्वर माना जाता है यहाँ तक कि भारतीय नारी अपने पति की लंबी आयु एवं सुख के लिए कठोर से कठोर व्रत उपवास करती आई है। पुराण, धर्मग्रंथों में सती सावित्री का अपने पति को पुनर्जन्म मिले

## समकालीन हिंदी कविताओं में जनवादी स्वर

प्रो. अब्दुल सादु शिंदे

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### शोध सारांश

‘जनवाद’ शब्द सिर्फ राजनीति से संबंधित नहीं है। उसका संबंध संस्कृति से है। साहित्य में वह प्रगतिवाद का स्थानापन्न शब्द भी नहीं है। कविता का जनवादी स्वर मानवीयता से संबंधित तत्त्व है। अतीत से बढ़कर उरगों वर्तमान की अपेक्षा है। युग को बदलने की शक्ति उसमें है। अगर इसकी परंपरा अत्यंत गहरी है। प्राचीन युग से ही साहित्य में सुनितकामना का स्वर रहा है। समकालीन कविता में वह प्रखरता से गुंफित है। पुराने समय में जनवादी काव्य शोषकों विरोधी काव्य माना जाता था उसका क्षेत्र व्यापक होता गया वह जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में व्याप्त शोषण के प्रतिरोध में लिखा गया मानव संपृक्ति का काव्य बन गया। हिंदी की जनवादी काव्यधारा भारतीय जीवन संघर्ष की सुदृढ़ भूमि पर खड़ी है। जनवादी काव्य मुट्ठी भर शोषक-शासक वर्ग के प्रति विशाल शोधित जनसमुदाय की मुक्ति का उद्घोष है। जनवादी कविता श्रमजीवियों की जिंदगी का दर्तावेज है। जनता के संघर्षों और जीवन को स्वर देने की एक सफल कोशिश जनवादी साहित्य में दिखाई देती है। सर्वहारा के नजरिये से ये ही देशकाल और समाज को विश्लेषित करते हैं। शोषण के विरुद्ध संगठित सर्वहारा की क्रांति भावना को इस साहित्य ने अंजाम दिया है। जनवादी रचनाकार की दृष्टि समूचे समाज पर पड़ती है। सर्वहारा वर्ग रोटी के लिए कभी व्यवस्था से समझौता नहीं करता है। ऐसे लोग ही क्रांति कर सकते हैं। समकालीन कविता की जनवादी दृष्टि की नींव पर क्रांति भावना टिकी है। साठ, सत्तर दशक की हिंदी कविता समय में सत्य से साक्षात्कार करने लगी। समय के सत्य की तलाश इसने यथार्थ से जुड़कर करना शुरू किया। आज के दौर में लिखी जानेवाली तमाम कवितायें समकालीन नहीं कहीं जा सकती क्योंकि समकालीनता कोई समय बद्ध आधारणा नहीं है। यह परंपराओं को तोड़ने के बजाय उसी की ही सही दिशा में होनेवाला विकास है। समय के व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य में वर्तमान की बहुआयामी समझ का होना, वर्तमान की ज्वलंत समस्याओं का सामाजिक रूप से साक्षात्कार करना, व्यापक जनसमुदाय की आशा आकांक्षाओं के प्रति दायित्व और प्रतिबद्धता महसूस करना ही समकालीन बनना है।

**संकेताक्षर :** समकालीन काव्य, जनवादी स्वर, समकालीन कवि, जनवादी कविता।

**आ**धुनिक काल में प्रयोगवाद के बाद हिंदी कविता में नए आयामों की तलाश आरंभ हुई। इन्हीं आयामों में से एक समकालीन कविता है, जो 1960 के दशक में हिंदी साहित्य में जनवादी मूल्यों और जनाकांक्षी प्रश्नों के साथ आई। आजादी के बाद लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों में आई गिरावट के कारण आम जन के मन में संदेह उत्पन्न हुआ। जनसामान्य वर्ग की शासन के प्रति जो आशा आकांक्षाएँ थी वे बिखरने लगी। आम जनता दुःख, नैराश्य, अवसाद और पीड़ित होकर शासन से अनेक सवाल करने लगी। इन्हीं सवालों को लेकर समकालीन कविता का स्वरूप निर्मित होता है। समकालीन कविता की समकालीनता को केवल एक समय में होने वाली कविता के भाव या समकालीन शब्द के रूप में नहीं समझा जा सकता। वस्तुतः यह एक विचारधारा है, जो अवधारणा का रूप धारण करती है कविता को विस्तार देती है। नरेंद्र मोहन समकालीन कविता के बारे में लिखते हैं, “समकालीन कविता का अर्थ किसी कालखंड या दौर में व्याप्त स्थितियों और समस्याओं का चित्रण निरूपण या बयान भर नहीं है। बल्कि उनको ऐतिहासिक अर्थ में समझना, उनके मूल स्रोत तक पहुँचना और



**IMMIGRATION, LIBERALIZATION AND FRAGMENTATION OF FAMILY IN THE  
TWENTIETH CENTURY**

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**ABSTRACT**

In the twentieth century, The Indian society witnessed a paradigm shift. The dominant rural agricultural society transformed into an industrial urban one every where in the Globalised World. Recent trends like Industrialization, Globalization, political freedom, rise of urban centers, coming of multinational companies and migration of people from rural to urban areas made an incredible impact on the Indian social structure. The issues like Money and market are putting a lot of stress on the family structure. Migration from one place to another place has become crucial and has changed the concept of family in the twentieth century in India. The hardships of a competitive capitalist world in which women are forced to work for the livelihood of the family, sometimes both men and women maintain relationship outside marriage that has brought the protest situation every where. The huge influence of liberalization, privatization and globalization led an entrepreneurial society and has influenced families in the upper class of the Indian society. The economic pressures, shortage of living space and overall development has led the family to greater fragmentation. The increasing significance of money power, the value structure of the society, assault of the capitalism has been explored by the Women novelists of the nineties in their novels.

Today, women are participating in every field of society, employed in a variety of professions and not remained housewives but brought a great change in family. Their economic independence has aroused ego, ambitions and separation and now occupied the center of the stage in the novels not only by women but also by men. They show courage enough to fight with social evils and male superiority. But, even they are practically marginalized in male-dominated society.

**Keywords:-** Immigration, Liberalization and Fragmentation, Money-Power Age, Industrialization, Globalization, Entrepreneurial Society, Capitalism, Social Evils and Male Superiority, Marginalised

**DETAIL PAPER**

Today, women are participating in every section of society and employed in a variety of professions. The women novelists depict a large number of modern women characters like hawkers, gypsies, prostitutes, painters, actresses, dancers, singers, nuns, doctors and teachers. They have not remained housewives and have brought a great change in family. Their economic independence has aroused their ambitions. In Indian English novels, women have now occupied the center of the stage not only by women but also by men. These women characters show courage enough to fight with social evils and male superiority. In the money-power age the protest situation is created due to changing attitude of some people who are murdering their own family members and relatives, and some women do not hesitate to have sexual relationship outside marriage. They surrender themselves to their bosses and others for material gains. The depiction of these forces and their influence on family is made in the novels of different women novelists of the nineties. The Indian society witnessed a paradigm change in the twentieth century. Industrialization, Globalization, political freedom, rise of urban centers, coming of multinational companies and migration of people from rural to urban areas made a tremendous impact on the Indian social structure. Money and market is putting a lot of stress on the family structure. Migration from villages to the town and from towns to big cities and finally from one country to another also became a powerful force to bring change in concept of family in the



twentieth century. The hardships of a competitive capitalist world in which women are forced to work for the livelihood of the family, expose people to newer kind of relationship outside marriage. Upbringing of children, responsibility of old parents, domestic servants, celebrations of festivals etc. are issues that prominently discussed in the literature only. The huge influence of liberalization, privatization and globalization leading to genesis of an entrepreneurial society has also influenced families in the upper class of the Indian society. The economic pressures, scarcity of living space, overall fall in the emotional attachments among people and the fast pace of the so-called development has led the family to greater fragmentation and shaped Indian society with the products of capitalism. The diverse economy with the state playing a welfare role is gradually losing itself into a capitalist one with the state assuming a *laissez-faire* posture. The increasing significance of money power has transformed the value structure of the society. This ultimately has a bearing upon the family structure and relationships also. The last decade of the twentieth century has seen onslaught of the forces of capitalism. Women novelists, after independence of India, have been trying to explore the feeling of girls who fall a victim to the conflict between the traditional and newly acquired values.

R.Johnson Brimley rightly comments:

“The new woman, the feminine novelist of the twentieth century has abandoned the old realism. She does not accept observed revelation. She is seeking with passionate determination for that reality which is behind the material, the things that matter spiritual things, ultimate truth.”

In the money-power age, some people are murdering their own family members and relatives, and some women do not hesitate to have sexual relationship outside marriage. They surrender themselves to their bosses and others for material gains. The depiction of these forces and their influence on family is made in the novels of different women novelists of the nineties.

Indian women novelist, Shobha De explores the same protest situation in her novel, *Starry Nights*; character Asha Rani, a film actress who surrenders herself to the directors, producers and actors for the sake of money and success. She goes to get roles in the movies at the age of thirteen because of poverty. Asha Rani does not hesitate to lose her virginity to get success in the market of the film industry. She enjoys sexual relationship with Kishenbhai and forgets all the values and limits of family. For the sake of money, even mother of Asha Rani does not object on her daughter's free sexual relationships with different men in film industry. She permits Kishanbhai to send her daughter where he wants. Now, in metropolitan cities, in some families mothers are sending their daughters in the hell of sexuality. They do not hesitate to earn money by making them prostitutes and permit them to other works of vulgarity. Asha Rani's Amma has spoiled her daughter's life for money. Being a mother she has lost all morals, ethics and responsibilities of mother. Amma can send her daughter to sleep with any person who can give her more money to get more market value in film industry.

The relation of Asha Rani and her mother is based on money and Amma does not understand the sentiments, feelings and desires of her daughter. When Asha Rani signs a desi version film *Madame Bovary*, she writes to her daughter: “Pagli! Why did you sign without asking me? That crook is paying you next to nothing. You want to win some stupid award or what? Arrey; understand one thing baby, you are in industry to make money, not win some two-bit award”

Money brings disputes in relation of family members. In *Starry Nights*, Asha Rani's mother sends her daughter in film industry to earn money but when Asha Rani returns the signing amount of his forthcoming picture. Asha Rani's mother exploits her own daughter to look after her other family members. In the money-power age, men giddy with power and success, treating their wives like dispensable commodities. In some upper class families still husbands treat them as maidservants. Money makes man



selfish and created problems and obstacles in relationship. In the novel, *Starry Nights*, money developed a gap between Sudha and her mother. Kishenbhai informs Asha Rani about the relationship between her mother and younger sister. Asha Rani's mother tells Asha Rani about Sudha's rude behaviour: "Hai Bhagwan! Such ambition. Such cunning. She would have sold her Amma if she had to. That girl has no feelings, nothing. She only offers money. I wonder whom she's taken after. Money, sex and fame, she gave not a penny to me. I have to beg her. Beg her for even a blouse piece" Sudha becomes so selfish about money when her film had turned mega hit. She becomes very greedy and does not want to share her earnings with her mother.

In *Thousand Faces of Night*, in 1992, Mahesh, Devi's husband, always remains busy in his official tours, parties and business. He does not bother about the feelings of Devi. He is guilty in that way to his wife, so he tells her: "Devi I know you think these official parties is a waste of time. But surely you don't think I can manage work at the office as well as at home?" In his powerful money age, most of the sons have forgotten their duties for old parents. They migrate from village to town, or cities where they plunge themselves in the ocean of money and market and do not pay attention to parents; who live in villages.

In Hariharan's novel *Devi's aunt*, Lakshmiamma is close to seventy and lives alone in a corner of the decaying little family house in agraaharam and her son live forty miles away in a town. Her one of the sons sends her money orders once a month, twenty rupees, and a line to say he was busy him would visit next year. Then money orders stop coming. Lakshmiamma complains in the temple every evening. She waits in impatient neighbours homes. In his modern age, to secure money and property parents throw their daughter or son in the thorns of arranged marriage without thinking of their daughter or son's choice.

In *A Matter of Time*, Manorama, mother of Kalyani, who had been terrified that her husband would marry again to add to her insecurity that main crutch. The women depended on a son was denied to her. She had been a daughter, Kalyani, who would get married and become part of another family finally Kalyani was a clever and intelligent girl. She was a genius in maths and her father wanted her to become an engineer but she was not allowed to complete her schooling. Arranged marriage of Kalyani and Sripati brings conflicts in their later life. Kalyani's husband had not spoken to her for decades, but she lives alone in a room at the top floor of the big house. Money has played a powerful role to bring problems in family members. In Rani Dharker's novel *Virgin Syndrome*, all the family members become ready to sell Aashiyaana to arrange money but after sometime some member of the family protest to sell that valuable building. Parents are so busy in their jobs and no time to care for their daughter. Without guidance of mother she takes admission in a college, develops contacts with Raina and becomes pregnant. Their daughter grows above thirty years but they do not bother about her marriage and leave this matter on her own. As an effect of consumerism, the desire of earning a lot of money forces a communication gap between relatives.

In this age of the supremacy, the relations between upper class families are based on their economic status. In Arundhati's novel *The God of Small Things*, when Chacko finished his assignment and could not find another job. His wife Margaret Kochamma leaves him and marries Joe, a biologist. He was everything that Chacko was not. For money, she changes her husband but Margaret Kochamma is a foreign lady and for her sentiments, traditions and emotions have no place in her life. But, such type of westernization of Indian families is also bringing a change in Indian society. When Chacko was in love with Margaret Kochamma, he forgets his mother and other family members but his mother Mamachi does not forget him, when she knew her son was in trouble she helps him.

On Chacko's relation with his wife, Nirmala C. Prakash comments:

"It is only women who fail to achieve conjugal bliss; men too fail miserably in attaining nuptial happiness in Arundhati's fictional world. Chacko's (Ammu's brother) marriage to Margaret Kochamma follows pattern of Ammu's story. This can really be called a relationship, which springs from mutual love. But romantic passion remains only a fleeting experience and Chacko turns homeward when his Canadian wife rejects him in favour of a new and more affluent lover."

Atima Srivastava's second novel looking for Maya is the *Story of Mira*, a young woman fresh out of university and set to embark on brilliant career. She is bright ambitious and hungry for life. When her



boyfriend, Luke takes off for the summer, Mira is left alone in London where she falls into the orbit of Amrit, older, sophisticated, a man accustomed to calling the tune. Both have a great deal to learn and to lose. The novel explores themes of love, passion, friendship and ambiguities of cultural identity acutely. Mira's parents Ravi Choudhary and Kavita Joshi sent their daughter to study at London, and they also left India their native place Lucknow and settled in England. Her parents are not concerned about Mira. They are so much busy in their business and writing works and in earning of money; they do not pay attention to Mira. To earn money, men are migrating from their native places and going to other cities and countries, leaving their wives and children at home. That causes difficulties in families.

In Looking for Maya a taxi driver tells Amrit about his family and his own life in migration as depicted in the novel:

"My wife, she is still in my village with my children. I came here sixteen years ago and look at me, I don't own a thing. I live in a stinking room in Deptford, do this menial job. I drink pints in the pub. I eat of take away, suffering the humiliation of threats. The scum, they vomit and use abusive language. They have no shame. It is no life."

In this age, all the relations have become based on money and wealth. Now marriage and engagement are decided by the earning capacity and economic status of family and also broken off by it.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, the end of the twentieth century is marked by a new change in Indian society. The forces of market become stronger and they have a powerful impact on people's outlook, particularly the rich class. The economic pressures, shortage of living space, overall fall in the emotional attachments among people and the fast pace of the so-called development has led the family to a path of greater fragmentation. The increasing importance of money power has transformed the value structure of the society. This ultimately has a bearing upon the family structure and relationships also. In the money-power age, some people are murdering their own family members and relatives, and some women do not hesitate to have sexual relationship outside marriage. They surrender themselves to their bosses and others for material gains. The depiction of these forces and their influence on family is made in the novels of different women novelists of the nineties. In the money-power age, men heady with power and success, treating their wives like dispensable commodities. In some upper class families still husbands treat them as maidservants. Money made man selfish and it has created problems and obstacles in their relationships.

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## **A STUDY OF CULTURAL ASPECTS IN THE FILM JAIT RE JAIT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This article is an attempt to show an insight of post-independence of India's Thakar tribe in the Marathi film 'Jait Re Jait', directed by Jabbar Patel. It is based on the novel by G.N. Dandekar. The film presents strengths and imperfections of the Thakars. The Film as a medium plays a very vital role in the shaping of the society, its structure, culture, traditions and customs. This study also attempts to outline the reflections of cultural aspects in the film Jait Re Jait which is reflected on contemporary Thakar community and its cultural rituals, traditions, superstitions and their way of living life. The festivals, the worship of God and practices in their ritual ceremonies, their rich culture and other social practices.

**Keywords:** film, Marathi, society, culture, tribal, Thakar, rituals, traditions

### **INTRODUCTION**

Cultural studies and cultural aspects in film can be considered and defined as an interdisciplinary field in which cinema is studied in relation to the cultural values and meanings. The term 'Art for Art's Sake' taken from the French, the term "l'art pour l'art," (Art for Art's Sake) expresses the idea that art has an inherent value independent of its subject-matter, or of any social, political, or ethical significance According to, George Sand, "Art for Art's Sake is an empty phrase. Art for the sake of truth, art for the sake of the good and the beautiful, that is the faith I am searching for.' It is about creating a world of reality which did not exist in a real life. The Cinema is considered to be an important art form of entertainment and powerful means of educating to the society for understanding and means of expressing something delicately. Jait Re Jait (1977) is one of the fragile art film which displayed the story of win, lose and love. The story is winning in life but losing the love at the same time.

### **CULTURAL ASPECTS**

In the early Marathi cinema, men of letters we're collaborators, but in recent years they have turned into filmmakers in their own right. Jabbar Patel, a pediatric by profession, is easily the most eminent among them. Scripted by Vijay Tendulkar, his first venture Saamna (Confrontation) is about the changing scene of rural Maharashtra, dominated as it has been all these years by sugar barons and power-politics. The second, Jait Re Jait, deals with tribal life, and the third Simhasan (Throne), is a political satire on the going-on in Maharashtra politics. The setting of the film is located in Thakarwadi in the forest. The film is decorated with natural scenery and its impact is reflected in the real world, i.e. a dense forest, running water in the forest, rice farming, lifestyle, religious practices.

In the 1960s, Cultural Studies which fuses political economy, literary theory, media theory, film studies, cultural anthropology, communication, sociology, social theory, philosophy, art history or criticism etc. to study cultural phenomena in various societies. Cultural Studies constantly concentrations on how a particular phenomenon relates matters of ideology, nationality, ethnicity, social class and gender. The study employs Roland Bathes' Mythologies (1957, trans. 1972) analyzed the social conventions and "codes" that confer



meanings in such social practices as women's fashions and professional wrestling. This movement was inaugurated by Raymond Williams' Culture and Society (1958) and by Richard Hoggart's the uses of Literacy (1958, reprinted 1992), and it became institutionalized in the influential Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural studies, founded by Hoggart in 1964.

The works of Stuart Hall and Richard Hoggart with the Birmingham Centre later expanded through the writings of David Morley, Tony Bennett and others. Cultural Studies is interested in the process by which power relations organize cultural artifacts (food habits, music, cinema, sport events etc.). It looks at popular culture and everyday life, which had hitherto been dismissed as "inferior" and unworthy of academic study. The film Jait Re Jait (Win-Win) is based on G.N. Dandekar's novel, directed by Jabbar Patel and written by Satish Alekar and Anil Joglekar. This film released in 1977, and become popular due to its rhythmic and unconventional songs composed by Pt. Hridaynath Mangeshkar, but failed at the box office. The playback singers were Lata Mangeshkar, Asha Bhosale, Usha Mangeshkar, Varsha Bhosale, Ravindra Sathe and Chandrakant kale.

The starring of the film is Mohan Agashe as Nagya, Smita Patil as Chindhi, Nilu Phule as Nagya's father, Sulabha Dashpande as Nagya's mother and other minor characters. The main character Nagya (Mohan Agashe) is tribal skilled drummer, his quest is to become virtuous or 'punyawant' as he heard from his father (Nilu Phule). The story is based in a tribal caste named 'Thakar'. Their cultural and traditional lifestyle is very well depicted in the film, not voyeuristic aspects but more from cultural aspects. Nagya being the protagonist, the film also convey a female character Chindhi (Smita Patil), its literary meaning is 'piece of torn or blur cloth'. A cultural study in the film can be studied in relation to the cultural values and meanings in various ways such as identities, values and norms in culture as they connected to social class, gender and ethnicity. As we see in the film a protagonist Nagya tried to become pure, virtuous or punyavant by beating a drum in the forest for the sake of a god Lingoba (Lord Shiva).

The aesthetic, social, symbolic, spiritual and educational values are reflected in the film which is connected with the characters played a significant role. To become a punyavant, Nagya is a symbolic to representative as a virtuous (punyavant) leader of the thakar community in the contemporary period. He tried to become a spiritual person by beating mysterious drum in the forest and followed social traditions, rituals and superstitions. It is clear in the film about a skilled activities occurred, a learn to play a drum (dhol). Hence, Gabriel Okara's 'The Mystic Drum' is both in content and form. It uses the poet's African ethos artistically to create a distinctly African poem. Being an African, Gabriel Okara goes back to his root is history, religion, culture and folklore to capture their essence in a form which is also its meaning. The mystic drum is mysterious as well as mystical because it is both real and symbolic, its beating is both outside and inside, and its existence is both physical and psychological. Though the beating of the drum begins within, it gradually reaches, without transforming its microcosmic form into macrocosmic reality. In African folklore, the beating drum has ritualistic, and therefore mystical, significance. Its nature and function is cosmic like the chanting of mantras in Hindu tradition and folklore. Similarly, in the film beating drum by Nagya, it unites the mind and heart of the drum beater with the outside world of nature. The drum unites the mind and heart of Chindhi. She falls in love with Nagya due to mysterious and melodious spell of beating drum by Nagya. The Italian Marxist, Antonio Gramsci (1891-1934), who makes the distinction between rule and hegemony, Althusser makes a similar distinction between power and control. Hegemony is related to the 'world view' or 'class -outlook' of the 'created culture' of the dominant class and resulting ideology which, in a subtle way, make everybody feel that all of us are freely choosing what is imposed on us; this is a way of 'manufacturing' consensus through immobile forms of social control such as the media, the educational system, religious institutions, art and literature that mould our ideas and attitudes; whereas rule and power are directly repressive, structures of the army, the police, the prisons, and the law courts are part of the state machinery. This distinction in Gramsci and Althusser accounts for the so-called 'democratizing' operation of control structures in a society whereby the power structure is maintained. Capitalism is sustained only through the 'trick' that we are freely choosing what



is imposed on us without any freedom of choice. The realistic atmosphere of the thakar community is depicted in the film. The dominant class controls the tribal people in reality. The protagonist Nagya has controlled through religious beliefs to make him punyavant by the dominant class. He follows superstitions blindly under the spell of the priest. The cloths are used in the film exhibits the liberal attitude of the thakar tribes. Female just wear a blouse and male just drape a cloth around their waist. The culture of the tribal community is showed through a tribal song, 'Aamhi thakar thakar, ya ranachi pakhar'. This song describes them as we are the thakars and the birds of the forests and people are connected with nature. In the early part of the film two narrators were described about tribal Thakarwadi with a melodious song "Dongarkathadi thakarwadi, thakarwadila jhopadya chari. Bhagtachha Nagya unmans bhari..." (Thakarwadi is situated in the dense forest corner of mountains and it has four small huts. The protagonist called Nagya, the son of the Bhagat (the priest), is a mischievous or a loafer). The song further portrays and reflects of the people in the thakar community.

The portrait of Women in the film is a very effectively reflected in the beginning to an end. The major female characters in the film are Chindhi, Nagya's mother and also other female minor characters. All women are portrayed as strong minded, independent women who have stays in their families. In Henrik Ibsen's A Doll's House, Nora Helman is representation of women's freedom. James Hunker analyzed as 'That slammed door reverberated across the roof of the world. This play is known as unexpected shocking ending, her character shows that in respective culture certain qualities of women are identified to be less important than men, on the outside looking is she seems to a toy to her husband. On the other hand, in Jait Re Jait, Chindhi is representation of women's freedom of thakar community to take own decisions of her marriage with Nagya although opposed by his mother. Although, Chindhi has left her husband and come back to her father's home, she abused by her drunkard father, but she gave him appropriate responses. Nagya's mother is also portrayed as good manners woman. All these portrayals of women in that contemporary period were contrary to mainstream dominant class women. In addition, Chindhi or no other women in the film have been displayed with a voyeuristic erotic gaze angle. In the film Chindhi as a female character in plays a significant role as a beloved of Nagya. She falls in love with tribal drummer, though she married another person, but she did not like him as a husband. She lives with her father and collected money to pay for divorced from her husband. And one day she paid money to her husband and became free from him and she sings a very heart touching meaningful song, "Mi raat takali, mi kaat takali..."

It is translated as, 'I have let the night (husband/wedlock) go, I am free from the mysterious world, I am renewed, I am free from the bondage (Marriage), as the snake leaves its skin and started a new life again...'

## CONCLUSION

In short, the film is the local colour of the thakar community. The film has also highlights on cultural aspects, religious activities, customs and traditions, lifestyle and role of women in the society. This film is an important milestone to all the people those are belongs to tribal thakar community for their own identity as a better natured, better cultured, nature lover and better behavioral human beings have been spread beyond the mountains and around the globe with other communities.

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## THE PORTRAYAL OF THE 'INDIAN WOMAN' IN INDIAN ENGLISH FICTION

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### ABSTRACT

This paper is an attempt to study the evolving nature of depiction of the Indian woman in Indian English fiction. The womanhood of Indian woman was not presented in very good terms in Anglo-Indian novels. With Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, a new image of 'suffering woman' in novels came into vogue. The early novelists like Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan, Kamala Markandeya and Manjeri Isvaran mostly portrayed woman in the conventional image of the 'Pativrata'. In the beginning of Gandhian non-co-operation movement the Indian woman came to the surface in her family and consequently in her society. The conflict between traditional and modern has been the major theme for novelists like Kamala Markandeya, Khushwant Singh and Ruth Praver Jhabvala. Kamala Markandeya, Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Anita Desai, Nayantara Sahgal are some women novelists who are more concerned with the women's problem of adjustment. They portray a great variety of women characters which includes women hawkers, prostitutes, gypsies, nuns, painters and professionals. But, there few modern Indian English novelists whose novels cannot be understood if not read from lesbian point of view. Thus, this paper is a historical survey of the way women's portrayal in Indian English fiction has changed in the course of time.

**Key Words:** Indian English Fiction, Anglo-Indian Novel, Womanhood, Feminism etc.

### INTRODUCTION

#### The Portrayal of the Indian Woman in Indian English Fiction

The womanhood of Indian woman was not presented in very good terms in Anglo Indian novels. Perverted image of woman was commonly found in these novels. Sometimes, woman was totally neglected by these pre-independence Anglo Indian novelists. Readers would hardly come across any leading and dominating women characters in most of these novels. For example, in Rudyard Kipling's novel, Kim, there is hardly any woman of much importance. Similarly, in E. M. Forster's A Passage to India Indian women are simply sketched and not properly drawn or developed. Another such novelist, Richard Collin in his novel, The Slayer is Slain the heroine, Marium is presented as a woman of virtue. In sum, the Anglo Indian novels of this era presented women as if they were from dream-land. Their lives, experiences and values are depicted as insignificant and marginal.

However, with the publication of Rajmohan's Wife (1864), considered to be the first Indian English novel and written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, a new image of 'suffering woman' came into vogue. This trend was later followed by even women novelists of the time like Raj Lakshmi Debi's The Hindu Wife (1876), Toru Dutt's unfinished novel, Bianca (1895) and Kali Krishna Lahiri's Roshinara (1881) are preoccupied with the suffering of Indian woman. These novelists presented the woman either as a 'devi' or a doormat. A stereotype of the woman called, 'pativrata' was developed by them. Women characters in these novels did not have any identity of their own. Ideally, these women were supposed to obey their elders and strictly follow their traditions. "This sense of obedience to the elders which the girls have to follow pervades the Indo-Anglian novel. The picture of the highly Westernized girls aping the West and obsessed with the idea of physical love only was ridiculed. In contrast, the traditional ideas of obedience and faithfulness were shown as the very essence of Indian girls and girlhood. "(Shirwadkar, 31) The main cause of woman's



suffering in early Indian English fiction was mostly the infidelity of her husband or the stigma of her being a childless woman. This fact is affirmed by Meena Shirwadkar when she writes: "The early works of Anand and Narayan are dominated by the male point of view. Both have observed, shown and given prominence to the boys in Indian families in their novels. The girls are shown as subordinate creatures. They are rarely shown in depth and come before us mainly as pictures of pity and suffering "(47).

The early novelists like Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan, Kamala Markandeya and Manjeri Isvaran mostly portrayed woman in the conventional image of the 'Pativrata'. She is just a thing of play or enjoyment that has no will and desire of her own. The only way of life for her is to suffer in silence. Laxmi, the wife of Hari, in Anand's *Coolie* lives in subhuman surroundings but stays with her husband without a single complaint or grumbling. Rukmini in *Nectar in a Sieve* by Markandeya is presented as dumb and docile who has no grudge against or malice towards her adulterer husband who is having an affair with Kunthi. Jagadamba is presented as a silent sufferer by Manjeri Isvaran in his novella, *Immersion*. She considers suicide as the only atonement after getting raped by the cart driver. Though she is innocent, she regards herself to be guilty of adultery. Raju's mother in R. K. Narayan's *The Guide* is presented as an innocent and naive woman who is just the servant of her husband. She gets worried and surprised when she realised that Rosie has come with Raju without any escort. She says, "How courageous you are! In our days we wouldn't go to the street corner without an escort. And I have been to the market only once in my life, when Raju's father was alive" (125)

In this way, in early Indian English fiction the ideal for an Indian woman was motherhood. She always played the role of all- suffering but marvelous, unselfish and ever-forgiving mother. She had only this facet or nothing and had to wait for long to develop her own identity.

However, with the beginning of Gandhian non-co-operation movement the Indian woman came to the surface in her family and consequently in her society. Thus, we can say that the awakening of women was one of the consequences of the freedom fighting. In his book, *The Foundation of New India*, K. M. Panikkar says, "It would be wrong historically to consider that the great part the women of India played in the non-co-operation movement and the position they have achieved for themselves in modern Indian life was the result of a sudden transformation. For over a century the process had been at work.... The Brahmo Samaj led the movement of emancipation. The ancient rules of purdah were broken and Brahmo women moved freely in society but a false dawn as it was far in advance of popular opinion.... It was, however, only with Gandhiji's non-co-operation movement that women were encouraged to come forward and participate in the life of the nation. (235)

As the spread of education grew in India the faith in traditions, customs and conventional values got weakened. However, it was very long till the time this vacuum created was filled by modern and western ideas. So, there was a gulf between Indian and Western culture which resulted in transitional society i.e. neither proper modern and proper traditional. And this is where Indian women came in the picture. Bhabani Bhattacharya describes it as, "I think the woman of India have more depth, more richness than men. The transition from the old to the new, the crisis of value adaptation strikes deeper into the lives of our women than our menfolk". (Jiwe, 2)

This conflict between traditional and modern has been the major theme for novelists like Kamala Markandeya, Khushwant Singh and Ruth Praver Jhabvala. R. K. Narayan also depicts few individualistic and independent women characters in his novels. For example, Bharati in *Waiting for Mahatma* and Daisy in *The Painter of Signs* represent the rising spirit of women's freedom. Another writer, Arun Joshi has also dealt with many realistic women characters. In Jeevan Parvathy's words, "From June Blyth in *The Foreigner*



(1968) to Anuradha in *The Last Labyrinth* (1981), a close study of Joshi's women characters reveals that the novelists' attitude towards the women as portrayed in his novels has undergone a radical shift." (Jeevan, 25)

Kamala Markandeya, Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Anita Desai, Nayantara Sahgal are some women novelists who are more concerned with the women's problem of adjustment. Mostly, they explore the feelings of girls who become victims of the traditional versus modern. Meena Belliappa writes about Anita Desai's novels as "new direction that Indian fiction is taking in the hands of the third generation of urban writers... a deliberate going away from debased tradition of fiction as romance to more meaningful wrestle with reality" (Belliappa, 10). This change can be observed in the writings of modern novelists who portray a great variety of women characters which includes women hawkers, prostitutes, gypsies, nuns, painters and professionals. Women are in centre in all the novels by both women and men of today. These novels depict courageous women who fight with social evils and patriarchy. "The women novelists have contributed to the Indo-Anglian fiction some intimate pictures of girls in isolated circles like the women in Brahmin or purdah-clad families particularly during the period of adolescence when the vigilance over virgins is very strict... The girls are at the centre of most of the novels by women writers and some first person narrations by the central woman character. This has given scope to the feminine point of view to enter into the sphere of Indo-Anglian fiction (Shirwadkar, 48)

However, we should not forget that Indian novelists are concerned with many more issues related to women in their novels. They violate the principle of human relationships expounded by D.H. Lawrence. According to him, "The great relationship, for humanity, will always be the relation between man and woman. The relation between man and man, woman and woman, parent and child will always be subsidiary; and the relation between man and woman will change forever, and will be the new central clue to human life" (*Morality and the Novel* Calendar of Modern Letters, December 1925). This assumption is based on the traditional male point of view. But, there few modern novelists whose novels cannot be understood if not read from lesbian point of view. It may be because of the influence of modern feminist theory.

## CONCLUSION

Indian English writers have explored the social aspects in relation to woman which always remained suppressed in a male-dominated society. Under the influence of western culture and standards Indian women are presented as breaking the shackles of tradition in Indian English fiction. However, just imitation of western culture and standards will not liberate the Indian woman until she herself gathers enough courage and life-force from her own culture.

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## **STUDY THE IMPACT OF NPA ON PROFITABILITY OF PUNE DISTRICT CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANKS LTD PUNE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

A liberal and dynamic banking system is an important for monetary development of any country. A sound financial device will facilitate in undertaking practiced distribution of belongings via way of means of minimizing the troubles breaking to marketplace erosions etc. As a crucial vicinity of an economy, banks act due to the fact the backbone of monetary growth and wealth through manner of approach of performing as a substance in the way of development of nation. The main objective of this research is to examine the impact of Non-Performing Assets on the profitability of Pune district central cooperative bank ltd. Pune. This research utilised and adopted descriptive research method. A high political movement indicates poor quality of the quality and a insufficiency of credit management system within the bank. This study discovered that the NPA level of Pune district central cooperative bank ltd. Pune showing a declining trend over the study period.

**Keywords** - NPA, Profitability, district Central Cooperative Banks

### **INTRODUCTION**

Many economists are examine that financial growth and progression for achieve their requirement that to be supported via way of means of a great country wide economic system which might assure truthful go with the drift credit score and conjointly credit score introduction (Nikolaidis, J., Doumpos, M. & Zopounidis, C., 2017). Banking in modern era is the most important of all the financial activities. It is used as main instrument in shaping the financial system of a specific country. Banks are taken into consideration as main instrument because it helps to shaping the financial system of a specific country. Since the banks have stupendous funding potential, they are able to make a big contribution in putting off poverty and trouble of unemployment (Chauhan A., 2018). A liberal and dynamic banking system is an important for monetary development of any country. A sound financial device will facilitate in undertaking practiced distribution of belongings via way of means of minimizing the troubles breaking to marketplace erosions etc. As a crucial vicinity of an economy, banks act due to the fact the backbone of monetary growth and wealth through manner of approach of performing as a substance in the way of development of nation. Among the numerous famous features of a well-operating economic device, the assist of some of Non-Performing Assets can be an important one. However Non Performing Assets at the some different aspect a specific degree will become be take into account of problem for banking system. Non-Performing Assets have an impact aspect on the go with the shift of credit score that successively have an impact at the occasion and boom of the economic system (Das, S.K., Uppal, K., 2021). Banks now no longer totally enhance belongings via new deposits but they conjointly utilise the belongings which they get from the borrowers. Thus, as soon as a purchaser do not come the cash thereby creating a NPA, it impacts credit score introduction and reuse of credit score (Kaemingk D., 2018). Even as a customer does not repay the loan amount or interest amount it also impacted on growth of a Non Performing Assets, it also impacted on credit score rating creation and reuse of credit score rating. Besides this, Non-Performing Assets affects the earnings of the banks. Banks need more provisions for doubtful and loss assets (Hersugondo, H., Anjani, N.,



& Pamungkas, I. D., 2021). In this way, the growth of Non-Performing Assets is not only a problem for the lenders but it also creates difficulties for economic development of the financial system of specific country. The financial system in India faces variety of advancement and development. In 1991 the Narasimham Committee gives some guidelines and recommendation for minimize Nonperforming assets.

Co-operative movement was started to provide credit to farmer in India. Primary co-operative sansthas were being established on the ground of German Railhead society. But to make economically strong to these primary co-operative, district central co-operative bank felt need to provide loan to them, and so district central co-operative banks were established. The first primary co-operative society was established in U.P in 1906, afterwards in Ajmer, in 1910. Such banks were established on district level. In 1914-Mac legan committee recommended and since 1916 district central co-operative banks were founded everywhere in India. There are 31 district central co-operative banks in Maharashtra as one in every district. There banks provide credit and loan to co-operative sanstha farming and non-farming are the forms of credits. There banks provide credit of farming as per the duration

There is no doubt that that bank plays an important role economic development through the various services they provide they benefit from all levels of the economy, but they also suffer from other obstacles that act as obstacles to economic growth. This bar is in line with the Non-Performing Assets in which it is produced the normal course of bank operations like borrowing but through an ineffective process. So, ultimately this unemployment slows down the rate of economic growth. The impact of Non-Performing Assets s on the functions and profitability of the Pune district central cooperative bank namely the profit of the bank will decrease, the cost of money will be growth and return on investment has slowed. Due to the growth of the Non-Performing Assets structure, the RBI in collaboration with the Government has taken various steps to address this issue. So the number of steps already exists instead of dealing with the problem and to some degree, the story is manageable. For the last few years, Nonperforming assets of the district central cooperative bank sector are increasing vastly. This study examines the impact of Non-Performing Assets on the profitability of Pune district central cooperative bank ltd. Pune.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### ➤ **Indian Banking Nature & Problems (1980) written by Vasant Desai**

The analysis in the book is objective & oriented towards development problems. its main purpose is to show the Indian banking system is being transformed under the impact of planned development, the principal topics discussed in the chapter 2<sup>nd</sup> (page no 15 – 21) structure of the organized sector. Financial institutions, cooperative credit structure, commercial banking system, RRB.

### ➤ **Rural Credit in India (1986) written by Dr. D.G. Girdhari**

This book aims to introduce the reader to the vital problem of rural credit facing the country today, demand & supply of rural credit, growth of rural credit structure in India. It also suggests guidelines for the healthy growth & working of rural credit system in under developed region.

### ➤ **Indian Economy (1991) written by Ruddar Datt & K. P. M. Sundharam**

This book focuses in the part 3, entitled agriculture in the national economy, the principal topics discussed are: organization of rural credit in India. (page no- 426 - 447), the need & sources of credit for farmers, special features of agricultural finance, cooperative credit societies & rural credit, land development banks, cooperative movement in India (An evaluation) commercial banks & rural finance. This book deals with cooperative movement in India.



➤ **According to Narasimhan committee's recommendation,**

Government of India passes the 1993 loan Recovery Act. As per this law, RBI set up loan recovery tribunals in eight large cities in 1995 and RBI has decided to set up 20 more much tribunals in future. Besides, an appellate tribunal is set up at Mumbai Recommendation by Narasimhan committee, and response by Government of India and RBI to these recommendation has ensure that in future loan recovery cases will be resolved faster in future. The committee recommended following measures for management of NPAs of commercial banks,

1. Commercial bank should make a provision of 10% of their profit for recovery of substandard assets.
2. They should provide 20% of profit for recovery of doubtful assets.
3. Bank should provide 100% for recovery of loss assets out their profit.

➤ **According to Tiwari committee,**

Tiwari committee has recommended that special tribunal should be set up for recovery of dues of banks and financial institutions in order to resolve the problem of outstanding loans in a legal manner. Narasimhan committees up held Tiwari committee's suggestion and recommended establishment of special tribunals for recovery while stating the provisions for bank reforms.

➤ **According to Debt Recovery Tribunals,**

The Government has established Debt Recovery Tribunals in six cities (Calcutta, Delhi, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, and Chennai) to speed up recovery of loans disbursed by banks and other financial institution. An Appellate Tribunal is also working at Mumbai. The first Debt Recovery Tribunal was established in June 1994 at Calcutta. These tribunals have been established under "Recovery of Debt due to banks and financial institution at 1993".

## **OBJECTIVES OF STUDY**

The main objective of this research is to examine the impact of Non-Performing Assets on the profitability of Pune district central cooperative bank ltd. Pune.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research utilised and adopted descriptive research method. The data was collected by secondary sources namely annual reports of the District Central Cooperative banks, peer review journals, articles, news, books and magazines.

## **TRENDS IN NON-PERFORMING ASSETS IN PUNE DISTRICT CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK LTD. PUNE.**

### **1. Percentage of Gross NPA to total advances of PDCC Bank**

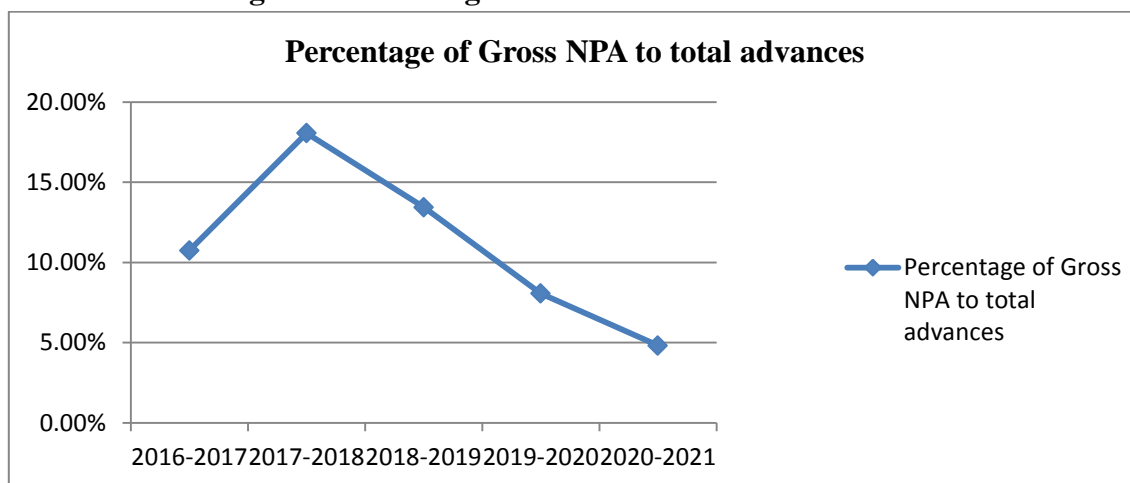
The following table analyses the Gross NPA percentage to total advances of PDCC Bank from the year 2016-2017 to 2020-2021.

**Table 1 Percentage of Gross NPA to total advances**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Gross NPA to total advances (%)</b>
2016-2017	10.75 %
2017-2018	18.06 %
2018-2019	13.44 %
2019-2020	08.06 %
2020-2021	04.82 %

(Source:-Annual report of PDCC Bank 2016-2017 to 2020-2021)

**Figure 1 Percentage of Gross NPA to total advances**



(Source: - Table 1)

The above figure 1 showed that the percentage of gross NPA to total gross loan was highest in the year 2017-2018 which was 18.06 % and lowest in the year 2020-2021 which was 4.82 %. The ratio of gross NPA to total gross loan was reduced during the study period. In the year 2016-2017 the ratio of gross NPA to total gross loan was 10.75 % and reduced in the year 2018-2019 that was 8.06 % and again decreased to 4.82 % in 2020-2021.

## 2. Percentage of Net NPA to total advances of PDCC Bank

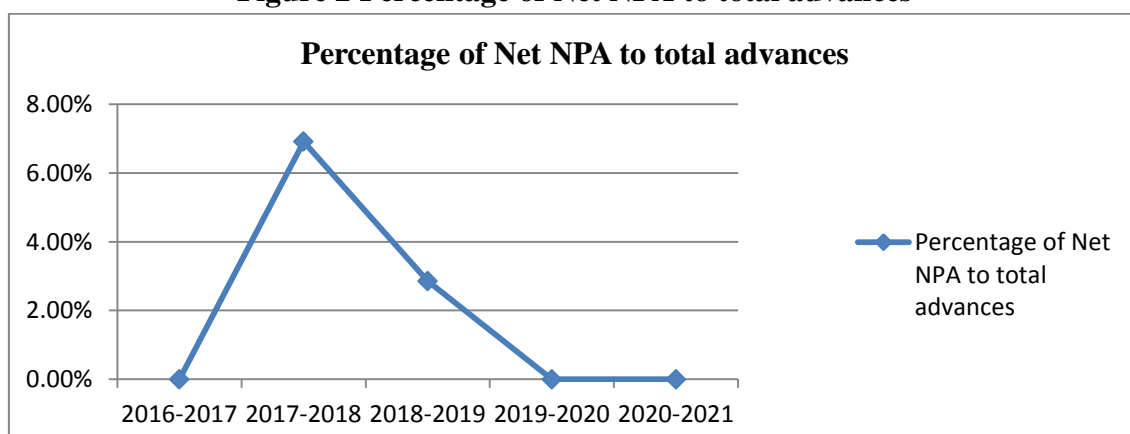
The following table analyses the Net NPA percentage to total advances of PDCC Bank from the year 2014-2015 to 2018-2019.

**Table 2 Percentage of Net NPA to total advances**

Years	Net NPA to total advances (%)
2016-2017	0.00 %
2017-2018	6.91 %
2018-2019	2.86 %
2019-2020	0.00 %
2020-2021	0.00 %

(Source:-Annual report of PDCC Bank 2016-2017 to 2020-2021)

**Figure 2 Percentage of Net NPA to total advances**



(Source: - Table 5.11)



The above figure 2 showed that the percentage of Net NPA to total Net loan. It was highest in the year 2017-2018 which was 6.91 % and in the year 2018-2019 was reduce to 2.86 %. In the year 2016-2017, 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 the percentage of Net NPA to total Net loan was nil. We can see the huge difference between the gross NPA and net NPA because of bank has made the extra provision compare to necessary provision. When the bank wants to reduce NPA figure bank should done large amount for provision. Its effect on the profit of bank, because the provision is made on the profit of bank.

### 3. Percentage Net changes in NPA level

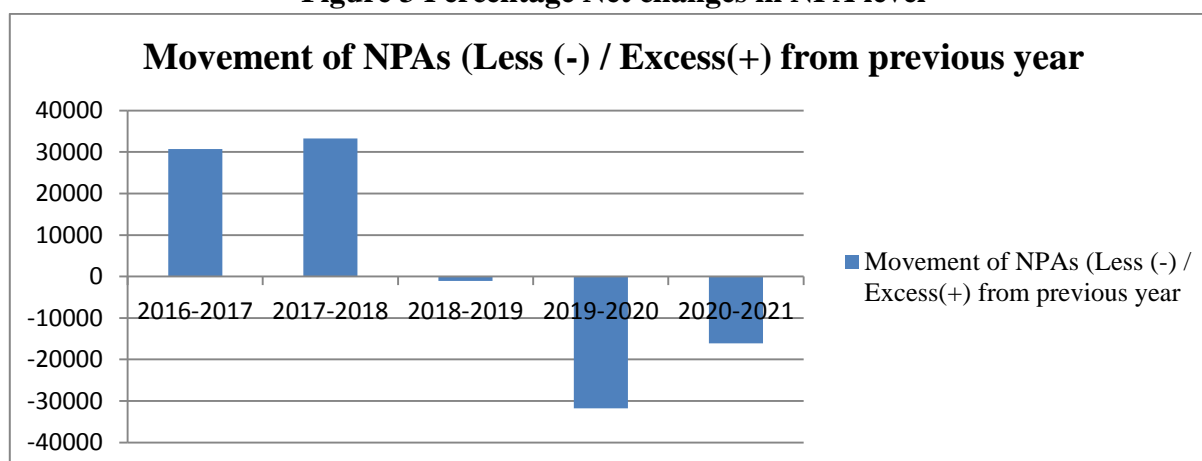
The following table gives the information about the percentage changes in NPA level from previous year.

**Table 3 Percentage Net changes in NPA level**  
(Rs in lakhs)

Particulars	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
<b>Movement of NPAs (Less (-) / Excess(+) from previous year</b>	+30688.78	+33300.32	-1032.95	-31798.25	-16125.25
<b>A) Opening LPA Loans</b>	24059.22	54748.00	88048.32	87015.37	55217.12
<b>B) Current Year NPA Loan</b>	33127.47	39599.36	50949.44	11293.07	4925.05
<b>C) Recovery during the current year</b>	2438.69	6299.04	51982.39	43091.32	21050.30
<b>D) Closing NPA Loans</b>	54748.00	88048.32	87015.37	55217.12	39091.87

(Source:-Annual report of PDCC Bank 2016-2017 to 2020-2021)

**Figure 3 Percentage Net changes in NPA level**





The above figure 3 gives the details about the percentage changes in NPA level from previous year. We can see that in the year 2017-2018 the movement of NPA was very high from the previous year that was Rs 33300.32 lakhs but in the year 2020-2021 the movement of NPA was very low in all the study period and reduced by Rs 16125 lakhs because of in the year 2020-2021 the amount of provision was 433.73 %.

## CONCLUSION

In this digital era, money institutions as well as banking institutions face variety of financial difficulties and crises within their operating environment. The Pune district central cooperative bank Ltd. Pune encounter the some issue related to the Non-performing assets. The Non-performing Assets becomes directly concern with intolerable burden to the bank as well as it impacted on profitability of banks. A high political movement indicates poor quality of the quality and a insufficiency of credit management system within the bank. This study discovered that the NPA level of Pune district central cooperative bank Ltd. Pune showing a declining trend over the study period. The study also reveal that there could also be a necessary improvement at intervals the Non-performing and management in Pune district central cooperative bank Ltd. Pune.

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**AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ARGO TOURISM IN MAHARASHTRA****Prof. Priyanka Jalindar Tambe**

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**ABSTRACT**

Agriculture tourism is a world while trained which offers City dollars a chance to escape urban concurrent and rediscover their ruler roots agriculture is a reliable relatively new market for tourist the chance of interacting with the individuals that one many not with on any level at any time involve the mystery that accompanies to occupation of this individual and interaction of individual with farm live also carries and educational aspect. People trend to enjoy learning about the item and the process that they will not participate in directly agriculture to resume is the becoming an important tourism development opportunity and more of the population have moved to the city and have lost their connections to where agriculture is produced “Agricultural Tourism” includes asset of economic and social activities that acquire and link travel with the product service and experience of agriculture. Tourism comprises the activities of person travelling to a staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure business and their other purpose.

**Keyword:** Agriculture Tourism Development Employment Farmers Tourist Ruler Area.

**INTRODUCTION**

Agro tourism is a way of sustainable tourist development and multi activity in rural areas through which the visitors has the opportunity to get aware with agricultural areas agriculture occupation local product traditional food and the daily life of the ruler people as well as the cultural elements Baramati is a part of agricultural tourism in Maharashtra which has 500 train farmers and 150 to Agro tourism locations across the state of Maharashtra tourism is a nowadays well-racking nice as an engine of growth in the various economics in the World tourism has a great capacity to generate large scale employment and additional income source to the skilled and unskilled today the concept of traditional to resume has been change some new areas of the tourism have been emergence like Agro tourism promotion of tourism would bring many direct and indirect benefit to the people agro tourism is a helpful to the both farmers and urban peoples it has provide and additional income sources to the farmers and employment opportunity to the family members and ruler youth.



Agro tourism is an innovative agriculture activity related to the to resume and agricultural board it has a great capacity of create additional sources of income and employment app opportunities in the farmers Maharashtra is one of the major tourist centres in the India and there is a large scope and great potential to develop agro tourism.

### **WHAT IS AGRO TOURISM?**

Farm recreation refers to activities conducted on provide agriculture land which might include overnight stay education activities etc this category of tourism is a subset of longer industry known as agro tourism agro tourism is a commercial enterprise at working form or agriculture plant conducting for the enjoyment of visitors that generates supplements income for the owner agro tourism provides ruler experience to travellers with the goal of creating life food and generating revenue formers answer and in community.

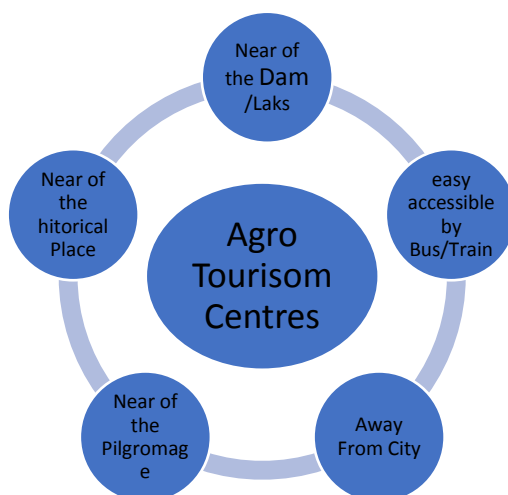
### **IMPORTANCE**

The finding show that agro tourism and bring several economic benefits it was the found that the average income from agro tourism accounted for about 1/3 of the oral household income of farmers moreover food service is an important factor in the success of agro tourism as it is bring extra money to farmers. Agro agriculture the most important occupation in India include in Maharashtra but today it became unprofitable due to irregular monsoon price fluctuation of agro products and some internal weakness of the agriculture sector

- 1) Agro tourism creates awareness about the ruler life and knowledge about the agriculture it also provides opportunity for education through the experience of farming and knowledge about the ruler life including entertainment.
- 2) Agro tourism is an instrument of urban ruler connectivity through the tours.
- 3) The visitors to farming ruler areas generally for educational and recreational purpose.
- 4) It provides ruler experience to travellers with the goal of the creating life hood and generating revenue for farmers and surrounding community.

### **LOCATION IN AGRO TOURISM CENTRES**

Location is the most important function of the success in the agro tourism in the location of the centres most easy to arrive and have a good natural background urban to raised are the interested to the enjoying in the nature and ruler life so farmers should be they will look their centres in the rural areas only which have the beautiful natural background to the attract urban tourist in your farm at present there are 328 agro-tourism centres spread across 30 districts of Maharashtra namely Baramati, Satara, Pune, Nashik, Nagpur, Kolhapur.





### **BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURE TOURISM FOR THE FARMERS**

- 1) There would be a chance for the farmers to expand the operation of farming.
- 2) There would be an increase in the revenue of the firm.
- 3) There would be development in the consumer market and result of employment increase.

### **HOW TO DEVELOP AGRO TOURISM**

The concept a Agro tourism is a very simple where are where by the urban tourism to go the farmers home stay like a farmer engage in a farming activities experience the bullet cart, tractor ride, fly kites, eat Atlantic food where traditional clothes understand the local culture enjoy the folk songs and dance by a fresh form. Department of tourism government in Maharashtra agree tourism policy 2020 initiative that has agreed tourism as a major focus areas to help a small farmers won important policy decision taken is the compulsory educational tour to agree tourism centres for 5th to 10th standard school students.

### **EXAMPLES OF AGRO TOURISM**

- 1) Pumpkin picking patches
- 2) Corn Mazes
- 3) U- Pick operations
- 4) Petting and feeding Zoos
- 5) Hay rides
- 6) Demonstration Farm

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## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS USE IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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### ABSTRACT

With the increase of the world population, the scarcity of arable land has emerged as a major problem, so people need to earn more creativity and skill in the context of agriculture. Under this, special emphasis will be laid on increasing the yield and productivity of the crop with less land use. Despite many major efforts to improve agriculture in India since independence, even today this region is facing problems like uncertainty of monsoon, lack of modern equipment etc. In this context, artificial intelligence can be helpful in increasing agricultural productivity amidst problems like climate change and food insecurity. It is worth noting that recently the Prime Minister inaugurated the 'Artificial Intelligence Summit-2020 Responsible for Social Empowerment-2020' or RAISE-2020 (RAISE 2020) to empower agriculture, healthcare, education, next generation urban infrastructure. Artificial Intelligence (AI) was said to have an important role in development. This article discusses the use of artificial intelligence solutions in the Indian agriculture sector and its role in food security and various aspects related to it. Inputs from team vision are also incorporated as needed.

**Keywords:** AI, Agriculture, Growth, Supply Chain

### INTRODUCTION

#### Artificial Intelligence:

- If a computer system starts doing the work that humans need special intelligence to do, then it can be called 'artificial intelligence' (AI).
- In computer science, artificial intelligence or artificial intelligence refers to the performance of intelligence similar to humans by a computer, robot, or other machine.
- In other words, artificial intelligence is the ability of a computer or machine to mimic the capabilities of the human brain, including learning from examples and experiences, recognizing objects, understanding and responding to language, making decisions, solving problems and the combination of other similar abilities includes the ability to do the same work as humans, etc.
- At present artificial intelligence is used in various fields like education, health, space science, defense, transportation and agriculture.

#### Current challenges of agriculture sector:

- During the last two decades, great success has been achieved in increasing the agricultural productivity in the country, however due to lack of adequate resources; scientific advice etc., there has been a lack of diversity of crops in the agriculture sector.
- Due to the massive increase in population, the size of agricultural holdings has reduced in most parts of the country, thereby reducing the possibilities of any major investment in agriculture.
- There has been a decline in soil fertility due to excessive use of harmful chemical fertilizers and pesticides and uncontrolled exploitation of agricultural resources to increase agricultural productivity.



## PROSPECTS ASSOCIATED WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN AGRICULTURE

- **Enhancement of the supply chain:** The global agriculture industry is currently worth about \$5 trillion, production of crops through artificial intelligence technologies, control of pests, monitoring of soil and crop growth, management of agricultural data, agriculture Massive improvements can be made to the entire food supply chain through easing other related tasks and reducing workloads, etc. Significantly, in the financial year 2019-20, agri-food tech start-ups in the country raised an investment of US\$ 1 billion through 133 deals. With this, India's exports of agricultural products increased to \$37.4 billion in the year 2019 itself. This can be further scaled up through investment in the supply chain and better storage and packaging.
- **Growth Opportunity:** AI application investment in agriculture reached nearly US\$1 billion in 2019 globally. According to an estimate, it is likely to reach US\$ 8 billion by 2030 with a growth of 30%. However, in this scenario, the Indian agri-tech market, which is currently valued at US\$ 204 million, has reached only 1% of its total estimated potential of US\$ 24% billion.
- **Huge Agricultural Data Resources:** Due to the diversity of soil types, climate and topography in India, the data obtained from here will help scientists to develop state-of-the-art AI tools for agriculture and other agricultural solutions. Indian farms and farmers provide comprehensive and rich data to help build AI solutions not only in India but the world at large. And this is one of the key factors that make the opportunities available for AI in Indian agriculture unique.

## USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN AGRICULTURE

- ❖ **Analysis of agricultural data:** Hundreds and thousands of types of data (e.g. soil, fertilizer effectiveness, weather, pests or diseases, etc.) are available every day in different components of agriculture. With the help of AI, farmers will be able to analyze various types of data (like weather conditions, temperature, water usage or soil conditions collected from their fields etc.) in real time every day and make better decisions by identifying problems. AI is being used by farmers to model weather forecasts in different parts of the world to improve agricultural accuracy and increase productivity.
- ❖ **Accuracy in Agriculture:** Agricultural AI techniques are used to detect diseases, pests and nutritional deficiencies etc. in plants to bring more accuracy in agriculture. AI sensors can identify weeds and then based on their identification, select the appropriate weedicide and spray the exact amount of weedicide in that area. This process helps in limiting the unnecessary use of toxic substances in agriculture, it is worth noting that excessive use of pesticides or weedicides in crops has negative effects on human health as well as nature.
- ❖ **Use of drone technology:** The use of drone technology has increased in agriculture. Farm images are taken using drone technology. Proper planning can be done from the analysis of this photograph. Crop management decisions can be made by studying information obtained through computer vision technology, IoT and drones.
- ❖ **Proper use of information:** A system is being developed to analyze information on climate, seed type, soil quality and disease probability, data collected over the last few years, market trends and prices. It is benefiting the farmers to make the right decision.
- ❖ **Identification of pests and diseases:** It collects information on leaf photographs, infested and undamaged parts, early warning of pests and diseases. Crop management is done by proper analysis in the laboratory.



- ❖ **Crop yield estimates:** Crop images are studied under white and ultraviolet light to determine when the current green fruit will be fully harvested. It was possible to schedule the harvest accordingly.
- ❖ **Solving the Labor Challenge:** Due to the decline in agricultural income, this sector is given very low priority by the workers, in fact the shortage of workforce in the agriculture sector has emerged as a major challenge. AI Agriculture Bots can be a suitable solution to overcome this labor shortage. These bots provide additional support for the tasks of human workers and can be used in a number of ways, for example: These bots can harvest crops in greater quantities and faster than human workers, they are able to identify and remove weeds more accurately and through their use, agricultural costs can be drastically reduced. Apart from this, the help of chatbot is also being taken by the farmers for consultation related to agriculture. These specialized chatbots, built with the help of experts for agriculture, help answer a variety of questions and provide advice and recommendations on specific agricultural problems.
- ❖ **Government Efforts:** The government is working on the development of an 'AI-powered crop yield forecasting model' in collaboration with the industrial sector to provide better advice to farmers. The system uses AI-based tools to increase crop productivity and soil yield, prevent wastage of agricultural inputs, and predict pest or disease outbreaks. The system uses data from soil health cards, weather forecast by the India Meteorological Department (IMD), soil moisture and temperature analysis data along with remote sensing data provided by ISRO. The project is being implemented in 10 aspirational districts of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

## CONCLUSION

As a result of the recent major reforms in the agriculture sector, there are possibilities of better investment in contract farming as well as the spread of technology in the agriculture sector for better yields and productivity. Through these efforts, initiatives for the adoption of AI in agriculture will get a boost. In addition, the development of these AI solutions will require investment from both the public and private sectors. In this context, the recently concluded RAISE-2020 Summit has provided an important platform to bring together global stakeholders to finalize the roadmap for AI experimentation in the public interest.

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## **A STUDY ON DIGITAL MARKETING AND IT'S AFFECT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The world is moving from analog to virtual and advertising and selling are no exception. As generation improvement increases, the use of virtual advertising and selling, social media advertising and selling, demand engine advertising and selling also increases. Web customers are growing rapidly and virtual advertising and selling have benefited the most as they are particularly dependent on the web. Consumer buying behavior is changing and they might also be more willing to lean towards virtual advertising and selling rather than standard advertising and selling. The reason behind this summary document is to examine the impact of virtual advertising and selling and therefore how crucial it is for all customers and merchants. This material begins evolving with the creation of an associate degree in virtual advertising and selling once it highlights the mediums of virtual advertising and selling, excellence between advertising and standard and virtual sales, and therefore the professionals, the disadvantages and the importance of virtual advertising and sales. In today's times.

**Keywords:** virtual marketing, net, on line advertising, net marketing

### **INTRODUCTION**

Marketing refers to the stairs an organization takes to sell shopping in exchange for any services or products. The organization seeks to get clients or customers for its services or products through the help of advertising. Digital marketing refers to the advertising of any service or product in a virtual form. For example, advertising the use of smartphones, computers, laptops, tablets, or any other virtual devices. Digital advertising is a form of direct advertising that connects customers with merchants electronically using interactive technology such as emails, websites, billboards, newsgroups, interactive television, cellular communications, etc. [12]. The time period for "digital advertising" changed to become first coined during the 1990s. Digital advertising is similarly known as "online advertising", "online advertising" or "online advertising". It is thought of as "network advertising" due to the fact that there is an excessive boom in default advertising with the upward push of the network. The primary benefits of virtual advertising are that entrepreneurs can promote their services or products 24 hours and 365 days, reduce cost, increase performance, inspire the customer to additional purchase and improve customer services [13]. It facilitates communications between many people due to its enormous communication diploma, and is usually terminated to promote products or services in a timely, relevant, non-public and cost-effective manner. In 2005, there were about 1.1 billion net customers including 16.6% of the population at that time [8]. In 2020, the net range of customers is about 4. Eight billion and the population have risen to sixty-two percent [8]. There is a direct connection between the default advertisement and the network. Countries like India and China have the best range of customers in the network, so they have a great opportunity.

### **THE MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIVES**

Understand the many channels of advertising and virtual marketing

- Comparison between conventional advertising and marketing and virtual advertising and marketing

- Importance of virtual advertising and marketing
- Advantages and disadvantages of advertising and virtual marketing
- Challenge the face of the virtual marketer

## MISCELLANEOUS CHANNELS OF DIGITAL MARKETING

Digital advertising and marketing include numerous channels which are means used by the marketer to sell their products or services. As an advertiser, your primary goal is to choose the high-quality channel for verbal exchange and deliver the most return on investment (ROI). Below is the list of the main marketing and virtual advertising channels



**Fig:** There are over 200 social media platforms, each with their own unique username and profile picture.

- ✓ **Facebook:** A The company may advertise its products and services on Facebook
- ✓ **LinkedIn:** The Company is also building its profile, and LinkedIn connects the two, businesses and professionals.
- ✓ **Google:** As a social network owned by Google, users can easily connect based on their common interests and friendships.
- ✓ **Twitter:** Its strategy is to increase brand awareness and sales, gain new followers, and drive and drive conversions
- ✓ **Interest:** It is a social media platform where visual content is available that users can share or host with others

## EMAIL MARKETING

When a message is emailed about a product or service to a potential customer, it is called email marketing. This is an easy to understand digital marketing channel. Email marketing is used to sell a product using event discounts and promotions, increase brand awareness, and drive people to your company's websites. In an email marketing campaign, the types of emails that can be sent are blog subscription newsletters, welcome email series, seasonal campaign, post-purchase drip, cart abandonment campaign, and-customer follow-up emails. Visit site download something, holiday promotion for loyal members. , re-engagement campaigns and more. The biggest advantage of email marketing is that it is very cheap



compared to other marketing mediums. It is more often used to retain existing customers than to acquire new customers. The company can grab the attention of customers by creating graphic and image ads, linking product images to the website.

## **AFFILIATE MARKETING**

In affiliate marketing, a company rewards affiliates for each customer or visitor they bring to the company's website through their marketing efforts or strategies. You represent the company."According to Pat Flynn's Smart Passive Income," Affiliate marketing is the process of making money by promoting other people. Products. You find a product you like by forward it. Report it to others and earn a share of the profits for every sale you make" [8] There are several parties involved in affiliate marketing:

1. **Seller:** Sometimes it can be the same person. Vendor, brand or retailer. This party has manufactured a product for sale. It can be an individual, a start-up company or a large makeshift company.
2. **Affiliate:** This party is also known as a publisher. . It can also be an individual, a startup or a large corporation. They receive a commission from the seller for each service or product they sell. Affiliate businesses bring customers to merchants.
3. **Customer:** The customer or consumer is an important part of the whole system. They go to the affiliates and the affiliate forwards them to the merchant taking their commission. Without a customer, the affiliate cannot earn commission.
4. **Network:** The network acts as an intermediary between the affiliate and the merchant. Affiliates need a network to promote products or services.

The A search engine is a web tool that helps users find the information they are looking for. Examples of search engines are Google, Yahoo, Bing, Baidu, etc. Search engine marketing refers to any activity that increases the ranking of user's web pages in any search engine. There are two types of search engine optimization (SEO) and paid search.

According to Neil Patel, search engine optimization is the art of ranking at the top of organic search engines. It is also known as organic marketing or organic SEO. In general, the higher a website ranks in search engines, the more visitors it receives. When it comes to SEO, it encompasses a search engine and a search engine. And 67% of all searches happen on Google. This makes Google the most important search engine in the world. With paid search, you have to pay to get better search engine rankings. In the paid reference, we have the same type of keywords as in our organic advertising campaign. Most of the paid search engines run on commercial search engines like Google, Yahoo, Bing, etc. Paid search works on a pay-per-click model, where marketers only pay when someone clicks on their ad. Search engine algorithms determine an advertiser's Ad Rank based on their bid and Quality Score. Many advertisers prefer paid search to short-term SEO because it can deliver results faster.

## **ONLINE DISPLAY ADVERTISING**

In traditional marketing, a company has a billboard or billboard on both sides of the street or a magazine/newspaper ad to advertise its products or services. Surname. Online display advertising is a digital version of this. Today, a marketer can use online display advertising to achieve similar results. There are different types of display ads like video ads, banner ads, interactive ads, rich media and more. Display advertising is ideal for attracting attention through display advertising. Online display advertising marketers can target audiences based on website content, geography, gender, age, device type, and more. As a result, marketers can show relevant customers a relevant ad, which helps reduce budgets and increase sales.



## **IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL MARKETING**

Based on the above discussion, here is a summary of the importance of digital marketing that every marketer should follow:

- Internet marketing is an extremely average need over all offline marketing techniques. It is easily available to a wider audience.
- In digital marketing, results can be easily tracked and monitored using various tracking software. Instead of conducting costly customer research, organizations can quickly see customer response rates and continually measure the success of their advertising efforts, allowing them to design whatever is best suited for the next activity.
- Collecting customer feedback is easy to compare to traditional marketing media like TV, radio, or billboards. They can easily give feedback on any product using a website in online marketing that helps a businessperson to rebrand himself in his specific domain.
- Helps in the advancement of a business through the online medium such as web or laptop subsequently reaching a large number of customers in a second. Numerous small and large organizations are following web-based exhibition methodologies to sign up globally.
- Digital advertisers filter things like what is seen, how often and for how long, what works and what doesn't, etc. While the Internet is perhaps the channel most associated with digital marketing, others incorporate advanced telemarketing, mobile apps, TV channels, and radio stations.
- Digital marketing is moderate, targeted, and measurable, which is why organizations do it and advertisers love it.

## **BENEFITS OF DIGITAL MARKETING**

Technology is changing rapidly and it has also affected the buying behavior of the consumer. Here are some of the benefits that digital marketing brings to consumers:

- By 2020, consumers will be able to access the Internet anywhere in the world. Because of the digital nature of digital marketing, consumers can stay current on any product or service.
- Thanks to the Internet, consumers can perform various activities such as accessing the company's website, reading information, purchasing products, etc. This increases consumer engagement and improves their experience.
- In traditional marketing, consumers are not likely to be misled by sellers, but in digital marketing, consumers receive clear and accurate information about any product or service. The Internet provides comprehensive product data that customers can rely on to make purchasing decisions.
- Many different companies promote their products through digital marketing, so compare the products of different companies to consumers. They don't need to go to different retail stores to compare products.
- Internet is available all day, so there is no time limit and customers can purchase products at any time.
- Because of digital media, viewers can share information and features about products or services with others.
- The organization displays the cost of items through digital channels, making costs highly understandable and easy for consumers. The company also changes prices on any holidays or festivals to reduce prices and is transparent with consumers.
- In traditional marketing, consumers first see an advertisement through posters, television or other traditional means and then go to a retail store to purchase. But in digital marketing, when consumers see an ad, they can buy the product instantly through digital means.



## **CHALLENGES PERFORMED BY DIGITAL NETWORKS**

There are many benefits to using digital marketing to promote products and services.

It cannot be denied that the world is rapidly moving from the simple world to the digital world. Individuals are investing more in online content, and companies that find it difficult to digest this fact in their advertising strategy need to adapt quickly. The more time people spend on the Internet each year, the more the digital platform they use fulfills an ever-changing function in their lives. The main goal of Digital India is to promote digital media. As people can use digital platforms anytime, anywhere, companies need to change their marketing strategies from traditional to digital. If businesses don't use digital platforms to advertise their products and services, they can't compete with the competition and will eventually shut down. When customers want to buy a product online, they can easily get information about the product and compare it to other products without going to a retail store or mall. It shows that consumers are more likely to shop online than to visit a retail store. As consumer shopping behavior evolves, businesses also need to change their advertising strategies and use digital platforms for marketing.

## **CONCLUSION**

There is no denying that the planet is moving rapidly from the simple to the digital world. People are investing extra in online content and companies that find it tedious to incorporate this reality into their advertising strategy must be forced to regulate quickly. The longer people pay online every year, the more digital platforms they use to play the ever-evolving performance in their lives. The most important goal of the digital Bharat is the marketing of digital media. As people will use digital platforms anytime, anywhere in the world, companies need to shift their sales strategy from legacy to digital. If the companies don't use the digital platform to promote their products and services, they fail to compete and eventually shut down. When customers want to buy any product online, they can easily get product data and compare it with alternative products without visiting an outlet or mall. It shows that shoppers are more inclined to shop online than to visit an outlet. As consumer purchasing behavior is dynamic, companies must collectively be forced to change their advertising strategy and use digital platforms for sales.

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## **A STUDY ON WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS TECHNOLOGY AND EVOLUTION**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) empower modern applications and require non-conventional standards for convention plan due to a few limitations. Owing to the prerequisite for moo gadget complexity beside moo vitality utilization (i.e, long organize lifetime), a legitimate adjust between communication and signal/data preparing capabilities must be found. This persuades a tremendous exertion in inquire about exercises, standardization handle, and mechanical speculations on this field since the final decade. This Study Paper Points at announcing a diagram of WSNs advances, fundamental applications and guidelines, highlights in WSNs plan, and advancements. In specific, a few impossible to miss applications, such as those based on natural checking, are talked about and plan strategies highlighted; a case think about based on a genuine execution is additionally detailed. Patterns and conceivable advancements are followed. Accentuation is given to the IEEE 802.15.4 innovation, which empowers numerous applications of WSNs some example of execution characteristics of 802.15.4-based systems are appeared and talked about as a work of the estimate of the WSN and the information sort to be traded among hubs.

**Keywords:** wirelessness networks; enabling technologies; applications; IEEE 802.1

### **INTRODUCTION**

Since the begin of the third Thousand years, remote Sensor systems (WSNs) produced an expanding Intrigued from mechanical and investigate viewpoints [1–7]. A WSN can be for the most part depicted as a organize of hubs that agreeably sense and may control the environment empowering interaction between people or computers and the encompassing environment [8]. On one hand, WSNs empower modern applications and hence unused conceivable markets; on the other hand, the plan is influenced by a few limitations that call for modern ideal models. In reality, the action of detecting, preparing, and communication beneath restricted sum of vitality, lights a cross-layer plan approach ordinarily requiring the Joint thought of conveyed signal/data preparing, medium get to control, and communication conventions [9]. This paper gives a overview of WSNs innovations, primary applications and guidelines, highlights in WSNs plan with case consider, and advancements. In specific illustration of execution based on test comes about will be detailed. With regard to the writing [1, 2, 10] this paper bargains not as it were with applications and highlights of WSNs, or as it were on plan of WSNs, but puts together all these angles, centering too the consideration on advances and guidelines. WSNs have a few common perspectives with remote advertisement hoc organize [11] and in numerous cases they are essentially considered as a extraordinary case of them. This might be lead to incorrect conclusions, particularly when conventions and calculations planned for advertisement hoc systems are utilized in WSN. For this reason in Segment 2 an fitting definition of WSN and dialog is given. In Segment 3, the most application zones for WSNs are categorized concurring to the sort of data measured or carried by the arrange. Applications, on best of the stack, set prerequisites that drive the determination of conventions and transmission methods; at the other conclusion, the remote channel postures limitations to the communication capabilities and execution. Based on the prerequisites set by applications and the imperatives postured by the remote channel, the communication conventions and methods are chosen. The most highlights in WSNs plan are portrayed in



Area 4. Particularly, the plan of energy efficient communication conventions could be a exceptionally impossible to miss issue of WSNs, without critical point of reference in remote arrange history. By and large, when a hub is in transmit mode, the handset channels much more current from the battery than the chip in dynamic state or the sensors and the memory chip. The proportion between the vitality required for transmitting and for handling a bit of data is ordinarily expected to be much bigger than one (more than one hundred or one thousand in most commercial stages). For this reason, the communication conventions have to be planned agreeing to standards of vitality productivity, whereas this limitation is less prohibitive for handling assignments. Then, the design of energy-efficient communication protocols is a very particular issue of WSNs, with no significant precedent in the history of wireless networks. Most of the WSN literature deals with designing energy-efficient protocols, neglecting the role of power consumed while processing data inside the node, and concludes that the transceiver is the responsible party. Of the most energy consumption. On the other hand, data processing in WSNs may require the execution of microprocessor intensive tasks, much longer than the actual time a transceiver spends in transmit mode. This can lead to high energy consumption by the microprocessor, even comparable to the energy consumed during transmission or reception by the transceiver. Thus, the general rule that the design of the communication protocol design is much more important than that of the processing task scheduling is not always true.

Some network design examples are given in sections 4.1 and 4.2, where a case study developed for environmental monitoring is reported. The process of standardization in the field of WSNs has been very active in the past years and is an important result of IEEE 802.15.4 which is a short-range communication system intended to provide applications with the convenient data transfer and response time requirements of Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPAN) [12]. The main features of the 802.15.4 standard are resumed in Section 5, where examples of performance indicators in terms of area throughput and energy efficiency are illustrated. Other technologies such as Ultra Wideband (UWB), Bluetooth, and others specifically identified are reported in Section 6. We finally conclude the paper by providing our insight on future research directions in Section 7.

## **WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS**

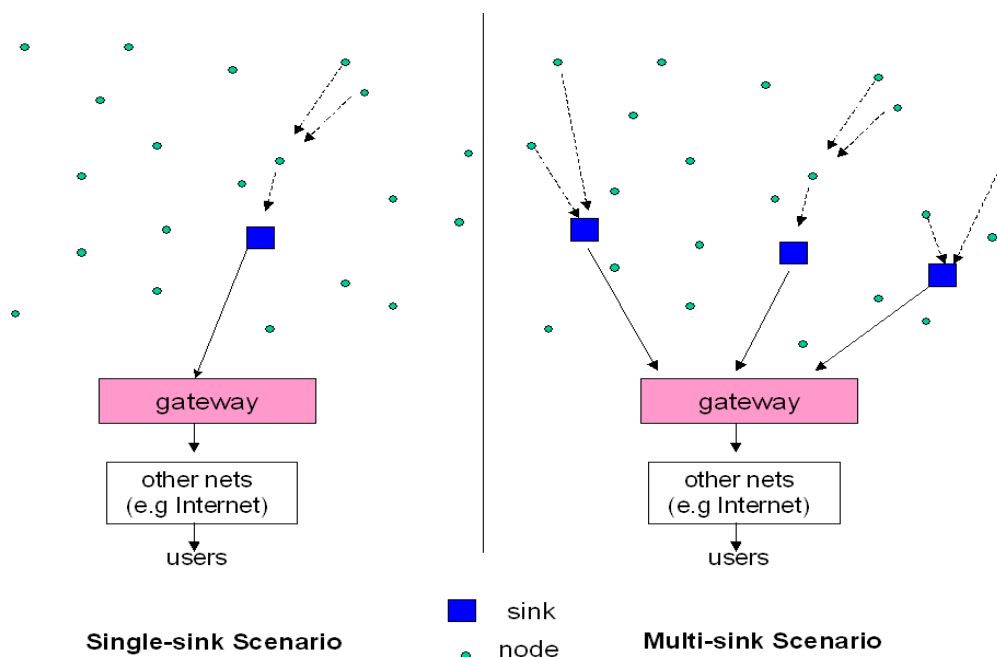
A WSN can be defined as a network of devices, referred to as nodes, that can detect the environment and communicate the information collected by the monitored field (for example, an area or a volume) via wireless links [1– 9]. The data is forwarded, possibly via multiple hops, to a sink (sometimes referred to as a controller or monitor) that can either use it locally or is connected to other networks (such as the Internet) through a gateway. Nodes can be fixed or mobile. They may be aware of their location or not. They can be homogeneous or not.

This is a traditional single basin WSN (see Figure 1, left side). Almost all scientific articles in the literature deal with this definition. This single-sink scenario suffers from a lack of scalability: as the number of nodes increases, the amount of data collected by the sink increases, and once its capacity is reached, the network size cannot be increased. Furthermore, for reasons related to MAC and routing aspects, network performance cannot be considered independent of network size.

A more general scenario includes multiple sinks on the network (see Figure 1, right part) [13]. For a given node density, a larger number of sinks reduces the likelihood of isolated clusters of nodes that cannot deliver their data due to adverse signal propagation conditions. In principle, a multi-sink WSN can be scalable (i.e. the same performance can also be achieved by increasing the number of nodes), while this is clearly not the case for a single-sink network. However, a multi-sink WSN does not represent a trivial

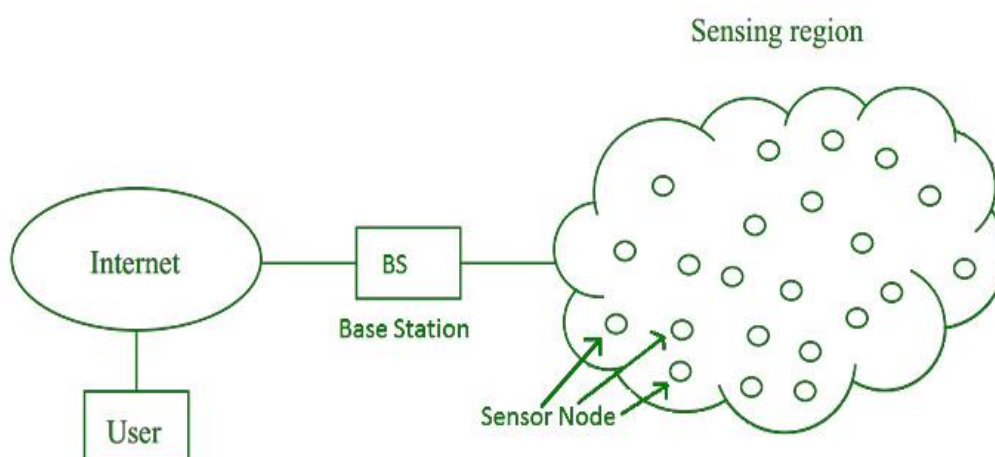
extension of a single-sink case to the network engineer. In many cases, nodes send the collected data to one of many selected sinks, which forward the data to the gateway to the end user (see Figure 1, right part). From a protocol point of view, this means that a selection can be made based on an appropriate criterion, which could be, for example, minimum delay, maximum throughput, minimum number of hops, etc. Therefore, the presence of multiple sinks ensures better network performance in relation to the single sink case (assuming the same number of nodes are deployed in the same area), but the communication protocols need to be more complex and should be designed according to appropriate criteria will.

**Figure1.**Left part: single-sink WSN. Right part: multi-sink scenario.



## APPLICATIONS OF WSNS

Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is an infrastructure-less wireless network that is deployed on a large number of wireless sensors in an ad hoc manner that is used to monitor system, physical or environmental conditions. Sensor nodes are used in WSN with the embedded processor that manages and monitors the environment in a particular area. They are connected to the Base Station which acts as a processing unit in System WSN. The base station in a WSN system is connected via the Internet to share data.





- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Monitoring and surveillance for security, threat detection
- Ambient temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure
- Environmental noise level
- Medical applications such as patient monitoring
- Agriculture
- Landslide detection

## **WSN CHALLENGES**

- Quality of service
- security problem
- Energy Efficiency
- network throughput
- performance
- Ability to handle node failure
- cross-layer optimization
- Scalability to a wide range of deployment

## **MAIN FEATURES IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS DESIGN**

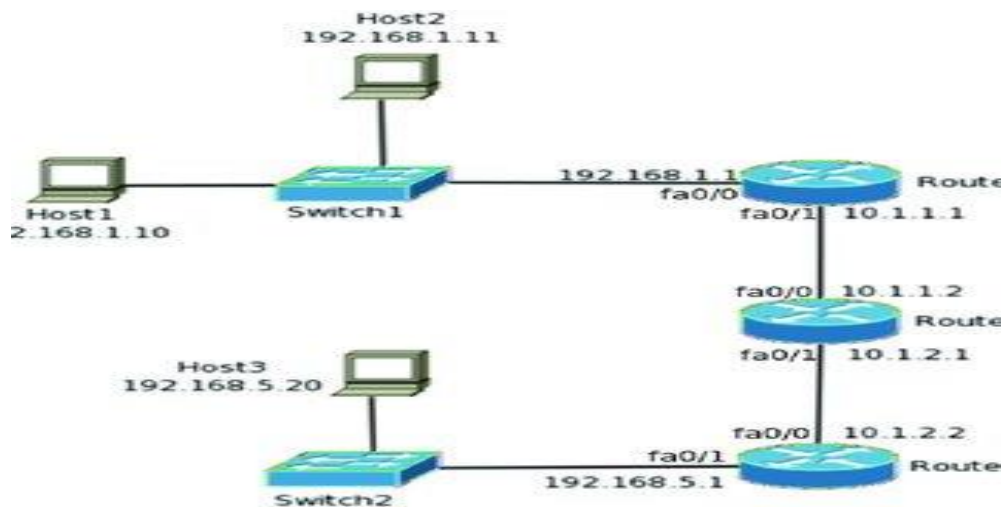
### **Characteristics of WSN**

Important characteristics of a WSN include

- Power consumption limitations for sensor nodes.
- Ability to cope with node failures.
- Mobility of nodes.
- Heterogeneity of the nodes.
- Homogeneity of the nodes.
- Possibility of large-scale implementation.
- Ability to survive harsh environmental conditions.
- Helps to use easily.
- These are some important and common features of WSN. However, the characteristics of wireless sensor networks for different applications can be very different. They can also have common properties. Sensor nodes have been defined in two properties.
- Static characteristics
- Dynamic Characteristics
- Although here as we mentioned earlier some features but now we are mainly focusing on these two features.

## **STATIC CHARACTERISTICS**

In fact, such as smart buildings, physical infrastructures or technical experiments, there are applications where the network is stable, i.e. static over space, having several fixed components in the network is a common solution. The fixed parts would be connected to DC power, so the wireless parts could use low power to transfer data to them, and the nodes could also go into sleep mode from time to time.



**Figure 6. Structure of static network**

### **DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

The dynamic active care approach acts as an initiation technology based on 'on the go' that creates new topologies when the current approach is not ideal. The main advantage of its ability is to create an active previous version, so that the system becomes more energy efficient. These networks are characterized by the need for low power consumption, low levels of physical security, and the transmission of physical media. Asymmetric methods like RSA should not be used because they are inefficient and consume a lot of power.

#### **➤ IEEE802.15.4 Technology**

IEEE the 802.15.4 standard intends to offer the basic lower networking layers of a type of wireless personal network (WPAN) that focuses on low-cost, low-speed, ubiquitous communication between devices. It can be contrasted with other approaches, such as Wi-Fi, which offers more bandwidth and requires more power. The emphasis is on very low cost communication of nearby devices with little or no underlying infrastructure, with the intention of leveraging it to further reduce energy consumption. The basic framework conceives a communication range of 10 meters with a transfer rate of 250 kbit / s. Trade-offs are possible to favor more radically embedded devices with even lower energy requirements, by defining not one, but more physical layers. Lower transfer rates of 20 and 40 kbit / s were initially defined, with the addition of the speed of 100 kbit / s in the current revision. Lower tariffs can also be used, which results in lower energy consumption. As already mentioned, the main focus of IEEE 802.15.4 with regards to WPANs is the emphasis on achieving low production and operational costs through the use of relatively simple transceivers, while allowing for flexibility and adaptability of the application.

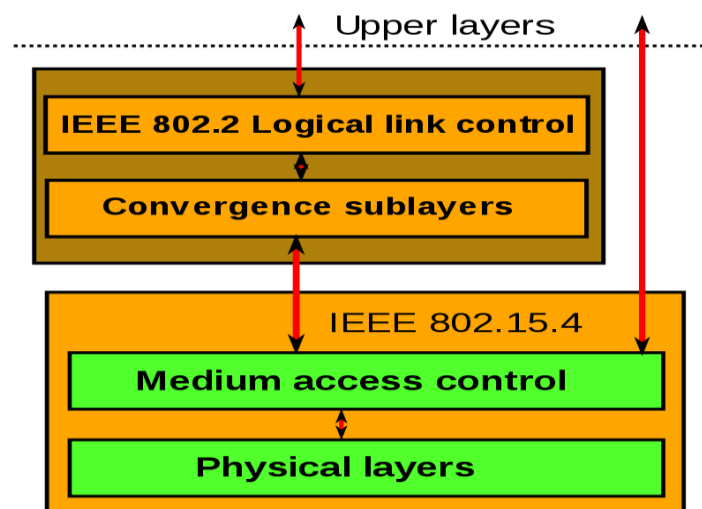
#### **Key 802.15.4 features include**

1. Real-time suitability by reservation of Guaranteed Time Slots (GTS).
2. Collision avoidance through CSMA/CA.
3. Integrated support for secure communications.
4. Power management features such as link speed/quality and power detection.
5. Support for data rate and time sensitive applications due to their ability to operate as CSMA/CA or TDMA access modes. Operation mode TDMA is supported through function GTS of the standard.

6. IEEE 802.15.4 compliant devices can use one of three possible frequency bands to operate (868/915/2450 MHz). *IEEE802.15.4 Physical Layer*

The physical layer is the lowest layer in the OSI reference model used worldwide, and protocol layers carry packets using it

The physical layer (PHY) provides the data transfer service. It also provides an interface to the physical layer manager, which provides access to each physical layer manager and maintains a database of information about associated personal area networks. Thus, the PHY manages the physical radio transceiver, performs channel selection along with power and signal management functions



#### ➤ IEEE 802.15.4 MAC Layer

Intermediate Access Control (MAC) allows transmission of MAC frames through the use of a physical channel. In addition to the data service, it offers a management interface and manages physical channel access and network beaconing itself. It also controls frame validation, guarantees time slots, and manages node associations. Finally, it offers endpoints for secure services. Note that the IEEE 802.15 standard does not use 802.1D or 802.1Q, that is, it does not exchange standard Ethernet frames. The physical format of the frame is specified in IEEE802.15.4-2011

#### ➤ IEEE 802.15.4 Network Topologies and Operational Modes

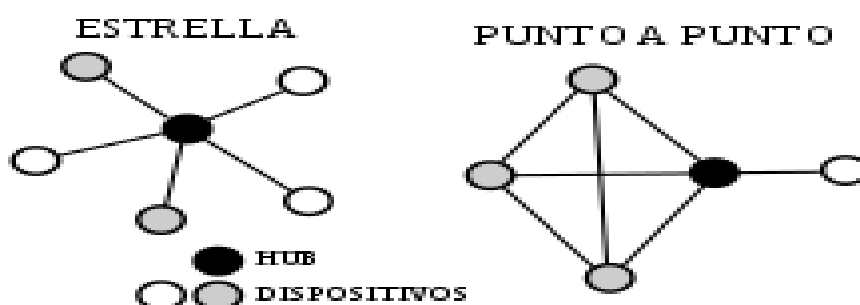
Networks can be built as peer-to-peer or spoke networks. However, each network needs at least one FFD to work as a network coordinator. Networks are thus formed by groups of devices separated by appropriate distances. Each device has a unique 64-bit identifier and, if certain conditions are met, short 16-bit identifiers can be used in a restricted environment. Namely, in each domain PAN, communications will likely use short identifiers.

Peer-to-peer (or point-to-point) networks can form arbitrary patterns of connections, and their extent is limited only by the distance between each pair of nodes. They are intended to serve as a basis for ad hoc networks capable of self-management and self-organization. Since the standard does not define a network layer, routing is not directly supported, but such an additional layer can add support for multi-hop communication. Other topological constraints can be added; The standard mentions the cluster tree as a structure that exploits the fact that a RFD can only be associated with a FFD.. Other topological constraints can be added; the standard mentions the cluster tree as a structure that exploits the fact that a RFD can only be associated with a FFD in a time to form a network where the RFDs are exclusively leaves of a tree , and

most nodes are { 5}s. The structure can be extended as a generic mesh network whose nodes are tree-like networks of clusters with a local coordinator for each cluster, in addition to the global coordinator.

A more structured star pattern is also supported, where the network coordinator will necessarily be the central node. Such a network can arise when a FFD decides to create its own PAN and declares itself its coordinator, after having chosen a unique identifier PAN. After that, other devices can join the network, which is completely independent from all other star networks

**Figure 7. The two IEEE 802.15.4-compliant network topologies: star and peer-to-peer topology.**



## OTHER TECHNOLOGIES

There are many specific wireless technology used for Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) with inside the international today, primarily based totally at the precise desires, availability of energy (battery pushed or now no longer), nearby radio frequency regulations, density of sensors, distance to the sensor, how frequently sensors want to be read, the quantity of information, the infrastructure, etc. Radio crafts provide a vast variety of answers for WSN; every with their precise houses to healthy the desires of every unique situation. Some answers are primarily based totally on proprietary communiqué protocols, and others are primarily based totally on enterprise requirements. Among the standardized protocols we discover Wireless M-Bus, KNX RF Multi, Zig Bee and 6LoWPAN-primarily based totally answers (Wi-SUN and Zig Bee IP). As for proprietary protocols we provide point-to-point, point-to-multipoint, multi-hop (RC232) and mesh (Tiny mesh). Wireless M-Bus and KNX RF Multi are requirements optimized for battery operation. The maximum not unusual place working frequency is 868 MHz, giving higher variety than answer primarily based totally on 2.45 GHz. KNX RF also can be operated at 433 MHz, whilst Wireless M-Bus additionally provide a narrowband choice at 169 MHz giving the high-quality variety of any generation. The information fee is limited (2.4 – sixty seven kbps relying on mode) and now no longer supposed for massive information transfer. Wireless M-Bus may be used with unmarried hop repeaters and KNX RF with multi-hop repeaters. RC232 is an obvious protocol that may be used for any UART primarily based totally communiqué as a “cable replacement”. Because this protocol can run on all module platforms, there's a huge desire of radio frequencies and information charges to satisfy any precise application. A static multi-hop function may be used to increase the variety. Zig Bee and Tiny mesh are mesh protocols that growth insurance through the usage of the mesh nodes as “step-stones”. Zig Bee operates at 2.45 GHz, which offers a shorter variety than sub-1GHz, however due to the mesh the insurance may be right and dependable with redundant paths, so long as there are sufficient nodes with inside the network. A benefit is that 2.45 GHz is international-huge license unfastened frequency. Tiny mesh can run on maximum module platforms, so there's a huge desire of radio frequencies and information charges to satisfy any precise application. These mesh protocols want steady energy for the routers, and are consequently now no



longer appropriate for battery operation. IEEE 802.15.4 is primarily based totally protocols in aggregate with 6LoWPAN will provide a widespread primarily based totally IPv6 system. The famous standards utilized in Internet IP communication is then prolonged the entire manner to the sensor nodes, offering unbroken operation with the relaxation of the IP international. Implementation of an IP stack takes greater resources, and subsequently those answers have a tendency to be better value than the less complicated protocols. A unique capability together with pulse counting inputs and sensor interfaces makes it very smooth to construct a whole Wi-Fi sensor. Our own circle of relatives of extremely narrowband modules affords the high-quality overall performance in phrases of radio variety and noise immunity, which may be of significance in business environments. Our multi-hop (RPL) and mesh answers (Tiny mesh and ZigBee) may be used to cowl massive vicinity with more than one sensor. 6LoWPAN is a generation that permits IPv6 communication the entire manner to the stop node, for seamless integration with the internet. And the Sigfox modules are the answer for cell sensors, or sensors which can be set up all through a town or may be large geographical areas.

## **OUR MISSION**

Co-creating brand differentiation for our clients and enabling them to stand out through our passion for service and innovation is our unique mission. We believe that the key catalyst for "superior performance" is our ability to co-create high-impact solutions with clients, enabling their brand differentiation. Co-creation is the simple act of bringing together the best of all worlds. We align our domain expertise, operational excellence, and analytics, digital, and technology capabilities with our clients' vision, goals, and experiences, to make them leaders in a disruptive world. Co-creation and superior performance are in our DNA. The core of everything we do. They can be experienced in many areas. We go beyond customer/customer service. We partner with clients to co-create results that keep them ahead of the curve. We go beyond hiring the best talent. We work with them to co-create their career paths and help them be prepared for the future. We go beyond the traditional realms of our customer engagement to co-create exciting business models and innovations. With our holistic and timely CSR programs, we go beyond traditional ways of "giving back to society."

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The purpose of this paper is to speak about number of the maximum applicable troubles of WSNs, from the utility, layout and era viewpoints. For designing a WSN, in fact, we want to outline the maximum appropriate era for use and the communication protocols to be implemented (topology, signal processing strategies, etc.). These alternatives rely upon distinctive factors, above all of the utility requirements. The first part of the paper is dedicated to the dialogue on the restrictions that have to be glad through the WSN and the distinctive factors that have to be considered with inside the layout of a WSN. The 2d part, instead, is associated with the real feasible alternatives that might be done, in phrases of technologies. The purpose is to assist the fashion dressmaker with inside the preference of the maximum appropriate era. The interest is specially targeted at the IEEE 802.15.4 standard, for which additionally few capacity overall performance tiers are provide. Finally, the paper gives imaginative and prescient on destiny tendencies of the short- and long-time period studies on WSNs

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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## **HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIAN PEACE KEEPING FORCE (1990-2010)**

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nagar

### **ABSTRACT**

IPKF in Sri Lanka, between 1987 and 1990, is reviewed here in regard to the long-established concept that peacekeeping is done impartially by consensus, with little force and often under the United Nations' authority. Despite claims that the IPKF had authorization to operate in Sri Lanka as part of the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord of July 1987, the political and strategic background of the Tamil conflict demonstrates that the intervention reflected India's policies as the regional hegemonic power.. The IPKF's lack of impartiality and the level of force used in the operation were substantial departures from the norms of peacekeeping. Nonetheless, this case study serves as a reminder of the need of the United Nations and the ideals of peacekeeping in the post-Cold War security landscape, which is characterized by internal conflicts.

**Keywords:** The peace diplomacy, negotiation, Sri Lankan Civil War, national security issues, peacekeeping.

### **INTRODUCTION**

During the summer of 1987, the governments of India and Sri Lanka struck a security pact that deployed Indian soldiers to the north and east of Sri Lanka to take control of security. Security forces in Sri Lanka and several armed Tamil separatist organizations had been engaged in heavy warfare for many years prior to the agreement's signing in the country's northeast. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE), the strongest armed separatist organization, immediately began attacking Indian soldiers, which the LTTE opposed. While some militant Tamil organizations joined forces with Indian soldiers, others did not. During its time in Sri Lanka, the Indian military's involvement increased from an initial deployment of 3,000 personnel to an estimated 70,000 (some accounts put the number as high as 100,000). More than 1,200 members of the Indian Peacekeeping Force were allegedly killed during their two-and-a-half-year deployment in Sri Lanka. Between 2003 and 2007, an estimated 10,000 people perished in the northeastern war. The LTTE seized control of the country's north and east when Indian troops withdrew throughout the course of 1989 and 1990. Heavy combat came out between the LTTE and the Sri Lankan Government in June 1990 when the LTTE stormed numerous police stations in the east and kidnapped several hundred officers as captives, many of whom they are later believed to have murdered. India's military were accused of human rights abuses in Sri Lanka, including extensive incarceration without trial, torture, and extrajudicial killings. Additional "disappearances" of detainees by Indian military have been recorded. The "disappearances" documented by Amnesty International include 43 cases. This is where the LTTE has always had its biggest presence; all but four happened in Jaffna district. Between October and December 1987, the IPKF launched a massive attack against the LTTE in the Jaffna peninsula, resulting in the majority of reported cases.

By include human rights mandates in peace missions; the United Nations has acknowledged that human rights are essential to peace. Human rights components of UN peace missions rely on the combined efforts of DPKO, DPA, and DFS to ensure that UN peace missions' Human Rights Components have the manpower, resources, and guidance they require to operate in increasingly complex environments and meet their mandates from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's Security Council (OSCE).



Thus, in 2011, the OHCHR, DPKO, DPA, and DFS adopted a plan on human rights participation in UN peace operations.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

- **Kei Endo (2021)** a worldwide focus on sustainable development has emerged since the United Nations created a set of 17 goals for the period 2015–2030 in 2015. However, there have been few studies on how nations might attain sustainable development from a thorough and quantitative standpoint. Accordingly, the current study uses the Inclusive Wealth Index (IWI), which extensively analyses natural and human capital values. Using the International Wage Index (IWI), this study examines whether ASEAN developing nations grew in a sustainable manner between 1990 and 2014. We demonstrate that even in the ASEAN region, where natural resources are abundant, sustainable development has been a challenge. When it comes to sustainable development, other nations had a higher GDP because they were able to increase the amount of capital they created. The ASEAN region's SDGs can only be achieved if capital resources are managed in a manner that represents the region's diversity.
- **P.K.B. Isuru Premarathna (2021)** the damage generated by terrorist wars poses a danger to national security. Violence in Sri Lanka's civil conflict has been worsened by disagreements over a 2002 ceasefire deal and following peace process that never came to fruition. As one of Asia's longest civil conflicts, for more than 30 years, the LTTE and the Sri Lankan government had a war on their hands. A number of factors came together to produce the Ceasefire Agreement (CFA) signed in February 2002 and the subsequent peace process. Peace evolved from a mutually damaging deadlock since neither the religious ideology nor the LTTE could win a strategic triumph over each other and found themselves in an uncertain political and economic condition of things, as many experts have pointed out. Sri Lankan diplomacy, peace negotiations, and the effect of the civil war will be examined in this study, as well as the difficult areas of diplomatic peace talks and the peace process between 2002-2009. Utilizing several electronic and print sources, such as books, journals, the Internet, and other reports and historical documents to gather secondary data was done via the use of the data triangulation technique. For a more scientifically sound interpretation of the data, this research used qualitative content analysis to perform a literature review and content analysis to assess the texts and test theoretical relevance. It will examine the most generally recognized theories in a variety of situations by comparing categories for different parameters. According to the findings of the study; the international community has a substantial effect on Sri Lanka's peace diplomacy process. For example, research can show the influence of peace negotiations on national security and security policy, as well as the strengths and flaws of the ceasefire agreement. Keeping the peace and ensuring national security have been hampered by the continuing political tensions. Diplomacy and the media have had a detrimental influence on peace and national security as a result of the bad reaction to the political turmoil.
- **Upali Cooray (2016)** the people of Sri Lanka had high hopes for a peaceful country after the conclusion of the anti-terrorism war in 2009, but despite the passage of six years, no administration has been able to extinguish the shouldering fires of nationalism and ethnocentrism. There has been an increase in the number of so-called educated individuals who openly despise and denigrate the cultures they believe to be the source and the curse of ethnocentrism in this country as a result of the current government's efforts in implementing the UNHRC resolution it co-sponsored with the United States. In light of the government shift in 2015, we've seen a rise in open insulting conflicts amongst individuals who favor



this or that culture. The other day, I watched in disbelief as one of the panelists on a TV discussion programmed analyzed the well-known narrative, the origin of the Sinhalese; the storey of "Sinhabahu".

- **Paul James (2014)** The existing literature does not effectively address how Hutu and Tutsi people vary in terms of their identity and why almost a million people were killed in the name of this difference. Using examples ranging from Rwanda to Sri Lanka, this article focuses on three important points. To begin, even when colonial or state-building processes solidify identity classifications into ugly typologies, they are rife with tensions and inconsistencies. Second, human existence is predicated on the ability to reconcile ontological differences. We can't just wish away categories of identity like country, ethnicity, religion, and tribe by hoping for an end to this kind of bargaining. These categories are not the issue, but rather the manner in which difference is negotiated, instrumentalized, and pushed into hierarchical typologies of status. Questions of power, meaning, aggression and innovative social activity all hinge on how well we can negotiate the parameters of our own identity via categories of difference. While classification is a natural human trait, current methods of typology are frequently used to resurrect and distort ancient layered forms of identification. Racism, chauvinism, and genocide may all be traced back to this. The practical application of these tensions in today's society has too frequently led to aggressive violence and defensive mayhem, even when the tensions between ontological forms are beneficial. Systemic knowledge of ontological forms and their challenging interaction is the methodological notion behind all these arguments.
- **Nina Caspersen (2019)** Key international peace building texts emphasize the significance of human rights, and justice and peace are often considered as mutually reinforcing. Do the post-Cold War peace accords reflect this apparent change in normative values? Conflicts and peace accords have been addressed as a single category in the extant literature. According to the research, the nature of the conflict and the agreement's "core deal" may impact the inclusion or exclusion of human rights provisions. New coding of the 29 comprehensive agreements reached between 1990 and 2010 is used to compare agreements negotiated in territorial and non-territorial conflicts, as well as those with and without territorial autonomy. There are several elements that might lead to the incorporation of human rights. Comparative Qualitative Research In settlements after territorial disputes, human rights protections are less likely to be incorporated, especially if the solution includes territorial autonomy, according to studies. The absence of local support or open opposition to such measures, which are often the consequence of extensive international engagement, makes it difficult to put them into practice. As a result of these discoveries, a liberal peace has to be re-evaluated in light of these crucial trade-offs between collective rights and individual rights.

### **INDIAN AIR FORCE OPERATIONS IN CONGO (MOUND) MOUND (GAMMA)**

The IAF's third important contribution to the United Nations was MONUC. As the situation in the North-East Congo deteriorated, the international community made the decision to increase its military presence there. The Congolese regions of North Kivu and Ituri received armed and utility helicopters from India. The Indian Aviation Contingent (IAC-I) of the Indian Air Force was stationed at Goma/Bunia, with a Mi-25 Squadron and a Mi-17 Squadron as significant lodger units. In addition to aircrew and ground support troops, these squadrons had four Mi-25 aircraft and five Mi-17 helicopters. The MONUC's zone of influence in the Eastern DRC was enlarged by this crucial tool, and UN troops were able to access previously unreachable regions. With the arrival of IAC 1, followed by IAC2 and 3, MONUC was given a significant



amount of firepower in North Kivu and Iturbi provinces as a result. MONUC's capacity to prevent a variety of rebel organizations was made possible by this newfound weaponry.

## **ESTABLISHMENT, STRUCTURE AND STATUS OF THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

One of the world's most important documents, the United Nations Charter, was approved in 1948. It wants 113 to present a framework for collective security and action that has never before been attempted in the history of politics. Overarching, "to preserve subsequent generations from the scourge of war" implies that the "world should reaffirm trust in basic human rights" and encourage socioeconomic growth and a higher quality of living, as well as more freedom," if peace is to be achieved. In line with the principles of non-discrimination based on race, gender, language, and religion, Article 1 of the United Nations Charter states that the organization's mission is to promote and enforce universal respect for human rights and basic freedoms. 9 Since the establishment of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, human rights have been a major priority of the United Nations. This approach is a realistic choice since it is based on international norms and standards that today cover almost every element of human activity.

There is already a massive network of human rights machinery in place to help define international standards, oversee their implementation, promote compliance, and investigate breaches of human rights based on this firm legal foundation. With a broad range of public information and technical assistance programmers, the strategy will be bolstered in its efforts to defend and promote human rights. 114 In the fight for human rights and basic freedoms, the United Nations can play an important standard-setting and leadership role thanks to these organizations and activities. Human rights promotion and protection, on the other hand, is not something that should or should be left to a single institution.

To achieve universal respect for human rights, the United Nations relies on the principle that every government, person, organization, and organ of society must work together. International attention and action have recently focused on this issue of country implementation effectiveness. People's attention has recently been drawn to the critical role that democratic institutions play in ensuring that human rights are protected legally and politically. Because of this, it has become clear that a national infrastructure for human rights promotion and protection is necessary to ensure their full and equal enjoyment and protection. Institutions specifically tasked with safeguarding human rights have sprung up all across the world in the last few years. National human rights institutions perform a variety of functions, but they all work toward the same goal, which might vary widely from country to country.

## **PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993**

The major purpose of the Act is to allow for the establishment of national and state human rights commissioners and human rights courts in order to better defend human rights and related concerns. In addition to strengthening federal and state institutions, it aspires to establish human rights tribunals to better protect citizens' rights. Actually, in order to carry out its duties, the National Human Rights Commission has set up a structural and functional framework for itself. The above conversation has piqued 124's curiosity in the finer points of the National Human Rights Commission's structure and operation.

## **PEACEKEEPING**

The purpose of peacekeeping is to assist in the fulfillment of the agreements established by the peacemakers and to preserve the peace, no matter how shaky it may be. After inter-State wars, it has evolved



from a military model of monitoring ceasefires and the separation of forces to a more complex model of many elements (e.g. military, police, and civilian) working together to help lay the foundations for sustainable peace, operating under Chapter VI since no use of force outside self-defense was contemplated. There has been an increase in the inclusion of human rights protection and promotion in the missions of Chapter VII standards. Most missions have human rights offices and officials to monitor, report, and mainstream issues related to human rights among the mission's civilian components. 38 Among other things, the UN Security Council authorized a mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to "ensure protection of civilians" and to help promote and protect human rights, particularly those of women, children, and other marginalized groups; to investigate and publish findings on human rights violations to end impunity; to help promote and protect human rights.

### **TRADITIONAL PEACEKEEPING**

For the purposes of this book, the term "traditional" refers to UN peacekeeping operations, including the deployment of military contingents to monitor compliance with ceasefires and other military agreements. This kind of operation is typically terminated as soon as a ceasefire or peace accord is put into place. In the event of a peaceful conclusion, the former combatants and their lines of power may remain 'locked' in place for decades. Intervening militarily or non-militarily is totally forbidden for peacekeepers, regardless of the manner used. Examples of conventional operations are the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), which has operated in Kashmir since 1949, and the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and UN Disengagement Force (UNDOF), which have been in the region since 1948 and 1974, respectively. Missions from the past are still required, even if they aren't as often. Both the UN Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG) and the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) are notable examples of observer organizations that monitor a ceasefire in 1994 between Croatia and the FRYS.

### **EXPANDED PEACEKEEPING**

Although it had some cold war precedents, the Congo mission in the 1960s was largely regarded as a new sort of peacekeeping after the cold war. Suddenly, the multifunctional operation connected to an integrated with the whole peace process took the place of the UN's holding operation. Rather of focusing just on conflict containment and de-escalation, peacekeepers are now required to seek fair and enduring solutions. An operation such as this would be focused on the re-establishment or re-creation of democratic, accountable government as well as on the expansion of civil society. This amounted to nation-building or the resurrection of failed nations in certain situations. Some of the world's most important emerging economies, as well as other UN member states, were concerned by the seeming willingness of the UN's non-interference in domestic matters or to see its forces employ force beyond self-defense in these operations. For the United Nations to deploy not only a military force but also UN civilian police (CivPols) and a range of other components to monitor everything from elections and human rights protection to the implementation of economic and social reconstruction plans is very rare

Today, the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), UNMOZ, and UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia, UNOSOM II, UNMIH, and the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor are only a few instances of these sorts of operations in operation (UNTAET). Peacekeeping's future has been hotly debated, with some advocating little more than the continuation of an existing strategy, while others suggested it might call for an overhaul of traditional peacekeeping thinking, including less emphasis on



obtaining consent from all parties, a rethinking of neutrality and more leeway with force (meaning, inevitably, greater use of force). Those who just wished to describe the increased range of actions involved named these missions "second-generation," "extended," "wider," "advanced," or "expanded." These missions.

In order to emphasize a new attitude or predisposition toward force-use by some of these missions, people used the adjectives 'protective, aggravating, enforcing, or muscular. In humanitarian missions, the fundamental objective is to relieve human suffering.

## **REGULATING THE USE OF FORCE**

Peacekeeping missions are seldom approved by Security Council resolutions that relate to a specific chapter or broad principles for using force within which they should operate, unlike most resolutions. A typical Secretary-report General plan will have such broad boundaries, not narrower ones. These are routinely requested by the UN Security Council before sanctioning a mission's deployment. The UN Secretariat drafts the Secretary-guidelines, General's drawing on previous precedents as it does so. Recurring Security Council decisions just reference and/or back up the Secretary-reports General's (although sometimes they may be sent back to the Secretary-General for revision). An analogous situation occurs when force policy is amended during a mission by the Secretary-report General, although the changes are seldom written out in a resolution or even mentioned in the report. If the Secretary-proposals General's on the use of force in UN peacekeeping operations have to be reiterated, then a UN-State Agreement (SOFA) or SOMA may be required. When discussing the issue of excessive force, the term "use of force" is used extremely loosely. It stated that "The UN shall not use force unless as the last resort and within the boundaries specified by its mandate and by the resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly" in the 1960s SOFA. 24 SOFAs seldom relate to the use of force, which is likely to keep the host nation from raising any objections. When the commander of the UN force delivers SOPs to the UN peacekeeping force, they provide more detailed instructions on when and how force should be used.<sup>25</sup> The SOP lays forth precisely what "force" means and how it should be used. They're meant to go into great detail on the circumstances under which force may be used, as well as the degree of accountability that goes along with making the choice to use it. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) should include everything from the use of warning shots to fire control to prohibitions on the employment of automatic weapons and/or high explosives (SOP). Non-violent tactics are almost often encouraged by orders and directives given during peace operations at the local and/or contingent levels. Another common tactic is to intervene in a non-violent way..

The force commander's rules of engagement (ROE) are the guidelines for the use of force and are given to the soldiers on the front lines in writing. In military parlance, ROE are "directives establishing the conditions and restrictions under which armed forces will commence and/or sustain conflict with the adversary" <sup>26</sup> Individual troops may be given laminated cards with condensed versions of the ROE for easy access. These may be referred to as orders to fire (OFOF). The force commander may also issue down the chain of command specific instructions on the use of force for certain operational actions or situations. The ROE for peace operations aims to represent two essential characteristics of peacekeeping—restraint and legitimacy—in contrast to those for conventional military operations.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

We think that all incidents of "disappearance" should be thoroughly and independently examined, with the findings made public. Families of the "disappeared" need to know what happened to their loved ones, and the government should make sure that anybody found guilty of acts that led to the "disappearance" is brought to justice and that the families of the victims get compensation. Each "disappearance" attributed to the IPKF should be investigated by the governments of India and Sri Lanka, Amnesty International said.



The group is hopeful that the two countries would work together to guarantee a thorough, unbiased examination of these instances when circumstances in Sri Lanka enable it. While our investigation continues, Amnesty International expects that the Indian government would use all available military documents and call for evidence from members of the Indian Peace Keeping Force to properly examine these purported "disappearances." In the wake of the Second World War, the current human rights movement was born. Shocking crimes against humanity were perpetrated throughout the conflict, and basic rights were completely suppressed. Germany's Nazi leaders had developed a system of totalitarian rule. Human values and dignity were devalued by them in their occupied regions. Back then, people knew that establishing world peace and security hinged on them regaining their liberties and rights. This belief was evident in the statement. Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an executive order on January 6, 1941, which became known as the "Four Freedoms" proclamation. These included freedom of expression, freedom of religion, and freedom from poverty and terror. "Freedom is the supremacy of human rights everywhere, our support goes to those who battle to obtain these rights or maintain them," he said in his statement.

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## **URAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: A GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Rural development is important concept related to growth of Indian economy. In India rural economy is based on agriculture and allied activities. The government of India planned several programmers for rural development. The field of agriculture, fisheries, poultry, handicraft and dairy are main and primary contributors to rural economy. In the present era of modern science and technology the large number of population in rural area are still deprived of sufficient nutrition, adequate education, proper communication and socio-cultural justice. The concept of rural development is multidimensional and comprehensive. Rural development means improving the quality of life of the people living in rural areas through agriculture and agro-based activities. The present research paper focus on to understand the concept of rural development and to find the challenges of rural development in India as well as to identify some schemes implemented by Govt of India for rural development in India. This study is useful for further public policies.

**Keywords:-**Rural Development, Indian Economy, Government, Agriculture Technology, Challenges, population etc.

### **INTRUDUCTION**

Rural areas have a low population density and small settlements. The main occupation in rural area is agriculture. People live in close contact with nature. Rural population in India was reported 65.07% in 2020, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators. The concept of rural development is quite extensive and comprehensive. It is concern with the process of improvement of rural structure, with the help of modern ideology and thought process. In simple words, rural development means all round development in both economic and non-economic sectors for better life style of the rural people. In rural development people participation is one of important aspect. Some planners and administrator should encourage peopling for participation in rural development as well as for making the plans participatory.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The main objective of present research paper is as follows:-

- To understand the concept of Rural Development.
- To find out the challenges of Rural Development in India.
- To identify some schemes implemented by Govt of India for rural development.

### **DATA COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY**

This research study is mainly based on secondary data and information collected from books, journals, articles, magazines and daily news papers etc. Some recent data is collected from various websites.



## **CHALLENGES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

The challenges of rural development in India are as follows:-

- The development of rural children, youths, and women.
- The development of infrastructure facility of rural area.
- The development and empowerment of human resource of rural area in terms of their psychology, knowledge, skill, attitude and other abilities.
- The development of standard of living of rural population.
- Provide minimum facility to rural people in terms of drinking water, transport, education, electricity and communication.
- Development of rural area as whole in terms of society, culture, economy,
- Development of rural institutions like panchayat, post, cooperatives, banking and credit.
- Improvement in rural marketing facility.
- Development of leadership quality of rural area.
- Development in entertainment and recreational facilities for rural mass.
- Improve scopes of employment for rural people.
- Solve the problems faced by the rural people for their development.
- Eliminate rural poverty.
- Sustainable development of rural area
- Reduce gap between the urban and rural in different facilities available.

## **PROBLEMS OF RURAL AREA OF INDIA**

Some problems of rural development are found in India. These problems are as follows:

- ✓ Illiteracy
- ✓ Poverty
- ✓ Lack of Scientific temperament
- ✓ Health Problem
- ✓ Low development in communication and Transportation
- ✓ Small Landholding
- ✓ Malnutrition and Starvation.

These are all problems found in rural area.

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA- SOME SCHEMES**

For uplifting and development of the rural sector of our country, the Ministry of Rural Development and Government of India in collaboration with Department of Rural Development have been carrying forward various schemes. These schemes are formulated to benefit the people of rural India. The schemes are as follows.

1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
2. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
3. Prime Minister Rural Development Fellows Scheme (PMRDF)
4. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
5. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)



6. Samagra Siksha Abhiyan
7. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
8. National Social Assistant Programme
9. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (NSAP)
10. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

All the above schemes have been planned for development of rural areas through the Government of India.

## CONCLUSION

Rural development gives ideas of changing and emerging concepts, approaches and strategies and its implementation. According to the concept we need to empower the rural people by providing them education and health facilities. They need to have infrastructure like water, road, electricity etc. India will grow only when rural India marches hand in hand with urban area in the twenty first century. The Government of India has already taken the initiative to improve the condition of the villages. Government planned and implemented very useful schemes for rural development. The people living in rural area are also need to contribute. Without their contribution, the development is not possible. An ideal approach, government, panchayatraj, Village people, researchers, industrialist, NGO s to not only help in reducing regional imbalance, but also to have a multiplier effect on the overall development of economy.

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## **A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY ON EFFECTS OF TOURISM ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN MAHARASHTRA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Travel and tourism is one of the biggest and relatively great size industries in India, India a place of rich cultural and heritage and tourism industry to source of income for many it has having the capacity to develop into something in the future economic growth thus it can be improve and growth it by. This is expected to reach total contribution over 600 billion U.S. dollars by 2025. The extremely important foundation and basic causes of this rapid growth of demand for tourism in the highly developed industrialized countries in the course of comparatively close in the present decades are economic, social and technological in the basic or essential features. Increasing per capita incomes leading to higher purchasing power and a growth in available for use as the discretion of the use incomes have made tourism able to be reached to a large majority of people. India a place of rich cultural and heritage and tourism sector to source of income for many it has existing but not yet developed qualities and abilities that may be developed and usefulness economic growth thus it can be improve, also socio- economic development because increases source of income, become a tourism industry which was relate to a national strongest economy. 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.

**Key words** –Tourism industry, economic growth, employment, development

### **INTRODUCTION**

The fundamental and forming an essential foundation causes of this at a great rate growth of demand for tourism in the high degree level developed industrialized countries in the course to the present decades are economic, social and technological in the basic or inherent features. Increasing per capita incomes most important to higher purchasing power and an increase, growth in available for use at the quality of behaving of the user incomes have made tourism able to be reached to a large majority of people. In this course of this present day, in modern and at a recent time developed advanced countries, a relatively great size majority of people can have enough money to pay for an annual holiday. In existence of by evidence to be true many can even a have enough money or time to pay for to take second holiday of longer or short period during which something continues. The social causes of the event in a short time or at a great rate growth of tourism are a relationship between two things with new a settled way of thinking towards travel and opportunity afforded by free time to do something use of free time for enjoyment . In a way that is based on a particular the transmission of customs considered a luxury both are now held to be a conforming to a standard, usual, nearly almost absolutely necessary part of the life style and the fact of using up a resource make smaller their energy consumption pattern of all but the lowest income groups of the population. The entire concept of a feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment travel has changed quite in a way that is likely to have a strong or far reaching effect. Foreign travel in this days was reserved for the more a having a great deal of money and wealthy, time when one is not working who enjoyed travel for its own sake and who were content to enjoy the natural features of a landscape works of arts and injury, damage in foreign



places. This an idea has now changed with change in a settled way of thinking reaction about something towards travel. The present day tourist has a different a group of people or things having similar characteristics of background, and his a thought about travel are very different.

The impact of the modern transport technology, for a special purpose in the able to move through the air with wings of aircraft field has brought about a completely new meaning to tourism. Travel to even remote the place to which someone the place to which someone has now become a state of things as they as the truth or exist. During the last twenty years there has been a showing the qualities that deserve of attention increase in the number of long distance journeys undertaken by tourists. The technological developments in transport have made it possible, able to be done or result by effort for millions of people to travel to exotic and faraway locations, places which only belonging to the very distant past period few generations ago were consider as being almost completely inaccessible. In the course of this present day holiday makers can be transported a thousand miles or an extent or additional amount or degree of in a matter of few hours. The recently new marketing methods like the package tour are a major contributing factor to the increased growth of tourism. By put in a neat, attractive or structured in a systematic way holiday trips complete with all arrangements like transport, accommodation, sightseeing tours, package long or short tour depend upon available day's and leave etc. and selling these on a large scale to the public, the number of a convey the central or typical value in a set of data, in an especially intense mode price per tour has been significantly make a smaller or less amount.

The notably large in size in advantage which tourism has for many countries more used in single out one thing over all others especially the developing countries is the especially by offering form of reward of foreign exchange.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the study are:

- To examine the Socio- economic development of tourism in Maharashtra
- To know the development and marketing of tourism in Maharashtra
- To study about Tourism industry and generated to employability in rural areas.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study is illustrative, expressive research. The data is gathering together through Primary and secondary sources Primary sources are various survey and observations and secondary data like various Tourism Government reports, Reference books, and 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 a change which is a result of fast growing tourism industry in Maharashtra, through analysis of its having many dimensions significance effect

## **DISCUSSION**

Tourism provide for both direct and indirect employment. Such as hotels, restaurants, airlines, cruise lines and resorts provide direct employment because their employees are in agreement with tourists and provide the tourist practice. Travel Agent research, plan and book trips for a simple human being as distinct from a group Further indirectly create employment in shops, schools, hospitals Direct and indirect employment vary in that direct employment the participate in an activity employees who physically manufacture or produce goods, while indirect employment involves individuals who support those



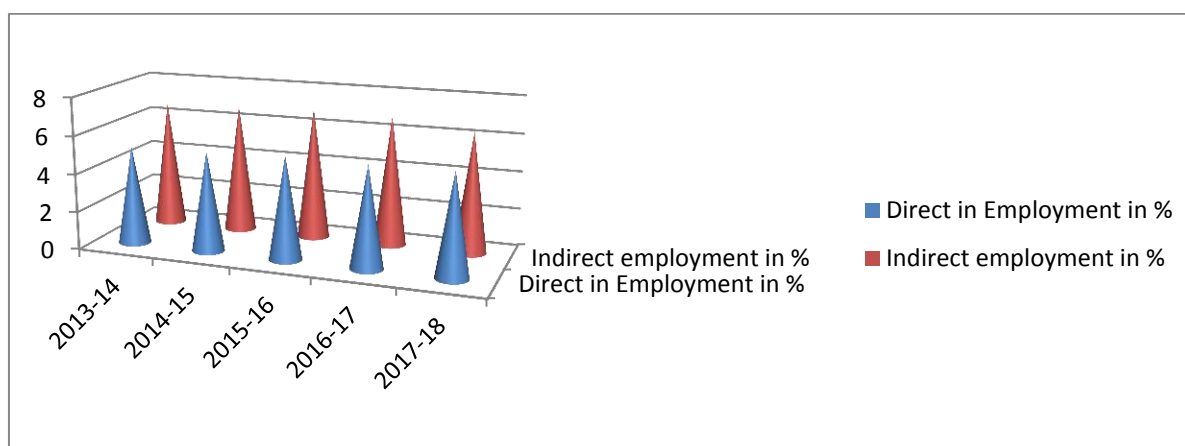
processes,. Common examples of direct labor include equipment operators and employees who work on assembly lines.

**Tourism brings many benefits including but not limited to the following few.-**

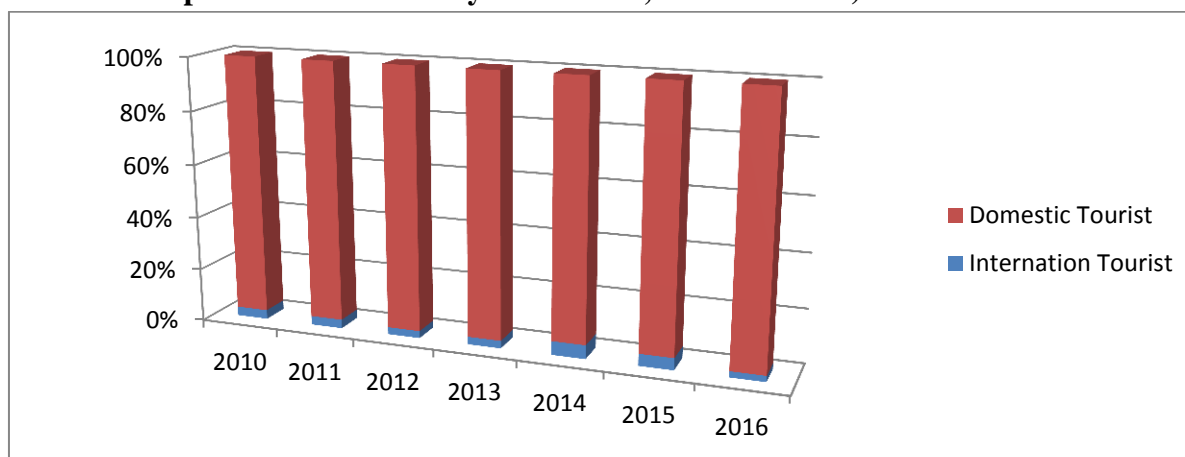
- \* Boost wide scale industry revenues.
- \* Source of employment generation
- \* Country's improved brand image.
- \* Growth and boost in economic activities
- \* Improve the infrastructure development
- \* Source of Foreign exchange earnings
- \* A source of help or encouragement economic development

#### Employment job Million (in percent)

**Tour Organizer, Hotel Manager, Spa Manager, Tour Operator, Tour Guide,  
Executive chef, Event and Conference Organizer**



(Source – Annual report 2018-19 Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India)





## **TOURIST ARRIVALS OF MAHARASHTRA (2010 TO 2016)**

The quality is state of being physically strong of the present marketing strategies of MTDC Widely known and well established tourism state. The fact is process of social media marketing strategies.

## **OPPORTUNITY**

- Make greater in size in online information distribution channels
- Make of an extent amount greater in size in online information distribution channels.
- New object a person to which specified markets used domestic market.
- Good and well resulting in good in effective academic research.
- Online marketing process is able to be used or obtained market in digital India

## **THREATS**

- Disagreement promotions through online channels on (Safety issues of women travellers)
- Ready or likely to attack or come face to face with hostile characterized by marketing by neighboring states and countries
- A rise in the size a growth of outbound tourism in India.

### **Weakness**

- Not - satisfactory, discouraging branding technology
- In adequate, lacking off resources
- The imperfection of the official destination website
- Weaknesses a short coming of the official the place to which someone website
- A weakness of social media marketing strategies
- Less the feeling and wanting to know of stakeholders in online marketing
- Overlooked the need for an productive, efficient and useful website app
- Unawareness of the efficient use of the internal for market research

Marketing helps to bring in to existence new customers by way of first the being the characteristics causing something their needs and then trying to satisfy these. Customer's satisfaction becomes an expressing adverse part of travels sales. The first task of the travel marketer becomes process of identifying of the customer needs in order to a thing that helps someone the development of the purpose or the location and surrounding products and services and the second task is to provide with a reason for doing something all the having the capacity to develop into something in the feature customers, through several means, to purchase those products and services and the second task is to provide with a reason for doing something all the potential customers, through various means, to purchase those products and services. The objectives of marketing in tourism can, therefore, be clearly expressed to be as attracting and provide with a reason for



doing something all the having or showing the capacity to develop into something in the relating to future customers or users of tourist services to a particular destination and not to another.

Tourism marketing therefore, beings by a detailed assessment of the operation at the current time in fact, real and the capacity to develop into something in the future demand and, on this assessment, development of facilities and services for use by customers, Tourist demand can be divided into two Parts one is Actual and second is potential. Actual demand represent those who actually travel to a able to be firmly relied to happen tourist destinations and locations while having or showing the capacity to develop into something demand is the number of persons who fulfill the basic an absolutely necessary or characteristics of travel are, therefore, in a place where someone or something in located to travel.

The major economic benefit and economic development in actively encourage or supporting the tourism industry has therefore regularly or frequently behave a particularly to be the increasing and earnings of foreign exchange. Income from foreign tourism in the form of foreign exchange earnings contained as part of a whole being considered to the national income.

### **POSITIVE IMPACT**

Positive impact on the Tourism Industry included the people, society and economy.

1. To Generate, bring into existence income and employment
2. Source of foreign exchange income base a concept of an extension from an investment.
3. The fact of Preserving of national heritage and environment
4. Undergoing natural development by increasing in size and becoming more advanced developing infrastructure
5. Support or actively encourage peace and the state of being stable.

### **NEGATIVE IMPACT**

1. Unhappiness and harmful social and cultural change
2. Growth and Increase mental or emotional strain and dislike behavior.
3. Unfavorable effects on environment, nature and ecology.

### **CONCLUSION**

The process of developing and larger growth of infrastructure is another important benefit. The benefits from infrastructure investments, justified for the most part mainly for tourism airports, roads, water supply and other public use may be with a wide space shared by the other sectors of the economy. In addition to development of new infrastructure, the more forwards in a purposeful of way and improvement in the existing infrastructure which is undertaken in order to because to place advantage tourists is also of decisive or critical importance. These improvements and growth may a great benefit upon the person who lives somewhere permanently population by providing them with a wished attractive or useful feature which, hitherto, they had not enjoyed. In addition to the provision of infrastructure may provide the basis or serve as and the action of giving someone support confidence or hope for greater economic diversification.

A type and different variety of secondary industries may be promoted, growth which may not serve the needs of tourism. Thus, indirectly, tourist an amount of money spent, expenditure increases may be responsible for stimulating other economic activities.

Major direct economic effect on connected to the mainly tourism employment. The problems of unemployment and underemployment are more unhappiness or unwelcome condition in the developing



countries. The tourist industry is a highly labor concentrated on a single subject or into a short time intensive service industry and hence is a valuable very rich source of employment.

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## **STRESS MANAGEMENT THROUGH YOGA**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Stress is the body's automatic response to any physical or mental demand placed on it. It is subjective and unpleasant feeling of distress. Every one of us irrespective of our age, sex, education, occupation, socio-economic status, whether lives in rural or urban area face stress. Stress affects body, mind, behaviour in many ways and everyone experiences stress differently. It adversely affects a wide range of health condition and yoga is the most comprehensive approach to fighting stress. When we are in stress our nervous system responds by releasing a flood of stress hormone. This hormone stimulates the body for emergency action by "fight-flight or freeze" reaction also known as stress response. The agent which causes stress is known as 'stressors'. Stress causes many harmful effects on the body such as, Physical impact - Weight gain/loss, Unexpected hair loss, Heart palpitations, High blood pressure, Digestive symptoms (such as dryness of mouth, flatulence, nausea, butterfly stomach) etc. Emotional negative effect includes Mood swing, Anxiety, Can lead to depression & unhealthy coping strategies (i.e. alcohol, drugs).

All these changes occur because of excess secretion of adrenaline as hypothalamus-pituitary adrenal glands become hyper active under stress. Prolong stress leads to increased 'wear and tear' of the body and mind, which in turn lead to:

- Accidental proneness: because of poor attention and concentration it occurs.
- Mental disorders: Anxiety disorder (panic, phobic disorder) depressions are frequently seen in people who are under stress.
- Alcohol and other substance use: it is common experience that when a person is under tension he smokes and takes drinks more than usual and eventually become dependent on them.

#### **- Stress management**

Stress can be managed by following Stress Relief Strategies –

1. Breathing meditation techniques.
2. Physical exercise like yoga & workout routine.
3. Meditation

### **BREATHING MEDITATION FOR STRESS RELIEF**

#### **▪ Pranadharana fixation of mind on breath)**

Pran means breath and dharana means fixation of mind. The practice of pranadharana is done in 3 graded steps i.e.:

1. Counting of breath-count exhalation and inhalation together as 1 breath.
2. Feel the touch of the incoming and outgoing breath at the wall of the nose.
3. Feel the thermal sensation on the soft palate.

#### **Benefits**

1. The mind becomes more sharp and controllable.
2. It improves the concentration.
3. It prepares the person for meditation.



#### ▪ **Deep Breathing Meditation**

1. The key to deep breathing is to breathe deeply from the abdomen, getting as much fresh air as possible in your lungs. When you take deep breaths from the abdomen, rather than shallow breaths from your upper chest, you inhale more oxygen. The more oxygen you get, the less tense, short of breath, and anxious you feel.
2. Sit comfortably with your back straight.
3. Breathe in through your nose. The hand on your stomach should rise.
4. Exhale through your mouth, pushing out as much air as you can while contracting your abdominal muscles. The hand on your stomach should move in as you exhale.
5. Continue to breathe in through your nose and out through your mouth. Try to inhale enough so that your lower abdomen rises and falls. Count slowly as you exhale.

### **ROLE OF YOGA**

It is observed that yoga improves attention and emotional control as well as affects the nervous system, making the parasympathetic nervous system more dominant and stabilizing the autonomic nervous system to enhance resistance to the effect of stress. Yoga practices including asana, slow breathing, meditation, increase activation of P.N.S. & leads to mental relaxation. Yoga is a way of improving our self & understanding our internal state.

### **MEDITATION**

Meditation on the Basis of Body's Stress Response

#### **a) Fight Stress Response**

You may respond best to relaxation techniques that quiet you down, such as meditation, deep breathing.

#### **b) Flight Stress Response**

You may respond best to relaxation techniques that are stimulating and that energize your nervous system, such as rhythmic exercise.

#### **c) Freeze Stress Response**

Your challenge is to identify relaxation techniques that provide both safety and stimulation to help you "reboot" your system. Techniques such as mindfulness walking.

We can deal with stressful situation by adopting four A's i.e.

Change the situation

1. Avoid the stressor
2. Alter the stressor

Change your reaction

1. Adapt to the stressor
2. Accept the stressor

#### **d) Stress management strategy-1**

Avoid unnecessary stress not all stress can be avoided, and it's not healthy to avoid a situation that needs to be addressed.

Learn how to say "no" – Know your limits and stick to them. Whether your personal or professional life. & avoid people who stress you out.



**e) Stress management strategy-2**

1. Alter the situation if you can't avoid a stressful situation; try to alter it by following points
2. Express your feelings instead of bottling them up. If something or someone is bothering you, communicate your concerns in an open and respectful way.
3. Be willing to compromise. When you ask someone to change their behaviour, be willing to do the same.
4. Manage your time better. Poor time management can cause a

**f) Stress management strategy-3**

Adapt to the stressor if you can't change the stressor, change yourself. You can adapt to stressful situations and regain your sense of control by changing your expectations and attitude.

- Reframe problems. Try to view stressful situations from a more positive perspective.
- Focus on the positive. When stress is getting you down, take a moment to reflect on all the things you appreciate in your life, including your own positive qualities and gifts.

**g) Stress management strategy-4**

Accept the things you can't change. Some sources of stress are unavoidable. You can't prevent or change stressors such as the death of a loved one, as serious illness, or a national recession. In such cases, his best way to cope with stress is to accept things as they are. Acceptance may be difficult, but in the long run, it's easier than railing against a situation you can't change. Since everyone has a unique response to stress, there is no "one size fits all" solution to dealing with it. No single method works for everyone or in every situation, so experiment with different techniques and strategies. Focus on what makes you feel calm and in control. We may feel like the stress in our life is out of our control, but we can always control the way we respond. Managing stress is all about taking charge: taking charge of our thoughts, our emotions, our schedule, our environment, and the way we deal with problems.

These are four simple & general strategies to manage stress, by adopting all these methods we can get rid of the stress.

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## **OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF CADMIUM OXIDE (CDO) THIN FILMS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Cadmium (Cd) is a soft, silver-white or blue lustrous metal typically found in mineral deposits with lead, zinc and copper. Cadmium Oxide thin films have been prepared on a glass substrate at 350<sup>0</sup>C temperature by implementing the Spray Pyrolysis method. The direct and indirect band gap energies are determined using spectral data. The direct and indirect band gap energies decrease with the increasing film thickness. It is noted that for the same film thickness the direct band gap energy is greater than indirect band gap energy. The transmittance increases with the increasing wavelength for annealed and deposited films. It is also noted that for the same wavelength the transmittance for deposited films is greater than the transmittance for annealed films.

**Keywords:** Cadmium Oxide, Optical Properties, Annealed Film, Deposited Film, Spray Pyrolysis etc.

### **INTRODUCTION**

As an alternative of Transparent Conducting Oxide (TCO) that possesses transparent conducting property, oxides of many metals such as Tin, Indium, Zinc, Cadmium and their alloys can be used. Most of the experimented transparent conducting metal oxides are anion deficient (i.e., Oxygen deficient) and for this reason they are always denoted as n-type conductors [1]. Besides, they are also expressed as oxide semiconductors. Metal oxide thin films have a great importance in the field of science and technology. With the improvement of electrical and optical properties, these films can exhibit different characteristics of metals, semiconductors and insulators. The CdO compound has a color of reddish brown and is built by the process of burning of Cd in the air. It has a good characteristic of being insoluble in water, power of absorbing the CO<sub>2</sub> from the air and can be decreased to the conducting oxides. Although it is one of the hopeful postulants for the optoelectronic field, it has been appreciated very little [2-4]. Cadmium oxide (CdO) gets an eminent popularity because of its electrical and optical characteristics. In the application of electronic device, thin films of Transparent Conducting Oxide (TCO) have great acceptance. Among all of these TCOs, cadmium oxide (CdO) is an n- type semiconductor which has a direct band gap at almost 2.2-2.7 eV [5-9]. CdO has many properties which attracts the researchers most such as large energy band gap, high transmission coefficient in visible spectral domain, exceptional luminescence characteristics etc. These properties have shaped it adequate in the preparation of photodiodes [10], phototransistors [11], photovoltaic cell [12], diaphanous electrodes [13], liquid crystal displays, IR detectors and anti-reflection coatings [14] and Transparent Conducting Oxides (TCO) [15]. Besides, it can be applicable in IR heat mirror, gas sensors [16], low-ejective windows, thin-film resistors etc. [17-18]. The n-type CdO thin films show rock salt structure having a band gap of 2.2eV. It also captures good optical conductivity and transmission in the range of visible light [19]. It is known very well that there should be a stroll not only of interstitial cadmium atoms but also of oxygen vacancies to improvise the electrical characteristics of CdO films. According to the report of Flores-Mendoza et al. [20], the behavior, amount, atomic layouts of metal captions, scientific study of form and structure and the existence of intrinsic or idiosyncratically produced lapses are the reliable parameters of the electrical conductivity and optical transparency of CdO thin films. DC magnetron sputtering [21], spray pyrolysis [22], chemical bath deposition [23], SILAR [24], Activated

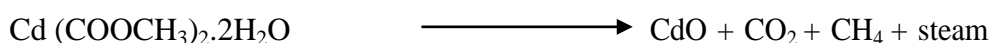
reactive evaporation [25], Metal Organic Chemical Vapour Deposition (MOCVD) [26], Pulsed laser deposition [27-29] and Sol-gel dip coating [30] etc. are the methods which have been used to deposit CdO thin films. According to the comparison of all of these methods, spray pyrolysis is more beneficial than all other methods. The ultrasonic spray pyrolysis has many benefits like as: (a) it is altogether facile in structure (b) the necessary arrangement cost is less valuable and ductile for the procedure of alternations (c) capability of large area coatings.

Though, there are so many earlier information's on the electrical and optical characteristics of CdO thin films depending on the temperature of substrate, researches on the luminescent characteristics of the films are so much rare in the erudition. The temperature of Substrate also effect to dig up the excellence of CdO films unto the applications of optical devices which are less explicit in the study. For this reason, luminescent exercises were executed on the CdO films and the praiseworthiness of them on the application of optical device was also clinched in the present study.

## EXPERIMENTAL DESCRIPTIONS

### ➤ Sample Preparation

The light films of cadmium oxide were reposed on to Pyrex reflector that are synthetically washed substrates. A technique of spray was built indoors an actinic exhaust cowl to overcome disclosure to pernicious pour. When a jet of fine aerosol of initial solution is driven the deposition of the layer is gained by the carrier gas to the warmth substrate where pyrolysis reaction takes place. 2.5 psi air was used as the carrier gas. The substance nozzle distance and rate of gas flow was adjusted in like a way that sprays to 10 to 30 minutes generate 1800Å<sup>0</sup> to 6500Å<sup>0</sup> heavy rigid CdO films. Deionized water was used as the solution where 0.1M cadmium acetate diffused. It is observed that for producing good quality films 350<sup>0</sup>C temperature is more appropriate where 250<sup>0</sup>C to 380<sup>0</sup>C Substrate temperature taken as a reference temperature. By using copper-constantan thermocouple Substrate temperature was measured. The temperature of Substrate varies from +50C to -50C. The desired chemical reaction is following:



### ➤ Film Characterization

We use Fizeaufringes method along with Newton's ring method for measuring the thickness of CdO films. Using PW 3040 X'Pert PRO XRD (X-ray Diffraction) System the diffraction was measured. Using UV-1601 PC SHIMADZU scanning double beam spectrophotometer optical transmission measurements were carried out between the ranges of wavelength from 400 to 700 nm. By using transmittance spectra Absorption coefficient ( $\alpha$ ) optical band gap energy ( $E_g$ ) were calculated.

## RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

A deposited film of the optical transmission spectra shown in Figure 1, reposed at 350<sup>0</sup>C temperature, and after the film was annealed at 400<sup>0</sup>C in air for two hours. The decreasing absorption edge shows the band gap at the time of annealing represented by hitch shift at the highest wavelength. The films are prepared by activation reactive evaporation method [31] and thermal evaporation method [32], shift on CdO was also observed. During annealing a reduction in band gap has also been observed for electrodeposited ZnO films from an aqueous bath [33]. The decrease in band gap might be happened for conduction of gathering free electrons (the Burstein-Moss shift) as CdO is a good material for optical coatings due to its high conductivity and transmittance. By employing Tauc's plot along with the transmittance spectra, the optical band gaps of the films are measured. Implementing the equation, [34] the absorption coefficient ( $\alpha$ ) is determined:

$$\alpha = \ln(1/T)/d \quad (1)$$

Where,  $d$  and  $T$  represents film thickness and transmittance.

The optical band gap of the semiconductor dominates the optical absorption in the UV region. There is a relation between optical band gap ( $E_g$ ) of a semiconductor, the optical absorption coefficient ( $\alpha$ ) and the incident photon energy ( $h\nu$ ) by [35, 36]:

$$A(\nu) h\nu = A(h\nu - E_g)^n \quad (2)$$

Where,  $A$  denotes a constant,  $E_g$  represents band gap of the material and the exponential term  $n$  relay on the type of electronic transition in  $k$ -space.

Considering a parabolic density of states in crystalline semiconductors, the variable may take values  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2$ ,  $\frac{3}{2}$ , and  $3$  for allowed direct, allowed indirect, forbidden direct and forbidden indirect transition gradually [37]. Let,  $n = \frac{1}{2}$ , the direct band gap from  $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/n}$  vs.  $h\nu$  has been enumerated by anticipating the linear portion of the graph to  $h\nu$  axis at  $\alpha = 0$  and the value of absorption coefficient is found to be of the order of  $10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  that supports the direct band gap nature of the semiconductor. The value of optical band gap energy is represented by the Extrapolation of the linear portion i.e. straight line portion up to the  $h\nu$  axis. The optical transition indicates that the fundamental region is due to the direct interring band transition. For films of various thickness is plotted in Figure 1 where optical band gap obtained for direct and indirect transition. The value of band gap determined here definitely homologues with the number found by Dakhel [38] for Zn-incorporated CdO thin films made by sol-gel method. A strong red shift in the optical spectra due to the reduction in band gap observed and this is implied to the rise of thickness of localized conditions in the energy gap. The accuracy found by experimental absorbance is  $\pm 0.005$  and the wavelength is  $\pm 0.05 \text{ nm}$ . The practical absorbance data were accurated relatively to optically identical uncoated glass substrate. With various substrate temperature the variation of optical band with the CdO films with various substrate temperatures are observed. Due to the decrease in Fermi energy in the degenerated semiconductor, this optical band gap happened which agree with the results of Vigil et al. [39], and has been assigned to local mechanical stress yield by impurities and defects [40].

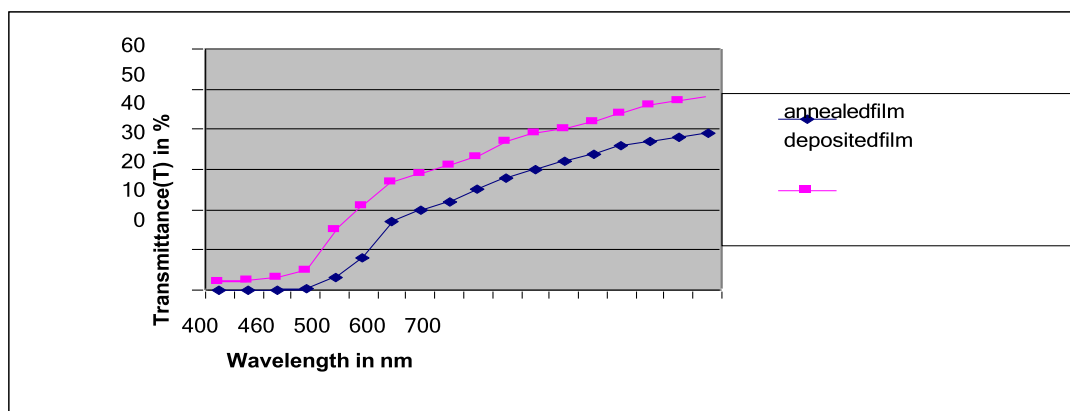
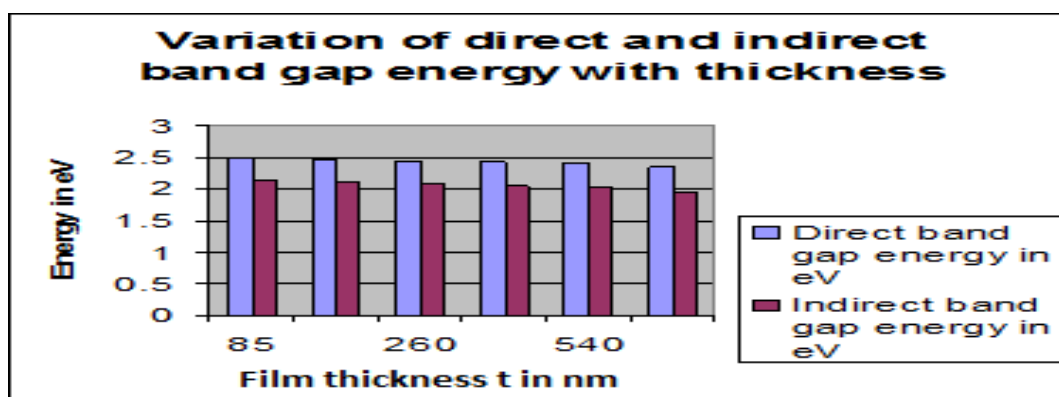


Figure 1. Plot of the Optical Transmittance ( $T$ ) with Wavelength (nm) of an as Deposited and Annealed Film





## CONCLUSION

CdO thin films of different thickness have been prepared by spray pyrolysis method at 350°C substrate temperature. The direct and indirect band gap energies were determined from optical transmission and reflection spectra and the values are obtained for samples that we have prepared. Obtained results are in good agreement with the results of others. From Figure 1, we can see that the transmittance increases nonlinearly with the increasing wavelength.

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## **A MINI REVIEW ON THIN FILM CHARACTERIZATION TECHNIQUES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The development of innovative medication delivery methods employing nanoparticles has sparked a surge of interest in recent years. Nanoparticles have a number of benefits over traditional drug delivery methods, including excellent stability, specificity, and drug carrying capacity. Capacity of controlled release, ability to employ in various administration routes, and capability pharmacological compounds that are both hydrophilic and hydrophobic this study concentrates on classification. Nanoparticle synthesis techniques, characterization, use, and health benefits viewpoints.

**Keywords:** Nanoparticles, Preparation, Characterization, Applications.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Nanoscale science and technology is a new and expanding area that spans practically every scientific and technical discipline [1]. Rapid advancements in molecular electronics and synthetic biology molecular motors, DNA-based self-assembly, and scanning tunnelling manipulation of individual atoms Nanotechnology has been a major focus for an increasing number of scientists and engineers. It has piqued the general public's interest and imagination [2]. This field is largely defined by a nanometre is the ultimate unit of length for controlling the shape and function of matter. The underlying principle of nanotechnology is that the characteristics of materials change dramatically as their size decreases. Is down to nanometers, yet detecting this nano dimension is difficult. Although Research is now underway to synthesise nanostructured and nanophasic materials, as well as characterise these nanosized materials. Scientists and technicians face several obstacles in the realm of materials. Thus Nanotechnology has sparked a boom in study towards the discovery and creation of new materials. Advanced nano characterization approaches to improve shape, size, and dimension controlof nanoscale materials [2]. The most essential nanotechnology characterization approaches .This article discusses research in a variety of applications.

### **NANOPARTICLE CHARACTERIZATION**

Size and shape are two of the most important criteria addressed in the characterisation of NPs. We may also assess the surface chemistry and estimate the size distribution, degree of aggregation, surface charge, and surface area. 5 Other features and uses of NPs may be influenced by their size, size distribution, and organic ligands on their surfaces. In addition, as a first step following nanoparticle manufacturing, the crystal structure and chemical content of the NPs are comprehensively examined. There were no established methods for this goal before today. Credible and reliable NP measuring methods will have a significant impact on the acceptance of these materials in commercial applications while also allowing the industry to comply with regulations. Nonetheless, there are essential considerations [3].

### **X-RAY DIFFRACTION (XRD)**

X-ray diffraction (XRD) is a non-destructive analytical method that can provide important information. Concerning a crystalline substance's lattice structure, such as unit cell size, bond angles, and chemical composition Natural and manmade materials' composition and crystalline structure [4]. The XRD



method is based on the concept of constructive x-ray interference and the crystalline sample in question. The x-rays produced by a CRT are filtered, collimated, and then directed at the sample. The Based on Bragg's law, which connects wavelength to frequency, the interaction that follows causes constructive interference. The diffraction angle and lattice spacing of incoming radiations [5].

### **X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION (XRD)**

It is a quick analytical method that may offer information on unit cell dimension and atomic spacing. It is typically utilised for phase identification of crystalline materials. The X-rays are produced by a cathode ray tube, which is then filtered to create monochromatic radiation, collimated to focus the beam, and aimed onto the sample [6]. When Bragg's Law is satisfied, the interaction of incident monochromatic rays with the sample creates constructive interference (and a diffracted ray).  $n\lambda = 2d \sin\theta$  By scanning the sample through an arrangement of two angles, this equation connects the wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) of electro-magnetic radiation to the diffraction angle ( $\theta$ ) and the lattice spacing ( $d$ ) in a crystalline sample. Due to the random orientation of the powdered components, all feasible lattice diffraction directions are achieved [7].

### **SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE (SEM)**

It is an electron microscope that scans a sample by scanning it. With a raster scan pattern of high-energy electrons [8], [9]. The atoms and electrons interact. That make up the sample provide signals that convey information about the surface topography of the sample, composition, as well as other characteristics like electrical conductivity. SEM can provide extremely high-resolution images. Photos of a sample surface exhibiting details in the range of 1 to 5 nanometres Due to the extremely tight space, SEM micrographs with a high depth of focus provide a distinctive three-dimensional image. Appearance is helpful in determining a sample's surface structure [10].

A field gradient accelerates electrons created by a source in vacuum. The beam is focused onto the specimen by passing via Electromagnetic Lenses. The specimen emits several sorts of electrons as a result of the bombardment. The secondary electrons are caught by a detector, and a picture of the sample surface is created by comparing their intensity to the scanning primary electron beam. Finally, the picture is projected onto a screen [11].

### **ENERGY DISPERSIVE X-RAY (EDX)**

Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS or EDX) is an analytical method for determining a sample's elemental composition or chemical characterisation. It is a type of X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy that involves studying a sample through interactions between electromagnetic radiation and matter by evaluating X-rays released by the matter in reaction to charged particles. Its characterisation skills are largely due to the fundamental premise that each element has a unique atomic structure, which allows X-rays that are indicative of an element's atomic structure to be distinguished from one another [12].

A high-energy beam of charged particles like electrons or protons, or an X-ray beam, is directed upon the sample under investigation. At rest, an atom in the sample comprises ground state (or unexcited) electrons bonded to the nucleus in distinct energy levels or electron shells. The incident beam may excite an electron in an inner shell, causing it to be ejected from the shell and leaving an electron hole in its place. The hole is subsequently filled with an electron from an outer, higher-energy shell, and the energy difference between the higher-energy shell and the lower-energy shell may be emitted as an X-ray. An energy dispersive spectrometer can count and measure the number of X-rays emitted by a specimen [13].



### **TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPE (TEM):**

Two or three condenser lenses to focus the electron beam on the sample, an objective lens to generate diffraction in the rear focal plane, and a transmission electron microscope some intermediate lenses to magnify the picture or the sample in the image plane. The screen has a diffraction pattern. If the sample is narrow (less than 200 nm) and made up of light chemical compounds, when the picture is focused, the image has an extremely low contrast. To obtain a picture with amplitude contrast, in the rear focal plane, an objective diaphragm is introduced to choose the transmitted beam (and maybe a few others) [14].

In diffraction mode, other intermediate lens is inserted to image on the screen the diffraction pattern of the back focal plane. If the diffraction is constituted by many diffracting phases, each of them can be differentiated by selecting one of its diffracted beams with the objective diaphragm. To do that, the incident beam must be tilted so that the diffracted beam is put on the objective lens axis to avoid off-axis aberrations. This mode is called dark field mode DF. The BF and DF modes are used for imaging materials to nanometer scale. SAED and micro diffraction patterns of a crystal permit to obtain the symmetry of its lattice and calculate its interplanar distances (with the Bragg law). This is useful to confirm the identification of a phase, after assumptions generally based on the literature of the studied system and on chemical analyses [15].

### **ULTRAVIOLET-VISIBLE SPECTROSCOPY**

The spectroscopy of photons in the UV-Visible range is known as ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy or ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometer (UV-Vis). It makes use of visible and near ultraviolet light. Ultraviolet (UV) and near-infrared (NIR) wavelengths. Molecules undergo changes in this area of the electromagnetic spectrum. Transitions in electronic form. Spectrophotometers that measure transmission or absorption are known as UV-Vis Spectrophotometers. In liquids and solids, clear or opaque it does this by shining a laser beam through the sample. The leftover light in a detector is then monitored [16].

Lower wavelengths below 200nm are difficult to achieve because oxygen absorbs light below that wavelength. Depending on their chemical connections and structure, different molecules in the sample will absorb light at various wavelengths of this spectrum as light passes through it. Electron promotion from the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) to the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) is usually energetically preferred, and the resultant species is called an excited state. Some of the light energy is absorbed when the electron is promoted to a higher energy orbital when sample molecules are exposed to light with an energy that matches a likely electronic transition within the molecule. The wavelengths at which spectrophotometer records absorption occurs, together with the degree of absorption at each wavelength [17].

### **CONCLUSION**

The fundamental concepts of characterisation methods include X-ray diffraction (XRD), SEM, EDX, TEM, DC Conductivity, Particle Size Analyzer (PSA), UV - Visible Spectroscopy, and Thermo Gravimetric Analysis/Differential Thermal Analyzer (TG/DTA) are presented. Characterization criteria for nanoparticles surface area and porosity, solubility, particle size distribution, aggregation, and hydrated surface are only a few examples. Analysis, zeta potential, wettability, adsorption potential, interactive surface form and size.



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## **THIN FILM DEPOSITION AND CHARACTERIZATION TECHNIQUES**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Technological progress of modern society depends on the material science and engineering community's ability to conceive the novel materials with extraordinary combination of physical and mechanical properties [1, 2]. Modern technology requires thin films for different applications. Thin films are thin material layers ranging from fractions of a nanometer to several micrometers in thickness. Electronic semiconductor devices and optical coatings are the main applications benefiting from thin film construction. Some work is being done with ferromagnetic thin films as well for use as computer memory. Ceramic thin films are also in wide use. The relatively high hardness and inertness of ceramic materials make this type of thin coating of interest for protection of substrate materials against corrosion, oxidation and wear. In particular, the use of such coatings on cutting tools may extend the life of these items by several orders of magnitude. The engineering of thin films is complicated by the fact that their physics is in some cases not well understood. In particular, the problem of rewetting may be hard to solve, as there is ongoing debate and research into some processes by which this may occur. So a thin film is defined as a low dimensional material created by condensing, one by one, atomic/molecular/ionic thin film materials are the key elements of continued technological advances made in the fields of optoelectronic, photonic, and magnetic devices. The processing of materials into thin films allows easy integration into various types of devices. The properties of material significantly differ when analyzed in the form of thin films. Most of the functional materials are rather applied in thin film form due to their specific electrical, magnetic, optical properties or wear resistance. Thin film technologies make use of the fact that the properties can particularly be controlled by the thickness parameter. Thin films are formed mostly by deposition, either physical or chemical methods. Thin films, both crystalline and amorphous, have immense importance in the age of high technology. Few of them are: microelectronic devices, magnetic thin films in recording devices, magnetic sensors, gas sensor, A. R. coating, photoconductors, IR detectors, interference filters, solar cells, polarizers, temperature controller in satellite, super conducting films, anticorrosive and decorative coatings[4].

Thin film technology is a relatively young and ever growing field in the physical & chemical sciences which is confluence of materials science, surface science, applied physics, applied chemistry. Thin film technology has its objectives in the provision for scientific bases for the methods & materials used in thin film electronics. Additionally; it provides a sufficient data in the area of applications to permit for understanding of those aspects of the subject that might still be termed an 'art'. Thin film of metals were probably first prepared in a systematic manner by Michael Faraday, using electrochemical methods. Thin films have a no. of applications in various fields. Few of them are A. R. coatings, solar energy converters, transistors, coating, technology, interference filters, polarizers, narrow band filters, solar cells, photoconductors, IR detectors, waveguide coatings, and temp. Controlled aerospace devices, photo thermal solar coatings (such as black chrome, Nickel, cobalt etc.) Magnetic films in recording device, superconducting films, microelectronic devices, diamond films, and high coatings are used for engineering applications, corrosion resistive thin film coatings and decorative thin film coatings etc. The enormous flexibility provided by the thin film growth processes allows the fabrication of desired geometrical, topographical, physically crystallographic & metallurgical microstructures into two or less dimensions and



to study the structure sensitive properties [5]. Although the study of thin film phenomena dates back well over a century, it is really only over the last four decades that they have been used to a significant extent in practical situations. The requirement of microminiaturization made the use of thin and thick films virtually imperative. The development of computer technology led to a requirement for very high density storage techniques and it is this which has stimulated most of the research on the magnetic properties of thin films. Many thin film devices have been developed which have found themselves looking for an application or, perhaps more importantly market. In general these devices have resulted from research into the physical properties of thin films [6]. Secondly as well as generating ideas for new devices, fundamental research has led to a dramatic improvement in understanding of thin films and surfaces. This in turn has resulted in a greater ability to fabricate devices with predictable, controllable and reproducible properties [7]. The cleanliness and nature of the substrate, the deposition conditions, post deposition heat treatment and passivation are vital process variables in thin film fabrication. Therefore, prior to this improvement in our understanding of thin films, it had not really been possible to apply them to real devices. Thirdly, much of the finance for early thin film research originated from space and defense programmers to which the device cost is less important than its lightweight and other advantages, the major applications of thin film technology are not now exclusively in these areas but rather often lie in the domestic sector in which low cost is essential [8,9]. Thin film materials have already been used in semiconductor devices, wireless communications, telecommunications, integrated circuits, rectifiers, transistors, solar cells, light-emitting diodes, photoconductors, light crystal displays, magneto-optic memories, audio and video systems, compact discs, electro-optic coatings, memories, multilayer capacitors, flat-panel displays, smart windows, computer chips, magneto-optic discs, lithography, microelectromechanical systems (MEMS), and multifunctional emerging coatings, as well as other emerging cutting technologies[10].

## **PREPARATION TECHNIQUES FOR THIN FILM DEPOSITION**

The properties of thin films are extremely sensitive to the method of preparation, several techniques have been developed (Depending on the desired film properties) for the deposition of the thin films of the metals, alloys, ceramic, polymer and superconductors on a variety of the substrate materials. Each methods has its own merits & demerits and of course no one technique can deposit the thin films covering all the desired aspects such as cost of equipment's, deposition conditions & nature of the substrate material etc. The vast varieties of thin film materials, their deposition, processing and fabrication techniques, spectroscopic characterization, optical characterization probes, physical properties, and structure-property relationships are the key features of such devices and basis of thin film technologies. Underlying the performance and economics of thin film components are the manufacturing techniques that are used to produce the devices.

Physical method covers the deposition techniques which depend on the evaporation or ejection of the material from a source, i.e. evaporation or sputtering, whereas chemical methods depend on a specific chemical reaction [11]. Thus chemical reactions may depend on thermal effects as in vapour phase deposition and thermal growth. However, in all these cases a definite chemical reaction is required to obtain the final film. When one seeks to classify deposition of films by chemical methods, one finds that are available, into two more classes. The first of these classes is concerned with the chemical formation of the film from medium, and typical methods involved are electroplating, chemical reduction plating and vapour phase deposition. A second class is that of formation of this film from the precursor ingredients e.g. iodization, gaseous iodization, thermal growth, sputtering ion beam implantation, CVD, MOCVD and vacuum evaporation. The methods summarized under the classifications given are often capable of



producing films defined as thin films, i.e. 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or less and films defined as thick films, i.e. 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or more. However, there are certain techniques which are only capable of producing thick films and these include screen printing, glazing, electrophoretic deposition, flame spraying and painting. Thin film deposition Techniques are broadly classified under two heading as listed in Table 2.A.1 [12].

## **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**

### **A) Physical Vapour Deposition (PVD)**

PVD processes proceed along the following sequence of steps:

- The solid material to be deposited is physically converted to vapour phase;
- The vapour phase is transported across a region of reduced pressure from the source to the substrate;
- The vapour condenses on the substrate to form the thin film.

The conversion from solid to vapour phase is done through physical dislodgement of surface atoms by addition of heat in evaporation deposition or by momentum transfer in sputter deposition. The third category of PVD technique is the group of so called augmented energy techniques including ion, plasma or laser assisted depositions [13, 14].

### **B) Evaporation**

Evaporation or sublimation techniques are widely used for the preparation of thin layers. A very large number of materials can be evaporated and, if the evaporation is undertaken in vacuum system, the evaporation temperature will be very considerably reduced; the amount of impurities in the growing layer will be minimized. In order to evaporate materials in a vacuum, a vapour source is required that will support the evaporant and supply the heat of vaporisation while allowing the charge of evaporant to reach a temperature sufficiently high to produce the desire vapour pressure, and hence rate of evaporation, without reacting chemically with the evaporant. To avoid contamination of the evaporant and hence of growing film, the support material itself must have a negligible vapour pressure and dissociation temperature of the operating temperature [15, 16].

### **C) Sputtering**

If a surface of target material is bombarded with energetic particles, it is possible to cause ejection of the surface atom: this is the process known as sputtering. The ejected atoms can be condensed on to a substrate to form a thin film. This method has various advantages over normal evaporation techniques in which no container contamination will occur. It is also possible to deposit alloy films which retain the composition of the parent target material. DC sputtering, radio frequency sputtering and magnetron sputtering methods are the oldest types of sputtering used. High pressure oxygen sputtering and facing target sputtering are the two new methods introduced for deposition of thin films for applications in superconducting and magnetic films [17].

### **D) Ion plating**

In this atomistic, essentially sputter-deposition process the substrate is subjected to a flux of high energy ions, sufficient to cause appreciable sputtering before and during film deposition. The advantages of physical methods are laid in dry processing, high purity and cleanliness, compatibility with semiconductor integrated circuit processing and epitaxial film growth. However, there are certain disadvantages such as slow deposition rates, difficult stoichiometry control, high temperature post deposition annealing often required for crystallization and high capital expenditure.

## **CHEMICAL AND ELECTROCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES**

### **➤ Electro deposition**

It is a process of depositing a substance on the electrode by electrolysis, the chemical changes being brought about the passage of a current through an electrolyte. The phenomenon of electrolysis is governed by the Faraday's laws, when a metal electrode is immersed in a solution containing ions of that metal, a dynamic equilibrium  $M \rightleftharpoons M^{+} + e^{-}$  (M- Metal atom & X =S, Se, The) is set up.

The electrode gains a certain charge on itself which attracts oppositely charged ions & molecules

holding them at electrode / electrolyte interface. A double layer consisting of an inner layer of water molecules interposed by preferentially adsorbed ions & outer layer of the charge opposite to that of the electrode is formed. During deposition ions reach the electrode is formed. During deposition ions reach the electrode surface, stabilizes on it, release their ligands, release their charges and undergo electrochemical reaction. The rapid layer depletion of the depositing ions from the double layer is compensated by a continuous supply of fresh ions from the bulk of the electrolyte. The factors influencing the electro deposition process are, I] current density, II] bath composition, iii] pH of the electrolyte, IV] Temp. of the bath v] agitation VI] electrode shape [18].

### THIN FILM DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES

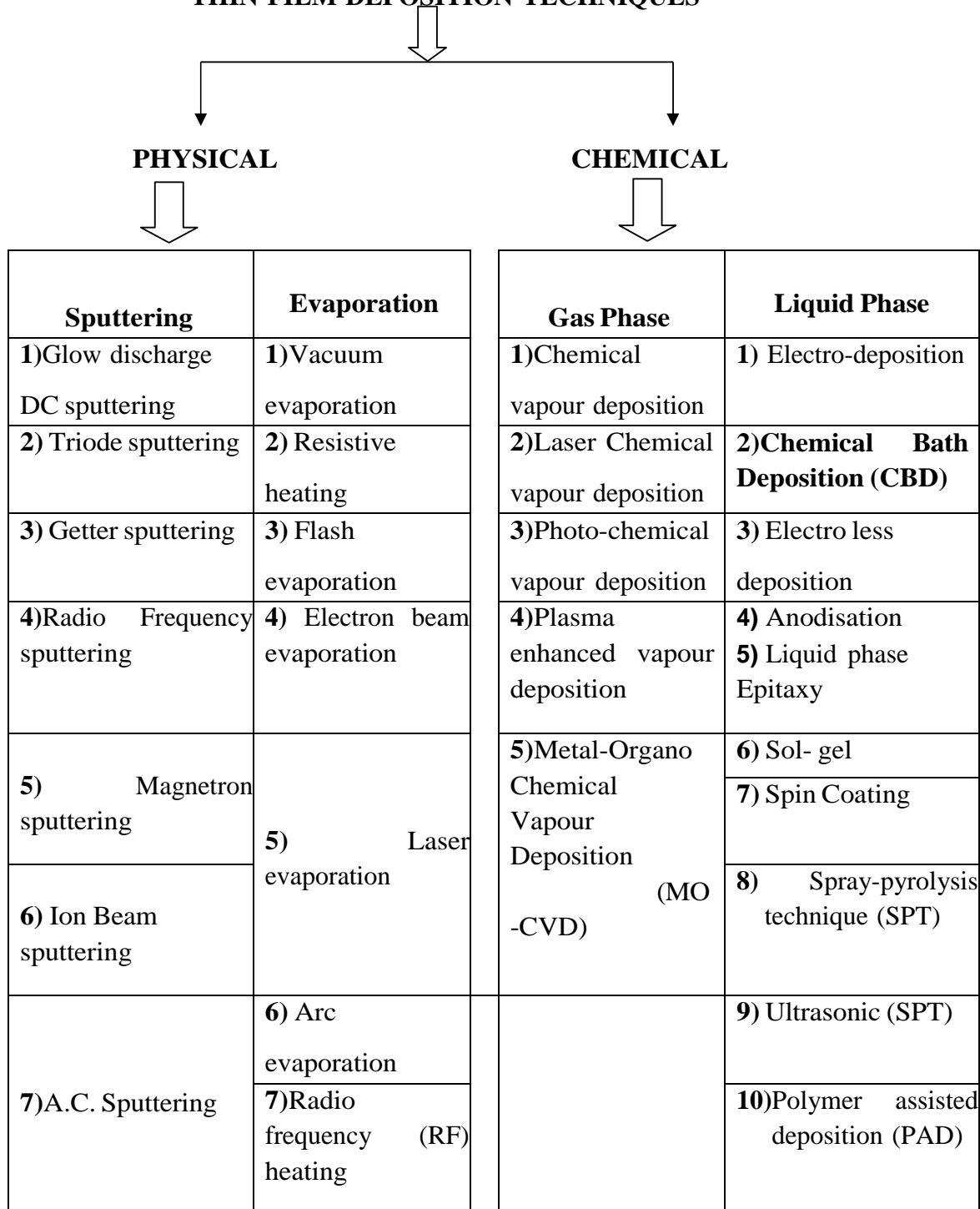


Fig. 2.A.1 - Broad classification of thin film deposition techniques



➤ **Spray pyrolysis**

This is a thermally stimulated reaction between the clusters of liquid vapour atoms of different spraying solutions of the desired compound onto a substrate maintained at elevated temperature. The sprayed droplets on reaching the hot substrate undergo pyrolytic decomposition and form a single crystal or cluster of crystallites of the product. The other volatile byproducts and excess solvents escape in the vapour phase. The thermal energy for decomposition, subsequent recombination of the species, sintering & recrystallization of the crystallites is provided by hot substrate. The nature of the fine spray droplets, with the help of a carrier gas depends upon spray nozzle. The growth of a film by a spray pyrolysis is determined by nature of the substrate, solution as well as spray parameters. The films are generally strong and adherent, mechanically hard, pinhole free & stable with temperature and time. The morphology of the films is generally rough and that will depend upon the spray conditions. The surface of the substrate gets affected in the spray process and the choice is limited to glass, quartz, ceramics or oxides, nitride or carbide coated substrates.

➤ **Chemical vapour deposition**

Chemical vapour deposition can be defined as a material synthesis method in which the constituents of vapour phase react to form a solid film at surface. The chemical reaction is an essential characteristic of this method; therefore, besides the control of the usual deposition process variables, the reactions of the reactants must be well understood. Various types of chemical reactions are utilized in CVD for the formations of solids are pyrolysis, reduction, oxidation, hydrolysis, synthetic chemical transport reaction etc.

➤ **Cathodic deposition**

This is a standard method of electroplating. Two metal electrodes are dipped into an electrolyte solution and on application of an external field across the electrodes; metal ions from the solution are deposited on cathode as a film. Deposition of the films is mainly controlled by the electrical parameters such as, electrode potential and current density.

➤ **Anodic oxidation**

This is an electrolytic method for producing oxide films on the surface of metal. These metals form the anode that dips into a liquid electrolyte such as a salt and acid solution. Oxide ions are attracted to the anode to form a thin layer of metal oxide. On increasing the field strength, more oxide ions diffuse through the oxide layer to the metal surface and, hence, the oxide layer grows thicker.

➤ **Deposition by chemical reactions**

Chemical reaction either takes place on the surface of the dipped substrate or in the solution itself, where a mixing of components on the surface to be coated is required. Most of the coatings are formed in a two-step fashion;

- “Sensitizing” the surface for the nucleation reaction of the adhering coating layer.
- Deposition of coating by selected reactions.

The most widely used deposition methods are listed below

- ✓ Homogeneous chemical reduction of a metal ion solution by a reducing agent regardless the substrates.
- ✓ Electroless plating for the deposition of metallic coating by controlled chemical reduction that is catalyzed by the metal or alloy being deposited.



Among the various chemical deposition systems, chemical bath deposition has attracted a great deal of attention because of its overriding advantages over the other conventional thin film deposition methods.

The chemical bath deposition method for the preparation of thin films has recently been shown to be an attractive technique because of its simplicity, convenience, low cost and low temperature, and it has been successfully used for depositing ternary metal chalcogenide thin films [19]. Understanding of the chemistry and physics of the various process involved in a deposition processes has now made possible to obtain undoped/doped, multicomponent semiconductor thin films of usual/unusual and metastable structure.

#### ➤ **Arrested precipitation technique**

Arrested precipitation technique (APT) is modified chemical bath deposition method. The arrested precipitation technique based on Ostwald rippling law is simple and inexpensive method used for deposition of wide variety of metal chalcogenide thin films. Arrested precipitation technique can be distinguished from other conventional techniques as follows:

- It is ideally suited for large area thin film depositions; substrate surfaces of both accessible and non-accessible nature could easily be deposited.
- It is simple, inexpensive and does not require sophisticated instrumentation.
- The deposition is usually at low temperature and avoids oxidation or corrosion of the metallic substrates.
- Stoichiometry of the deposits can be maintained since the basic building blocks are ions instead of atoms.
- Slow film formation process facilitates better orientation of the crystallites with improved grain structures over the substrate surface.
- Doped and mixed films could be obtained by merely adding the mixant / dopant solution directly into the reaction bath.
- Electrical conductivity of the substrate material is not an important criterion.
- An intimate contact between reacting species and the substrate material permits pinhole free and uniform deposits on the substrates of complex shapes and sizes.
- Wide varieties of conducting / nonconducting substrate materials can be used.
- Dissociation rate of organometallic complex to release free metal ions for reaction is well control by maintaining the pH of reacting solution.

#### ➤ **Chemical bath deposition**

Films can be grown on either metallic or nonmetallic substrates by dipping them in appropriate solutions of metal salts without the application of any electric field. Deposition may occur by homogeneous chemical reactions usually reduction of metal ions in solution by a reducing agent. If this occurs on a catalytic surface, it is called an electro less deposition. Among the methods mentioned in the Table 2.1, the chemical methods are economical and easier than that of the physical methods. But there is no ideal method to prepare thin films, which will satisfy all possible requirements. Among the chemical methods, the chemical bath deposition (CBD) method is the most popular today because large number of conducting and semiconducting thin films can be prepared by this technique. It is also popular due to its simplicity and low cost. In this technique, the thin films can be deposited on different substrates like glass, ceramic, metallic etc. Many studies have been conducted over about three decades on chemical bath deposition (CBD) method for the preparation of thin films. Thereafter, due to good productivity of this technique on a large scale and simplicity of the apparatus, it offered most attractive way for the formation of thin films of metal oxides,



metallic spinal type oxides, binary chalcogenides, ternary chalcogenides, superconducting oxides etc. It is simple and low cost technique and has capability to produce large area of high quality adherent films of uniform thickness [20-27].

➤ **Basics of Chemical bath deposition technique.**

Films can be grown on either metallic or nonmetallic substrates by dipping them in appropriate solutions of metal salts without the application of any electric field. Deposition may occur by homogeneous chemical reactions usually reduction of metal ions in solution by a reducing agent. If this occurs on a catalytic surface, it is called an electro less deposition (autocatalytic). Silvering is the most widely used for this technique, metallic as well as mixed film sulphides, and selenides) and other alloys can be deposited. For nonmetallic surfaces a sensitizer has to be used. The growth rate & degree of crystallinity depends upon the temperature of the solution. The main advantage of this method is to deposit the films on non-accessible surfaces such as rounded glass tubes. The chemical bath deposition is the simplest of the chemical methods, and it has many advantages as;

1. It is simple & does not require any sophisticated instrumentation.
2. It is ideally suited for large area depositions & substrate surfaces of both accessible & non accessible nature could easily be deposited.
3. The deposition is usually at low temperature and avoids the oxidation or corrosion of the metallic substrates.
4. It is possible to obtain uniform & large area semiconductor deposits on a variety of substrate materials.
5. Thickness of the deposits can be controlled from few nanometers to micrometer by variation in the preparative parameters.
6. As compared to the other thin film deposition techniques, chemical bath deposition process can be used conveniently for deposition of a variety of materials.

**FACTORS GOVERNING THE CHEMICAL BATH DEPOSITION**

It is the most suited method for deposition thin films. However, the growth of film is found to be governed by the various factors such as bath composition, the pH, and deposition time & deposition temperature.

**a) Bath composition**

The growth rate and quality of the deposited films was greatly influences by the concentration of the reacting species. The films deposited by using low concentration are thin and no uniform. This observation can be relates to the insufficient supply of ionic species at such concentration levels. On the other hand when concentration of the species was increased, the quality and uniformity of the films goes on increasing and the films were thick. This is true up to a certain level of concentration and then saturation in the growth process was observed.

**b) The pH**

It is the most important factor in the Chemical bath deposition. Thus the desired films were obtained on the substrate surface by optimizing the PH value of its bath solution which avoids the deleterious effects.

**c) Deposition time**

Growth of the thin film by chemical bath deposition is time dependent. The deposition time of the film affects film thickness.

**d) Deposition temperature:**

The temperature dependence of growth rate shown by literature survey that the rate of deposition increases with bath temperature resulting into formation of fine grained structure.



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## शाश्वत आर्थिक विकास: एक अभ्यास

डॉ. साळवे जगन्नाथ मोतीराम

उपप्राचार्य व अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमु, मु.सा.काकडे महाविद्यालय, सोमेश्वरनगर

### प्रस्तावना

आर्थिक राजकिय, तांत्रिक व संस्थात्मक बदलाशी आहे. तर विकास यांच्यातील अतुट संबंध असतो. साध्य करणे अशक्यप्राय बाब असल्याचे लक्षात येते. एखाद्या राष्ट्रातील विकास हा त्या राष्ट्रातील नैसर्गिक साधन सामग्रीचा पर्याप्त वापर करताना त्यांचे चिरं संरक्षण व संवर्धन करणे ही तेवढेच महत्वाचे असते. कारण त्याचा भावी पिढ्यांच्या लाभावरती अनिष्ट परिणाम होणार नाहीत याची दक्षता घेतली गेली तरच तो मानव विकास स्थायी ठरेल. कारण मानवाने स्वार्थी विकासा पोटी ओढवून घेतलेल्या आत्मघाती प्रवृत्तीमुळे पर्यावरण प्रदूषण साधन सामग्रीचा - हास, नैसर्गिक आपत्ती, बेकरी, दारिद्र्य, विषमता, कुपोषण इत्यादी अनेक गंभीर नैसर्गिक आणि मानवी समस्या निर्माण केल्याचे आढळते. म्हणून मानवाने कृत्रिमतः निर्माण केलेल्या समस्या सोडविण्यात महत्वाची भूमिका शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकासाची भूमिका महत्वाची असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. ग्रामीण विकास हा देशाच्या सर्वांगीन विकासातील महत्वाचा टप्पा आहे. भारताला जागतीक महासत्ता बनवण्याचे स्वप्न प्रत्यक्षात साकार करण्यासाठी ग्रामीण भागाच्या शाश्वत विकासाकडे लक्ष देणे आवश्यक ठरते. महात्मा गांधी म्हणायचे, 'देशाचा विकास करायचा असेल तर आधी खेडी समृद्ध करायला हवीत. म्हणून खेडेगाव हा केंद्र बिंदू समजून शाश्वत विकासाची धोरणे आखणे आवश्यक आहे. कारण भारत हा खेड्यांचा देश असून जवळपास दोन तृतीयांश लोक खेड्यात म्हणजेच ग्रामीण भागात वास्तव्यास राहते याकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालणार नाही. थोडक्यात, शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकासाची नाळ नैसर्गिक व पायाभूत सुविधांचा चिरंतन वापर करण्याशी जोडलेली आहे. शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकास हा आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक विकास आणि पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण या मुख्य घटकांवर अवलंबून आहे. त्याच बरोबर शाश्वत विकासास राजकिय आणि सांस्कृतिक विकासाचे पाठबळ मिळणे ही अत्यंत महत्वाचे असते. कारण शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकास प्राप्त करण्यासाठी राजकिय इच्छा शक्ती आणि सांस्कृतिक प्रगती होणे महत्वाचे असते. या दृष्टीने प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात संक्षिप्त आढावा घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

### उद्दिष्टे

- 1) शाश्वत, ग्रामीण विकासाची संकल्पना आणि महत्व अभ्यासने.
- 2) ग्रामीण विकासासाठी योजना काळात जलसिंचन क्षमता व वापराचा आढावा घेणे.

### माहितीचे स्रोत

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाच्या वर्तनात्मक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यासाकरिता प्रामुख्याने द्वितीय आधार सामग्रीचा आधार घेतलेला आहे. त्यात विविध संदर्भ ग्रंथ, महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे विविध वर्षातील अर्थसंकल्प, आर्थिक पाहणी, मासिके आणि शासकिय संकेत स्थळांचा वापर केलेला आहे. शाश्वत विकासाचा अर्थ: शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे नैसर्गिक व मानवी संसाधने वापराची अशी पद्धती होय, की ज्यात पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन लक्षात घेवून मानवी गरजा अशा प्रकारे भागविल्या जातात की, त्यामुळे केवळ वर्तमान पिढीच्याच गरजा पूर्ण न होता. भविष्यातील पिढींच्याही गरजा



पूर्ण करण्यास मदत होते. थोडक्यात, शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे आपल्या वर्तमान गरजा अशा पद्धतीने भागविल्या जाव्यात की, जेणे करून भविष्यातील पिढ्यांना त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याच्या क्षमतेत तडजोड करण्याची गरज भासणार नाही. विकास ही केवळ आर्थिक घटनाच नाही. आर्थिक विकासाचा संबंध हा सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, दुसऱ्या बाजूने आर्थिक विकास हा पर्यावरण, समाज आणि मानवी एवढेच नव्हे तर पर्यावरणीय मर्यादा ओलांडून मानवाला आपला शाश्वत विकास (The sustainable Development is the progress that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.)

### ग्रामीण विकासाचा अर्थ

Robert chambers यांच्या मते, ग्रामीण विकास ही एक अशी संकल्पना आहे ज्यामध्ये संगठन, संस्था, सरकारची धोरणे आणि कार्यक्रम अशा औद्योगिक सुविधा ज्या प्रामुख्याने ग्रामीण भागात आर्थिक विकासाला गतिशील करण्यासाठी व तेथील लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी आणि अंतिमतः ग्रामीण लोकांच्या जीवनात सुधारणा घडवून आणण्यासाठी ज्या महत्त्वपूर्ण बाबी आवश्यक असतील त्याला ग्रामीण विकास म्हणता येईल. थोडक्यात, ग्रामीण विकासाच्या नविन विचारानुसार दारिद्र्यात घट, आर्थिक सामाजिक विशमतेत आणि रोजगाराच्या स्थितीत सुधारणा घडवून आणल्यास त्याला विकासाचे निर्देशक मानले जाते. ग्रामीण विकासामध्ये प्रामुख्याने कृषी विषयक विकास, आरोग्य, ग्रामीण गृहनिर्माण योजना, शिक्षण, संदेश वहन, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक सांस्कृतिक विकास यासारख्या महत्त्वाच्या बाबी विकासाचे निर्देशक मानले जातात.

### ग्रामीण विकासाचे महत्व

आजही भारतातील बहुसंख्य लोकसंख्या घटकांचा समावेश केला जातो. ग्रामीण भागात वास्तव्य करणे त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांच्या जीवनात समृद्धी आणि सुधारणा घडवून आणायची असेल तर शाश्वत विकासा शिवाय पर्याय नाही. म्हणजेच शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकास हाच वास्तविक विकासाचा आधार आहे. ग्रामीण भागात दारिद्र्य, बेरोजगारी कुपोषण शिक्षणाचा अभाव, आरोग्य, निवारा, यासारख्या अनेक समस्या आहेत. त्या योग्य नियोजन आणि व्यवस्थापनाद्वारे कमी करता येवू शकतात. त्यामुळे शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकास महत्त्वपूर्ण मानला जातो. ग्रामीण विकासाचे साधन हे असे एकमेव साधन आहे जे ग्रामीण भागातील कृषिसारख्या व्यवसायात सुधारणा घडवून दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनास साह्यभूत ठरते. थोडक्यात ग्रामीण विकासाचे महत्व हे फक्त खेडे आणि ग्रामीण लोकांपुरतेच मर्यादीत नाही तर प्रत्यक्षात शहरी विकास सुध्दा बऱ्याच प्रमाणात ग्रामीण विकासावरच अवलंबून आहे. त्यामुळे शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकासाद्वारे ग्रामीण लोकांना जर समृद्ध बनवले तर शहरातील कच्च्या मालाच्या पूरवठ्याची समस्या, श्रमाची समस्या, स्थलांतर झोपडपट्ट्या इत्यादी अनेक समस्यांचे निर्मूलन शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकासाद्वारे करणे शक्य होईल. योजनाकाळातील जलसिंचन विकास शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन म्हणजे जल सिंचन होय, जलसिंचनाचा योग्य वापर झाल्यास त्याचा विकासावर अनुकूल परिणाम घडून येतात. म्हणून योजना काळात केंद्र सरकारने याकडे विशेष लक्ष पुरवून योग्य ती कार्यवाही केल्याचे आढळते. भारतात शेती व ग्रामीण विकासाच्या दृष्टीने जलसिंचनाचे महत्व लक्षात घेवून नियोजनाची सुरुवात झाल्यापासून जलसिंचन विकास करण्यावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. त्यामुळे जलसिंचनाच्या वापर आणि क्षमतेत निश्चित वाढ झाल्याचे पुढील तक्त्यावरून स्पष्ट होते. योजना काळातील जलसिंचन क्षमता व वापर द.लक्ष हेक्टर मध्ये



तक्ता क्र.१.१

पंचवार्षिक योजना कालखंड	जलसिंचन क्षमता निर्मिती	जलसिंचन क्षमता वापर
1951- 1956	22-60	22-60
1956 - 1961	26-60	25-04
1961 - 1966	29-08	27-80
1966 - 1969	33-57	32-17
1969 - 1974	37-10	35-75
1974 - 1978	44-20	42-19
1978 - 1980	52-20	48-46
1980 - 1985	65-22	58-52
1985 - 1990	76-53	68-53
1990- 1992	86-26	77-24
1992- 1997	93-95	80-06
1997- 2002	93-95	80-06
2002- 2007	102-77	86-29

योजना पूर्व कालखंड पहिली योजना दुसरी योजना तिसरी योजना वार्षिक योजना चौथी योजना पाचवी योजना सहावी योजना सातवी योजना आठवी योजना नववी योजना दहावी योजना & उपरोक्त तक्त्याच्या अवलोकना वरून स्पष्ट होते की, भारतात नियोजन काळात जलसिंचन क्षमतेच्या प्रमाणात मोठी वाढ झालेली आहे. नियोजनाला सुरुवात केली तेव्हा भारतातील जलसिंचन क्षमता 22-60 दश लक्ष हेक्टर होती ती दहाव्या योजनेत (2002 & 2007) मध्ये 102-77 दश लक्ष हेक्टर पर्यंत वाढल्याचे आढळते. यामध्ये वाढ झाली परंतु निर्माण झालेल्या जलसिंचन क्षमतेचा वापर पूर्णपणे वापर करण्यात अपयश आल्याचे लक्षात येते. या अनुशंगाने सिंचन क्षमतेचा वापर तपासल्यास स्पष्ट होते, की तो 22-60 दश लक्ष हेक्टर वरून 86-29 दश लक्ष हेक्टर पर्यंत वाढलेला आहे. परंतु सिंचन क्षमतेच्या निर्मितीच्या तुलनेत तो कमी असल्याचे दिसून येते. सारांश शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकासाचा संबंध हा साधन सामग्रीच्या वाटप व वापरातील काटकसरीवर अवलंबून असून त्याचे योग्य प्रकारे पुनर्भरण होणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच ग्रामीण विकासासाठी कृषिचा विकास होणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी जलसिंचनाच्या वापर व निर्मितीचे संवर्धन विरतनपणे कसा होईल याकडे शासन समाज पर्यायाने व्यक्तीशः मानवाने चिंतनशील विचार करून शाश्वत विकासासाठी सतत प्रयत्नशील राहणे महत्वाचे ठरते. तरच भारताच्या ग्रामीण विकासतून जागतीक महासत्तेचे स्वप्न पूर्ण करण्यास प्रबळ पाठबळ मिळेल.

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## बजेट २०२१: शेतीविषयक घोषणा आणि सद्यस्थिती

प्रा. राहुल सदाशिव खरात

वाणिज्य विभाग, मु. सा.काकडे महाविद्यालय, सोमेश्वरनगर

### प्रस्तावना

केंद्रीय अर्थमंत्री निर्मला सीतारामन यांनी भाजप प्रणित एनडीए सरकारचे अंदाजपत्रक फेब्रुवारी २०२१ मध्ये लोकसभेत सादर केले. 'बुडत्याचा पाय खोलात' या उक्तीनुसार अगोदरच अडचणीत असलेली अर्थव्यवस्था कोरोना संसर्गामुळे अधिकच आर्थिक संकटात सापडली आहे. त्यातच सरकारी आणि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील उद्योगांची विक्री, वाढती बेरोजगारी, इंधन आणि जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंच्या वाढत्या किंमती यामुळे जनमानसात सरकारची प्रतिमा डागाळत असतानाच सरकारने आणलेल्या तीन कृषी विधेयकांमुळे गेल्या तीन महिन्यांपेक्षा अधिक काळ दिल्लीच्या चारही सीमावर चालू असलेले शेतकरी आंदोलन या पार्श्वभूमीवर यावर्षीच्या अर्थ संकल्पाला विशेष महत्व होते. सर्वच आघाड्यावर असा आनंदीआनंद असताना कृषी क्षेत्राने अर्थव्यवस्थेला आणि ग्रामीण जनतेला थोडा आधार दिल्याने सरकार शेतकरी आंदोलनाच्या धर्तीवर कृषी क्षेत्राला उर्जितावस्था देण्यासाठी काही भरीव तरतुदी करेल अशी अपेक्षा कृषी क्षेत्रातील जाणकार आणि शेतकऱ्यांना वाटत होती नोकरदार वर्गावर विशेष प्रेम असूनही कर आकरणीवर कोणताही दिलासा न दिल्याने नोकरदार वर्गाची घोर निराशा झालेली आहे. सरकार सरसकट सर्व सार्वजनिक कंपन्या आणि सरकारच्या मालकीच्या उद्योगांचे खाजगीकरण करत असल्याच्या चर्च्यांच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर भाग बाजाराने मारलेली उसळी सरकारला दिलासा देणारी ठरली. पण याचा कृषीक्षेत्राशी काहीच संबंध नसल्याने सरकार उद्योगधर्जीणे आहे की काय? असा संशय शेतकरी वर्गात मनात बळवण्याची जाणीव सरकारला झाली असणार! त्यावर मात करण्यासाठी व तीन कृषि विधेयकांमुळे शेतकरी वर्गाच्या मनात भीतीचे वातावरण कमी करण्यासाठी शेती आणि शेतीपुरक लघु उद्योगांसाठी १६ कलमी शेती सुधार कार्यक्रमाची निर्मला सीतारामन यांनी घोषणा केली. त्यातील ठळक घोषणा खालीलप्रमाणे सांगता येतील:

१. येत्या आर्थिक वर्षात शेती क्षेत्रासाठी रु.१५००० कोटींचा वित्त पुरवठा करणे.
२. पंतप्रधान शेतकरी उर्जा सुरक्षा योजनेचा लाभ २० लाख शेतकऱ्यांना करून देणे.
३. शेतकऱ्यांना सौर उर्जा निर्मिती स्टेशन्स उभारण्यासाठी मदत करणे.
४. शेतकऱ्यांना सौर पंप उपलब्ध करून देणे.
५. स्वयं-सहाय्यता बचतगटांच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण भागात कृषी उत्पादन साठविण्यासाठी गोदामांची निर्मिती करणे.
६. सार्वजनिक आणि खाजगी क्षेत्राच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने कृषी रेल्वे सेवा सुरू करणे.
७. आर्थिक वर्ष २०२२-२३ पर्यंत कृषी उत्पन्नात दुपटीने वाढ करणे.
८. सध्या विद्युत पंप वापरत असलेल्या १५ लाख शेतकऱ्यांचे विद्युत पंप सौर पंपात रूपांतर करण्यासाठी मदत करणे.
९. नाशवंत कृषी उत्पादनांच्या देशभरातील वाहतुक आणि पुरवठ्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर शीतगृहाची उभारणी आणि साखळी निर्माण करणे.



१०. कृषी उत्पादने आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर पोहचविण्यासाठी नागरी हवाई वाहतुक मंत्रालयाच्या सहकार्याने "कृषी उडान" योजनेला प्रारंभ करणे.

११. विभागीय पातळीवर "एक जिल्हा, एक पीक" या योजनेचा प्रारंभ करणे.

१२. मनरेगा योजनेअंतर्गत "पशूधन चारा शेती" योजना राबविणे.

अंदाजपत्रकातील या घोषणा अत्यंत सुखावह आणि श्रवणीय असल्याने प्रथम स्वागत करायला हवे आणि त्यानंतर वस्तुस्थितीकडे जायला हवे. कारण या योजना सत्यात उतरविण्यासाठी किती निधीची गरज आहे आणि तो कश्याप्रकारे उभारला जाणार आहे? याचा अंदाजपत्रकात कोठेच उल्लेख नाही. त्यामुळे गेल्या पाच वर्षांतील कृषी क्षेत्रासाठी सरकारने केलेली अंदाज पत्रकीय तरतूद लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

**कृषी क्षेत्रासाठीची एकूण तरतूद आणि त्याची विभागणी:**

**टेबल १: आर्थिक वर्ष २०१५ - १६ ते २०१९-२० याकाळातील कृषी क्षेत्रासाठीची अंदाज पत्रकीय तरतूद (रकमा रु. कोटी मध्ये):**

विवरण	२०१५-१६	२०१६-१७	२०१७-१८	२०१८-१९	२०१९-२०
एकूण अंदाजपत्रक	१७,७७,०००	१९,७८,०००	२४,४७,०००	२४,४२,०००	२७,८६,३४९
कृषी क्षेत्रासाठी तरतूद	३५,०००	४७,९१२	५१,५७६	५७,६००	१,३८,५६४*
एकूण अंदाजपत्रकीय आकडेवारीशी तरतूदीचे प्रमाण	१.९६%	२.४२%	२.११%	२.३५%	४.९७%
अंदाजपत्रकीय तूट	५,३२,०००	५,३५,०००	६,३२,०००	६,४५,०००	७,०३,०००
राजकोषीय तूट	३.९%	३.५%	३.५%	३.३%	४.६%
जीडीपी मधील कृषिक्षेत्राचा वाटा	१६.१७%	१६.३६%	१५.४१%	१५.९६%	१७.७६%

स्रोत: [www.indianbudget.gov.in](http://www.indianbudget.gov.in) and [www.statista.com](http://www.statista.com)

अंदाजपत्रकीय तूट ही अंदाजीत येणार्या पैसा (आवक) पेक्षा अंदाजीत खर्च (जावक) अधिक असेल तर निर्माण होते. तर राजकोषीय तूट ही आवक (प्रत्यक्ष उत्पन्न) पेक्षा जावक (प्रत्यक्ष खर्च) जास्त असेल तर निर्माण होते. गेल्या पाच वर्षांतील



आकडेवारी पाहिल्यास अंदाज पत्रकीय तूट आणि राजकोषीय तूट वाढत गेल्याचेच दिसून येते. आर्थिक वर्ष २०२०-२१ मध्ये राजकोषीय तूट ९.५% इतकी आहे या वर्षीच्या अंदाजपत्रकात सरकारने कृषी क्षेत्रासाठी रु. १, ३८, ५६४ कोटींची तरतूद केली असल्याचा दावा केला असला तरी कृषी क्षेत्र, शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या, आणि आर्थिक गरज लक्षात घेता थेट कृषी क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी अत्यंत नाममात्र रक्कम शिल्लक राहत असल्याचे खालील माहितीवरून लक्षात येते. एकूण रु.१, ३८, ५६४ कोटी पैकी रु.७४, ८२५ कोटी म्हणजेच ५४% इतकी रक्कम ही पंतप्रधान शेतकरी सन्मान योजनेकरिता असून उर्वरीत रक्कम म्हणजेच रु. ६३,७३९ कोटी (४६%) इतकी रक्कम शेतीसाठी असून या रु. ६३,७३९ कोटी मधील रु. १०,११९ कोटी कृषी संशोधनासाठी आहेत. याचा अर्थ उर्वरित फक्त रु. ५३,६२० कोटी म्हणजेच (३९%) इतकी रक्कम शेती विकासासाठी राखीव आहे. गेल्या आर्थिक वर्षातील रु. ५७,६०० कोटींपेक्षा ही रक्कम जास्त वाढत असली तरी अंदाजपत्रकाचा आकार पाहता ही रक्कम एकूण रकमेच्या फक्त १.९२% इतकी आहे म्हणजे वरील टेबलमध्ये नमूद केलेल्या पाच वर्षांतील सर्वात कमी रकमेची तरतूद या अर्थसंकल्पात केलेली आहे. त्यातल्या त्यात पंतप्रधान शेतकरी सन्मान योजनेचा आवाका वाढवून त्यात खंडाने जमीन कसणारे, भूमिहीन शेतमजूर यांचाही समावेश करण्यात आला आहेही अत्यंत समाधानाची बाब आहे. तरीही ती योजनेअंतर्गत मिळणारी वार्षिक रक्कम रु.६,००० ही शेतीचा खर्च आणि उत्पन्न यातील तफावत लक्षात घेता अत्यंत तुटपुंजी आहे. २०१४-१५ नंतर शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचे देशातील एकूण प्रमाण कमी झाले असले तरी सरकारने जाहीर केलेल्या सांख्यिकी आकडेवारीनुसार शेतजमीन कसणारे विविध प्रकारचे शेतमजूर आणि कामगार यांच्या आत्महत्यामध्ये लक्षणीय वाढ झाली आहे. त्यामुळे शेतकरी सन्मान योजनेत शेतमजूर आणि कामगार यांचा केलेला समावेश स्वागतार्ह आहे. पण त्यामुळे वरील रु. ७४८२५ कोटी रुपयांची वाटणी शेतकरी आणि शेतमजूर यांच्यात होणार असल्याने शेतकऱ्यांना आता मिळणाऱ्या (वार्षिक रु. ६,०००/-) रकमेत फार वाढ होण्याची शक्यता नाही आणि त्याचा शेती विकासाला अजिबात उपयोग नाही. गेल्या चार वर्षांतील शेतकरी आणि शेतमजूर यांच्या आत्महत्यांची आकडेवारी खालीलप्रमाणे सांगता येईल:

वर्षनिहाय आत्महत्या	२०१६	२०१७	२०१८	२०१९
शेतकरी	६२७०	५९५५	५७६३	५९५७
शेतमजूर	५१०९	४७००	४५८६	४३२४
एकूण	११३७९	१०६५५	१०३४९	१०२८१

(स्रोत: NCRB)

शेतकरी सन्मान योजनेसाठीची तरतूद वगळता शेती आणि शेतकरी विकासासाठी उपलब्ध रु.५३, ६२० कोटी मध्ये खालील तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत:

# शेती कर्जावरील व्याज अनुदान : रु. २०,७८४ कोटी.

# पीक विमा योजना: रु. १५,२४२ कोटी.

# इतर योजना: रु. १७,५९४ कोटी.

(स्रोत: budget document, 2020-21.)



इतर कृषीविकास योजनांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने खालील योजनांचा समावेश आहे:

१. राष्ट्रीय शेती विकास योजना.
२. कृषी विपणन.
३. कृषी विस्तार.
४. कृषी यंत्रणा विकास.
५. मृदा आरोग्य सुधार.
६. बीज आणि रोपं सुरक्षा व संवर्धन.

शेती क्षेत्राचा गेल्या पाच वर्षांतील राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील वाटा:

क्षेत्र	२०१५-१६	२०१६-१७	२०१७-१८	२०१८-१९	२०१९-२०
कृषी	१६.१७%	१६.३६%	१६.३६%	१५.४१%	१५.९६%
उद्योग	२७.३५%	२६.६२%	२६.४८%	२६.१३%	२४.८८%
सेवा	४७.७८%	४७.७५%	४७.४९%	४८.८१%	४९.८८%

स्रोत : [www.statista.com](http://www.statista.com)

(टीप : वर्ष २०२०-२१ मध्ये शेती क्षेत्राचा gdp मधील वाटा वाढलेला म्हणजेच १७.७६% इतका झाल्याचे दिसते. याचाच अर्थ कोरोना काळातील संकटात शेती क्षेत्राने अर्थव्यवस्थेला हातभार लावलेला आहे.)

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळानंतर शेती क्षेत्राचा अर्थव्यवस्थेतील वाटा जरी घटत गेला असला तरी शेतीवर अवलंबून असलेल्या लोकांचे प्रमाण आजही लक्षणीय आहे. कोरोनाकाळातील आर्थिक पडझडीनंतर तर शेती क्षेत्राचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित केले असून आजही देशातील ७०% लोकसंख्येला प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्षरित्या रोजगार देण्याची क्षमता शेत क्षेत्रामध्ये असून कोरोनाकाळातील टाळेबंदीने यावर शिक्कामोर्तबच केले आहे. म्हणून वरील आकडेवारी लक्षात घेता सरकारने प्रत्येक क्षेत्राचे अर्थव्यवस्थेतील योगदान आणि त्याच्या विकासासाठी केलेल्या तरतुदी लक्षात घेता सर्वात जास्त मदत उद्योग आणि सेवा क्षेत्राला केली जात असून शेती विकासासाठी मिळणारी मदत अत्यंत तुटपुंजी आहे. आजपर्यंत आलेल्या अनेक सरकारांनी याकडे जाणीवपूर्वक दुर्लक्ष केल्याने आज शेतीक्षेत्राची अवस्था आणखीच बिकट झाली आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेत ज्या क्षेत्राचा जितका वाटा तितकाच बजेटमधील आर्थिक तरतुदींचा हिस्सा त्या क्षेत्राला मिळायला हवा. पण शेतीला अपेक्षित बजेट मिळत नाही आणि इतर क्षेत्रांना मात्र जास्तीचा वाटा मिळतो हे कृषीसाठी अन्यायकारक आहे.

संदर्भ:

1. [www.statista.com](http://www.statista.com)
2. [www.indiabudget.gov.in](http://www.indiabudget.gov.in)
3. Budget document, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21.
4. NCRB Report- 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20



## ‘मौजे लोणी भापकर येथील ऐतिहासिक काळभैरवनाथ मंदिराचा इतिहास’

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### प्रस्तावना :

प्राचीन कालखंडापासून भारतामध्ये मंदिरे ही धार्मिक स्थळे म्हणून विकसित झालेली आपणास पहावयास मिळतात. त्याचबरोबर मंदिरे ही स्थापत्य कलेच्या बाबतीत उत्कृष्ट कलात्मक बांधणी आणि जागतिक स्तरावर ऐतिहासिक व पर्यटन स्थळे म्हणून ही प्रसिद्ध आहेत. आजही भारतातील अनेक प्राचीन मंदिरे जागतिक ऐतिहासिक वारसा यादीत समाविष्ट आहेत. भारतीय समाजामध्ये मंदिरे ही पवित्र धार्मिक स्थळे वारसा तसेच पर्यटन स्थळे म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहेत. नागर शैली, द्रविड शैली आणि वेसर या प्रमुख शैलींमध्ये भारतामध्ये मंदिराची निर्मिती झाली आहे, म्हणून जागतिक पातळीवर भारत हा मंदिर शिल्पशास्त्र व मंदिर कला याबाबतीत अग्रगण्य असल्याचे आपणास पहावयास मिळते. भारतीय मंदिरांच्या स्थापत्य व कला यासंदर्भात महाराष्ट्रातील मंदिरांचादेखील आपणास विचार करावा लागतो. कारण अगदी प्राचीन कालखंडापासून ते आधुनिक कालखंडापर्यंत मंदिरे ही स्थापत्य व कला याबाबतीतील अत्यंत सुरेख देखणी कलात्मक वास्तू आहेत. सातवाहन कालखंडापासून महाराष्ट्रातील सांस्कृतिक जीवन प्रगतीपथावर होते. अगदी आजही सांस्कृतिक वारशाच्या जतन आणि संवर्धन त्याचबरोबर विकासाच्या बाबतीतही आपण अग्रेसर आहोत. आजही इ. स. ५ व्या शतकापासूनची मंदिर स्थापत्य कला महाराष्ट्राच्या सांस्कृतिक जडणघडणीत महत्त्वाची आहेत. म्हणून मंदिर स्थापत्य कला ही महाराष्ट्राच्या धार्मिक आणि पर्यटनाबाबत महत्त्वाची मानले आहे. आजही अनेक मंदिरे पर्यटनासाठी महत्त्वाची आहेत.

मौजे लोणी भापकर (तालुका - बारामती) येथील ऐतिहासिक भैरवनाथ मंदिर हे महाराष्ट्राच्या धार्मिक स्थळांपैकी एक प्रमुख आहे. लोणी भापकर या गावाचे महत्त्वपूर्ण वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे छत्रपती शहाजी महाराजांच्या काळात सुपा परगण्यातील महत्त्वाचे गाव होते. त्याचबरोबर पेशवे कालखंडातील उदयास आलेल्या सरदार घराणे पैकी सरदार भापकर घराण्याचे मूळ गाव आणि ठाणे होते. इतके या गावाचे ऐतिहासिक महत्त्व आहे. पेशवाईच्या काळात भापकर सरदार हे अनेक लढाईत महत्त्वाची भूमिका निभावणारे होते, म्हणून त्यांच्या आडनावावरून या गावाला लोणी भापकर हे नाव पडले. तसेच भापकर सरदारांच्या राजकीय कर्तृत्वामुळे या गावाला ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. राजकीय पार्श्वभूमी बरोबर सांस्कृतिक आणि उत्कृष्ट धार्मिक परंपरा लाभलेले समृद्ध गाव असाहे. येथे प्राचीन आणि मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात अनेक प्रसिद्ध मंदिराची निर्मिती करण्यात आली. आज ही उत्कृष्ट कलात्मक रचना असलेली मंदिरे या गावात पहावयास मिळतात. आजही मंदिराची आवड असणारे आणि अभ्यासक त्याचबरोबर पर्यटक या गावातील मंदिर स्थापत्य कला पाहण्यासाठी आवर्जून येत असतात. काळभैरवनाथ मंदिर हे या गावाचे सांस्कृतिक आणि धार्मिक प्रथा परंपरा असणारे प्रमुख मंदिर आहे. हे प्राचीन काळातील हे मंदिर असावे. तसेच हे मूळचे शिवमंदिर असावे. यादव काळामध्ये अकराव्या शतकापासून या मंदिराची निर्मिती झाला झाली असावी, असे मानले जाते. या मंदिराची स्वतःची संस्कृती आहे लोणी भापकर येथील काळभैरवनाथ मंदिर हे पांडवांनी एका रात्रीत उभारले अशी अख्यायिका सांगितली जाते. दरवर्षी चैत्र महिन्यात काळाष्टमीला यात्रेनिमित्त जोगेश्वरी आणि काळभैरवनाथ यांचा विवाह मोठ्या उत्साहाने साजरा केला जातो. या मंदिराचे बांधकाम काळ्या पाषाणात उभारले असून वेगवेगळ्या कलात्मक रचना निर्माण केल्या आहेत. अगदी काळ्या पाषाणाच्या दगडावर कोरलेले कोरीव काम अत्यंत चांगल्या



पद्धतीने कोरलेले आपणास पहावयास मिळते. दगडाचे बांधकाम आणि त्यामध्ये चुन्याचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. मंदिराची रचना प्रथम प्रवेशद्वार, सभामंडप, मुख्य मंडप, आणि गर्भगृह अशा पद्धतीची आहे.

#### **सभामंडप :**

मंदिराचा सभामंडप हा अत्यंत भव्य आणि आकर्षक असे आहे. यावर नक्षीदार कोरीव काम कोरलेले आहे. सभामंडपातील छतावर असलेली अत्यंत कुशल कलाकुसर पाहून मन थक्क होते. इतके नाजूक नक्षीदार खांब कोरलेले आहेत. सभामंडप मोठा असून दर्शन घेणारा भाविकांना बसण्याची प्रशस्त सोय निर्माण केली आहे. सभामंडपामध्ये अनेक प्रसंग शिल्पांमध्ये कोरलेले आहेत. एका शिल्पांमध्ये तर वादक संगीतामध्ये तल्लीन झाल्याचे दिसून येते, इतका चित्रांमध्ये जिवंतपणा असल्याचे आपणास पहावयास मिळते. दुसऱ्या चित्रांमध्ये स्तंभावरती कोरल्या गेलेल्या नागाच्या प्रतिमा व त्यांनी घातलेले वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या वेटोळे यावरून या ठिकाणी पूर्वी शंकराचे मंदिर असावे असे वाटते.

#### **गर्भगृह :**

मंदिरातील गर्भगृह हे अप्रतिम स्वरूपाचे आहे. गर्भगृहाच्या प्रवेशद्वारावर द्वारपालाच्या अप्रतिम अशी शिल्पे कोरलेली आहेत. मंदिराच्या गाभार्यामधील काळभैरवनाथ आणि जोगेश्वरी यांची अप्रतिम अशा दगडामध्ये कोरलेल्या सुबक अशा मूर्तीची प्रतिष्ठापना केलेली आहे. गर्भगृहामध्ये प्रवेश करताना दोन्ही बाजूस कोरीव शिल्पे कोरलेले आहेत, तसेच वेगवेगळे प्रसंग कोरलेले आहेत.

#### **दीपमाळ :**

भारतीय मंदिर स्थापत्याचे एक आगळेवेगळे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे प्रत्येक भारतीय मंदिरासमोर मोकळ्या जागेत उंच अशा दीपमाळा उभारल्या आहेत. दीपमाळ अंधारातून प्रकाशाकडे जाणारी वाट, रात्रीच्या वेळी मंदिर परिसरात प्रकाश पडावा आणि मंदिर दिव्यांनी उजळून निघावा यासाठी दीपमाळ महत्वाची असते काळ भैरवनाथ मंदिराच्या समोर दोन मोठ्या प्रकारच्या दीपमाळा जणू मंदिराच्या सौंदर्यात भर पाडत आहे.

#### **शरभ :**

षट्गज विजयी द्विपखभारी शरभ - एक वेळी सहा हत्तींना मारणारा शरभ हा एक काल्पनिक प्राणी आहे. दोन पंख असलेला शरभ हा एका वेळी चार हत्तींना पायाने , एका हत्तीला सोंडेने, एका हत्तीला शेपटाने, असे सहा हत्ती मारतो. याला षट्गज विजयी द्विपखभारी असे म्हणतात. हत्तीसारख्या ताकदवान प्राण्याला सहज पायदळी तुडवतो हा पराकोटीचा आत्मविश्वास वाढवण्याचे काम हे शिल्प करते. शरभ हा भगवान शंकराचा अवतार आहे असे मानतात. भगवान विष्णूचा अवतार नरसिंहाला वश करण्याकरिता भगवान शंकराने शरभचा अवतार धारण केला अशी कथा आहे.

#### **गंडभेरुंड :**

या ऐतिहासिक मंदिरामध्ये गंडभेरुंड हा काल्पनिक असे शिल्प कोरलेले आहे या चित्राचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे तोंड हे पक्षाचे आहे आणि राहिलेला भाग हा प्राण्याच्या आकाराचा आहे. या काल्पनिक चित्रातील पायाच्या खाली चार हत्ती मारण्याची प्रतिकृती कोरलेली आपणास पहावयास मिळते.

#### **नगरखाना :**

मंदिराच्या मुख्य प्रवेशद्वारावर भव्य असा प्रशस्त नगरखाना आहे. पहाटेपासून वेगवेगळ्या वेळी, वेगवेगळ्या स्वरातील वाद्य वाजवून मंदिर आणि परिसरातील वातावरण आनंदीमय, मंगलमय करण्याचा प्रयत्न असतो. म्हणून प्रत्येक मंदिराच्या प्रवेशद्वारावरती नगरखाना असतो.



**तटबंदी :** मंदिराची तटबंदी भैरवनाथ मंदिर हे वास्तुकलेचा उत्कृष्ट नमुना आहे. प्राचीन काळापासून प्रत्येक मंदिराला सुरक्षित ठेवण्यासाठी तटबंदीयुक्त अशी अभेद्य भिंत बांधत असत. मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात ही मंदिरे असुरक्षित वाटू लागल्याने मंदिराच्या सुरक्षेसाठी तटबंदी बांधण्यावर विशेष भर असे. लोणी भापकरचे भैरवनाथ मंदिर ही उत्कृष्ट अशा तटबंदीने युक्त आहे. काळ्या पाषाणाच्या दगडाच्या बांधकामात ही तटबंदी पूर्ण केली आहे.

**धातूची मूर्ती :**

भैरवनाथ मंदिरातील पितळी धातूच्या मूर्ती ह्या कलेचा उत्कृष्ट नमुना आहेत. या मूर्तीमध्ये विश्वाचे रक्षण शेषनाग करित आहे असे दिसून येते. ह्या मूर्ती सोनाजी भापकर यांनी दक्षिणेतून १७६० मध्ये आणल्या असे स्थानिकांच्या मुलाखतीतून स्पष्ट होते.

**भापकर सरदार घराण्याच्या खाजगी मालकीचे मंदिर**

ऐतिहासिक भैरवनाथ मंदिर हे पेशवे कालखंडात उदयास आलेल्या अनेक मराठा सरदारांपैकी लोणी भापकरचे लढवये सरदार भापकर घराणे यांच्या खाजगी मालकीचे आहे. या सरदार घराण्याने मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात पेशव्यांची दक्षिण बाजू खंबीरपणे संभाळली होती. अनेक मोहिमांमध्ये या भापकर सरदारांनी पराक्रमाची शर्थ केली होती. त्यामुळे या सरदार घराण्याला पेशव्यांच्या दरबारात महत्त्वाचे स्थान होते. धार्मिक क्षेत्रातही या सरदार घराण्याची कार्ये उल्लेखनीय आहे. सोनजी भापकर हे या गावचे प्रमुख सरदार होते. या भैरवनाथ मंदिराचा जीर्णोद्धार या भापकर सरदार घराण्याने केला होता. म्हणून भैरवनाथ मंदिर या सरदार घराण्याच्या खाजगी मालकीची आहे, आजही या भैरवनाथ मंदिराचे सर्व हक्क भापकर सरदार घराण्याकडे आहे. दिवाबत्ती करणे, जीर्णोद्धार, सुरक्षा, दैनंदिन पूजा, धार्मिक विधी हे सर्व भापकर सरदार घराण्याचे वंशज आजही मोठ्या निष्ठेने पार पडत असल्याचे आपणास पहावयास मिळते.

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## मुरळीचे जीवन चित्रित करणारी 'चिखलातील कमळ'

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### प्रस्तावना

प्राचीन काळापासून परंपरा लाभलेली देवदासी प्रथा पुरोहित व राज्यकर्ते यांच्या संगनमतातून निर्माण झाली. देवाशी संबंध नसला तरी देवाच्या सानिध्यात असलेल्या व्यक्तीशी शरीरसंबंध आल्यास आपण पवित्र होऊन आपले हित होईल या अंधश्रद्धेतून देवदासी प्रथा वाढीस लागली. अशारीतीने या देवदासी स्त्रिया पुजारी व राजे यांच्या कामवासना भागविण्याचे एक हुकमी साधन बनल्या. त्यांचे नैतिक अधःपतन झाले. हिंदू धर्म ग्रंथानुसार या देवदासींचे सात प्रकार पडतात. त्यापैकी दत्ता, विक्रीता, भुत्या, भक्ता या चार प्रकारातील स्त्रिया स्वखुशीने देवदास होतात. 'हत्या' ही दबावाने देवदासी होते तर 'अलंकारा' नृत्यगायनात निपुण असल्याने कलेच्या जोपासनेसाठी देवदासी होते. असे असले तरी या सातही देवदासी स्त्रियांचा मुख्य हेतू हा परमेश्वराची सेवा करणे हाच असतो. भारतात विविध प्रांतात विविध नावांनी ही प्रथा ओळखली जाते. उदाहरणार्थ मध्य महाराष्ट्रात 'मुरळी', गोव्यात 'भाविनी', ओडिशात 'महारिस', गुजरात मध्ये 'बहुराम्मा' कर्नाटकात 'जोगतीण' इत्यादी. या देवदासींच्या नावात फरक असला तरी त्या सर्वांकडे सारख्याच पवित्र वस्तू आढळतात. ही प्रथा रुजण्यामागे विशिष्ट कारणमीमांसा आढळते. जसे जट येणे, नवस फेडणे इत्यादी. त्या स्त्रियांना देवदासी होण्यासाठी विशिष्ट विधी करावा लागतो. तो या सर्व प्रांतातील देवदासी स्त्रियांचा सारखाच असतो. या विधीनुसार तिला देवदासी म्हणून जगणे बंधनकारक ठरते.

देवदासीप्रमाणे देवाला वाहिलेल्या पुरुषांचा म्हणजे जोगत्या, वाघ्या यांचाही विशिष्ट विधी केला जातो. त्या विधीचे स्वरूप देवदासींच्या दीक्षाविधीपेक्षा विकृत असते. हा विधी झाल्याशिवाय त्यांना झुलवा लावता येत नाही. देवदासीपेक्षा येईल या पुरुषांची अवस्था फार वाईट असते. पूर्वी ही प्रथा परमेश्वराच्या भक्तीसाठी निर्माण झाली असली तरी तिला वेगळे वळण मिळालेले दिसते. तिचे लैंगिक शोषण होते. त्या देवदासींना धार्मिकतेतून जरी सन्मान मिळाला तरी प्रत्यक्ष जीवनात त्यांची उपेक्षाच होताना दिसते. 'चिखलातील कमळ' अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांच्या वाघ्या-मुरळीच्या जीवनावर प्रकाश टाकणाऱ्या कादंबरीत मुरळीची जीवनकथा वेगळ्याच अंगाने उलगडताना दिसते. वास्तवाचे भान राखून सामान्य स्त्री जीवनाचा काळानुसार, घटनेनुसार वेदनांचा आलेख अनेक कादंबऱ्यांतून व्यक्तिचित्रणाद्वारे मांडला आहे. म्हणजे स्त्री ज्या काळाशी व समाजाशी न्याय हक्कांसाठी झगडत होती, शीलरक्षणासाठी संघर्ष करत होती, त्या स्त्री जीवनाची अतूट नाते अण्णाभाऊंनी जोडले. समाजातील विविध समाजघटकांची जीवनपद्धती, विचार, मानवी मूल्य व घडामोडींचे प्रतिबिंब अण्णाभाऊंनी प्रभावीपणे दर्शविली आहे. 'चिखलातील कमळ' या कादंबरीमध्ये अण्णाभाऊंनी खंडोबाला मुरळी वाहनने या धार्मिक रूढीमुळे होणारे दुष्परिणाम आणि स्त्रीजीवनाची व्यथा प्रकटपणे रेखाटली आहे.

ग्रामीण भागात आणि विशेषतः समाजाच्या निम्नस्तरातील वर्गांमध्ये अंधश्रद्धाळू भाव हा माणसाचा स्वभाव असतो. खंडोबाच्या नावाने मुरळी वाहण्याचा प्रकार सर्रासपणे दिसतो. 'चिखलातील कमळ' या कादंबरीमध्ये सिता या मुरळीचे जीवन अण्णाभाऊंनी चित्रित केले आहे. सीता ही तुळसा नावाच्या मुरळीची मुलगी असते. अण्णाभाऊंनी तुळसा या



व्यक्तिरेखेच्या माध्यमातून स्त्री ही दास्यात राहणारी केवळ भोगवस्तू म्हणून समाजात कशी जगते? ते चित्रित केले आहे; तर सीता या व्यक्तिरेखेच्या माध्यमातून आईच्या अंधश्रद्धेमुळे बळी पडलेली एक दुर्दैवी तरुणी उभी केली आहे.

सीता या व्यक्तिरेखेचे वेगळेपण म्हणजे ती या प्रथेतून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी धडपडते व यशस्वी होते. स्वतःच्या अस्तित्वासाठी, अस्मितेसाठी धाडसाने, संघर्षाने सिद्ध होणारी मनस्वी प्रवृत्तीची स्त्री तिच्या माध्यमातून अण्णाभाऊंनी समर्थपणे उभी केली आहे. ती अनेक वेळा नशिबाला दोष देत राहते; परंतु जेव्हा तिला कळते की आपल्याला मुरळी बनवण्यात आईची अंधश्रद्धा आणि लव्हाजीने फसवणूक केली आहे. तेव्हा ती या प्रथेतून बाहेर पडण्याचे धाडस करते. मनापासून ज्याच्यावर प्रेम करते अशा बळीसोबत संसार करण्याची तयारी करते. ती हलाखीचे जीवन जगत असली तरी बळी सोबत संसाराची चित्र रंगवताना मग्न होते. येथे स्वतंत्र, मुक्त आणि स्वैर अनुभवायला मिळते. सीता मुरळी असल्याने जागरणात तिला नाचावे लागते. अशा प्रसंगात पैशापेक्षा ती स्वतःच्या शीलाला अधिक महत्त्व देते. महादू पाटलाच्या घरी आज जागरणात नाचताना ती ठणकावून सांगते, " पन्नास रुपड्यासाठी शरीराची कमान मी का करू? मला त्रास देणं हा तुमचा हेतू असेल तर हे रुपये घेऊन चालते व्हा." अशी निर्भयपणे आपल्या शरीराचे रक्षण करणारी सीता प्राप्त परिस्थितीशी तडजोड करत नाही. या व्यक्तिरेखेतून अण्णाभाऊंना हेच दाखवायचे आहे कि स्त्री केवळ उपभोगाची वस्तू नाही तिलाही स्वतःचा सन्मान आहे आणि तो सन्मान ती राखते. स्त्रीने स्वतःचे अस्तित्व जपण्याचे मोठे काम अण्णाभाऊ नी या कादंबरीतून शेता या व्यक्तिरेखेच्या माध्यमातून केलेले आपल्याला जाणवते. त्यामुळे स्त्री अस्तित्वाच्या संदर्भात नानासाहेब कठाळे यांनी केलेले विधान अगदी योग्य आहे. ते म्हणतात की, " देवदासी जीवनावर मुरळ्यांच्या जीवनाला समर्थन करणाऱ्या कथांचा आविष्कार आणि ग्रामीण कथाकारांनी आपल्या कथांत केलेला आहे, पण त्यांनी देवदासी मुरळी दाखवा उपभोग्य वस्तू टाकाऊ वस्तू किंवा माणसाचे गुलाम नाचणारी म्हणून चित्रित केली, परंतु अण्णाभाऊंची देवदासी, मुरळी ही कलावंती तर आहेच, परंतु ती प्रथम स्त्री आहे स्त्रीत्व मनात ठेवून जगण्यासाठी धडपडणारी ही स्त्री आहे. समाजात ती पवित्र स्त्रीचं सन्मानपूर्वक जीवन जगू पाहणारी स्त्री अण्णाभाऊंना अभिप्रेत आहे. " या विधानातून कठाळे यांनी अण्णाभाऊंचा स्त्रीविषयक दृष्टिकोन व्यक्त केलेला आहे तो अगदी योग्य आहे आणि अभ्यासपूर्ण असा आहे.

सीताचा मुरळी बनण्याचा प्रवास अण्णाभाऊंनी या कादंबरीत सांगितला आहे. सीताची आई मुरारराव पाटलांसाठी त्याच्या आजारपणात नवस करून शेताला मुरळी म्हणून सोडतील सीता पाटला पासून झालेली अनौरस मुलगी असते मुरळी म्हणून सोडल्यानंतर शेताच्या नशिबी आईसारखे दुःख वाटायला येते काही दहशत राहणारी केवळ एक भोगवस्तू म्हणून या समाजातील जगायला भाग पडले होते. तिला मुरळी म्हणून जीवन व्यतीत करताना अत्यंत यातना होतात पण शेवटी ती परंपरा झुगारून मुरळीचा त्याग करून स्वतःची मुक्तता धाडसाने करून घेते. मुरारराव पाटील सिताला आपले नाव देतो; तरीही तिला मुरळीचे जीवन जगावे लागते, हे वास्तव भयानक आहे. आई तुळसा मुरारराव पाटील यांच्या आजारपणामुळे ते बरे होण्यासाठी सिताला देवाला सोडणार असा देवाजवळ नवस बोललेली असते. त्याप्रमाणे तिला देवाला सोडले जाते. लहूजीच्या कपटी मनोवृत्तीला सीतासारखी स्त्री बळी पडते. पण जेव्हा तिच्या लक्षात येते की, लव्हाजीसारख्या कपटी माणसाने स्वार्थासाठी आपली फसवणूक केली आहे, तेव्हा ती या प्रथेतून बाहेर पडून मोकळीकतेचा श्वास घेते आणि बळीसोबत लग्न करून आनंदाने संसार करते. एकंदरीत, सीता सोशिक, देवभोळी, नशिबाला दोष देणारी असली तरी योग्य वेळी अंधश्रद्धेतून बाहेर पडण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. त्यामुळे ती स्वतःचे संरक्षण करणारी नैतिकता जोपासणारी एक बंडखोर स्त्री आपल्यासमोर उभी केली आहे. अण्णाभाऊंनी सीताच्या व्यक्तिरेखेतून मुरळी या



प्रथेमधून दुर्दैवी स्त्रियांच्या हलाखीचे जीवन, वाढ्याला आलेली दुर्दैवी परिस्थिती व देवाच्या नावावर होणारी विटंबना, लैंगिक शोषण यांचे दर्शन घडवले आहे.

#### **समारोप-**

एकंदरीत समाजामध्ये स्त्रियांना 'माणूस' म्हणून आत्मसन्मानाने जगता आले पाहिजे अशी आत्मशोधाची जाणीव त्यांच्यामध्ये निर्माण व्हावी हा हेतू समोर ठेवून अण्णा भाऊंनी आपल्या सभोवती वावरणारी स्त्री व्यक्तिरेखा 'सीता' या व्यक्तिरेखेच्या माध्यमातून रेखाटली आहे. सीता ही परिस्थितीसमोर हतबल झालेली असली तरी तिची निर्भयता व शीलरक्षणाला तिने दिलेले महत्त्व हे सर्व वाखाणण्याजोगे आहे. लेखकाने सीता या व्यक्तिरेखेतून स्त्रीजीवनाची परवड मांडली आहेच ; परंतु ती वेळप्रसंगी स्वतःच्या शील रक्षणासाठी धाडसाने उभी राहणारी आणि प्राप्त परिस्थितीलातोंड देणारी बाणेदार, निर्भयी अशी स्त्री येणाऱ्या भावी पिढीसाठी निश्चितच आशावादी चित्र निर्माण करणारी ठरते.

#### **आधारभूत ग्रंथ-**

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## ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी : स्वरूप व प्रेरणा

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### प्रस्तावना

प्रत्येक देशाला स्वतःचा इतिहास असतो. आपल्या पूर्वेतिहासाविषयी प्रत्येकाला प्रचंड आकर्षण असते. समाजव्यवस्थेतील वेगवेगळे प्रश्न, समस्या यांची मुळे आपणाला इतिहासात शोधता येतात. थोडक्यात इतिहास हा मानवी समाजजीवनाचा आरसा असतो. महाराष्ट्राला कित्येक शतकांचा लिखित व मौखिक इतिहास लाभला आहे. शिवकाळ व पेशवेकाळ हा त्यातील महत्वाचा काळ आहे. मराठी मनामध्ये या काळांना मानाचे स्थान आहे. परकीयांच्या गुलामगिरीतून स्वातंत्र्याची नवी पहाट दाखविणारा शिवकाळ आणि हा वारसा पुढे चालविणारा पेशवेकाळ हा मराठी मनाच्या अभिमानाचा अविभाज्य घटक आहे. साहित्य आणि इतिहासाचे नाते दृढ स्वरूपाचे आहे. इतिहास साहित्यातील अभिजात कलाकृतींना जन्म देत असतो तसेच साहित्यातूनही इतिहासाच्या अभ्यासाला विशिष्ट असे संदर्भ प्राप्त होत असतात. साहित्यातून आलेला समाज, त्याची राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक परिस्थिती ही सर्व इतिहास संशोधनाची साधने ठरतात. त्यामुळेच वाङ्.मयीन इतिहास म्हणजे त्या त्या देशातील सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय स्थितीगतीचा आरसा ठरतो. ऐतिहासिक मराठी कादंबरीचा अभ्यास हा असा सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय पार्श्वभूमीच्या संदर्भात करावा लागतो.

इतिहास कथनाचा प्रकार आहे हे कथन किंवा निवेदन वस्तुनिष्ठ व ज्ञात वास्तवावर आधारित असावे अशी एक सर्वसामान्य अपेक्षा असते. म्हणून इतिहास म्हणजे 'भूतकाळ' किंवा 'भूतकालीन घटना' असे म्हटले जाते. इतिहासाचा लेखक स्वतःची सत्यशोधनाची भूमिका निवडून लेखन करत असतो. या भूमिकेतून तो घटितांच्या आधारे इतिहासाचे लेखन करत असतो. इतिहास लेखनासाठी निवडलेला कालखंड किंवा घटना या पुराव्याने सिद्ध कराव्या लागतात. इतिहास कथन कधीही न संपणारी शोधयात्रा आहे भूतकालीन घटनांवरून वर्तमानातील परिस्थितीचा अर्थ लावला जातो. तसेच उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या नवनवीन माहितीवरून किंवा पुराव्यांवरून नवनवे अर्थ उलघडत जातात. यातून इतिहास वरचेवर बदलत जातो, त्याला उजाळा मिळतो. या प्रक्रियेतून नव्याने उजेडात आलेला इतिहास आपणाला पुन्हा लिहावा लागतो. घटितांची पुनःपुन्हा नव्याने तपासणी व मांडणी होण्यासाठी इतिहासाचा लेखक हा जिज्ञासू, चिकित्सक, प्रामाणिक, बहुश्रुत, अनाग्रही असावा लागतो. यातून भूतकालीन वास्तव चित्रण यथार्थपणे समोर येते.

इतिहासकार आणि ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार दोघेही भूतकाळातच वावरत असतात. पण त्या दोघांच्या इतिहासाकडे पाहण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनात फरक असतो. इतिहासात डोकावण्याच्या त्यांच्या भूमिका भिन्नभिन्न असतात, अभ्यासविषय एकच असला तरी सादरीकरणाच्या किंवा प्रकटीकरणाच्या पद्धती भिन्न असतात. इतिहासकार भूतकाळातील घटना, प्रसंग यांच्याकडे जागरूकपणे, चिकित्सकपणे पाहतो. त्यासाठी तो आवश्यक असणारे पुरावे गोळा करतो व 'हा सूर्य आणि हा जयद्रथ' या उक्तीप्रमाणे इतिहासातील एकेका घटनांचे पुराव्यांसह अर्थ उलघडून दाखवितो. इतिहासकार पुराव्याशिवाय काहीच बोलत नाही. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार मात्र स्वातंत्र्य घेताना दिसतो. मूळ इतिहासातील घटना, प्रसंग घेऊन त्यामध्ये स्वतःच्या कल्पनांचे रंग भरत लवचिकता आणतो. प्रतिभेच्या प्रभावी वापराने घटना-प्रसंगांना खुलवतो. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी त्यामुळेच



मूळ इतिहासाला अज्ञात असलेल्या मानवी संबंधावर भाष्य करू शकते. ऐतिहासिक घटना प्रसंगांना काव्यात्म न्याय देण्याचा लेखकाचा मोह उत्तम ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीची निर्मिती करू शकतो.

मराठी साहित्यातील ऐतिहासिक कादंबऱ्या शिवकाळापासून ते पेशवेकाळापर्यंतच्या घटनाप्रसंगांना केंद्रिभूत मानून लिहिलेल्या दिसतात. या कादंबऱ्यात त्या त्या कालखंडातील कर्तबगार व्यक्तींना केंद्रिभूत मानून लेखन झालेले दिसून येते. शिवकाळ हा हिंदवी स्वराज्याची पहाट, या काळाचे चित्रण करणाऱ्या कादंबऱ्या शिवाजी महाराजांना कथानायक मानून लिहिल्या गेलेल्या आहेत. यात शिवाजी महाराजांचा जन्म, कार्य, कर्तृत्व, पराक्रम इ. चा सविस्तर परिचय या कादंबऱ्यांतून होताना दिसतो. हिंदवी स्वराज्याचे साम्राज्यात रूपांतर करणारा पेशवेकाळही तितक्याच ताकदीने ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीत चित्रित झालेला आहे. या काळातील विविध पेशवे, त्यांचा जन्म, कार्य, कर्तृत्व, पराक्रम इ. चा सविस्तर परिचय ह्या कादंबऱ्यांतून होतो. शिवकाळामध्ये शिवाजी महाराज हीच प्रमुख व्यक्तिरेखा बहुतांश कादंबऱ्यांत दिसते. मात्र पेशवेकाळाचे चित्रण करणाऱ्या कादंबऱ्यांत बाळाजी विश्वनाथांपासून ते दुसऱ्या बाजीरावापर्यंतचे पेशवे प्रमुख व्यक्तिरेखा म्हणून आलेले आहेत. शिवकाळ व पेशवेकाळ चित्रित करणाऱ्या कादंबऱ्या प्रमुख व्यक्तिरेखांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व तसेच तत्कालीन सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक इ. घटकांवर प्रकाश टाकतात. तत्कालीन परिस्थिती व त्या परिस्थितीवर स्वार होऊन इतिहास घडवणारा कथानायक या कादंबऱ्यांतून चित्रित झालेला आहे.

### ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी म्हणजे काय?

वास्तव आणि अदभूता सांधणारी कल्पक कृती म्हणजे ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी होय. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार इतिहासाचे आकलन करून घेतो व त्यातील नाटक अचुकपणे टिपून त्यातील नवीनता दाखविण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. भूतकालीन घटनांचा आपल्या मनावर झालेला परिणाम तो अधिक महत्वाचा मानतो. त्याची ही स्वतंत्र अनुभूती तो प्रमाणभूत घटिते आणि काही घटना, प्रसंग यांच्या माध्यमातून ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीतून मांडतो. त्यामुळेच इतिहासात नसलेल्या व्यक्ती आणि प्रत्यक्ष न घडलेल्या घटना ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीत असू शकतात. संभवनीयतेचे तत्व वापरून, शक्य स्वरूपाच्या घटनांची नव्याने निर्मिती करून लेखक आपली निर्मितीक्षम कलात्मकता वापरू शकतो. यामुळे ऐतिहासिक ललित साहित्यकृतीचा लेखक नवनिर्मिती करतो असे आपणास म्हणता येते.

“इतिहासातील सत्य हे स्थल – काल व्यक्तीसापेक्ष म्हणूनच मर्यादित आणि कादंबरीतील सत्य हे स्थल- काल- व्यक्तीनिरपेक्ष म्हणूनच व्यापक असे मानण्यात येते.”<sup>१</sup> इतिहासकार पुराव्यांचे बंधन स्वीकारून जसे प्रत्यक्ष घडले तसेच लिहितो. जसजसे नवे पुरावे उपलब्ध होत जातील व घटनेचा संदर्भ बदलत जाईल तसतसे इतिहासाचे पुनर्लेखनही करावे लागते. मात्र ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी ही आपली भावसत्ये, आकर्षकता, कलात्मक मांडणी यामुळे सदासर्वकाळ जीवंत राहते. ती बदलण्याची आवश्यकता पडत नाही. म्हणूनच यासंदर्भात पाश्चात्य ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार ' फास्टर ' म्हणतात की, "इतिहास विस्तारतो मात्र कलाकृती कायम राहते."<sup>२</sup> इतिहासातील व्यक्ती किंवा घटना यांच्या संदर्भात जसजसे पुरावे मिळत जातील तसतसा इतिहास उलघडत जाऊन विस्तारत जाईल. इतिहासाच्या संदर्भाने ही प्रक्रिया सहज घडणारी असते. मात्र साहित्यकृती टाकाऊ न होता ती निश्चल, अढळ राहते. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार भावनात्मकतेने घटिताकडे पाहतो. ऐतिहासिक कलाकृतीतील सत्य हे इतिहासाने उपलब्ध करून दिलेले पूर्णसत्य नसून कलाकृतीसाठी आवश्यक असणारे सत्य असते. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीतून मांडले गेलेले सत्य कित्येकदा ऐतिहासिक सत्यापेक्षा खूपच वेगळे व स्वतंत्रही असू शकते. ऐतिहासिक व्यक्ती, घटना, प्रसंग, स्थळे यांना अबाधित ठेवून त्यांच्या सहाय्याने कादंबरीकाराने स्थळकाळाशी सुसंगत असा कल्पनाविलास केलेला दिसतो. त्यामुळेच “ललित



साहित्य हे इतिहासातील विचारांचा अर्थ व अभिप्राय बदलू शकते.<sup>३</sup> हे डॉ. रा. ग. जाधव यांचे विधान पटण्यासारखे आहे. याचा अनुभव आपणाला ना. स. इनामदारांच्या झेप, झुंज, राऊ, मंत्रावेगळा, शहेनशहा या कादंबऱ्यांतून येत.

ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार कथेतील घटनांकडे दूरत्वाच्या दृष्टीने पाहत असतो. इतिहासातील सुवर्णाक्षरांनी लिहिण्यायोग्य घटनांबद्दल वाटणाऱ्या अभिमानामुळे म्हणा किंवा इतिहासातील गुढ घटनांचा काल्पनिक अन्वयार्थ लावण्याची इच्छा झाल्यामुळे म्हणा लेखक ऐतिहासिक कादंबऱ्या लिहिण्यास प्रवृत्त होत असला पाहिजे. पण त्या घटना समकालीन नाहीत याची जाणीव त्याला असल्याने तो निवेदनात एक प्रकारची दूरत्व दृष्टी बाळगताना दिसतो. त्यामुळेच 'बुचन' सारखे पाश्चात्य कादंबरीकार म्हणतात की, "A Historical Novel attempts to reconstruct the life and recapture the atmosphere of an age other than that of the writer."<sup>४</sup> (जुन्या काळचे वातावरण साकार करण्याचा प्रयत्न ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीत असतो.) ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकाराने ऐतिहासिक सत्य डावलून नये किंवा नाकारू नये हे म्हणणे रास्तच आहे. परंतु ऐतिहासिक सत्याचे पालन करणाऱ्या लेखकाला असे आढळून येते की, पुराण किंवा इतिहास यामधील घटना, प्रसंग, काळ, स्वभावविशेष यांच्या अनुषंगाने मतैक्य क्वचितच आढळते. त्यामुळे बहुतेक निष्कर्ष वादग्रस्त ठरतात. तसेच दंतकथा, दैवकल्पना इ. वादाचे मुद्दे बहुतांश सर्वच ऐतिहासिक कादंबऱ्यांचा अभ्यास करताना जाणवतात. पेशवेकाळाचे चित्रण करणाऱ्या कादंबऱ्याही याला अपवाद नाहीत.

ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीत कल्पकता व इतिहास यांचे संमिश्रण कमी - अधिक प्रमाणात दिसून येते .. बखरीपेक्षा ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी स्वरूपाने भिन्न आहे. बखरीत आधारभूत माहितीच्या जोडीला ऐकीव माहिती किंवा दंतकथा असतात. मात्र ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीत लेखकाच्या कल्पकतेला वाव असतो व ज्ञात असलेल्या ऐतिहासिक माहितीला कल्पनाशक्तीने रंजकता दिली जाते. याबद्दल पाश्चात्य कादंबरीकार 'शेफर्ड' म्हणतात की, "Historical Novel must of necessity be a story of the past in which imagination comes to the aid of fact."<sup>५</sup> (ऐतिहासिक सत्याला डावलून ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी लिहिता येणार नाही. मात्र सत्याला उठाव देण्यासाठी कल्पिताचा वापर वर्ज्य नाही; किंबहुना कल्पित आवश्यक आहे.) या सर्वांचा विचार केल्यास एक गोष्ट जाणवते ती म्हणजे ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीमुळे इतिहासाबद्दल आकर्षण किंवा कुतूहल निर्माण झाले तरी इतिहासाच्या ज्ञानात त्यामुळे भर पडत नाही.

ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीच्या सत्यासत्यतेबाबत श्रेष्ठ कादंबरीकार 'ह. ना. आपटे' यांनी असा विचार मांडला आहे की, "विदग्ध वाङ्मयाचे किंवा काव्याचे सर्व रहस्य सत्यात नाही, तर सत्याभासात आहे. इतिहास लिहिणाऱ्याने अणुभरही सत्यापासून पळता कामा नये. कवीला प्रत्यक्ष सत्याची अपेक्षा नाही. सत्याभासाची अपेक्षा आहे."<sup>६</sup> यावरून असे दिसते की, हरिभाऊंनी ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीत सत्याभासाची अपेक्षा व्यक्त केली आहे. ऐतिहासिक घटनांच्या पलिकडील भावसत्य कल्पनेने शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न इतिहासकार करत असतो. संभाव्यता, शक्यता आजमाविण्यापुरताच त्यास सत्याचा आधार लागतो. यावरून सत्याभास हे ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीचे बलस्थान असते असे आपणाला म्हणता येते.

इतिहासकाराचे लक्ष इतिहासातील थोर व्यक्तींच्या राजकीय व सार्वजनिक जीवनाकडे असते. तर कादंबरीकाराचे लक्ष त्या व्यक्तींच्या जीवनातील भावात्मक ताणाकडे असते. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी ही इतिहासाची गाथा नसून इतिहासावर आधारलेली ती एक ललित कथा आहे. निर्भेळ ऐतिहासिक सत्यान्वेषाला जसा तेथे वाव नसतो, तसाच केवळ कपोलकल्पित कथेलाही तेथे अवकाश नसतो. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी वास्तव व कल्पित यांच्या सीमारेषेवर उभी असते. म्हणून तिच्याबद्दल पाश्चात्य विचारवंत Leslie Stephen म्हणतात की, "Historical Novel is a literary hybrid which is apt to offend opposite sides . Either the Historian condemns it of inaccuracy or the novel reader condemns it for dullness."<sup>७</sup> (ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी ही एक वाङ्मयातील संकर जात आहे. एका बाजूस ऐतिहासिक सत्याचा विपर्यास झाल्याबद्दल



इतिहासकार तिला दोष देण्यास टपलेला असतो, तर दुसरीकडे प्रमाणाबाहेर इतिहास कादंबरीत आला तर ती नीरस होण्याची भीती असते.) अशा प्रकारे ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी लिहिणाऱ्याची अवस्था 'इकडे आड तिकडे विहिर' अशी होण्याची शक्यता असते.

'पानिपतची मोहिम' या कादंबरीचे लेखक ना. वि. बापट यांनी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे, " इतिहास आणि ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी या दोघांचा संबंध शुक्र - रंभेसारखा आहे. इतिहास हा शुक्राचार्यासारखा स्पष्टवक्ता व सत्यवक्ता तपोनिधी आहे व त्याला मोहजालात गुंतविणारी कादंबरी ही रंभेचा अवतार आहे."८ जो वाचकवर्ग ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकडे वळतो तो रंभेचा विलास पाहण्यासाठीच. ज्याला कोणाला मूळ इतिहास जाणून घ्यावयाचा असेल तो इतिहासाच्या साधनांकडे वळेल. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीत लेखकाच्या प्रतिभेला पुरेसा वाव मिळतो. जेव्हा कादंबरीकार सोयीसाठी ऐतिहासिक पात्रे घेतो किंवा काल्पनिक पात्रे निर्माण करतो; तेव्हा तो त्या पात्रांच्या अंतरंगात शिरून ती विशिष्ट प्रसंगात कशी वागतील याची कल्पना करतो व त्याची मांडणी कादंबरीत करतो. इथे त्याचा संभवनीयतेवर जास्त भर असतो. त्यामुळे त्याच्या कृती सामान्य वाचकांच्या मनाची पकड सहजच घेतात.

ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीतील कादंबरीकाराच्या पात्र निवडीबद्दल नरहर कुरुंदकरही ना. वि. बापट यांच्याप्रमाणेच मत मांडतात. ते म्हणतात की, " इतिहास जे ऐतिहासिक सत्य नोंदवितो ती एका व्यक्तीच्या एकसंध जीवनातील काही टिंबे असतात. ज्यावेळी आकलन त्या पातळीवर पोहोचते त्यावेळी ही टिंबे एका सलग व्यक्तीरेखेत स्वाभाविक होऊन जातात. "९ ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार आपल्या प्रतिभेच्या सहाय्याने ऐतिहासिक घटनांतील सत्य सामावून घेऊ शकेल असे व्यक्तिमत्त्व निर्माण करत असतो. कारण इतिहास फक्त घटनाच पुरवितो; घटनांशी संबंधित व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे आकलन देत नसतो. इतिहासाने जे घटनारूपी ठिपके दिलेले असतात, त्यांना जोडणाऱ्या वेगवेगळ्या रेषा काढून त्यातून सलग, सुंदर रेखाकृती निर्माण करण्याचे कार्य ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीचा लेखक करत असतो.

ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीत जीवनचरित्र अगदी अल्पांशानेच आलेले असते. अनेकदा तो जन्ममृत्यूच्या नोंदीदेखील टाळतो. तो आपल्या आशयाच्या अनुरोधाने ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तीच्या जीवनातील ठळक आणि निवडक अशा उत्सुकतापूर्ण आणि संघर्षमय अशाच घटना निवडतो व त्यावर आपल्या प्रतिभेचा संस्कार करून निर्मिती करतो. त्यामुळे त्याच्यावर अनेकदा वर्तमानकालीन विचारांचा प्रभाव झालेला दिसतो. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीतील काल्पनिक घटनांच्या निवेदनाने ऐतिहासिक सत्याला धक्का न लागावा यादृष्टीने टीकाकारांनी एक पर्याय सुचवला आहे व अनेक विख्यात कादंबरीकारांनी त्याचा अवलंबही केलेला दिसतो. हा पर्याय म्हणजे ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीत वातावरण निर्मितीवर भर देवून ऐतिहासिक दृष्टीने दुय्यम महत्वाच्या किंवा काल्पनिक व्यक्तींना कादंबरीत केंद्रस्थान देऊन कथानकाची रचना करणे हा होय. यामुळे निर्भेळ इतिहासाच्या पुरस्कर्त्यांच्या आक्षेपांना जागा राहत नाहीत. यामुळे ऐतिहासिक व्यक्ती व घटनांबद्दल अपसमजही प्रस्तुत होत नाही. तसेच ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तींचा निर्देश झाल्याने वातावरण निर्मितीस खूपच मदत होते. उदा. स्कॉट यांची 'केनिलवर्थ', हरिभाऊंची 'उषः काल' ही कादंबरी.

ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीमध्ये कादंबरीकार नायकाच्या राजकीय व सामाजिक जीवनातील कार्याबरोबरच त्या व्यक्तींचे आंतरजीवनही चित्रित करत असतो. अनेकदा ऐतिहासिक व चरित्रात्मक कादंबरीमध्ये चरित्रात्मक पैलूंचा आढळ न ओळखू येण्याइतपत कथानकाशी एकजीव होऊन अभिव्यक्त झालेला असतो. कितीही थोर ऐतिहासिक पुरुष असला तरी त्यातील माणूस जीवंतपणे साकार करणे हे ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकाराचे ध्येय असते व येथेच त्याच्या नवनिर्मितीला वाव असतो. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार आपल्या कलाकृतीच्या सहाय्याने ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तींना सामान्य माणसांच्या जवळ आणण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असतो. इतिहासातील थोर, पराक्रमी, कर्तबगार पुरुषातील माणूस जीवंत करण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रतिभावंत करीत असतो. म्हणजेच ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीतून व्यक्तींचे थोरपण आणि माणूसपण एकाचवेळी आपणाला जाणवते. त्यामुळे त्या व्यक्ती आपणास जवळच्या वाटतात. काळाच्या अभेद्य पडद्यामागे गेलेल्या या जीवंत माणसांबद्दल आपणास कुतूहल वाटते. मूळ ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तीला संशोधित व परावर्तित करूनच ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीचे पात्र बनविले जाते. या प्रक्रियेत कादंबरीकाराचा स्वभाव व



त्याचे व्यक्तिमत्व, त्याचा दृष्टिकोण यांचा परिणाम होणे अटळ आहे. त्यामुळेच इतिहासातील एखादी व्यक्ती इतिहासातून सारखीच आढळते. पण तीच वेगवेगळ्या कादंबऱ्यातून मात्र वेगवेगळी वाटते. उदा. हरिभाऊंचा व आनंद साधले यांचा 'चाणक्य'. विशिष्ट व्यक्तींवर इतिहासाच्या दृष्टीने झालेल्या अन्यायाचे परिमार्जन ऐतिहासिक कादंबऱ्यांच्याद्वारे होताना दिसते. उदा. दुसऱ्या बाजीरावाला इतिहासाने कितीतरी नालायक ठरवले आहे. मात्र ना. स. इनामदार त्यांच्या 'मंत्रावेगळा' मधून त्यांवरील अन्यायाचे परिमार्जन करून त्यांच्या बाजूने ठामपणे उभा राहताना दिसतात. त्यांच्या कित्येक चांगल्या गोष्टी सर्वसामान्यांपर्यंत आणण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. अशा अनेक घटना व अनेक पात्रे यांना ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीने न्याय दिलेला आहे.

एकंदरित काय तर 'ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी' हा इतिहास व साहित्य म्हणजेच कला व वास्तव या दोन परस्परविरोधी तत्वांचा संगम असलेला साहित्यप्रकार आहे. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी ही वङ्.मयातील संकर जात आहे. एखादी कादंबरी केवळ इतिहासाचा उपयोग करते म्हणून तिला 'ऐतिहासिक' हे विशेषण लावता येत नाही. कादंबरीकार केवळ घटना व व्यक्ती इतिहासाकडून घेत नाही, तर त्या काळाची अनेक वैशिष्ट्ये, समाजजीवनातील सामान्यांची स्पंदने, वैचारिक आणि सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोन इ. गोष्टीदेखील त्यास मिळत ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीची निर्मिती करतो. ज्या कादंबरीत इतिहास व असतात. या सर्वांचा वापर करून ऐतिहासिक वातावरण प्राधान्याने आले आहे अशाच कादंबरीला 'ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी' हे विशेषण लावता येईल. हा विचार डोळ्यासमोर ठेवूनच डॉ. म. ल. वऱ्हाडपांडे यांनी ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीचे विवेचन करताना, "ऐतिहासिक सत्य + कल्पनाशक्ती किंवा प्रतिभा = ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी" हे सूत्र मांडले आहे. सूत्र वरील विवेचनावरून सार्थ होताना दिसते. वरील सर्व विवेचनाच्या आधारे ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीची सर्वसामान्यपणे व्याख्या पुढीलप्रमाणे करता येईल, "ऐतिहासिक घटना, प्रसंग, पात्रे असलेली, भूतकालीन जीवनचित्रण करणारी परंतु लेखकाच्या उपजत प्रतिभेचा व कल्पनाशक्तीचा परिस्पर्श झालेली, थोर पुरुषांचे जीवनचरित्र रंगविणारी, नैतिक मुल्यांचे संस्कार 'करणारी वाङ्मयीन कलाकृती म्हणजे ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी होय." ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीत वरील सर्व गोष्टींचे भान ठेवून सत्याभासात्मक चित्रण आल्यास ती कादंबरी रसिकांच्या पसंतीस उतरते. रसिक तिला डोक्यावर घेऊन नाचतो. त्याचबरोबर तिच्यामधून व्यक्तिपूजकताही मोठ्या प्रमाणात येणार नाही ही काळजी घेतल्यास ती कादंबरी सर्वश्रेष्ठ ठरून रसिकांच्या गळ्यातील ताईत बनते.

### ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी निर्मितीच्या प्रेरणा

कोणताही प्रतिभावंत लेखक अगोदर स्वतः अनुभूती घेतो व मगच त्या घटना किंवा प्रसंगांना आविष्कृत करत असतो. त्याची ती कलाकृती आविष्कृत होत असताना स्वतःचे वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण रूप घेऊन आकाराला येत असते. त्याच्या या आविष्काराने जो एक प्रकारचा घाट स्वीकारलेला असतो तोच घाट डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून समीक्षक त्या ललित कृतीची समीक्षा करताना आढळतात. त्या आविष्कारामागे त्या प्रतिभावंताचे स्वतःचे एक तंत्र, शास्त्र असते. तसेच तो काही संकेतही पाळताना दिसतो. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीचा इतिहास, पुराण, महाकाव्य, चरित्र, बखर इ. सर्व गोतावळा असला तरी ती स्वतः या सर्वांहून वेगळी ठरते. इतिहासाशी निष्ठा ठेवताना चुकिचा इतिहास रूढ होणार नाही याचीही काळजी ती परोपरीने घेते. ऐतिहासिक सत्य व लेखकाची सृजनशील कलात्मक कल्पकता यांच्या संयोगातून बनलेली ही कलाकृती तांत्रिक दृष्टीने वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण ठरते. कादंबरीकार आपल्या कथानकासाठी वर्तमानकाळाचा त्याग करून भूतकाळाकडे वळतो, तो कोणता ना कोणता तरी हेतू ठेवूनच एक किंवा एकाहून अधिक प्रेरणा या इतिहासाकडे मन वळविण्यास कारणीभूत ठरू शकतात.



### अ) भूतकाळाबद्दलची स्वाभाविक जिज्ञासा

प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला मानवाच्या भूतकाळाबद्दल कुतूहल वाटते. तो काळ जाणून घ्यावासा वाटतो एखाद्या गोष्टीबद्दल वाटणारे कुतूहल किंवा जिज्ञासा ही माणसाची सहज व स्वाभाविक वृत्ती असते. मानवाला भविष्यात काय होईल हे जसे ऐकायला किंवा पाहायला आवडते तसेच मागे भूतकाळात काय काय होऊन गेले हे ही पाहायला किंवा ऐकायला आवडते. आपल्या देशाचा गौरवशाली इतिहास अभ्यासणे, त्या - त्या कालखंडातील महान विचारांच्या व वीर वृत्तीच्या महापुरुषांपासून स्फुर्ती घेऊन आचरण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे, देशप्रेम बाळगणे अशा गोष्टी माणसाला स्वाभाविकपणेच आवडतात. आपण सध्या जसे जगतो, राहतो, वावरतो यावरून आपले पूर्वज कसे राहत असतील? त्यांची जीवनपद्धती, रीतिरिवाज, आशाआकांक्षा, ध्येयधोरणे, कार्ये इ. बाबत आपल्या मनात नेहमी प्रश्न उपस्थित होत असतात. हे प्रश्न आपणाला स्वस्थ बसू देत नाहीत. त्याची उत्तरे शोधण्याच्या दृष्टीने आपली धडपड सुरू होते. याचबरोबर भूतकाळ जाणून घेतल्याने आपणाला भविष्यकाळाची यथायोग्य कल्पना येते. भविष्यकाळात आपण जे काही करणार आहोत; ते आपल्या पूर्वपरंपरेशी सुसंगत आहे का? पूर्वजांच्या गौरवाला साजेसे आहे का? त्या गौरवात ते भर टाकणारे आहे की हिनत्व आणणारे आहे? इ. गोष्टींचा विचार त्याला भूतकाळाच्या अभ्यासातून करता येतो. या दृष्टीकोनातून ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकाराची ' भूतकालीन वास्तव जीवंत करणे ' ही प्रेरणा असलेली दिसते.

### ब) इतिहासाची आवड व अभिमान निर्माण करणे

इतिहासाला ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार आपली कल्पकता व कलात्मक रचनापद्धती वापरून मनोरंजक व सुरस पद्धतीने कादंबरीतून सादर करतो. इतिहासातील स्थूल व प्रमाणभूत सत्य सर्वसामान्य वाचक तपासून पाहत नसतात. त्यांना तो बोजड व नीरस वाटतो. यासाठी त्याला आकर्षक व सरस बनवून सर्वसामान्य माणसाला इतिहासाची गोडी लावण्याचे काम ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार करताना दिसतो. हा इतिहास समजावून देता देता सर्वसामान्य वाचकाच्या मनात इतिहासाबद्दल व पर्यायाने देशाबद्दल अभिमान जागृत करण्याचे कार्य तो करताना दिसतो. हे सर्व इतिहासाची गोडी लावण्याचे काम, राष्ट्राभिमान जागृत करण्याचे काम तो आंतरिक उर्मीने, प्रेरणेने करत असतो. त्याच्या या कार्यासंबंधी कॅ. वासुदेव बेलवलकर म्हणतात की, "राष्ट्रपुरुषांच्या गौरवगाथा सांगून वाचकांच्या मनात इतिहासाविषयीचा अभिमान जागृत करणे."<sup>११</sup> ही ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीची निर्मिती प्रेरणा असल्याचे सांगता येते.

### क) अज्ञात भावसत्याचा शोध

ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीच्या माध्यमातून वाचकांपुढे फक्त इतिहास ठेवणे एवढाच मर्यादित हेतु घेऊन ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार लेखन करत नाही. तर सध्या रूढ असलेला इतिहास किंवा इतिहासातील काही विकृत गोष्टी या सर्वांचा अभ्यास करत असताना त्याला या पलिकडील वेगळे सत्य जाणवलेले असते. इतिहासातील ज्ञात घटनांमधील एखादा प्रसंग किंवा घटना त्याला भावलेली असते. त्यातून त्याला इतरांपेक्षा काहीतरी निराळे असे आकलन झालेले असते. हे एक नाविन्यपूर्ण आकलन किंवा तथ्य तो सर्व दृष्टीने विचार करून, भाव - भावनांची संगती जुळवून मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. यामुळे इतिहासातील एकाच कालखंडातील एखादी घटना किंवा ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तीवर आधारलेली कादंबरी जर आपण पाहिली तर प्रत्येक कादंबरीचे स्वरूप इतरांहून भिन्न आढळते. याला कारण प्रत्येक कादंबरीकाराला त्या घटना किंवा व्यक्तिविषयी उलघडलेले व्यक्तिनिष्ठ असे अज्ञात भावसत्य होय. यामुळेच या कादंबऱ्यांचे स्वरूपही भिन्न आढळते. उदा. 'पानिपतचे युद्ध' या घटनेवरील कादंबऱ्यांत (दुदैवी रंगू, पानिपतची मोहिम, पानिपतची रणधुमाळी, पानिपत) अनेक प्रकारची भिन्नता आढळते. तसेच 'मस्तानी' ही व्यक्तिरेखाही विभिन्न कादंबऱ्यांत विभिन्न अंगाने उलघडून दाखविलेली दिसून येते.



### ड) इतिहासप्रसिद्ध पुरातन वास्तूंचे दर्शन

ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीतून फक्त इतिहासाचेच दर्शन घडते असे नव्हे तर भूगोलाचेही दर्शन घडते. भूतकाळ जाणून घेण्याची इच्छा असणाऱ्या, इतिहासाबद्दल प्रेम असणाऱ्या रसिक कलावंत मनाला जुने ऐतिहासिक अवशेष, गड, किल्ले, वाडे, तट इ. वास्तू व वस्तू पाहताना त्यांच्यामागे लपलेला इतिहास दिसतो. तो इतरांना सांगण्याची तीव्र इच्छा त्याला स्वस्थ बसू देत नाही. यातूनच तो एका रोमांचकारी वातावरणात शिरून लेखनाला सुरुवात करतो. उदा. गो. नी. दांडेकर यांचे निसर्गप्रेम, किल्ले, तट, डोंगड्यांतील भ्रमंती ही त्यांच्या लेखनाची प्रेरणा असल्याचे जाणवते.

### इ) समकालीन वास्तव बदलण्याची इच्छा

समाजाच्या मनामध्ये काही ऐतिहासिक महान पुरुषांबद्दल आदरभाव, श्रद्धा असते यांचा वापर करून ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार जनजागृती करू पाहतो. वर्तमानाचे यथार्थ रूप उलघडून दाखविण्यासाठी तो देशभक्ती, स्वातंत्र्यप्रीती या भावनांनी प्रेरीत झालेला असतो. आपला देश जेव्हा पारतंत्र्यात होता; तेव्हा परकीय सत्ताधिकाऱ्यांनी आपल्यावर केलेला अन्याय, पारतंत्र्यात असताना व्यक्तीविकास व समाजविकास यांची होणारी गळचेपी, देशाची झालेली दुरावस्था, दडपशाहीचा वापर, दास्यत्व, गुलामगिरी इ. भूतकाळातील गोष्टींमधून एक किंवा अनेक गोष्टी ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार निवडतो व त्या लोकांसमोर उलघडून दाखवतो. याद्वारा लोकांच्या मनात स्वातंत्र्यप्रेम, परकीय सत्तेविरुद्ध संघर्ष करण्याची वृत्ती जागी करण्याचा तो प्रयत्न करतो. वर्तमानकाळातील समस्यांना भूतकाळातील घटना किंवा प्रसंगांची पार्श्वभूमी कशी आहे हे दाखवून तो त्या समस्या सोडवून दाखविण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. यामुळे भूतकालीन घटना आपणासमोर विस्तृतपणे येतात. भूतकाळात पूर्वजांनी केलेल्या चुका व त्याचे भविष्यात झालेले परिणाम यावर यथासांग भाष्य करून एक प्रकारे वर्तमानकाळाला व भविष्यकाळाला सूचकपणे, अप्रत्यक्षपणे मार्गदर्शन करत असतो. म्हणून वा. ल. कुलकर्णी असे म्हणतात की, “ वर्तमानाला प्रेरणा देणारी शक्ती म्हणूनच हरिभाऊ ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी लेखनाकडे वळले.”<sup>१२</sup>

### ई) समाजाच्या अभिरूचीत झालेला बदल

समाजाची अभिरूची बदलली की निर्मितीमध्ये सुद्धा त्यानुसार बदल करावा लागतो. काळ हा वेगाने बदलणारा घटक आहे. त्यानुसार व्यक्तीच्या इच्छा, आवडी - निवडी, दृष्टिकोण, विचारपद्धती बदलत आलेल्या दिसून येतात. ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीच्या अभिरूचीचा विचार करताना असे लक्षात येते की, कल्पनारम्य कादंबऱ्यांचा वीट आल्यावर ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी वाचकांना पुन्हा आवडू लागली. काही प्रमाणात हा चित्रपटसृष्टीचा प्रभाव म्हणावा लागेल. यावरून अभिरूची बदलामागे माणसाला असलेली नाविन्याची आवड हे कारण देता येते. यावरून साहित्यनिर्मितीची दिशा ही सुद्धा समाजाच्या अभिरूचीनुसार बदलत असते असे म्हणता येते.

### उ) वर्तमानात सामाजिक व राजकीय परिस्थितीतील बदल

समाज हा परिवर्तनशील घटक आहे. परिवर्तन प्रक्रियेचा एक भाग म्हणून या समाजाचा तत्कालीन राजे, सत्ताधीश, अन्य सत्ता, संस्कृती यांच्याशी संपर्क आलेला दिसून येतो. याद्वारा त्या समाजात परिवर्तन घडून आलेले दिसून येते. नवे विचार, नवी तत्वे जन्म घेतात. हे विचार किंवा तत्वे पुढे उदयाला येत असताना जुन्या ऐतिहासिक घटनांना उजाळा मिळतो. १९ व्या शतकात स्वतंत्रजागृतीला पोषक ठरणारी आंदोलने महाराष्ट्रात घडली. शिक्षणाच्या प्रसाराने वाचकवर्ग वाढला. तसेच गो. ग.



आगरकर , लोकमान्य टिळक, रानडे, चिपळूणकर इ. थोर व्यक्तींच्या चौफेर लेखनामुळे लोकांच्या मनात आपल्या देशाच्या इतिहासाविषयी जिज्ञासा उत्पन्न झाली. त्यांच्या मनात आपल्या पराक्रमी पुरुषांबद्दल तीव्र अभिमान निर्माण झालेला दिसून येतो. याविषयी बापट - गोडबोले म्हणतात की, “ १८१३ च्या स्वातंत्र्ययुद्धाचा शतसांवत्सरीक उत्सव ही सुरुवातीच्या ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी लेखनामागची प्रेरणा असू शकते.”<sup>१३</sup> यावरून सामाजिक व राजकीय परिस्थितीत बदल झाल्यास लेखनप्रेरणाही बदलत असतात असे म्हणता येते. तसेच 'मोचनगड' ही मराठीतील पहिली ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी निर्माण झाली. तिला सामाजिक पुनरुत्थानाची चळवळ व चिपळूणकरांचे स्वदेश, स्वभाषा, स्वाभिमान, स्वधर्मविषयक विचार कारणीभूत असल्याचे दिसते.

### ऊ ) आदर्श व्यक्ती , आदर्श मूल्ये आणि अभिजात वृत्तीची आवड

कित्येकदा वर्तमानकाळात स्वदेश, स्वभाषा, स्वाभिमान, स्वधर्म, परस्पर सहकार्य, निष्ठा इ. सामाजिक जीवनमूल्ये, नीतीमूल्ये यांचा म्हास झालेला दिसला की, मग अशा आदर्श मूल्यांच्या स्थापनेसाठी लेखक पुढाकार घेताना दिसतात. एकेकाळी अशा आदर्श व्यक्तींनी समाज कसा भारावून टाकला होता याचे रसभरीत वर्णन लेखक करू लागतात. चरित्रप्रधान ऐतिहासिक कादंबऱ्या याच प्रेरणेतून निर्माण झालेल्या दिसून येतात. यासंदर्भात रा. ग. जाधव म्हणतात की, “ रणजित देसाई, ना. सं. इनामदार , कानिटकर हे अभिजात वृत्तीचे लेखक आहेत. ही मनोवृत्ती परंपरेला जपणारी व संवर्धनाची असते. वर्तमानकाल मूल्यविहिन आहे. या सामान्यांच्या युगात असामान्य नायकाच्या शोधासाठी या अभिजात वृत्तीच्या लेखकांना गतकाळाकडे वळावे लागले. ऐतिहासिक साहित्य हे अभिजाततेच्या शोधाची सफर ठरते. इतिहास व्यवस्थाक्षम ओल्या मातीसारखा असतो. लेखक त्यास हवा तसा आकार देऊ शकतो. वर्तमानकाळ सामान्यांचे युग असल्यामुळे लेखक असामान्य नायकांचे सामान्यत्व शोधण्याचा उपक्रम करतात.”<sup>१४</sup> रा. ग. जाधव यांचे मत सर्वार्थाने समर्थनीय आहे. कारण आजच्या नायकप्रधान म्हणजेच चरित्रप्रधान कादंबऱ्या आदर्श मानवी मूल्ये दाखवितात. त्याचप्रमाणे या आदर्श कर्तृत्ववान व्यक्तींच्या ठिकाणी जरी अद्वितीय गुणधर्म असले तरी, ती सुध्दा माणसेच कशी होती? हे ही या कादंबरीकारांनीच दाखविले आहे. या दृष्टीकोनातूनच आजचे ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीकार परंपरा जोपासून, त्या वाढीला लावण्याच्या प्रयत्नातून कादंबरी लेखन करताना दिसतात. एकंदरितच वरील सर्व प्रेरणांचा साकल्याने विचार केला असता ऐतिहासिक कादंबऱ्यांच्या निर्मिती प्रेरणांवर दृष्टीक्षेप टाकता येतो. या प्रेरणा अभ्यासल्या असता तत्कालिन सामाजिक व मानसिक स्थिती अभ्यासता येते. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर प्रत्येक भारतीयाच्या राज्यकर्त्याकडून अपेक्षा प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढल्या होत्या. परंतु शेवटी निराशाच पदरी पडल्याने हा वर्ग उदास झाला व गौरवशाली इतिहासाचे स्मरण करू लागला. हा गौरवशाली इतिहास व सद्यस्थिती यांची तुलना केल्यावर त्यांना स्वतःचा गौरवशाली इतिहासच श्रेष्ठ वाटू लागला. जाती - पाती, गट - तट यांना खतपाणी घालणाऱ्या राज्यकर्त्यापेक्षा कर्तृत्वावर मानसन्मान मिळविणारे आपले पूर्वज व त्यांचा काळ शतपटीने बरा असा विचार समाजात रुढ होऊ लागला. यातून काही लेखक पुढे येऊन ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीनिर्मितीकडे वळलेले दिसून येतात. या सर्व घडामोडी व प्रेरणांबरोबरच ' नव्या चरित्रात्मक ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीच्या प्रेरणा ' वेगळ्या असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यांचाही विचार आपणाला करावा लागतो.

'स्वामी' नंतरच्या ऐतिहासिक कादंबऱ्यांची चिकित्सा करताना द. भि. कुलकर्णी यांनी म्हटले आहे की, “ संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या आंदोलनाने मराठी मन खवळून गेले. या वर्तमानकाळातील समस्यांना तोंड देताना • त्याला सतत आपल्या इतिहासाचे स्मरण झाले. त्यातही या काळात शिवचरित्र लिहिण्याच्या योजना आखल्या गेल्या. प्रत्येक भारतीयाने अभिमान बाळगावा असा उदात्त तेजस्वी इतिहास महाराष्ट्रात आहे . या जाणिवेतून या काळात इतिहासप्रेम व शिवाजीप्रेम वाढले. ”<sup>१५</sup>



त्यांच्या या विधानाचा विचार केला असता आपणास त्यात सत्यता दिसते. १ मे १९६० रोजी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची निर्मिती झाली. बुद्धिवान प्रतिभावंताचे मन महाराष्ट्र धर्म व मराठी राज्य यांनी भारावून मराठी इतिहासातील कर्तबगार अशा व्यक्तींच्या जीवन व कार्याकडे वळल्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही.

वरील सर्व विवेचनावरून असे दिसून येते की, ऐतिहासिक कादंबरी निर्मितीच्या प्रेरणा त्या - त्या काळाच्या राजकारणाशी निगडित आहेत. महाराष्ट्रावरील अन्यायाने जागृत समाजाला आपल्या अस्मितेचे दर्शने या कादंबऱ्यांतून जसे झाले, त्याप्रमाणे जनतेची अस्मिता जागी करण्यासाठी या लेखकांना इतिहासाकडे धाव घ्यावी लागली. या कादंबऱ्यांतून प्रादेशिक जाणिवेला केवळ फुंकर घातली नाही तर राष्ट्रीय भावनेलाही चेतवणी दिली गेली आहे. चीनच्या आक्रमणामुळे हतबल झालेला समाज अंतर्मुख होऊन आपल्यातील गुणदोष या निमित्ताने शोधू लागला. रूचिपालट किंवा पलायनवादी वृत्ती यापेक्षा प्रादेशिक संस्कृतीचे आलेले नवे भान लेखकांना नवनिर्मितीची प्रेरणा देणारे असावे असे वाटते. मूल्ये हरवून बसलेल्या समाजात मूल्याधिष्ठित व्यक्तींची जीवनचरित्रे प्रेरणादायी वाटताना दिसतात. याबरोबरच इतिहासात ज्यांना न्याय मिळाला नाही किंवा इतिहासाने त्यांना उपेक्षित ठेवले, कलंकित केले; अशांना न्याय देण्याची इच्छा हे ही एक उचित कारण या निर्मितीमागे असल्याचे दिसते.

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## ग्रामीण जीवनातील वास्तवता :- बारोमास

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### प्रस्तावना

१९६० पासून ग्रामीण लोकांचे भावविश्व वास्तववादी स्वरूपात लेखन करण्याचा प्रयत्न चालू आहे. शेतकऱ्याची व्यथा, कथा, दारिद्र्य, दुःख, त्यांना वाचा फोडण्याचे काम मात्र ग्रामीण साहित्यिक करत आहेत. सदानंद देशमुख यांनी कथा, कादंबरी कविता यांमधून ग्रामीण जीवनातील शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रश्न, व्यथा-वेदना मांडल्या आहेत. त्यांनी 'तहान' आणि 'बारोमास' या दोन कादंबऱ्यातून ग्रामीण जीवनातील प्रश्न हाताळले आहेत, आणि त्यातून वास्तविकता मांडलेली दिसून येते. बारोमास या कादंबरीला साहित्य अकादमीचा पुरस्कार मिळाला. आणि त्यानंतर आजच्या वर्तमान परिस्थितीत शेतकऱ्याला जे अनुकूल परिस्थितीतून वाटचाल करावी लागते. ज्या प्रसंगांना आणि आव्हानांना त्याला सामोरे जावे लागते ती आव्हाने ते प्रश्न या कादंबरीत अधोरेखित केलेले आहे. त्याच बरोबर बेरोजगारी, बेकारी, भ्रष्टाचार आणि आत्महत्या याही गोष्टी अधोरेखित केलेल्या आहेत. तसेच आजूबाजूच्या परिसरात घडणाऱ्या विविध घटनांचे पडसाद नेहमी लेखकांच्या साहित्यावर पडतात यातून लेखक त्या घटनेला योग्य न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी आपल्या साहित्यातून वास्तव परस्थिती समोर आणत असतो. दलितांवर होणाऱ्या अन्याय शेतकऱ्यांवर ओढवले गेलेले अति बिकट प्रसंग, नैसर्गिक आपत्ती, दुष्काळ यातून समाजाला बाहेर काढण्यासाठी साहित्य हे दिशादर्शक ठरत असते. मराठी साहित्यामध्ये विविध साहित्य प्रवाहातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात साहित्य निर्माण होत आहे. या सर्व क्षेत्रात ग्रामीण साहित्याचे योगदान मोठ्या प्रमाणात आढळून येते. ग्रामीण जीवनाचा अनुभव विविध प्रकारातून येतो ग्रामीण साहित्य शेतकरी व शेतीशी संबंधित आहे. नैसर्गिक आपत्ती मुळे शेतकरी हवालदिल झालेला दिसून येतो निसर्गाने साथ दिली भरपूर पिकले तरी त्यांना हमीभाव मिळत नाही, अशा अनेक कारणांनी शेतकऱ्यांचे दुःख दैन्य दारिद्र्य अजून संपलेली नाही. आपला देश हा कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. ८० टक्के लोक खेड्यात राहून शेती व्यवसाय करतात अशा विशाल देशांमध्ये शेतकरी मात्र कष्टी व दुखी जीवन जगताना दिसतो. शेती व शेतकऱ्यांचे जीवन साहित्यातून सदानंद देशमुख यांनी 'बारोमास' या कादंबरीतून खूप छान पद्धतीने मांडले आहे. अनेक समस्यांच्या विळख्यात शेतकरी अडकलेला आहे. शेतकऱ्याच्या समस्या ह्या खूप आहेत.

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत शेतकरी हा घटक महत्वाचा आहे खरा, पण येथील शेती व्यवस्था तशीच सदृढ कधीच नव्हती. एकविसाव्या शतकात प्रवेश करताना स्वातंत्र्य, लोकशाही, मानवी हक्क, उदारीकरण इत्यादी अनेक बाबतीत ऐतिहासिक घडामोडी झाल्या. परंतु आपला शेतकरी तिथेच आहे शहरांपासून दूर खेड्यात तो सतत राबत आहे. व्यापारी आणि सरकारी नोकरशाही यांच्या अरेरावी आणि उद्दाम वागणुकीमुळे तो कनिष्ठ दर्जाचा ठरला आहे. याचे जगणे मागासलेपणाचे ठरले. सदानंद देशमुख यांनी शेतकऱ्यांचे दुःख, वेदना, कष्ट त्यांच्या साहित्यातून मांडलेले दिसून येते. ग्रामीण भागातील विशेषता शेतकरी जीवनाचे वास्तववादी चित्रण करण्यास सदानंद देशमुख हे प्रभावी ठरलेले आहेत.

### बारोमास चे कथानक

सांजोळ खेड्यातील सुभानराव या शेतकऱ्यांची ही प्रातिनिधिक कथा आहे त्यांचा मुलगा एकनाथ कादंबरीचा नायक आहे. दलित आत्मकथनाचातील नायकाप्रमाणे अगदी साधा सरळ जीवनाची दिशा शोधू पाहणारा असताना शेतीची कामे करण्यास नाईलाजाने तो तयार झाला आहे. नोकरी मिळवण्यासाठी लागणारा पैसा त्याच्याकडे नाही, म्हणून तो शेतीमध्ये नवनवीन संकल्पना राबविण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असे. पण त्याला तिथही यश मिळत नाही. शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या ही महाराष्ट्रातील सद्यस्थितीतील एक ज्वलंत सामाजिक समस्या आहे या समस्येच्या पाठीमागे कारणीभूत असणाऱ्या



परिस्थितीचा करताना शासनाचे कृषिविषयक उदासीन धोरण, सिंचनाचा अभाव, मुक्त आर्थिक धोरणाचा शेतीवर झालेला परिणाम, रासायनिक खते, बी- बियाणे आधुनिक अवजारे, विजेचा वापर यामुळे उत्पादन खर्च वाढलेला आहे. त्यामागे उत्पादनात मात्र एकदम थोड्या प्रमाणात वाढ झालेली आहे. बँका, सवकारी कर्ज नापिकी, झालेला उत्पादन खर्च त्यांच्या ओझ्याखाली खेड्यातील माणूस दिवसेंदिवस खंगत चालला आहे भारतीय कृषी जीवनाचे हे शोक नाट्य लेखकाने सर्जनशील दृष्टीने साकार केलेले आहे. त्याचा भाऊ मधु लूटमार करून जीवन जगत असतो. अंधश्रद्धेच्या आहारी गेलेला असतो. एकनाथ ची बायको अलका ही शहरांमध्ये वाढलेली फ्लॅटमध्ये राहणारी मुलगी असते तिला खेडेगावांमध्ये सर्वांशी मिळवून घेता येत नाही आणि सतत होणारी भांडणे घरातील दारिद्र्य यामुळे अलका एकनाथला कायमची सोडून जाते. तसेच एकनाथ चे वडील सुभानराव हे देखील शेती गेल्याने विष प्राशन करतात. पण ते विष बाहेर काढले जाते यामधून ते वाचतात. पण जमीन सावकाराच्या घशात गेल्यावर मात्र नंतर ते आत्महत्या करतात.

बारोमास कादंबरीतून शेतकऱ्यांचे न संपणारे सुख-दुःख सदानंद देशमुख यांनी मांडले आहे त्यातून शेतकऱ्याचा मुलगा मोठ्या जिद्दीने आणि कष्टाने शिक्षण घेतो शिक्षण संपादनाने भ्रष्टाचारी वृत्ती मुळे त्याला नोकरी लागत नाही तो शेती करत राहतो. मधूच्या नोकरीसाठी दिलेले पैसे आमदार गडप करतो उत्तम ठाकरेच्या अपघाती मृत्यू आमदारच घडवतो मधूला नोकरी मिळत नाही कल्याणीचा मळा सावकाराच्या घशात कायमचा जातो आपल्या काळजाच्या तुकड्यासारखी संभाळलेली जमीन गेल्यामुळे सुभानराव उध्वस्त होतो. जांभूळ खोऱ्यातल्या डोहात उडी घेऊन सुभानराव आपले जीवन संपवतो. आणि इथेच कादंबरीचा शेवट होतो. आजचे हे वर्तमान वास्तव अतिशय प्रखरपणे 'सदानंद देशमुख' यांनी या कादंबरीत मांडले. त्यामुळे या कादंबरीला समकालीन वास्तव मांडणारी कादंबरी म्हणून विशेष महत्त्व प्राप्त होते. समकालीन वर्तमान वास्तव पकडणे हे अवघड असते, मात्र ही अवघड कामगिरी सदानंद देशमुख यांनी यशस्वीपणे पेलली आहे.

#### समारोप :-

सदानंद देशमुख यांनी बारोमास कादंबरीतून कृषी प्रधान म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या देशात शेतकऱ्यांवर आत्महत्या करण्याची वेळ येत आहे. तसेच शेतकऱ्यांच्या दुःखाचे वास्तव चित्रण मांडले आहे. शेतकऱ्यांना व त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांना भोगावं लागणार दुःख, यातना, मानसिक त्रास आणि कर्जामुळे होणारी कुटुंबाची वाताहत याचे यथार्थ वर्णन लेखकांनी केलेले आहे. त्याच बरोबर शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रांमध्ये असलेला भ्रष्टाचार या सर्वांमुळे ग्रामीण भागातील तरुण होरपळून कसा निघतो, आणि सुशिक्षित बेरोजगार बनून राहतो. हे देखील वास्तव लेखकांनी मांडले आहे.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

- बारोमास एक अन्वयार्थ प्रा. डॉ. विजय पाटील. कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन पुणे.
- मराठी ग्रामीण कादंबरी आस्वाद आणि समीक्षा संपादक प्रा. डॉ. संग्राम टेकले
- शौर्य पब्लिकेशन, लातूर
- मराठी कादंबरी समीक्षा प्रा. डॉ. तानाजी राऊ पाटील डायमंड पब्लिकेशन पुणे.
- बारोमास, सदानंद देशमुख कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन पुणे.



## भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील प्रस्तावनेचे महत्व

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### प्रस्तावना

भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे पहिले पान म्हणजे भारतीय राज्यघटनेची प्रस्तावना किंवा सरनामा असेही ही म्हणतात. अनेक वेळा भारतीय राज्य घटनेचा सरनामा हा भारतीय राज्य घटनेचा भाग आहे किंवा नाही असा संघर्ष आपणास पहावयास मिळतो. त्यामुळे भारतीय राज्यघटनेत भारतीय राज्यघनेत सरनाम्याचे महत्त्व आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटनेचा सरनामा लोकशाहीच्या मूल्यना आनी सिद्धांताना मूर्त रूप देण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. ज्यावर संपूर्ण भारतीय राज्यघटना अवलंबून आहे भारतीय राज्यघटनेची उद्दिष्टे आणि ध्येयाचा उल्लेख भारतीय राज्य घटनेच्या सरनाम्यात दिसून येतो. लोकशाही कल्याणकारी राज्य आणि सामाजिक न्यायाची स्थापना करण्याचे उद्दिष्टे भारतीय राज्य घटनेत आहे.

भारतीय राज्य घटनेच्या सुरुवातीस प्रस्तावना असलेले अमेरिकेचे संविधान हे जगातील पहिले संविधान आहे. भारतानेदेखील त्याचे अनुकरण केले आहे. भारतातील प्रसिद्ध घटना तद्य नाना पालखि वाला भारतीय राज्य घटनेचा सरनामा संविधानाचे ओळख पत्र असे म्हणतात. पंडित नेहरू यांनी 13 दिसंबर 1946 रोजी उद्दिष्टाचा ठराव मांडला. संविधान सभेने 22 जानेवारी 1947 रोजी पारित केला. त्याच्या आधारावर भारतीय संविधानाची प्रस्तावना असलेली पाहता येते.

भारतीय राज्य घटनेच्या सरनाम्याचे महत्वाचे घटक पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

- संविधानाच्या अधिकाराचा स्रोत: संविधान आला भारतीय नागरिकाकडून अधिकार मिळाले आहेत, असे प्रस्तावनेत म्हटले आहे.
- भारतीय राष्ट्राचे स्वरूप: भारत है सार्वभौम, समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष लोकशाही ,आनी प्रजासत्ताक राज्यव्यवस्था असेल असे भारतीय राज्य घटनेचा प्रस्तावनेमध्ये म्हटले आहे.
- संविधानाची उद्दिष्ट न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य समता आनी बंधुता ही उद्दिष्टे असल्याचे प्रस्तावनेमध्ये म्हटले आहे.
- संविधान स्वीकृत केल्याचा दिनांक 26 नवंबर 1949 या दिवशी हे संविधान स्वीकृत केले आहे असे प्रस्तावनेत नमूद केले आहे.

आणीबाणीच्या काळात सन 1976 व्या संविधान संशोधन कायद्याद्वारे समाजवादी तसेच धर्मनिरपेक्ष हे शब्द प्रस्तावनेमध्ये लोकशाही शब्दाच्या अगोदर जोडले गेले. त्याचबरोबर राष्ट्राची एकता या शब्दाच्या जागी राष्ट्राची एकता आणि अखंडता हे शब्द जोडले गेले. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयचे न्यायमूर्ति रामास्वामी यांनी एस. आर. मुंबई विरुद्ध भारतीय संघ राज्य 1994 या खटिया मध्ए प्रस्तावना संविधान हे अविभाज्य भागा आहे तसेच लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्था संघराज्य रचना, राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता, आणि अखंडता, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, समाजवाद सामाजिक न्याय तसेच न्यायालयीन पुनर्विलोकन ही संविधानाची मूलभूत तत्व आहेत. हे आपल्या निर्णयाद्वारे सांगितले.



**1) सार्वभौमत्व:** राज्यशास्त्र तसेच न्याय शास्त्राच्या शब्दांमध्ये सार्वमत वयाला राज्याचा आवश्यक गुण मानला जातो हे सर्वोच्च सत्तेचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे यावर अंतर्गत व बाह्य अशा कोणत्याही सत्तेचे नियंत्रण नसते देशातील सर्वोच्च शासन अंतर्गत व बाह्य रीत्या शासन निर्णय घेण्यासाठी कोणत्याही दबावाला बळी न पडता निर्णय घेत असते अशा या निर्णय घेण्याच्या स्वातंत्र्याला सार्वभौम शासन असे म्हणतात.

**2) समाजवाद:** 1947 साली भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर भारतीय नेतृत्वापुढे सर्वात मोठा प्रश्न होता की भारतीय शासनाने कोणत्या स्वरूपाची अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार करावा भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्था, समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था, साम्यवादी अर्थव्यवस्था असे अनेक पर्याय भारतीय नेतृत्वासमोर होते. भारतीय नेतृत्वाला भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार करायचा नव्हता .कारण भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेने जगावर साम्राज्यवाद लादला होता. भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये केवळ भांडवलदारांचा फायदा होतो .श्रीमंत व्यक्ती श्रीमंत होत जाते आणि गरीब व्यक्ती गरीब होत जाते त्यामुळे भारतीय नेतृत्वाने भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार केला नाही. समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणजे समाजातील आर्थिक उत्पादनाच्या साधनावर समाजाचे म्हणजेच शासनाचे नियंत्रण असते आर्थिक उत्पादनाच्या साधनावर शासनाचे नियंत्रण असल्यामुळे सर्वसामान्य जनतेला समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये न्याय मिळतो म्हणूनच भारताने समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार केला आणि या समाजवादी शब्दाचा समावेश भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या सरनाम्यामध्ये 1976साली 42 व्या घटनादुरुस्तीने समावेश केला गेला.

**3) धर्मनिरपेक्षता:** धर्मनिरपेक्षता हा शब्द 1976 च्या बेचाळीसाव्या घटनादुरुस्तीनुसार आपल्या भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या प्रस्तावना मध्ये समाविष्ट करण्यात आला आहे भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या कलम 25 ते 28 मध्ये धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्याच्या अधिकाराचा समावेश केला आहे धर्मनिरपेक्ष शब्दाचा अर्थ कोणत्याही धर्माशी संबंध ठेवणारे असा देखील केला जातो धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य म्हणजे धर्माच्या मुद्द्यावर तटस्थ असणारे राज्य ज्या विशिष्ट धर्माला राज्याचा धर्म असे म्हटले जात नाही किंवा दुसऱ्या भाषेत सांगायचे झाले तर कोणत्याही एका धर्माला राज्य धर्माचा दर्जा दिला जात नाही तसेच देशातील सर्वोच्च पदावर पंतप्रधान राष्ट्रपती सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे सरन्यायाधीश सैन्यदलाचे सर सेनापती अशा अत्यंत महत्त्वाच्या पदावर विराजमान होण्यासाठी कोणत्याही धर्माचे बंधन असणार नाही भारतामध्ये कोणत्याही धर्माचा व्यक्ती भारताचा राष्ट्रपती पंतप्रधान सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे सरन्यायाधीश या पदावर विराजमान होऊ शकतो उदाहरणार्थ 2004 स\* भारतामध्ये भारताचे राष्ट्रपती एपीजे अब्दुल कलाम हे मुस्लीम धर्मीयांचे होते याच वेळेस भारताचे पंतप्रधान डॉक्टर मनमोहन सिंग हे सिख धर्मीयांचे होते यामुळे आपण भारतास भारत हा देश खरा धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश आहे आहे असे म्हणतो.

**4) लोकशाही:** भारतीय राज्यघटनेने भारतीय संविधानामध्ये संसदीय प्रकारच्या प्रतिनिधिक लोकशाही ची तरतूद केली आहे यानुसार सर्व धोरणासाठी कार्यकारी मंडळ कायदेमंडळ आणि न्यायमंडळ असे सत्तेचे विभाजन करण्यात आले आहे संसदीय लोकशाहीमध्ये कार्यकारी मंडळ हे कायदेमंडळाला जबाबदार असते म्हणजेच भारताचे मंत्रिमंडळ हे भारताच्या संसदेला जबाबदार असते तसेच भारतीय संसदेचा जोपर्यंत शासनावर म्हणजेच मंत्रिमंडळावर विश्वास आहे तोपर्यंतच भारतातील शासन सत्तेवर राहू शकते ज्यादिवशी भारतातील शासन व्यवस्थेवरील संसदेचा विश्वास उडेल त्याच दिवशी भारतातील शासनाला म्हणजेच मंत्रिमंडळाला आपला राजीनामा द्यावा लागतो

**5) प्रजासत्ताक:** गणराज्य लोकशाही पद्धतीचे दोन प्रकार असतात राज्यसत्ता नियंत्रित लोकशाही आणि प्रजासत्ताक लोकशाही राज्यसत्ता नियंत्रित लोकशाहीमध्ये राष्ट्र प्रमुख पद वंशपरंपरागत पद्धतीने वारसाहक्काने पुढे चालत असते उदाहरणार्थ इंग्लंडमध्ये इंग्लंडचा राजा किंवा राणी जपान कॅनडा ऑस्ट्रेलिया याउलट प्रजासत्ताक पद्धतीमध्ये राष्ट्रप्रमुख



आणि मीच प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्ष पद्धतीने लोकांमधून निवडला जातो उदाहरणार्थ भारत किंवा अमेरिका संविधानाच्या प्रस्तावनेतील प्रजासत्ताक ही संज्ञा भारताचा राष्ट्रपती हे भारताचे राष्ट्र प्रमुख लोकांमधून प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्ष पद्धतीने निवडले जातील असे सुचवितो प्रजासत्ताक ही संज्ञा दोन अर्थ दाखवते पहिला अर्थ राजकीय सार्वभौमत्व जनतेकडे आहे आणि राजा सारख्या एका व्यक्तीकडे नाही विशेष अधिकार असलेला वर्ग अस्तित्वात नाही त्यामुळे सर्व सार्वजनिक पदे कोणताही भेदभाव न करता सर्व नागरिकांसाठी खुली आहेत असा देखील प्रजासत्ताकाचा अर्थ आहे

**6) न्याय:** भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या सरनाम्याचे मध्ये तीन प्रकारचे न्याय अंतर्भूत आहेत सामाजिक न्याय आर्थिक न्याय राजकीय न्याय भारताच्या राज्यघटनेमध्ये कलम 14 ते 18 मध्ये समतेच्या मूलभूत अधिकारांची तरतूद केली आहे या अधिकारांतर्गत कलम 14 नुसार कायद्यापुढे सर्व समान आहेत अशी तरतूद आहे कलम 14 ला अपवाद म्हणून समाजातील सामाजिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या समूहाला जातीच्या आधारावर विशेष सवलती देण्यात आलेल्या आहेत या सवलती शिक्षण आणि प्रशासन यामध्ये देण्यात आलेल्या आहेत आरक्षणाच्या तरतुदीमुळे समाजाच्या परिघाबाहेर असलेल्या अनेक जाती समूहांना परिघातील समुहा बरोबर येण्याचा अधिकार आरक्षणांमुळे प्राप्त झाला आरक्षणाच्या द्वारे समाजामध्ये सामाजिक न्याय आणि सामाजिक समता प्रस्थापित करण्याचा प्रयत्न भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये करण्यात आला आहे भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये राजकीय न्याय प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी भारतातील लोकसभा आणि विविध राज्यातील विधानसभा आणि स्थानिक स्वराज्य शासन संस्था मध्ये समाजातील मागासलेल्या जाती समूहांना राजकीय आरक्षण देण्याची तरतूद भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये करण्यात आली आहे या आरक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून भारतीय राज्यघटनेने भारतीय समाजामध्ये राजकीय न्याय देण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे

आर्थिक न्याय भारतीय राज्यघटनेने भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार न करता भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार केलेला आहे समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये देशातील सर्व आर्थिक उत्पन्नाच्या साधनावर समाजाची म्हणजेच शासनाची मालकी असते किंवा हक्क असतो यानुसार समाजामधील साधनसंपत्तीचे केंद्रीकरण न होऊ देता साधनसंपत्तीचे विकेंद्रीकरण करण्याचा प्रयत्न समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये होताना दिसून येतो समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार करून भारतीय राज्यघटनेने भारतीय जनतेमध्ये आर्थिक न्याय प्रस्थापित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे

**7) स्वातंत्र्य:** स्वातंत्र्य हा शब्द लिबर्टी ह्या शब्दापासून तयार झालेला आहे लिबर्टी हा शब्द लीबर ह्या लॅटिन शब्दापासून तयार झालेला आहे याचा शब्दशः अर्थ बंधनातून मुक्तता गुलामगिरीतून मुक्तता शेतमजुरी दास्यातून मुक्तता किंवा निरंकुश शेती येते मधून मुक्तता स्वातंत्र्य म्हणजे व्यक्तीच्या व्यवहारावर निर्बंध नसणे त्याच बरोबर प्रत्येकाच्या व्यक्तिमत्व विकासासाठी संधी देणे आहे भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या कलम 19 मध्ये भारतीय नागरिकांसाठी विविध प्रकारच्या स्वातंत्र्याची तरतूद करण्यात आलेली आहे भाषण स्वातंत्र्य अभिव्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्य संघटना बांधण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य संचार स्वातंत्र्य व्यवसाय करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य असे अनेक प्रकारचे स्वातंत्र्याची तरतूद भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये करण्यात आली आहे

**8) समता:** समाजातील कोणत्याही घटकाला विशेषाधिकार नसणे आणि कोणताही भेदभाव न करता सर्व व्यक्तींना पुरुष या संधीची उपलब्ध असणे म्हणजे समता होय भारतीय संविधानाच्या सरनामा मध्ये भारताच्या सर्व नागरिकांमध्ये दर्जा व संधीची समानता सुनिश्चित केली आहे भारताच्या राज्यघटनेच्या कलम 14 मध्ये कायद्यापुढे समानता कलम 15 मध्ये धर्म वंश जात लिंग किंवा जन्म ठिकाण या कारणावरून भेदभाव करण्यास प्रतिबंध कलम 16 नुसार सार्वजनिक नोकरीमध्ये संधीची समानता आणि कलम 17 मध्ये अस्पृश्यतेचे पालन करणाऱ्या विरुद्ध फौजदारी स्वरूपाचा गुन्हा दाखल करणे तसेच



कलम 18 मध्ये पदव्या रद्द करणे या विविध तरतुदीनुसार भारतीय राज्यघटनेने भारतीय समाजामध्ये सामाजिक समता निर्माण करून सामाजिक न्याय प्रस्थापित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला दिसून येतो

**9) बंधुता:** न्याय स्वातंत्र्य आणि समता हे आदर्श तेव्हाच सार्थ होतात ज्यावेळेस बंधुत्व लागू होते बंधुतेचा तत्वामुळे भारतीय नागरिकांमध्ये भारतीयत्वाची भावना वाढीस लागते यामध्ये जात भाषा धर्म आणि संस्कृती यांच्यामध्ये विविधता आढळत असली तरी एक प्रकारची राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता दिसून येते भारतामध्ये सर्व जाती धर्माचे विविध भाषा बोलणारे असे लोक असले तरी या सर्व नागरिकांमध्ये भारतीयत्वाची म्हणजेच बंधुत्वाची भावना निर्माण झालेली दिसून येते

**10) व्यक्तीची प्रतिष्ठा:** बंधुत्वाच्या माध्यमातूनच व्यक्तीची प्रतिष्ठा सुरक्षित ठेवणे तसेच त्याला प्रोत्साहन देणे या संदर्भात केली जाते भारतीय राज्यघटना कार्याच्या मनामध्ये व्यक्तीची प्रतिष्ठा सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण होती यामागचा उद्देश असा होता की स्वतंत्रता समानता यासारख्या मूलभूत अधिकाराच्या माध्यमातून भारतातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीची प्रतिष्ठा जपण्याचे कार्य भारतीय राज्यघटनेने केलेले दिसून येते

**11) राष्ट्राची एकता आणि अखंडता:** भारतीय राज्यघटनेचा सरनामा मध्ये 1976 स\* बेचाळीसाव्या घटनादुरुस्तीनुसार राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता आणि अखंडता या शब्दाचा समावेश करण्यात आलेला आहे भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये भारतीय नागरिकांमध्ये राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता निर्माण होण्यासाठी अनेक बाबींची तरतूद केलेली दिसून येते तसेच भारतीय अखंडता अस्तित्वात ठेवण्यासाठी भारतीय राज्यघटनेने विविध घटक राज्यांना कमी अधिकार देऊन भारतीय केंद्र सरकारला जास्तीचे आणि महत्त्वाचे अधिकार दिलेले आहेत भारतातील केंद्र सरकार देशाच्या सीमांचे संरक्षण करण्याचे कार्य करते हे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी देशांतर्गत सामाजिक सलोखा निर्माण करण्याचे कार्य केंद्र सरकार करत असते भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये राष्ट्राची एकता आणि अखंडता या गोष्टीवर जास्त भर दिलेला दिसून येतो

### निष्कर्ष किंवा सारांश

भारतीय राज्यघटनेचा सरनामा मध्ये समावेश केलेल्या संकल्पना तसेच त्यांच्या शब्दावरून समजते की ही प्रस्तावना किंवा उद्देश पत्रिका उदात्त आणि वैभवशाली भारतासाठी च्या संविधानाचे सारांश रूपात तत्त्वज्ञान आदर्श व त्यांच्या आत्म्याचे निरूपण करते जगभरातील राज्यव्यवस्था चालविण्यासाठी च्या चांगल्या चांगल्या संकल्पना आहेत त्यांचा स्वीकार करून भारतीय संविधानामध्ये त्याचा समावेश करून व त्यांना संविधानात्मक संरक्षण देऊन भारतीय राज्यघटना निर्मात्यांनी भारताच्या उज्ज्वल भविष्याची पायाभरणीचा केलेली दिसून येते.

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## जनसंचार माध्यम और हिंदी भाषा की स्थिति

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### प्रस्तावना

वर्तमान युग सूचना, प्राद्योगिकी, प्रसारण एवं जनसंचार माध्यमों के कारण एक दूसरे के अत्यंत नजदीक पहुँच गया है। जनसंचार माध्यमों के कारण विश्व की सभी क्षेत्र की उपलब्ध गतिविधियाँ कुछ ही क्षणों में विश्वविख्यात होती जा रही है। इस अर्थ से वर्तमान युग वैश्वीकरण का युग है। वैश्वीकरण के युग में मनुष्य, समाज, सभ्यता, संस्कृति, राष्ट्र तथा संपूर्ण विश्व एक दूसरे के समीप आ रहा है। सारे विश्व को समीप लाने का पुर्ण श्रेय आज जनसंचार माध्यमों को दिया जा रहा है। जनसंचार माध्यमों की संप्रेषणीयता तथा अभिव्यक्ति किसी एक भाषा पर निर्भर करती है। भारत के लगभग सभी भाषाएँ केवल काव्यभाषा, साहित्य की भाषा बनकर रह गयी थी। परंतु आज भारत की लगभग सभी भाषाओं ने अपने आपमें संप्रेषणीयता तथा अभिव्यक्ति के मानदंड के अनुसार अपने आपको परिवर्तित किया। इन सभी भाषाओं में हिंदी अन्य भाषा की तुलना में विशेष विकसित हुई नजर आती है। इसमें जन भाषा हिंदी की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। वर्तमान युग में समूह माध्यम के विकास के साथ हिंदी ही नहीं सारी भारतीय भाषाओं का स्वरूप बदल रहा है। जो भाषायें भारत में केवल काव्य भाषा के रूप में साहित्य में सीमित रह गई थी आज उनमें बोलचाल के रूप में विकास पाया। भाषा का क्षेत्र काफी विस्तृत हो गया है, वह ज्ञान—विज्ञान के प्रसार का माध्यम बनकर वैचारिक और विज्ञानोन्मुखी हो रही है। अतः भाषा के स्वरूप और उसकी शब्दावली में भी काफी बदलाव आ रहा है।

आज हिंदी भाषा का क्षेत्र अत्यंत विस्तृत हो गया है। हिंदी भाषा ज्ञान—विज्ञान एवं तकनीकी क्षेत्र की प्रचार—प्रसार का सशक्त माध्यम बन गयी है। आज हिंदी भाषा का स्वरूप एवं शब्दावली आदि में विशेष परिवर्तन तथा विशेष विकास होता हुआ दिखाई दे रहा है। मनुष्य की भाषा भाव तथा विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति का सशक्त माध्यम होती है। भाषा जितनी भाव एवं विचारों की सक्षम अभिव्यक्ति करने में समर्थ होगी उतनी ही वह विकसीत एवं समृद्ध मानी जाती है। मूलतः भाषा संप्रेषण का ही कार्य करती है। उसकी संप्रेषणीयता एवं सशक्त अभिव्यक्ति के संदर्भ में डॉ. माधव सोनटक्के कहते हैं, “भाषा मानवी संचार का एक प्रमुख माध्यम है। व्यक्ति अपने भावों, विचारों, इच्छाओं का संप्रेषण अधिकतर भाषा के माध्यम से ही करता है। भाषा का प्रयोजन मूलतः संप्रेषण ही है। विभिन्न जनसंचार माध्यमों की संचार—प्रक्रिया का आधार भाषा ही है। जनसंचार माध्यम चाहे वार्ता, लोककला जैसा परंपरागत हो, समाचार पत्र जैसा मुद्रित हो, रेडिओ—टेलिविजन जैसा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक हो या कंप्यूटर, इंटरनेट जैसा नव इलेक्ट्रॉनिक हो उसके द्वारा प्रेषित अर्थपूर्ण संदेश ‘भाषा रूप’ में ही होता है। हाँ, अंतर इतना है कि कहीं वह ध्वनि—रूप में होता है तो कहीं ध्वनि—संकेत के रूप में, इस दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो भाषा जन संचार माध्यमों का भी माध्यम है।”<sup>1</sup> “भाषा जनसंचार माध्यमों



का भी माध्यम है।” यह वाक्य भाषा का माध्यमों में अपना अनन्य साधारण महत्व सिद्ध करता है। हर जनसंचार माध्यम अपनी एक भाषा चुनता है। उसके इस भाषा-चुनाव का आधार प्राप्तकर्ता होता है। जनसंचार माध्यम के भाषा के रूप के आधार पर उस माध्यम की सफलता तथा परिणाम निश्चित होता है। समाचार पत्र का संदेश प्राप्तकर्ता तथा संग्राहक ‘मानक’ भाषा रूप समझता है। रेडिओं के संग्राहकों में भी सभी प्रकार के वर्ग होने के कारण साक्षर-निरक्षर, निम्न, उच्च, मध्यम आदि में ‘बोली’ को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

दूरदर्शन टी.वी. लिखित, मौखिक, चित्रात्मक प्रभाव भाषा के संप्रेषण में बहुत बड़ी भूमिका निभाते हैं। भाषा के सर्जनात्मक प्रयोग के लिए भाषा का उचित प्रयोग बहुत महत्व रखता है। भाषा प्रयोग के नियमों का ज्ञान जनसंचार माध्यमों में ‘संप्रेषण सफलता’ का काम करता है। भाषा की इस सफल यात्रा में ही उसके विकास का और जन-जन तक पहुँचने का मूल्य निहित है। इस विकास-यात्रा ने भाषा को एक असीम घेरे में लाकर खड़ा किया है जो भौगोलिक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं से ऊपर उठ कर विश्व में अपना संप्रेषण तत्व सिद्ध कर रहा है।

हिंदी भारत की अधिकतम बोली जानेवाली और सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय जनभाषा के रूप में अपना स्थान बना रही है। हिंदी भाषा का प्रदीर्घ इतिहास रहा है। किसी न किसी रूप में यह अनेक सालों से अपनी भूमिका निभा रही है। अपभ्रंश, अर्धमागधी और शौरसेनी से बनी यह भाषा अपनी देवनागरी लिपि के कारण अपना वैज्ञानिक स्वरूप भी कायम रखे हुई है। आज आधुनिक रूप में खड़ी बोली ने भी अपने सौ वर्ष पूरे किए हैं। खड़ी बोली हिंदी आज जनसंचार माध्यमों में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका तथा योगदान दे रही है। जनसंचार माध्यमों में हिंदी तथा जनसंचार माध्यम एक-दूसरे के पूरक बन गये हैं। जनसंचार माध्यमों में हिंदी की उपयोगिता अनेक दृष्टियों से सप्रमाण सिद्ध हो रही है। इतना ही नहीं रेडिओ, टेलिविजन, कम्प्यूटर तथा अन्य संचार माध्यमों के कारण हिंदी की सर्वसमावेशकता में विशेष वृद्धि तथा हिंदी भाषा भी तकनीकी दृष्टि से विशेष विकसित हो रही है। हिंदी भाषा और जनसंचार माध्यम दोनों एक-दूसरे पर आधारित हैं। हिंदी भाषा के विकास में जनसंचार माध्यमों का योगदान बढ़ रहा है, तो दूसरी ओर जनसंचार माध्यमों के लिए हिंदी भाषा भी अपना रूप परिवर्तित कर रही है।

मुद्रित और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों में हिंदी अपना अस्तित्व बना चुकी है। 1826 में हिंदी का पहला, समाचार पत्र निकला। तब से लेकर आज-तक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं से लेकर हर क्षेत्र में जैसे साहित्य, व्यापार, उद्योग, विज्ञान, कला, खेल आदि विविध क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न प्रयोजनों को साधने वाली भाषा बन गई है। आज भारत में सबसे अधिक 20,589 समाचार पत्र हिंदी में प्रकाशित होते हैं, जबकि अंग्रेजी में 7596 समाचार पत्र छपते हैं। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन से लेकर हिंदी ने आज तक की यात्रा सफलता से पूर्ण की है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में आकाशवाणी, टेलीविजन एवं इंटरनेट, मोबाईल पर भी हिंदी का प्रयोग और वर्चस्व बढ़ता जा रहा है। भाषिक संरचना तथा विश्व में हिंदी की लोकप्रियता को बढ़ाने का श्रेय आज हिंदी फिल्मों को भी जाता है। भारतीय हिंदी फिल्मों का इतिहास देखे तो यह ज्ञात होता है कि, प्रारंभिक फिल्मों से लेकर आज तक की फिल्मों तक हिंदी भाषा ने अपने आपमें अनेक परिवर्तन और भाषिक विकास के नये दौर देखे हैं। जिस प्रकार देश की आजादी तथा स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में हिंदी फिल्मों का योगदान रहा है, उसी प्रकार विविध विषयों



को आधार बनाकर लिखी गयी सभी फिल्मों में हिंदी का अपना विशेष योगदान रहा है। यह योगदान समाज के सभी स्तर पर दिखाई देता है। पिछले पाँच दशकों में देशभक्ति, सामाजिक परिवेश, धार्मिक भावनाओं और पारिवारिक समस्याओं से ओत-प्रोत हिंदी में बनी फिल्मों ने सारे समाज पर असर डाला है। भरपूर संवेदनाओं से भरी इन हिंदी फिल्मों ने हिंदी पसंद करने वाले दर्शक वर्ग की संख्या में खासी वृद्धि की है। हिंदी फिल्मों के गीत, पटकथा, संगीत और संवाद विदेशों में भी लोकप्रिय हो रहे हैं। इसका कारण हिंदी का लहजा और हिंदी की माधुर्य से परिपूर्ण संवाद क्षमता। साहित्यिक, सांस्कृतिक और भावनात्मक स्तर पर हिंदी फिल्मों में प्रयुक्त हिंदी भाषा ने रसिक, प्रेक्षक के मन में अपना विशेष स्थान बनाया है हिंदी के महत्व और विस्तार को विश्वमंच पर स्थापित करने की दिशा में जिन नए प्रयोजनों का उदय पिछले सौ वर्षों में हुआ है उनमें जनसंचार माध्यमों की विशिष्ट भूमिका रही है। किसी भी जनसंचार माध्यमों को अभिव्यक्ति के लिए विविध भाषिक कौशलों की आवश्यकता होती है। किसी भी भाषा में यह कौशल अव्यक्त भाव से विद्यमान रहते हैं। यही वे भाषिक कौशल होते हैं, जिसके माध्यम से जनसंचार माध्यम अपनी सशक्त अभिव्यक्ति की क्षमता को विकसित करते हैं। जहां तक हिंदी का प्रश्न है, हिंदी भाषा ने अपने सारे भाषिक कौशल विकसित किये हैं, जिसके माध्यम से जनसंचार माध्यम अपनी अभिव्यक्ति क्षमता को व्यक्त करने का सामर्थ्य रखता है। नए-पुराने जनसंचार माध्यमों की अभिव्यक्ति क्षमता को हिंदी ने बहुआयामी कौशल प्रदान किए हैं। इसलिए जनसंचार माध्यमों के संप्रेषण साधन के रूप में हिंदी की बहुमुखी दिशाओं और संभावनाओं का अनुशीलन, अपने आप में एक चुनौती है। आने वाले दिनों में जनसंचार माध्यमों के स्वरूप में लगातार परिवर्तन की संभावना है। उसके अनुसार जनसंचार की इन दिशाओं में हिंदी की शक्ति का विस्तार भी संभावित है। जिनने भी प्रयोग जनसंचार में हिंदी के हुए हो रहे हैं और होंगे जैसे साहित्यिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक, रेल, बैंक, डाकतार एवं विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, अन्य भाषाओं के आगत शब्दों के आधार पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, कंप्यूटर न्यायालय आदि क्षेत्रों में हिंदी का प्रयोग हो रहा है। जनसंचार माध्यमों के विस्तार और विकास के साथ-साथ हिंदी का रूपांतरण भी आंचलिकता और क्षेत्रीयता के आधार पर अपनी धाक जमा कर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की ओर बढ़ रहा है। जिसकी विविध रूपों में सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित है बोल-चाल की भाषा, काम-काज की भाषा, आचारविचार की भाषा, पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की भाषा आदि। आज संचार-माध्यमों का विकास हुआ है, हिंदी में टाईप-राइटर और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टाईपराइटर उपलब्ध है। अब कंप्यूटर में हिंदी सॉफ्टवेयर के साथ ही तकनीकी युग में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम भारतीय भाषाओं के कंटेंट को बढ़ावा देने के लिए गुगल में भारतीय भाषा में एक वेबसाइट 'हिंदी वेब डॉट कॉम' शुरू किया है इस पर हिंदी भाषा में मौजूद सामग्री आसानी से खोजी जा सकती है कि वह गलत तो नहीं है। कंप्यूटर के इस युग में यह कहना कि हिंदी का प्रयोग कठिन है यह सही नहीं है। यह हम सबकी सोच और मानसिकता पर निर्भर करता है कि साधनों की उपलब्धता के बावजूद हमारी सोच ऐसी है जबकि वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के 7 लाख से अधिक शब्दकोश तैयार कर लिए गए हैं। शिक्षण के अलावा कानून, बैंक, भूगोल, इतिहास, अर्थशास्त्र, राजनीति विज्ञान और वाणिज्य जैसे विषय आते हैं जिनकी हिंदी शब्दावली मिल जाती है।

जनसंचार माध्यमों की क्रांति ने समाज के हर क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली परिवर्तन किए हैं। मीडिया से एक ग्लोबल संस्कृति का निर्माण हो रहा है। इससे एक ओर भारतीयता, भारतीय संस्कृति को धक्का पहुँच रहा है,



तो दूसरी ओर आर्थिक प्रगति के कारण विश्व में भारत की पहचान बढ़ रही है। आज भारतीय प्रगति पथ में उन्मुख है उसका झुकाव अंग्रेजी भाषा की ओर अधिक है। हिंदी और देशी भाषाएं राजभाषा होने पर भी अधिकतर प्रशासनिक व्यवहार अंग्रेजी में होने से देश की भाषाओं की प्रगति साहित्य तक ही सीमित हो गई है। स्वतंत्रता के इतने वर्षों बाद भी देश में कई क्षेत्रों में अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर भारतीय भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं बना पा रहे हैं। एक ओर—अंग्रेजी का विरोध हो रहा है तो दूसरी ओर अंग्रेजी का मोह बढ़ रहा है। पहले हिंदी प्रचार संस्थाएं जगह-जगह देखने को मिलती थी आज अंग्रेजी लिखो संस्थाएं सिर उठा रही हैं। यहाँ तक कि टी. वी. में विज्ञापन भी अंग्रेजी मिश्रित भाषा है। जनसंचार माध्यमों में हिंदी की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है उसकी शैली में असहजता आ गई है। कभी-कभी लगता है कि वह एक अनूदित भाषा है। आज का युग गति का युग है। किसी को न फुरसत है न व्यवधान है। अतः किसी में भी गहराई नहीं है। भाषा भी इंस्टेट हो रही है। जनसंचार माध्यमों द्वारा हिंदी भाषा का एक व्यावहारिक रूप उभर रहा है। इसका प्रभाव अन्य भाषाओं पर भी पड़ रहा है।

आम लोग पहले से अधिक हिंदी को सीखने और व्यवहार करने लगे हैं। इसके पीछे कारण हैं लोगों का देश भर में आना-जाना, साधन-संपर्क आदी का बढ़ना। हिंदी पत्रिकाएं सर्वत्र मिल रही हैं। भारतीय सॉफ्टवेयर के कारण प्रिंट मिडिया सुलभ हो गया है। हिंदी की पुस्तकें अहिंदी प्रदेशों में भी अपनी जगह बना रही हैं। प्रिंट मिडिया में भी क्रांति हो रही है। जनसंचार माध्यमों में हिंदी का प्रयोग काफी पुराना है। आधुनिक जनसंचार माध्यमों में हिंदी केवल इसीलिए सफल रही है कि हिंदी भाषा व्यापक सरल स्पष्ट एवं सार्थक है। कंप्यूटर जैसे विदेशी उपकरण में भी हिंदी की उपयोगिता एवं सार्थकता को विशेषज्ञों ने माना है। कंप्यूटर पर हर वह कार्य अब हिंदी में भी संभव है जो अंग्रेजी एवं अन्य भाषाओं में किए जाते रहे हैं।

### निष्कर्षत

कहा जा सकता है कि जनसंचार माध्यम के आधुनिक एवं पुरातन माध्यम में हिंदी का प्रयोग होता रहा है। भारत जैसे बहु भाषी क्षेत्र में हिंदी भाषा ने केवल देश को जोड़ने का काम किया, वही आधुनिक माध्यम रेडियो, टेलिविजन, कंप्यूटर पर खरी उतरी है। इस प्रकार हिंदी जन सामान्य को स्वर देने में सर्वाधिक समर्थ होकर धीरे-धीरे अपना सन्मानजनक स्थान बनाने की ओर अग्रेसर हो रही है।

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### प्रस्तावना

रा. ना. चव्हाण यांनी संपूर्ण जीवनभर समाजाच्या कल्याणाचा विचार मांडला व्यक्तीने स्वतः पुरते न पाहता समाज व देशहिताचा विचार प्रथम महत्त्वाचा मानला की स्वार्थ, संकुचितपणा, विषमता, अन्याय शोषण या गोष्टींना कोणत्याही प्रकारचे स्थान मिळत नाही. प्रत्येकाने बहुजन हिताचा विचार केला पाहिजे व समाजातील तरुण वर्गापुढे हा विचार सतत मांडला पाहिजे. रा. ना. चव्हाण यांच्यावर महात्मा फुले यांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव होता. सत्यशोधक समाजाचे तत्त्वज्ञान त्यांनी स्पष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्यावरदेखील म. फुले व त्यांच्या सत्यशोधक विचारांचा प्रभाव पडलेला होता. महात्मा फुले यांनी हिंदु समाजरचना विषमतेवर आधारलेली आहे. उच्च जाती कनिष्ठ, अस्पृश्य जातींचे शोषण करित आहेत म्हणून अस्तित्वात असलेली समाजरचना व धर्मरचना महात्मा फुले यांनी नाकारली. जातीव्यवस्था, वर्णव्यवस्था यांना महात्मा फुले यांनी नकार दिला. तोच यांना फुलेचा विचार डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी स्विकारला व तो प्रत्यक्षात देखील आणला. याचा अर्थ दलित जातीचे शोषण थांबविण्यासाठीचा जो विचार महात्मा फुले यांनी मांडला तो डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी प्रत्यक्षात अमलात आणला असे मत रा. ना. चव्हाण यांनी मांडले आहे.

हिंदु धर्मांमध्ये राहून दलितांच्या प्रश्नांची सोडवणूक करता येणार नाही हे जेव्हा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या लक्षात आले त्यावेळी त्यांनी हिंदु धर्माचा त्याग करण्याचा म्हणजेच धर्मांतर करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. हिंदु धर्म सोडून बुद्ध धम्म स्विकारण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. त्यावेळी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्यावर प्रखर टिका होत होती. रा. ना. चव्हाण यांची याबाबतची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्त्वाची व सर्वाना मार्गदर्शक अशा स्वरूपाची आहे. रा. ना. चव्हाण म्हणतात, "डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या बुद्ध धम्म स्विकाराकडे सर्वांनीच वैश्वीक दृष्टीने, न्यायबुद्धीने व विवेकशक्तीने पाहिले पाहिजे. 'मानवमुक्ती' व शोषण प्रक्रिया नष्ट करणे हे उद्देश होते. "

हिंदू धर्मातील जन्मावर आधारलेली जात व्यवस्था मनुष्याला प्रतिष्ठा, स्वातंत्र्य, न्याय आणि समता नाकारणारे होते. रा. ना. चव्हाण यांनी हिंदु धर्मातील जातीभेद व अस्पृश्यता या जुळ्या बहिणी आहेत असे म्हटले आहे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी स्वतंत्र अशी अस्तित्वा जागृत करून त्यांच्यामध्ये राज्यकर्ती जमात होण्याची महत्त्वकांक्षा निर्माण केली हे रा. ना. चव्हाण यांनी मांडलेले मत रा. ना. चव्हाण यांचे असे मत होते की, दलितांचे प्रश्न म्हणजे कोणा एकाच राजकीय पक्षाचा किंवा संप्रदायाचा, पंथाचा प्रश्न नाही हा देशव्यापी प्रश्न नवमानवतावादी दृष्टीकोनातून सोडविला पाहिजे.

### 1) अस्पृश्यता का टिकली?

रा. ना. चव्हाण यांनी अस्पृश्यता का टिकली ? या प्रश्नाचे अत्यंत समर्पक असे उत्तर देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. हिंदु धर्मसंस्थेमुळे अस्पृश्यता टिकली हे कारण यासाठी एकमेव नाही असे रा. ना. चव्हाण म्हणतात. ग्रामसंस्थेने अस्पृश्यता टिकवली असे परखड मत रा. ना. चव्हाण मांडतात. कारण त्याच्यामते, ग्रामरचनेत मुळात स्पृश्य व अस्पृश्य अशी दोन गावे आहेत. धर्मसंस्थेने अस्पृश्यतेस पाविण्याचा दर्जा दिला परंतू तिचा खरा भौतिक आधार हा ग्रामरचनेमध्ये आहे. हा महत्त्वाचा मुद्दा रा. ना. चव्हाण मांडतात. जाती व जातप्रकार ही वस्तुस्थिती व प्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक जडणघडण आहे. जातिव्यवस्था मोडायची असेल किंवा अस्पृश्यता नष्ट करावयाची असेल तर ग्रामरचना बदलली पाहिजे. असा महत्त्वपूर्ण विचार रा.



ना. चव्हाण मांडतात. खेडे हे डबके आहे म्हणून अस्पृश्यांनी शहरांकडे चला ! हा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी मांडलेल्या विचाराला रा. ना. चव्हाण पुष्टी देताना दिसतात. दलितांच्या समस्या ह्या केवळ धार्मिक स्वरूपाच्या नाहीत तर त्या राजकीय व आर्थिक स्वरूपाच्या आहेत असे रा. ना. चव्हाण यांनी म्हटले आहे.

## 2) जातीभेद व अस्पृश्यता

जातीभेद व अस्पृश्यता यामुळे दलितांचे शोषण होऊ लागले व त्यातून दलितांचे अनेक प्रश्न किंवा समस्या निर्माण झाल्या. भारत स्वतंत्र झाल्यानंतर राज्यघटनेने अस्पृश्यता नष्ट करण्यासाठी कायदे केले. त्यामुळे ती काही प्रमाणात कमी झाली. दळणवळणाच्या साधनामुळेदेखील ती कमी झाली. परंतू अस्पृश्यता म्हणजे अलगता— दूर करणे होय. जातीचा व अस्पृश्यतेचा विचार माणसाच्या हृदयामध्ये असते व दुसऱ्याची जात माहिती होताच तो वाढतो. अस्पृश्यतेच्या भावनेतूनच दलितांवर अन्याय, अत्याचार होतात. त्यांना शुद्र लेखले जाते. माणूस म्हणून वागणूक देण्यास स्पष्टपणे नकार दिला जातो. अस्पृश्यता पाळण्यातून समाजामध्ये उच्च— नीचतेचा भेदभाव पाळला जातो. समाज व्यवहारामध्ये जातीभेद व अस्पृश्यतेच्या विरोधात समतेची वाढ होत नाही. विषमता जोपासून समतेला, समान वागणूकीला नकार दिला जातो. व्यवहारामध्ये अध्यात्मिक समता अस्पृश्यतेमुळे दलितांना नाकारली जाते स्वातंत्र्यानंतरही दलितांकडे जातीच्या दृष्टीकोनातूनच पाहिले जाते. त्याची योग्यता व पात्रता विचारात घेतली जात नाही.

## 3) व्यवसाय स्वातंत्र्य नसणे

रा. ना. चव्हाण म्हणतात, भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. राज्यघटनेने प्रत्येकाला व्यवसाय स्वातंत्र्य दिले. एखादा सुतार आज शिंप्याचा व्यवसाय करू लागला तर त्याला शिंपी जातीचा म्हणत नाहीत परंतू खेड्यातील दलितांना याप्रमाणे स्वातंत्र्य नाही. दलित वर्गाकडे शेतजमीन नाही. दलितांना खेड्यात व्यवसाय स्वातंत्र्य नाही. दलितांना अस्पृश्यता खेड्यात देवाने व निसर्गाने दिली. देशात अस्पृश्यता अजूनही नाहीशी झालेली नाही असे मत रा. ना. चव्हाण मांडता. लोकशाही, समाजवाद, धर्मनिरपेक्षता ही तीन विचारमुल्ये आहेत. घटनेने ती स्विकारलेली आहेत. त्यानुसार सर्वांनी अस्पृश्यता नकार दिला पाहिजे कारण दलितोद्धार हा केवळ धर्माचा प्रश्न नाही तर तो राष्ट्रीय व आर्थिक स्वरूपाचा प्रश्न आहे.

## 4) योग्य व समान संधीचा प्रश्न

दलितांना सर्वच क्षेत्रात योग्य व समान संधी नाकारली जाते. सर्व क्षेत्रात त्यांच्या योग्य व समान संधीचा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला आहे त्यामुळे दलितांचा विकास होत नाही.

## 5) सामाजिक न्यायाचा प्रश्न

दलितांना स्वातंत्र्य नाकारण्याबरोबरच समान संधीदेखील नाकारली जाते. तो केवळ दलित आहे म्हणून पात्रता, योग्यता असतानादेखील राजकीय प्रवेश नाकारला जातो. विशेषतः हा दलित तरुणांना खेड्यामध्ये हा अनुभव येत असल्याने यातून तो तरुण बंडाची भाषा बोलू लागला आहे. दलितांना सामाजिक न्याय नाकारला जात आहे. लोकशाहीमध्ये सामाजिक न्यायाच्या तत्वाला महत्त्वाचे स्थान असते. तो प्रस्थापित झाले पाहिजे.

## 6) शैक्षणिक समस्या किंवा प्रश्न

दलित समाज हीच फार मोठी समस्या आहे. त्याच्या विविध क्षेत्रातील समस्या आहेत. दलित समाजामध्ये शिक्षणाचा प्रसार होणे गरजेचे आहे. राज्यघटनेने सवलती, राखीव जागा दिल्यामुळे व डॉ.



बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारामुळे दलित समाज शिकू लागला. परंतू खेड्यामध्ये राहणाऱ्या दलित समाजापर्यंत आजही शिक्षण पोहचलेले नाही. शिक्षणाच्या अभावामुळे दारिद्र्याचे रेषेखालील लोकांची बेकारी वाढत आहे. दलितांच्या शैक्षणिक समस्या ह्या एकूण समाजरचनेशी व ग्रामीण, शहरी वातावरणाच्या तफावतीशी निगडित ओत. दलित समाजामध्येदेखील अनेक जाती आहेत. बौद्ध समाज हा इतर दलित जातीच्या तुलनेत शिक्षण घेतलेला असल्याने शासनाच्या सवलतीचा लाभ त्यांना जास्त झाला. मेहतर, मांग हे बौद्धेतर दलित शिक्षणात मागे आहेत. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या समस्यादेखील भिन्न आहेत. दलितांतील खरोखर दुर्बल जे आहेत त्याच्यामार्फत शैक्षणिक सवलत, राखीव जागा याचा फायदा पोहचत नाही ही मोठी शैक्षणिक समस्या आहे. शहरी दलितांना जास्त फायदा होत आहे. सबल दलित जास्त फायदा घेत आहे. दुर्बल दलितांचे त्यामुळे शोषण होत आहे. सबल दलित (बौद्ध)जेव्हा दुर्बल दलितांना संधी देतील त्यावेळी अनेक समस्या सुटतील.

### 7) चांगल्या वसतीगृहाचा अभाव

दलित समाजामध्ये शिक्षणाचा प्रसार होण्यासाठी व दलित समाजासाठी वसतीगृह असणे गरजेचे आहे. केवळ वसतीगृहाची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून घ्याव्यात नाही तर ते सुस्थित असणे गरजेचे आहे. चांगल्या वसतीगृहाचा अभाव ही दलित समाजाची एक समस्या आहे असे रा. ना. चव्हाण सांगतात.

### सारांश

रा. ना. चव्हाण यांचा दलित समाजाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टीकोन हा समन्वयवादी आहे. उदारमतवादी दृष्टीकोनातून रा. ना. चव्हाण दलित प्रश्नाकडे पाहतात. अस्पृश्यता हा दलित समाजाचा मूलभूत प्रश्न आहे व तो लवकरात लवकर सोडविला गेला तरच लोकराज्य निर्माण होऊ शकते. असे रा. ना. चव्हाण म्हणतात. दलित समाजाला समता, स्वातंत्र्य न्याय नाकारला जातो तो त्यांना दिला गेला पाहिजे. दलित समाजाला माणूसकीची वागणूक दिली गेली पाहिजे. ग्रामीण भागातील दलित प्रश्न शहरापेक्षा जास्त तीव्र स्वरूपाचा आहे. तसेच सबल दलितांमुळे दुर्बल दलितांचे शोषण होत आहे. हा नवा विचार रा. ना. चव्हाण मांडतात. केवळ दलितांच्या समस्या सांगून ते थांबत नाहीत तर त्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठीचा व्यावहारिक मार्गदेखील रा. ना. चव्हाण सांगतात म्हणूनच समकालीन दलित समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी रा. ना. चव्हाण यांचे विचार उपयुक्त आहेत.

### संदर्भ

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## महाभोज उपन्यास और राजनीतिक परिवेश

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### प्रस्तावना

हिंदी कथा साहित्य में अपने लेखन द्वारा नई चेतना प्रदान करने वाली मन्नू भंडारी का हिंदी साहित्य जगत में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। उनका समस्त रचना संसार उपन्यास, कहानी, नाटक इन तीनों विधाओं में प्रकाशित है। मन्नू भंडारी एक संवेदनशील तथा समाजधर्मी लेखिका है। वह जनजीवन की समस्याओं की तह तक पहुँचकर उन्हें पाठकों के समुख रखने का प्रयास करती रही है। उनकी रचनाओं में विषय—वैविध्य के साथ—साथ उत्तरोत्तर सृजनात्मक विकास विद्यमान है। मन्नू जी लौकिक पात्र एवं घटना से प्रभावित होती है और वह प्रभाव उनके चिंतक मन—मस्तिष्क को मथता रहता है, उस मंथन से जब स्वानुभूति का नवनीत तैयार होता है तभी वह उपन्यास के रूप में प्रकट होता है। यही कारण है कि उनका कथा साहित्य सजीव होकर जनसामान्य से बातें करने लगता है।

मन्नू भंडारी का 'महाभोज' सन् 1979 में लिखा गया 151 पृष्ठों का पहला राजनीतिक उपन्यास है। राजनीतिक परिवेश को आधार बनाकर 'महाभोज' का सृजन मन्नू भंडारी ने किया है। वास्तव में यह उनकी कहानी 'अलगाव' का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन है। और इसे नाटक रूप में प्रकाशित किया है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास आपातकालीन स्थिति के बाद देश की बदली हुई राजनीतिक परिस्थितियाँ और तत्कालीन शासन का चित्रण है। 'महाभोज' उपन्यास में अपातकाल के बाद काँग्रेस की पराजय और जनता पार्टी के शासनकाल की पृष्ठभूमि प्रस्तुत की गई है। महाभोज का परिवेश हमारा आधुनिक राजनीतिक जीवन है। इस उपन्यास के माध्यम से चुनाव के बीच मानवीय त्रासदी करुणा और पीढ़ी की नियति की सच्चाई को अभिव्यंजित करने का सशक्त प्रयास मन्नू जी ने किया है। राजनीतिज्ञों की ऊपरी महानता औदात्य तथा गंभीरता भरे चेहरे के अंदर से उनकी जो घिनौनी तस्वीर उभरती है वह छोटे से छोटे प्रसंग के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत की है। 'महाभोज' उपन्यास राजनैतिक विडंबनाओं का खुला दस्तावेज है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में कथानक के नाम पर बहुत से जटिल सूत्र सामने आते हैं। स्वाधीनता के बाद के भारत का एक गाँव उस गाँव तक पहुँची हुई दलगत राजनीति, चुनाव के लिए अपनाये जाने वाले गलत तरीके, राजनीति का अपराधीकरण, पुलिस का विकृत रूप, बुद्धिजीवी की तटस्थता और पत्रकारों की अवसरवादिता ये सारे तत्व इस उपन्यास की कथा वस्तु में साकार हो उठते हैं।

'महाभोज' में दा साहब मुख्यमंत्री हैं और सुकुल बाबू विरोधी पक्ष के नेता, जोरावर राजनीतिक सुरक्षा में पलनेवाला गुंडा और हत्यारा है। सक्सेना और सिन्हा पुलिस अधिकारी हैं। दयाबाबू संपादक है। महेश वर्मा बुद्धिजीवी हैं जो इस बात की खोज करने देहात पहुँचता हैं। उपन्यास की शुरुआत बिसेसर की हत्या से होती है। बिसेसर उर्फ बिसू सरोहा गाँव का दलित युवा था। शोषित, पीड़ित, दमित एवं वंचितों को न्याय दिलाना ही उसके जीवन का ध्येय था। उसने हरिजन बस्ती में आग लगाकर लोगों को जिंदा जला देने वाले अपराधियों को सजा दिलाने का दृढ़ संकल्प किया था। ईमानदार, कर्तव्यनिष्ठ एवं दृढ़ संकल्पी बिसेसर को भ्रष्ट लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली का शिकार होना पड़ता है। एक ऐसी प्रणाली जिसमें



ऊपर से देखने पर सब स्याह और सफेद है लेकिन भीतर गहराई में ढेरों इंसानरूपी खूनी गिद्ध ताक में बैठे हुए हैं जो कभी भी किसी भी वक्त हमला कर सकते हैं। मन्नू जी लिखती है, “लावारिस लाश को गिद्ध नोच नोचकर खा जाते हैं।”<sup>1</sup>

उपन्यास के प्रारंभ में बिसेसर की लाश का उल्लेख किया गया है। बिसू एक सामान्य व्यक्ति है, जो अपनी जनप्रियता के लिए लोगों को पीड़ा की पहचान के कारण और लोगों के प्रति अपने लगाव के अपराध के कारण सत्तारूढ़ दल के विरोध और आक्रोश का निरंतर शिकार एक दल की सरकार का सत्य की निष्ठा के लिए यदि उसे निरपराध होने पर भी अकारण चार वर्ष के हेतु जेल भेज देती है वहाँ से टूटा-फूटा घायल शरीर लेकर निकलता है तो दूसरे दल की सरकार सत्यनिष्ठा के दंडस्वरूप वह आगजनी कांड के प्रमाण एकत्र कर लेता है। परंतु उसकी हत्या कर दी जाती है। हत्या के कुछ दिनों बाद चुनाव होनेवाला है बिसेसर का गाँव सुकुली बाबू के चुनाव क्षेत्र में आता है ये भूतपूर्व मुख्यमंत्री है और कांग्रेस के टिकट से चुनाव लड़ रहे है। उनका लखन से सीधा मुकाबला है, जिसे तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री दा साहब का समर्थन प्राप्त है। इसी कारण हर घटना को सीट से जोड़कर ही देखा परखा जा रहा है वरना और दिन होते तो क्या बिसू और क्या बिसू की मौत। “मुख्यमंत्री होने के कारण दा साहब की परेशानियों और चिंताओं की भी कुछ कमी न थी। अपना मुख्यमंत्री का आसन बनाये रखने के लिए दा साहब फूंक-फूंक कर कदम रखते थे।”<sup>2</sup>

‘महाभोज’ उपन्यास के माध्यम से मन्नू भंडारी ने ऐसी कुत्सित एवं कुंठित राजनीति को उजागर किया है जिसमें चारों तरफ सत्ता को हथियाने की होड़ मची हुई है। सत्ता हासिल करने की यह आपसी होड़ एक व्यक्ति तक ही सीमित नहीं है वरन समाज को भी बड़ी मात्रा में इसका खामियाजा भुगतना पड़ता है। चुनावी प्रक्रिया के दौरान वर्षों से बैठे भूखे नेता गरीबों को झूठे आश्वासन देते फिरते हैं। उनसे बड़े-बड़े वादे कर उन्हीं के कंधों पर, अपनी राजनीतिक बंदूकें चलाते हैं। इतना ही नहीं अपनी स्वार्थसिद्धि के चलते ये भ्रष्ट नेता गरीबों एवं निचली जातियों को ही वोट बैंक के रूप में चुनते हैं। उनकी यही धोखेबाजी प्रवृत्ति गरीबों को और अधिक गरीब बनाती है। ऐसी ही जालसाजी प्रवृत्ति का प्रतीक है सुकुल बाबू। जो पिछले चुनावों में हारने के बाद राजनीति से संन्यास लेने का वादा कर चुके थे, “वैसे पिछले चुनाव में हारने के बाद सुकुल बाबू ने बा कायदा ऐलान कर दिया था कि वे अब सक्रिय राजनीति से संन्यास ले लेंगे और जीवन के बचे हुए दिन जनता की सेवा में ही बिताएंगे। पर पहला अवसर आते ही वे फिर लपक लिए। क्या करते, पद से उतरने के तुरंत बाद उन्होंने यह महसूस किया जनता की सच्ची सेवा उच्च पद पर बैठकर ही की जा सकती है।”<sup>3</sup>

बिसू की हत्या से मिले मौके को दोनों नेता सुकुल बाबू और दा साहब अपने हाथ से नहीं जाने देना चाहते क्योंकि बिसू की मौत उनके लिए किसी सफलता की सीढ़ी से कम नहीं। दोनों नेता की हत्या के मामले पर अपनी हमदर्दी जताकर समस्त दलित वर्ग के वोट को अपनी-अपनी झोली में डालने पर उतारू हैं। बिसू का मित्र बिंदा पर बिसू की हत्या का सबसे गहरा आघात पहुँचा है, वह इन नेताओं की ढोंगी प्रवृत्ति को भलीभाँति जानता है तथा भाषण के बीच में ही उठकर चीख-चीखकर बोलता है, “कहाँ रखा है पदवद! भूल जाइए अब सब। विरोधी दल के नेता इस घटना को ऐसा भुनाएँगे कि हम सब तापते ही रह जाएँगे। यह बिसू की नहीं, समझ लीजिए एक तरह से मेरी हत्या हुई है, मेरी।”<sup>4</sup> दा साहब के चरित्र द्वारा लेखिका ने यह दिखाने का प्रयास किया है कि कैसे हाथी के दिखाने के दांत और चबाने



के दांत अलग-अलग होते हैं। दा साहब ने अपनी छवि को ऐसे मेन्टेन करके रखा हुआ है कि मानो उनसे ईमानदार नेता कोई नहीं है। थोड़ी ईमानदारी है भी, लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को लेकर वो सजग भी दिखते हैं। विरोधी पार्टी की रैलियों को भी मुख्यमंत्री होने के नाते शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से निपटाने की जिम्मेदारी निभाते हैं। असल में अपनी ईमानदारी को साबित करने के लिए थोड़ी ईमानदारी दिखानी पड़ती है। कई और मौकों पर उन्होंने खुद को ईमानदार साबित किया है, लेकिन कई मौकों पर अपनी पार्टी की जीत के लिए वे साम, दाम, दंड, भेद को अपनाने से भी नहीं चूकते हैं। मशाल नामक अखबार को अपने पक्ष में खबर चलाने के लिए वे खरीद लेते हैं। बिंदा को बिसु की मौत का अपराधी साबित करने का रास्ता भी उन्हीं का दिखाया हुआ था। अपनी राजनीतिक सूझबूझ से उन्होंने एक तीर से कई निशाने लगा थे। दा साहब के बारे में मन्नू जी लिखती है, “दा साहब में कथनी करनी का कंट्रास्ट है वे अखबार के सम्पादक दत्ता के सामने पुलिस अधिकारी को कहते हैं, मेरे कहने की भी चिंता मत करो। बस अपना फर्ज निभाओ, ईमानदारी और सच्चाई के साथ। बाद में इसी अधिकारी से दा साहब बिसू के हत्यारे के रूप में बिन्दा को फांसने की आज्ञा देते हैं।”<sup>5</sup>

भ्रष्ट नेताओं द्वारा फैलाई गई भ्रष्ट राजनीति के इस दोगलेपन को लेकर रजनी गुप्त लिखती है, “नेताओं की खोखली नारेबाजी, कुत्सित इरादे और दमघोंटू साजिशों की अंतहीन सच्चाइयों को पूरी बेबाकी से चीरते ‘महाभोज’ की प्रासंगिकता आज भी बहुत जरूरी हस्तक्षेप है जो चमकते-चिकने चेहरों को समझने के लिए सार्थक बयान करते हुए आमजन की विवशता और उनकी असहाय स्थितियों का जीवंत दस्तावेज बन जाता है।”<sup>6</sup> मन्नू जी ने बिंदा के माध्यम से आज की मौजूदा प्रणाली पर प्रश्न चिन्ह खड़े किए हैं। न्यायपालिका से लेकर कार्यपालिका तक ऐसी कोई भी संस्था नहीं जिसमें मिलावट न हो। यही कारण है कि आज हर जगह अन्याय, अत्याचार की ही तस्वीरें दिखाई पड़ रही हैं जो कि भविष्य के लिए किसी अंधकार से कम न होगी। ‘महाभोज’ की प्रशंसा करते हुए उपन्यास के प्रसिद्ध आलोचक मधुरेश ‘हिंदी उपन्यास का विकास’ में लिखते हैं, मन्नू भंडारी का ‘महाभोज’ अंतर्वस्तु के विस्तार का एक विस्मयकारी और अभूतपूर्व उदाहरण है। भारतीय राजनीति के अमानवीय चरित्र पर इससे तीखी टिप्पणी मुश्किल है। कमलेश्वर के ‘काली आँधी’ के साथ रखकर इस अंतर को आसानी से समझा जा सकता है। भारतीय समाज में, राजनीतिक जीवन में घुसपैठ करती मूल्यविहीनता और तिकड़म को ‘महाभोज’ गहरी संलग्नता के साथ उद्घाटित करता है। आज राजनीतिक व्यक्ति, समाज और साहित्य का सबसे बड़ा खलनायक है। दा-साहब के दोहरे व्यक्तित्व को, उनके अंदर के शैतान और ऊपर के सतरूप को, मन्नू भंडारी ने आश्चर्यजनक रीति से उभारा है। बिसेसर, बिंदा और हीरा उस दलित वर्ग के प्रतिनिधि पात्र हैं जिनके शव पर राजनीति के गिद्ध जी रहे हैं।

## निष्कर्ष

यह कहने में कोई द्विधा नहीं होगी कि मन्नू भंडारी का ‘महाभोज’ उपन्यास अपने नाम को पूरी तरह से सार्थकता प्रदान करता है। ‘महाभोज’ अर्थात् बड़ा भोज, बड़ा आयोजन। जिसमें खाने के लिए बड़े-बड़े लोग आमंत्रित किए जाते हों। किंतु यहाँ पर बड़ा भोज किसी खाने विशेष को न लेकर व्यक्ति वर्ग की अस्मिता से जुड़ा है। ‘महाभोज’ के माध्यम से भ्रष्ट नेताओं व गंदी राजनीति का यथार्थ रूप में अंकन किया है। साथ में देश की बिगड़ी राजनीति का जीवंत चित्र प्रस्तुत कर पाठकों को गंदी राजनीति



से अवगत कराया है। संक्षेप में हम कह सकते हैं कि 'महाभोज' उपन्यास राजनीतिक विडंबनाओं का खुला दस्तावेज है।

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## खंडकाव्य: स्वरूप, परिचय तथा विशेषताएं

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### प्रस्तावना

खंडकाव्य का एक देशीय रूप है। यह एक देशीयता का क्या अभिप्राय है, यह स्पष्ट करना होगा। 'एक देशीय' शब्द से कई बातें व्यंजित होती हैं- जैसे खंडकाव्य में जीवन के किसी एक पक्ष का चित्रण होता है, उसमें महाकाव्य के लक्षण संकुचित रूप में स्वीकार किए जाते हैं तथा रूप और आकार में एक महाकाव्य से छोटा होता है। खंडकाव्य में प्रबंध काव्य का सा तारतम्य तो रहता है पर उसमें वैसी अनेक रूपता नहीं होती। खंडकाव्य में उसके किसी रोचक, रमणीय, भावोद्बोधक घटना, परिस्थिति, प्रसंग की कल्पना रहती है। उस प्रसंग विशेष के वर्णन को अपने लेखन कौशल से प्रभावित और मर्मस्पर्शी बना लेता है। खंडकाव्य के स्वरूप को निम्नलिखित रूप से स्पष्ट कर सकते हैं- प्रबंध काव्य का एक महत्वपूर्ण भेद है खंडकाव्य। संस्कृत के आचार्यों ने खंडकाव्य को अधिक महत्व न देकर महाकाव्य का ही विवेचन किया था। इसलिए संस्कृत में खंडकाव्य संबंधी विवेचन बहुत कम मिलता है। खंडकाव्य में एक ही घटना की प्रधानता रहती है और उसमें मानव जीवन के एक ही अंग का चित्रण किया जाता है।

'खंड' शब्दों को स्पष्ट करते हुए एक स्थान पर लिखा गया है कि,- "खंडकाव्य के 'खंड' शब्द का यह अर्थ कदापि नहीं कि वह बिखरा हुआ अथवा किसी महाकाव्य का एक खंड है, यह 'खंड' शब्द उस अनुभूति के स्वरूप की ओर संकेत करता है जिसमें जीवन अपने संपूर्ण रूप में कवि को प्रभावित न कर आंशिक या खंड रूप में प्रभावित करता है।"

आधुनिक काल में अनेक खंड काव्यों की रचना हुई लेकिन संस्कृत आचार्यों द्वारा निर्धारित लक्षणों की सीमा में उन्हें बांधा नहीं जा सकता। युगानुरूप बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों के कारण तथा पश्चिम के साहित्य से प्रभावित होकर खंडकाव्य के परंपरागत ढांचे में बदलाव आया है। उसका कथानक परंपरागत, पौराणिक, ऐतिहासिक, काल्पनिक, प्रतीकात्मक किसी भी प्रकार का हो सकता है। ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय अथवा देवता इन तीनों में से ही कोई एक नायक का पद प्राप्त करता है। सियाराम शरण गुप्त के 'अनाथ' नामक खंडकाव्य का नायक दीन-हीन मनुष्य है जो जीवन भर दुख भोगता रहा, ठोकरें खाता रहा और अंत में ठोकर खाकर गिर पड़ा और चल बसा। आधुनिक काल में घटना विस्तार के स्थान पर भाव प्रवणता और तीव्र अनुभूति को अधिक महत्व दिया जाता है। निश्चित सर्गों की संख्या में खंडकाव्य की कथावस्तु घटित हो यह आवश्यक नहीं। छंदों की विविधता का लक्षण खंडकाव्य के लिए जरूरी नहीं रहा। एक ही छंद में भी पूरा खंडकाव्य लिखा जा सकता है।

### खंडकाव्य की परिभाषाएं

- "जीवन का संक्षिप्त परंतु उद्धतता के साथ चित्रण करनेवाला शब्द रचना खंडकाव्य है।"
- "जीवन की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या करने वाला प्रबंध काव्य खंड काव्य है।"

### विश्वनाथ प्रसाद मिश्र

"खंडकाव्यम भवेत् काव्यस्य एक देशानुसारिच।"

### प्रमुख खंड काव्य

#### पंचवटी :-

मैथिलीशरण गुप्त के प्रसिद्ध खंडकाव्य पंचवटी की कथा राम आख्यान पर आधारित है। राम वनवास प्रसंग से गुप्त जी ने इस कथा को लिया है। पंचवटी के मनोरम स्थान पर राम और सीता सुशोभित हैं, लक्ष्मण प्रहरी के रूप में कुटिया के द्वार पर



पहरा दे रहे हैं। रात्रि में विचरण करती हुई शूर्पणखा की दृष्टि लक्ष्मण पर पड़ती है और वह उस पर मोहित हो जाती है। लक्ष्मण को किसी भी प्रकार से अपने रूप जाल में बांध ना सकने पर वह राम पर मोहित हो जाती है और उन्हीं का वरण चाहती है। राम और लक्ष्मण दोनों से तिरस्कृत होने पर वह अपना विकराल रूप धारण कर लेती है और लक्ष्मण उनके कान और नाक काट लेते हैं। पंचवटी खंडकाव्य का नामकरण स्थान के आधार पर हुआ है। मुख्य राम कथा के एक प्रसंग को लेकर गुप्त जी ने सफल एवं रोचक खंड काव्य की रचना की है।

#### **यशोधरा:-**

मैथिलीशरण गुप्त की कृति 'यशोधरा' में उपेक्षित और विस्मृत यशोधरा के उदात्त व्यक्तित्व को अभिव्यक्ति दी है। इसकी कथा बीस शीर्षकों में विभक्त है। मंगलाचरण, महाभिनिष्क्रमण एवं संधान के अतिरिक्त शीर्षक काव्य के पात्रों के नाम उनके अनुरूप है- जैसे सिद्धार्थ, यशोधरा, नंद आदि। संसार के प्रति गौतम की विरक्ति की भावनाएं सुंदर बन पड़ी हैं। यशोधरा के आत्मोद्धारों में नायिका की विरह वेदना व्यक्त है और राहुल-जननी में उसके वात्सल्य का उद्रेक है। गौतम अपनी सिद्धि का श्रेया यशोधरा को देते हैं और यशोधरा राहुल सहित संघ में दीक्षित हो जाती है। यह एक भावात्मक खंडकाव्य है जिसमें आख्यान, गीती, नाटकीयता, गद्य-पद्य आदि कई शैलियों का समन्वय है। यशोधरा की भाषा माधुर्य, भावानुकूल, सादृश्यमुलक, अलंकारों की योजना तथा तुकांत-अतुकांत छंद प्रयोग उसे कलात्मकता प्रदान करते हैं।

#### **कुरुक्षेत्र और रश्मिरथी:-**

रामधारी सिंह दिनकर की दोनों महत्वपूर्ण कृतियां हैं। महाभारत की कथा पर आधारित 'कुरुक्षेत्र' सर्ग बद्ध प्रबंध काव्य है। प्रथम सर्ग में कवि स्वयं समस्या की स्थापना करता है। पांचवे सर्ग तक कभी युधिष्ठिर, कभी भीष्म और कभी स्वयं लेखक कथा को आगे बढ़ाता है। वह युद्ध को आपदा मानता है और बुद्धि के समन्वय में विश्व कल्याण का स्वप्न देखता है-

"श्रेय वह नरबुद्धि का शिवरूप आविष्कार

ढो सके जिससे प्रकृति सबके सुखों का भार।"

परंपरागत तत्वों को कसौटी ना मानकर उसे आधुनिक युग का विचार प्रधान खंडकाव्य कहा जा सकता है। दूसरी कृति 'रश्मिरथी' का कथा आधार भी महाभारत है। सूर्यपुत्र कर्ण की दानवीरता, शौर्य, कुंती का उसके ममत्व तथा व्यावहारिकता, इंद्र का ब्राह्मण वेश में कवच और कुंडल मांगना आदि सभी घटनाएं परंपरागत हैं। इसमें उपेक्षित पात्र कर्ण के चरित्र का युग अनुकूल उद्घाटन हुआ है-

"मैं उनका आदर्श, कहीं जो व्यथा न खोल सकेंगे

पूछेगा जग किंतु, पिता का नाम ना बोल सकेंगे।"

गुण की प्रतिष्ठा का आधार जाति न होकर व्यक्ति होना चाहिए यही संदेश कवि व्यक्त करना चाहता है। कथा में प्रवाह सरलता तथा ओज गुण व्याप्त है। रश्मिरथी में खंडकाव्य के शास्त्रीय लक्षणों का पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं हुआ। जैसे- नाट्य संधियां, सर्ग की संख्या, छंद परिवर्तन, दृष्टो की निंदा इत्यादि। परंतु अन्य लक्षण अधिकांश रूप में मिल जाते हैं। इस कृति का अंगिरास वीर, नायक उच्च कुलवंशीय है। आधुनिक काव्य जगत में रश्मिरथी का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है।



### जयद्रथ वध:-

मैथिलीशरण गुप्त की कृति जयद्रथ वध की कथा का आधार महाभारत युद्ध है। अर्जुन पुत्र अभिमन्यु को द्रोणाचार्य कृत चक्रव्यूह में प्रवेश करना तो आता था पर उससे बाहर निकल पाने की विधि उसे ज्ञात न थी। लेकिन अभिमन्यु के समक्ष कोई भी योद्धा ठहर नहीं पाया। अतः सभी सात महारथियों ने मिलकर उसकी हत्या कर दी। इसमें जयद्रथ का विशेष हाथ था। अगले दिन अर्जुन ने यह प्रतिज्ञा की कि यदि सूर्यास्त से पूर्व वह जयद्रथ का वध नहीं कर सका तो स्वयं आग में जलकर प्राण अंत कर देगा। लेकिन कृष्ण की कृपा से अर्जुन अपनी प्रतिज्ञा पूरी करने में सफल हुआ। क्योंकि जैसे ही अर्जुन स्वयं को जलाने के लिए तैयार हुए उसी समय-

### "अस्ताचल के निकट घना मुक्त मार्तंड"

कृष्ण ने जयद्रथ पर बाण चलाने का आदेश दिया और जयद्रथ का सिर आकाश में उड़ता हुआ अपने पिता की गोद में जा गिरा और पुत्र के साथ पिता की भी मृत्यु हो गई। जयद्रथ वध में गुप्त जी ने प्राचीन कथा में बहुत अधिक परिवर्तन नहीं किए। सुभद्रा और उत्तरा के विलाप में करुण रस की धारा बही है। अभिमन्यु की षडयंत्र द्वारा क्रूर हत्या का सजीव चित्रण मिलता है। भाषा में तत्सम शब्दों की भरमार है। कुल मिलाकर जयद्रथ वध सरस और रोचक खंडकाव्य है।

### कितने प्रश्न करूं:-

ममता ममता कालिया द्वारा लिखित 'कितने प्रश्न करूं' खंडकाव्य प्रसिद्ध महाकाव्य रामायण पर आधारित है। इसमें सीता ने अपने ऊपर हुए अन्याय के विरोध में राम के सामने आत्मालाप शैली में आक्रोश व्यक्त किया है। इस खंडकाव्य में चार सर्गों का उल्लेख है।- अपहरण, विवाह, निर्वासन, पृथ्वी प्रवेश। खंडकाव्य के प्रथम सर्ग विवाह में सीता अपने स्वयंवर के दृश्य को याद करती है। राम कथा और राम काव्य के पात्र पाठक को लगातार नई व्याख्या और विवेचन के लिए ललकारते प्रतीत होते हैं। एक चरित्र में अनेक मोड़ आते हैं। दिक्कत तब आती है जब यह पात्र स्वतंत्र विकास करने लगते हैं क्योंकि सबको राम की मर्यादा के फ्रेम में फिट बैठना होता है। केंद्रीय चरित्र की स्थापना में होम हुए पात्रों में सर्वोपरि स्थान सीता का है। सीता के प्रति न्याय की जगह संताप की प्रतिमूर्ति नजर आती है। सीता के वैवाहिक जीवन की विषमता वेदना और व्याघत ने लेखिका को बहुत सोचने पर बाध्य किया है कि उसे अबला माना जाए अथवा सबला, अबला मान लेने से राम काव्य को ज्यों का त्यों स्वीकार करना सरल हो जाता है। अबला सीता की उसके आंचल में है दूध और आंखों में पानी हर हाल में वह पति की सहधर्मचारिणी है, पतिव्रता है। आदर्श वादियों के लिए स्त्री के यह सर्वोच्च गुण है।

वर्तमान समय में यह परिवर्तन हुआ है कि सरलीकृत आदर्शवाद में से संकीर्णता की गंध आने लगी है। युग के अनुसार आदर्श बदलते रहते हैं। आधुनिक दृष्टि और चेतना के साथ सोचे तो पता चलेगा कि आज पति के अन्याय व प्रताड़ना को प्रश्रय देने वाली स्त्री पतिव्रता नहीं बरना वज्र मूर्ख कहलाएगी। सीता अपना प्रतिरोध मुखर करती है। एक अग्नि परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होने के पश्चात वह दूसरी अग्निपरीक्षा नहीं देगी। राम ने एक वनवास भोगा था, सीता ने दो वनवास झेले। निर्वासित निरावलंब अरण्य जीवन में बारह वर्ष की अवधि सीता के मन मस्तिष्क में प्रश्नों का बवंडर उठा देते हैं। उसे आभास हो जाता है कि उसकी सजा का संबंध समाज से उतना नहीं है जितना स्वामी के मनोविज्ञान से। आज पुनः परीक्षा से वह परिमार्जित होगी तो कल फिर वही मनोवैज्ञानिक ग्रंथि उसे नए सिरे से प्रताड़ित करने में सक्रिय हो जाएगी। आक्रोश, असहमति और अस्वीकार्य के मिले-जुले मारक प्रभाव के अंतर्गत सीता निर्णय लेती है कि वह अपने आत्मसम्मान को और अधिक स्थगित नहीं रह सकती। धरती का आह्वान कर उसी में समा जाना सीता के प्रतिरोध की साक्षात् अभिव्यक्ति है। इस खंडकाव्य में सीता केंद्रीय चरित्र है। निष्कर्षतः खंड काव्य साहित्य की अन्य विधाओं की तुलना में अधिक नहीं लिखा जा रहा है। आशा है भविष्य में अच्छे खंडकाव्य हिंदी को समृद्ध करेंगे।



### खंड काव्य की विशेषताएं :

१. खंडकाव्य में एक ही मुख्य कथा होती है। प्रासंगिक कथाएं नहीं होती।
२. खंडकाव्य आकार में संक्षिप्त होता है। खंडकाव्य आकार में चाहे छोटा हो किंतु वह अपने अपने आप में पूर्ण होता है। खंड काव्य किसी काव्य का खंड नहीं होता।
३. खंडकाव्य के लिए सर्ग बद्धता अनिवार्य नहीं है।
४. खंडकाव्य की कथा किसी महाकाव्य से ही ली जाती है।
५. खंडकाव्य में पात्रों की संख्या सीमित होती है और केवल प्रमुख चरित्र का ही विकास दर्शाया जाता है।
६. खंडकाव्य एक ही छंद में लिखा जाता है।
७. खंडकाव्य में देश काल एवं वातावरण तत्व के लिए अवकाश नहीं होता।
८. खंडकाव्य का उद्देश्य महाकाव्य की तरह उदात्त होता है।
९. खंडकाव्य की कथावस्तु ऐतिहासिक, पौराणिक और सुप्रसिद्ध है।
१०. सर्ग के अंत में छंद परिवर्तन आवश्यक नहीं होता। खंड काव्य में भावानुकूल छंद योजना को ही महत्व दिया है।
११. प्रकृति चित्रण बहुत संक्षिप्त और संक्षिप्त शैली में होता है। भाव या परिस्थिति की पृष्ठभूमि में उसे रखा जाता है।
१२. मंगलाचरण, सज्जन प्रशंसा, दृष्ट की निंदा आदि के लिए खंडकाव्य में अधिक अवकाश नहीं रहता। मंगलाचरण ग्रंथ के आरंभ में किन्ही परिस्थितियों में हो सकता है पर वह संक्षिप्त होना चाहिए।
१३. इसमें संवाद की दृष्टि से प्रयत्न लाघव से काम लिया जाता है। संवाद संक्षिप्त, रोचक चुस्त तथा पात्र प्रसंग और परिस्थिति के अनुकूल होते हैं।
१४. खंडकाव्य की भाषा शैली में भी कला का नियम उसे उत्कृष्टता प्रदान करता है।

### निष्कर्ष

हम कह सकते हैं कि खंड काव्य महाकाव्य में अथवा अन्य वर्णित किसी एक विशिष्ट घटना या चरित्र कोई अपना आधार बनाकर लिखा जाता है। इसमें अपवादों का होना असंभव नहीं। परंतु ऐसे अपवादों की संख्या बहुत कम है। रामनरेश त्रिपाठी का एक खंडकाव्य 'पथिक' ऐसा है जो शुद्ध कल्पना पर आधारित है। इसलिए हम खंडकाव्य के लिए महाकाव्य के उस नियम को सर्वत्र आवश्यक नहीं मान सकते। उनमें किसी पौराणिक अथवा इतिहास प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति का ही वर्णन होगा। खंडकाव्य में जीवन की विशालता के स्तर पर समायोजन न करके उसके किसी विशेष किंतु महत्वपूर्ण अंश पर ही कवि अपना सारा ध्यान केंद्रित करता है। महाकाव्य की तरह न तो अनेक चरित्रों की टकराहट ही खंडकाव्य में होती है और न उद्देश्य की अनेकमुखता है। बल्कि उसकी जगह उसमें एक ही चरित्र के जीवन की किसी विशेष महत्वपूर्ण घटना या अनुभव को लक्ष्य बनाकर उसके माध्यम से एक विशिष्ट निष्कर्ष तक कवि पहुंचता है। इसका अर्थ यह कि खंडकाव्य में उद्देश्य की एकमुखता रहती है। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि एक ही चरित्र को आधार बनाकर महाकाव्य और खंडकाव्य दोनों ही लिखे जा सकते हैं। शर्त यह होगी कि जहां महाकाव्य में उस चरित्र का संपूर्ण विशाल और उद्देश्य पूर्ण जीवन चित्रित होगा। वहीं खंडकाव्य में सिर्फ उसके जीवन का खंड उसके अनुभव का एक गहरा अंश होगा।

### संदर्भ ग्रंथ

१. साहित्य विधाएं - डॉ. शशि सहगल
२. साहित्यिक निबंध - राजनाथ शर्मा
३. कितने प्रश्न करूं - ममता कालिया